

OCCUPATIONS.¹

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

The occupation tables include only persons 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations of a reputable character. The excluded population includes all persons under 10 years of age and, among those over 10 years old, school children and others attending educational institutions as their main employment; young persons, mainly women, living at home and without gainful occupation; persons living upon their incomes; inmates of prisons, almshouses, and benevolent institutions; and persons reported on the population schedules as engaged in disreputable callings.

In 1900 the persons in Continental United States engaged in gainful occupations as thus defined, or as they may be called, breadwinners, numbered 29,073,233, or 38.3 per cent of the total population.

Only one-seventh of the females, but over three-fifths of the males, are engaged in gainful occupations.

The excess in the proportion of males at work over that of females holds for every period of life. The nearest approach to equality is in youth.

The per cent of breadwinners for males is lowest in youth, rises rapidly up to about the age of 25, remains nearly stationary until about the age of 55, and declines in old age. For women, on the other hand, the decline in the per cent begins at about the age of 20, continues rapidly until about the age of 45, and from that age more slowly.

Among men, much the highest proportion of breadwinners is found among the married and the lowest among the single, while widowers and divorced men have an intermediate proportion of breadwinners. With women, on the contrary, the highest proportion of breadwinners is among the divorced and much the lowest among the married; while the proportion among single women and widows is intermediate.

The foregoing differences among men are due mainly to the difference in the average age of the four groups and among women mainly to the influence of marriage in withdrawing women from gainful occupations.

¹This section is based upon a report prepared by Prof. Wesley C. Mitchell, of the University of California, who was formerly employed by the Census Office and devoted himself to a special study of occupation statistics.

In cities having at least 50,000 inhabitants there are 58 more breadwinners to each 1,000 persons 10 years of age or more than there are in the rest of the country. Much of this difference is due to the smaller proportion of youth and aged persons in the cities. When correction is made for this dissimilarity in age constitution the difference between city and country sinks to 35 breadwinners per 1,000.

Among males, after correcting for differences of age distribution, the proportions of breadwinners in city and country are the same, a slightly larger proportion in cities between 10 and 65 years of age being just counterbalanced by the much larger proportion of men in the country who continue at work after reaching 65 years of age.

Among females on the contrary there are 73 more breadwinners per 1,000 in cities than in the country, the difference being most marked in the earlier age periods.

A classification of the population by race and nativity shows that the foreign born whites have the largest per cent (56.2) of breadwinners and that the native whites of native or foreign parentage have the smallest (33.9). This wide difference is due in a large measure to differences in age composition and perhaps in the proportion of sexes in the classes.

When the figures are adjusted so as to eliminate the effect of differences in age composition it will be found that for men and women alike the per cent of persons who engage in some remunerative occupation is highest among the non-Caucasian population and next highest among the white immigrants. It is lowest among the native white males of foreign parentage and among the native white females of native parentage.

For all race and nativity classes the proportion of middle-aged males at work is remarkably uniform. The largest proportion of men continuing at work after the age of 55 is reached is found among the non-Caucasian population; the next largest among the native whites of native parentage; the smallest among the foreign born whites. The explanation of these differences lies in the character of the predominant occupations rather than in racial differences.

In general the per cent of breadwinners among youth varies inversely as the per cent attending school.

Among women after the age of 24 is passed the non-Caucasians have a decline in the per cent of breadwinners much less decided than that of any of the other classes. This is due to the fact that the number of negro women who continue to follow gainful occupations after marriage is very large.

In general, the per cent of breadwinners is high in the Northeastern and Western states and low in the Central and Southern states. The maximum per cent, 47.8, is in Wyoming and the minimum, 30.6, in Utah. The explanation of this difference is largely to be found in the varying proportions of the population in these divisions according to race, nativity, sex, and age.

Almost six persons more in every hundred were earning money for themselves in 1900 than in 1870. The apparent increase from 1870 to 1880 was slight, and undoubtedly resulted from a better enumeration. That from 1880 to 1900, on the other hand, was more marked and almost wholly due to a change in the character of the population—particularly a diminution in the proportion of children.

SOURCE OF DATA.

The information upon which the occupation tables are based consists of the answers made to two questions upon the population schedule. These questions are stated as follows:

Occupation, trade, or profession of each person 10 years of age and over.

19. Occupation.

20. Months not employed.

The book of instructions issued to enumerators contains elaborate and explicit directions regarding the kind of replies desired. A person's occupation is defined as "the profession, trade, or branch of work on which each person depends chiefly for support, or in which he is engaged ordinarily during the larger part of the time." This is made more definite by adding the following caution: "Indicate in every case the kind of work done or character of service rendered. Do not state merely the article made or worked upon, or the place where the work is done."

Occasion will arise in the course of the following discussion for comment upon the accuracy with which the directions were followed by the enumerators, upon the consequent reliability of the data, and upon the methods of compilation followed in the Census Bureau. For this reason nothing need be said here upon these subjects.

SCOPE OF TABLES.

The occupation tables include only persons at least 10 years of age engaged in "gainful" occupations of a reputable character. These persons form but little more than one-third of the total population. Of the remaining two-thirds no notice is taken. To understand the precise scope and meaning of the tables, there-

fore, it is necessary to define with some care the classes of persons omitted from the tables and the distinction made between gainful and nongainful occupations.

From the economic point of view the excluded population of 46,921,342 persons is made up of heterogeneous elements. First, there are the children under 10 years of age, all of whom, even those who were reported on the schedules as at work, were assigned to the "nongainful" class. They make 18,044,751, or 38.5 per cent of the whole number. Second, school children at least 10 years of age and young men and women attending colleges and professional schools are seldom regularly engaged in any trade, business, or profession. Their number is reported as 9,056,820. Third, there is a large but ill-defined body of persons, particularly young women, who live at home and do nothing that can be regarded as work. These three classes, together with persons incapacitated for work by illness, injury, or age, may fairly be considered the element of the population that is nonproductive and is supported by the efforts of the active workers.

With the next element of the excluded population—women managing the affairs of their households—the case is very different. The wife, sister, or adult daughter who "keeps house" for her family, though she receives nominally no pecuniary return for her services and does not regard herself as having a gainful occupation, is helping to sustain the productive capacity of the community quite as truly as her male relatives who are earning money wages. The number of housewives was not tabulated separately, and therefore can not be stated with accuracy; but the tables show that in 1900 there were 13,044,310 wives and 1,860,834 widows not reported as engaged in gainful occupations. Doubtless many of these women, because of physical incapacity or for other reasons, were not superintending their domestic affairs; but, on the other hand, there were many unmarried women keeping house for their fathers or brothers. Without venturing a definite estimate of the number, we may be certain that among the persons of whom no account is taken in the occupation tables there are several million housewives who must be regarded as productive laborers.

Unlike either of the preceding cases is that of persons of means who are content to live upon the income from their property without trying to increase it by engaging in any trade or profession. They are not dependent upon any individual for support, but they contribute nothing to the productive power of the community beyond permitting others to utilize their capital.

Inmates of prisons, almshouses, and benevolent institutions are also placed in the nongainful class, despite the fact that in many such institutions the inmates are productively employed. In so far as this is the case, these inmates are in much the same position as housewives, not carrying their wares to market, but still

producing economic utilities of recognized value, and therefore not to be regarded as a burden borne by the community.

Finally, persons reported on the population schedules as engaged in disreputable callings are not credited with having gainful occupations. Ordinarily a professional thief, gambler, or keeper of a house of ill fame makes a false return, telling the enumerator, for example, that he is a night watchman, a speculator, or a boarding-house keeper. Such persons, of course, are classified by the Census Bureau according to the occupation which they claim. But in the comparatively few cases where the truth is told the return is entirely disregarded and the person treated as having no occupation.

From this necessarily imperfect analysis of the population omitted from the occupation tables, it is clear that the Census distinction between gainful and nongainful occupations is by no means identical with the economic distinction between productive and unproductive laborers. On the one hand, the nongainful class includes, as has just been shown, several million productive laborers, and on the other hand, some of the persons credited with gainful occupations would not be recognized by all economists as productive laborers—e. g., professional athletes and clairvoyants.

But, though the division of the population made by the Census does not coincide with the economic distinction which it seems at first sight to suggest, it has a valid justification. A negative reason for it might be found in the insuperable difficulties that would beset an attempt to divide the whole population into productive and unproductive laborers by means of information collected through agents having as little economic training as have census enumerators. But, beyond this, the distinction which the Census Bureau found it practicable to make, is based upon a real difference in the economic life of the gainful and nongainful classes. A man and his wife may both be productive laborers, but their positions are nevertheless very unlike. The quality of a man's living depends in general upon his economic efficiency. But in the case of a housewife such a direct relation can hardly be said to exist. On the contrary, the manner in which a wife lives generally varies inversely as the amount of work she does. If her husband is successful in his business, she enjoys a comfortable or luxurious style of living and, at the same time, is relieved in large measure of the burden of domestic labor. But if her husband does not prosper, the wife is likely to work hard and fare ill. In short, the wife, though a productive laborer, is a dependent, in the sense that her position in society is determined by her husband's and not by her own economic efficiency.

Connected with this is another difference. The husband who has a gainful occupation enters some part of the wide field of economic competition, and both affects and is affected by the conditions of demand and supply obtaining in his particular market. But his wife, who

does not take the economic satisfaction which she produces to market, does not in the same manner influence market conditions, nor on the other hand is she influenced by them. She does not experience the cultural discipline of direct economic competition, and her work does not form a part of the market supply of labor which directly affects the rate of wages.

There are, then, real differences between the position of those productive laborers who have and those who have not gainful occupations. The fact that the Census undertakes to present data regarding the former only is admitted to be a serious limitation of its scope. But this limitation does not involve any inconsistency of purpose and need not betray the reader into mistaken inferences, provided the nature of the material furnished is clearly recognized. What the occupation tables taken as a whole show, is the number of persons at least 10 years of age who were reported by the enumerators as earning money regularly by the exercise of some reputable calling.

For the sake of brevity the term "breadwinners" will be used throughout the following discussion to designate these persons. Perhaps it might be said that the breadwinners are the "self-supporting" part of the population, or that they are persons who "earn their own living." But such an interpretation is, strictly speaking, inexact, because some of the women and children who were returned as gainfully occupied probably did not earn sufficient to defray the entire expense of their living.

To find an appropriate term for the heterogeneous class of persons not included in the tables is more difficult. It is natural to think of them in contrast with the breadwinners as "dependents," but this term conveys a wrong impression, because persons of sufficient means to live without work are included with the children and others. Indeed, any term of positive significance, chosen because it fitted some element of the class, would almost certainly be inappropriate as regards other elements. Under the circumstances the safest course is to select some colorless term which, though it means little considered by itself, at least implies nothing amiss. For this reason, when it is inconvenient to use the whole phrase, "persons not having gainful occupations," the title "residual class" will be employed.

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.

Total population.—Study of the occupation tables begins appropriately with the most general question which they may be made to answer, namely, What proportion of the people of continental United States in 1900 were engaged in gainful occupations? or, in less technical language, What proportion were earning money for themselves?

In the simplest form the reply is that the breadwinners numbered 29,073,233, or 38.3 per cent of the

total population of 75,994,575. The residual class of persons without gainful occupations, accordingly, made 61.7 per cent of the population. In actual numbers they exceeded the breadwinners by 17,848,109. Another way of expressing the relation is to say that for every 3 persons who were earning money for themselves there were 5 others who were not.

Sex.—By a slight further analysis statistical confirmation may be obtained of the common observation that a much larger proportion of males than of females are gainfully employed. The data showing the extent of this difference are given in Table I.

TABLE I.—Number and per cent of breadwinners in population, classified by sex: 1900.

SEX.	Population: 1900.	BREADWINNERS: 1900.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Continental United States.....	75,994,575	29,073,293	38.3
Male.....	38,816,448	23,753,836	61.2
Female.....	37,178,127	5,819,397	14.3

According to these figures only one-seventh of the females, as against over three-fifths of the males, are engaged in gainful occupations. Differently put, while males constitute 51.1 per cent of the population they make 81.7 per cent of the breadwinners.

Sex and age periods.—More specific results are obtained by combining a classification according to age with the sex distinction. This combination is made in Table II.

TABLE II.—Per cent of breadwinners in male and in female population, classified by age periods: 1900.

AGE PERIOD.	PER CENT OF BREADWINNERS IN POPULATION: 1900.	
	Male.	Female.
Continental United States: All ages.....	61.2	14.3
10 to 15 years.....	26.1	10.2
16 to 20 years.....	76.8	32.3
21 to 24 years.....	93.1	30.8
25 to 34 years.....	96.3	19.9
35 to 44 years.....	96.6	15.6
45 to 64 years.....	93.5	14.7
65 to 64 years.....	90.0	13.2
65 years and over.....	68.4	9.1
Age unknown.....	69.6	24.2

The excess in the proportion of males at work over that of females is seen to hold for every period of life. In childhood the sexes are most nearly on even terms, the per cent of girls between the ages of 10 and 15 years earning money being to that of boys as 2 to 5. At later ages the difference in the relative number of the sexes who engage in gainful occupations becomes very much greater. While but 1 boy in 4 for the first age group and 3 in 4 for the second are money earners, the proportion rises to over 9 in 10 among the young

men of 21 to 24 years. In the thirty succeeding years, from 25 to 54, there is little variation. At this period, which includes the prime of life, only 3 or 4 men in 100 are not gainfully occupied. But after the age of 54 or thereabouts men commence to give up active business in sufficient numbers to reduce materially the per cent of breadwinners. The relative number of such retirements increases as age advances, so that in the last period of life recognized by the classification less than 7 men in 10 continue at active work.

With women the per cent of breadwinners fluctuates in a very different fashion. Instead of a rise in the per cent up to the middle twenties, followed by thirty years when the per cents are nearly constant and almost everyone engages in some gainful occupation, there is a sharp falling off in the per cent after the early rise. The maximum proportion of women engaged in gainful occupations is about 1 in 3 for the age period 16 to 20 years. In the next period this drops to 3 in 10, and in the next to 1 in 5. In place of a practically unchanging per cent between 25 and 54 there is after 24 years of age a gradual decline.

In seeking an explanation for the striking decline in the proportion of women who serve as breadwinners between the ages 21 to 24 and 25 to 34, the thought at once suggests itself that marriage may have much to do with it. This hypothesis is confirmed by the results of the discussion presented in the paragraphs which follow.

Marital condition.—Table III supplies the data for a comparison of the effect of marriage upon the per cent of breadwinners among males and females.

TABLE III.—Per cent of breadwinners in male and in female population at least 10 years of age, classified by marital condition: 1900.

SEX.	PER CENT OF BREADWINNERS IN POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.				
	Total.	Single and unknown.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
Continental United States:					
Male.....	80.0	66.4	94.2	77.1	89.3
Female.....	18.8	31.3	5.6	31.5	55.3

These figures show that in determining economic position marital condition is a much more important factor for women than for men. There are, to be sure, considerable differences between the per cents for single, married, and widowed males, but these arise rather from differences between the average age of the three classes than from alterations which marriage makes in a man's pecuniary standing. Thus the comparatively low per cent of breadwinners among single as compared with married men is probably due to the fact that over seven-tenths of the former and less than one one-hundredth of the latter are under 20 years of age. On the other hand, the fact that relatively fewer widowers than married men are breadwinners may be

explained on the ground that over one-third of the widowers as compared with one-thirteenth of the husbands are at least 65 years of age.

The differences in the per cents for women, on the contrary, are not of a kind that can be explained by differences of age. Instead of the per cent being highest for the married women in the prime of life, as it is for married men, and lower for the younger spinsters and the elder widows, it is nearly six times as high for single and widowed women as it is for wives. The difference is clearly due to the change which marriage makes in a woman's economic status. On marriage the woman, if she has a money-making occupation, in the great majority of cases exchanges it for domestic duties. But if her husband dies, she returns to work to win support for herself and, if she has children, for her family. Of the five or six cases in a hundred where the wife has a gainful occupation a considerable proportion is probably to be accounted for by the inability of the husband to work. There are, however, no data to show in how many cases both husband and wife act as breadwinners.

A point of peculiar interest brought out by the table is the very large proportion of divorced women who report themselves as engaged in gainful occupations. Probably all the census returns relating to divorced persons are incomplete, but in their present state the figures support the theory that the increase in the number of divorces is in large measure a result of the more independent economic position of women. The figures indicate that women who secure divorces are uncommonly well qualified to support themselves.

CITY AND COUNTRY.

An interesting side light is thrown upon the conditions affecting the frequency of remunerative employment of men and women by contrasting city and country. The occupation data are given separately only for the 78 cities having at least 50,000 inhabitants instead of for cities having at least 2,500 inhabitants. Therefore, what the figures for city and country show is the effect of the conditions of life that obtain in large cities, as compared with those in smaller cities or country districts, upon the opportunities for engaging in gainful occupations.

Sex and age.—Table IV shows the per cent of breadwinners in city and country with distinction of sex and age. It is to be regretted that the age classification of city breadwinners has been simplified to such a degree. The compression of the periods 10 to 15 and 16 to 24 into a single group interferes seriously with the study of a highly important subject—the employment of children in cities.

TABLE IV.—Per cent of breadwinners in the total, male, and female population, classified by age periods, in cities having at least 50,000 inhabitants and in smaller cities or country districts: 1900.

CITY OR COUNTRY, AND SEX.	PER CENT OF BREADWINNERS IN POPULATION: 1900.					
	All ages.	10 to 24 years.	25 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	Age un- known.
Continental United States: Cities having at least 50,000 inhabitants—						
Total.....	42.8	46.8	61.6	54.8	32.4	37.0
Male.....	65.1	59.8	97.1	93.6	63.1	41.5
Female.....	20.7	35.0	24.3	15.7	7.5	27.2
Smaller cities or country districts—						
Total.....	37.0	39.5	57.9	56.1	40.5	49.9
Male.....	60.1	59.3	96.2	93.4	69.4	66.2
Female.....	12.4	19.4	15.7	13.7	9.5	23.4

A considerably greater proportion of the people living in large cities than of people living elsewhere is shown by these figures to be engaged in gainful occupations. In round numbers the difference is between 43 and 37 per cent for the total population, 65 and 60 per cent for males, and 21 and 12 per cent for females. In other words, of the people of all ages 6 persons more in every 100 act as breadwinners in cities than elsewhere.

So considerable a difference merits careful examination. Does the excess of the city per cent indicate a corresponding difference in the chances of obtaining employment in the cities as compared with the country? Inspection of the per cents for the different age groups does not favor an affirmative answer—at least for males. In no age period is the per cent for cities appreciably higher than that for the country, while in the last age period, 65 years and over, the country per cent is much greater than the city. The similarity noted in the per cent gainfully employed in city and country at each age period suggests that a difference in age distribution may be responsible for the greater proportion of males gainfully occupied in cities.

The extension of the suggestion regarding age distribution, combined with data derived from the preceding analyses, may afford an explanation of the greater relative number gainfully employed in cities. It has been seen that young and old people engage in gainful occupations much less frequently than persons in the prime of life, and women of all ages less frequently than men. If examination showed that a larger proportion of the inhabitants of the cities than of the country were of middle age or that a smaller proportion were women, the higher per cent of breadwinners would be explicable. To test this suggestion the age and sex constitution of the urban and rural population is compared in Table V.

TABLE V.—Per cent distribution, by age and sex, of the total population in cities having at least 50,000 inhabitants and in smaller cities or country districts: 1900.

CITY OR COUNTRY, AND SEX.	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION: 1900.						
	All ages.	Under 10 years.	10 to 24 years.	25 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	Age unknown.
Continental United States: Cities having at least 50,000 inhabitants— Total	100.0	20.6	28.3	33.8	13.7	3.3	0.3
Male	49.7	10.3	13.5	17.3	6.9	1.5	0.2
Female	50.3	10.3	14.8	16.5	6.8	1.8	0.1
Smaller cities or country districts— Total	100.0	24.7	30.7	26.3	13.7	4.3	0.3
Male	51.5	12.5	15.5	13.8	7.3	2.2	0.2
Female	48.5	12.2	15.2	12.5	6.4	2.1	0.1

Two facts which have directly opposite effects upon the proportion of breadwinners are brought out by this comparison. On the one hand, there are in the cities relatively fewer both of young and of old persons—a fact which favors a high per cent of persons in gainful occupations to total population; but, on the other hand, the women outnumber the men in the cities, while in the country the reverse is true—a fact which favors a low per cent. The problem still remains, then, to determine the net effect of these opposite differences in the age and sex constitution of the two populations.

A solution is found by computing how many of the 16,917,685 persons living in cities having at least 50,000 inhabitants in 1900 would have been of each sex and at each of the six age groups if the sex and age proportions prevailing in smaller cities or country districts had prevailed in the cities. Each one of this series of hypothetical numbers is then multiplied by the per cent of persons in gainful occupations in cities, actually found for that sex and age in the cities in question and shown in Table IV. The sum of these products, 6,855,013, represents the number of persons in the cities who would have been reported as having gainful occupations on the assumption that the sex and age composition of the city and country population had been identical, but the proportion of breadwinners at each age and of each sex had been that found by observation. In other words, this process eliminates the differences between city and country due solely to difference of age and sex composition between the two populations, and thereby makes obvious other differences partly or entirely masked by the crude figures. The result shows that, had there been no difference between the two populations in age and sex constitution, 40.5 per cent of the people living in cities would have had gainful occupations. The corresponding per cents for males and females are 60.1 and 19.7. The difference between these per cents and those given in Table IV are 2.3, 5.0, and 1.0, respectively, for both sexes, for men, and

for women. These differences measure the net influence of the greater proportion of adults and the smaller proportion of males in the cities.

But even when the effect of these factors has been eliminated the proportion of breadwinners still remains higher in the cities. The reconstructed per cents for the city compare with the per cents for the country as follows:

CITY OR COUNTRY.	PER CENT OF BREADWINNERS IN POPULATION.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.
Continental United States: Cities having at least 50,000 inhabitants ¹	40.5	60.1	19.7
Smaller cities or country districts	37.0	60.1	12.4

¹ Adjusted figures.

From these figures it is clear that of two populations of identical constitution relatively more members engage in gainful occupations under city than under country conditions. The difference occurs solely among women, the per cents of men at work in city and country being the same; and, as reference to the per cents for the several age periods given in Table IV shows, it is more marked in the case of young persons than of adults. Indeed, attention has already been called to the fact that at the last age period, 65 years and over, the proportion of males at work is larger in the country (69.4 per cent) than in the city (63.1 per cent). One explanation of the relatively greater number of men in the cities who give up work as old age comes on, is probably that more city men acquire a competence early in life and retire to enjoy it at leisure. But conjoined with this is the effect of a difference in the nature of the predominant industries. A farmer can continue to direct his affairs even at a very advanced age and is not likely to regard himself as superannuated. Mechanical work and even unskilled labor, on the other hand, require steadiness of hand, muscular strength, and endurance. As these qualities begin to fail with the approach of age, artisans and mechanics find it difficult to secure employment in competition with younger and more vigorous men, and so are gradually forced into retirement. This is shown by the fact that men 65 years of age and over form 6.1 per cent of all males engaged in agriculture, but only 3.5 per cent of all males engaged in manufacturing and mechanical occupations.¹

The greater frequency of gainful occupations in the age period 10 to 24 years presents a problem of much interest; but study of it is hindered by the insufficient specification of ages. It is commonly believed that more children enter economic life in the cities than in the country; but the census returns show that children 10 to 15 years of age form a larger proportion of the agricultural than of the professional, trading, domestic,

¹Twelfth Census, Report on Occupations, Table XL.

or manufacturing breadwinners. The present figures throw little light upon the subject. All that they show is that for the whole fifteen-year period, from 10 to 24 years, 73 more persons in 1,000 of the inhabitants of large cities have gainful occupations than of people living in smaller cities or country districts, and that the excess in the case of males is only 5 in 1,000, but in that of females it is 156 in 1,000.

Rather more can be learned concerning the greater employment of women in cities. The excess of the urban per cents which is most marked in the first period, decreases gradually and in the last period a slight deficiency appears. A ready explanation for the higher per cents is found in the wider range of business opportunities opened to women by the diversified industries of the city than by the extractive industries dominant elsewhere.

Marital condition of females.—Added definiteness is given to our information by carrying out the analysis according to marital condition for women in city and country. This is done in Table VI with such fullness as the data allow.

TABLE VI.—Per cent of breadwinners in female population, classified by marital condition, in cities having at least 50,000 inhabitants and in smaller cities or country districts: 1900.

CITY OR COUNTRY.	PER CENT OF BREADWINNERS IN FEMALE POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.				
	Total.	Single and unknown.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
Continental United States: Cities having at least 50,000 inhabitants.....	26.0	46.6	5.8	28.7	59.0
Smaller cities or country districts.....	16.6	26.2	5.5	32.6	54.3

The difference between city and country is most marked in the case of single women—a fact which agrees well with the point to which attention was just called, that when the figures are analyzed by age the greatest excess of the urban over the rural per cents is for the period 10 to 24 years. But there is also an excess of the urban per cent for the other classes, except widows. The fact that fewer women who have lost their husbands engage in gainful occupations in the large cities than in the smaller cities or country districts, may perhaps be explained on the ground that a widow whose deceased husband was a farmer can better take up his occupation or find other employment than a widow in a city can take up her late husband's work or find another occupation.

In conclusion, it may be suggested that the higher per cent of female breadwinners in cities explains, at least in large measure, the fact that in cities women outnumber the men, though in the country as a whole there are more men than women. By the following comparison of the constitution of the city and country female population, color is lent to the suggestion that

the magnet which attracts women to the cities is the opportunity of securing remunerative employment.

TABLE VII.—Per cent distribution, by marital condition, of the female population at least 10 years of age in cities having at least 50,000 inhabitants and in smaller cities or country districts: 1900.

CITY OR COUNTRY.	PER CENT OF FEMALE POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.			
	Single and unknown.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
Continental United States: Cities having at least 50,000 inhabitants.....	42.9	45.6	11.1	0.4
Smaller cities or country districts.....	40.5	49.9	9.2	0.4

This shows that single women, who are shown by Table VI to be most generally dependent upon their own efforts for support, are more numerous in cities, and that on the other hand there are relatively fewer women in cities who have husbands to maintain them. The larger per cent of widows in the city is probably due less to any economic cause than to the well-known fact that for adult years the excess of the male over the female death rate is greater in cities than in the country,¹ and also to the fact that in the country relatively more widows remarry. The relatively small number of divorced women reported in cities is regarded as indicating little else than the inaccuracy of the returns.

RACE AND NATIVITY.

Total population.—All of the results developed in the preceding discussions may be utilized in explaining the differences that exist between the per cent of breadwinners in the population for the four classes into which the Census divides the people, viz: (1) White persons born in the United States of native parents, (2) white persons born in the United States one or both of whose parents were born abroad, (3) foreign born whites, and (4) non-Caucasian persons, including, besides all persons of negro descent, Indians, Chinese, and Japanese. The per cents of breadwinners in population for these classes are as follows:

RACE AND NATIVITY.	Per cent of breadwinners in population: 1900.
Native white—native parents.....	33.9
Native white—foreign parents.....	33.9
Foreign born white.....	56.2
Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.....	45.3
Negro.....	45.2

Curiously enough, for the two most nearly related classes—white immigrants and native whites of foreign parentage—the difference between the per cents is a maximum. In every 1,000, 223 more of the foreign born whites than of their children are engaged in gain-

¹ A. F. Weber, *The Growth of Cities in the Nineteenth Century*, New York, 1899, pages 325 and 358 et seq.

ful occupations. This wide difference can hardly be ascribed to any other cause than differences in age and perhaps in the proportion of the sexes among the two

classes. The great dissimilarity, from this point of view, in the constitution of the four classes is shown in Table VIII.

TABLE VIII.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY AGE AND SEX, OF THE POPULATION, CLASSIFIED BY RACE AND NATIVITY: 1900.

AGE PERIOD.	PER CENT OF POPULATION: 1900.											
	Total.		Native white—native parents.		Native white—foreign parents.		Foreign born white.		Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.		Negro.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Continental United States: All ages.....	51.1	48.9	50.9	49.1	50.1	49.9	54.0	46.0	50.2	49.8	49.7	50.3
Under 10 years.....	12.0	11.8	19.2	12.8	15.2	15.0	1.0	1.0	13.5	13.6	13.6	13.7
10 to 24 years.....	15.1	15.1	15.6	15.4	16.9	17.2	8.7	8.9	16.7	17.4	16.8	17.7
25 to 64 years.....	21.8	19.9	19.8	18.7	17.5	17.2	39.3	31.6	18.2	17.0	17.5	17.2
65 years and over.....	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	0.5	0.5	4.8	4.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
Age unknown.....	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	(¹)	(¹)	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The foreign born white population, as the table shows, consists more largely of adult males and less largely of children than any other class; while, conversely, adults are fewest and children most numerous among the native whites of foreign parentage. The other two classes vary less from the figures for the aggregate population. The chief differences are that both have relatively more children under 10 years of age than the aggregate population, while the native whites of native parents have relatively more and the non-Caucasians relatively fewer persons of advanced age.

That these differences—particularly those between the white immigrant population and their native born children—help to explain the variations in the per cents of breadwinners is clear; but to ascertain whether or not this explanation is complete, it is necessary to apply the method described in the preceding discussion for eliminating the effect of unlike age and sex constitution upon the proportion of persons engaged in gainful occupations. This has been done by calculating what would be the number and per cent of breadwinners in each of these classes if the age and sex composition of each was identical with that of the total population of continental United States. The results are presented as follows:

RACE AND NATIVITY.	PER CENT OF BREADWINNERS IN POPULATION: 1900.					
	Total.		Male.		Female.	
	Before adjustment.	After adjustment.	Before adjustment.	After adjustment.	Before adjustment.	After adjustment.
Continental United States:						
Native white—native parents.....	33.9	35.7	57.3	60.4	9.6	9.9
Native white—foreign parents.....	33.9	38.2	52.5	60.1	15.2	15.3
Foreign born white.....	56.2	40.0	88.1	61.0	18.7	18.0
Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.....	45.3	48.3	61.3	65.5	29.1	30.3
Negro.....	45.2	48.7	61.0	65.9	29.6	30.8

These figures make it clear that while the differences in the per cent of breadwinners in population are due in large measure to the unlike proportions of males and females and of adults and children, there must be also other causes at work. For, after the elimination of the differences in age and sex constitution, there still remain considerable variations in the per cent for the different classes. The search for the "other causes" from which these variations arise may best be conducted by turning from the per cent for persons of all ages to the per cent for persons belonging to the several age periods.

But before leaving the present figures attention should be called to two significant facts brought out by them. One is that the differences between the proportion of women of the four classes who engage in gainful occupations are considerably more marked than the corresponding differences for men. The other fact concerns the rank of the classes in respect to the per cent of breadwinners. For males and females alike the per cent of persons who engage in some remunerative occupation is highest among the non-Caucasian population, next highest among the white immigrants, and, except for males, next among their children, and lowest among native whites of native parentage. It is a commonly observed fact that the number of members of a family who attempt to earn money depends generally upon the family's pecuniary standing. If the family is in easy circumstances, the father is likely to be the sole breadwinner, while the mother confines herself to domestic cares, and the children are kept in school. If, on the contrary, the family is poor, the mother finds it necessary to add her endeavors to those of her husband, and the children are taken from school at an early age to be put to work where they can add something to the meager income of the household. The figures substantiate this observation, for the order of the four classes in respect to their per cent of breadwinners is, unless

the prevalent impression upon this subject is entirely erroneous, the inverse of their order in respect to economic well-being. The non-Caucasian population is thought to be the least well to do of the classes, and the largest proportion of its members, both men and women, are earning their own living in whole or in part. At the other extreme stand the whites of native parentage among whom economic welfare is thought to be most widely diffused. For them the per cents are lowest. Between these two classes is the immigrant population of the first and second generations. There is a general belief that the latter are rather better off than the newly arrived immigrants, because longer residence in the United States has given them opportunities to make moderate accumulations. Accordingly the per cent of breadwinners is lower for each sex among the native born children of foreigners than among the foreigners themselves.

So far as these figures enable us to judge, the parallelism between economic well-being and the proportion of the population who are earning money holds in every particular; but further analysis by sex and age periods, marital condition, and city residence shows that other factors also affect the result.

The material for the analysis by sex and age periods is given in Table IX.

TABLE IX.—Per cent of breadwinners in male and female population, classified by race and nativity and age periods: 1900.

SEX AND AGE PERIOD.	PER CENT OF BREADWINNERS IN POPULATION: 1900.				
	Native white—native parents.	Native white—foreign parents.	Foreign born white.	Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.	Negro.
Continental United States:					
Male—					
10 to 15 years.....	24.3	16.9	29.2	48.6	49.3
16 to 20 years.....	72.7	78.2	88.2	84.8	85.6
21 to 24 years.....	92.4	93.2	95.6	93.1	93.6
25 to 34 years.....	96.2	96.3	97.3	95.1	95.4
35 to 44 years.....	96.1	96.8	97.4	96.2	96.5
45 to 54 years.....	95.0	95.6	96.0	96.6	97.0
55 to 64 years.....	90.0	88.7	88.8	94.9	95.5
65 years and over.....	69.6	67.1	62.1	84.0	84.9
Age unknown.....	48.8	75.3	80.6	73.5	75.1
Female—					
10 to 15 years.....	5.7	7.9	20.3	30.1	30.6
16 to 20 years.....	20.8	40.0	56.8	48.8	49.6
21 to 24 years.....	21.3	37.8	41.5	45.0	45.6
25 to 34 years.....	33.9	22.5	19.8	41.1	41.8
35 to 44 years.....	11.6	15.0	13.0	40.9	41.6
45 to 54 years.....	11.5	12.8	11.7	41.5	42.2
55 to 64 years.....	11.2	11.6	9.8	40.1	41.0
65 years and over.....	7.8	7.7	6.2	27.8	28.5
Age unknown.....	15.2	25.1	26.3	35.5	38.3

Inspection of these figures shows that the differences in the per cents are chiefly differences in the frequency of the employment of children, women, and old men. The proportion of middle-aged males (25 to 54 years) at work is remarkably uniform for all of the classes. Since the relative number of retirements from active business life varies considerably in the several classes, the per cents for the years after 54 show increasing divergencies, and divergencies which do not altogether agree with the hypothesis of the connection between economic

welfare and the number of breadwinners. There is no difficulty in accounting for the fact that the largest number of men continuing at work is found among the non-Caucasian population, for probably few non-Caucasian men succeed in acquiring competencies sufficient to enable them to spend their old age in leisure. But the next largest numbers are not among the foreign born, but among the whites of native parentage. This is probably to be explained in the same manner as the lower urban per cents for the same periods, namely, by differences in the nature of the occupations in which the several classes are most largely engaged. It has been argued (page 443) that mechanical occupations are as a rule more taxing upon muscular and nervous strength than farming, and, therefore, that men employed in them are more frequently compelled to give up work as their powers commence to fail with the approach of age. Confirmation of this inference may be obtained in the present case. The following figures show what proportions of the male breadwinners of the three classes of whites, who are engaged in agricultural and in manufacturing and mechanical occupations, are 55 to 64 years of age and 65 years of age and over:

TABLE X.—Per cent 55 to 64 years of age and 65 years of age and over among white males of specified age and nativity engaged in agricultural and in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits: 1900.

NATIVITY.	WHITE MALES AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS: 1900.		WHITE MALES AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL PURSUITS: 1900.	
	Per cent 55 to 64 years of age.	Per cent 65 years of age and over.	Per cent 55 to 64 years of age.	Per cent 65 years of age and over.
Area of enumeration:				
Native white—native parents.....	8.9	6.0	7.7	4.3
Native white—foreign parents.....	4.1	2.0	2.7	0.9
Foreign born white.....	17.1	12.1	9.5	4.3

Of course, the relative size of the per cents for the three nativity classes points merely to the unlike age constitution of the classes, but when each class is considered by itself it is seen that the proportion of males 55 to 64 or 65 and over engaged in mechanical occupations is smaller in every case than the corresponding proportion for agriculture. Since this difference is common to all the classes, it seems fair to conclude that the proportion in which men of advanced age give up work depends rather upon the kind of occupations in which they are engaged than upon a special fondness of aged immigrants for leisure and of aged Americans for labor.

The same explanation can be applied to the high per cent of breadwinners among non-Caucasian males 55 to 64 and 65 years of age and over. Not only are many negroes of advanced years dependent upon continuous labor for subsistence, but their prevailing agricultural

occupations are also of a kind that can be conducted with some success by men past the prime of life.

Though the variations in the per cent of male breadwinners in the last two age periods are considerable, they are, on the whole, not so great as the differences in the first three. The variations here agree in general with the hypothesis of the dependence of the proportion of workers upon economic condition. Well to do people do not find it necessary to supplement the family income by putting their children to work at an early age. On the contrary, they prefer to give their sons and daughters an education, which makes them more efficient as workers but which delays their entrance upon active business life. Accordingly, some light is thrown upon these variations of the per cents by contrasting the proportions of boys and young men who have gainful occupations with the proportions of the same persons who attend school. The two sets of per cents are brought together in Table XI.

TABLE XI.—Per cent attending school and per cent engaged in gainful occupations in male population, classified by race and nativity and age periods: 1900.¹

RACE AND NATIVITY.	PER CENT OF MALE POPULATION—							
	Attending school: 1900.				Engaged in gainful occupations: 1900.			
	10 to 24 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 to 20 years.	21 to 24 years.	10 to 24 years.	10 to 15 years.	16 to 20 years.	21 to 24 years.
Continental United States:								
Native white—native parents	44.7	82.7	82.9	4.6	56.1	24.3	72.7	92.4
Native white—foreign parents	41.6	85.9	22.0	3.1	54.4	16.9	78.2	93.2
Foreign born white	17.1	73.4	8.3	1.7	78.0	29.2	88.2	95.6
Negro, Indian, and Mongolian	25.1	50.9	15.4	1.8	71.2	48.6	84.8	93.1
Negro	24.9	50.6	15.0	1.5	71.7	49.3	85.6	93.6

¹ In order to prepare this table it has been necessary to assume that the persons 21 years of age and over reported as attending school were all under 25. This assumption probably does little violence to the facts, because the number of persons older than this is small compared with the number younger.

Though the age periods for school attendance and for gainful occupations are not exactly comparable, this table shows what our hypothesis would lead us to expect, that in general the proportion of breadwinners among young people varies inversely as the per cent attending school. The comparatively small number of native white males of native or foreign parentage under the age of 25 who are engaged in gainful occupations, is seen to be connected with the fact that so many more of them than of youths of the other classes are in school. A similar explanation can be given of the fact that while more non-Caucasian children than foreign born white children find remunerative employment in the years 10 to 15, this relation is reversed in the succeeding period. The number of non-Caucasian children 10 to 14 years of age attending school is considerably smaller, but of those who do go to school a relatively much larger per cent continue to study after completing the fourteenth

year. The young children of immigrants who live largely in states having compulsory education laws are apparently sent to school very generally, but as soon as the law allows, most of them are withdrawn by their parents and set to learning some trade or business.

Marital condition of females.—The per cents for females, given in Table IX, show that in the first three periods the order of the four classes is substantially the same as in the case of males, and requires no further explanations than those already suggested. But after the age of 24 there is a much less decided decline in the per cent for non-Caucasian women than for any of the white classes. This, as the figures in Table XII show, is due simply to the fact that the number of women who continue to follow gainful occupations after their marriage is much larger among non-Caucasians than among whites.

TABLE XII.—Per cent of breadwinners in female population at least 10 years of age, classified by race and nativity and marital condition: 1900.

RACE AND NATIVITY.	PER CENT OF BREADWINNERS IN FEMALE POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.			
	Single and unknown.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
Continental United States:				
Native white—native parents	21.5	3.0	26.1	47.5
Native white—foreign parents	34.3	3.1	32.3	52.9
Foreign born white	60.9	3.6	20.7	51.4
Negro, Indian, and Mongolian	46.9	25.6	66.0	80.6
Negro	47.7	26.0	67.0	82.2

The figures seem to show conclusively the connection between the relatively poor economic position of the non-Caucasian population and the high per cent of breadwinners. Over one-fourth of the wives, about two-thirds of the widows, and over four-fifths of the divorced women have to take up some gainful occupation in order to help support themselves and their families.

It is also instructive to examine the proportion of breadwinners among the women belonging to the several classes in connection with the subject of residence. The proportion of women of each class living in cities is given in Table XIII.

TABLE XIII.—Per cent of female population, classified by race and nativity, living in cities having at least 50,000 inhabitants: 1900.

RACE AND NATIVITY.	Per cent of female population living in cities having at least 50,000 inhabitants: 1900.
Continental United States:	
Native white—native parents	13.4
Native white—foreign parents	39.7
Foreign born white	47.7
Negro, Indian, and Mongolian	10.5
Negro	10.7

The comparatively high per cents of breadwinners among the foreign born females and among the native born daughters of foreigners are easy to understand in the light of these per cents, and the discussion on pages 442 to 444, which shows that a much larger proportion of the women living in large cities than of the women living in smaller cities or country districts find remunerative occupations. It would be a mistake, however, to regard this explanation as in any degree invalidating or superseding the general theory of the dependence of the per cents upon economic well-being. Foreign born women and their daughters do not engage in gainful occupations more frequently than native women because more of them live in cities. It is probably because a greater number of the former have to find some means of supporting themselves, and the cities afford the most numerous openings.

This distinction is emphasized when we observe that the proportion of non-Caucasian women who live in cities is less than the proportion of any other class, and yet the proportion of breadwinners among them is greater. Economic necessity compels large numbers of non-Caucasian women to seek opportunities for earning money, but a much larger proportion of them than of white female breadwinners engage in agricultural occupations. For this reason they are not compelled to go to the cities for opportunities to work.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.

States and territories.—Table XIV shows what proportion of the total population of each state and territory was engaged in gainful occupations in 1900.

In general, the per cents are high in the Northeastern and the Western states and low in the Central and Southern states. The maximum per cent, 47.8, is in Wyoming, and the minimum 30.6, in Utah. In the North Atlantic division Rhode Island leads, with 44.8 per cent, and Pennsylvania comes last, with 38.9 per cent. In the South Atlantic division only the District of Columbia and South Carolina have two-fifths of their population engaged in gainful occupations, the per cents being 45.5 for the former and 42.6 for the latter. In the South Central states the per cents run still lower, Alabama and Mississippi leading with 41.7 and 41.6, respectively. In the states of the northern Mississippi valley the average is about the same as that in the South Central division, though the range of variation is less. Finally, the Western states and territories have the highest per cents of all, Idaho, Utah, and New Mexico alone sinking below 40 per cent, and Montana, Wyoming, and Nevada having nearly half of their people engaged in gainful occupations.

The range of these variations is very wide, there being a difference of 17.2 between the maximum per cent in Wyoming and the minimum in Utah. To account for the great differences it is again necessary to make use of the results of the preceding analysis.

TABLE XIV.—Number and per cent of breadwinners in total population, for states and territories: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total population: 1900.	BREADWINNERS: 1900.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Continental United States.....	75,994,575	29,073,233	38.3
North Atlantic division.....	21,046,695	8,579,191	40.8
New England.....	5,592,017	2,376,369	42.5
Maine.....	694,466	276,777	39.9
New Hampshire.....	411,588	178,719	43.4
Vermont.....	343,641	134,933	39.3
Massachusetts.....	2,805,346	1,208,407	43.1
Rhode Island.....	428,556	191,923	44.8
Connecticut.....	908,420	385,610	42.4
Southern North Atlantic.....	15,454,678	6,202,822	40.1
New York.....	7,268,894	2,996,474	41.2
New Jersey.....	1,883,669	757,759	40.2
Pennsylvania.....	6,302,115	2,448,589	38.9
South Atlantic division.....	10,448,480	4,000,531	38.3
Northern South Atlantic.....	4,464,481	1,646,753	36.9
Delaware.....	184,735	72,996	39.5
Maryland.....	1,188,044	458,788	38.6
District of Columbia.....	278,718	126,941	45.5
Virginia.....	1,854,184	662,415	35.7
West Virginia.....	958,800	325,663	34.0
Southern South Atlantic.....	5,978,999	2,353,778	39.4
North Carolina.....	1,893,810	716,742	37.8
South Carolina.....	1,340,316	570,995	42.6
Georgia.....	2,216,331	864,471	39.0
Florida.....	628,542	201,570	38.1
North Central division.....	26,333,004	9,580,649	36.4
Eastern North Central.....	15,985,581	5,887,473	36.8
Ohio.....	4,157,545	1,545,952	37.2
Indiana.....	2,516,462	898,953	35.7
Illinois.....	4,821,550	1,804,040	37.4
Michigan.....	2,420,982	905,990	37.4
Wisconsin.....	2,069,042	732,538	35.4
Western North Central.....	10,347,423	3,693,176	35.7
Minnesota.....	1,751,394	645,874	36.9
Iowa.....	2,231,853	789,404	35.4
Missouri.....	3,106,605	1,121,892	36.1
North Dakota.....	319,146	117,640	36.9
South Dakota.....	401,570	137,156	34.2
Nebraska.....	1,066,300	373,970	35.1
Kansas.....	1,470,495	507,740	34.5
South Central division.....	14,080,047	5,209,755	37.0
Eastern South Central.....	7,547,757	2,888,429	38.3
Kentucky.....	2,147,174	752,531	35.0
Tennessee.....	2,020,616	727,657	36.0
Alabama.....	1,828,697	763,188	41.7
Mississippi.....	1,551,270	645,123	41.6
Western South Central.....	6,532,290	2,321,326	35.5
Louisiana.....	1,381,625	536,093	38.8
Arkansas.....	1,311,564	485,795	37.0
Indian Territory.....	392,060	133,710	34.1
Oklahoma.....	398,331	132,695	33.3
Texas.....	3,048,710	1,033,033	33.9
Western division.....	4,091,349	1,703,107	41.6
Rocky Mountain.....	1,232,642	506,033	41.1
Montana.....	243,329	114,799	47.2
Idaho.....	161,772	62,683	38.7
Wyoming.....	92,531	44,268	47.8
Colorado.....	539,700	218,263	40.4
New Mexico.....	195,310	66,020	33.8
Basin and Plateau.....	442,015	157,783	35.7
Arizona.....	122,931	53,870	43.4
Utah.....	276,749	81,604	30.6
Nevada.....	42,335	19,809	46.8
Pacific.....	2,416,692	1,039,291	43.0
Washington.....	518,103	225,387	43.5
Oregon.....	413,536	169,637	41.0
California.....	1,485,053	644,267	43.4

Main geographic divisions.—The unlike age and sex constitution of the populations of the states explains some of the most striking contrasts. In investigating the effect of this factor upon the per cents it will be convenient, in order to avoid the confusion arising from multiplicity of detail, to deal with the five groups

of states rather than with the states themselves. There is less objection to this method of procedure because the main geographic divisions correspond in a general way to the characteristic differences in the age and sex constitution of the population. The data are given in Table xv.

TABLE XV.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY SEX AND AGE PERIODS, OF THE TOTAL POPULATION, FOR MAIN GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1900.

SEX AND DIVISION.	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION: 1900.									
	All ages.	Under 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	16 to 24 years.	25 to 34 years.	35 to 44 years.	45 to 54 years.	55 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	Age unknown.
<i>Male.</i>										
Continental United States.....	51.1	12.0	6.4	8.7	8.2	6.4	4.5	2.7	2.0	0.2
North Atlantic division.....	50.0	10.4	5.4	8.2	8.9	7.0	4.7	3.0	2.3	3.1
South Atlantic division.....	50.0	13.6	7.2	9.1	6.9	5.1	3.9	2.3	1.7	0.2
North Central division.....	51.6	11.6	6.4	8.7	8.3	6.7	4.6	2.9	2.3	0.1
South Central division.....	51.0	14.3	7.4	9.3	7.2	5.0	4.0	2.1	1.5	0.2
Western division.....	56.2	10.6	5.6	8.6	10.2	9.3	5.8	3.3	2.3	0.5
<i>Female.</i>										
Continental United States.....	48.9	11.8	6.3	8.9	7.7	5.7	3.9	2.5	2.0	0.1
North Atlantic division.....	50.0	10.3	5.4	8.7	8.7	6.6	4.6	3.1	2.5	0.1
South Atlantic division.....	50.0	13.4	7.0	9.6	7.0	5.1	3.7	2.3	1.8	0.1
North Central division.....	48.4	11.3	6.3	8.6	7.7	5.8	3.9	2.6	2.1	0.1
South Central division.....	49.0	13.8	7.2	9.5	6.9	4.7	3.4	1.9	1.4	0.2
Western division.....	43.8	10.3	5.5	7.6	7.5	5.7	3.5	2.1	1.5	0.1

Regarding sex, the table shows that the numbers of men and of women in the North and South Atlantic states are equal, but that there are more men than women in the North and South Central and Western divisions. The disparity of the sexes, however, is not very great except in the West, where about 5 persons in every 9 are males. Of children under 10 years of age, on the other hand, there are relatively most in the South Central division and fewest in the North Atlantic. Even in the Western states, which still retain something of the frontier character, the proportion of children is slightly higher than in the North Atlantic division. Finally, the three divisions in the North and West have considerably more men 65 years of age and over than the two divisions in the South.

To ascertain to what extent these variations in the age and sex constitution explain the differences in the per cent of breadwinners, it is necessary to resort again to the method of adjustment explained on page 443, and calculate what would be the number of breadwinners in each group of states were their populations all constituted as to sex and age in the same manner as is the population of continental United States as a whole. The results of this calculation are given in the following statement:

DIVISION.	PER CENT OF BREADWINNERS IN POPULATION: 1900.					
	Total.		Male.		Female.	
	Before adjustment.	After adjustment.	Before adjustment.	After adjustment.	Before adjustment.	After adjustment.
North Atlantic.....	40.8	38.6	64.0	60.2	17.5	16.1
South Atlantic.....	38.3	41.4	59.2	63.8	17.4	17.9
North Central.....	36.4	35.7	60.2	59.3	11.0	11.0
South Central.....	37.0	40.1	59.0	64.3	14.1	14.9
Western.....	41.6	35.4	65.5	58.8	11.1	10.9

These figures show how different is the rank of the five main divisions in the order of the proportion of breadwinners before and after correction has been made for the differences in age and sex composition of the population. The order of the several divisions, beginning with the highest per cent of breadwinners, was as follows:

BEFORE ADJUSTMENT.		AFTER ADJUSTMENT.	
Division.	Per cent.	Division.	Per cent.
Western.....	41.6	South Atlantic.....	41.4
North Atlantic.....	40.8	South Central.....	40.1
South Atlantic.....	38.3	North Atlantic.....	38.6
North Central.....	37.0	North Central.....	35.7
South Central.....	36.4	Western.....	35.4

The process of adjustment increases the range of variation from 5.2 to 6.0, and entirely rearranges the order. When correction is made for the large proportion of children in the South, the two southern divisions, instead of ranking third and fourth, rank first and second in the proportion of breadwinners. When correction is made for the large proportion of adult males in the West, that division, instead of ranking first, ranks last in the proportion of breadwinners.

While this process of adjustment completely rearranges the order of the divisions, it does not explain the differences between them. It simply makes the problem more precise, by removing certain elements which obscured it. For the total population the range of variation is increased 0.8—that is, from 5.2 to 6.0; for the male population it is reduced 1.0—that is, from 6.5 to 5.5; and for the female population it is increased 0.5—that is, from 6.5 to 7.0. These differences are due to variations in the proportion of persons of given age and sex who engage in gainful occupations. To ac-

count for them, therefore, it is necessary to examine the per cent of breadwinners in the population, classified by sex and age periods. These per cents are given in Table XVI.

TABLE XVI.—PER CENT OF BREADWINNERS IN MALE AND IN FEMALE POPULATION, CLASSIFIED BY AGE PERIODS, FOR MAIN GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1900.

SEX AND DIVISION.	PER CENT OF BREADWINNERS IN MALE AND IN FEMALE POPULATION: 1900.								
	All ages.	10 to 15 years.	16 to 24 years.	25 to 34 years.	35 to 44 years.	45 to 54 years.	55 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	Age unknown.
<i>Male.</i>									
Continental United States.....	61.2	26.1	83.9	93.3	96.6	95.5	90.0	68.4	59.6
North Atlantic division.....	64.0	17.1	85.5	96.9	95.9	95.2	89.3	66.6	50.4
South Atlantic division.....	59.2	41.6	85.2	95.6	96.6	96.1	92.9	78.1	67.4
North Central division.....	60.2	17.0	82.0	96.2	96.9	94.9	87.9	62.5	55.5
South Central division.....	59.0	42.7	85.3	96.0	96.8	96.8	94.3	79.6	70.5
Western division.....	65.5	10.9	80.4	96.1	96.7	95.8	90.6	71.8	58.7
<i>Female.</i>									
Continental United States.....	14.3	10.2	31.6	19.9	15.6	14.7	13.2	9.1	24.2
North Atlantic division.....	17.5	9.6	43.7	24.5	16.9	14.0	11.6	7.1	26.3
South Atlantic division.....	17.4	18.5	31.0	23.3	22.5	22.5	21.4	16.1	29.4
North Central division.....	11.0	4.9	28.1	15.6	10.6	9.7	9.1	6.2	18.3
South Central division.....	14.1	15.1	23.5	18.9	19.3	20.8	20.6	16.1	27.2
Western division.....	11.1	2.7	23.2	16.8	13.7	14.0	12.4	8.2	15.4

Commencing with the first age period, it is seen that employment of children is much more common in the Southern states than elsewhere. This is due to the presence of so many negroes. Table IX (page 446) shows that the proportion of children 10 to 15 years of age engaged in gainful occupations is much higher among the non-Caucasians than among any other element of the population. Almost one-third of the people in the southern divisions are negroes, while in the other divisions they nowhere amount to one-fiftieth of the population.

In the second age period, 16 to 24 years, the highest per cents for both men and women are found in the North Atlantic states. An explanation of this fact also is suggested by the previous study. In comparing the per cent of breadwinners in cities having at least 50,000 inhabitants with the per cent for the smaller cities or country districts (page 442), the most striking difference noticed was the excess of the city per cent over the country per cent in the earlier age periods, particularly the years 10 to 24. The per cents were 46.8 in the cities and 39.5 in the country for the total; 59.8 and 59.3, respectively, for males; and 35.0 and 19.4, respectively, for females. This difference is significant for the present purpose, because the North Atlantic states have a much larger proportion of their population in cities having at least 50,000 inhabitants than any other section of the country, as appears clearly from Table XVII.

TABLE XVII.—Per cent of population living in cities having at least 50,000 inhabitants, for main geographic divisions: 1900.

DIVISION.	Per cent of population living in cities having at least 50,000 inhabitants: 1900.
North Atlantic.....	42.8
Western.....	21.3
North Central.....	19.6
South Atlantic.....	11.0
South Central.....	5.2

A second factor, closely related to the first, which helps to explain the excess of the North Atlantic per cents over those for the Southern states in the age period, 16 to 24 years, is the greater proportion of the foreign born whites. While more non-Caucasian than foreign born children are at work at ages 10 to 15, this relation is reversed at ages 16 to 24. This foreign born white class constitutes over one-fifth of the population of the North Atlantic division, but only about one-fiftieth of that of the Southern states.

The per cents for males in the three succeeding periods show surprisingly small variations. Attention has already been called to the evenness of the per cents for these years. There are few social uniformities discovered by the Census that hold with greater regularity than the proportion of men in the prime of life engaged in gainful occupations. Whether the population is analyzed by city and country residence, by race and nativity, or by geographical distribution makes almost no difference. In any case, only about 3 or 4 men in 100 of this age are found to have no occupation.

After 54, about which age men commence to retire from active business life with some frequency, differences in the per cents reappear. The decline is most rapid in the Northern and least rapid in the Southern states. Again, the explanation is found in the large non-Caucasian population of the South, for it was shown in Table IX that the number of men who continue to work after passing 54 is much larger among the non-Caucasians than among any of the white classes.

Taking up, finally, the figures for women over 24 years of age, we observe that the per cent of breadwinners in the population in every period is lowest in the North Central states. As compared with the Southern states, this may be ascribed to the small number of non-Caucasian women, and as compared with the North Atlantic states, to the smaller per cent of population in the cities, and the dominance of agriculture, which offers fewer opportunities than manufacturing for the

employment of female labor. Though agriculture plays an even larger rôle in both groups of Southern states, the proportion of women who have gainful occupations there is, on the whole, larger than anywhere else. This is due simply to the fact that non-Caucasian women labor in the fields more commonly than white women. The large city population and the development of manufacturing account for the fact that the North Atlantic states, as a whole, stand next to the southern divisions. Finally, the per cents for the Western states, generally speaking, lie between those for the North Atlantic and North Central divisions.

Specified states and territories.—So far the examination has been confined to the average proportion of breadwinners in the population of the five groups of states. Table xiv, however, shows that there are wide variations between the per cents for the several states within each group. The preceding study requires to be supplemented, therefore, by an inquiry into the causes of some of the more striking of these differences. The problem arises, for example, why 44.8 per cent of the people of Rhode Island are engaged in gainful occupations and only 38.9 per cent in the state of Pennsylvania in the same division (page 448). To come to close quarters with the problem, it is necessary to break up the per cents for the whole population into per cents for the sexes and for age groups.

TABLE XVIII.—Per cent of breadwinners in male and in female population, classified by age periods, for Rhode Island and Pennsylvania: 1900.

SEX AND STATE.	PER CENT OF BREADWINNERS IN MALE AND IN FEMALE POPULATION: 1900.								
	All ages.	10 to 15 years.	16 to 24 years.	25 to 34 years.	35 to 44 years.	45 to 54 years.	55 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	Age unknown.
Male:									
Rhode Island....	66.4	23.2	89.2	97.2	97.1	95.2	88.7	63.7	40.4
Pennsylvania....	62.9	22.4	86.1	96.5	96.8	95.6	89.9	66.6	54.0
Female:									
Rhode Island....	23.9	17.4	58.5	33.0	22.3	16.8	12.5	6.9	34.5
Pennsylvania....	18.9	9.7	35.4	18.8	12.9	11.0	9.8	6.7	23.7

These figures show that the difference between the per cents for the two states affects only the per cents for women and children. For men beyond the age of 24 there is a practical agreement. But of males under 24 and of females of all ages, relatively more find work in Rhode Island than in Pennsylvania. This is due doubtless to the difference in the nature of the prevailing industries of the two states. The textile mills of Rhode Island afford more opportunities for the employment of women and children than do the mines and steel works of Pennsylvania. Differences in the age and sex constitution of the two populations also have some effect upon the per cents, though in a measure they counteract each other. Rhode Island has relatively more women, but also relatively fewer children. The per cent of women in the total population of the two states is 50.9 and

49.2, respectively; that of children under 10 years of age, 19.5 and 22.5. The latter difference outweighs the former and helps to explain the high per cent of breadwinners in Rhode Island. Of the remaining North Atlantic states—New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut—in character of industry and constitution of population, approach the type of Rhode Island and have a large proportion of their people at work, while the other states have rather more in common with Pennsylvania and consequently approach its per cent.

In the South Atlantic states still greater contrasts are to be found. The highest per cent, 45.5, is in the District of Columbia and the lowest, 34.0, in West Virginia. By sex and age periods the per cents are as follows:

TABLE XIX.—Per cent of breadwinners in male and in female population, classified by age periods, for the District of Columbia and West Virginia: 1900.

SEX, AND STATE OR TERRITORY.	PER CENT OF BREADWINNERS IN MALE AND IN FEMALE POPULATION: 1900.								
	All ages.	10 to 15 years.	16 to 24 years.	25 to 34 years.	35 to 44 years.	45 to 54 years.	55 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	Age unknown.
Male:									
District of Columbia.....	65.0	10.4	80.6	94.7	95.4	92.0	85.2	66.0	24.1
West Virginia....	59.0	33.0	83.4	95.8	96.8	96.4	93.1	74.7	71.2
Female:									
District of Columbia.....	23.1	5.5	44.7	38.7	37.1	35.2	25.6	15.0	22.6
West Virginia....	6.8	3.9	13.4	9.4	8.5	9.5	10.6	8.8	17.4

The proportion of men over 24 years of age living in the District of Columbia who have no gainful occupation is remarkably large, but nevertheless the per cent of breadwinners among males of all ages is considerably higher than in West Virginia. The explanation of this seeming anomaly is found in the age constitution of the male population. In West Virginia 26.3 per cent of all males are under 10 years of age, but in the District of Columbia only 17.7 per cent. Conversely, the men between 25 and 64 years of age—the years for which the per cents are highest—form 37.8 per cent of the male population in West Virginia and 50.8 per cent in the District of Columbia.

For women, on the other hand, the per cents of breadwinners at every age period are materially lower in West Virginia. Several factors contribute to this result. The District of Columbia is coextensive with the city of Washington, and it was shown (page 442) that more women find work in cities than in the country. Moreover, the departments of the Federal Government give employment to large numbers of women, there is a very large negro population, and the proportion of girls under 10 is low. These factors combine to make the per cent of females at least 10 years of age engaged in gainful occupations in the District of Columbia higher not only than in West Virginia, but higher also than in any other state or territory, except South Carolina.

It is fairer, however, to compare the per cents for the District of Columbia with the per cents for cities rather than with the per cents for states. When this comparison is made the proportion of females engaged in gainful occupations does not seem extremely high. A larger part of the women living in Manchester, Fall River, Lowell, Lawrence, New Bedford, Troy, Charleston, Atlanta, Savannah, and Memphis are earning money than of the women in Washington, while in Richmond the per cent is the same.

Of the states and territories of the South Atlantic and South Central divisions, with the exception of the District of Columbia, South Carolina has the highest per cent of breadwinners, and this in face of the fact that it also has more women than men and a larger per cent of children under 10 years of age than any other state or territory, except Indian Territory. The anomaly is explained in part by the fact that next to Mississippi it also has the largest per cent of negroes. In the other Southern states also the per cent of breadwinners varies in some agreement with the per cent of negro population. This is shown by the following table, in which the proportions both of breadwinners and of negroes in the population are given for each state:

TABLE XX.—Per cent of breadwinners and of negroes in total population, for states and territories of the South Atlantic and South Central divisions: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	TOTAL POPULATION: 1900.		
	Per cent of breadwinners.	Per cent of negroes.	Rank by per cent negro.
District of Columbia.....	45.3	31.1	9
South Carolina.....	42.6	58.4	2
Alabama.....	41.7	45.2	5
Mississippi.....	41.6	58.5	1
Delaware.....	39.5	16.6	14
Georgia.....	39.0	46.7	4
Louisiana.....	38.8	47.1	3
Maryland.....	38.6	19.8	13
Florida.....	38.1	43.7	6
North Carolina.....	37.8	33.0	8
Arkansas.....	37.0	28.0	10
Tennessee.....	36.0	23.8	11
Virginia.....	35.7	35.6	7
Kentucky.....	35.0	13.3	15
Indian Territory.....	34.1	9.4	16
West Virginia.....	34.0	4.5	18
Texas.....	33.9	20.4	12
Oklahoma.....	33.3	4.7	17

The District of Columbia, Delaware, and Maryland, having in comparison with the other states of the South a relatively high per cent of urban population and low per cent of children, and in general different economic conditions, do not follow the tendency toward parallelism between the per cent of breadwinners and the per cent of negroes in the total population. With the exception of these subdivisions, the states in general show that tendency. Such variations as occur among the states that have over 40 per cent of negroes in the total population are due for the most part to the relatively higher per cent of females employed in one state than in another. Among the remaining states, Virginia, West Virginia, and Texas

form the exceptions. Virginia ranks seventh in per cent negro, but thirteenth in per cent of breadwinners, an explanation being found in the excess of females and the relatively large proportion (26.4 per cent) of children under 10 in this state. West Virginia, on the other hand, ranks sixteenth in per cent of breadwinners, but last among the eighteen states and territories in per cent negro, the relatively high rank in per cent of breadwinners being due to the fact that 52.1 per cent of the people of West Virginia are males. Texas ranks twelfth in per cent negro, but next to last in per cent of breadwinners, which is explained by the large proportion (29.0 per cent) of children under 10 in this state, outweighing the effect of an excess of males.

In the North Central states the per cents of breadwinners are more uniform. The extremes are 37.4 per cent in Illinois and in Michigan and 34.2 per cent in South Dakota. The sex and age constitution of the population in these states is shown in the following table:

TABLE XXI.—Per cent of breadwinners in male and in female population, classified by age periods, for Illinois, Michigan, and South Dakota: 1900.

SEX AND STATE.	PER CENT OF BREADWINNERS IN MALE AND IN FEMALE POPULATION: 1900.								Age unknown.
	All ages.	10 to 15 years.	16 to 24 years.	25 to 34 years.	35 to 44 years.	45 to 54 years.	55 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	
Male:									
Illinois.....	61.0	17.3	85.4	96.3	96.8	90.3	86.1	58.5	45.9
Michigan.....	61.8	13.1	82.4	96.3	97.1	96.4	90.8	67.9	57.2
South Dakota.....	56.2	20.5	76.3	93.9	94.9	93.6	87.4	61.8	56.8
Female:									
Illinois.....	12.5	6.7	32.2	17.6	12.1	10.3	8.8	5.6	17.0
Michigan.....	11.4	4.9	31.1	15.8	10.1	9.1	8.9	6.2	19.7
South Dakota.....	8.4	4.5	24.6	11.6	7.4	8.2	8.5	4.8	18.5

The table shows that the proportion of males at work in South Dakota is smaller than in Illinois only at the three age periods, 16 to 24, 25 to 34, and 35 to 44. The proportion is less in South Dakota than in Michigan, however, at every age period except the first, 10 to 15 years. Among females the per cent of breadwinners at every age period is less in South Dakota than in either Illinois or Michigan. The low rank of South Dakota in the per cent of breadwinners in the total population may be ascribed to the large proportion (26.7 per cent) of children under 10, and to the very small city population in the state, these factors over-coming the effect of a marked excess of males.

The most extreme variations between the per cents for states in the same section of the country are found in the West. In Wyoming 47.8 per cent of the population and in Montana 47.2 per cent of the population are engaged in gainful occupations, as compared with only 33.8 per cent of the population in New Mexico and 30.6 per cent of the population in Utah. The detailed figures for these four states are shown in Table xxii.

TABLE XXII.—Per cent of breadwinners in male and in female population, classified by age periods, for Montana, Wyoming, New Mexico, and Utah: 1900.

SEX, AND STATE OR TERRITORY.	PER CENT OF BREADWINNERS IN MALE AND IN FEMALE POPULATION: 1900.								
	All ages.	10 to 15 years.	16 to 24 years.	25 to 34 years.	35 to 44 years.	45 to 54 years.	55 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	Age unknown.
Male:									
Montana	70.1	8.1	84.5	96.6	96.4	95.2	91.7	73.6	63.6
Wyoming	70.9	16.4	87.3	97.7	98.3	96.7	93.4	76.4	68.2
New Mexico	57.3	22.6	78.1	93.4	95.1	95.3	92.8	76.2	76.8
Utah	52.1	10.6	75.9	96.0	96.7	96.7	93.1	70.9	44.4
Female:									
Montana	10.5	2.4	24.5	16.1	12.1	14.5	11.3	7.3	25.6
Wyoming	8.7	2.5	21.6	12.6	9.7	12.0	12.0	7.6	10.5
New Mexico	6.9	4.3	10.5	9.3	10.6	14.5	15.1	12.6	9.3
Utah	8.0	2.1	19.1	11.7	10.3	12.5	12.5	6.7	9.6

Inspection of these per cents suffices to show that while in general Montana and Wyoming have slight advantages over New Mexico and Utah in the proportion of men engaged in gainful occupations at the different age periods, and decided advantages in the proportion of women at the earlier age periods, these differences alone are not enough to explain the great variations in the per cents for both sexes and all ages. More important is the effect of the unlike age and sex constitution. In Wyoming 62.9 per cent of the population are males, and only 22.1 per cent are under 10 years of age. The corresponding per cents for Montana are 61.6 and 21.3, respectively. On the other hand, only 53.4 per cent of the population of New Mexico are males, and 27.7 per cent are children under 10 years of age, the corresponding per cents for Utah being 51.2 and 28.9, respectively.

Unlike age and sex constitution of the population explains also the variations in the per cents for the other Western states in much the same manner as the per cent of non-Caucasian population has been found to explain the variations in the per cents for the Southern states. In Table xxiii the Western states are arranged in the order of their per cent of breadwinners, while in two additional columns the proportions of the population who are males and children under 10 years of age are given.

TABLE XXIII.—Per cent of breadwinners, of males, and of children under 10 years of age in total population, for states and territories in the Western division: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1900		
	Per cent of breadwinners in total population.	Per cent male in total population.	Per cent of children under 10 years of age in total population.
Wyoming	47.8	62.9	22.1
Montana	47.2	61.6	21.3
Nevada	46.8	60.5	17.4
Arizona	43.5	58.7	21.2
Washington	43.4	58.4	23.4
California	43.4	55.3	17.7
Oregon	41.0	56.3	20.5
Colorado	40.4	54.7	21.2
Idaho	38.7	57.7	25.9
New Mexico	38.8	53.4	27.7
Utah	30.6	51.2	28.9

From this table it can be seen how the two factors—the relative number of males and of children too young to work—combine to determine the place of the states in the scale. For example, California has relatively fewer men than Oregon, but it ranks higher in per cent of breadwinners because the proportion of children under 10 in its population is so very small. On the other hand Idaho, which ranks below all except New Mexico and Utah of the 11 states and territories, would stand much higher were it not for the handicap of a relatively large number of children.

COMPARISONS, 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870.

It is a matter of much interest to know whether the number of persons in the United States who are supporting themselves wholly or in part is increasing or decreasing. Statistical investigation of this subject is limited to a comparatively short period of time by lack of data. An attempt to collect occupation statistics in connection with the census was made as long ago as 1820, but the inquiries then related only to persons engaged in three branches of industry—agriculture, commerce, and manufactures. At the next census the matter was dropped entirely, and when it was revived in 1840 the only change from the plan of 1820 was the addition of four other kinds of work—mining, navigation of the high seas, navigation of inland waters, and the learned professions. In 1850 all occupations were recognized as at present, but the figures were given only for free males over 15 years of age. The same plan was followed in 1860, except that the two sexes were not distinguished in the tables. It was thus not until 1870 that the statistics were gathered both for all occupations and for all persons 10 years of age and over. Consequently, the results that have been derived from the Twelfth Census can be compared with similar material from the censuses of 1890, 1880, and 1870 only.

Total population.—The first comparison to be made is between the per cent of breadwinners in total population, as reported at the four censuses. The data are given in Table xxiv.

TABLE XXIV.—Number and per cent of breadwinners in total population: 1900, 1890, 1880, and 1870.

CENSUS.	Total population.	BREADWINNERS.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Continental United States:			
1900	75,994,575	29,073,233	38.3
1890	62,622,250	23,313,183	37.2
1880	50,155,783	17,392,099	34.7
1870	38,558,371	12,505,923	32.4

¹ Corrected figures; see explanation in Twelfth Census, Report on Occupations, page lxvi.

From these figures it appears that the growth in the number of breadwinners has been more rapid than the growth of population, so that the proportion of the people engaged in gainful occupations has increased.

Nearly six persons more in every hundred were earning money for themselves in 1900 than in 1870.

In seeking to localize this increase and determine its cause, the first step is to examine the sex and age constitution of the population in 1900, 1890, 1880, and 1870. The preceding discussions have shown abundantly that if any considerable change has taken place in this respect, it must have influenced the per cent of breadwinners. The investigation of the effect of such changes as may have occurred can not, however, be made so exactly as before. This is because of the new age classification of breadwinners introduced in 1890. Before then but three groups had been recognized—10 to 15 years, 16 to 59 years, and 60 years and over. The new lines of division drawn in 1890 did not in any case coincide with the old. The first age period was 10 to 14 instead of 10 to 15, the last was 65 and over instead of 60 and over, and the intermediate years were split up into six groups, of which the first was 15 to 19 and the last 55 to 64. In 1900 the first age period was again 10 to 15 years, as in 1870 and 1880, figures being given also by single years for this group alone. The second age period of 1900 was 16 to 24 years, which had never before been shown, while those following were the same as in 1890. For these reasons comparison between the per cents of the different age groups is impossible, and we must content ourselves with using the whole male and female population at least 10 years of age as a basis. Accordingly, in the following table the sex and age constitution is given very simply in three per cents—for the population under 10 and for males and females 10 years of age and over:

TABLE XXV.—Age and sex constitution of the population: 1900, 1890, 1880, and 1870.

CENSUS.	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.		
	Under 10 years of age.	Males 10 years of age and over.	Females 10 years of age and over.
Continental United States:			
1900	23.7	39.1	37.2
1890	24.3	38.9	36.8
1880	26.7	37.4	35.9
1870	26.8	37.0	36.2

These figures show that the relative number of children in the population of the United States has been decreasing and the relative number of adult males increasing. These changes, both of which favor a higher per cent of breadwinners, are much more marked between 1880 and 1890 than between 1870 and 1880 or between 1890 and 1900. Accordingly, when the calculation for eliminating the effects of differences in age and sex constitution is made by supposing that the relative numbers of men and women and of children at least 10 years of age have not changed since 1870, and using the per cents in Tables XXIV, XXV, and XXVIII, it

alters the per cent for 1890 much more sensibly than that for 1880 or 1900.

CENSUS.	PER CENT OF BREADWINNERS IN POPULATION.	
	Before adjustment.	After adjustment.
Continental United States:		
1900	38.3	37.0
1890 ¹	37.2	35.6
1880	34.7	34.4
1870	32.4	32.4

¹ Corrected figures; see explanation in Twelfth Census, Report on Occupations, page lxvi.

This shows that the apparent increase in the proportion of breadwinners during the period 1870 to 1900 was largely due to a change in the character of the population—particularly a diminution in the number of children. When correction is made roughly for this change in the population, more than one-fifth of the apparent change in the thirty years disappears. What gain there was came mainly from an increase in the employment of women. For this sex the per cent of breadwinners increased from 13.1 in 1870 to 18.8 in 1900. Probably this increase was due in large part to the growth of the city population. It has been shown on pages 442 to 444 that in cities having at least 50,000 inhabitants, as compared with smaller cities or country districts, relatively more women find remunerative employment. This is significant for the present purpose, because the per cent of the total population living in such cities increased from 14.3 to 18.7 per cent during the decade 1880 to 1890, and to 22.3 per cent in the decade 1890 to 1900.

As compared with 1870, each subsequent census shows a considerable gain in the proportion of breadwinners, and a gain which is not easy to account for on ordinary grounds. In developing the problem the following table for age periods as given in the Ninth and Tenth censuses may be found helpful:

TABLE XXVI.—Per cent of breadwinners in male and in female population, classified by age periods: 1880 and 1870.

SEX AND CENSUS.	PER CENT OF BREADWINNERS IN MALE AND IN FEMALE POPULATION.		
	10 to 15 years of age.	16 to 59 years of age.	60 years of age and over.
Continental United States:			
Male—			
1880	24.4	93.4	64.3
1870	19.3	91.0	64.2
Female—			
1880	9.0	17.1	5.2
1870	6.9	15.5	5.3

It is difficult to explain the generally higher per cents for 1880, except on the ground that the efforts of the Census Bureau to improve the occupation statistics

resulted in the inclusion of a larger part of the population in the tables. The admitted omission of many negroes in the South in 1870, estimated by the superintendent of the censuses of 1870 and 1880, General F. A. Walker, at between 300,000 and 400,000, does not account for the whole discrepancy, because, as Table XXVII shows, the excess of the per cents for 1880 is rather more marked in the Northern and Western sections of the country than in the South.

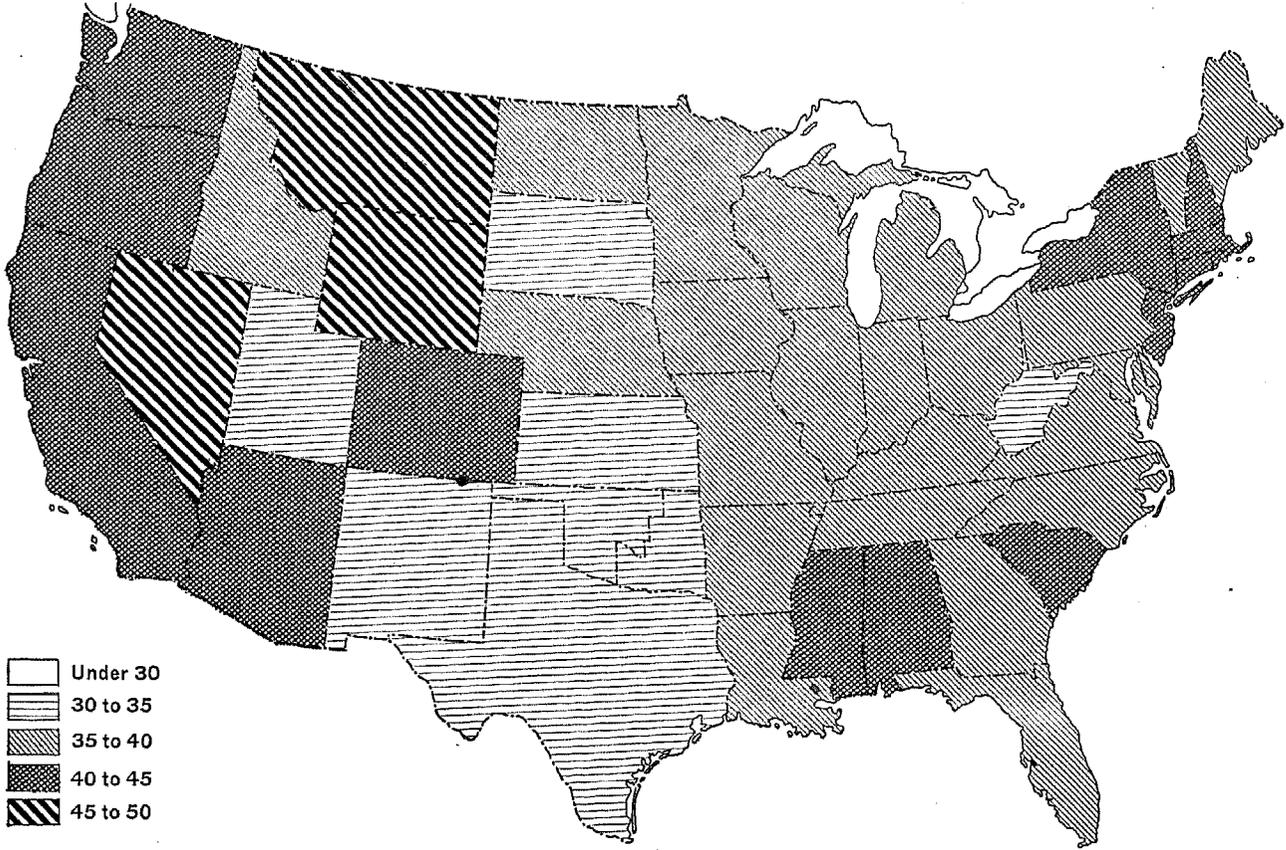
TABLE XXVII.—Per cent of breadwinners in male and in female population, classified by age periods, for main geographic divisions: 1880 and 1870.

DIVISION AND SEX.	Census.	PER CENT OF BREADWINNERS IN MALE AND IN FEMALE POPULATION.		
		10 to 15 years of age.	16 to 59 years of age.	60 years of age and over.
North Atlantic division:				
Male	{ 1880	15.1	94.6	57.8
	{ 1870	11.5	90.6	57.1
Female	{ 1880	7.5	20.7	3.3
	{ 1870	5.2	17.6	3.5
South Atlantic division:				
Male	{ 1880	40.2	94.9	76.0
	{ 1870	35.9	92.0	75.6
Female	{ 1880	17.9	22.4	10.9
	{ 1870	15.9	20.7	10.6
North Central division:				
Male	{ 1880	16.2	92.1	60.5
	{ 1870	12.2	91.1	61.9
Female	{ 1880	3.1	10.9	2.2
	{ 1870	2.1	9.7	2.3
South Central division:				
Male	{ 1880	41.5	92.7	80.8
	{ 1870	25.8	90.2	80.0
Female	{ 1880	15.7	18.7	11.4
	{ 1870	16.8	18.3	11.8
Western division:				
Male	{ 1880	10.5	98.4	55.4
	{ 1870	7.0	91.9	46.5
Female	{ 1880	2.2	11.0	4.4
	{ 1870	2.4	9.5	4.4

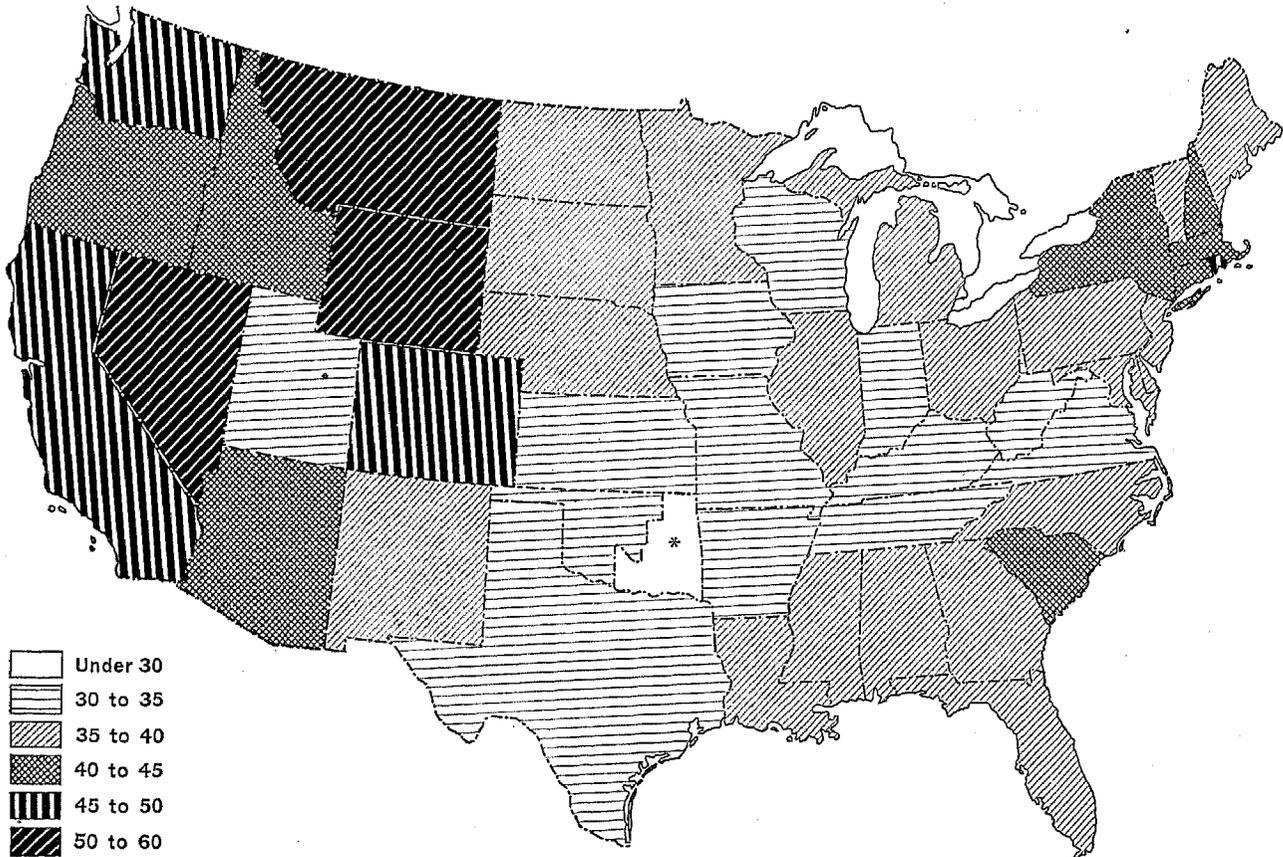
The particularly remarkable fact which these figures profess to establish is that more males 16 to 59 years of age were at work in every part of the country in 1880 than in 1870. No inkling of an explanation of this can be obtained from any of the further analyses of which the figures are susceptible. The increase can not be charged to a growth of the foreign element, for the per cent of foreign born in the total population decreased during the decade. Of course there may actually have taken place a considerable increase in the employment of children and young people between 16 and 20 or 20 and 25 years of age, but there are no data to establish this fact. The explanation already suggested seems more probable. By means of more explicit directions, given to a more intelligent body of enumerators, the Census Bureau obtained a more definite description of occupations, which enabled it to classify a slightly larger proportion of the population under the various captions of the occupation tables. Many persons in the aggregate are put in the "nongainful" class, not because they have no occupation but because it is not clear under which heading of the classification they properly belong. Any improvement in the work of the enumerators will decrease the number of such cases of insufficient specification and so increase the apparent number of breadwinners.

States and territories.—More light upon the increase in the proportion of the aggregate population engaged in gainful occupations can be obtained by examining the changes that have taken place in the several states. The material for studying these changes is furnished by Table XXVIII, on page 458, while Maps 45 to 48 show in graphic form the increase or decrease of the per cents from decade to decade.

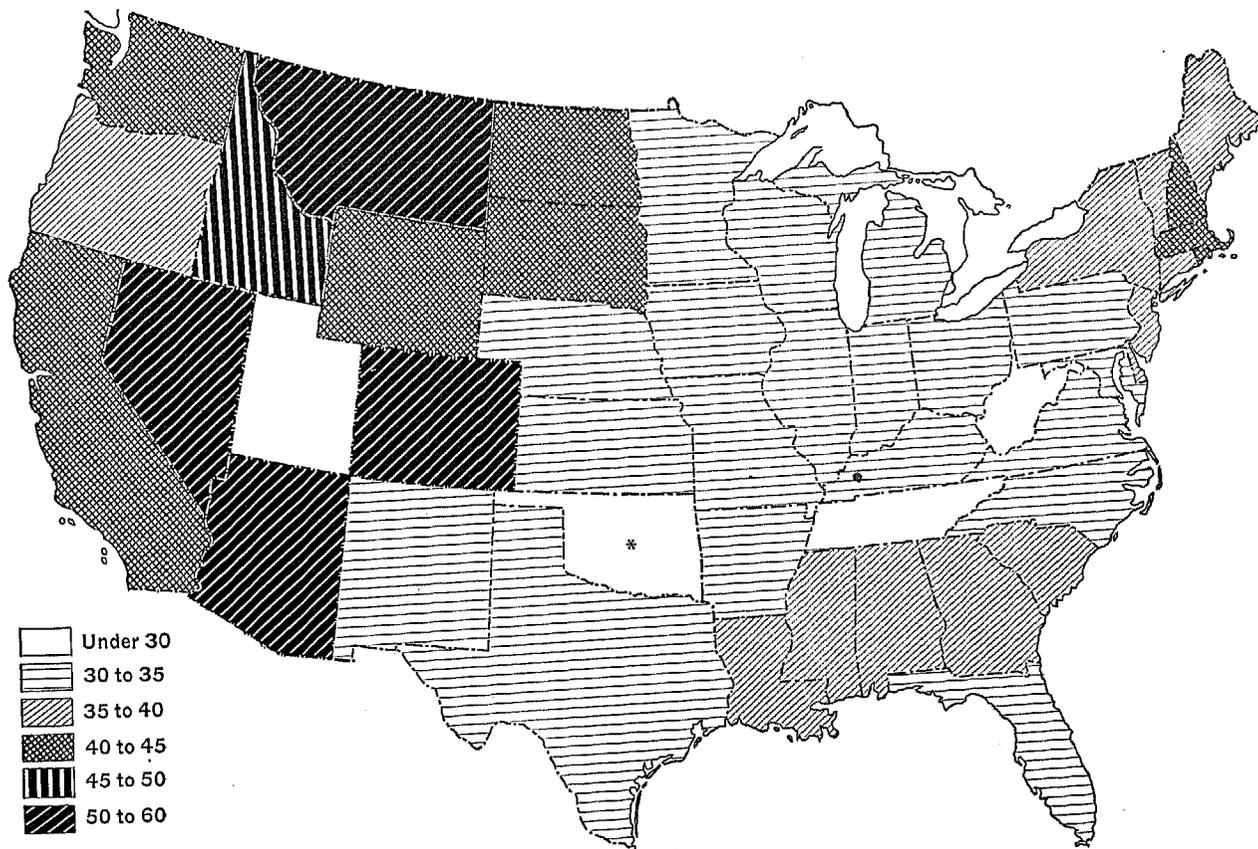
MAP 45.—PER CENT OF BREADWINNERS IN TOTAL POPULATION: 1900.



MAP 46.—PER CENT OF BREADWINNERS IN TOTAL POPULATION: 1890.

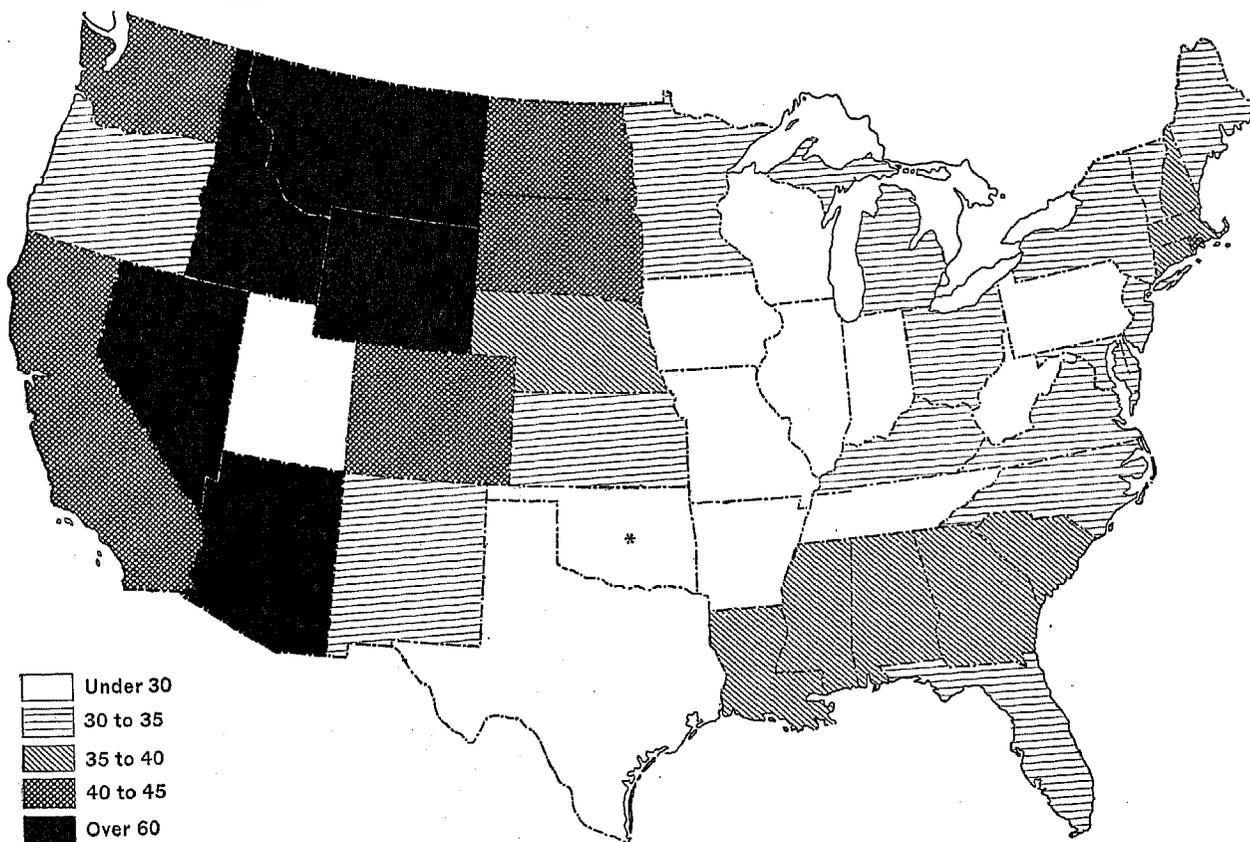


MAP 47.—PER. CENT OF BREADWINNERS IN TOTAL POPULATION: 1880.



*No data.

MAP 48.—PER CENT OF BREADWINNERS IN TOTAL POPULATION: 1870.



*No data.

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XXVIII.—PER CENT OF BREADWINNERS IN POPULATION OF ALL AGES AND AMONG MALES AND FEMALES AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900, 1890,¹ 1880, AND 1870.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	PER CENT OF BREADWINNERS IN POPULATION OF ALL AGES.				PER CENT OF BREADWINNERS AMONG MALES AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE.				PER CENT OF BREADWINNERS AMONG FEMALES AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE.			
	1900	1890 ¹	1880	1870	1900	1890 ¹	1880	1870	1900	1890 ¹	1880	1870
Continental United States.....	38.3	37.2	34.7	32.4	80.0	79.3	78.7	74.8	18.8	17.4	14.7	13.1
North Atlantic division.....	40.8	40.2	36.6	33.4	80.8	80.5	78.4	73.8	22.1	20.5	17.0	14.3
New England.....	42.5	42.7	39.2	37.2	80.3	80.9	79.5	77.8	25.5	24.3	20.0	17.5
Maine.....	39.9	39.1	35.7	33.2	78.6	78.5	76.7	73.2	18.6	16.7	12.8	11.5
New Hampshire.....	43.4	43.7	41.1	37.8	81.3	82.0	80.4	76.0	24.0	23.1	20.6	18.0
Vermont.....	39.3	38.7	35.7	32.9	78.7	78.9	77.6	73.7	16.7	15.0	12.2	10.4
Massachusetts.....	43.1	43.9	40.4	39.8	80.1	81.1	80.2	81.4	28.1	27.9	23.2	21.2
Rhode Island.....	44.8	45.1	42.3	40.8	82.9	83.2	83.0	80.7	29.6	29.3	25.9	23.9
Connecticut.....	42.4	42.5	38.8	36.0	81.3	81.7	79.5	76.3	24.3	23.1	19.1	15.7
Southern North Atlantic.....	40.1	39.2	35.6	31.9	81.0	80.4	78.0	72.2	20.8	18.9	15.8	12.9
New York.....	41.2	40.6	37.1	34.0	80.8	80.6	78.2	74.4	23.0	21.1	17.7	14.9
New Jersey.....	40.2	39.5	35.1	32.7	81.0	80.8	77.4	74.9	20.8	19.4	15.2	12.9
Pennsylvania.....	38.9	37.5	34.0	29.0	81.0	80.6	77.9	68.6	18.0	16.2	13.5	10.3
South Atlantic division.....	38.3	37.0	35.2	34.1	81.4	80.3	81.9	78.0	23.8	22.3	20.7	19.0
Northern South Atlantic.....	36.9	35.4	32.9	32.4	79.3	77.7	78.2	76.1	18.5	17.7	14.7	14.6
Delaware.....	39.5	38.6	37.2	32.2	80.7	81.1	83.3	74.1	18.2	16.1	14.5	13.0
Maryland.....	38.6	37.9	34.7	33.1	79.0	79.1	77.8	76.0	21.3	20.9	16.6	15.2
District of Columbia.....	45.5	43.9	37.5	37.2	79.0	77.8	74.0	75.5	33.4	32.2	26.8	25.7
Virginia.....	35.7	34.5	32.7	33.7	79.0	77.4	79.6	78.9	18.3	17.6	15.3	16.3
West Virginia.....	34.0	30.8	28.5	26.1	80.0	75.7	75.7	69.4	9.3	8.2	5.5	6.8
Southern South Atlantic.....	39.4	38.2	37.1	35.6	83.1	82.4	85.0	79.6	27.9	26.0	25.8	22.7
North Carolina.....	37.8	36.2	34.3	32.8	84.1	82.3	84.5	80.0	23.4	21.4	17.6	14.6
South Carolina.....	42.6	40.2	39.4	37.3	83.8	82.1	83.9	76.5	38.0	33.9	35.0	30.9
Georgia.....	39.0	38.8	38.8	37.6	82.5	83.5	87.4	82.0	27.5	26.4	28.5	26.6
Florida.....	38.1	36.8	34.0	32.3	80.7	78.8	78.9	77.5	20.6	20.8	19.5	15.0
North Central division.....	36.4	34.9	32.4	30.0	77.7	77.0	76.1	73.4	14.3	12.6	8.8	7.7
Eastern North Central.....	36.8	35.3	32.3	30.0	78.0	77.3	75.4	73.1	15.0	12.9	9.2	8.2
Ohio.....	37.2	35.0	31.1	31.5	78.1	76.5	72.9	77.6	15.1	13.0	9.5	8.6
Indiana.....	35.7	33.9	32.1	27.3	77.7	77.1	77.6	69.9	12.1	10.4	7.2	5.3
Illinois.....	37.4	35.9	32.5	29.2	78.5	77.9	75.9	71.7	16.3	14.3	9.7	7.3
Michigan.....	37.4	36.5	34.8	34.1	78.6	78.5	78.0	75.3	14.6	12.5	9.5	13.9
Wisconsin.....	35.4	34.5	31.7	27.8	76.0	76.1	73.7	68.2	15.5	13.6	10.0	7.1
Western North Central.....	35.7	34.5	32.6	30.0	77.4	76.7	77.4	74.0	13.3	11.9	8.1	6.5
Minnesota.....	36.9	36.5	32.7	30.2	77.7	78.1	74.8	72.7	16.2	14.9	9.9	7.9
Iowa.....	35.4	33.8	32.5	28.8	76.4	74.9	77.5	72.2	13.1	11.7	8.0	5.9
Missouri.....	36.1	34.1	32.0	29.4	79.0	77.1	77.1	73.8	13.5	11.8	8.5	6.8
North Dakota.....	36.9	37.7	42.8	41.5	78.5	81.9	85.5	81.3	14.5	14.4	8.0	4.5
South Dakota.....	34.2	35.2	42.8	41.5	75.1	78.2	85.5	81.3	11.8	11.2	8.0	4.5
Nebraska.....	35.1	35.4	33.7	35.6	76.2	77.8	78.5	79.8	12.6	12.4	7.6	10.0
Kansas.....	34.5	32.9	32.4	34.0	76.1	75.1	78.0	79.2	10.4	9.3	6.1	5.9
South Central division.....	37.0	35.5	33.9	32.6	81.9	80.0	81.2	76.0	19.6	18.8	17.6	16.4
Eastern South Central.....	38.3	36.0	33.6	33.3	83.0	80.5	80.5	78.0	22.1	19.6	17.9	17.2
Kentucky.....	35.0	33.4	31.5	31.4	80.1	77.8	79.4	78.0	13.5	12.5	9.4	10.9
Tennessee.....	36.0	33.6	29.0	29.2	81.9	79.4	74.6	74.0	15.8	13.4	10.5	10.1
Alabama.....	41.7	39.7	39.0	36.6	86.4	85.5	89.0	80.8	30.6	27.0	28.3	24.5
Mississippi.....	41.6	38.6	36.7	38.5	84.5	80.2	81.2	80.6	32.7	30.1	29.2	29.5
Western South Central.....	35.5	34.9	34.4	31.0	80.6	79.4	82.2	71.8	16.7	17.5	17.2	14.6
Louisiana.....	38.8	39.1	38.6	35.3	81.5	81.6	83.3	75.9	26.5	29.0	29.1	22.0
Arkansas.....	37.0	34.2	32.5	28.1	84.2	80.2	82.7	68.6	17.3	14.6	12.1	9.5
Indian Territory.....	34.1	.....	.....	.....	81.4	.....	.....	.....	9.8	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	33.3	33.8	.....	.....	77.5	76.9	.....	.....	7.9	5.6	.....	.....
Texas.....	33.9	33.3	32.8	29.0	79.0	78.1	81.4	70.1	13.6	13.0	11.9	10.4
Western division.....	41.6	44.3	42.8	41.6	80.7	83.1	82.1	80.2	14.5	13.3	9.0	7.8
Rocky Mountain.....	41.1	45.8	46.4	44.5	81.4	85.7	84.5	84.8	13.2	12.8	7.8	8.5
Montana.....	47.2	54.7	56.8	68.2	84.9	89.5	88.6	89.4	14.5	14.4	6.8	6.4
Idaho.....	38.7	42.0	47.8	72.5	80.3	83.3	85.4	95.4	9.4	8.4	4.1	6.5
Wyoming.....	47.8	50.8	42.7	72.9	86.5	88.5	70.5	95.4	12.3	12.6	10.2	21.3
Colorado.....	40.4	46.7	52.1	44.1	80.1	85.5	87.0	86.0	14.9	15.3	10.1	4.2
New Mexico.....	33.8	35.6	34.1	32.0	77.7	82.1	79.9	76.4	9.8	7.8	5.7	9.6
Basin and Plateau.....	35.7	37.8	38.3	39.2	76.9	80.0	80.8	81.9	13.4	10.8	7.0	4.9
Arizona.....	43.4	44.8	55.1	62.4	81.7	84.6	89.8	93.3	13.3	9.6	5.4	14.2
Utah.....	30.6	32.8	27.8	24.8	73.1	76.6	73.5	71.2	11.2	10.5	6.2	3.9
Nevada.....	46.8	51.2	51.8	63.3	81.6	85.2	84.9	89.9	15.2	14.2	10.4	6.1
Pacific.....	43.0	44.7	42.5	41.3	81.0	82.4	81.5	78.9	15.3	13.9	9.9	8.3
Washington.....	43.5	47.3	40.1	40.7	82.4	85.6	80.5	82.0	13.0	11.6	5.4	4.1
Oregon.....	41.0	40.6	38.5	33.7	79.6	79.7	79.7	75.2	13.3	11.0	5.6	2.8
California.....	43.4	45.1	43.5	42.6	80.9	82.2	81.9	79.2	16.5	15.1	11.0	9.4

¹Corrected figures; see explanation in Twelfth Census, Report on Occupations, page lxxvi.

The changes most readily accounted for are those of the Western division. In four of those states the proportion of the population engaged in gainful occupations decreased from 1870 to 1900, while in four others it increased from 1870 to 1890, and, except in one case, decreased from 1890 to 1900. In both cases the explanation is found primarily in the alteration of the age and sex constitution of the respective populations. It has been customary to think of the Western group of states as a frontier community with relatively few women and children, but one which is gradually ap-

proximating the conditions obtaining in the older sections of the country. Of course, in such a community the per cent of breadwinners would be very high, by reason of the preponderance of grown men. As the proportional number of women and children increased and of men decreased with the passage of time, the per cent of breadwinners would in general decline. This, as is shown by the figures in Table xxix combined with those of Table xxviii, is a fair statement of the course of development in the four states of Montana, Idaho, Nevada, and Arizona.

TABLE XXIX.—SEX AND AGE CONSTITUTION OF THE POPULATION, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE WESTERN DIVISION: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.											
	Under 10 years of age.				Males 10 years of age and over.				Females 10 years of age and over.			
	1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870
Western division:												
Montana.....	21.3	18.4	18.3	11.8	50.8	57.2	62.7	75.3	27.9	24.4	19.0	12.9
Idaho.....	25.9	25.7	23.3	12.1	44.5	47.7	54.9	75.1	29.6	26.6	21.8	12.8
Wyoming.....	22.1	21.3	20.7	11.6	51.6	53.8	57.5	72.9	26.3	24.9	21.8	15.5
Colorado.....	21.2	20.4	18.6	23.9	44.0	49.2	57.1	50.0	34.8	30.4	24.3	26.1
New Mexico.....	27.7	26.7	26.4	27.6	39.3	40.3	40.4	37.5	33.0	33.0	33.2	34.9
Arizona.....	23.4	22.7	18.6	14.7	46.4	49.9	60.0	63.7	30.2	27.4	21.4	21.6
Utah.....	26.9	23.2	32.5	34.9	36.5	38.4	35.1	33.1	34.6	32.4	32.4	32.0
Nevada.....	17.4	16.5	18.6	13.7	51.6	66.4	58.2	69.3	31.0	28.1	23.2	17.0
Washington.....	21.2	21.1	25.8	27.6	47.9	51.5	48.1	48.5	30.9	27.4	26.1	23.9
Oregon.....	20.5	22.1	25.3	28.9	45.9	46.7	46.4	43.8	33.6	31.2	28.3	27.3
California.....	17.7	18.1	21.2	23.2	46.3	48.8	49.2	50.6	36.0	35.1	29.6	26.2

It coincides less fully with the common belief to find that the course of development in certain other Western states has been precisely the opposite of that typified by the preceding states. In respect to age constitution the population of California, Oregon, New Mexico, and Utah had less of a frontier character in 1870 than in 1900. In California, Utah, and Oregon the relative number of children decreased and of women increased from 1870 to 1900. But in New Mexico there was only a slight change in the relative number of women and of children during the thirty years. The relative number of males 10 years of age and over varied from decade to decade, and in each of the states, other than California, there was in 1900 a higher per cent of males 10 years of age and over in the population than in 1870.

The general increase in the per cent of breadwinners from 1870 to 1890 and the differences in tendency from 1890 to 1900—that is, the increase in the per cent of breadwinners for Oregon and the decrease for New Mexico, Utah, and California—are the resultant of the changes shown in Table xxix, and the variations in the per cents of male and of female breadwinners, shown in Table xxviii. The small increase during the last decade in the relative number of breadwinners in Oregon, is probably due for the most part to the increase in the relative number of women and children combined having been more than counteracted by the increase in the proportion of women gainfully employed. In New Mexico, Utah, and California the decrease in the per cent of breadwinners from 1890 to 1900, is probably

caused by the increase in the relative number of women and children combined and the decrease in the proportion of breadwinners among males 10 years of age and over. The decline in the per cent of breadwinners among males during the last decade is rather difficult to account for, although the increased prosperity of the section and the more careful enumeration of the Indians in 1900 than in 1890 may have been among the causes. The per cent of breadwinners in the total population was probably affected to a certain extent by other factors, as, for example, by the growth in city population with a corresponding increase in the proportion of women gainfully employed, as well as by the changes in age and sex distribution.

There remain three states in the Western division in which the changes in the per cents have not been regular—Washington, Colorado, and Wyoming. In the first named the proportion of children under 10 years of age has been steadily decreasing, except from 1890 to 1900, but the proportion of males 10 years of age and over and also the proportion of them having gainful occupations were larger in 1890 than in 1870, making the per cent for the whole population smaller at the earlier date, while from 1890 to 1900 the change was in the opposite direction.

The condition in Colorado is different from that in Washington. Between 1870 and 1880 the proportion of children decreased and the proportion of men increased rapidly, so that the per cent of breadwinners rose from 44.1 to 52.1 per cent; but in the next two decades the inrush of immigration was relatively less, the propor-

tion of children increased, while that of males 10 years of age and over decreased, and accordingly the per cent of breadwinners declined.

While the irregular changes in the per cents of breadwinners in Washington and Colorado correspond to irregularities in the development of their populations, the same explanation can not be applied in Wyoming. Its progress from a frontier community in 1870 toward more settled conditions has been rapid and steady, as the figures in Table xxix show. But instead of a decline in the per cent of breadwinners, such as is found in the other states where the change in the character of the population has been of the same nature, there was a sharp drop from 72.9 per cent in 1870 to 42.7 per cent in 1880, followed by a rise to 50.8 per cent in 1890 and a slight drop to 47.8 per cent in 1900. The low per cent for 1880 is unintelligible, and analysis of the figures by sex and age periods for 1870 and 1880, as shown in Table xxx, only makes the result more baffling.

The chief cause of the low per cent in 1880 is seen from this table to be the relatively very low per cent of men engaged in gainful occupations. We can not explain the fact that only 75.2 per cent of the males between 16 and 59 years of age are reported as having gainful occupations in 1880, when 98.4 per cent of the

same class had been at work in 1870 and 95.1 per cent of the males between 15 and 64 were at work in 1890, except upon the hypothesis of defective enumeration.

TABLE XXX.—Per cent of breadwinners in population, classified by sex and age periods, for Wyoming: 1880 and 1870.

SEX.	PER CENT OF BREADWINNERS IN MALE AND IN FEMALE POPULATION.					
	10 to 15 years of age.		16 to 59 years of age.		60 years of age and over.	
	1880	1870	1880	1870	1880	1870
Wyoming:						
Male	8.9	0.6	75.2	98.4	44.8	21.2
Female	3.8	1.9	11.6	24.0	4.6	6.7

In the North Central states the development of population and the alterations in the proportions of the people engaged in gainful occupations have been more uniform than in the Western division. The proportion of children decreased, and of males and of females over 10 years of age increased in the division from 1870 to 1900, and such variations from the general tendency as occurred among the states from time to time were due in part to their frontier characteristics. The figures for the whole group of states are as follows:

TABLE XXXI.—SEX AND AGE CONSTITUTION OF THE POPULATION FOR THE NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870.

DIVISION.	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.											
	Under 10 years of age.				Males 10 years of age and over.				Females 10 years of age and over.			
	1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870
North Central	23.0	24.4	26.5	28.4	40.0	39.5	38.5	37.3	37.0	36.1	35.0	34.8

In accordance with this change the per cent of breadwinners increased from 30.0 per cent in 1870 to 36.4 per cent in 1900. Here, again, other factors than alterations in age constitution have evidently been at work. While, for example, the proportion of males 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations increased only from 76.1 to 77.0 per cent between 1880 and 1890, the corresponding per cent for females increased from 8.8 to 12.6. In this the influence of the rapid growth of the cities of the Mississippi valley is chiefly to be seen.

In the southern divisions, both main and minor, the per cent of breadwinners in the total population 10 years of age and over increased steadily from 1870 to 1900. The per cent of breadwinners among females 10 years of age and over also increased steadily from 1870 to 1900 in each of these divisions, with the exception that in the Western South Central division there was a decrease

from 1890 to 1900, owing partly to the fact that returns for Indian Territory were first included in the later year. On the other hand, among males there is no such general tendency observable, the per cent of breadwinners among males 10 years of age and over having risen and fallen alternately. The individual states, as a rule, show the same tendencies as those obtaining in the division of which they are parts. This general increase in the proportion of breadwinners in the total population 10 years of age and over thus appears to be largely the result of an increase in the proportion of breadwinners among females 10 years of age and over. Changes in age and sex distribution have also probably affected the results. The omission of large numbers of negroes in 1870 vitiated the per cents for that census. The decline from 1880 to 1890 in the per cent of males 10 years of age and over gainfully employed was due chiefly to the less frequent employment of boys from

10 to 14 and from 15 to 19 years of age, or, in other words, an increase in school attendance. The increase from 1890 to 1900 in the per cent of males 10 years of age and over gainfully employed was probably due to the development of industrial activity in the South.

Finally, in the North Atlantic division all the factors have combined to promote an increase in the proportion of breadwinners. The proportion of children and the excess of women over men have declined. Meanwhile, the urban population has increased rapidly and manufactures have been greatly developed. Consequently from 1870 to 1900, the per cent of breadwinners

in the aggregate population has risen in the division, and in each state of the division except New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, in which the per cents decreased during the decade 1890 to 1900. Taking the figures for the sexes separately we find that the proportion of women engaged in gainful occupations advanced from 1870 to 1900 in all of the states, and the same is true of males except in 5 states, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, where the per cents were higher in 1890 than in 1900. The latter condition holds for males in Massachusetts with respect to 1870 and 1880 also.

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XXXII.—MALE POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE, CLASSIFIED BY MARITAL CONDITION, IN CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 50,000 INHABITANTS AND IN SMALLER CITIES OR COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	MALE POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.										
	In cities having at least 50,000 inhabitants.					In smaller cities or country districts.					
	Total.	Single and unknown.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.	Single and unknown.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	
Continental United States.....	6,665,005	3,278,786	3,118,922	251,550	15,747	23,038,435	11,206,095	10,837,392	926,458	68,490	
North Atlantic division.....	3,496,985	1,698,547	1,659,689	133,924	4,825	4,839,608	2,202,475	2,405,873	219,201	12,059	
New England.....	713,975	344,951	338,036	29,412	1,576	1,514,565	680,718	750,529	76,789	6,529	
Maine.....	19,544	8,689	9,805	966	84	266,570	115,195	134,404	15,205	1,766	
New Hampshire.....	20,942	9,634	10,461	790	67	147,541	62,925	74,617	8,820	1,179	
Vermont.....	500,095	243,587	235,198	20,380	930	145,528	60,707	73,040	7,957	824	
Massachusetts.....	68,839	32,580	32,904	3,069	286	597,486	274,159	293,817	27,989	1,521	
Rhode Island.....	104,556	50,461	49,668	4,207	219	99,865	47,141	47,659	4,604	401	
Connecticut.....	2,783,010	1,353,696	1,321,653	104,512	3,249	260,575	120,591	126,992	12,164	898	
Southern North Atlantic.....	1,648,717	806,153	780,316	60,577	1,671	3,825,043	1,521,757	1,655,344	142,412	5,530	
New York.....	316,565	147,180	156,919	12,169	297	1,229,105	588,882	626,779	61,519	2,425	
New Jersey.....	817,728	400,263	384,418	31,766	1,281	422,859	191,046	212,889	18,268	456	
Pennsylvania.....	437,847	214,505	203,230	19,177	935	1,673,279	792,329	815,676	62,625	2,649	
South Atlantic division.....	364,316	178,686	168,993	15,874	763	3,360,431	1,687,832	1,546,801	120,817	4,081	
Northern South Atlantic.....	30,804	14,836	14,588	1,342	38	1,321,390	672,014	597,461	49,322	2,093	
Delaware.....	192,767	93,675	90,707	8,019	356	43,591	20,855	20,718	1,962	56	
Maryland.....	108,613	53,179	49,948	5,184	302	262,628	132,283	119,181	10,700	364	
District of Columbia.....	32,142	16,996	13,750	1,329	67	647,298	332,770	287,835	25,733	940	
Virginia.....	73,531	35,819	34,237	3,303	172	367,973	186,106	169,727	11,407	733	
West Virginia.....	North Carolina.....	20,057	9,710	9,336	996	15	661,731	332,598	306,260	22,146	727
South Carolina.....	53,474	26,109	24,901	2,307	157	444,965	223,569	206,271	14,865	260	
Georgia.....	2,058,770	1,012,495	968,285	70,988	7,002	729,155	357,662	344,488	25,796	1,269	
Florida.....	1,451,385	699,696	698,471	48,582	4,636	203,190	101,989	92,321	8,248	632	
North Central division.....	414,704	199,574	199,557	14,341	1,232	4,469,145	4,083,993	4,023,903	331,127	30,122	
Eastern North Central.....	91,305	41,675	44,898	4,188	644	4,935,980	2,313,724	2,399,794	202,922	10,540	
Ohio.....	698,174	343,673	330,185	22,260	2,056	1,248,891	570,256	620,554	53,526	4,555	
Indiana.....	141,418	64,438	71,933	4,636	411	444,965	413,495	458,772	38,445	4,788	
Illinois.....	105,784	50,436	51,898	3,157	293	1,224,629	593,294	577,815	49,395	4,125	
Michigan.....	607,385	312,799	269,814	22,406	2,366	841,671	382,589	420,443	34,677	3,962	
Wisconsin.....	172,751	91,766	74,913	5,545	527	705,339	354,090	322,210	26,879	2,160	
Western North Central.....	25,004	11,456	12,576	845	127	3,533,165	1,770,269	1,624,109	128,205	10,582	
Minnesota.....	344,418	176,805	152,798	13,430	1,385	533,650	288,324	226,082	18,086	1,158	
Iowa.....	44,328	23,439	18,847	1,793	249	868,908	422,792	411,015	32,087	3,014	
Nebraska.....	20,894	9,333	10,680	793	78	878,750	423,470	417,343	35,757	2,180	
Kansas.....	278,533	143,061	121,411	13,157	904	131,893	74,478	53,223	3,871	321	
South Central division.....	80,346	40,852	35,517	3,628	349	161,746	85,243	70,790	5,150	563	
Eastern South Central.....	72,551	37,685	30,843	3,847	176	385,137	196,866	175,079	11,932	1,260	
Kentucky.....	125,636	64,524	55,051	5,682	379	573,081	279,096	270,577	21,322	2,086	
Tennessee.....	105,383	54,224	45,961	4,919	279	2,424,412	2,424,412	2,264,989	196,181	12,640	
Alabama.....	20,253	10,300	9,090	763	100	2,605,251	1,279,802	1,216,346	103,015	6,088	
Mississippi.....	125,636	64,524	55,051	5,682	379	1,279,802	1,279,802	1,216,346	103,015	6,088	
Western South Central.....	105,383	54,224	45,961	4,919	279	1,279,802	1,279,802	1,216,346	103,015	6,088	
Louisiana.....	20,253	10,300	9,090	763	100	1,144,610	1,144,610	1,048,643	93,166	6,552	
Arkansas.....	105,383	54,224	45,961	4,919	279	1,144,610	1,144,610	1,048,643	93,166	6,552	
Indian Territory.....	20,253	10,300	9,090	763	100	391,496	195,833	178,758	15,990	915	
Oklahoma.....	105,383	54,224	45,961	4,919	279	184,601	236,371	224,513	22,430	1,287	
Texas.....	392,870	210,178	166,307	14,304	2,081	149,318	74,255	67,972	6,679	412	
Rocky Mountain.....	54,335	25,551	26,575	1,972	237	157,910	76,444	74,986	5,887	593	
Montana.....	54,335	25,551	26,575	1,972	237	1,109,646	561,707	502,414	42,180	3,345	
Idaho.....	19,204	9,227	9,366	544	67	807,383	595,826	595,826	59,132	8,688	
Wyoming.....	54,335	25,551	26,575	1,972	237	503,604	277,278	204,808	18,781	2,737	
Colorado.....	19,204	9,227	9,366	544	67	123,724	75,776	43,168	4,135	645	
New Mexico.....	19,204	9,227	9,366	544	67	72,000	40,021	28,971	2,546	459	
Basin and Plateau.....	45,918	29,802	14,650	1,175	291	47,731	29,809	16,168	1,517	237	
Arizona.....	46,231	26,285	17,689	1,926	331	183,330	96,129	79,329	6,931	941	
Utah.....	227,182	119,313	98,027	8,687	1,155	76,819	35,543	37,169	3,652	455	
Nevada.....	319,331	175,400	130,366	11,788	1,777	160,644	86,777	67,196	5,870	801	
Pacific.....	45,918	29,802	14,650	1,175	291	57,027	31,816	22,278	2,588	345	
Washington.....	46,231	26,285	17,689	1,926	331	81,705	42,399	36,868	2,262	266	
Oregon.....	227,182	119,313	98,027	8,687	1,155	21,822	12,562	8,050	1,020	190	
California.....	319,331	175,400	130,366	11,788	1,777	806,781	443,328	323,822	34,481	5,150	
Washington.....	45,918	29,802	14,650	1,175	291	202,364	111,816	81,644	7,646	1,258	
Oregon.....	46,231	26,285	17,689	1,926	331	143,806	76,494	60,194	6,137	981	
California.....	227,182	119,313	98,027	8,687	1,155	460,611	255,018	181,984	20,698	2,911	

OCCUPATIONS.

TABLE XXXIII.—FEMALE POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE, CLASSIFIED BY MARITAL CONDITION, IN CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 50,000 INHABITANTS AND IN SMALLER CITIES OR COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	FEMALE POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.									
	In cities having at least 50,000 inhabitants.					In smaller cities or country districts.				
	Total.	Single and unknown.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.	Single and unknown.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
Continental United States	6,772,699	2,904,784	3,092,602	750,132	25,331	21,473,685	8,695,847	10,721,285	1,967,707	89,346
North Atlantic division	3,618,671	1,575,395	1,644,629	390,443	8,204	4,736,397	1,882,714	2,357,941	481,734	14,508
New England	761,708	339,270	336,050	83,447	2,941	1,584,354	612,706	742,760	171,253	7,045
Maine	22,121	9,344	9,785	2,862	130	257,205	92,458	133,792	29,217	1,738
New Hampshire	24,545	11,408	10,687	2,415	155	144,865	51,867	73,900	17,841	1,257
Vermont	586,702	242,112	234,255	58,632	1,703	136,415	47,705	72,490	16,342	878
Massachusetts	74,298	32,923	32,623	8,283	569	632,705	270,827	290,667	69,544	2,227
Rhode Island	104,042	43,483	48,900	11,255	404	101,822	43,678	47,277	10,177	490
Connecticut						261,282	106,471	124,624	29,132	1,055
Southern North Atlantic	2,866,963	1,236,125	1,308,579	306,996	5,263	3,202,543	1,270,008	1,615,191	310,481	6,863
New York	1,702,348	741,493	772,688	185,335	2,832	1,221,512	460,828	621,369	136,521	2,799
New Jersey	319,868	130,287	155,538	33,540	503	421,406	169,696	208,750	42,316	664
Pennsylvania	834,747	364,845	380,353	88,121	1,928	1,559,625	639,489	785,092	131,644	3,400
South Atlantic division	492,837	215,653	206,035	69,278	1,871	3,325,044	1,446,395	1,552,733	316,702	9,214
Northern South Atlantic	405,467	180,234	170,365	53,581	1,286	1,273,026	562,702	594,680	112,564	3,080
Delaware	30,490	12,719	14,858	3,851	62	40,615	16,222	20,602	3,723	68
Maryland	214,586	95,644	91,819	26,591	632	250,844	109,337	119,072	22,031	404
District of Columbia	123,224	54,482	50,379	17,844	519					
Virginia	87,167	17,489	13,810	6,795	78	647,894	294,445	288,900	63,044	1,505
West Virginia						333,673	142,698	166,106	23,766	1,103
Southern South Atlantic	87,370	35,419	35,669	15,697	585	2,052,018	883,693	958,053	204,138	6,134
North Carolina						685,003	310,755	309,548	63,232	1,468
South Carolina	24,662	10,893	9,735	4,467	67	452,718	198,465	209,080	44,434	739
Georgia	62,708	25,026	25,934	11,230	518	731,997	304,738	347,498	76,878	2,883
Florida						182,300	69,735	91,927	19,594	1,044
North Central division	2,024,656	851,318	961,411	201,400	10,427	7,729,395	3,076,333	3,991,851	625,668	35,493
Eastern North Central	1,450,826	606,278	693,958	143,420	7,170	4,605,111	1,800,131	2,379,651	402,485	22,844
Ohio	424,449	179,018	198,047	45,312	2,072	1,201,877	470,249	615,118	110,862	5,648
Indiana	95,687	37,951	45,848	11,217	1,071	865,873	326,537	456,025	77,631	5,680
Illinois	668,750	276,138	326,707	63,210	2,695	1,136,192	465,567	573,556	102,126	4,944
Michigan	151,468	64,413	72,146	14,141	768	761,708	280,258	415,182	62,194	4,074
Wisconsin	110,672	48,768	51,710	9,540	564	639,461	267,520	319,770	49,673	2,498
Western North Central	573,730	245,040	267,453	57,980	3,257	3,124,284	1,276,252	1,612,200	223,183	12,649
Minnesota	157,233	70,497	73,728	12,300	708	442,023	189,505	223,369	27,920	1,229
Iowa	25,434	10,402	12,687	2,141	204	792,443	323,542	406,870	58,809	3,722
Missouri	333,095	140,827	162,264	38,010	1,994	815,602	327,860	416,701	68,092	2,943
North Dakota						97,268	40,482	51,450	5,068	268
South Dakota						132,558	54,455	69,821	7,728	554
Nebraska	38,853	16,687	18,465	3,465	236	331,437	135,627	175,192	19,237	1,321
Kansas	19,115	6,627	10,309	2,064	115	512,953	204,776	268,797	36,769	2,612
South Central division	802,992	128,045	123,423	49,658	1,866	4,644,468	1,902,618	2,260,791	458,413	22,646
Eastern South Central	161,263	67,441	66,878	25,782	1,162	2,554,816	1,064,801	1,216,363	261,714	11,933
Kentucky	85,995	37,130	35,726	12,454	685	696,534	286,410	342,570	64,511	3,043
Tennessee	75,268	30,311	31,152	13,323	477	658,387	277,284	314,946	63,548	3,109
Alabama						658,180	273,063	304,269	72,748	3,100
Mississippi						546,215	228,044	284,578	60,907	2,686
Western South Central	141,729	60,604	56,545	23,876	704	2,089,652	837,817	1,044,428	196,699	10,708
Louisiana	120,449	51,780	47,081	21,078	530	373,036	153,663	178,444	39,146	1,783
Arkansas						449,731	178,181	223,438	45,993	2,119
Indian Territory						125,006	47,116	67,406	9,938	546
Oklahoma						129,145	47,064	73,929	7,534	618
Texas	21,280	8,844	9,464	2,793	174	1,012,734	411,793	501,211	94,088	5,642
Western division	333,643	134,323	157,004	39,353	2,963	1,037,881	387,237	557,969	85,190	7,485
Rocky Mountain	55,187	21,198	27,384	6,187	418	337,076	118,609	191,202	24,903	2,356
Montana						67,872	24,033	38,767	4,563	504
Idaho						47,837	17,742	26,891	2,906	298
Wyoming						24,331	8,357	14,036	1,309	129
Colorado	55,187	21,198	27,384	6,187	418	132,572	46,058	75,026	10,024	864
New Mexico						64,463	21,319	36,482	6,101	561
Basin and Plateau	21,322	9,074	9,700	2,288	260	124,705	48,168	64,477	11,229	831
Arizona						37,120	12,403	20,433	3,972	312
Utah	21,322	9,074	9,700	2,288	260	74,448	31,023	37,196	5,812	417
Nevada						13,137	4,742	6,548	1,445	102
Pacific	257,134	104,051	119,920	30,878	2,285	576,101	220,460	302,290	49,053	4,293
Washington	23,587	8,876	12,574	1,893	244	136,568	50,286	76,585	8,783	964
Oregon	30,693	12,972	14,585	2,762	374	108,069	41,721	58,172	7,444	732
California	202,854	82,203	92,761	26,223	1,667	331,464	128,503	167,533	32,826	2,602

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XXXIV.—MALE BREADWINNERS, CLASSIFIED BY MARITAL CONDITION, IN CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 50,000 INHABITANTS AND IN SMALLER CITIES OR COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	MALE BREADWINNERS: 1900.									
	In cities having at least 50,000 inhabitants.					In smaller cities or country districts.				
	Total.	Single and unknown.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.	Single and unknown.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
Continental United States.....	5,475,955	2,279,116	2,985,212	196,975	14,652	18,277,881	7,340,961	10,165,459	710,880	60,581
North Atlantic division.....	2,885,242	1,188,205	1,588,521	104,078	4,443	3,849,639	1,422,485	2,256,461	159,775	10,918
New England.....	582,993	237,321	321,468	22,760	1,444	1,207,170	451,432	694,392	55,522	5,824
Maine.....	15,572	5,525	9,266	705	76	209,275	69,777	126,989	10,936	1,573
New Hampshire.....	16,951	6,535	9,763	596	57	120,010	41,662	70,617	6,656	1,076
Vermont.....	406,283	166,667	223,118	15,667	846	112,181	37,502	68,395	5,551	733
Massachusetts.....	58,806	23,960	31,612	2,465	269	473,091	188,167	263,649	19,914	1,361
Rhode Island.....	85,881	34,634	47,714	3,337	196	81,523	32,893	44,844	3,435	351
Connecticut.....	2,302,249	950,884	1,267,053	81,313	2,999	211,090	81,431	119,898	9,031	730
Southern North Atlantic.....	1,358,371	561,164	748,934	46,729	1,544	2,642,469	971,053	1,562,069	104,253	5,094
New York.....	264,155	102,585	151,458	9,824	288	966,058	335,061	584,796	43,887	2,314
New Jersey.....	679,723	287,135	366,661	24,760	1,167	339,082	123,248	201,429	13,961	444
Pennsylvania.....	352,375	141,687	194,313	15,640	835	1,337,329	512,744	775,844	46,405	2,336
South Atlantic division.....	293,211	118,515	161,273	12,754	669	2,740,716	1,166,776	1,469,296	100,112	4,532
Northern South Atlantic.....	26,006	10,768	14,081	1,122	35	1,043,733	431,678	571,095	39,094	1,866
Delaware.....	156,449	62,840	86,776	6,510	323	34,018	12,920	19,634	1,415	49
Maryland.....	85,790	33,934	47,516	4,056	274	203,306	81,694	112,963	8,335	314
District of Columbia.....	24,976	10,973	12,900	1,066	37	511,907	214,568	276,341	20,158	840
Virginia.....	59,164	23,072	33,040	2,886	166	294,502	122,496	162,157	9,186	663
West Virginia.....	15,978	5,770	8,921	873	14	1,696,983	735,098	898,201	61,018	2,666
North Carolina.....	43,586	17,302	24,119	2,013	162	556,531	241,021	296,482	18,445	633
South Carolina.....	1,687,055	697,993	927,922	54,601	6,549	374,067	180,333	180,451	13,041	242
Georgia.....	1,186,460	476,381	668,906	36,864	4,309	602,346	246,440	332,425	22,276	1,205
Florida.....	335,904	133,959	190,255	10,588	1,102	163,989	67,304	83,843	7,256	586
North Central division.....	1,186,460	476,381	668,906	36,864	4,309	6,496,053	2,541,290	3,695,422	233,673	25,668
Eastern North Central.....	335,904	133,959	190,255	10,588	1,102	3,793,742	1,414,007	2,221,023	142,295	16,417
Ohio.....	75,555	28,449	43,323	3,132	601	968,977	337,133	535,557	37,533	3,754
Indiana.....	575,109	239,159	316,539	17,463	1,948	706,682	242,097	432,756	27,811	4,013
Illinois.....	114,735	41,749	69,064	3,530	392	934,285	370,812	525,529	34,498	3,440
Michigan.....	85,157	33,065	49,725	2,101	266	657,564	241,020	387,707	25,383	3,464
Wisconsin.....	500,605	221,612	259,016	17,737	2,240	531,234	222,945	289,474	17,070	1,745
Western North Central.....	141,032	64,204	72,174	4,132	472	2,702,311	1,127,283	1,474,399	91,378	9,251
Minnesota.....	19,366	6,868	11,767	610	121	407,014	182,033	212,119	12,743	1,019
Iowa.....	236,555	127,379	147,046	10,792	1,338	663,155	270,973	369,175	20,417	2,590
Missouri.....	37,016	17,135	18,137	1,505	239	680,311	292,704	357,740	27,915	1,952
North Dakota.....	16,636	6,026	9,892	648	70	103,548	49,268	50,959	3,036	290
South Dakota.....	37,016	17,135	18,137	1,505	239	121,512	52,343	64,910	3,774	485
Nebraska.....	16,636	6,026	9,892	648	70	290,333	115,621	165,134	8,454	1,129
Kansas.....	224,959	96,361	116,659	11,064	875	435,533	164,346	254,302	15,039	1,786
South Central division.....	126,466	55,501	64,020	6,443	502	4,012,975	1,633,580	2,178,778	168,981	11,636
Eastern South Central.....	66,017	28,606	34,131	2,945	332	2,161,771	902,198	1,165,494	88,469	5,010
Kentucky.....	60,449	26,895	29,889	3,495	170	580,892	225,760	329,577	23,922	1,633
Tennessee.....	60,449	26,895	29,889	3,495	170	550,934	223,481	303,618	22,446	1,389
Alabama.....	98,493	40,860	52,639	4,621	373	563,179	253,842	236,167	21,737	1,433
Mississippi.....	83,387	34,917	44,154	4,037	279	466,766	199,115	246,162	20,364	1,155
Western South Central.....	83,387	34,917	44,154	4,037	279	1,851,204	751,382	1,013,284	80,512	6,026
Louisiana.....	407,942	167,610	219,032	13,950	864	321,795	133,829	173,152	13,950	864
Arkansas.....	121,494	49,973	65,298	5,844	384	407,942	167,610	219,032	20,091	1,209
Indian Territory.....	15,106	5,943	8,485	584	94	121,494	49,973	65,298	5,844	384
Oklahoma.....	15,106	5,943	8,485	584	94	122,438	45,734	71,240	4,910	354
Texas.....	326,314	154,970	157,797	11,597	1,950	377,535	354,236	484,567	35,717	3,015
Western division.....	43,022	15,930	25,230	1,639	223	1,178,498	556,830	565,502	48,339	7,827
Rocky Mountain.....	43,022	15,930	25,230	1,639	223	411,406	198,270	194,590	16,047	2,499
Montana.....	58,167	27,593	27,932	2,219	423	104,990	60,327	40,437	3,640	586
Idaho.....	41,264	15,668	17,427	1,354	225	58,167	27,593	27,932	2,219	423
Wyoming.....	43,022	15,930	25,230	1,639	223	147,275	65,090	75,494	5,824	367
Colorado.....	59,710	21,243	35,059	3,010	398	41,264	15,668	17,427	1,354	225
New Mexico.....	14,339	4,890	8,956	427	66	147,275	65,090	75,494	5,824	367
Basin and Plateau.....	14,339	4,890	8,956	427	66	123,894	54,705	63,691	4,782	716
Arizona.....	14,339	4,890	8,956	427	66	46,584	23,046	20,991	2,226	321
Utah.....	14,339	4,890	8,956	427	66	59,501	22,400	35,142	1,727	232
Nevada.....	208,953	134,150	123,611	9,531	1,661	17,809	9,259	7,558	829	163
Pacific.....	40,094	24,803	13,997	1,011	283	643,198	303,855	307,221	27,510	4,612
Washington.....	40,389	21,425	16,923	1,729	312	164,512	78,873	78,121	6,363	1,155
Oregon.....	188,470	87,922	92,691	6,791	1,066	110,811	48,078	56,993	4,856	879
California.....	188,470	87,922	92,691	6,791	1,066	367,876	176,904	172,102	16,291	2,573

OCCUPATIONS.

TABLE XXXV.—FEMALE BREADWINNERS, CLASSIFIED BY MARITAL CONDITION, IN CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 50,000 INHABITANTS AND IN SMALLER CITIES OR COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	FEMALE BREADWINNERS: 1900.									
	In cities having at least 50,000 inhabitants.					In smaller cities or country districts.				
	Total.	Single and unknown.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.	Single and unknown.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
Continental United States.....	1,763,728	1,354,313	179,309	215,166	14,940	3,555,639	2,275,166	590,168	641,839	48,496
North Atlantic division.....	978,150	786,910	85,983	100,601	4,656	866,160	653,539	101,384	103,569	7,068
New England.....	236,204	185,396	27,351	21,636	1,821	350,002	264,111	44,467	37,210	4,214
Maine.....	5,531	4,451	431	569	77	46,399	31,191	7,560	6,661	987
New Hampshire.....	10,124	7,152	2,157	710	105	31,634	20,986	5,626	4,288	731
Vermont.....	169,183	132,209	20,233	15,559	1,062	22,752	15,618	3,298	3,386	450
Massachusetts.....	28,366	18,799	2,118	2,108	341	159,850	126,028	18,262	14,303	1,257
Rhode Island.....	28,000	22,722	2,352	2,690	236	28,728	22,836	3,387	2,238	267
Connecticut.....						60,639	47,452	6,334	6,334	519
Southern North Atlantic.....	741,946	601,514	58,632	78,965	2,835	516,158	389,428	56,917	66,359	3,454
New York.....	453,148	367,584	36,684	49,321	1,559	216,897	155,057	29,406	30,850	1,584
New Jersey.....	74,695	60,530	5,913	7,973	279	79,827	60,264	9,199	10,064	300
Pennsylvania.....	212,103	173,400	16,035	21,671	997	219,434	174,107	18,312	25,445	1,570
South Atlantic division.....	155,397	92,956	30,667	30,491	1,283	752,043	423,882	176,870	146,293	5,998
Northern South Atlantic.....	122,148	78,773	21,459	21,116	800	187,601	115,570	30,312	40,217	1,562
Delaware.....	7,670	5,686	983	974	27	5,302	3,480	872	966	34
Maryland.....	60,901	41,826	9,328	9,373	374	38,082	25,775	5,939	6,169	159
District of Columbia.....	41,161	23,799	8,840	8,170	352					
Virginia.....	12,416	7,462	2,308	2,599	47	113,116	65,874	20,115	26,271	856
West Virginia.....						31,161	20,491	3,386	6,811	473
Southern South Atlantic.....	33,249	14,183	9,208	9,375	483	564,382	308,312	146,558	105,076	4,436
North Carolina.....						160,161	94,259	36,497	28,490	915
South Carolina.....	9,250	8,812	2,809	2,572	57	172,100	95,722	49,501	26,241	686
Georgia.....	23,999	10,371	6,399	6,803	426	194,540	101,552	50,244	40,594	2,160
Florida.....						37,681	16,779	10,816	9,751	735
North Central division.....	476,361	380,526	37,657	52,025	6,153	921,170	666,746	88,596	149,448	16,380
Eastern North Central.....	337,994	273,735	24,786	35,350	4,173	569,277	416,127	52,649	90,077	10,424
Ohio.....	99,033	79,510	7,420	10,952	1,151	147,038	107,784	13,009	23,820	2,425
Indiana.....	22,110	15,695	2,304	3,437	674	91,605	64,725	9,252	18,100	2,529
Illinois.....	155,224	126,121	11,487	15,993	1,623	139,422	101,662	12,699	22,863	2,193
Michigan.....	35,228	29,387	2,269	3,131	441	98,463	70,106	11,642	14,627	2,088
Wisconsin.....	26,399	23,022	1,266	1,837	284	89,748	71,850	6,047	10,667	1,184
Western North Central.....	138,367	106,791	12,921	16,675	1,980	351,893	250,019	35,947	59,371	5,956
Minnesota.....	89,562	33,217	2,707	3,194	444	57,366	45,373	4,350	7,076	567
Iowa.....	5,305	4,160	513	507	125	101,378	77,803	9,070	12,969	1,736
Missouri.....	30,419	59,644	8,336	11,248	1,191	74,107	42,807	9,231	20,702	1,277
North Dakota.....						14,092	10,924	1,346	1,655	167
South Dakota.....						15,644	11,806	1,557	2,011	270
Nebraska.....	9,911	7,701	927	1,137	146	36,705	26,937	8,977	5,122	609
Kansas.....	3,170	2,069	433	589	74	52,401	34,879	6,416	9,836	1,270
South Central division.....	81,652	43,815	15,608	21,052	1,177	890,169	458,822	199,370	217,353	14,624
Eastern South Central.....	49,315	27,426	9,145	11,969	775	550,877	288,647	127,661	126,816	7,753
Kentucky.....	23,082	15,200	3,216	4,264	402	82,540	43,211	14,218	23,585	1,526
Tennessee.....	26,233	12,226	5,929	7,705	373	89,971	47,546	15,238	25,594	1,593
Alabama.....						200,009	107,939	49,089	40,537	2,444
Mississippi.....						178,357	89,951	49,116	37,100	2,190
Western South Central.....	32,337	16,389	6,463	9,083	402	339,292	170,175	71,709	90,537	6,871
Louisiana.....	28,303	14,325	5,547	8,125	306	102,608	50,307	20,837	21,163	1,301
Arkansas.....						77,853	40,216	13,493	22,743	1,401
Indian Territory.....						12,216	6,297	1,831	3,841	247
Oklahoma.....						10,257	5,181	1,827	2,898	361
Texas.....	4,034	2,064	916	958	96	136,358	68,174	24,721	39,892	3,671
Western division.....	72,168	50,106	9,394	10,997	1,671	126,127	72,177	23,948	26,176	3,826
Rocky Mountain.....	12,244	7,933	1,892	2,139	280	39,361	22,064	7,564	8,425	1,308
Montana.....						9,809	6,224	1,734	1,559	292
Idaho.....						4,516	2,436	905	1,020	155
Wyoming.....						3,004	1,926	541	461	74
Colorado.....	12,244	7,933	1,892	2,139	280	15,722	8,911	2,998	3,326	487
New Mexico.....						6,310	2,565	1,386	2,059	300
Basin and Plateau.....	3,952	2,736	449	568	149	15,598	7,042	4,547	3,611	398
Arizona.....						6,786	2,228	2,697	1,686	175
Utah.....	3,952	2,736	449	568	149	6,812	3,898	1,283	1,469	162
Nevada.....						2,000	916	567	456	61
Pacific.....	55,972	39,387	7,053	8,290	1,242	71,168	43,071	11,837	14,140	2,120
Washington.....	4,774	3,180	881	572	141	16,007	9,657	2,988	2,810	552
Oregon.....	7,136	5,249	830	858	249	11,251	6,834	1,995	2,099	323
California.....	44,012	30,958	5,342	6,860	852	43,910	26,580	6,854	9,231	1,245

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XXXVI.—PER CENT OF BREADWINNERS IN MALE AND IN FEMALE POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE, CLASSIFIED BY MARITAL CONDITION, IN CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 50,000 INHABITANTS AND IN SMALLER CITIES OR COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	PER CENT OF BREADWINNERS IN EACH MARITAL CLASS OF THE MALE POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.										PER CENT OF BREADWINNERS IN EACH MARITAL CLASS OF THE FEMALE POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.									
	In cities having at least 50,000 inhabitants.					In smaller cities or country districts.					In cities having at least 50,000 inhabitants.					In smaller cities or country districts.				
	Total.	Single and unknown.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.	Single and unknown.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.	Single and unknown.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.	Single and unknown.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
Continental United States.....	82.2	69.5	95.7	78.3	98.0	79.3	65.5	93.8	76.7	88.5	26.0	46.6	5.8	28.7	59.0	16.6	26.2	5.5	32.6	54.3
North Atlantic division.....	82.5	70.0	95.7	77.7	92.1	79.5	64.6	93.8	72.9	90.5	27.0	50.0	5.2	25.8	56.8	18.3	34.7	4.8	21.5	52.9
New England.....	81.7	68.8	95.1	77.4	91.6	79.7	66.3	92.5	72.3	89.2	31.0	54.6	8.1	25.9	61.9	22.8	43.1	6.0	21.7	55.1
Maine.....	79.7	63.6	94.5	73.0	90.5	78.5	60.6	94.5	71.9	89.1	25.0	47.7	4.4	19.9	59.2	18.0	33.7	5.7	22.8	56.8
New Hampshire.....	80.9	67.8	93.3	75.4	100.0	81.3	66.2	94.6	75.5	91.3	41.2	62.7	20.4	29.4	77.8	21.8	40.5	7.6	24.0	58.4
Vermont.....	81.2	68.4	94.9	76.8	91.0	78.7	61.8	93.6	69.8	89.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.7	32.7	4.5	22.1	51.8
Massachusetts.....	81.2	68.4	94.9	76.8	91.0	79.2	68.6	89.7	71.2	89.5	31.5	54.6	8.7	25.5	62.4	25.3	46.6	6.3	20.6	56.4
Rhode Island.....	84.7	73.5	96.1	80.3	94.1	81.6	69.8	94.1	73.6	87.5	81.4	57.1	6.5	25.4	59.9	28.2	52.0	7.2	22.0	54.5
Connecticut.....	82.1	68.6	96.1	79.3	89.6	81.0	67.5	94.4	74.3	87.1	26.9	52.3	4.8	23.9	58.4	23.2	44.6	5.1	21.7	49.2
Southern North Atlantic.....	82.7	70.2	95.9	77.8	92.3	79.5	63.8	94.4	73.2	92.1	26.0	48.7	4.5	25.7	53.9	16.1	30.7	8.5	21.4	50.8
New York.....	82.4	69.6	96.0	77.1	92.4	78.6	62.2	93.8	71.3	95.4	26.7	49.6	4.7	23.6	55.0	17.8	33.6	4.7	22.6	56.6
New Jersey.....	83.4	69.7	96.5	80.7	97.0	80.2	64.5	94.6	76.4	97.4	23.4	40.5	3.8	23.8	55.5	18.9	35.5	4.4	23.8	45.2
Pennsylvania.....	83.1	71.7	95.4	77.9	91.1	79.9	64.7	95.1	74.1	88.2	25.4	47.6	4.2	24.6	51.7	14.1	27.2	2.3	19.3	46.2
South Atlantic division.....	80.5	66.0	95.6	81.6	89.3	81.6	69.1	95.0	82.9	91.0	31.5	43.1	14.9	44.0	68.6	22.6	29.3	11.4	45.9	65.1
Northern South Atlantic.....	80.5	66.3	95.4	80.3	87.7	79.0	64.2	95.6	78.5	89.2	30.1	43.7	12.6	39.4	62.2	14.7	20.5	5.1	35.7	50.7
Delaware.....	84.4	72.6	96.5	83.6	92.1	78.0	62.0	94.8	72.1	87.5	25.2	44.7	6.8	29.1	43.5	13.1	21.1	4.2	25.9	50.0
Maryland.....	81.2	67.1	95.7	81.2	90.7	77.4	61.8	94.8	77.9	86.3	28.4	43.8	10.2	35.2	59.2	15.2	23.6	5.0	28.0	49.3
District of Columbia.....	79.0	63.8	95.1	78.2	90.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	77.7	64.6	93.8	80.2	85.2	79.1	64.5	96.0	78.3	89.4	33.4	43.7	17.5	45.8	67.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80.0	65.8	95.5	80.5	90.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.5	22.4	7.0	41.7	56.9
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.8	14.4	2.0	28.7	42.9
Southern South Atlantic.....	80.5	64.4	96.5	87.4	96.5	83.2	72.4	94.6	85.9	92.3	38.1	40.0	25.8	59.7	82.6	27.5	34.9	15.3	51.5	72.3
North Carolina.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84.1	72.5	96.8	83.3	87.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.4	30.3	11.8	45.1	62.3
South Carolina.....	77.7	59.4	95.6	87.7	93.3	84.1	60.7	96.5	87.7	93.1	37.5	36.7	28.9	57.6	85.1	38.0	48.2	23.7	59.1	86.1
Georgia.....	81.5	66.3	96.9	87.3	96.8	82.6	68.9	96.5	86.6	95.0	38.8	41.4	24.7	60.6	82.2	26.6	33.3	14.5	52.8	74.6
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80.7	66.0	96.2	88.0	92.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.6	24.1	11.2	49.8	70.4
North Central division.....	81.9	68.9	95.8	76.9	93.5	76.7	62.2	91.8	70.6	85.2	23.5	44.7	3.9	25.8	59.0	11.9	21.7	2.2	23.9	46.1
Eastern North Central.....	81.7	68.1	95.8	75.9	92.9	76.9	61.1	92.6	70.1	84.0	23.3	45.2	3.6	24.6	58.2	12.4	23.1	2.2	22.4	45.6
Ohio.....	81.0	67.1	95.3	73.8	89.4	77.2	69.1	94.4	70.1	82.4	23.3	44.4	3.7	24.2	55.6	12.2	22.9	2.1	21.5	42.9
Indiana.....	82.8	68.4	96.5	76.0	93.3	77.2	58.5	92.1	72.3	84.8	23.1	41.4	5.1	30.6	62.9	10.9	19.8	2.0	23.3	44.5
Illinois.....	82.4	69.6	95.9	78.5	94.7	76.3	62.5	91.0	69.8	83.5	23.2	45.7	3.5	25.3	60.2	12.3	22.3	2.2	22.4	44.5
Michigan.....	81.1	64.8	96.0	76.1	95.4	78.1	63.0	92.2	73.2	87.2	23.3	45.6	3.1	22.1	57.4	12.9	25.0	2.8	23.5	51.3
Wisconsin.....	80.6	65.6	95.8	66.6	90.8	75.3	63.0	89.8	63.5	80.8	23.9	47.2	2.4	19.3	50.4	14.0	26.9	1.9	21.5	47.4
Western North Central.....	82.4	70.8	96.0	79.2	94.7	76.5	63.7	90.8	71.3	87.4	24.1	43.6	4.8	28.8	60.8	11.3	19.6	2.2	26.6	47.1
Minnesota.....	81.6	70.0	96.3	75.4	89.6	76.4	63.1	93.8	70.5	88.0	25.2	47.1	3.7	26.0	62.7	13.0	23.9	1.9	25.3	46.1
Iowa.....	77.5	60.0	96.6	72.2	95.3	76.3	64.1	89.8	63.6	85.9	20.9	40.0	4.0	23.7	61.3	12.8	24.0	2.2	22.2	46.6
Missouri.....	83.2	72.0	96.2	80.4	96.6	77.4	69.1	85.7	78.1	89.5	24.1	42.4	5.5	29.6	59.7	9.1	18.1	2.2	30.4	43.4
North Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78.5	66.1	95.7	78.4	90.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.6	27.0	2.6	32.7	62.3
South Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75.1	61.4	91.7	73.3	86.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.8	21.7	2.2	26.0	48.7
Nebraska.....	83.5	73.1	96.2	83.9	96.0	75.4	58.7	94.3	70.9	89.6	25.5	46.1	5.0	32.8	61.9	11.1	19.9	2.3	26.5	50.6
Kansas.....	79.7	64.6	92.6	81.7	89.7	76.0	58.9	94.0	70.5	85.6	16.6	31.2	4.2	28.5	64.3	10.2	17.0	2.4	26.8	48.6
South Central division.....	80.8	67.4	96.1	84.1	96.8	81.9	68.2	96.2	86.1	92.1	26.9	34.2	12.6	42.4	63.1	19.2	24.1	8.8	47.4	64.6
Eastern South Central.....	82.7	70.7	96.5	86.2	95.6	83.0	70.5	95.8	85.9	92.1	30.6	40.7	13.7	46.4	66.7	21.6	27.1	10.5	48.5	64.9
Kentucky.....	82.2	70.0	96.1	81.3	95.1	79.9	64.1	96.0	81.8	91.0	26.8	40.9	9.0	34.2	58.7	11.9	15.1	4.2	36.6	50.1
Tennessee.....	83.3	71.4	96.9	90.9	96.6	81.7	67.6	96.3	84.3	90.0	34.9	40.3	19.0	57.8	78.2	13.7	17.1	4.8	40.3	51.2
Alabama.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86.4	78.9	94.2	88.6	93.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.6	39.5	16.1	55.7	78.8
Mississippi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84.5	72.4	96.9	90.1	94.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.7	39.4	19.3	60.9	81.5
Western South Central.....	78.4	63.3	95.6	81.3	98.4	80.7	65.6	96.6	86.4	92.0	22.8	27.0	11.4	38.0	57.1	16.2	20.3	6.9	46.0	64.2
Louisiana.....	79.1	64.4	96.1	82.1	100.0	82.2	68.3	96.9	87.2	94.4	23.5	27.7	11.8	38.5	57.7	27.5	32.7	16.7	54.1	73.0
Arkansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84.2	70.9	97.6	89.6	93.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.3	22.6	6.0	49.4	66.1
Indian Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81.4	67.3	96.1	87.5	93.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.8	13.4	2.7	38.6	45.2
Oklahoma.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77.5	59.8	95.0	83.4	93.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.9	11.0	2.5	38.5	56.8
Texas.....	74.6	57.7	93.3	76.5	94.0	79.1	63.1	96.4	84.7	90.1	19.0	23.3	9.7	34.2	55.2	13.5	16.6	4.9	42.4	63.3
Western division.....	83.1	73.7	94.9	81.1	93.7	80.1	69.0	94.9	81.7	90.1	21.6	37.3	6.0	27.9	56.4	12.2	18.6	4.3	30.7	51.1
Rocky Mountain.....	79.2	62.3	94.9	83.1	94.1	81.7	71.5	95.0	85.4	91.3	22.2	37.4	6.9	34.6	67.0	11.7	18.6	4.0	33.8	55.5
Montana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84.9	79.6	93.7	88.0	90.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.5	25.9	4.5	34.1	57.9
Idaho.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80.8	68.9	96.4	87.2	92.2	.....								

OCCUPATIONS.

TABLE XXXVII.—TOTAL POPULATION AND BREADWINNERS, CLASSIFIED BY AGE PERIODS, IN CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 50,000 INHABITANTS: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	POPULATION: 1900.							BREADWINNERS: 1900.					
	All ages.	At least 10 years of age.	10 to 24 years.	25 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	Age un-known.	Total.	10 to 24 years.	25 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	Age un-known.
Continental United States.....	16,917,685	13,437,704	4,782,089	5,731,296	2,322,973	551,739	49,607	7,239,683	2,239,558	3,529,070	1,273,803	178,874	18,378
North Atlantic division.....	9,000,832	7,115,656	2,501,862	3,046,490	1,250,987	298,698	17,619	3,863,392	1,223,428	1,869,172	671,207	94,248	5,337
New England.....	1,829,849	1,475,683	492,001	631,076	275,564	71,333	5,706	819,197	245,300	402,880	147,370	21,975	1,672
Maine.....	50,145	41,665	12,495	16,833	9,038	3,102	197	21,103	5,337	10,030	4,679	981	76
New Hampshire.....	56,987	45,487	16,582	18,300	8,201	2,265	139	27,075	9,543	12,381	4,419	675	57
Vermont.....	1,288,247	1,036,797	346,066	445,609	191,641	48,675	4,746	575,406	171,462	285,777	102,325	14,508	1,394
Massachusetts.....	175,597	143,187	47,256	60,229	28,280	7,089	283	81,672	25,525	38,563	15,231	2,292	41
Connecticut.....	258,873	208,597	69,605	90,045	38,404	10,202	341	113,881	33,433	56,109	20,716	3,519	104
Southern North Atlantic.....	7,170,983	5,639,973	2,009,858	2,415,414	975,423	227,365	11,913	3,044,195	978,128	1,466,292	523,837	72,273	3,665
New York.....	4,271,756	3,351,065	1,195,783	1,449,554	569,900	129,245	6,583	1,813,519	578,306	885,299	307,491	40,564	1,859
New Jersey.....	818,410	636,433	228,035	268,977	112,482	26,058	881	338,850	110,443	159,454	59,860	8,807	286
Pennsylvania.....	2,080,817	1,652,475	586,040	696,883	293,041	72,062	4,449	891,826	289,879	421,539	156,486	22,902	1,520
South Atlantic division.....	1,149,156	980,684	342,909	372,315	169,788	42,631	3,041	507,772	154,786	236,226	99,480	16,016	1,264
Northern South Atlantic.....	949,233	709,783	278,841	307,603	144,044	37,061	2,234	415,359	126,269	191,700	82,878	13,595	917
Delaware.....	76,508	61,294	21,818	25,167	11,306	2,780	228	33,676	10,712	15,575	6,306	941	142
Maryland.....	508,957	407,343	150,811	161,513	74,004	19,595	1,420	217,350	69,807	98,415	41,534	7,033	501
District of Columbia.....	278,718	231,837	79,058	94,338	46,412	11,734	295	126,041	33,523	61,162	27,696	4,491	69
Virginia.....	85,050	69,809	27,154	26,585	12,322	2,952	296	37,392	12,227	16,548	7,342	1,180	145
West Virginia.....	199,923	160,901	64,068	64,712	25,744	5,570	807	92,413	28,517	44,526	16,602	2,421	347
North Carolina.....	55,807	44,719	17,692	17,362	7,777	1,836	52	24,828	7,263	11,764	4,956	831	14
South Carolina.....	144,116	116,182	46,376	47,350	17,967	3,784	755	67,585	21,254	32,762	11,646	1,590	333
Florida.....	1,168,648	4,083,326	1,489,126	1,759,202	666,018	154,461	14,519	2,163,426	676,780	1,071,695	362,828	47,151	4,972
Eastern North Central.....	3,691,815	2,902,211	1,059,011	1,242,624	479,796	111,687	9,093	1,524,454	483,649	746,620	257,933	33,551	2,701
Ohio.....	1,050,385	839,153	307,141	347,192	145,917	36,671	2,282	484,937	140,102	206,168	76,986	10,762	919
Indiana.....	228,171	186,892	66,329	77,597	33,811	8,119	1,036	97,665	29,045	46,750	18,666	2,814	390
Illinois.....	1,754,675	1,366,924	489,550	613,854	214,568	43,925	5,027	730,333	223,898	375,050	117,179	18,115	1,121
Michigan.....	873,269	292,886	108,827	118,796	51,492	13,317	454	149,963	49,314	68,948	27,292	4,281	128
Wisconsin.....	285,315	216,356	87,164	85,185	31,008	9,655	344	111,556	41,320	49,704	17,810	2,579	143
Western North Central.....	1,476,833	1,181,115	430,115	516,578	186,222	42,774	5,420	638,972	193,131	326,075	104,895	13,600	2,271
Minnesota.....	418,752	329,984	117,008	150,644	48,357	11,368	2,009	180,594	61,227	96,904	28,124	3,286	1,053
Iowa.....	62,139	50,438	18,408	20,322	9,017	2,375	316	24,671	7,158	11,898	4,799	714	102
Missouri.....	841,969	677,513	249,624	290,546	109,186	25,216	2,941	366,974	115,898	181,113	60,566	8,344	1,053
North Dakota.....	102,555	83,181	29,564	37,967	13,067	2,486	97	46,927	13,025	25,325	7,740	795	42
South Dakota.....	61,418	30,999	14,911	17,099	6,595	1,331	68	19,806	5,823	9,835	3,666	461	21
Nebraska.....	102,555	83,181	29,564	37,967	13,067	2,486	97	46,927	13,025	25,325	7,740	795	42
Kansas.....	61,418	30,999	14,911	17,099	6,595	1,331	68	19,806	5,823	9,835	3,666	461	21
South Central division.....	728,341	581,525	222,199	233,697	98,775	24,799	2,055	306,011	92,271	145,973	57,992	9,487	888
Eastern South Central.....	387,916	314,160	118,956	128,722	52,515	12,456	1,212	175,781	54,831	83,644	31,785	4,911	610
Kentucky.....	204,781	166,349	61,791	67,805	28,412	7,515	818	89,099	28,226	42,103	15,840	2,544	381
Tennessee.....	183,185	147,819	57,164	60,917	24,403	4,941	394	86,682	26,605	41,536	15,945	2,367	229
Alabama.....	340,425	267,365	103,244	104,975	45,960	12,343	848	130,830	37,440	62,329	26,207	4,576	278
Mississippi.....	287,104	225,832	86,502	88,854	39,400	10,805	271	111,690	31,997	52,997	22,535	4,051	110
Louisiana.....	58,321	41,533	16,742	16,121	6,560	1,638	572	19,140	5,443	9,332	3,672	525	168
Arkansas.....	58,321	41,533	16,742	16,121	6,560	1,638	572	19,140	5,443	9,332	3,672	525	168
Indian Territory.....	870,708	726,513	225,993	319,592	137,405	31,150	12,373	398,482	92,293	206,004	82,296	11,972	5,917
Oklahoma.....	870,708	726,513	225,993	319,592	137,405	31,150	12,373	398,482	92,293	206,004	82,296	11,972	5,917
Texas.....	183,850	109,522	34,568	48,753	20,346	3,768	2,087	55,266	12,268	29,321	11,781	1,322	574
Rocky Mountain.....	183,850	109,522	34,568	48,753	20,346	3,768	2,087	55,266	12,268	29,321	11,781	1,322	574
Montana.....	183,850	109,522	34,568	48,753	20,346	3,768	2,087	55,266	12,268	29,321	11,781	1,322	574
Idaho.....	183,850	109,522	34,568	48,753	20,346	3,768	2,087	55,266	12,268	29,321	11,781	1,322	574
Wyoming.....	183,850	109,522	34,568	48,753	20,346	3,768	2,087	55,266	12,268	29,321	11,781	1,322	574
Colorado.....	183,850	109,522	34,568	48,753	20,346	3,768	2,087	55,266	12,268	29,321	11,781	1,322	574
New Mexico.....	58,631	40,526	15,899	15,378	6,883	2,018	348	18,291	4,953	8,714	3,802	683	79
Basin and Plateau.....	58,631	40,526	15,899	15,378	6,883	2,018	348	18,291	4,953	8,714	3,802	683	79
Arizona.....	58,631	40,526	15,899	15,378	6,883	2,018	348	18,291	4,953	8,714	3,802	683	79
Utah.....	58,631	40,526	15,899	15,378	6,883	2,018	348	18,291	4,953	8,714	3,802	683	79
Nevada.....	58,631	40,526	15,899	15,378	6,883	2,018	348	18,291	4,953	8,714	3,802	683	79
Pacific.....	683,818	576,465	175,526	255,461	110,176	25,364	9,038	324,925	75,072	107,969	66,653	9,967	5,264
Washington.....	80,671	69,505	18,766	34,831	10,023	1,564	4,321	44,608	8,913	25,748	6,807	618	2,782
Oregon.....	90,426	76,924	23,434	36,523	14,585	2,301	81	47,576	10,396	26,006	10,171	960	42
California.....	512,221	430,036	133,326	184,107	85,568	21,499	5,536	232,482	55,763	116,215	49,675	8,389	2,440

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XXXVIII.—TOTAL POPULATION AND BREADWINNERS, CLASSIFIED BY AGE PERIODS, IN SMALLER CITIES OR COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	POPULATION: 1900.						BREADWINNERS: 1900.						
	All ages.	At least 10 years of age.	10 to 24 years.	25 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	Age un-known.	Total.	10 to 24 years.	25 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	Age un-known.
Continental United States.....	59,076,890	44,512,120	18,189,250	15,566,181	8,077,003	2,528,759	150,977	21,833,550	7,191,716	9,012,833	4,580,167	1,028,560	75,265
North Atlantic division.....	12,045,863	9,576,505	3,319,307	3,537,496	1,975,717	719,633	24,352	4,715,799	1,344,862	2,057,980	1,037,734	262,846	12,377
New England.....	3,762,168	3,048,919	995,222	1,131,941	654,563	257,659	9,534	1,557,172	432,445	682,479	344,898	92,183	5,167
Maine.....	644,321	523,775	171,780	178,184	120,346	52,020	1,445	255,674	65,335	104,066	64,871	20,635	767
New Hampshire.....	354,601	292,406	89,183	104,325	67,830	30,079	989	151,644	38,794	63,525	36,770	12,007	548
Vermont.....	343,641	278,943	90,106	96,940	63,713	27,771	863	134,933	34,402	55,781	33,992	10,307	451
Massachusetts.....	1,517,099	1,230,251	400,437	476,495	254,105	94,432	4,782	632,941	176,689	291,989	131,375	30,306	2,582
Rhode Island.....	252,959	201,687	71,593	76,590	40,164	12,709	631	110,251	37,963	46,869	20,986	4,123	310
Connecticut.....	649,547	521,857	172,123	199,857	108,405	40,648	824	271,729	79,262	120,249	56,904	14,805	509
Southern North Atlantic.....	8,283,695	6,527,586	2,324,085	2,405,555	1,321,154	461,974	14,818	3,158,627	912,417	1,375,501	692,836	170,663	7,210
New York.....	2,997,138	2,450,617	791,419	886,405	549,711	218,660	4,422	1,182,955	305,520	506,880	286,490	82,031	2,094
New Jersey.....	1,065,259	844,065	291,286	328,300	168,022	53,559	2,898	418,909	118,851	189,638	89,254	19,665	1,501
Pennsylvania.....	4,221,298	3,232,904	1,241,380	1,190,850	603,421	189,755	7,498	1,556,763	488,046	678,983	317,092	68,967	3,675
South Atlantic division.....	9,294,324	6,685,475	3,095,777	2,141,256	1,104,446	318,724	25,272	3,492,759	1,416,182	1,256,195	655,035	152,211	13,136
Northern South Atlantic.....	3,515,248	2,594,416	1,133,344	860,589	451,938	138,206	10,339	1,231,394	429,378	481,474	258,670	61,699	5,173
Delaware.....	108,227	84,206	32,371	28,370	17,491	5,688	286	39,320	11,853	15,431	9,577	2,320	139
Maryland.....	679,087	513,372	210,334	172,607	97,309	30,388	2,674	241,388	78,697	95,219	53,540	12,799	1,133
District of Columbia.....	1,769,134	1,295,192	579,244	416,960	225,502	69,894	3,592	625,023	225,408	236,046	129,018	32,743	1,808
Virginia.....	958,800	701,646	311,395	242,652	111,576	32,236	3,787	329,663	113,420	134,778	61,535	13,837	2,093
West Virginia.....	5,779,076	4,091,059	1,962,433	1,280,667	652,508	180,518	14,933	2,261,365	986,804	774,721	401,365	90,512	7,963
North Carolina.....	1,893,810	1,346,734	635,173	411,612	228,935	66,148	4,896	716,742	313,335	233,315	135,562	31,879	2,651
South Carolina.....	1,284,509	897,683	452,838	270,704	134,602	37,787	1,752	546,167	260,334	175,531	87,875	20,806	1,021
Georgia.....	2,072,215	1,461,152	702,166	462,218	228,524	62,642	5,602	796,886	342,091	280,877	140,082	30,822	3,014
Florida.....	528,542	385,490	172,256	136,133	60,447	13,941	2,718	201,570	70,444	84,908	37,846	7,005	1,277
North Central division.....	21,164,356	16,198,540	6,409,136	5,747,518	3,013,993	988,643	39,250	7,417,223	2,203,830	3,226,018	1,608,398	360,785	18,192
Eastern North Central.....	12,293,766	9,541,091	3,647,402	3,408,396	1,833,813	680,728	20,752	4,363,019	1,266,756	1,901,191	958,402	227,049	9,621
Ohio.....	3,107,160	2,450,768	908,902	869,254	494,981	172,892	4,739	1,111,015	308,926	480,270	256,539	63,031	2,249
Indiana.....	2,288,291	1,781,323	687,538	634,979	344,902	109,742	4,262	801,288	228,693	347,594	182,420	40,617	1,964
Illinois.....	3,066,875	2,360,821	920,480	860,798	426,562	146,714	6,267	1,073,707	327,914	481,783	212,115	49,026	2,869
Michigan.....	2,047,713	1,603,379	594,343	570,590	327,531	107,843	3,072	756,022	208,877	226,069	179,587	48,053	1,491
Wisconsin.....	1,783,727	1,344,800	536,189	472,875	239,837	93,537	2,412	620,982	192,346	268,475	127,791	31,322	1,048
Western North Central.....	8,870,590	6,657,449	2,761,734	2,339,122	1,180,180	357,915	18,498	3,054,204	937,074	1,324,827	649,996	133,786	8,571
Minnesota.....	1,332,642	975,673	405,307	350,857	162,011	55,405	2,093	465,280	144,647	208,984	90,632	20,010	1,057
Iowa.....	2,169,714	1,661,351	660,444	593,601	298,800	103,541	4,905	764,733	235,140	335,875	157,369	31,013	2,336
Missouri.....	2,264,696	1,694,352	721,286	576,451	303,684	87,466	5,465	764,418	232,128	312,789	169,875	37,184	2,442
North Dakota.....	319,146	229,161	95,293	93,037	32,733	7,357	741	117,640	35,936	58,791	20,048	2,837	358
South Dakota.....	401,570	294,304	123,640	106,225	50,866	12,836	737	137,156	42,359	61,095	28,699	4,665	348
Nebraska.....	963,745	716,574	304,709	253,216	124,816	32,268	1,565	327,043	100,713	144,562	69,184	11,830	754
Kansas.....	1,419,077	1,086,034	451,055	365,675	207,270	59,042	2,992	487,934	146,481	202,781	114,189	23,207	1,276
South Central division.....	13,351,706	9,542,690	4,477,082	3,122,927	1,516,396	379,087	47,198	4,903,144	1,984,171	1,827,476	929,992	187,245	24,260
Eastern South Central.....	7,159,841	5,160,067	2,404,835	1,663,128	838,367	230,447	23,290	2,712,648	1,101,892	973,809	509,744	114,945	12,258
Kentucky.....	1,942,443	1,423,344	628,877	481,846	237,053	69,612	5,956	663,432	228,015	265,990	134,579	82,072	2,767
Tennessee.....	1,837,431	1,333,129	617,594	422,568	221,089	61,500	7,378	640,905	228,026	229,780	130,387	29,124	3,588
Alabama.....	1,828,687	1,304,703	623,143	405,151	214,386	54,306	6,717	763,188	340,256	251,002	139,435	28,361	4,134
Mississippi.....	1,551,270	1,098,891	535,221	352,563	162,839	45,029	3,239	645,123	285,595	227,028	105,343	25,888	1,769
Western South Central.....	6,191,865	4,382,623	2,072,247	1,459,799	678,029	148,640	23,908	2,190,496	832,279	853,667	420,248	72,300	12,002
Louisiana.....	1,094,521	764,532	367,698	251,490	112,991	29,418	2,935	424,403	176,334	157,898	73,141	15,865	1,665
Arkansas.....	1,311,564	934,332	445,061	301,651	151,202	31,344	5,174	485,795	194,906	174,831	95,303	15,920	2,829
Indian Territory.....	392,060	274,324	131,230	95,152	39,023	6,211	2,708	138,710	50,986	55,092	23,869	2,892	871
Oklahoma.....	398,331	287,055	123,029	105,413	47,908	9,168	1,537	132,695	38,270	60,288	28,986	4,523	633
Texas.....	2,935,389	2,122,380	1,005,229	706,193	326,905	72,499	11,564	1,013,893	369,783	405,563	198,949	33,594	6,004
Western division.....	3,220,641	2,508,910	887,948	1,016,934	466,451	122,672	14,905	1,804,625	292,671	645,164	299,008	60,482	7,300
Rocky Mountain.....	1,698,783	840,679	297,452	369,793	141,778	26,401	5,255	450,767	102,788	238,905	93,372	13,033	2,619
Montana.....	243,329	191,596	60,766	95,100	29,640	4,845	1,245	114,799	24,108	66,655	20,896	2,411	729
Idaho.....	161,772	119,837	45,915	48,605	20,302	4,425	590	62,683	14,865	31,255	13,831	2,455	277
Wyoming.....	92,531	72,062	25,943	33,998	10,489	1,407	227	44,268	11,515	24,612	7,817	702	122
Colorado.....	405,841	315,902	108,917	138,211	56,433	9,878	2,463	162,997	35,150	86,123	36,054	4,543	1,127
New Mexico.....	195,310	141,282	55,911	53,881	24,914	5,846	730	66,020	17,150	30,260	15,274	2,972	364
Basin and Plateau.....	388,484	285,340	116,587	105,527	47,379	13,633	2,223	139,492	36,671	65,343	30,392	6,368	718
Arizona.....	122,931	94,147	33,864	39,337	16,329	3,328	1,289	53,370	12,710	20,793	11,646	1,858	363
Utah.....	223,218	156,243	71,745	53,088	22,889	8,037	851	66,313	20,083	29,782	13,056	3,189	203
Nevada.....	42,335	34,959	10,978	13,102	8,161	2,268	450	19,809	3,878	8,768	5,690	1,321	152
Pacific.....	1,733,374	1,382,882	473,909	541,614	277,294	82,638	7,427	714,366	153,212	340,916	175,244	41,031	3,963
Washington.....	437,432	338,932	119,974	142,611	61,292	13,117	1,938	180,519	40,602	92,414	40,189	6,171	1,143
Oregon.....	323,110	251,875	95,739	92,402	48,709	14,174	851	122,062	28,820	55,953	30,067	6,819	403
California.....	972,832	792,075	258,196	306,601	167,293	55,34							

OCCUPATIONS.

TABLE XXXIX.—MALE POPULATION AND BREADWINNERS, CLASSIFIED BY AGE PERIODS, IN CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 50,000 INHABITANTS: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	MALE POPULATION: 1900.							MALE BREADWINNERS: 1900.					
	All ages.	At least 10 years of age.	10 to 24 years.	25 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	Age un-known.	Total.	10 to 24 years.	25 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	Age un-known.
Continental United States.....	8,411,248	6,665,005	2,281,061	2,934,319	1,167,453	247,434	34,138	5,475,955	1,364,995	2,848,413	1,092,212	156,167	14,168
North Atlantic division.....	4,442,740	3,496,985	1,195,037	1,545,152	615,782	129,498	11,516	2,885,242	726,754	1,498,973	574,145	81,954	3,416
New England.....	891,816	713,975	235,432	313,550	131,184	29,901	3,908	582,993	138,578	302,679	121,743	18,863	1,130
Maine.....	23,714	19,544	5,901	7,987	4,234	1,344	128	15,572	3,092	7,612	3,917	888	63
New Hampshire.....	26,603	20,942	7,613	8,465	3,820	973	71	16,951	4,698	8,197	3,469	557	80
Vermont.....	826,009	600,095	164,891	220,996	90,750	20,192	3,266	406,283	96,374	212,733	83,898	12,340	988
Massachusetts.....	85,072	68,839	22,602	29,564	13,493	2,979	201	58,306	14,576	29,052	12,680	1,974	24
Rhode Island.....	129,918	104,555	34,425	46,588	18,887	4,413	242	85,881	19,838	45,085	17,779	3,104	75
Connecticut.....	3,551,424	2,783,010	959,605	1,231,602	484,598	99,597	7,608	2,302,249	588,176	1,196,294	452,402	63,091	2,286
New York.....	2,110,615	1,648,717	565,718	738,156	283,325	57,122	4,896	1,358,371	339,661	718,326	263,923	35,310	1,161
New Jersey.....	407,608	316,565	110,042	138,363	56,112	11,521	527	264,155	68,293	134,838	53,009	7,796	219
Pennsylvania.....	1,033,201	817,728	283,846	355,083	145,161	30,954	2,685	679,723	180,222	343,130	135,470	19,985	916
South Atlantic division.....	546,497	437,847	158,349	178,325	81,066	18,422	1,685	352,375	92,677	170,872	75,317	12,744	765
Northern South Atlantic.....	453,603	364,316	129,902	147,890	69,219	16,100	1,205	293,211	76,097	141,480	64,081	11,015	538
Delaware.....	38,383	30,804	10,780	12,994	5,709	1,196	125	26,006	6,955	12,700	5,439	811	101
Maryland.....	243,280	192,757	70,486	78,032	35,178	8,314	747	156,449	42,002	75,169	33,177	5,777	324
District of Columbia.....	132,004	108,613	36,089	44,344	22,655	5,363	162	85,780	19,872	42,129	20,203	3,537	39
Virginia.....	39,936	32,142	12,547	12,520	6,677	1,227	171	24,976	7,268	11,482	5,262	890	74
West Virginia.....	92,894	73,591	28,447	30,435	11,847	2,322	480	59,164	16,580	29,392	11,236	1,729	227
Southern South Atlantic.....	25,592	20,057	7,920	7,690	3,497	725	25	15,578	4,148	7,571	3,281	594	14
North Carolina.....	67,802	53,474	20,527	22,645	8,350	1,597	455	43,586	12,432	21,821	7,955	1,105	213
Georgia.....	2,604,247	2,058,770	713,907	916,891	345,665	72,467	9,840	1,687,065	421,362	893,736	325,012	43,055	3,900
Florida.....	1,847,493	1,451,385	507,865	639,455	246,328	51,600	6,137	1,186,460	299,218	622,994	231,519	30,620	2,109
Ohio.....	520,803	414,704	148,798	175,063	72,701	16,474	1,668	335,904	88,056	169,528	67,880	9,655	785
Indiana.....	112,310	91,805	31,317	38,357	17,061	3,909	661	75,555	18,944	37,507	16,265	2,569	280
Illinois.....	692,132	698,174	235,750	325,319	113,815	20,522	3,208	575,109	188,721	317,241	108,312	12,018	817
Michigan.....	181,712	141,418	51,034	57,918	25,972	6,202	292	114,735	29,430	56,572	24,600	3,967	106
Wisconsin.....	140,636	105,784	40,966	42,798	17,279	4,493	248	85,157	24,067	42,146	16,402	2,421	121
Western North Central.....	756,754	607,385	206,042	277,436	99,337	20,807	3,703	500,605	122,144	270,742	93,493	12,435	1,791
Minnesota.....	217,411	172,751	55,688	83,022	27,027	5,521	1,493	141,032	30,279	81,217	25,593	3,059	884
Iowa.....	30,953	25,004	8,784	10,071	4,720	1,215	214	19,366	4,593	9,665	4,356	673	79
Missouri.....	427,007	344,418	120,104	153,585	56,685	12,203	1,891	286,555	74,934	150,008	53,284	7,542	787
North Dakota.....	54,003	44,323	14,076	21,648	7,292	1,257	60	37,016	8,099	21,188	6,963	740	26
South Dakota.....	26,690	20,884	7,390	9,165	3,613	671	45	16,636	4,239	8,664	3,297	421	15
Nebraska.....	352,368	278,533	104,741	114,823	47,244	10,530	1,195	224,959	61,274	110,993	44,653	7,403	636
Kansas.....	190,171	152,897	56,690	64,198	25,719	5,550	740	126,466	35,177	62,945	24,539	3,954	451
Eastern South Central.....	99,531	80,346	29,632	33,394	18,560	3,294	466	66,017	18,319	32,406	12,868	2,166	258
Tennessee.....	90,640	72,551	27,058	30,804	12,159	2,256	274	60,449	16,858	29,939	11,071	1,788	193
Alabama.....	162,197	125,636	48,051	50,625	21,525	4,980	455	98,493	26,097	48,648	20,114	3,449	185
Mississippi.....	136,068	105,383	40,216	42,691	18,108	4,241	127	83,387	22,219	41,089	17,027	2,993	59
Louisiana.....	26,129	20,253	7,835	7,984	3,417	739	328	15,106	3,878	7,559	3,087	456	126
Indian Territory.....	465,396	392,870	109,627	179,128	77,696	16,517	9,902	326,314	62,928	173,839	73,085	11,011	5,451
Oklahoma.....	66,592	54,335	16,116	24,079	10,719	1,817	1,604	43,022	8,050	23,211	10,067	1,198	496
Texas.....	372,955	319,381	86,361	147,627	63,463	13,814	8,066	268,953	51,775	143,426	59,657	9,204	4,891
Western division.....	51,521	45,918	10,478	24,099	6,684	887	3,770	40,094	6,952	28,540	6,380	590	2,632
Rocky Mountain.....	53,123	46,231	11,670	23,362	9,871	1,272	56	40,389	6,913	23,002	9,534	906	34
Montana.....	263,306	227,182	64,213	100,166	46,908	11,655	4,240	188,470	37,910	96,884	43,743	7,708	2,225
Idaho.....	25,849	19,204	7,150	7,422	3,514	886	232	14,339	3,103	7,202	3,361	609	64
Wyoming.....	25,849	19,204	7,150	7,422	3,514	886	232	14,339	3,103	7,202	3,361	609	64
Colorado.....	25,849	19,204	7,150	7,422	3,514	886	232	14,339	3,103	7,202	3,361	609	64
New Mexico.....	25,849	19,204	7,150	7,422	3,514	886	232	14,339	3,103	7,202	3,361	609	64
Basin and Plateau.....	25,849	19,204	7,150	7,422	3,514	886	232	14,339	3,103	7,202	3,361	609	64
Arizona.....	25,849	19,204	7,150	7,422	3,514	886	232	14,339	3,103	7,202	3,361	609	64
Utah.....	25,849	19,204	7,150	7,422	3,514	886	232	14,339	3,103	7,202	3,361	609	64
Nevada.....	25,849	19,204	7,150	7,422	3,514	886	232	14,339	3,103	7,202	3,361	609	64
Pacific.....	372,955	319,381	86,361	147,627	63,463	13,814	8,066	268,953	51,775	143,426	59,657	9,204	4,891
Washington.....	51,521	45,918	10,478	24,099	6,684	887	3,770	40,094	6,952	28,540	6,380	590	2,632
Oregon.....	53,123	46,231	11,670	23,362	9,871	1,272	56	40,389	6,913	23,002	9,534	906	34
California.....	263,306	227,182	64,213	100,166	46,908	11,655	4,240	188,470	37,910	96,884	43,743	7,708	2,225

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XL.—MALE POPULATION AND BREADWINNERS, CLASSIFIED BY AGE PERIODS, IN SMALLER CITIES OR COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	MALE POPULATION: 1900.							MALE BREADWINNERS: 1900.					
	All ages.	At least 10 years of age.	10 to 24 years.	25 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	Age unknown.	Total.	10 to 24 years.	25 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	Age unknown.
Continental United States.....	30,405,200	23,038,435	9,176,411	8,163,326	4,297,429	1,307,984	93,285	18,277,881	5,444,067	7,850,116	4,014,228	907,689	61,781
North Atlantic division.....	6,082,137	4,839,608	1,661,695	1,816,714	996,518	348,561	16,120	3,849,639	933,388	1,744,835	924,285	286,659	10,522
New England.....	1,872,480	1,514,565	492,357	569,241	324,916	121,748	6,303	1,207,170	272,692	547,801	300,471	82,462	4,244
Maine.....	327,281	266,570	86,735	90,987	61,848	26,032	968	209,275	44,974	87,596	57,499	18,540	666
New Hampshire.....	178,776	147,541	44,872	53,683	33,990	14,330	666	120,010	25,561	51,616	31,788	10,587	448
Vermont.....	175,188	142,628	46,028	49,617	32,497	13,765	621	112,181	24,564	47,664	30,259	9,293	401
Massachusetts.....	741,465	597,486	193,852	234,578	123,110	42,787	3,159	478,091	105,448	225,892	112,900	27,198	2,153
Rhode Island.....	125,444	99,865	35,634	38,165	19,849	5,914	403	81,523	22,614	36,766	18,282	3,691	220
Connecticut.....	324,376	260,576	85,336	102,211	53,622	18,290	486	211,090	49,581	98,267	49,793	13,143	356
Southern North Atlantic.....	4,209,657	3,325,043	1,169,338	1,247,473	671,602	226,813	9,817	2,642,409	660,696	1,197,584	623,704	154,197	6,278
New York.....	1,504,165	1,229,105	395,303	448,561	274,580	107,920	2,741	966,058	211,782	425,978	252,868	78,764	1,666
New Jersey.....	534,152	422,659	142,915	167,011	85,054	25,712	1,967	339,082	80,042	160,824	79,151	17,746	1,819
Pennsylvania.....	2,171,340	1,673,279	631,120	631,901	311,968	93,181	5,109	1,337,329	368,872	610,732	291,745	62,687	3,293
South Atlantic division.....	4,676,098	3,860,481	1,544,149	1,074,774	568,316	158,895	14,297	2,740,716	1,031,231	1,032,556	541,110	125,811	10,008
Northern South Atlantic.....	1,786,973	1,321,890	571,934	438,455	234,129	70,597	6,275	1,043,733	346,421	419,992	219,995	58,002	4,323
Delaware.....	55,775	43,591	16,676	14,582	9,227	2,944	162	34,018	9,501	13,763	8,596	2,051	107
Maryland.....	345,995	262,628	107,316	87,697	50,641	15,936	1,438	203,306	60,747	83,275	47,139	11,227	918
District of Columbia.....	885,961	647,298	287,929	206,838	115,072	35,447	2,012	511,907	176,862	198,459	107,921	27,264	1,401
Virginia.....	499,242	367,973	160,013	129,433	59,189	16,670	2,663	294,502	99,311	124,495	56,339	12,460	1,897
West Virginia.....	2,039,041	1,544,149	571,934	438,455	234,129	70,597	6,275	1,043,733	346,421	419,992	219,995	58,002	4,323
Southern South Atlantic.....	2,889,125	2,039,041	972,215	636,319	334,187	88,298	8,022	1,696,988	684,810	612,564	321,115	72,809	5,685
North Carolina.....	938,677	661,731	312,902	198,398	116,357	31,511	2,503	556,581	225,748	191,058	111,931	25,976	1,868
South Carolina.....	639,303	444,955	224,080	132,658	68,633	18,663	931	374,067	162,872	128,329	66,287	15,900	699
Georgia.....	1,035,899	729,155	347,823	231,867	116,264	30,835	2,866	602,346	241,439	222,277	111,511	25,050	2,069
Florida.....	276,246	203,190	87,410	73,896	32,933	7,289	1,662	163,989	54,751	70,900	31,466	5,883	1,049
North Central division.....	10,985,075	8,469,145	3,258,410	3,042,567	1,616,063	526,066	26,039	6,496,053	1,738,710	2,927,247	1,483,188	330,912	15,996
Eastern North Central.....	6,329,815	4,935,980	1,847,434	1,779,453	965,865	329,583	13,645	3,793,742	984,010	1,713,460	880,526	207,316	8,430
Ohio.....	1,581,852	1,248,891	459,057	444,938	254,154	87,608	3,134	963,977	240,369	430,460	234,575	56,584	1,989
Indiana.....	1,173,094	915,450	347,170	327,260	181,818	56,857	2,845	700,682	185,224	315,190	167,564	36,940	1,764
Illinois.....	1,680,560	1,224,629	467,560	452,025	224,506	76,629	3,909	934,285	260,556	492,954	193,444	44,857	2,474
Michigan.....	1,067,193	841,671	301,927	302,528	176,707	58,398	2,171	557,564	158,210	291,958	139,240	39,852	1,304
Wisconsin.....	927,026	705,339	271,720	252,702	129,180	50,151	1,586	581,234	139,661	242,898	118,703	29,083	899
Western North Central.....	4,655,260	3,533,165	1,410,976	1,263,114	659,198	196,483	12,394	2,702,311	754,700	1,213,787	602,662	123,596	7,566
Minnesota.....	715,079	533,650	210,284	200,583	90,884	30,310	1,589	407,914	110,249	193,228	84,828	18,638	971
Iowa.....	1,125,896	868,908	335,318	314,627	160,814	55,010	3,139	603,155	180,915	302,460	146,129	31,604	2,047
Missouri.....	1,168,103	878,750	363,101	300,512	164,272	47,424	3,441	680,311	201,226	288,347	155,017	38,680	2,141
North Dakota.....	177,493	131,893	51,077	59,583	19,699	3,066	568	103,548	27,247	54,069	18,695	2,615	322
South Dakota.....	216,164	161,746	64,669	58,978	29,467	7,081	553	121,512	33,304	56,590	26,927	4,377	314
Nebraska.....	510,499	385,137	156,730	138,912	70,143	18,252	1,100	290,338	80,271	133,501	64,819	11,092	655
Kansas.....	724,026	573,081	229,797	192,524	114,919	33,837	2,004	435,533	121,488	184,992	106,247	21,690	1,116
South Central division.....	6,829,554	4,898,222	2,242,677	1,611,556	821,232	196,836	25,921	4,012,975	1,496,657	1,551,632	788,451	157,747	18,488
Eastern South Central.....	3,619,495	2,605,251	1,200,847	835,024	439,755	117,230	12,395	2,161,771	831,720	803,664	422,174	95,058	9,155
Kentucky.....	990,696	726,810	315,662	247,760	124,209	35,941	3,236	580,892	196,235	236,980	117,787	27,685	2,205
Tennessee.....	930,584	674,242	310,145	210,575	118,133	31,908	4,081	550,334	208,197	201,817	118,064	24,893	2,993
Alabama.....	916,764	651,523	309,744	198,297	113,546	26,431	3,505	563,179	235,107	192,612	110,421	22,214	2,825
Mississippi.....	781,461	565,676	265,296	178,392	83,867	23,550	1,571	466,766	192,181	172,265	80,902	20,266	1,162
Western South Central.....	3,210,059	2,292,971	1,041,830	776,532	381,477	79,606	13,526	1,851,204	664,937	747,968	366,277	62,689	9,333
Louisiana.....	558,665	391,496	183,133	131,490	60,437	14,899	1,537	321,795	123,664	126,586	58,177	12,245	1,123
Arkansas.....	675,312	481,601	222,448	157,072	85,275	16,810	2,966	407,942	150,408	152,569	82,896	13,876	2,193
Indian Territory.....	58,184	49,318	67,778	53,578	23,022	3,453	1,487	121,484	44,750	61,512	21,847	2,630	749
Oklahoma.....	214,359	157,910	63,466	59,372	28,561	5,529	982	122,438	83,995	66,709	26,987	4,179	568
Texas.....	1,552,771	1,109,646	505,005	375,020	184,182	38,915	6,524	877,635	306,114	360,592	176,370	29,759	4,700
Western division.....	1,832,336	1,471,029	469,480	617,715	295,300	77,626	10,908	1,178,498	244,081	593,846	277,244	56,560	6,787
Rocky Mountain.....	634,361	503,604	160,111	231,322	91,800	16,346	4,025	411,406	87,928	222,165	86,692	12,172	2,449
Montana.....	149,842	123,724	34,084	64,473	20,984	3,102	1,081	104,990	20,062	62,220	19,787	2,284	687
Idaho.....	93,367	72,000	24,583	30,524	13,569	2,936	388	58,167	12,951	29,611	13,040	2,312	253
Wyoming.....	58,184	47,731	15,497	23,959	7,240	865	170	41,264	10,092	23,467	6,928	601	116
Colorado.....	228,740	183,330	57,245	82,780	35,431	5,927	1,947	147,275	29,738	79,012	33,293	4,236	1,056
New Mexico.....	104,228	76,819	28,702	29,586	14,576	3,516	489	59,710	15,085	27,855	13,754	2,679	337
Basin and Plateau.....	213,236	160,644	60,397	62,249	28,795	7,759	1,444	128,894	30,547	59,613	27,310	5,748	676
Arizona.....	71,795	57,027	18,218	25,096	10,813	2,050	850	46,584	10,419	23,966	10,248	1,601	350
Utah.....	115,838	81,795	36,145	28,804	12,401	4,006	349	59,501	16,859	27,702	11,821	2,925	194
Nevada.....	25,603	21,822	6,034	8,349	5,581	1,613	245	17,809	3,269	7,945	1,222	1,222	132
Pacific.....	984,739	806,781	248,972	324,144	174,705	53,521	5,439	643,198	125,006	312,068	163,242	38,640	3,642
Washington.....	252,657	202,364	63,982	88,785	39,904	8,138	1,555	164,512	33,585	86,159	37,926	5,786	1,056
Oregon.....	179,857	143,806	49,872	54,003	30,096	9,125	710	110,811	23,758	61,916	28,272	6,474	896
California.....	552,225	460,611	135,118	131,356	104,705	36,258	3,174	367,875					

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XLII.—FEMALE POPULATION AND BREADWINNERS, CLASSIFIED BY AGE PERIODS, IN SMALLER CITIES OR COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	FEMALE POPULATION: 1900.							FEMALE BREADWINNERS: 1900.					
	All ages.	At least 10 years of age.	10 to 24 years.	25 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	Age unknown.	Total.	10 to 24 years.	25 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	Age unknown.
Continental United States.....	28,671,690	21,473,685	9,012,839	7,402,805	3,779,574	1,220,775	57,692	3,555,669	1,747,649	1,162,717	515,939	115,880	13,484
North Atlantic division.....	5,963,726	4,736,897	1,657,612	1,720,782	979,199	371,072	8,232	866,160	411,474	313,145	113,499	26,187	1,855
New England.....	1,889,688	1,534,354	502,865	562,700	329,647	135,911	3,231	350,002	159,753	135,178	44,427	9,721	923
Maine.....	317,040	257,205	85,045	87,197	58,498	25,988	477	46,399	20,361	16,470	7,372	2,095	101
New Hampshire.....	175,825	144,865	44,311	50,642	33,840	15,749	322	31,634	13,233	11,909	4,982	1,410	100
Vermont.....	168,503	136,415	44,078	46,873	31,216	14,006	242	22,752	9,838	8,117	3,733	1,014	50
Massachusetts.....	775,634	632,765	206,585	241,917	130,995	51,645	1,623	159,860	71,241	66,597	18,475	3,108	429
Rhode Island.....	127,515	101,822	36,059	38,425	20,315	6,795	228	28,728	15,349	10,103	2,754	432	90
Connecticut.....	325,171	261,282	86,787	97,646	54,783	21,728	338	60,639	29,731	21,982	7,111	1,662	153
Southern North Atlantic.....	4,074,038	3,202,543	1,154,747	1,158,082	649,552	235,561	5,001	516,158	251,721	177,967	69,072	16,466	932
New York.....	1,492,973	1,221,512	396,116	437,844	275,181	110,740	1,681	216,897	93,738	80,902	33,622	8,267	368
New Jersey.....	531,107	421,406	148,371	161,289	82,068	27,847	931	79,827	38,809	28,814	10,103	1,919	182
Pennsylvania.....	2,049,958	1,559,625	510,260	558,949	291,453	96,574	2,389	219,434	119,174	68,251	25,347	6,280	382
South Atlantic division.....	4,618,226	3,325,044	1,551,628	1,066,482	536,130	159,829	10,975	752,043	384,951	223,639	113,925	26,400	3,123
Northern South Atlantic.....	1,728,275	1,273,026	561,410	422,134	217,809	67,609	4,064	187,661	82,957	61,482	33,675	8,697	850
Delaware.....	52,452	40,615	15,695	13,788	8,264	2,744	124	5,302	2,352	1,638	981	269	32
Maryland.....	333,092	250,844	103,018	85,010	46,728	14,852	1,236	38,082	17,950	11,944	6,401	1,572	215
District of Columbia.....	883,173	647,894	291,315	210,122	110,430	34,447	1,580	113,116	48,546	37,587	21,097	5,479	407
Virginia.....	459,558	333,673	151,382	113,214	52,387	15,566	1,124	31,161	14,109	10,283	5,196	1,377	196
West Virginia.....	2,889,951	2,052,018	990,218	644,348	318,321	92,220	6,911	564,382	301,994	162,157	80,250	17,703	2,278
North Carolina.....	953,133	685,003	322,271	213,214	112,578	34,637	2,303	160,161	87,587	42,257	23,631	5,903	783
South Carolina.....	645,206	452,718	228,758	138,046	65,969	19,124	821	172,100	98,062	47,202	21,608	4,906	322
Georgia.....	1,036,316	731,997	354,343	230,851	112,260	31,807	2,736	194,540	100,652	58,600	28,571	6,772	945
Florida.....	253,296	182,306	84,846	62,237	27,514	6,652	1,051	37,581	15,693	14,098	6,440	1,122	228
North Central division.....	10,179,281	7,729,395	3,150,726	2,704,951	1,397,930	462,577	13,211	921,170	465,120	298,771	125,210	29,873	2,196
Eastern North Central.....	5,963,951	4,605,111	1,799,968	1,628,943	867,948	301,145	7,107	569,277	282,746	187,781	77,876	19,733	1,191
Ohio.....	1,525,308	1,201,877	449,845	424,316	240,827	85,281	1,605	147,038	68,557	49,810	21,964	6,447	260
Indiana.....	1,115,197	865,873	340,368	307,619	163,584	52,885	1,417	94,606	43,469	32,404	14,856	3,677	200
Illinois.....	1,486,225	1,136,192	452,920	408,773	202,056	70,085	2,358	139,422	67,358	48,829	18,671	4,169	395
Michigan.....	980,520	761,708	292,416	268,082	150,824	49,505	901	50,667	31,111	18,297	3,201	187	86
Wisconsin.....	856,701	639,461	264,419	220,173	110,657	43,886	826	89,748	52,695	25,577	9,088	2,239	149
Western North Central.....	4,215,330	3,124,284	1,350,758	1,076,008	529,982	161,432	6,104	351,893	182,374	111,040	47,334	10,140	1,005
Minnesota.....	617,563	442,023	195,023	150,274	71,127	25,095	504	57,366	34,398	15,706	5,804	1,372	86
Iowa.....	1,043,818	792,443	325,126	279,654	137,966	47,931	1,766	101,578	54,225	33,415	11,240	2,409	289
Missouri.....	1,096,593	815,602	353,155	275,939	139,412	40,402	2,024	74,107	30,902	24,442	14,858	3,604	301
North Dakota.....	141,653	97,268	44,216	36,454	18,034	3,391	173	14,092	8,359	4,122	1,353	222	36
South Dakota.....	185,406	132,558	58,971	46,252	21,399	5,752	184	15,644	9,056	4,505	1,772	278	34
Nebraska.....	468,246	331,437	147,979	114,304	54,673	14,016	465	36,705	20,442	11,061	4,365	788	99
Kansas.....	677,051	512,953	221,288	178,151	92,351	25,205	988	52,401	24,993	17,789	7,942	1,517	160
South Central division.....	6,522,152	4,644,468	2,234,405	1,511,371	695,164	182,251	21,277	890,169	437,514	275,844	141,511	29,498	5,772
Eastern South Central.....	3,540,346	2,554,816	1,203,988	828,104	398,612	113,217	10,895	550,877	270,172	170,145	87,570	19,887	3,103
Kentucky.....	951,747	696,534	313,215	234,086	112,844	33,671	2,718	82,540	31,780	29,019	16,792	4,387	562
Tennessee.....	906,847	658,887	307,449	211,993	105,956	30,192	3,297	89,971	39,829	27,963	17,323	4,281	625
Alabama.....	911,933	653,180	313,399	207,854	100,840	27,875	3,212	200,009	105,149	58,390	29,014	6,147	1,300
Mississippi.....	769,819	546,215	269,925	174,171	78,972	21,479	1,668	178,357	93,414	54,773	24,441	5,122	607
Western South Central.....	2,981,806	2,089,652	1,030,417	683,267	296,552	69,084	10,382	339,292	167,342	105,699	53,971	9,611	2,669
Louisiana.....	535,856	373,036	184,565	120,000	52,554	14,519	1,398	102,608	52,670	31,812	14,964	3,120	542
Arkansas.....	636,252	449,731	222,613	144,479	65,927	14,534	2,178	77,853	40,498	22,262	12,407	2,050	636
Indian Territory.....	183,108	125,006	63,452	41,574	16,001	2,758	1,221	12,216	6,230	3,580	2,022	262	122
Oklahoma.....	183,972	129,145	59,563	46,041	19,347	3,639	555	10,267	4,275	3,674	1,999	344	65
Texas.....	1,442,618	1,012,734	500,224	331,173	142,723	33,584	5,030	136,358	63,669	44,971	22,579	3,835	1,304
Western division.....	1,388,305	1,037,881	418,468	399,219	171,151	45,046	3,997	126,127	48,590	51,318	21,764	3,922	533
Rocky Mountain.....	464,422	337,075	137,341	138,471	49,978	10,055	1,230	39,361	14,860	16,740	6,680	911	170
Montana.....	93,487	67,872	26,682	30,627	8,656	1,743	164	9,809	4,016	4,435	1,159	127	42
Idaho.....	68,405	47,837	21,332	18,081	6,733	1,489	202	4,516	1,914	1,644	791	143	24
Wyoming.....	34,347	24,331	10,446	10,037	3,249	542	57	3,004	1,423	1,145	389	41	6
Colorado.....	177,101	132,572	51,672	55,431	21,002	3,951	516	15,722	5,412	7,111	2,321	307	71
New Mexico.....	91,082	64,463	27,209	24,295	10,338	2,330	291	6,310	2,065	2,405	1,520	293	27
Basin and Plateau.....	175,248	124,705	56,190	43,278	18,584	5,874	779	15,598	6,124	5,730	3,082	620	42
Arizona.....	51,136	37,120	15,646	14,241	5,516	1,278	439	6,786	2,291	2,827	1,398	257	13
Utah.....	107,380	74,448	35,600	24,284	10,488	3,941	135	6,812	3,224	2,080	1,235	264	9
Nevada.....	16,732	13,137	4,944	4,753	2,580	655	205	2,000	609	823	449	99	20
Pacific.....	748,635	576,101	224,937	217,470	102,589	29,117	1,988	71,168	27,606	28,848	12,002	2,391	321
Washington.....	184,775	136,568	55,992	53,826	21,388	4,979	383	16,007	7,017	6,255	2,263	385	87
Oregon.....	143,253	108,069	45,867	38,399	18,613	5,049	141	11,251	5,067	4,037	1,795	345	7
California.....	420,607	331,464	123,078	125,245	62,588	19,089	1,464	43,910	15,522	18,556	7,944	1,661	227

OCCUPATIONS.

TABLE XLIII.—PER CENT OF BREADWINNERS IN TOTAL, MALE, AND FEMALE POPULATION, CLASSIFIED BY AGE PERIODS, IN CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 50,000 INHABITANTS: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	PER CENT OF BREADWINNERS IN POPULATION: 1900.							PER CENT OF BREADWINNERS IN MALE POPULATION: 1900.							PER CENT OF BREADWINNERS IN FEMALE POPULATION: 1900.						
	All ages.	At least 10 years of age.	10 to 24 years.	25 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	Age unknown.	All ages.	At least 10 years of age.	10 to 24 years.	25 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	Age unknown.	All ages.	At least 10 years of age.	10 to 24 years.	25 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	Age unknown.
Continental United States...	42.8	53.9	46.8	61.6	54.8	32.4	37.0	65.1	82.2	59.8	97.1	93.6	63.1	41.5	20.7	26.0	35.0	24.3	15.7	7.5	27.2
North Atlantic division...	42.9	54.3	48.9	61.4	53.7	31.6	30.3	64.9	82.5	60.8	97.0	93.2	63.3	29.7	21.5	27.0	38.0	24.7	15.3	7.3	31.5
New England.....	44.8	55.5	49.9	63.8	53.5	30.8	29.3	65.4	81.7	58.9	96.5	92.8	63.1	28.9	25.2	31.0	41.6	31.0	17.7	7.5	30.1
Maine.....	42.1	50.6	42.7	59.6	51.8	31.6	38.6	65.7	79.7	52.4	95.9	92.5	66.1	49.2	20.9	25.0	34.0	27.2	15.9	5.3	18.8
New Hampshire.....	47.5	59.5	57.6	67.7	53.9	29.8	41.0	63.7	80.9	61.7	96.8	90.8	57.2	42.3	33.3	41.2	54.0	42.5	21.7	9.1	39.7
Vermont.....	44.7	55.5	49.5	64.1	53.4	29.8	29.4	64.9	81.2	58.4	96.3	92.4	61.1	28.7	25.5	31.5	41.4	32.5	18.3	7.6	30.8
Massachusetts.....	46.5	57.1	54.0	64.1	53.9	32.3	14.5	63.5	84.7	64.5	93.3	94.0	66.3	11.9	25.8	31.4	44.4	31.1	17.3	7.7	20.7
Rhode Island.....	44.0	54.6	48.0	62.3	53.9	34.5	30.5	66.1	82.1	57.6	96.8	94.1	70.3	31.0	21.7	26.9	38.6	25.4	15.0	7.2	29.3
Connecticut.....	44.0	54.6	48.0	62.3	53.9	34.5	30.5	66.1	82.1	57.6	96.8	94.1	70.3	31.0	21.7	26.9	38.6	25.4	15.0	7.2	29.3
Southern North Atlantic.	42.5	54.0	48.7	60.7	53.7	31.8	30.8	64.8	82.7	61.3	97.1	93.4	68.3	30.0	20.5	26.0	37.1	22.8	14.6	7.2	32.0
New York.....	42.5	54.1	48.4	61.1	54.0	31.4	28.2	64.4	82.4	60.0	97.3	93.2	61.8	26.2	21.1	26.7	37.9	23.5	15.2	7.3	32.4
New Jersey.....	41.4	53.2	48.4	59.3	53.2	33.8	32.5	64.8	83.4	62.1	97.5	94.5	67.7	41.6	18.2	23.4	35.7	18.8	12.2	7.0	18.9
Pennsylvania.....	42.9	54.0	49.4	60.5	53.4	31.8	34.2	65.8	83.1	63.5	96.6	93.3	64.6	34.1	20.2	25.4	36.1	22.9	14.2	7.1	34.2
South Atlantic division...	44.2	54.6	45.1	63.4	58.6	37.6	41.6	64.5	80.5	58.5	95.8	92.9	69.2	45.4	25.8	31.5	33.7	33.7	27.2	13.5	36.8
Northern South Atlantic.	43.8	54.0	45.3	62.3	57.5	36.7	41.0	64.6	80.5	58.6	95.7	92.6	68.4	44.6	24.6	30.1	33.7	31.4	25.1	12.3	36.8
Delaware.....	44.0	54.9	49.1	61.9	55.8	33.8	63.7	67.8	84.4	64.5	97.7	95.3	67.8	80.8	20.1	25.2	34.0	23.6	15.5	8.2	41.8
Maryland.....	42.7	58.4	46.3	60.9	56.1	35.9	39.5	64.3	81.2	59.6	96.3	94.3	69.5	43.4	22.9	28.4	34.6	27.8	21.5	11.1	35.2
District of Columbia.....	45.5	54.8	42.4	64.8	59.7	38.3	23.4	65.0	79.0	55.1	95.0	89.2	66.0	24.1	28.1	33.4	31.8	38.1	31.5	15.0	22.6
Virginia.....	44.0	53.9	45.0	62.2	59.6	38.3	49.0	62.5	77.7	57.9	91.7	92.7	72.5	43.3	27.5	33.4	33.9	36.0	31.3	13.9	56.8
West Virginia.....	44.0	53.9	45.0	62.2	59.6	38.3	49.0	62.5	77.7	57.9	91.7	92.7	72.5	43.3	27.5	33.4	33.9	36.0	31.3	13.9	56.8
Southern South Atlantic.	46.2	57.4	44.5	68.8	64.5	48.5	43.0	63.7	80.5	58.3	96.6	94.8	74.5	47.3	31.1	38.1	33.5	44.2	38.6	21.3	36.7
North Carolina.....	44.5	55.5	41.1	67.8	63.7	45.3	26.9	60.9	77.7	52.4	96.0	93.8	77.8	66.0	30.6	37.5	31.9	44.3	39.1	24.0	40.0
South Carolina.....	46.9	58.2	45.8	69.2	64.8	42.6	44.1	61.8	81.5	60.6	96.8	95.3	72.9	46.8	31.2	38.3	34.1	44.1	38.4	19.9	40.0
Georgia.....	46.9	58.2	45.8	69.2	64.8	42.6	44.1	61.8	81.5	60.6	96.8	95.3	72.9	46.8	31.2	38.3	34.1	44.1	38.4	19.9	40.0
Florida.....	46.9	58.2	45.8	69.2	64.8	42.6	44.1	61.8	81.5	60.6	96.8	95.3	72.9	46.8	31.2	38.3	34.1	44.1	38.4	19.9	40.0
North Central division...	41.9	53.0	45.4	60.9	54.5	30.5	34.2	64.8	81.9	59.0	97.5	94.0	59.4	39.6	18.6	23.5	32.9	21.1	11.8	5.0	22.9
Eastern North Central...	41.3	52.5	45.7	60.1	53.8	30.0	29.7	64.2	81.7	58.9	97.4	94.0	59.3	34.4	18.3	23.3	33.5	20.5	11.3	4.9	20.0
Ohio.....	41.4	51.8	45.6	59.4	52.8	29.3	41.2	64.5	81.0	59.2	96.8	93.4	58.6	47.1	18.7	23.3	32.9	21.3	12.4	5.5	23.8
Indiana.....	42.3	52.3	43.8	60.2	55.2	34.7	37.6	67.3	82.8	60.5	97.8	95.3	65.5	42.4	19.1	23.1	28.9	23.6	14.3	6.1	29.3
Illinois.....	41.6	53.4	45.7	61.1	54.6	29.9	22.3	64.5	82.4	58.8	97.5	93.8	58.6	25.0	18.0	23.2	33.5	20.0	10.7	4.7	17.3
Michigan.....	40.2	51.2	45.3	58.0	53.0	32.1	28.2	63.1	81.1	57.7	97.7	94.9	64.0	36.3	18.4	23.3	34.4	20.3	10.3	4.4	13.6
Wisconsin.....	39.1	51.6	47.4	58.3	52.4	26.7	41.6	60.6	80.5	58.7	96.5	94.9	53.9	48.8	18.2	23.9	37.3	17.8	8.4	3.1	22.9
Western North Central...	43.3	54.1	44.9	62.9	56.3	31.8	41.9	66.2	82.4	59.3	97.6	94.1	59.6	48.4	19.2	24.1	31.7	22.7	13.1	5.3	27.9
Minnesota.....	43.1	54.7	43.6	64.3	58.2	28.9	52.4	64.9	81.6	54.4	97.8	94.7	55.4	59.2	19.6	25.2	33.8	23.2	11.9	3.9	32.8
Iowa.....	39.7	48.9	38.9	58.5	53.2	30.1	32.3	62.6	77.5	52.3	96.0	92.3	55.4	36.9	17.0	20.9	26.7	21.8	10.3	3.5	22.5
Missouri.....	43.6	54.2	46.4	62.3	55.5	33.1	35.8	67.0	83.2	62.4	97.7	94.0	61.8	41.6	19.4	24.1	31.6	22.7	13.9	6.2	25.3
North Dakota.....	45.8	56.4	44.1	66.7	59.2	32.0	43.3	68.4	83.5	57.5	97.9	95.5	58.9	43.3	20.5	25.5	31.8	25.3	13.5	4.5	43.2
South Dakota.....	45.8	56.4	44.1	66.7	59.2	32.0	43.3	68.4	83.5	57.5	97.9	95.5	58.9	43.3	20.5	25.5	31.8	25.3	13.5	4.5	43.2
Nebraska.....	38.5	49.5	39.1	57.5	55.6	34.6	33.3	62.3	79.7	57.4	94.5	91.3	62.7	33.3	12.8	16.6	21.1	14.8	12.4	6.1	33.8
Kansas.....	38.5	49.5	39.1	57.5	55.6	34.6	33.3	62.3	79.7	57.4	94.5	91.3	62.7	33.3	12.8	16.6	21.1	14.8	12.4	6.1	33.8
South Central division...	42.1	52.7	41.5	62.5	58.7	38.3	43.2	63.8	80.8	58.5	96.7	94.5	70.3	53.2	21.7	26.9	26.4	29.4	25.9	14.6	29.3
Eastern South Central...	45.3	56.0	46.1	65.0	60.2	39.4	50.3	66.5	82.7	62.1	97.1	95.4	71.2	60.9	24.9	30.6	31.6	33.0	26.7	13.9	33.7
Kentucky.....	43.5	53.6	45.7	62.1	55.8	33.9	46.6	66.3	82.2	61.8	97.0	94.9	65.8	55.4	21.9	26.8	30.8	28.2	20.0	9.0	34.9
Tennessee.....	47.3	58.6	46.5	68.2	65.3	47.9	58.1	66.7	83.3	62.3	97.2	96.0	79.3	70.4	28.3	34.9	32.4	38.5	34.9	21.6	30.0
Alabama.....	47.3	58.6	46.5	68.2	65.3	47.9	58.1	66.7	83.3	62.3	97.2	96.0	79.3	70.4	28.3	34.9	32.4	38.5	34.9	21.6	30.0
Mississippi.....	47.3	58.6	46.5	68.2	65.3	47.9	58.1	66.7	83.3	62.3	97.2	96.0	79.3	70.4	28.3	34.9	32.4	38.5	34.9	21.6	30.0
Western South Central...	38.4	48.9	36.3	59.4	57.0	37.1	33.0	60.7	78.4	54.3	96.1	93.4	69.3	40.7	18.1	22.8	20.6	25.2	24.9	15.3	24.0
Louisiana.....	38.9	49.5	37.0	59.6	57.2	37.5	40.6	61.3	79.1	55.2	96.2	94.0	70.6	46.5	18.7	23.5	21.1	25.8	25.9	16.1	35.4
Arkansas.....	38.9	49.5	37.0	59.6	57.2	37.5	40.6	61.3	79.1	55.2	96.2	94.0	70.6	46.5	18.7	23.5	21.1	25.8	25.9	16.1	35.4
Indian Territory.....	38.9	49.5	37.0	59.6	57.2	37.5	40.6	61.3	79.1	55.2	96.2	94.0	70.6	46.5	18.7	23.5	21.1	25.8	25.9	16.1	35.4
Oklahoma.....	35.9	46.1	32.5	57.9	56.0	34.1	29.4	57.8	74.6	49.5	95.3	90.3	61.7	38.4	14.8	19.0	17.6	21.7	18.6	8.6	17.2
Texas.....	35.9	46.1	32.5	57.9	56.0	34.1	29.4	57.8	74.6	49.5	95.3	90.3	61.7	38.4	14.8	19.0	17.6	21.7	18.6	8.6	17.2
Western division.....	45.8	54.8	40.8	64.5	59.9	38.4	47.8	70.1	83.1	57.4	97.0	94.1	66.7	55.0	17.8	21.6	25.2	22.9	15.4	6.6	18.9
Rocky Mountain.....	41.3	50.5	35.5	60.1	57.9	35.1	27.5	64.6	79.2	50.0	96.4	93.9	65.9	30.9	18.2	22.2	22.9	24.8	17.8	6.4	16.1
Montana.....	41.3	50.5	35.5	60.1	57.9	35.1	27.5	64.6	79.2	50.0	96.4	93.9	65.9	30.9	18.2	22.2	22.9	24.8	17.8	6.4	16.1
Idaho.....	41.3	50.5	35.5	60.1	57.9	35.1	27.5	64.6	79.2	50.0	96.4	93.9	65.9	30.9	18.2	22.2	22.9	24.8	17.8	6.4	16.1
Wyoming.....	41.3	50.5	35.5	60.1	57.9	35.1	27.5	64.6	79.2	50.0	96.4	93.9	65.9	30.9	18.2	22.2	22.9	24.8	17.8	6.4	16.1
Colorado.....																					

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XLIV.—PER CENT OF BREADWINNERS IN TOTAL, MALE, AND FEMALE POPULATION, CLASSIFIED BY AGE PERIODS, IN SMALLER CITIES OR COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	PER CENT OF BREADWINNERS IN POPULATION: 1900.						PER CENT OF BREADWINNERS IN MALE POPULATION: 1900.						PER CENT OF BREADWINNERS IN FEMALE POPULATION: 1900.								
	All ages.	At least 10 years of age.	10 to 24 years.	25 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	Age unknown.	All ages.	At least 10 years of age.	10 to 24 years.	25 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	Age unknown.	All ages.	At least 10 years of age.	10 to 24 years.	25 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	Age unknown.
Continental United States ..	37.0	49.1	39.5	57.9	56.1	40.5	49.9	60.1	79.3	59.3	96.2	93.4	69.4	66.2	12.4	16.6	19.4	15.7	13.7	9.5	23.4
North Atlantic division ..	39.1	49.2	40.5	58.2	52.5	36.5	50.8	63.3	79.5	56.2	96.0	92.7	67.9	65.3	14.5	18.3	24.8	18.2	11.6	7.1	22.5
New England	41.4	51.1	43.5	60.3	52.7	35.8	51.2	64.5	79.7	55.4	96.1	92.5	67.7	67.3	18.5	22.8	31.8	24.0	13.5	7.2	28.6
Maine	39.7	48.8	38.0	58.4	53.9	39.7	53.1	63.9	78.5	51.9	96.3	93.0	71.2	68.8	14.6	18.0	23.9	18.9	12.6	8.1	21.2
New Hampshire	42.8	51.9	43.5	60.9	54.2	39.9	55.4	67.1	81.3	57.0	96.1	93.5	73.9	67.3	18.0	21.8	29.9	23.5	14.7	9.0	31.0
Vermont	39.3	48.4	38.2	57.8	53.4	37.1	52.3	64.1	78.7	53.4	96.1	93.1	67.5	64.6	13.5	16.7	22.3	17.3	12.0	7.2	20.7
Massachusetts	41.7	51.4	44.1	61.3	51.7	32.1	51.0	63.8	79.2	54.4	96.1	91.7	63.6	68.2	20.6	25.3	34.5	27.5	14.1	6.0	26.4
Rhode Island	43.6	51.7	53.0	61.2	52.3	32.4	49.1	65.0	81.6	63.6	96.3	91.9	62.4	54.6	22.5	28.2	42.6	26.3	13.6	6.4	89.5
Connecticut	41.8	52.1	46.0	60.2	52.5	37.7	61.8	65.1	81.0	58.0	96.1	92.9	69.5	73.3	18.6	23.2	34.3	22.5	13.0	7.6	45.3
Southern North Atlantic.	38.1	48.4	39.3	57.2	52.4	36.9	48.7	62.8	79.5	56.5	96.0	92.9	68.0	64.0	12.7	16.1	21.8	15.4	10.6	7.0	18.6
New York	39.5	48.3	38.6	57.2	52.1	37.5	46.0	64.2	78.6	53.6	95.0	92.1	68.4	60.8	14.5	17.8	23.7	18.5	12.2	7.5	21.9
New Jersey	39.3	49.6	40.8	57.3	53.1	36.7	51.8	63.5	80.2	56.0	96.3	93.1	69.0	67.1	15.0	18.9	26.2	17.9	12.2	6.9	19.5
Pennsylvania	36.9	48.2	39.3	57.0	52.5	36.3	49.0	61.6	79.9	58.4	96.6	93.5	67.3	64.5	10.7	14.1	19.5	12.2	8.7	6.5	16.0
South Atlantic division ...	37.6	52.2	45.7	58.7	59.3	47.8	52.0	58.6	81.6	66.8	96.1	95.2	79.2	70.0	16.3	22.6	24.8	21.0	21.2	16.5	28.5
Northern South Atlantic.	35.0	47.5	37.9	55.9	56.1	44.6	50.0	58.4	79.0	60.6	95.8	94.0	75.1	68.9	10.9	14.7	14.8	14.6	15.5	12.9	20.9
Delaware	36.3	46.7	36.6	54.4	54.8	40.8	48.6	61.0	78.0	57.0	94.4	93.2	69.7	66.0	10.1	13.1	15.0	12.1	11.9	9.8	25.8
Maryland	35.5	47.0	37.4	55.2	55.0	42.1	30.8	58.8	77.4	56.6	95.1	93.1	72.3	63.8	11.4	15.2	17.4	14.1	13.7	10.6	17.4
District of Columbia ..	35.3	48.3	38.9	56.6	57.2	46.8	69.8	57.8	79.1	61.4	96.0	93.8	70.9	69.6	12.8	17.5	16.7	17.9	19.1	15.9	25.8
Virginia	34.0	46.4	36.4	55.5	55.2	42.9	55.3	59.0	80.0	62.1	96.2	95.2	74.7	71.2	6.8	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.9	8.8	17.4
West Virginia	34.0	46.4	36.4	55.5	55.2	42.9	55.3	59.0	80.0	62.1	96.2	95.2	74.7	71.2	6.8	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.9	8.8	17.4
Southern South Atlantic.	39.1	55.3	50.3	60.5	61.5	50.1	53.3	58.7	83.2	70.4	96.3	96.1	82.5	70.9	19.5	27.5	30.5	25.2	25.2	19.2	33.0
North Carolina	37.8	53.2	49.3	56.7	59.2	48.2	54.5	59.3	84.1	72.1	96.3	96.2	82.4	72.9	16.8	23.4	27.2	19.8	21.0	17.0	34.0
South Carolina	42.5	60.8	57.6	64.8	65.3	55.1	58.3	58.5	84.1	72.9	96.7	96.6	85.2	75.1	26.7	38.0	42.9	34.2	32.8	25.7	39.2
Georgia	38.5	54.5	48.7	60.8	61.3	49.2	53.8	58.1	82.6	69.4	96.1	95.9	81.2	72.2	18.8	26.6	28.4	25.4	25.5	18.1	34.5
Florida	38.1	52.3	48.9	62.4	62.6	49.2	47.1	59.6	80.7	62.6	95.9	95.4	80.7	63.1	14.8	20.6	18.5	22.7	28.4	16.9	21.7
North Central division ...	35.0	45.8	34.4	56.1	53.4	36.5	46.3	59.1	76.7	56.4	96.2	91.8	62.9	61.4	9.0	11.9	14.8	11.0	9.0	6.5	16.6
Eastern North Central ..	35.5	45.7	34.7	55.8	52.3	36.0	46.4	59.9	76.9	53.3	96.3	91.2	62.9	61.8	9.5	12.4	15.7	11.5	9.0	6.6	16.8
Ohio	35.8	45.3	34.0	55.3	51.8	36.5	47.5	57.5	77.2	52.4	96.7	92.3	64.6	63.5	9.6	12.2	15.2	11.7	9.1	7.6	16.2
Indiana	35.0	45.0	33.3	54.7	52.9	37.0	46.1	60.9	77.2	53.4	96.3	92.4	65.0	62.0	8.5	10.9	12.8	10.6	9.1	7.0	14.1
Illinois	35.0	45.5	35.6	56.0	49.7	38.4	45.8	59.1	76.3	55.7	95.8	96.2	58.5	63.3	9.4	12.3	14.9	11.9	9.2	5.9	16.8
Michigan	36.9	47.2	35.1	56.6	54.8	39.9	48.5	61.6	78.1	52.4	96.5	94.1	68.3	60.1	10.0	12.9	17.3	11.6	8.8	6.5	20.8
Wisconsin	34.8	46.2	35.9	56.8	53.3	33.5	43.4	57.3	75.3	51.4	96.1	91.9	58.0	56.7	10.5	14.0	19.9	11.6	8.2	5.2	18.0
Western North Central ..	34.4	45.9	33.9	56.6	55.1	37.4	46.3	58.0	76.5	53.5	96.1	92.7	62.9	61.0	8.3	11.3	13.5	10.3	8.9	6.3	16.5
Minnesota	34.9	47.7	35.7	59.5	55.9	36.1	50.5	57.0	76.4	52.4	96.3	93.3	61.5	61.1	9.3	13.0	17.6	10.5	8.2	5.5	17.1
Iowa	35.2	46.0	35.6	56.0	52.7	32.8	47.6	58.9	76.3	54.0	96.3	90.9	56.8	65.2	9.7	12.8	16.7	11.9	8.1	5.0	16.4
Missouri	33.3	44.5	32.2	64.3	55.9	42.5	44.7	58.2	77.4	55.4	96.0	94.4	70.8	62.2	6.8	9.1	8.6	8.9	10.7	9.0	14.9
North Dakota	36.9	51.3	37.4	63.2	61.2	38.6	48.3	58.3	78.5	53.3	96.0	94.9	65.9	56.7	9.9	14.5	18.9	11.3	10.4	6.5	20.8
South Dakota	34.2	46.6	34.3	63.9	61.2	38.6	48.3	58.3	78.5	53.3	96.0	94.9	65.9	56.7	9.9	14.5	18.9	11.3	10.4	6.5	20.8
Nebraska	33.9	45.6	33.1	57.5	56.4	36.3	47.2	56.2	75.1	51.5	94.4	91.4	61.8	56.8	8.4	11.8	15.4	9.7	8.3	4.8	18.5
Kansas	34.4	44.9	32.5	55.5	55.1	39.3	42.6	58.7	76.0	52.9	96.1	92.5	64.1	55.7	7.7	10.2	11.3	10.3	8.6	5.3	21.3
South Central division ...	36.7	51.4	43.2	58.5	61.3	49.4	51.4	58.8	81.9	66.7	96.3	96.0	80.1	71.3	13.6	19.2	19.6	18.3	20.4	16.2	27.1
Eastern South Central ..	37.9	52.6	45.8	58.6	60.8	49.9	52.6	59.7	83.0	69.3	96.2	96.0	81.1	73.9	15.0	21.6	22.4	20.5	22.0	17.6	28.5
Kentucky	34.2	46.6	36.3	55.2	56.8	46.1	46.5	58.6	79.9	62.2	95.6	94.8	77.0	68.1	8.7	11.9	10.1	12.4	14.9	13.0	20.7
Tennessee	34.9	48.1	40.2	54.4	58.2	47.4	48.6	59.2	81.7	67.1	95.8	95.7	79.5	72.6	9.0	13.7	13.0	13.2	16.3	14.0	19.0
Alabama	41.7	58.5	54.6	61.8	65.0	52.2	61.5	61.4	86.4	75.9	97.1	97.2	84.0	80.6	21.9	30.6	33.6	28.1	23.8	22.1	40.8
Mississippi	41.6	58.7	53.4	64.7	64.7	56.4	54.6	59.7	84.5	72.4	96.6	96.5	86.1	74.0	23.2	32.7	34.6	31.4	30.9	23.8	36.4
Western South Central ..	35.4	50.0	40.2	58.5	62.0	48.6	50.2	57.7	80.7	63.8	96.3	96.0	78.7	69.0	11.4	16.2	16.2	15.5	18.2	13.9	25.7
Louisiana	38.8	55.5	48.0	62.8	64.7	52.2	56.7	57.6	82.2	67.5	96.3	96.3	82.2	73.1	19.1	27.5	28.5	26.1	28.5	21.5	38.8
Arkansas	37.0	52.0	44.2	58.0	63.0	50.8	54.7	60.4	84.2	70.3	97.1	97.2	82.5	73.2	12.2	17.3	18.2	15.4	18.8	14.1	29.2
Indian Territory	34.1	48.7	38.9	57.9	61.2	46.6	32.2	58.1	81.4	66.0	96.1	94.9	76.2	50.4	6.7	9.8	9.8	8.6	12.6	9.5	10.0
Oklahoma	33.3	46.2	31.1	57.2	60.5	49.3	41.2	57.1	77.5	53.6	95.5	94.5	75.6	57.8	5.6	7.9	7.2	7.8	10.3	9.5	11.7
Texas	33.8	47.8	36.8	57.4	60.9	46.3	52.0	60.5	79.1	60.6	96.2	95.8	76.5	72.0	9.5	13.5	12.7	13.6	15.8	11.4	25.9
Western division	40.5	52.0	33.0	63.4	64.1	49.3															

TEACHERS.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

In the census of occupations the lines separating the specified occupations are usually vague and ill-defined.

Professional occupations, however, especially what are often styled the learned professions, are clearly distinguished. The returns for these specific occupations may be accepted and subjected to detailed statistical treatment.

Numerically, teachers constitute the most important professional class, exceeding the total number of lawyers, clergymen, and physicians.

In this analysis the proportion of teachers means, unless otherwise stated, the proportion to the total number of persons from 5 to 24 years of age.

The proportion of teachers in the United States is less than in England, but greater than in Germany, France, Italy, Canada, Mexico, or Cuba.

The proportion of teachers in the United States has doubled in the past thirty years; and the increase in recent years has been greater than in England, France, Germany, Italy, or Canada.

The smallest proportion of teachers is in the Southern South Atlantic division and the largest in the Pacific division.

In New England, and in the Western North Central and Pacific divisions the proportion of teachers is higher than in England.

In each state and territory the proportion of teachers has increased during the past decade. The increase has been twice as great in the Western as in any other division. In the Northern divisions the increase has been greater than in the Southern.

For this analysis it is necessary to place the line of demarcation between city and country at 25,000 inhabitants.

In continental United States the proportion of teachers is greater for the city than for the country. This holds also in the Southern and Western divisions. The reverse is true in the Northern divisions.

In continental United States 26.6 per cent of the teachers are males and 73.4 per cent are females. The per cent of male teachers is decreasing and of female teachers increasing. In the other countries for which

it was possible to obtain figures covering more than one census the same statement holds true.

There is a higher per cent of male teachers in the Southern than in the Northern and Western divisions.

The largest per cent of male teachers is found in West Virginia, 48.2 per cent, and the smallest in Vermont, 11.8 per cent.

In the cities of every main division about four-fifths, or 80 per cent, of the teachers are women; in the country the per cent of women teachers varies from 59.5 in the South Central division to 77.2 in the North Atlantic division.

In every main division the per cent of male teachers is less in the cities than in the country. In the South the proportion of male teachers in the smaller cities and country districts is twice as great as in the larger cities; in the North Atlantic states there is comparatively little difference between city and country in this respect.

The median age of teachers has increased, indicating older teachers and increased efficiency.

The median age of teachers in the United States is greater than in England, but less than in France and Germany.

The tendency in all of the countries considered is toward teachers of vigorous adult life rather than toward the young or old.

Youthful teachers are relatively most numerous in the North Central and least numerous in the Western division.

Elderly teachers are relatively most numerous in the North Atlantic and least numerous in the North Central division.

The proportion of youthful teachers is greater in the country than in the city.

The ratio of white to negro teachers decreased slightly during the past decade, and in 1900 was about 19 to 1.

In both the white and the negro races the proportion of teachers to the population of the same race 15 years and over increased from 1890 to 1900.

About one-fourth of the white teachers are males, and of the colored teachers from one-third to two-fifths.

On the average, negro teachers are older than white and Indian and Mongolian teachers are younger.

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

Young male teachers are relatively most numerous among the whites and least numerous among the negroes.

Young female teachers are relatively most numerous among the Indians and Mongolians and least numerous among the whites.

The proportion of teachers among the foreign born population 15 years and over is lower than for any class except the Indians. On the other hand, the corresponding proportion for native white of foreign parentage is the maximum.

For white teachers the proportion of males is highest among the foreign born.

DISCUSSION.

The discussion of specific occupations based upon census figures is rendered difficult by the uncertainties of the classification. The lines between the various specific occupations are often vague: sometimes differing from section to section of the country, and frequently indicated imperfectly by the names given to these occupations in answers returned upon the schedules. For example, it requires much information regarding the specific trades in order to understand the lines between the occupations of blacksmiths, iron and steel workers, and machinists, and to determine whether the very slight increase in the first class and the very rapid increase in the last between 1890 and 1900 is due in part or entirely to a shifting in the lines separating these three occupations.

This difficulty decreases as the amount of learning and degree of skill required for the occupation increase. Thus the lines separating professional occupations, especially what are often styled the learned professions, are more generally recognized and more exactly indicated by the popular name of the occupation. They are also less subject to change between one census and another.

For these reasons it seems safer to subject to detailed analysis the figures for professional occupations than to do so in the cases of other occupations involving many times as many persons and on that account of greater significance, but in which the danger of misunderstanding the figures is also many times multiplied. The occupation of teaching has been chosen to illustrate such an analysis of the census figures because in the United States teachers are more numerous than any other professional class, exceeding the total number of physicians, lawyers, and clergymen.

Comparison with foreign countries.—The number of teachers in the United States has been reported at each of the last four censuses. As the great majority are engaged in teaching persons between 5 and 24 years of age, it seems best to compare the number of teachers with the number of persons at what may be called

teachable ages. The last column in the following table shows that proportion:

TABLE I.—Number and proportion of teachers: 1900, 1890, 1880, and 1870.

CENSUS.	Number of teachers.	Increase in preceding decade.	Population 5 to 24 years of age.	Number of teachers to 10,000 persons 5 to 24 years of age.
Continental United States:				
1900.....	446,133	98,789	31,845,462	140
1890.....	347,344	119,634	27,361,746	127
1880.....	227,710	100,888	22,294,033	102
1870.....	126,822	.....	17,389,789	73

The ratio of teachers to persons 5 to 24 years of age nearly doubled during the last thirty years of the nineteenth century, and the increase in the number during the decade 1890 to 1900 was less than in either of the two preceding decades. The increase, however, during the two decades between 1870 and 1890 is open to question, owing to a slight difference in the classification of the occupations,¹ which may have affected the returns, although there is little reason to think so.

In order to get some information regarding the supply of teachers in the United States as compared with that in other countries, the following table, including data from all countries for which the census figures were found, has been prepared:

TABLE II.—Number and proportion of teachers in certain foreign countries at dates specified.

COUNTRY.	Census.	Number of teachers.	Population 5 to 24 years of age.	Number of teachers to 10,000 persons 5 to 24 years of age.
England and Wales.....	1901	230,345	13,106,096	175
	1891	195,021	12,216,022	160
	1881	168,920	10,823,185	156
Germany.....	1895	232,848	21,333,252	109
	1882	175,679	18,358,980	96
France.....	1896	143,872	13,339,014	108
	1886	134,777	13,534,217	100
Italy.....	1901	96,989	12,609,146	77
	1881	79,795	10,800,634	74
Canada.....	1891	22,183	2,120,960	105
Cuba.....	1881	19,232	1,886,456	102
Mexico.....	1899	2,708	771,152	35
	1895	12,583	5,831,234	22

A comparison between the foregoing figures and those for the United States indicates that the latter has a larger proportion of teachers to population of teachable age than Germany, France, Italy, Canada, Mexico, or Cuba, but a smaller proportion than England and Wales. It indicates also that the increase of recent years has been more rapid in the

¹ Special Reports, "Occupations at the Twelfth Census," pages xxxiv and xxxv.

United States than in any other country included in the table for which the data at two or more censuses were found.

Geographic divisions.—The proportion of teachers per 10,000 of teachable age in the main and minor geographic divisions of the United States in 1900 was as follows:

TABLE III.—Number and proportion of teachers, for main and minor geographic divisions: 1900.

DIVISION.	1900		
	Number of teachers.	Population 5 to 24 years of age.	Number of teachers to 10,000 persons 5 to 24 years of age.
Continental United States.....	446,133	31,845,462	140
North Atlantic division.....	128,341	7,931,382	162
New England.....	40,219	2,000,387	201
Southern North Atlantic.....	88,122	5,930,995	149
South Atlantic division.....	44,883	4,818,428	93
Northern South Atlantic.....	23,504	1,950,417	121
Southern South Atlantic.....	21,379	2,868,011	75
North Central division.....	189,646	10,910,747	174
Eastern North Central.....	107,781	6,474,656	166
Western North Central.....	81,862	4,436,091	185
South Central division.....	55,275	6,630,035	83
Eastern South Central.....	28,461	3,541,416	80
Western South Central.....	26,814	3,097,619	87
Western division.....	27,988	1,545,870	181
Rocky Mountain.....	6,992	471,176	148
Basin and Plateau.....	2,624	188,235	139
Pacific.....	18,372	886,459	207

The preceding table shows that the smallest proportion of teachers to population of teachable age was in the Southern South Atlantic division; the largest proportion in the Pacific states. There are three widely separated regions—the Pacific states, New England, and the Western North Central division—in which the proportion of teachers to population of teachable age is highest, and higher than in England and Wales. The detailed figures for each state and territory at the last four censuses will be found in Table xxvii. In the subjoined list the states with more than two teachers and also those with less than one to each 100 persons between 5 and 24 years of age are arranged in order of rank:

TABLE IV.—Number of teachers to 10,000 persons 5 to 24 years of age, for specified states: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of teachers to 10,000 persons 5 to 24 years of age: 1900.	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of teachers to 10,000 persons 5 to 24 years of age: 1900.
Nevada.....	274	Mississippi.....	77
Vermont.....	265	Arkansas.....	73
Maine.....	259	Louisiana.....	70
Iowa.....	251	New Mexico.....	68
New Hampshire.....	232	North Carolina.....	68
South Dakota.....	230	South Carolina.....	67
Oregon.....	215	Alabama.....	61
California.....	212	Alaska.....	41
Nebraska.....	206	Porto Rico (1899).....	18

The foregoing list of states suggests that the proportion of teachers to population of teachable age is higher in the states having a small urban population than in the states, otherwise similar, where the urban population is large. Note, for example, the large proportion of teachers to population in the three northern New England states, while in no one of the three other New England states are there more than two teachers to each 100 persons of teachable age. Yet the extended table at the end of this section shows that this is by no means uniformly true. Thus the District of Columbia has a higher proportion of teachers than any state in the same division, and Indiana, with a larger proportion of rural population than Ohio or Illinois, has a smaller proportion of teachers than either.

In every state and territory there was an increase, between 1890 and 1900, in the proportion of teachers, the increase in the Western division being more than twice as great as in any other and, as appears from the following figures, that in the Northern states being slightly greater than in the Southern:

TABLE V.—Number and proportion of teachers, for the North and the South: 1900 and 1890.

GROUP.	NUMBER OF TEACHERS.			POPULATION 5 TO 24 YEARS OF AGE.		NUMBER OF TEACHERS TO 10,000 PERSONS 5 TO 24 YEARS OF AGE.	
	1900	1890	Increase 1890 to 1900	1900	1890	1900	1890
North Atlantic and North Central divisions.....	317,987	257,376	60,611	18,842,120	16,630,361	169	155
South Atlantic and South Central divisions.....	100,158	72,861	27,297	11,457,463	9,559,887	87	76

The proportion of teachers to population of teachable age in the North is about twice as great as in the South. It was a little more than that in 1890; a little less in 1900.

City and country.—The number of teachers is reported for each city having at least 25,000 inhabitants as well as for each state and territory. By obtaining the totals for these cities it is possible to measure roughly the supply of teachers relative to population of teachable age in the urban and rural districts, including in the latter all places having less than 25,000 inhabitants. The results of this tabulation are given in detail in Table xxviii at the end of this section. It shows that in the 160 cities there are on the average 146 teachers to each 10,000 persons between 5 and 24 years of age, while outside these cities there are 138 teachers per 10,000 persons of that age.

These figures show that the supply of teachers relative to population is slightly greater in the cities than outside them, and seem thus to negative the hypothesis already suggested that teachers may be more

numerous in rural communities. Whether the result of the comparison would be materially modified, if teachers who live outside of these cities but work in them could be credited to the cities, is uncertain. But it seems improbable that this current of daily travel is large enough to change the general significance of the ratios.

When the figures for city and country in the different sections are examined the discrepancy between the results is in some measure explained. The figures for the main and minor divisions given in Table VI show that the supply of teachers relative to population in the Southern and Western divisions is greater, and in all except the Pacific states much greater, in cities than outside them; but that, on the contrary, in the North Atlantic and North Central divisions the supply of teachers outside the large cities is greater than within them. The inference may perhaps be drawn that, where an effective educational system is of recent growth, it has developed more rapidly in the cities, but where it has been established for a generation or more it has established a larger ratio of teachers to population in the slowly growing rural districts than in the rapidly growing cities.

TABLE VI.—Number of teachers to 10,000 persons 5 to 24 years of age in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants and in smaller cities or country districts, for main and minor geographic divisions: 1900.

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF TEACHERS TO 10,000 PERSONS 5 TO 24 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.		
	In total population.	In cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.	In smaller cities or country districts.
Continental United States.....	140	146	138
North Atlantic division.....	162	187	184
New England.....	201	166	226
Southern North Atlantic.....	149	129	168
South Atlantic division.....	93	155	86
Northern South Atlantic.....	121	154	112
Southern South Atlantic.....	76	156	71
North Central division.....	174	150	181
Eastern North Central.....	166	145	174
Western North Central.....	185	163	188
South Central division.....	83	133	79
Eastern South Central.....	80	137	76
Western South Central.....	87	130	83
Western division.....	181	213	171
Rocky Mountain.....	148	235	134
Basin and Plateau.....	139	199	131
Pacific.....	207	209	207

Table XXIX shows for each city of at least 25,000 inhabitants the proportion of teachers to 10,000 persons of teachable age. In some cities a high proportion is probably due to the fact that a number of teachers reside there but teach elsewhere. For example, the rank of Newton as second among the 160 cities may be due largely to its attractions as a place of residence for teachers whose working hours are passed in Boston. But another important influence is the small proportion of children in the total population of Newton. Among the 20 Massachusetts cities it has the largest proportion of teachers to population of teachable age and the smallest

proportion of children under 5 to women of child-bearing age. So there may be in some cases a similar indirect connection between many children and few teachers. Thus, Johnstown is third among the cities of the country in the proportion of children and has fewer teachers than any city except the abnormal Atlantic City.

The proportion of teachers is not at a minimum in southern cities; on the contrary there are scattered cities in the North and West—Johnstown, Kansas City, Kans., South Omaha, Elizabeth, Manchester—in which the proportion of teachers is less than in any southern city except Memphis.

Sex.—Table VII shows that in the occupation of teachers the proportion of males has been steadily decreasing and that of females increasing. In 1870 one-third of the teachers of the country were male; in 1900 hardly more than one-fourth were male.

TABLE VII.—Distribution of teachers by sex: 1900, 1890, 1880, and 1870.

CENSUS.	TEACHERS.				
	Number.			Per cent.	
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Continental United States:					
1900.....	446,133	118,519	327,614	26.6	73.4
1890.....	347,344	101,278	246,066	29.2	70.8
1880.....	227,710	78,335	154,375	32.2	67.8
1870.....	126,822	42,775	84,047	33.7	66.3

Table VIII presents a comparison between the sex proportion of teachers in the United States and that in other countries. In Germany about two-thirds of the teachers were male, in Mexico and Cuba about one half, in France about two-fifths, in Italy and Canada about one-third, and in Great Britain and the United States about one-fourth. In each of the countries for which the figures cover more than one census the proportion of male teachers has decreased in recent years.

TABLE VIII.—Distribution of teachers by sex, for certain countries at dates specified.

COUNTRY.	Date of census.	TEACHERS.				
		Number.			Per cent.	
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Great Britain and Ireland.....	1901	275,591	73,875	201,716	26.8	73.2
	1891	236,194	65,817	170,377	27.9	72.1
	1881	207,553	61,539	146,014	29.6	70.4
Germany.....	1895	232,348	159,581	73,267	68.5	31.5
	1882	175,079	127,614	48,065	72.6	27.4
France.....	1896	143,872	60,993	82,879	42.4	57.6
	1886	134,777	73,272	61,505	54.4	45.6
Italy.....	1901	96,989	34,346	62,643	35.4	64.6
	1881	73,795	32,908	46,887	41.2	58.8
Canada.....	1891	22,183	7,352	14,831	33.1	66.9
	1881	19,232	7,108	12,124	37.0	63.0
Cuba.....	1899	2,708	1,206	1,502	44.5	55.5
Mexico.....	1895	12,583	6,120	6,463	48.6	51.4

As recent comment on the educational system of the United States on the part of English experts has implied that the proportion of female teachers in the United States was much larger than in Great Britain, it is worthy of note that no warrant for such an as-

sumption seems to be furnished by the census figures of the two countries.

But when attention is confined to the figures for the 632 cities having at least 8,000 inhabitants in 1900, for which the totals are given by the Commissioner of Education,¹ it appears that of the 82,650 teachers in the cities, excluding all supervising officers, only 6,302, or 7.6 per cent, were male, and 76,348, or 92.4 per cent, were female.

One important cause of this large proportion and rapid increase of female teachers is doubtless the fact that the opportunities for the higher education of women have increased rapidly of recent years, and in Great Britain and the United States are or have been greater than in other countries. With reference to the difference between Canada and the United States, it should be noticed that Canada has a smaller proportion of urban population than the United States, and that, as will appear from a subsequent paragraph, the proportion of male teachers, at least in the United States, is greater in the rural districts than it is in cities.

In the following table the proportion of each sex among the teachers reported by the census in 1900 is given for each main and minor division. The numbers and per cents for each state and territory, both in 1900 and in 1890, will be found in Table xxx.

TABLE IX.—Distribution of teachers by sex, for main and minor geographic divisions: 1900.

DIVISION.	TEACHERS: 1900.				
	Number.			Per cent.	
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Continental United States...	446,133	118,519	327,614	26.6	73.4
North Atlantic division...	128,341	26,429	101,912	20.6	79.4
New England.....	40,219	5,962	34,227	14.9	85.1
Southern North Atlantic	88,122	20,437	67,685	23.2	76.8
South Atlantic division...	44,883	13,915	30,968	31.0	69.0
Northern South Atlantic	23,504	6,961	16,543	29.6	70.4
Southern South Atlantic	21,379	6,954	14,425	32.5	67.5
North Central division....	189,646	49,916	139,730	26.3	73.7
Eastern North Central..	107,784	31,272	76,512	29.0	71.0
Western North Central..	81,862	18,644	63,218	22.8	77.2
South Central division....	55,275	21,086	34,189	38.1	61.9
Eastern South Central..	28,461	10,395	18,066	36.5	63.5
Western South Central..	26,814	10,691	16,123	39.9	60.1
Western division.....	27,988	7,173	20,815	25.6	74.4
Rocky Mountain.....	6,992	1,723	5,269	24.6	75.4
Basin and Plateau.....	2,624	881	1,743	33.6	66.4
Pacific.....	18,372	4,569	13,803	24.9	75.1

The table shows that the male teachers in the North Atlantic division were about one-fifth and in the South Atlantic division nearly two-fifths of the total number. It shows also that New England has a much smaller proportion of male teachers than any other minor

¹Report for 1899-1900, page 1787.

geographic division and that the Western South Central has the largest. There is no state or territory in which the male teachers outnumber the female, the nearest approach to that being in West Virginia (48.2 per cent), Arkansas (47.5 per cent), and Texas (42.2 per cent), in each of which the number of male teachers in 1890 exceeded that of female. The smallest proportion of male teachers (11.8 per cent) is found in Vermont.

The very slight increase in the proportion of male teachers in New England between 1890 and 1900 and the almost identical proportions in the Southern North Atlantic division at the two dates suggest that a stable adjustment may have been reached in the two divisions with the smallest proportion of males.

To determine the relative proportion of the sexes among teachers in cities and in country districts, the following table has been prepared:

TABLE X.—Distribution of teachers by sex, in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants and in smaller cities or country districts: 1900.

CITY OR COUNTRY.	TEACHERS: 1900.				
	Number.			Per cent.	
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Continental United States..	446,133	118,519	327,614	26.6	73.4
Cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.....	110,733	19,869	90,864	17.9	82.1
Smaller cities or country districts.....	335,400	98,650	236,750	29.4	70.6
North Atlantic division...	128,341	26,429	101,912	20.6	79.4
Cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.....	52,533	9,150	43,383	17.4	82.6
Smaller cities or country districts.....	75,808	17,279	58,529	22.8	77.2
South Atlantic division...	44,883	13,915	30,968	31.0	69.0
Cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.....	7,980	1,420	6,560	17.8	82.2
Smaller cities or country districts.....	36,903	12,495	24,408	33.9	66.1
North Central division....	189,646	49,916	139,730	26.3	73.7
Cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.....	36,129	6,573	29,556	18.2	81.8
Smaller cities or country districts.....	153,517	43,343	110,174	28.2	71.8
South Central division....	55,275	21,086	34,189	38.1	61.9
Cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.....	6,467	1,297	5,170	20.1	79.9
Smaller cities or country districts.....	48,808	19,789	29,019	40.5	59.5
Western division.....	27,988	7,173	20,815	25.6	74.4
Cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.....	7,624	1,420	6,105	18.7	81.3
Smaller cities or country districts.....	20,364	5,744	14,620	28.2	71.8

The table shows that in the 160 large cities of the United States nearly five-sixths of the reported teachers are females, and outside of these cities only seven-tenths are females. This difference between city and country in the sex distribution of teachers is found also in each main division. It is least in the North Atlantic division, intermediate in amount in the North Central and Western divisions, and greatest in the two Southern divisions, where the per cent of males is

about twice as great outside the large cities as within them.

The per cent of males among teachers in large cities is about the same in the several divisions, ranging only from 17.4 in the North Atlantic states to 20.1 in the South Central. But the per cent of males among teachers outside of such cities has a much greater range, namely, from 22.8 in the North Atlantic to 40.5 in the South Central.

Age.—In 1870 and 1880 the teachers in the United States were classified into only three age periods, 10 to 15, 16 to 59, and 60 years and over. Nearly all the teachers fell into the second of these three periods and for present purposes, therefore, this classification has little significance. In 1890 and 1900 teachers in the United States were classified into the seven age periods shown in the following table:

TABLE XI.—*Distribution of teachers by age periods: 1900 and 1890.*

AGE PERIOD.	NUMBER OF TEACHERS.		PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS.	
	1900 ¹	1890	1900 ¹	1890
Continental United States:				
All ages.....	446,797	347,314	100.0	100.0
10 to 14 years.....	157	257	(²)	0.1
15 to 24 years.....	188,577	170,552	42.2	49.1
25 to 34 years.....	159,325	167,931	35.7	31.1
35 to 44 years.....	58,466	38,431	13.1	11.0
45 to 54 years.....	24,611	18,679	5.5	5.4
55 to 64 years.....	10,543	7,197	2.4	2.1
65 years and over.....	3,507	2,884	0.8	0.8
Age unknown.....	1,311	1,413	0.3	0.4

¹ Figures include teachers in Alaska, Hawaii, and the military and naval service stationed abroad.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The detailed figures from which the preceding summary has been derived will be found in Tables XXXI and XXXII. The summary shows that in 1890 nearly one-half of the teachers in the United States were less than 25 years of age, but that in 1900 this proportion had decreased to little more than two-fifths. The proportion between 25 and 34 years of age had increased during the decade but with somewhat less rapidity. Consequently, the proportion under 35 years of age, which in 1890 was no less than four-fifths (80.3 per cent), was in 1900 only 77.9 per cent and the proportion of teachers at least 35 years of age, which in 1890 was 19.7, had increased by 1900 to 22.1. These figures indicate that this occupation is being entered at a somewhat later age, and perhaps, also, that the persons entering it remain in it on the average for a somewhat longer time. As training and experience are largely dependent upon age, this decrease in the proportion of young school teachers is an indication of increased efficiency.

With the foregoing figures, those for England and Wales in 1891 and 1901 and for France in 1896 may be compared. The age classification has been brought

into as close agreement as possible with that of the United States.

TABLE XII.—*Per cent distribution of teachers by age periods, for the United States, England and Wales, and France at dates specified.*

AGE PERIOD.	UNITED STATES.		ENGLAND AND WALES.		FRANCE.
	1900 ¹	1890	1901	1891	1896
All ages.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....
10 to 14 years.....	(²)	0.1	2.1	3.7	.....
15 to 24 years.....	42.2	49.1	43.8	43.9	17.2
25 to 34 years.....	35.7	31.1	26.8	28.3	25.5
35 to 44 years.....	13.1	11.0	16.0	12.4	20.5
45 to 54 years.....	5.5	5.4	7.2	7.1	16.8
55 to 64 years.....	2.4	2.1	3.3	3.1	10.8
65 years and over.....	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	5.3
Age unknown.....	0.3	0.4	.....	.....	3.9

¹ Figures include teachers in Alaska, Hawaii, and the military and naval service stationed abroad.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

³ Includes all under 25 years of age.

The per cents show that the proportion of youthful teachers in England and Wales was less in 1891 than in the United States in 1890, but greater in 1901 than in the United States in 1900. In both countries there was a decrease in the proportion of youthful teachers during the decade covered, but that decrease was much more rapid in the United States than in England and Wales. In both countries the proportion of youthful teachers is much greater and the proportion of elderly teachers less than in France. The following figures for Germany may be compared with the foregoing, although the differences in the age classification are an obstacle to the comparison:

TABLE XIII.—*Per cent distribution of teachers by age periods, for the German Empire: 1895 and 1882.*

AGE PERIOD.	1895	1882
Germany:		
All ages.....	100.0	100.0
Under 20 years.....	3.1	3.8
20 to 29 years.....	29.8	33.6
30 to 39 years.....	30.4	24.3
40 to 49 years.....	18.4	17.6
50 to 59 years.....	12.2	12.5
60 to 69 years.....	5.1	6.7
70 years and over.....	1.0	1.5

Comparison of the figures for Germany with the preceding shows that here, too, has been a decrease, during the thirteen years covered, in the proportion of youthful teachers. A closer examination shows that both in England and in Germany there has been a concentration on the years of vigorous adult life, the proportion of elderly as well as of youthful teachers having declined in both countries. In England and Wales the per cent of teachers under 35 years of age sank from 75.9 in 1891 to 72.7 in 1901, the per cent of teachers 65 years and over sank from 1.2 to 0.8, the per cent between 45 and 64 remained unchanged, and that between 35 and 44 increased from 12.4 to 16.0. In Germany the per cent of teachers between 30 and

49 increased from 41.9 in 1882 to 48.8 in 1895, while the per cent under 30 years of age decreased from 37.4 in 1882 to 32.9 in 1895, and the per cent at least 50 years of age decreased from 20.7 in 1882 to 18.3 in 1895. In both countries teachers in the best years of adult life have been gaining relatively to the young and the old. The greater age of teachers in Germany appears perhaps most clearly from the statement that relatively to the total number there are almost as many teachers in Germany 50 years old or more as there are in the United States 35 years old or more (18.3 per cent compared with 21.8 per cent).

The differences in the age of teachers in the three countries are best indicated by a computation of the median age at each of the two censuses—that is, the age which divides the teachers into two equal groups. The results are as follows:

TABLE XIV.—Median age of teachers for the United States, England and Wales, Germany, and France at dates specified.

COUNTRY AND CENSUS.	Median age of teachers.
United States:	
1900 ¹	27.2
1890.....	25.3
England and Wales:	
1901.....	26.5
1891.....	25.8
Germany:	
1895.....	35.6
1882.....	35.2
France:	
1896.....	38.6

¹ Figures include teachers in Alaska, Hawaii, and the military and naval service stationed abroad.

These figures show that the median age of teachers in Germany in 1895 was more than nine years greater and in France in 1896 more than twelve years greater than in the United States or England at the same time. They also show that the increase of the median age in the United States has been 1.9 years in ten; in England and Wales 0.7 in ten; and in Germany 0.4 in thirteen or about 0.3 in ten. The increase of age in the United States has thus been nearly three times as rapid as in England and Wales and six times as rapid as in Germany.

The census of Italy, 1901, gives the classification of teachers into the three age periods, 9 to 14, 15 to 64, and 65 and over. The last age period is comparable with the last of the seven age periods of the American census. The results show that in Italy 3 per cent of the reported teachers are at least 65 years of age and in the United States 0.8 per cent were of corresponding age. The proportion of elderly teachers in Italy is thus much greater than in the United States and probably as great as in Germany.

Age by main geographic divisions.—The occupation tabulations of the Twelfth Census give the teachers in each state and territory, classified by age into six groups as in the following table. But in

these tables the figures for male teachers in Wyoming and Nevada were omitted, and consequently in the compilation all figures for those states have been excluded. The error thereby introduced is, however, so small as not to invalidate any conclusions that may be drawn from the figures.

TABLE XV.—Per cent distribution of teachers by age periods in main geographic divisions: 1900.

DIVISION.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS: 1900.						
	All ages.	Under 16 years.	16 to 24 years.	25 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	Age un-known.
Continental United States..	100.0	0.1	42.1	48.7	7.9	0.9	0.3
North Atlantic.....	100.0	0.1	36.6	51.7	10.3	1.1	0.2
South Atlantic.....	100.0	0.1	41.2	47.7	9.3	1.4	0.3
North Central.....	100.0	0.1	47.1	46.4	5.7	0.5	0.2
South Central.....	100.0	0.1	42.7	47.7	8.0	1.1	0.4
Western.....	100.0	0.1	34.4	54.8	9.1	0.9	0.7

The figures show that youthful teachers are most numerous relatively to the whole number in the North Central states and least numerous in the Western states. Elderly teachers, 45 years old or more, are most numerous in the North Atlantic states, where they constitute over one-ninth (11.4 per cent) of the entire number. They are least numerous in the North Central where they constitute about one-sixth (6.2 per cent).

Age in city and country.—Of the 78 cities in the United States each having at least 50,000 inhabitants in 1900, the age distribution of teachers is given for 64. By combining the figures for these cities it becomes possible to get an approximate age classification of teachers in the cities and in the country. The results are as follows:

TABLE XVI.—Per cent distribution of teachers by age periods in 64 cities having at least 50,000 inhabitants and in smaller cities or country districts: 1900.

	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS: 1900.						
	All ages.	Under 16 years.	16 to 24 years.	25 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	Age un-known.
Continental United States..	100.0	0.1	42.1	48.7	7.9	0.9	0.3
64 cities having at least 50,000 inhabitants.....	100.0	0.1	27.6	57.0	13.5	1.5	0.3
Smaller cities or country districts.....	100.0	0.1	45.7	46.7	6.5	0.7	0.3

The proportion of youthful teachers in large cities is much below that in the rest of the country. This appears most clearly from a computation of median ages. The median age of city teachers is 28.9 years, that of country teachers 25.9.

Race.—The teachers of the United States were classified in 1890 into the three racial divisions of white, negro, and Indian and Mongolian, the last two

being very few in numbers and for that reason not distinguished in the returns. In 1900, however, this further distinction was made. It should be noticed, also, that the figures for 1890 excluded and those for 1900 included returns from Indian Territory and the Indian reservations. The results of this classification, by race, appear in the following figures:

TABLE XVII.—Distribution of teachers by race: 1900 and 1890.

RACE.	TEACHERS.			
	Number.		Per cent distribution.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890
Continental United States.....	446,133	347,344	100.0	100.0
White.....	424,422	332,187	95.1	95.6
Negro.....	21,267	15,100	4.8	4.4
Indian and Mongolian.....	444	57	0.1	(¹)
Indian.....	384	(²)	0.1	(²)
Mongolian.....	60	(²)	(¹)	(²)

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.
² Not returned separately.

The figures show that about 19 teachers out of 20 in the United States are white and 1 in 20 negro. They show, also, that the proportion of white slightly declined and that of negro slightly increased during the decade between 1890 and 1900.

A more instructive comparison may be made by finding the ratio between the number of teachers of each race and the total population at least 15 years of age in that race. The results of this compilation are shown in the following table:

TABLE XVIII.—Proportion of teachers in population 15 years and over, classified by race: 1900 and 1890.

RACE.	NUMBER OF TEACHERS.		POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER.		NUMBER OF TEACHERS TO 10,000 PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
	Continental United States.....	446,133	347,344	49,869,590	40,380,050	89	86
White.....	424,422	332,187	44,291,680	35,939,102	96	92
Negro.....	21,267	15,100	5,323,591	4,295,271	40	35
Indian and Mongolian.....	444	57	254,319	145,677	17	4
Indian.....	384	(¹)	143,573	(¹)	27	(¹)
Mongolian.....	60	(¹)	110,746	(¹)	5	(¹)

¹ Not returned separately.

For reasons already stated the proportion of Indians and Mongolians in 1890 is without significance. The

table shows that the proportion of negro teachers to the negro adult population is much greater than that of Indian teachers to adult Indians, and the proportion of white teachers to white adults is more than double the proportion among the negroes. It shows that certainly in the two main races, and probably also in the third, the proportion of teachers to adult population increased in the decade 1890 to 1900.

Race and sex.—The following table shows the sex proportion of the white, negro, and Indian teachers in 1900:

TABLE XIX.—Distribution by sex of teachers, classified by race: 1900.

RACE.	TEACHERS: 1900.				
	Number.			Per cent.	
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Continental United States.....	446,133	118,519	327,014	26.6	73.4
White.....	424,422	110,570	313,852	26.1	73.9
Negro.....	21,267	7,743	13,524	36.4	63.6
Indian.....	384	148	236	38.5	61.5

The table shows that about one-fourth of the white teachers and between one-third and two-fifths of the negro and Indian teachers are male. It has already appeared, however, that the proportion of male teachers is larger in the South than in the North. The difference, therefore, between the white and negro races in this respect may be due to the fact that the majority of the negroes live in the South and the majority of whites in the North. To test this conjecture, the figures have been further analyzed by distinguishing the races in the North Atlantic and North Central states on the one hand and the South Atlantic and South Central states on the other. The results are shown in the following figures:

TABLE XX.—Distribution by sex of teachers, classified by race, for the North and the South: 1900.

	TEACHERS: 1900.				
	Number.			Per cent.	
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
North Atlantic and North Central divisions:					
White.....	315,589	75,505	240,084	23.9	76.1
Negro.....	2,209	791	1,508	34.4	65.6
South Atlantic and South Central divisions:					
White.....	80,970	27,981	52,989	34.6	65.4
Negro.....	18,948	6,947	12,001	36.7	63.3

The figures show that in the Southern states there is a slight difference between the races in the proportion of male and female teachers, but hardly large enough to be significant. The difference shown by Table XIX, therefore, is mainly geographic and not racial.

Race and age.—The teachers in the United States in 1900 were classified into the three race groups of white, negro, and other non-Caucasians (that is, Indian and Mongolian), and seven age groups. The extended table will be found at the end of this section. The results of present importance are as follows:

TABLE XXI.—Per cent distribution by age periods of teachers, classified by race: 1900.

AGE PERIOD.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS: 1900.			
	Total.	White.	Negro.	Indian and Mongolian.
Area of enumeration: All ages.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
10 to 14 years.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.2
15 to 24 years.....	42.2	42.3	40.6	45.7
25 to 34 years.....	35.7	35.5	38.3	29.5
35 to 44 years.....	13.1	13.0	15.5	13.7
45 to 54 years.....	5.5	5.6	4.2	6.9
55 to 64 years.....	2.4	2.4	0.9	2.4
65 years and over.....	0.8	0.9	0.2	1.2
Age unknown.....	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The table shows that the proportion of negro teachers less than 25 years of age is below and that of Indian and Mongolian teachers (mainly Indian) above the proportion for whites. Computing the median age for teachers of each race the results are as follows:

TABLE XXII.—Median age of teachers, classified by race: 1900.

RACE.	Median age of teachers: 1900.
Area of enumeration:	
White.....	27.2
Negro.....	27.5
Indian and Mongolian.....	26.4

Negro teachers are, then, a little older and Indian and Mongolian teachers a little younger than white teachers.

Race, sex, and age.—The slightly greater age of negro teachers shown by the figures in the preceding table may be due entirely to the larger proportion of male teachers in that race and the great average age of male teachers. To test this possibility the sex classification must be introduced, as it is in Table XXXI. The general results are shown by the following summary:

TABLE XXIII.—Per cent distribution by age periods of teachers, classified by race and sex: 1900.

AGE PERIOD.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS: 1900.					
	Male.			Female.		
	White.	Negro.	Indian and Mongolian.	White.	Negro.	Indian and Mongolian.
Area of enumeration: All ages.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
10 to 14 years.....			0.4		0.1	
15 to 24 years.....	30.5	20.2	24.6	40.2	52.3	65.5
25 to 34 years.....	38.2	42.4	35.8	34.7	35.9	23.5
35 to 44 years.....	16.8	26.6	20.0	11.8	9.1	7.8
45 to 54 years.....	8.2	8.5	11.3	4.7	1.7	2.3
55 to 64 years.....	4.1	1.5	5.0	1.8	0.5	
65 years and over.....	1.9	0.3	2.1	0.5	0.2	0.4
Age unknown.....	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.2	

The preceding figures show that young male teachers are relatively most numerous among whites and least numerous among negroes. Young female teachers, on the contrary, are most numerous among the Indians and least numerous among whites. Of the Indian female teachers two-thirds, and of the negro female teachers more than one-half, are less than 25 years of age. The median age of male teachers in 1900 was for whites, 30.1 years; for negroes, 32 years; and for Indians and Mongolians, 32 years. The median age for female teachers in 1900 was for whites, about 26 years; for negroes, a little less than 25 years; and for Indians and Mongolians, about 23 years.

Nativity and nativity of parents.—The white teachers may be further classified, according to their birthplace and parentage, into those born abroad, those born in the United States of native parents, and those born in the United States with one or both parents born abroad. In the following table the number of teachers belonging to each of these classes is brought

into comparison with the number of adults of the same class:

TABLE XXIV.—Proportion of teachers in the white population 15 years and over, classified by nativity: 1900 and 1890.

NATIVITY.	NUMBER OF TEACHERS.		POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER.		NUMBER OF TEACHERS TO 10,000 PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Continental United States:						
White.....	424,422	332,187	44,291,680	35,939,102	96	92
Native white—native parents.....	292,745	240,024	25,649,871	21,410,860	114	112
Native white—foreign parents.....	104,543	69,525	8,939,118	6,137,734	117	113
Foreign born white.....	27,134	22,638	9,702,691	8,390,508	28	27

A comparison of this table with the preceding one shows that the immigrant population contributes fewer teachers relatively to its numbers than the negroes and about the same number as the Indians. It shows that the children of immigrants, however, have entered this occupation in such large numbers that the proportion of teachers among adults of this class in 1890 was slightly greater than the proportion among the native whites of native parents, and also that it increased a little more rapidly during the decade, 1890 to 1900. This is probably due, in some measure, to the fact that the immigrant population and their children lived mainly in the Northern and Western states, where the proportion of teachers is much higher than it is in the South.

Sex and nativity.—The white teachers of these three birthplace classes may be further classified by sex. The resulting figures are given below:

TABLE XXV.—Distribution by sex of white teachers, classified by nativity: 1900.

NATIVITY.	TEACHERS: 1900.				
	Number.			Per cent.	
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Continental United States:					
White.....	424,422	110,570	313,852	26.1	73.9
Native white—native parents.....	292,745	84,682	208,063	28.9	71.1
Native white—foreign parents.....	104,543	15,998	88,545	15.3	84.7
Foreign born white.....	27,134	9,890	17,244	36.4	63.6

The figures show that the proportion of males is largest among the foreign born white teachers and smallest among the native white born of foreign parents. A fairer basis of comparison is probably one between the number of teachers and the adult population of each class, as in the following figures:

TABLE XXVI.—Proportion of teachers in the white population 15 years and over, classified by nativity and sex: 1900 and 1890.

SEX AND NATIVITY.	NUMBER OF TEACHERS.		POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER.		NUMBER OF TEACHERS TO 10,000 PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Continental United States:						
White.....	424,422	332,187	44,291,680	35,939,102	96	92
Males.....	110,570	93,995	22,808,028	18,534,187	48	51
Females....	313,852	238,192	21,483,652	17,404,915	146	137
Native white—native parents.....	292,745	240,024	25,649,871	21,410,860	114	112
Males.....	84,682	73,677	13,088,058	10,880,185	65	68
Females....	208,063	166,347	12,561,813	10,530,675	166	158
Native white—foreign parents.....	104,543	69,525	8,939,118	6,137,734	117	113
Males.....	15,998	11,484	4,463,311	3,073,413	36	37
Females....	88,545	58,041	4,475,907	3,064,321	198	180
Foreign born white.....	27,134	22,638	9,702,691	8,390,508	28	27
Males.....	9,890	8,834	5,257,359	4,580,580	19	19
Females....	17,244	13,804	4,445,332	3,809,919	39	36

The preceding table shows that in each one of the four classes the proportion of teachers to the total adult population increased in the decade between 1890 and 1900, but that in each class, except the foreign born whites, this was the result of an increase in the proportion of female teachers partially counteracted by a decrease in the proportion of male teachers. It shows, also, that among males the largest proportion of teachers to population is found among the native white of native parents; but that among females the largest proportion of teachers is found among the children of immigrants. The large proportion of teachers among the daughters of immigrants is probably due in part to their residence in the Northern states, and especially in Northern cities, where the school system is highly developed. It may be due also, in part, to the fact that the average income of immigrants' children is likely to be somewhat less than the average income of children of native Americans, and for this reason daughters of immigrants are more likely to support themselves partly or entirely by their earnings.

TEACHERS.

TABLE XXVII.—NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF TEACHERS: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	POPULATION 5 TO 24 YEARS OF AGE.				NUMBER OF TEACHERS.				NUMBER OF TEACHERS TO 10,000 PERSONS 5 TO 24 YEARS OF AGE.			
	1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870
Continental United States.....	31,845,462	27,361,746	22,204,033	17,389,780	446,133	347,344	227,710	126,822	140	127	102	73
North Atlantic division.....	7,931,382	6,911,530	5,940,178	5,144,181	128,341	101,339	77,528	51,312	162	147	131	100
New England.....	2,000,387	1,777,667	1,547,683	1,385,264	40,219	32,953	27,508	18,857	201	185	178	136
Maine.....	247,611	250,178	250,001	259,958	6,424	6,317	5,663	4,183	259	253	221	161
New Hampshire.....	141,229	136,769	127,705	120,972	3,276	3,146	3,880	1,987	232	230	304	164
Vermont.....	121,952	125,239	129,293	132,553	3,227	3,167	2,777	1,895	265	253	215	143
Massachusetts.....	1,002,564	847,178	684,777	574,925	18,835	13,906	10,115	7,220	188	164	148	126
Rhode Island.....	159,129	135,135	107,820	86,740	2,478	1,740	1,353	861	156	129	125	99
Connecticut.....	327,902	283,178	242,087	210,116	5,979	4,677	3,720	2,711	182	165	154	129
Southern North Atlantic.....	5,930,995	5,133,863	4,392,495	3,758,917	88,122	68,386	50,020	32,455	149	133	114	86
New York.....	2,700,924	2,333,452	2,057,441	1,815,812	44,164	35,249	26,693	18,557	164	151	130	102
New Jersey.....	716,046	582,795	471,538	382,271	9,539	6,456	4,606	2,698	133	111	98	71
Pennsylvania.....	2,514,025	2,217,616	1,863,516	1,560,834	34,419	26,681	18,721	11,200	137	120	100	72
South Atlantic division.....	4,818,428	4,226,812	3,520,803	2,770,453	44,883	33,433	21,121	11,443	93	79	60	41
Northern South Atlantic.....	1,950,417	1,772,623	1,544,009	1,239,914	23,504	18,495	11,858	6,202	121	104	77	50
Delaware.....	73,628	70,690	64,380	57,299	917	719	577	361	125	102	90	63
Maryland.....	493,890	450,970	413,651	350,591	6,432	4,977	3,687	2,013	130	110	89	57
District of Columbia.....	102,789	94,765	72,911	53,816	1,988	1,357	864	441	193	143	119	82
Virginia.....	847,026	790,797	699,022	566,536	8,978	7,485	4,571	2,521	106	95	65	44
West Virginia.....	433,084	365,401	294,044	211,672	5,189	3,957	2,159	866	120	108	73	41
Southern South Atlantic.....	2,868,011	2,454,189	1,985,794	1,530,539	21,379	14,938	9,263	5,241	75	61	47	34
North Carolina.....	898,537	784,507	654,784	518,918	6,074	4,764	2,842	1,798	68	61	43	35
South Carolina.....	664,793	580,482	468,757	336,467	4,427	3,019	2,170	1,074	67	52	46	32
Georgia.....	1,062,066	904,048	734,758	582,933	8,481	5,534	3,633	2,119	80	61	49	36
Florida.....	242,615	185,152	127,495	92,221	2,397	1,621	618	250	99	88	48	27
North Central division.....	10,910,747	9,718,831	7,888,409	5,973,943	189,646	156,037	98,443	48,468	174	161	125	81
Eastern North Central.....	6,474,656	5,755,093	5,049,354	4,184,523	107,784	89,077	62,810	34,843	106	155	124	83
Ohio.....	1,651,857	1,561,335	1,421,120	1,214,386	28,991	25,912	19,175	12,084	176	166	135	100
Indiana.....	1,027,315	958,783	823,746	800,271	16,251	14,225	10,407	5,018	158	148	113	83
Illinois.....	1,953,800	1,641,637	1,405,351	1,164,632	31,214	23,612	16,104	8,809	160	144	115	76
Michigan.....	967,229	865,812	703,689	521,395	16,189	13,021	9,038	4,708	167	157	128	90
Wisconsin.....	874,455	727,226	595,448	463,839	15,139	11,707	8,086	4,164	173	161	136	86
Western North Central.....	4,436,091	3,963,738	2,830,055	1,789,420	81,862	66,960	35,633	13,625	185	169	126	76
Minnesota.....	740,382	559,154	352,590	195,490	13,381	9,608	4,570	1,751	181	172	130	90
Iowa.....	635,494	551,962	426,675	254,918	23,467	20,298	13,601	6,012	251	238	181	108
Missouri.....	1,341,674	1,254,453	1,026,939	815,445	17,175	14,235	8,904	4,117	128	116	87	50
North Dakota.....	137,495	74,069	54,694	6,318	2,571	1,402	401	20	187	180	73	32
South Dakota.....	175,689	137,980	94,041	2,773	4,041	2,773	401	20	230	201	73	32
Nebraska.....	467,071	470,156	199,718	53,569	9,621	7,951	2,866	316	206	170	144	59
Kansas.....	638,306	645,964	453,439	163,690	11,606	10,633	5,291	1,406	182	165	116	86
South Central division.....	6,639,035	5,333,075	4,238,939	3,124,980	55,275	39,428	22,665	12,736	83	74	53	41
Eastern South Central.....	3,541,416	3,125,816	2,678,404	2,150,467	28,461	23,416	14,418	8,711	80	75	54	41
Kentucky.....	963,927	872,135	788,191	640,003	9,553	8,001	4,808	2,961	99	92	61	46
Tennessee.....	930,503	855,293	738,460	614,412	7,698	6,578	3,548	2,250	82	77	48	37
Alabama.....	879,837	747,782	604,844	491,878	5,350	4,134	2,952	2,004	61	55	49	41
Mississippi.....	758,149	650,066	546,909	404,174	5,860	4,703	3,110	1,496	77	72	57	37
Western South Central.....	3,097,610	2,207,259	1,560,535	974,513	26,814	16,012	8,247	4,085	87	73	53	42
Louisiana.....	616,055	536,898	428,597	325,560	4,496	3,446	2,375	1,470	70	64	55	45
Arkansas.....	632,482	557,599	382,433	243,089	4,638	3,404	1,538	994	73	61	40	41
Indian Territory.....	188,081	.....	.....	.....	1,191	.....	.....	.....	63	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	175,775	26,544	.....	.....	1,808	201	.....	.....	103	76	.....	.....
Texas.....	1,454,326	1,086,218	749,605	405,864	14,681	8,961	4,334	1,621	101	82	58	40
Western division.....	1,545,870	1,171,498	696,704	376,232	27,988	17,107	7,953	2,803	181	146	114	75
Rocky Mountain.....	471,176	318,166	155,158	69,751	6,992	3,742	1,021	172	148	118	66	25
Montana.....	85,520	44,226	12,420	4,983	1,297	590	120	26	152	133	97	52
Idaho.....	66,290	33,857	11,600	3,546	912	342	106	20	138	101	91	56
Wyoming.....	35,892	22,883	7,516	3,410	511	237	61	8	142	104	81	23
Colorado.....	200,762	152,989	70,868	15,374	3,625	2,172	580	70	181	142	82	46
New Mexico.....	82,712	64,211	52,754	42,438	647	401	154	48	78	62	29	11
Basin and Plateau.....	188,235	133,979	99,788	53,988	2,624	1,355	730	197	139	101	73	36
Arizona.....	47,863	23,124	13,951	3,541	515	218	60	5	108	94	63	14
Utah.....	125,772	95,180	66,805	39,864	1,709	804	444	136	136	84	46	34
Nevada.....	14,600	15,675	19,032	10,583	400	333	226	56	274	212	119	53
Pacific.....	886,459	719,353	441,758	252,493	18,372	12,010	6,202	2,434	207	167	140	96
Washington.....	195,163	131,673	80,334	9,061	3,682	1,636	401	85	189	124	132	94
Oregon.....	162,769	130,007	75,641	20,368	3,495	2,301	1,013	396	215	177	134	99
California.....	528,527	457,673	335,783	203,368	11,195	8,073	4,782	1,953	212	176	143	96

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XXVIII.—NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF TEACHERS IN CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS AND IN SMALLER CITIES OR COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	POPULATION 5 TO 24 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.			NUMBER OF TEACHERS: 1900.			NUMBER OF TEACHERS TO 10,000 PERSONS 5 TO 24 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.		
	Total.	In cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.	In smaller cities or country districts.	Total.	In cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.	In smaller cities or country districts.	Total.	In cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.	In smaller cities or country districts.
United States.....	31,961,097	7,603,004	24,358,093	446,797	110,992	335,805	140	146	138
Continental United States.....	31,845,462	7,588,055	24,257,407	446,133	110,733	335,400	140	146	138
North Atlantic division.....	7,931,382	3,822,285	4,109,097	128,341	52,533	75,808	162	137	184
New England.....	2,000,387	839,939	1,160,448	40,219	13,983	26,236	201	106	226
Maine.....	247,611	16,683	230,928	6,424	383	6,041	259	230	262
New Hampshire.....	141,229	21,962	119,267	3,276	235	3,041	232	107	255
Vermont.....	121,952	121,052	121,052	3,227	3,227	3,227	265	265	265
Massachusetts.....	1,002,564	590,262	412,302	18,835	9,867	8,968	188	167	218
Rhode Island.....	159,129	89,656	69,473	2,478	1,485	993	156	166	143
Connecticut.....	327,902	121,376	206,526	5,979	2,013	3,966	182	166	192
Southern North Atlantic.....	5,930,995	2,982,346	2,948,649	88,122	38,550	49,572	149	129	168
New York.....	2,700,924	1,703,060	997,855	44,164	22,744	21,420	164	134	215
New Jersey.....	716,046	350,384	365,662	9,539	4,118	5,421	133	118	148
Pennsylvania.....	2,514,025	928,893	1,585,132	34,419	11,688	22,731	137	126	143
South Atlantic division.....	4,818,428	515,766	4,302,662	44,883	7,980	36,903	93	155	86
Northern South Atlantic.....	1,950,417	403,065	1,547,352	23,504	6,223	17,281	121	154	112
Delaware.....	73,628	29,388	44,240	917	425	492	125	145	111
Maryland.....	493,890	201,908	291,982	6,432	2,806	3,626	130	139	124
District of Columbia.....	102,789	102,789	102,789	1,988	1,988	1,988	193	193	193
Virginia.....	847,026	53,514	793,512	8,078	830	8,148	106	155	103
West Virginia.....	433,084	15,486	417,598	5,189	174	5,015	120	112	120
Southern South Atlantic.....	2,868,011	112,081	2,755,930	21,379	1,757	19,622	75	156	71
North Carolina.....	898,537	23,494	875,043	6,074	440	5,634	68	190	62
South Carolina.....	664,793	77,563	587,230	4,427	1,105	3,322	67	142	75
Georgia.....	1,062,066	11,624	1,050,442	8,481	206	8,275	80	177	95
Florida.....	242,615	11,624	230,991	2,397	206	2,191	99	177	95
North Central division.....	10,910,747	2,407,509	8,503,238	189,646	36,129	153,517	174	150	181
Eastern North Central.....	6,474,656	1,712,693	4,761,963	107,784	24,788	82,996	166	145	174
Ohio.....	1,651,857	477,733	1,174,124	28,991	6,902	22,089	176	144	188
Indiana.....	1,027,315	134,324	892,991	16,251	2,341	13,910	158	174	156
Illinois.....	1,953,800	744,852	1,208,948	31,214	10,257	20,957	160	138	173
Michigan.....	967,229	187,476	779,753	10,189	2,782	7,407	167	148	172
Wisconsin.....	874,455	168,308	706,147	15,139	2,506	12,633	173	149	179
Western North Central.....	4,436,091	694,816	3,741,275	81,862	11,341	70,521	185	163	188
Minnesota.....	740,362	162,383	577,979	13,381	3,107	10,274	181	191	178
Iowa.....	935,494	86,488	849,006	23,467	1,893	21,574	251	219	254
Missouri.....	1,341,674	344,476	997,198	17,175	4,477	12,698	128	130	127
North Dakota.....	137,495	137,495	137,495	2,571	2,571	2,571	187	187	187
South Dakota.....	175,689	175,689	175,689	4,041	4,041	4,041	230	230	230
Nebraska.....	467,071	67,439	399,632	9,621	1,384	8,237	206	205	206
Kansas.....	638,306	34,030	604,276	11,606	480	11,126	182	141	184
South Central division.....	6,639,035	484,740	6,154,295	55,275	6,407	48,868	83	133	79
Eastern South Central.....	3,541,416	266,956	3,274,460	28,461	3,646	24,815	80	137	76
Kentucky.....	963,927	120,245	843,682	9,553	1,719	7,834	99	143	93
Tennessee.....	939,503	102,511	836,992	7,698	1,329	6,369	82	130	76
Alabama.....	879,837	44,200	835,637	5,350	598	4,752	61	135	57
Mississippi.....	758,149	17,335	740,814	5,860	580	5,280	77	77	77
Western South Central.....	3,097,619	217,784	2,879,835	26,814	2,821	23,993	87	130	83
Louisiana.....	646,055	117,710	528,345	4,496	1,295	3,201	70	110	61
Arkansas.....	632,482	15,808	616,674	4,638	264	4,374	73	167	71
Indian Territory.....	188,981	188,981	188,981	1,191	1,191	1,191	63	63	63
Oklahoma.....	175,775	175,775	175,775	1,808	1,808	1,808	103	103	103
Texas.....	1,454,326	84,266	1,370,060	14,681	1,262	13,419	101	150	98
Western division.....	1,545,870	357,755	1,188,115	27,088	7,624	20,464	181	213	171
Rocky Mountain.....	471,176	67,216	403,960	6,992	1,582	5,410	148	235	134
Montana.....	85,520	9,564	75,956	1,297	162	1,135	152	169	149
Idaho.....	66,290	66,290	66,290	912	912	912	138	138	138
Wyoming.....	35,892	35,892	35,892	511	511	511	142	142	142
Colorado.....	200,762	57,652	143,110	3,625	1,420	2,205	181	246	154
New Mexico.....	82,712	82,712	82,712	647	647	647	78	78	78
Basin and Plateau.....	188,235	22,330	165,905	2,624	445	2,179	139	199	131
Arizona.....	47,863	47,863	47,863	515	515	515	108	108	108
Utah.....	125,772	22,330	103,442	1,799	445	1,254	136	199	122
Nevada.....	14,600	14,600	14,600	400	400	400	274	274	274
Pacific.....	886,459	268,209	618,250	18,372	5,597	12,775	207	209	207
Washington.....	195,163	51,179	143,984	3,682	1,179	2,503	189	230	174
Oregon.....	162,769	30,588	132,181	3,495	630	2,865	215	206	217
California.....	528,527	186,442	342,085	11,195	3,788	7,407	212	203	217
Outlying districts.....	115,635	14,949	100,686	664	259	405	158	173	134
Alaska.....	15,045	15,045	15,045	61	61	61	41	41	41
Hawaii.....	51,501	14,949	36,552	579	259	320	112	173	88
Military and naval.....	49,089	49,089	49,089	24	24	24	5	5	5

TEACHERS.

TABLE XXIX.—NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF TEACHERS IN CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS: 1900.

CITY.	Number of teachers.	Population 5 to 24 years of age.	Number of teachers to 10,000 persons 5 to 24 years of age.	CITY.	Number of teachers.	Population 5 to 24 years of age.	Number of teachers to 10,000 persons 5 to 24 years of age.	CITY.	Number of teachers.	Population 5 to 24 years of age.	Number of teachers to 10,000 persons 5 to 24 years of age.	
ALABAMA.			MARYLAND.			OHIO.						
Birmingham.....	173	15,897	109	Baltimore.....	2,806	201,908	139	Akron.....	227	17,179	132	
Mobile.....	231	15,499	149	MASSACHUSETTS.				Canton.....	196	12,345	150	
Montgomery.....	194	12,804	152	Boston.....	3,074	191,372	161	Cincinnati.....	1,643	127,831	129	
ARKANSAS.			Brockton.....	193	14,185	136	Cleveland.....	2,081	154,061	135		
Little Rock.....	204	15,808	167	Cambridge.....	789	34,043	232	Columbus.....	979	47,053	204	
CALIFORNIA.			Chelsea.....	188	12,292	153	Dayton.....	684	32,480	211		
Los Angeles.....	1,048	35,733	293	Fall River.....	497	44,452	112	Springfield.....	245	15,060	163	
Oakland.....	612	24,575	249	Fitchburg.....	221	12,019	184	Toledo.....	618	52,124	110	
Sacramento.....	226	10,068	225	Holyoke.....	274	18,915	145	Youngstown.....	229	18,697	122	
San Francisco.....	1,902	116,076	164	Lawrence.....	308	23,937	129	OREGON.				
COLORADO.			Lowell.....	521	36,083	144	Portland.....	630	30,588	205		
Denver.....	1,228	47,521	258	Lynn.....	367	23,180	158	PENNSYLVANIA.				
Pueblo.....	192	10,131	190	Malden.....	211	11,879	178	Allegheny.....	539	51,797	104	
CONNECTICUT.			New Bedford.....	304	23,859	127	Allentown.....	180	14,068	128		
Bridgeport.....	285	25,988	110	Newton.....	355	11,780	301	Altoona.....	243	15,862	153	
Hartford.....	534	27,401	195	Salem.....	191	13,086	146	Chester.....	167	13,486	124	
New Britain.....	138	9,946	139	Somerville.....	426	21,112	202	Easton.....	136	9,731	140	
New Haven.....	780	39,909	198	Springfield.....	517	21,408	241	Erie.....	316	20,734	152	
Waterbury.....	267	18,132	147	Taunton.....	162	11,153	145	Harrisburg.....	289	19,464	148	
DELAWARE.			Worcester.....	861	43,866	196	Johnstown.....	132	14,764	89		
Wilmington.....	425	29,388	145	MICHIGAN.				Lancaster.....	236	16,229	145	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			Bay City.....	174	12,018	145	McKeesport.....	148	14,122	105		
Washington.....	1,988	102,789	193	Detroit.....	1,559	114,771	136	Newcastle.....	131	11,221	117	
FLORIDA.			Grand Rapids.....	147	8,871	166	Philadelphia.....	5,930	476,641	124		
Jacksonville.....	206	11,624	177	Jackson.....	147	8,871	166	Pittsburg.....	1,537	130,288	118	
GEORGIA.			Saginaw.....	313	17,396	180	Reading.....	397	31,425	126		
Atlanta.....	592	38,556	154	MINNESOTA.				Scranton.....	690	42,791	154	
Augusta.....	223	16,853	132	Duluth.....	408	19,752	207	Wilkesbarre.....	264	21,721	122	
Savannah.....	290	22,184	131	Minneapolis.....	1,576	77,306	204	Williamsport.....	184	11,296	163	
ILLINOIS.			St. Paul.....	1,123	65,325	172	York.....	199	13,323	149		
Chicago.....	8,791	660,644	133	MISSOURI.				RHODE ISLAND.				
East St. Louis.....	130	11,718	111	Joplin.....	119	10,644	112	Pawtucket.....	196	14,941	131	
Joliet.....	190	11,667	163	Kansas City.....	888	61,441	141	Providence.....	1,147	62,767	183	
Peoria.....	368	21,328	173	St. Joseph.....	550	43,173	127	Woonsocket.....	142	11,948	119	
Quincy.....	258	14,472	178	St. Louis.....	2,940	229,218	128	SOUTH CAROLINA.				
Rockford.....	210	11,658	185	MONTANA.				Charleston.....	440	23,494	100	
Springfield.....	304	13,365	227	Butte.....	162	9,564	169	TENNESSEE.				
INDIANA.			NEBRASKA.				Chattanooga.....	164	12,675	129		
Evansville.....	341	24,313	140	Lincoln.....	530	17,026	311	Knoxville.....	208	14,324	145	
Fort Wayne.....	296	18,100	164	Omaha.....	745	39,607	188	Memphis.....	414	41,882	99	
Indianapolis.....	1,139	63,250	180	South Omaha.....	109	10,806	101	Nashville.....	543	33,630	161	
South Bend.....	179	14,782	121	NEW HAMPSHIRE.				TEXAS.				
Terre Haute.....	386	13,879	278	Manchester.....	235	21,062	107	Dallas.....	269	17,505	154	
IOWA.			NEW JERSEY.				Fort Worth.....	152	10,558	144		
Cedar Rapids.....	207	10,325	200	Atlantic City.....	75	9,630	78	Galveston.....	257	15,190	169	
Council Bluffs.....	240	10,624	234	Bayonne.....	179	13,105	137	Houston.....	254	18,144	140	
Davenport.....	288	13,750	209	Camden.....	342	28,721	119	San Antonio.....	330	22,809	144	
Des Moines.....	634	24,317	261	Elizabeth.....	212	20,256	105	UTAH.				
Dubuque.....	262	14,301	183	Hoboken.....	294	23,129	127	Salt Lake City.....	445	22,330	199	
Sioux City.....	253	13,171	192	NEW YORK.				VIRGINIA.				
KANSAS.			Jersey City.....	894	79,731	112	Norfolk.....	199	18,354	108		
Kansas City.....	206	20,706	99	Newark.....	1,113	94,393	118	Richmond.....	631	35,160	179	
Topeka.....	274	13,324	206	Passaic.....	136	11,796	115	WASHINGTON.				
KENTUCKY.			Paterson.....	471	41,646	113	Seattle.....	533	24,759	215		
Covington.....	226	17,511	129	Trenton.....	402	28,067	143	Spokane.....	316	12,512	253	
Lexington.....	266	10,001	266	NEW YORK.				Tacoma.....	330	13,908	237	
Louisville.....	1,101	81,282	135	Albany.....	600	34,837	172	WEST VIRGINIA.				
Newport.....	126	11,451	110	Auburn.....	198	10,839	183	Wheeling.....	174	15,486	112	
LOUISIANA.			Binghamton.....	256	13,496	190	WISCONSIN.					
New Orleans.....	1,295	117,710	110	Buffalo.....	1,909	140,733	136	La Crosse.....	221	12,228	181	
MAINE.			Elmira.....	287	13,566	212	Milwaukee.....	1,595	121,152	132		
Portland.....	383	16,683	230	New York.....	16,230	1,313,603	124	Oshkosh.....	258	11,705	220	
			Rochester.....	1,331	62,363	213	Racine.....	194	11,853	164		
			Schenectady.....	153	11,512	133	Superior.....	238	11,370	209		
			Syracuse.....	764	39,801	192						
			Troy.....	420	22,994	183						
			Utica.....	354	20,788	170						
			Yonkers.....	242	18,537	131						

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XXX.—DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS BY SEX: 1900 AND 1890.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NUMBER OF TEACHERS CLASSIFIED BY SEX: 1900.			NUMBER OF TEACHERS CLASSIFIED BY SEX: 1890.			PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS BY SEX: 1900 AND 1890.			
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.		Female.	
							1900	1890	1900	1890
Continental United States.....	446,133	118,519	327,614	347,344	101,278	246,066	26.6	29.2	73.4	70.8
North Atlantic division.....	128,341	26,429	101,912	101,339	20,801	80,538	20.6	20.5	79.4	79.5
New England.....	40,219	5,992	34,227	32,953	4,691	28,262	14.9	14.2	85.1	85.8
Maine.....	6,424	901	5,523	6,317	901	5,416	14.0	14.3	86.0	85.7
New Hampshire.....	3,276	452	2,824	3,146	369	2,777	13.8	11.7	86.2	88.3
Vermont.....	3,227	381	2,846	3,167	337	2,830	11.8	10.6	88.2	89.4
Massachusetts.....	18,835	2,967	15,868	13,906	2,023	11,883	15.8	14.5	84.2	85.5
Rhode Island.....	2,478	376	2,102	1,740	289	1,451	15.2	16.6	84.8	83.4
Connecticut.....	5,979	915	5,064	4,677	772	3,905	15.3	16.5	84.7	83.5
Southern North Atlantic.....	88,122	20,437	67,685	68,386	16,110	52,276	23.2	23.6	76.8	76.4
New York.....	44,164	8,710	35,454	35,249	6,731	28,518	19.7	19.1	80.3	80.9
New Jersey.....	6,539	1,098	5,441	6,456	5,109	1,347	17.8	20.9	82.2	79.1
Pennsylvania.....	34,419	10,029	24,390	26,681	8,032	18,649	29.1	30.1	70.9	69.9
South Atlantic division.....	44,883	13,915	30,968	33,433	12,069	21,364	31.0	36.1	69.0	63.9
Northern South Atlantic.....	23,504	6,961	16,543	18,495	6,278	12,217	29.6	33.9	70.4	66.1
Delaware.....	917	200	717	719	192	527	21.8	26.7	78.2	73.3
Maryland.....	6,432	1,672	4,760	4,977	1,441	3,536	26.0	29.0	74.0	71.0
District of Columbia.....	1,988	390	1,598	1,357	299	1,058	19.6	22.0	80.4	78.0
Virginia.....	8,978	2,200	6,778	7,485	2,330	5,155	24.5	31.1	75.5	68.9
West Virginia.....	5,189	2,499	2,690	3,957	2,016	1,941	48.2	50.9	51.8	49.1
Southern South Atlantic.....	21,379	6,954	14,425	14,938	5,791	9,147	32.5	38.8	67.5	61.2
North Carolina.....	6,074	1,979	4,095	4,764	1,867	2,897	32.6	39.2	67.4	60.8
South Carolina.....	4,427	1,208	3,219	3,019	1,069	1,950	28.6	35.4	71.4	64.6
Georgia.....	8,481	2,979	5,502	5,534	2,170	3,364	35.1	39.2	64.9	60.8
Florida.....	2,397	728	1,669	1,621	685	936	30.4	42.3	69.6	57.7
North Central division.....	189,646	49,916	139,730	156,037	45,942	110,095	26.3	29.4	73.7	70.0
Eastern North Central.....	107,784	31,272	76,512	89,077	28,370	60,707	29.0	31.8	71.0	68.2
Ohio.....	28,991	10,359	18,632	25,912	10,155	15,757	35.8	39.2	64.2	60.8
Indiana.....	16,251	6,431	9,820	14,225	6,034	8,191	39.6	42.4	60.4	57.6
Illinois.....	31,214	8,114	23,100	23,612	6,798	16,814	26.0	28.8	74.0	71.2
Michigan.....	16,189	3,345	12,844	13,621	2,974	10,647	20.7	21.8	79.3	78.2
Wisconsin.....	15,139	2,993	12,146	11,707	2,409	9,298	19.8	20.6	80.2	79.4
Western North Central.....	81,862	18,644	63,218	66,960	17,572	49,388	22.8	26.2	77.2	73.8
Minnesota.....	13,381	2,547	10,834	9,608	2,217	7,391	19.0	23.1	81.0	76.9
Iowa.....	23,467	3,878	19,589	20,298	3,775	16,523	16.5	18.6	83.5	81.4
Missouri.....	17,175	5,452	11,723	14,235	5,034	9,201	31.7	35.4	68.3	64.6
North Dakota.....	2,371	693	1,678	1,402	386	1,016	27.0	27.5	73.0	72.5
South Dakota.....	4,041	900	3,141	2,773	647	2,126	22.3	23.3	77.7	76.7
Nebraska.....	9,621	1,930	7,691	7,981	1,897	6,084	20.1	23.8	79.9	76.2
Kansas.....	11,606	3,244	8,362	10,663	3,616	7,047	28.0	33.9	72.0	66.1
South Central division.....	55,275	21,086	34,189	39,428	17,358	22,070	38.1	44.0	61.9	56.0
Eastern South Central.....	28,461	10,395	18,066	23,416	9,761	13,655	36.5	41.7	63.5	58.3
Kentucky.....	9,553	3,492	6,061	8,001	3,006	4,995	36.6	37.6	63.4	62.4
Tennessee.....	7,698	3,156	4,542	6,578	3,055	3,523	41.0	46.4	59.0	53.6
Alabama.....	5,350	2,008	3,342	4,134	1,865	2,269	37.5	45.1	62.5	54.9
Mississippi.....	5,860	1,741	4,119	4,703	1,835	2,868	29.7	39.0	70.3	61.0
Western South Central.....	26,814	10,691	16,123	16,012	7,597	8,415	39.9	47.4	60.1	52.6
Louisiana.....	4,496	1,208	3,288	3,446	1,110	2,336	26.9	32.2	73.1	67.8
Arkansas.....	4,638	2,205	2,433	3,404	1,888	1,516	47.5	55.5	52.5	44.5
Indian Territory.....	1,191	479	712	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	1,808	601	1,207	201	77	124	40.2	.....	59.8	.....
Texas.....	14,681	6,198	8,483	8,961	4,522	4,439	33.2	38.3	66.8	61.7
Western division.....	27,988	7,173	20,815	17,107	5,108	11,999	25.6	29.9	74.4	70.1
Rocky Mountain.....	6,992	1,723	5,269	3,742	1,091	2,651	24.6	29.2	75.4	70.8
Montana.....	1,297	274	1,023	590	170	420	21.1	28.8	78.9	71.2
Idaho.....	912	280	632	342	122	220	30.7	35.7	69.3	64.3
Wyoming.....	511	85	426	237	49	188	16.6	20.7	83.4	79.3
Colorado.....	3,625	827	2,798	2,172	595	1,577	22.8	27.4	77.2	72.6
New Mexico.....	647	257	390	401	155	246	39.7	38.7	60.3	61.3
Basin and Plateau.....	2,624	881	1,743	1,355	476	879	33.6	35.1	66.4	64.9
Arizona.....	515	142	373	218	89	129	27.0	40.8	72.4	59.2
Utah.....	1,709	669	1,040	804	318	486	39.1	39.6	60.9	60.4
Nevada.....	400	70	330	333	69	264	17.5	20.7	82.5	79.3
Pacific.....	18,372	4,569	13,803	12,010	3,541	8,469	24.9	29.5	75.1	70.5
Washington.....	3,682	1,095	2,587	1,636	587	1,049	29.7	35.9	70.3	64.1
Oregon.....	3,495	990	2,505	2,301	890	1,411	27.5	38.7	72.5	61.3
California.....	11,195	2,514	8,681	8,073	2,064	6,009	22.5	25.6	77.5	74.4

TEACHERS.

TABLE XXXI.—DISTRIBUTION, BY AGE PERIODS, OF TEACHERS CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND RACE AND NATIVITY: 1900.

SEX AND AGE PERIOD.		TEACHERS: 1900.															
		Number.								Per cent distribution.							
		Total.	White.	Native white—native parents.	Native white—foreign parents.	Foreign born white.	Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.	Negro.	Indian and Mongolian.	Total.	White.	Native white—native parents.	Native white—foreign parents.	Foreign born white.	Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.	Negro.	Indian and Mongolian.
Area of enumeration:																	
Both sexes—																	
All ages.....		446,797	425,034	293,070	104,703	27,261	21,763	21,268	495	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
10 to 14 years....	157	143	87	43	13	14	13	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.2	
15 to 24 years....	188,577	179,712	127,506	45,586	6,620	8,865	8,639	226	42.2	42.3	43.5	43.5	24.3	40.7	40.6	45.7	
25 to 34 years....	159,325	151,039	103,273	39,658	8,108	8,286	8,140	146	35.7	35.5	35.2	37.9	29.7	38.1	38.3	29.5	
35 to 44 years....	53,466	55,107	35,769	13,825	5,513	3,359	3,291	68	13.1	13.0	12.2	13.2	20.2	15.4	15.5	13.7	
45 to 54 years....	24,611	23,691	15,734	4,160	3,747	920	886	34	5.5	5.6	5.4	4.0	13.7	4.2	4.2	6.9	
55 to 64 years....	10,543	10,345	7,199	1,039	2,197	198	186	12	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.0	8.1	0.9	0.9	2.4	
65 years and over.	3,807	3,753	2,508	282	983	64	48	6	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.3	3.6	0.3	0.2	1.2	
Age unknown....	1,311	1,244	1,034	130	80	57	65	2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	
Males—																	
All ages.....		118,748	110,765	84,795	16,034	9,936	7,983	7,743	240	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
10 to 14 years....	13	11	5	4	2	2	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.4	
15 to 24 years....	36,158	34,535	27,866	5,437	1,232	1,623	1,564	59	30.5	30.5	32.9	33.9	12.4	20.4	20.2	24.6	
25 to 34 years....	45,313	41,944	32,851	6,527	2,566	3,369	3,283	86	38.2	38.2	38.7	40.7	25.8	42.2	42.4	35.8	
35 to 44 years....	19,991	17,882	12,832	2,682	2,368	2,109	2,061	48	16.8	16.8	15.1	16.7	23.8	26.4	26.6	20.0	
45 to 54 years....	9,732	9,051	6,215	953	1,833	681	654	27	8.2	8.2	7.3	6.0	19.0	8.5	8.5	11.3	
55 to 64 years....	4,853	4,725	3,203	308	1,214	128	116	12	4.1	4.1	3.8	1.9	12.2	1.0	1.5	5.0	
65 years and over.	2,292	2,262	1,503	107	652	30	25	5	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.7	6.6	0.4	0.3	2.1	
Age unknown....	396	355	320	16	19	41	39	2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.8	
Females—																	
All ages.....		328,049	314,269	208,275	88,669	17,325	13,780	13,525	255	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
10 to 14 years....	144	132	82	39	11	12	12	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	65.5
15 to 24 years....	152,419	145,177	99,640	40,149	5,388	7,242	7,075	167	46.5	46.2	47.8	45.3	31.1	52.5	52.3	23.5	
25 to 34 years....	114,012	109,095	70,422	33,131	5,542	4,917	4,857	60	34.8	34.7	33.8	37.4	32.0	35.7	35.9	28.5	
35 to 44 years....	38,475	37,225	22,937	11,143	3,145	1,250	1,230	20	11.7	11.8	11.0	12.6	18.1	9.1	9.1	7.8	
45 to 54 years....	18,879	18,440	9,569	3,207	1,894	239	232	7	4.5	4.7	4.6	3.6	10.8	1.7	1.7	2.8	
55 to 64 years....	6,690	6,620	3,906	731	983	70	70	.....	1.7	1.8	1.9	0.8	5.7	0.5	0.5	.....
65 years and over.	1,515	1,491	1,005	155	331	24	23	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.4	
Age unknown....	915	889	714	114	61	26	26	.....	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	.....

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE XXXII.—DISTRIBUTION, BY AGE PERIODS, OF TEACHERS CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND RACE AND NATIVITY: 1890.

SEX AND AGE PERIOD.		TEACHERS: 1890.															
		Number.								Per cent distribution.							
		Total.	White.	Native white—native parents.	Native white—foreign parents.	Foreign born white.	Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.	Negro.	Indian and Mongolian.	Total.	White.	Native white—native parents.	Native white—foreign parents.	Foreign born white.	Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.	Negro.	Indian and Mongolian.
Continental United States:																	
Both sexes—																	
All ages.....		347,344	332,187	240,024	69,525	22,638	15,157	15,100	57	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
10 to 14 years....	257	220	160	48	12	37	37	.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.2	0.2	.....
15 to 24 years....	170,552	163,394	119,172	38,503	5,719	7,158	7,144	14	49.1	49.2	49.7	55.4	25.3	47.2	47.3	24.6	
25 to 34 years....	107,931	102,275	72,552	22,873	6,850	5,656	5,640	16	31.1	30.8	30.2	32.9	30.3	37.3	37.4	28.1	
35 to 44 years....	38,431	36,680	26,473	5,653	4,554	1,751	1,736	15	11.0	11.0	11.0	8.1	20.1	11.6	11.5	26.3	
45 to 54 years....	18,679	18,320	13,446	1,705	3,169	359	351	8	5.4	5.5	5.6	2.5	14.0	2.4	2.3	14.0	
55 to 64 years....	7,197	7,100	5,201	415	1,484	97	96	1	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.6	6.5	0.6	0.6	1.8	
65 years and over.	2,884	2,854	1,967	170	717	30	28	2	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.2	3.2	0.2	0.2	3.5	
Age unknown....	1,413	1,344	1,053	158	133	69	68	1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.7	
Males—																	
All ages.....		101,278	93,995	73,677	11,484	8,834	7,283	7,236	47	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
10 to 14 years....	30	27	20	6	1	3	3	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....
15 to 24 years....	33,942	31,070	26,108	4,736	1,126	1,972	1,964	8	33.5	34.0	35.5	41.2	12.7	27.1	27.1	17.0	
25 to 34 years....	36,798	33,212	26,140	4,541	2,531	3,586	3,572	14	36.3	35.3	35.5	39.5	28.7	49.2	49.4	29.8	
35 to 44 years....	15,763	14,412	10,973	1,399	2,040	1,351	1,337	14	15.6	14.9	14.0	12.2	23.1	18.6	18.5	29.8	
45 to 54 years....	8,336	8,070	5,913	520	1,646	257	249	8	8.2	8.6	8.0	4.5	18.6	3.5	3.4	17.0	
55 to 64 years....	4,064	4,003	2,888	164	951	61	60	1	4.0	4.3	3.9	1.4	10.8	0.8	0.8	2.1	
65 years and over.	1,971	1,951	1,349	86	516	20	18	2	2.0	2.1	1.8	0.8	5.8	0.3	0.3	4.3	
Age unknown....	374	341	286	32	23	33	33	.....	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	.....
Females—																	
All ages.....		246,066	238,192	166,347	58,041	13,804	7,874	7,864	10	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
10 to 14 years....	227	193	140	42	11	34	34	.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	.....
15 to 24 years....	136,610	131,424	93,064	33,767	4,593	5,186	5,180	6	55.5	55.2	55.9	58.2	33.3	65.9	65.9	60.0	
25 to 34 years....	71,133	69,063	46,412	18,332	4,319	2,070	2,068	2	28.9	29.0	27.9	31.6	31.3	26.3	26.3	20.0	
35 to 44 years....	22,668	22,268	15,500	4,254	2,514	400	399	1	9.2	9.3	9.3	7.3	18.2	5.1	5.1	10.0	
45 to 54 years....	10,343	10,241	7,533	1,185	1,523	102	102	.....	4.2	4.3	4.5	2.0	11.0	1.3	1.3	.....
55 to 64 years....	3,133	3,097	2,313	251	533	36	36	.....	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.4	3.9	0.5	0.5	.....
65 years and over.	913	903	618	84	201	10	10	.....	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.1	.....
Age unknown....	1,039	1,003	767	126	110	36	35	1	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	10.0	

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.