
CHAPTER 1

ENUMERATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS

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INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS

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CHAPTER 1.—ENUMERATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS

ENUMERATION

Area of enumeration.—The occupation statistics presented in this volume relate to continental United States. For the outlying territories and possessions of the United States, except the Philippines, occupation statistics, together with other census statistics, are presented in a volume entitled "Outlying Territories and Possessions."

The occupation returns.—The occupation returns at the Fifteenth Census form a part of the information obtained in the general enumeration of the population which was made as of April 1, 1930, through the agency of approximately 100,000 enumerators, who made a house-to-house canvass and secured the required information. The questions relating to occupation formed 3 of the 32 items of inquiry included on the population schedule, to be answered, so far as applicable, by each person enumerated.¹ The three occupation questions call for (1) a statement of the "trade, profession, or particular kind of work done" by each gainful worker, (2) a statement of the "industry or business" in which he (or she) works, and (3) a statement as to whether he (or she) is (*a*) an employer, (*b*) a wage or salary worker, (*c*) working on his (or her) own account, or (*d*) an unpaid family worker. Since many of the returns on the third inquiry were unsatisfactory, they were not compiled.

In order to secure a definite statement of the specific occupation of each person engaged in gainful labor, detailed explanations concerning the manner of returning occupations were given the census enumerators in a book of printed instructions.² In addition, the census supervisors and their assistants were directed to give the enumerators personal instruction prior to the enumeration and to supervise their work carefully during the enumeration.

Scope of the statistics.—While occupations were returned for a small number of children under 10 years old, they were not tabulated. The statistics of occupations presented in this volume relate, therefore, to gainful workers 10 years old and over. The term "gainful workers," in census usage, includes all persons who usually follow a gainful occupation, although they may not have been employed when the census was

taken. It does not include women doing housework in their own homes, without wages, and having no other employment, nor children working at home, merely on general household work, on chores, or at odd times on other work. Statistics relating to women home-makers are presented in a series of bulletins on "Families," which are assembled to form Volume VI of the Fifteenth Census Reports on Population.

No attempt has been made to interpret the statistics here presented. The purpose has been to include only the explanatory text necessary for the proper understanding of the statistics. The statistics relate to the number, sex, color, nativity, age, and occupations of all gainful workers, and to the marital condition of gainfully occupied women. Statistics relating to children in gainful occupations are presented in separate tables. For comparative purposes, many of the tables include statistics for preceding censuses.

Statistics are presented in this volume for continental United States as a whole, for nine groups of States designated "geographic divisions," and for all cities having a population of 25,000 or more in 1930.

Additional statistics presented in Volumes III and IV.—Additional occupation statistics are presented in Volumes III and IV of the Fifteenth Census Reports on Population. Volume III, entitled "Population, Reports by States," presents for the United States and for the several States statistics showing the gainful workers 10 years old and over, classified, by sex, into about 50 industrial groups. Corresponding statistics, but for fewer industrial groups, are presented for counties and for cities of 25,000 or more. In these statistics, specific occupations in agriculture (farmers, farm laborers, etc.) are shown separately.

Volume IV, entitled "Occupations, by States," presents statistics for the several States, arranged alphabetically, together with a summary for the entire United States. For each State and for each city of 25,000 or more, the statistics show the occupation, sex, color, nativity, and age of all gainful workers and the marital condition of gainfully occupied women. Statistics relating to children in gainful occupations are presented in separate tables. For comparative purposes, many of the tables include statistics for preceding censuses.

¹ The form of schedule is reproduced on pp. 32 and 33.

² The paragraphs relating to the occupation inquiries for which statistics are here presented are reprinted on pp. 29 to 31.

OCCUPATIONS—GENERAL REPORT

CLASSIFICATION

Classifications prior to the Thirteenth (1910) Census.—The present census classification of occupations is the result of more than a century of development. At the first census of occupations, that of 1820, the primary classification was purely industrial, since inquiry was made only as to the number of persons (including slaves) in each family engaged in each of three large industrial fields—agriculture, commerce, and manufactures. No occupation data were collected at the census of 1830, but at the census of 1840 inquiry was made as to the number of persons (including slaves) employed in each of seven industrial divisions of work, namely, mining; agriculture; commerce; manufactures and trades; navigation of the ocean; navigation of canals, lakes, and rivers; and “learned professions and engineers.”

Inquiry was made in 1850, for the first time, as to the profession, occupation, or trade followed by the individual, but the inquiry applied only to free males over 15 years old. The results of the inquiry were presented by States and territories, first in an alphabetical list of 323 occupations, and then in summarized form under 10 general heads.

At the census of 1860, the inquiry relating to occupations applied to all free persons over 15 years old, and the published results consisted of an alphabetical list of 584 occupations, presented by States and territories, with the number of free persons over 15 years old, without distinction of sex, engaged in each occupation.

Beginning with the census of 1870, the occupation inquiry applied to all persons in the population; and from this time forward the census enumerators were instructed to ascertain and return the specific occupation pursued by each worker. But, prior to the census of 1910, such a large proportion of the occupation returns were in general and indefinite terms that in many cases exact classification according to specific occupation was impossible. Therefore, of necessity, the classification was largely industrial in form. Occupations such as farmer, blacksmith, carpenter, and lawyer, which usually were carefully returned by the census enumerators and which could readily be classified apart from industries, were so classified. The remaining occupations, especially those in manufacturing industries, were classified under such industrial groups as “Cotton mill operatives,” “Woolen mill operatives,” etc., without any attempt to distinguish the different specific occupations in each group, such as spinners, weavers, winders, etc. From decade to decade, this form of classification became less and less adequate, either to meet the marked changes in the occupational activities of the people or to satisfy the increased demand for more accurate and detailed information about these activities. At the Thirteenth (1910) Census, therefore, it was decided to attempt a more exact and scientific classification.

Thirteenth Census classification.—After a study of the classifications in use in a number of leading nations, it was decided that, for general census statistics, occupations should be classified with respect to the processes performed, the kind of work done, or the character of service rendered, rather than according to the article made, the materials worked upon, or the industry in which the work was done. However, since many occupations mean little when considered apart from the industries in which pursued, it was decided that the best form of classification for the United States would be an occupational classification with an industrial framework, that is, a classification showing for each industry all of the specific occupations pursued therein.

In the development of this new classification, each important industry or service group—the latter comprising public service, professional service, and domestic and personal service—was taken as a separate unit, and all of the specific occupations followed by the workers in the industry or service group were listed thereunder, in so far as such occupations were definitely returned by the enumerators and were of sufficient importance to justify separate presentation. The industries were then grouped under the general divisions of the industrial field—agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry; extraction of minerals; manufacturing and mechanical industries; etc.

A classification which shows each specific occupation in each industry and service group—as did, roughly, the detailed Thirteenth Census classification—shows more completely than any other form of classification the occupational status of the workers, and is therefore better fitted to furnish that specific information about the workers in each occupation of each industry which is demanded in present-day studies of occupations. Also, no other form lends itself so well to any regrouping that students or others may desire. But while the detailed form of occupation classification used at the Thirteenth Census is believed to be satisfactory in the abstract, it was found to be rather impracticable under the actual conditions of enumeration and classification of occupations prevailing in the United States in 1910.

Until much further work has been done in studying and describing in detail the specific processes performed by the workers in each particular occupation, it will be impossible to construct a technically exact classification which will include each specific occupation in each different industry or service group. And were such a classification constructed, there would remain the difficult problem of following it accurately. The chief obstacle to following accurately a detailed classification of specific occupations is the great difficulty of securing the return by census enumerators of techni-

cally exact designations of specific occupations. This difficulty arises mainly from three causes, as follows:

1. The fact that, because of the great complexity and overlapping of present-day industries and industrial processes, many occupations are not clear-cut and are not distinct from other occupations.
2. The lack of knowledge of specific occupations and their technical designations, on the part of census enumerators.
3. The fact that the wives, children, and others from whom census enumerators, in their house-to-house canvass, usually secure their information frequently do not know the specific occupations of the breadwinners of the family.

Because of the impossibility of formulating and following a detailed classification showing each occupation in each industry, which would have any high degree of accuracy, it was decided, for the Fourteenth (1920) Census, to abandon the detailed form of classification of the Thirteenth Census.

Thirteenth Census occupation statistics, classified according to the detailed classification described above, were presented only for the entire United States, and in but one table of the occupation report. Space and cost limits made necessary combinations of the elementary occupations of the detailed classification for presentation in the other tables of the report.

Fourteenth Census classification.—The Fourteenth Census classification conforms rather closely to the classification followed in the more condensed tables of the Thirteenth Census report on occupations. In so far as it was practicable to make it such, the classification is *occupational* rather than *industrial*. In general, all the workers in a given occupation are grouped together without regard to the different industries in which the occupation is pursued. Thus, all blacksmiths are grouped together, though blacksmiths are employed in many industries. In so condensed a classification, however, it is impossible to show separately each different occupation. In many cases, therefore, different occupations are combined; but the aim was to combine only those occupations which are very similar. Examples are: Buffers and polishers (metal), goldsmiths and silversmiths, electrotypers and stereotypers. Finally, many occupations are included in a number of residuary groups, such as semiskilled operatives in candy factories, semiskilled operatives in cotton mills, etc. While these residuary groups are not strictly occupational, they have a great deal of occupational significance, since the persons comprising each of them are, in the main, workers belonging to the semiskilled class in a particular industry.

In the Fourteenth Census classification, the occupations and occupation groups, excepting clerical occupations, are classified under the general divisions into which the industrial field is divided, each occupation being classified in that part of the field in which it is most commonly pursued. For example, blacksmiths, carpenters, electricians, and machinists are all classified under "Manufacturing and mechanical indus-

tries," though each of these occupations is pursued in almost every part of the industrial field. Clerical occupations, which can scarcely be said to be more common in one part of the industrial field than in another, are made a separate class.

Fifteenth Census classification.—In most of the statistics presented in the Fifteenth (1930) Census occupation reports, the classification is *occupational* rather than *industrial* in form. In one table, however, the classification is by industry and in one table it is by both industry and occupation.

The form of the Fifteenth Census *occupational* classification conforms very closely to that of the Fourteenth Census, described above. However, in the Fifteenth Census classification, the 224 main occupations and occupation groups of the Fourteenth Census classification are reduced to 213 and the total 572 occupations and occupation groups of that classification are reduced to 534. The reduction consisted, principally, in combining occupations which it was believed would not be so returned that they could be classified separately with any high degree of accuracy, and in combining occupations pursued by relatively small numbers of workers. On the other hand, certain composite occupation groups of the Fourteenth Census classification were subdivided by industry.

In the Fifteenth Census classification of gainful workers by industry and occupation, the many thousands of occupational designations returned by the census enumerators are included in one or another of the occupations and occupation groups classified under the 128 different industries and service groups included. In this classification, each industry or service group is treated as a unit and all of the workers in it are classified by occupation. The industries and service groups are in turn grouped under the nine general divisions of the industrial classification.

The form of the Fifteenth Census classification by industry and occupation, followed in Table 2 of chapter 7 of this volume, resembles the detailed Thirteenth Census classification in that the workers in each important industry or service group are classified thereunder by occupation. In the Fifteenth Census classification, however, the workers in an industry are not classified in nearly as great occupational detail as in the Thirteenth Census classification. In fact, in the Fifteenth Census classification, in the case of each industry, some of the workers are classified by specific occupation and the remaining workers are combined into residuary occupation groups, such as "Operatives" and "Laborers."

The index of occupations.—For use in coding the millions of occupational designations returned by the census enumerators at each census, an index of occupations is prepared. This index is based primarily upon the occupational designations returned on the enumerators' schedules at preceding censuses. These designations are supplemented, however, by additional

designations gleaned from various occupational glossaries and from other sources. The 1930 index, thus compiled, contains 25,000 or more occupational designations. It is printed in two forms—classified and alphabetical—and a separate volume is devoted to each form. In the classified index, the occupational designations are arranged in classified form, with each designation under its proper occupation or occupation group, and with each occupation or occupation group preceded by its code symbol. In the alphabetical index, all the occupational designations are arranged alphabetically and each designation is followed by a code symbol indicating to which of the occupations and occupation groups of the classification it belongs.³

Method of coding occupations in 1930.—In preparation for punching cards for later tabulation by electrical machines, all of the occupations returned on the enumerators' schedules at the Fifteenth Census were coded. The coding force was divided into small sections, each containing 20 clerks under the supervision of a section chief. These clerks, each using a copy of the alphabetical index of occupations, examined the schedules and assigned a punch symbol to each occupational designation covered by the index. Designations not covered by the index, as well as all doubtful cases, were referred for coding to two chief assistants to the expert in charge. These two assistants, and the four research clerks who assisted them, used all available directories, occupational glossaries, and other source material in coding the new, the unusual, and the indefinite occupational returns. The occupation codes, or punch symbols, were written on the schedules by the coding clerks and were later punched on the cards, along with the other census information relating to the individual.

³ These indexes were not published for general distribution, but a few extra copies were printed for sale. The Classified Index may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for 50 cents, and the Alphabetical Index for \$1.

OCCUPATIONS CLASSIFIED WITH DIFFICULTY

There were numerous occupational returns at the Fifteenth Census that were classified with difficulty. The chief difficulty in classification came from the failure of census enumerators to return exact designations of specific occupations. This failure resulted in some cases from the great complexity and overlapping of present-day industries and industrial processes, which frequently made it difficult for the enumerator to determine in which of two closely related industries a given person worked. In other cases the failure to make definite returns resulted from the lack of knowledge of specific occupations and their technical designations on the part of the enumerators, and from the lack of knowledge of the specific occupations of the breadwinners of the family on the part of wives, children, and others from whom the enumerators, in their house-to-house canvass, usually secure their information. While these faulty returns did not constitute a

As the first step in the process of tabulation, the cards were sorted mechanically by occupation, and before the count was made all cards for females in occupations not usually followed by females, or usually followed by only a small number of females, were compared with the original schedules and proper corrections made. After the cards were tabulated, further comparisons and corrections were made, especially in cases of very peculiar or unusual occupations for women, and in cases where children were represented as engaged in work requiring mental or physical ability beyond that usually possessed by children. Also, after tabulation, cards for occupations very unusual in the industry or in the locality in question and cards for occupations very unusual for persons of the population class in question were compared with the original schedules and detected errors corrected. But an error on the schedule in the return of the sex, age, color, or occupation of a person usually could not be detected unless it was inconsistent with other information returned on the schedule for the same person. Most of the cases in which the published statistics represent women, children, and colored persons as working at occupations very unusual for such persons probably represent such undetected errors on the schedules.

Increases and decreases due to classification changes.—Occasionally, in 1930, an occupational designation returned by the enumerators was assigned to an occupation group different from that under which it was classified in 1920. Because of such changes, it is evident that a small increase or decrease from 1920 to 1930 in the number of workers shown for an occupation may be due merely to a difference in classification. The same is true, and for the same reasons, in regard to a small increase or decrease from 1910 to 1920.

large proportion of the total returns, it is possible that in the case of certain occupations the number of faulty returns and the degree of inaccuracy in classifying them affected the accuracy of the resulting statistics perceptibly. The most important of these occupations are referred to in the following paragraphs.

AGRICULTURE

Farm laborers.—Since the enumerators did not always distinguish carefully between persons working on farms for their parents or other relatives, without wages, and persons working on farms for wages, considerable difficulty was experienced in classifying persons returned as farm laborers into *farm laborers—wage workers* and *farm laborers—unpaid family workers*. The classifying clerks were instructed that a child 17 years old or under, or a woman of any age, enumerated with the home family on a farm and returned merely

as a farm laborer, a garden laborer, or other agricultural laborer, should be considered an *unpaid family worker*, unless there was evidence to the contrary, and that any other person returned merely as a farm laborer, a garden laborer, or other agricultural laborer should be considered a *wage worker*.

"Laborers, odd jobs," etc.—A frequent form of return in 1930, as at preceding censuses, was "Laborer, odd jobs," "Odd jobs," or "Working out," with no statement as to whether the person so returned worked on a farm or elsewhere. In classifying such returns, the persons were considered to be farm laborers if they lived in unincorporated places and there was no evidence that they were working in mines, construction gangs, lumber camps, or at other nonagricultural work; and they were considered to be general or not specified laborers if they lived in incorporated places.

EXTRACTION OF MINERALS

Inspectors in extraction of minerals.—In 1930, as in 1920 and in 1910, the occupations of firemen in mines were frequently so returned by the census enumerators that the classifying clerks were not able to distinguish carefully between the occupations of firemen of stationary boilers and the occupations of firemen who inspect mines for the presence of gases, sufficiency of ventilation, etc. The marked changes between 1910 and 1930 in the number of inspectors in the extraction of minerals—the occupation group which includes firemen who inspect mines for the presence of gases, the sufficiency of ventilation, etc.—indicates strongly that the classifying clerks were not very successful in their attempt to distinguish between the two classes of firemen in mines.

Not specified mine employees.—The enumerators, in returning the occupations of mine employees, sometimes neglected to specify the kind of mine, as copper, iron, gold, etc. In a district where only one mineral is mined such returns could be classified under the proper industry, but in a district in which two or more minerals are mined it was necessary to classify them under "Not specified mines."

Gas well and gas works employees.—Because of indefinite returns by census enumerators, some difficulty was experienced in distinguishing between persons engaged in the production of natural gas and those engaged in the production of artificial gas, where both kinds of gas are produced in the same locality.

MANUFACTURING

Builders and building contractors.—In 1930, as in 1920 and in 1910, an effort was made to classify as "builders and building contractors" only those persons occupied principally in making and carrying out building contracts, and to classify with their respective trades, as carpenters, masons, plasterers, etc., all persons working with their tools; but it was sometimes

impossible to determine from the enumerator's return whether the worker was a contractor or a journeyman working with his tools. It is probable that the number of builders and building contractors shown for 1920 is considerably smaller than the number normally engaged in this occupation, by reason, principally, of the stagnant condition of the building industry at the date of the 1920 enumeration—January 1.

Clothing factory employees.—It was frequently difficult, from the enumerators' returns, to distinguish the makers of "suits, coats, and overalls" from the makers of other garments; and often it was difficult to distinguish between makers of knit underwear and the makers of other underwear, and between knitters of cotton, silk, and woolen garments and the workers in cotton, silk, and woolen mills.

Fruit-packing house and meat-packing house employees.—Where fruit-packing houses and meat-packing houses were operated in the same locality, and, likewise, where the term "packing house" was used to designate fruit or vegetable canneries, as was sometimes the case, it was difficult to classify the employees properly. Also, the frequent use of the term "stockyards" for "meat-packing house," in Chicago, made difficult the proper classification of the meat-packing house employees of that city.

Steel mill and iron manufactory employees.—An effort was made by the classifying clerks to distinguish the employees of blast furnaces and steel rolling mills—the mills which manufacture and roll iron and steel—from the employees of the factories which remanufacture iron and steel into hardware, implements, machinery, etc., but this effort was not entirely successful. First, many of the enumerators, where they could have done so, failed to distinguish between steel mills and the factories which remanufacture iron and steel. Second, the enumerators sometimes found it impossible to specify a given establishment either as a steel rolling mill or as a factory engaged in the remanufacture of iron and steel, since it was both.

Electrical machinery and supply factory employees.—Since in many cases the enumerators did not distinguish carefully between employees producing electric bells, lamps, washing machines, etc., and employees producing bells, lamps, washing machines, etc., which were not electric, considerable difficulty was experienced in properly classifying these employees.

Oil mill and petroleum refinery employees.—The classifying clerks experienced considerable difficulty in distinguishing, from the enumerators' returns, between employees working in the different kinds of oil mills and refineries—between, for example, those working in cottonseed, linseed, and essential oil mills, respectively, and those working in petroleum refineries.

Return of word "Company" instead of name of industry.—Although specifically instructed to the contrary, the enumerators occasionally returned the

word "Company" instead of the name of the industry in which the person worked. Particular difficulty was experienced in classifying when the return was "Lumber company," "Paper company," "Oil company," or "Gas company," since each of these returns might refer to more than one industry. Thus, a "Lumber company" might refer to a logging company, a saw and planing mill, or a lumberyard. A "Paper company" might be a paper-manufacturing company, a publishing company, a paper-selling company, or a waste-paper company. An "Oil company" might operate wells, a pipe line, a refinery, a cottonseed-oil mill, or an oil-selling business. And a "Gas company" might be producing and selling natural gas or artificial gas.

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

Specific occupations returned under trade names.—In all those cases in which hand trades, through the introduction of machinery, the multiplication of processes, and the division of labor, have developed into factory industries, there was a tendency for the operatives to give the old trade names as their occupations, rather than the names of the specific processes they were performing. This was especially true in the case of operatives in such industries as bakeries, flour and grain mills, jewelry factories, and suit, coat, and overall factories. As a result, the number of bakers, millers, jewelers, and tailors returned was probably excessive.

Other manufacturing pursuits.—Sometimes it was impossible, from the enumerators' returns, to distinguish between—

- Dyers, die setters or sinkers, and die-press operators.
- Dressmakers or seamstresses in factories or shops and those working elsewhere.
- Jewelers in factories and jewelers working elsewhere.
- Machinists and machine tenders.
- Painters of buildings, etc., and painters in factories.
- Shoemakers in factories and those working in cobbler shops.
- Workers in iron foundries and workers in brass foundries.
- Workers in rayon mills (often popularly called artificial silk mills) and workers in silk mills in the same locality.

TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION

Clerks in stores and salesmen and saleswomen.—Although instructed specifically to make this distinction, many Fifteenth Census enumerators failed, as did the enumerators at preceding censuses, to distinguish between the clerks and the sales people employed in stores. The tendency was to return salesmen and saleswomen as clerks. As a result, the statistics showing the number in each of these two occupations are probably inaccurate. The group " 'Clerks' in stores" was more strictly confined in 1930 than in 1920 or in 1910 to persons specifically returned as "clerks" in stores. It includes only a part of the total clerical workers in stores. The others are classified under "Clerical occupations."

Retail and wholesale merchants.—It is sometimes difficult to determine whether a given merchant should be considered a retail merchant or a wholesale merchant, since he sells both at retail and at wholesale. Partly because of this fact, probably, census enumerators did not always distinguish carefully—as they were instructed to do—between retail and wholesale merchants, and considerable difficulty was experienced in classifying the returns for these two occupations.

Deliverymen.—The number of deliverymen shown for 1930, and also the number shown for 1920, are believed to be too small, since at each census some deliverymen were probably returned and classified as chauffeurs and others as teamsters or truck drivers.

Locomotive engineers and firemen.—In 1930, as in 1920 and in 1910, the enumerators did not always distinguish carefully between locomotive engineers and the stationary engineers employed by steam railroads, or between locomotive firemen and other firemen employed by steam railroads. It is probable, therefore, that at each census some stationary engineers were classified as locomotive engineers, and that some firemen of stationary boilers were classified as locomotive firemen.

Steam-railroad and street railroad employees.—Since census enumerators frequently fail to distinguish carefully between steam-railroad employees and street railroad employees, it is probable that at each census errors are made in classifying the occupations of railroad employees.

DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE

Cooks and general servants.—In returning the occupations of females, especially the occupations of Negro females of the South, there was a tendency to return general servants as cooks. As a result, the statistics doubtless show too many female cooks and too few female general servants. It is probable, also,

that too many males were returned as cooks and too few as general servants.

Housekeepers and stewardesses.—Notwithstanding the fact that in 1930, in 1920, and in 1910 the enumerators were given specific instructions to return as *housekeepers* only those women who were keeping house for wages, at each census the enumerators returned as *housekeepers* so many housewives doing housework in their own homes, and so many servants who were in no sense housekeepers, that, after a rigid exclusion of the most improbable cases, it is believed that so many housewives and servants were classified as housekeepers that the statistics for "Housekeepers and stewardesses" are very inaccurate.

Nurses.—In 1930, as in 1920 and in 1910, an effort was made in classifying occupations to separate the trained from the practical or untrained nurses, and to exclude from each group nurse maids and children's nurses. At each census, however, it was difficult, from the enumerators' returns, to make these distinctions accurately.

Laundresses.—Because of incomplete returns, the classifying clerks have considerable difficulty at each census in distinguishing between laundresses in laundries and laundresses at home, in hotels, or working out.

MISCELLANEOUS

Accountants.—Census enumerators, in their returns, frequently did not distinguish between certified public accountants and other accountants. Therefore, all accountants were classified together in the group "Accountants and auditors."

Inmates of institutions.—At the Fifteenth Census, as at the two preceding censuses, the enumerators were instructed that for each regularly employed inmate of an institution—such as a home, asylum, penitentiary, reform school, or convict camp—they should return the occupation pursued in the institution, whether the employment were at productive labor or at other duties, such as cooking, scrubbing, sweeping, or laundry work. At each census, however, occasionally an enumerator returned for such inmates their former occupations and not the ones being pursued in the institutions. This fact made it difficult to classify these returns properly.

Two occupations for same person.—At each of the last three censuses, the enumerators were instructed that in case a person had two occupations they should return only the more important one, that is, the one from which the person got the more money. When two occupations were returned for the same person, it was the general rule in classifying to consider only the first-named occupation.

Unusual occupations for women.—The Fifteenth Census enumerators, like the enumerators at previous censuses, sometimes returned women as following occupations which are very peculiar or unusual for women. Careful examination of the schedules in such cases usually disclosed errors in the return, either of the sex or of the occupation. Most of these errors were found and corrected by the classifying clerks. Others were corrected during the work of final revision. Occasionally, however, no such errors were apparent on the schedules. Statistics are presented for these occupations, although it is probable that in most of the cases the women did not actually pursue the occupations. The following are examples of such occupations:

Brick and stone masons.	Millers.
Coppersmiths.	Mining engineers.
Cranemen, derrickmen, hoistmen, etc.	Plasterers.
Forgemen and hammermen.	Plumbers.
Iron molders.	Stonecutters.
Machinists.	Telegraph and telephone linemen.
Millwrights.	

The decrease from 1920 to 1930 in the number of women shown as pursuing certain occupations unusual for women should be ascribed to the more rigid scrutiny of the returns in 1930.

Apprentices.—The census enumerators frequently returned children working at hand trades as blacksmiths, carpenters, machinists, etc., rather than as blacksmiths' apprentices, carpenters' apprentices, machinists' apprentices, etc. A child returned as pursuing a trade, the mental or physical requirements for the pursuit of which usually are not possessed by a person of his age, was classified as an *apprentice*, and not as a *journeyman* in the designated trade. The figures for apprentices, therefore, include many who were not specifically returned as apprentices. It is probable, also, that some of those returned as *journeymen* and classified as *apprentices* were, in fact, neither journeymen nor apprentices, but *helpers* or *operatives*.

Unusual occupations for children.—At the Fifteenth Census, as at preceding censuses, children were occasionally returned as following occupations requiring mental or physical ability not possessed by persons so young. Children returned as following trades were classified as apprentices in the same trades, as indicated above. Those returned as pursuing proprietary, official, professional, or other pursuits, plainly beyond the mental or physical attainments usually possessed by children of such age, were classified under lower allied occupations. Thus, children returned as farmers were classified as farm laborers, those returned as cooks were classified as servants, and those returned as dentists were classified as dentists' assistants and attendants.

COMPARISON OF THE OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS OF 1930, 1920, AND 1910

It is very desirable to have a comparable series of occupation statistics embracing all Federal censuses of occupations. However, such drastic changes were made in the form of the occupation classification at the 1910 census that accurate comparison of the 1910, the 1920, and the 1930 occupation statistics with the occupation statistics of censuses prior to 1910 can not be made for many of the occupations. But the occupation classifications of 1910, 1920, and 1930 are sufficiently similar to make it possible to compile for these three census years a series of occupation statistics which will have a high degree of comparability, except in the case of a small number of occupations. In fact, such a series has been compiled for the entire United States and is presented as Table 3 of chapter 2 of this volume.

In Table 1, below, the occupations of the 1920 census classification are arranged in the form of the 1930 classification, and statistics are presented for 1930, 1920, and 1910. In general, the occupations of the 1910 condensed classification are the same as those of the 1920 classification. There are, however, these important differences: (1) The occupations of semi-

skilled operatives in textile mills are classified in much greater detail in the 1910 than in the 1920 classification. Since it was not practicable to show in Table 1 the detailed 1910 classification of these operatives, their numbers are shown, classified according to the 1920 classification. (2) In the 1910 classification, the sewers and sewing machine operators in all factories except shoe and harness factories, and sack sewers in cement, sugar, and grain mills, are included in the group "Sewers and sewing machine operators (factory)." In the 1920 classification, sewers and sewing machine operators in factories are classified as semi-skilled operatives. (3) In the 1920 classification, the laborers and the semiskilled operatives are shown for certain manufacturing industries for which they were not shown separately in the 1910 classification. (4) In the 1920 classification, certain of the composite occupation groups of the 1910 classification are subdivided. Examples of groups subdivided are: Apprentices to building and hand trades; electricians and electrical engineers; machinists and millwrights; foremen and overseers, steam and street railroads; motormen; retail dealers; bookkeepers, cashiers, and accountants.

TABLE 1.—GAINFUL WORKERS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX, WITH THE OCCUPATIONS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE CLASSIFICATION OF 1930, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1930, 1920, AND 1910

OCCUPATION, 1930 CLASSIFICATION	1930		OCCUPATION, 1920 CLASSIFICATION	1920		1910	
	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
All occupations.....	38,077,804	10,752,116	All occupations.....	38,084,737	8,549,511	30,091,564	8,075,773
Agriculture.....	9,582,059	909,939	Agriculture ¹	9,582,666	1,083,146	10,081,685	1,806,624
Farmers (owners and tenants).....	5,740,307	262,645	Dairy-farmers.....	² 6,121,783	² 265,577	² 5,859,238	² 273,142
			Farmers, general farms.....	114,867	3,946	69,240	2,576
			Stock raisers.....	5,757,327	247,253	5,608,789	257,703
			Florists.....	74,922	2,637	50,847	1,674
			Fruit growers.....	7,407	938	7,977	1,051
			Gardeners.....	52,208	3,194	41,255	2,276
			Landscape gardeners ³	93,523	5,088	75,481	4,413
			Nurserymen.....	4,377	25	3,777	15
			Aplarists.....	2,601	58	2,931	79
			Poultry raisers ⁴	2,759	134	2,020	125
Farm managers and foremen.....	66,250	963	Dairy-farm foremen.....	11,792	2,324	8,921	3,230
			Farm foremen, general farms.....	⁵ 77,984	⁵ 14,340	⁵ 42,521	⁵ 7,775
			Farm foremen, stock farms.....	2,339	140	1,001	85
			Garden and greenhouse foremen.....	65,251	13,767	34,017	7,504
			Orchard, nursery, etc., foremen.....	4,800	94	3,593	11
Farm laborers—Wage workers.....	2,501,049	171,323	Dairy-farm laborers.....	1,698	176	1,223	88
			Farm laborers (working out).....	3,896	163	2,687	87
			Stock herders, drovers, and feeders.....	⁶ 2,109,422	⁶ 226,587	⁶ 2,545,977	⁶ 349,122
			Cranberry-hog laborers.....	60,770	2,597	32,237	2,777
			Garden laborers.....	1,843,307	211,909	2,299,444	337,522
			Greenhouse laborers.....	55,368	1,398	58,376	874
			Orchard and nursery laborers.....	236	5	1,316	68
			Corn shellers, hay balers, grain threshers, etc. ⁷	75,234	6,298	76,372	4,942
			Ditchers (farm).....	15,075	1,164	16,796	961
			Irrigators and ditch tenders ⁸	37,044	1,954	31,969	1,503
			Poultry-yard laborers ⁹	9,642	4	5,617	-----
			Other and not specified pursuits ⁷	5,379	-----	15,198	-----
Farm laborers—Unpaid family workers.....	1,184,784	475,008	Farm laborers (home farm) ⁶	2,597	3	2,874	9
				3,587	1,012	2,850	377
				1,183	183	2,922	89
				1,273,477	576,642	2,133,949	1,176,585

¹ Because of changes made in 1930 in the classification of agricultural pursuits, it is impossible to group the 1920 and the 1910 occupations exactly according to the 1930 classification. It is believed, however, that the effect of the difference in grouping on the comparability of the figures here presented is negligible. In addition to the changes referred to, proprietors, foremen and laborers on turpentine farms, classified in "Agriculture, forestry, etc." in 1920 and in 1910, were transferred to "Manufacturing and mechanical industries" in 1930.

² Proprietors in the group "Corn shellers, hay balers, grain threshers, etc." and those in the group "Other and not specified pursuits" in 1920 and in 1910, are omitted from this group.

³ Includes managers, foremen, and laborers engaged in landscape gardening.

⁴ Includes managers of poultry farms.

⁵ Managers and foremen of irrigation ditches, those engaged in landscape gardening, those on poultry farms, those in the group "Corn shellers, hay balers, grain threshers, etc.," and those in the group "Other and not specified pursuits" in 1920 and in 1910, are omitted from this group.

⁶ Since, in 1920 and in 1910, only farm laborers on general farms were distinguished as working on the "home farm" or "working out," farm laborers on dairy farms, stock farms, truck farms, poultry farms, etc., who were, in fact, working on the "home farm" as "unpaid family workers" were not included in the group "Farm laborers (home farm)." Hence, as here compiled for 1920 and for 1910, the number of farm laborers classified as "Wage workers" probably is somewhat too large, and the number classified as "Unpaid family workers" probably is somewhat too small. (Laborers engaged in landscape gardening, included in the group "Farm laborers (wage workers)" in 1930, are included in the group "Farmers (owners and tenants)" in 1920 and in 1910.)

⁷ Includes proprietors, managers, and foremen, as well as laborers.

⁸ Includes, also, managers and foremen of irrigation ditches.

⁹ Includes foremen of poultry farms.

ENUMERATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS

TABLE 1.—GAINFUL WORKERS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX, WITH THE OCCUPATIONS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE CLASSIFICATION OF 1930, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1930, 1920, AND 1910—Continued

OCCUPATION, 1930 CLASSIFICATION	1930		OCCUPATION, 1920 CLASSIFICATION	1920		1910	
	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
Forestry and fishing.....	250,140	329	Forestry and fishing.....	289,541	673	241,249	557
Fishermen and oystermen.....	73,071	209	Fishermen and oystermen.....	52,457	379	67,799	470
Foresters, forest rangers, and timber cruisers.....	8,042	15	Foresters, forest rangers, and timber cruisers.....	3,651	2	4,332	.....
Owners and managers of log and timber camps.....	6,889	10	Owners and managers of log and timber camps.....	8,307	13	7,927	4
Owners and proprietors.....	5,641	9	Owners and proprietors.....	6,307	8	6,202	4
Managers and officials.....	1,248	1	Managers and officials.....	2,000	5	1,725	.....
Lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers.....	102,138	95	Lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers.....	205,036	279	161,191	77
Foremen.....	3,910	.....	Foremen and overseers.....	6,090	.....	4,798	.....
Inspectors, scalers, and surveyors.....	2,183	1	Inspectors, scalers, and surveyors.....	2,344	.....	2,109	1
Teamsters and haulers.....	9,242	1	Teamsters and haulers.....	17,106	.....	15,038	.....
Other lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers.....	146,803	93	Other lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers.....	170,496	279	139,245	76
Extraction of minerals.....	983,584	759	Extraction of minerals.....	1,087,859	2,864	964,075	1,094
Operators, managers, and officials.....	30,755	141	Operators, officials, and managers.....	34,143	182	25,127	107
Operators.....	15,423	88	Operators.....	17,210	118	14,201	86
Managers and officials.....	15,332	53	Managers.....	16,927	64	10,926	21
Foremen, overseers, and inspectors.....	34,274	12	Officials.....	14,446	23	9,786	12
Foremen and overseers.....	28,121	11	Foremen, overseers, and inspectors.....	2,481	41	1,140	9
Inspectors.....	6,153	1	Foremen and overseers.....	36,923	8	23,328	10
Coal mine operatives.....	621,545	116	Inspectors.....	27,939	6	22,133	9
Other operatives in extraction of minerals.....	296,900	490	Inspectors.....	8,084	2	1,195	1
Copper mine operatives.....	30,938	3	Coal-mine operatives.....	732,441	1,495	613,519	405
Gold and silver mine operatives.....	18,148	9	Copper mine operatives.....	283,852	1,179	302,101	572
Iron mine operatives.....	24,245	3	Gold and silver mine operatives.....	35,918	136	30,261	19
Lead and zinc mine operatives.....	16,153	3	Iron mine operatives.....	32,668	34	55,397	39
Other specified mine operatives.....	11,771	17	Lead and zinc mine operatives.....	38,605	99	49,909	39
Not specified mine operatives.....	21,545	13	Other specified mine operatives.....	20,749	49	19,471	15
Quarry operatives.....	65,263	25	Other specified mine operatives.....	11,271	49	7,891	54
Oil and gas well operatives.....	105,212	12	Not specified mine operatives.....	9,282	9	19,807	14
Salt well and works operatives.....	3,717	407	Quarry operatives.....	45,084	78	80,795	45
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	12,224,345	1,886,307	Oil and gas well operatives.....	55,303	247	25,548	14
Apprentices to building and hand trades.....	40,105	28	Salt well and works operatives.....	4,994	478	4,032	333
Blacksmiths' apprentices.....	682	.....	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	10,901,527	11,930,852	8,835,698	11,820,847
Boilermakers' apprentices.....	631	.....	Apprentices to building and hand trades.....	73,807	56	(14)	(14)
Carpenters' apprentices.....	4,133	5	Blacksmiths' apprentices.....	2,859	2	15 2,814	15 2
Electricians' apprentices.....	4,604	7	Boilermakers' apprentices.....	2,005	.....	(14)	(14)
Machinists' apprentices.....	13,600	6	Carpenters' apprentices.....	4,707	8	15 6,061	15 8
Plumbers' apprentices.....	6,937	.....	Electricians' apprentices.....	6,557	5	15 2,000	15 1
Tinsmiths' and coppersmiths' apprentices.....	1,937	.....	Machinists' apprentices.....	39,443	15	(14)	(14)
Apprentices to other building and hand trades.....	8,681	10	Plumbers' apprentices.....	7,388	.....	15 9,899	15 4
Apprentices (except to building and hand trades).....	33,450	3,869	Tinsmiths' and coppersmiths' apprentices.....	2,815	1	(14)	(14)
Dressmakers' and milliners' apprentices.....	20	2,161	Apprentices.....	5,230	25	(14)	(14)
Jewelers', watchmakers', goldsmiths', and silversmiths' apprentices.....	1,041	136	Cabinetmakers' apprentices.....	1,020	.....	(14)	(14)
Printers' and bookbinders' apprentices.....	10,575	353	Coopers' apprentices.....	305	.....	(14)	(14)
Other apprentices in manufacturing.....	21,814	1,219	Masons' apprentices.....	1,434	.....	15 2,501	15 2
Bakers.....	131,884	8,916	Painters', glaziers', and varnishers' apprentices.....	1,598	18	15 2,653	15 9
Blacksmiths, forgemen, and hammermen.....	147,460	9	Paper hangers' apprentices.....	165	7	440	4
Blacksmiths.....	124,365	8	Plasterers' apprentices.....	398	.....	15 669	.....
Forgemen and hammermen.....	23,095	1	Roofers' and slaters' apprentices.....	250	.....	302	2
Boiler makers.....	49,923	.....	Apprentices (except to building and hand trades).....	57,070	9,377	(14)	(14)
Brick and stone masons and tile layers.....	170,866	7	Dressmakers' and milliners' apprentices.....	17	4,300	31	11,980
Builders and building contractors.....	107,310	202	Jewelers', watchmakers', goldsmiths', and silversmiths' apprentices.....	2,247	386	15 1,770	15 69
Cabinetmakers.....	57,890	7	Printers' and bookbinders' apprentices.....	10,366	1,237	15 11,454	15 941
Carpenters.....	929,376	50	Other apprentices.....	44,440	3,445	(14)	(14)
Compositors, linotypers, and typesetters.....	173,363	10,269	Bakers.....	93,347	4,593	84,752	4,770
Coopers.....	11,347	.....	Blacksmiths, forgemen, and hammermen.....	221,416	6	240,143	31
			Blacksmiths.....	195,251	4	232,957	31
			Forgemen, hammermen, and welders.....	26,165	1	7,186	.....
			Boiler makers.....	74,088	.....	44,761	.....
			Brick and stone masons.....	131,257	7	17 169,387	17 15
			Builders and building contractors.....	90,930	79	173,573	849
			Cabinetmakers.....	45,503	8	41,884	8
			Carpenters.....	837,208	171	817,032	38
			Compositors, linotypers, and typesetters.....	128,859	11,308	113,538	14,051
			Coopers.....	19,061	5	25,292	7

¹⁰ Includes 281,690 males omitted in detail because not comparable with 1930 figures.

¹¹ Includes 51 females omitted in detail because not comparable with 1930 figures.

¹² Includes 95,750 males omitted in detail because not comparable with 1930 figures.

¹³ Includes 2,572 females omitted in detail because not comparable with 1930 figures.

¹⁴ Comparable figures for 1910 not available.

¹⁵ Figures for 1910 approximate only.

¹⁶ Includes, for 1920, the following groups, otherwise classified in 1930: "Apprentices, steam railroad"; "Apprentices, telegraph and telephone"; "Apprentices, other transportation and communication"; "Apprentices, wholesale and retail trade"; "Apprentices to other professional persons." (The group "Architects, designers, and draftsmen's apprentices," classified in "Manufacturing and mechanical industries" in 1920 and in 1910, was transferred to "Professional service" in 1930.)

¹⁷ Cement finishers, classified separately in 1920 and in 1930, were included with "Brick and stone masons" in 1910.

OCCUPATIONS—GENERAL REPORT

TABLE 1.—GAINFUL WORKERS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX, WITH THE OCCUPATIONS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE CLASSIFICATION OF 1930, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1930, 1920, AND 1910—Continued

OCCUPATION, 1930 CLASSIFICATION	1930		OCCUPATION, 1920 CLASSIFICATION	1920		1910	
	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
Manufacturing and mechanical industries—Continued.			Manufacturing and mechanical industries—Continued.				
Dressmakers and seamstresses (not in factory).....	452	157,928	Dressmakers and seamstresses (not in factory).....	336	235,519	1,582	447,760
Dyers.....	17,425	294	Dyers.....	14,978	131	13,390	654
Electricians.....	280,270	35	Electricians.....	212,945	10	18 120,155	18 86
Electrotypers, stereotypers, and lithographers.....	16,448	244	Electrotypers, stereotypers, and lithographers.....	13,530	186	11,929	577
Electrotypers and stereotypers.....	7,805	19	Electrotypers and stereotypers.....	5,484	10	4,268	100
Lithographers.....	8,643	225	Lithographers.....	8,046	176	7,661	477
Engineers (stationary), cranimen, hoistmen, etc.....	316,942	22	Engineers (stationary), cranimen, hoistmen, etc.....	279,940	44	(19)	(19)
Engineers (stationary).....	256,060	18	Engineers (stationary).....	242,064	32	231,031	10
Cranemen, derrickmen, hoistmen, etc.....	60,882	4	Cranemen, derrickmen, hoistmen, etc.....	37,876	12	(19)	(19)
Engravers.....	18,747	600	Engravers.....	14,492	561	13,429	538
Files, grinders, buffers, and polishers (metal).....	76,264	2,336	Files, grinders, buffers, and polishers (metal).....	57,315	2,470	46,679	2,846
Buffers and polishers.....	33,025	1,581	Buffers and polishers.....	28,484	2,027	28,191	2,305
Files.....	16,358	235	Files.....	10,893	60	10,069	167
Grinders.....	26,281	520	Grinders.....	17,938	377	8,419	374
Firemen (except locomotive and fire department).....	127,293	1	Firemen (except locomotive and fire department).....	143,862	13	111,248	-----
Foremen and overseers (manufacturing).....	310,037	28,467	Foremen and overseers (manufacturing).....	277,966	30,171	156,256	19,741
Farm foremen, turpentine farms 20.....	-----	-----	Farm foremen, turpentine farms 20.....	277,242	30,171	155,358	19,740
Furnace men, smelter men, heaters, puddlers, etc.....	35,165	1	Furnace men, smelter men, heaters, pourers, etc.....	40,800	6	36,226	25
Furnace men, smelter men, and pourers.....	18,627	-----	Furnace men and smelter men.....	19,217	4	20,398	16
Heaters.....	14,941	1	Ladellers and pourers.....	18,197	4	19,719	16
Puddlers.....	1,597	-----	Heaters.....	1,020	-----	10,679	-----
Glass blowers.....	3,209	50	Puddlers.....	16,468	2	10,111	9
Jewelers, watchmakers, goldsmiths, and silversmiths.....	37,408	1,254	Glass blowers.....	5,115	-----	5,717	-----
Goldsmiths and silversmiths.....	3,937	81	Jewelers, watchmakers, goldsmiths, and silversmiths.....	37,914	1,078	30,037	2,537
Jewelers and lapidaries (factory).....	6,898	621	Goldsmiths and silversmiths.....	4,771	57	5,553	204
Jewelers and watchmakers (not in factory).....	26,573	552	Jewelers and lapidaries (factory).....	7,701	1,056	8,783	1,848
Loom fixers.....	19,180	35	Jewelers and watchmakers (not in factory).....	25,442	565	15,701	485
Machinists, millwrights, and toolmakers.....	761,075	20	Loom fixers.....	15,958	3	13,254	-----
Machinists.....	649,285	4	Machinists, millwrights, and toolmakers.....	894,654	8	487,956	93
Millwrights.....	42,006	6	Machinists.....	801,890	5	461,271	73
Toolmakers and die setters and sinkers.....	78,784	10	Millwrights.....	37,669	-----	17,442	-----
Managers and officials (manufacturing).....	302,334	10,422	Toolmakers and die setters and sinkers.....	55,089	3	9,243	20
Manufacturers.....	202,100	5,711	Managers and superintendents (manufacturing) 20.....	241,619	8,331	123,831	1,863
Mechanics (n. o. s. 21).....	638,190	63	Officials (manufacturing).....	196,771	4,950	128,745	1,462
Air transportation.....	3,405	1	Manufacturers.....	44,848	3,381	21,083	401
Automobile factories, garages, and repair shops.....	394,109	19	Farmers, turpentine farms 20.....	178,750	4,945	231,317	4,301
Railroads and car shops.....	21,847	-----	Mechanics (n. o. s. 21).....	178,441	4,945	230,809	4,298
Other industries.....	218,769	43	Gunsmiths, locksmiths, and bell hangers.....	309	-----	508	3
Millers (grain, flour, feed, etc.).....	15,906	40	Wheelwrights.....	(22)	(22)	(22)	(22)
Millers and millinery dealers.....	4,846	40,102	Other mechanics.....	(22)	(22)	(22)	(22)
Brass molders, founders, and casters (metal).....	105,139	19	Millers (grain, flour, feed, etc.).....	23,265	7	23,093	59
Brass molders, founders, and casters.....	6,284	3	Milliners and millinery dealers.....	3,657	69,598	5,459	122,447
Iron molders, founders, and casters.....	63,287	2	Molders, founders, and casters (metal).....	123,668	13	120,783	117
Other molders, founders, and casters.....	35,568	14	Brass molders, founders, and casters.....	7,238	-----	6,509	3
Oilers of machinery.....	31,169	41	Iron molders, founders, and casters.....	114,022	9	112,070	52
Painters, glaziers, varnishers, enamellers, etc.....	524,150	4,781	Other molders, founders, and casters.....	2,408	4	2,204	62
Enamellers, lacquerers, and japanners (building).....	4,622	1,136	Oilers of machinery.....	24,568	44	13,990	23
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers (factory).....	429,982	123	Painters, glaziers, varnishers, enamellers, etc.....	310,607	3,335	334,814	2,541
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers (factory).....	89,546	3,522	Enamellers, lacquerers, and japanners (building).....	3,168	969	1,968	1,031
			Painters, glaziers, and varnishers (building).....	248,394	103	278,060	381
			Painters, glaziers, and varnishers (factory).....	68,135	2,263	59,786	1,129

¹¹ Figures for 1910 estimated.

¹² In 1910 most of the "Cranemen, derrickmen, hoistmen, etc." were classified with the semiskilled operatives of the respective industries.

¹³ Proprietors, managers, and foremen on turpentine farms, classified as proprietors, managers, and foremen, respectively, in "Manufacturing and mechanical industries" in 1930, were classified in "Agriculture, forestry, etc." in 1920 and in 1910.

¹⁴ Not otherwise specified.

¹⁵ Comparable figures for 1920 and 1910 not available.

ENUMERATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS

TABLE 1.—GAINFUL WORKERS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX, WITH THE OCCUPATIONS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE CLASSIFICATION OF 1930, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1930, 1920, AND 1910—Continued

OCCUPATION, 1930 CLASSIFICATION	1930		OCCUPATION, 1920 CLASSIFICATION	1920		1910	
	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
Manufacturing and mechanical industries—Continued.			Manufacturing and mechanical industries—Continued.				
Paper hangers.....	26,872	1,456	Paper hangers.....	18,338	408	24,780	797
Pattern and model makers.....	29,711	39	Pattern and model makers.....	27,663	57	28,006	553
Piano and organ tuners.....	6,799	24	Piano and organ tuners ²³	7,007	40	6,528	105
Plasterers and cement finishers.....	85,477	3	Plasterers and cement finishers.....	45,870	6	17 47,676	17 6
Cement finishers.....	15,427		Cement finishers.....	7,621		(17)	(17)
Plasterers.....	70,050	3	Plasterers.....	38,249	6	47,676	6
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters.....	237,813	1	Plumbers and gas and steam fitters.....	206,715	3	148,304	
Pressmen and plate printers (printing).....	31,215		Pressmen and plate printers (printing).....	18,083		10,892	102
Rollers and roll hands (metal).....	30,766		Rollers and roll hands (metal).....	25,061		18,384	23
Roofers and slaters.....	23,636		Roofers and slaters.....	11,378		14,078	
Sawyers.....	35,984	80	Sawyers.....	33,800	9	43,257	19
Shoemakers and cobblers (not in factory).....	76,127	261	Shoemakers and cobblers (not in factory).....	78,599	260	68,788	782
Skilled occupations (not elsewhere classified).....	12,227	31		12,319	29	10,032	143
			Annealers and temperers (metal).....	2,910	3	1,894	7
			Wood carvers.....	3,093	17	5,308	60
			Other skilled occupations.....	6,401	9	2,830	76
Stonecutters.....	22,887	1	Stonecutters.....	22,096	3	35,726	5
Structural ironworkers (building).....	28,966		Structural ironworkers (building).....	18,836		11,427	
Tailors and tailoresses.....	147,476	21,807	Tailors and tailoresses.....	160,404	31,828	163,795	40,813
Tinsmiths and coppersmiths.....	83,421	6	Tinsmiths and coppersmiths.....	74,957	11	59,809	24
Coppersmiths.....	3,026	1	Coppersmiths.....	5,232	1	3,410	
Tinsmiths and sheet-metal workers.....	80,395	5	Tinsmiths and sheet-metal workers.....	69,725	10	60,399	24
Upholsterers.....	40,097	2,355	Upholsterers.....	27,338	2,267	18,928	1,203
Operatives (n. o. s. ²⁴):			Semiskilled operatives (n. o. s. ²⁴):				
Building industry.....	18,419	23	Building and hand trades.....	6,083	20	10,212	1,521
Chemical and allied industries.....	88,604	28,863	Chemical and allied industries.....	²⁴ 51,287	²⁴ 19,129	26,134	13,678
Charcoal and coke works.....	1,572	15	Charcoal and coke works ²⁵	1,692	30	1,618	16
Explosives, ammunition, and fireworks factories.....	3,322	2,582	Powder, cartridge, dynamite, fuse, and fireworks factories.....	4,811	2,568	2,858	2,405
Fertilizer factories.....	1,484	54	Fertilizer factories.....	1,352	55	622	13
Gas works.....	13,873	23	Gas works ²⁵	9,294	168	5,680	43
Paint and varnish factories.....	7,266	1,031	Paint and varnish factories.....	4,686	335	3,292	628
Petroleum refineries.....	24,781	493	Petroleum refineries ²⁵	8,229	662	1,669	70
Rayon factories.....	10,087	10,853		(²⁴)	(²⁴)	(²⁴)	(²⁴)
Soap factories.....	3,405	1,834	Soap factories.....	3,239	3,049	2,516	1,927
Other chemical factories.....	22,814	11,928	Other chemical factories.....	17,984	11,762	7,870	8,574
Cigar and tobacco factories.....	35,767	67,948	Cigar and tobacco factories.....	61,262	83,960	70,666	71,845
Clay, glass, and stone industries.....	80,630	15,712	Clay, glass, and stone industries.....	72,269	13,165	79,230	9,461
Brick, tile, and terra-cotta factories.....	11,535	1,349	Brick, tile, and terra-cotta factories.....	9,357	630	12,649	758
Glass factories.....	33,554	7,299	Glass factories.....	37,636	7,195	37,927	3,060
Lime, cement, and artificial stone factories.....	11,069	320	Lime, cement, and artificial stone factories.....	7,426	207	8,480	129
Marble and stone yards.....	7,953	10	Marble and stone yards.....	5,478	68	8,389	150
Potteries.....	16,519	0,728	Potteries.....	12,372	5,065	11,785	4,474
Clothing industries.....	142,168	340,751	Clothing industries.....	²⁶ 143,718	²⁶ 265,643	²⁶ 148,806	²⁶ 237,270
Corset factories.....	852	10,069	Corset factories.....	1,115	11,527	1,375	11,698
Glove factories.....	4,955	13,510	Glove factories.....	6,584	16,773	5,353	13,986
Hat factories (felt).....	17,931	8,473	Hat factories (felt).....	14,716	6,462	22,702	10,318
Shirt, collar, and cuff factories.....	9,708	45,763	Shirt, collar, and cuff factories.....	10,361	42,016	13,311	46,888
Suit, coat, and overall factories.....	50,190	56,583	Suit, coat, cloak, and overall factories.....	79,357	64,615	75,444	62,568
Other clothing factories.....	58,472	212,353	Other clothing factories.....	²⁶ 31,585	²⁶ 124,350	²⁶ 30,681	²⁶ 91,812
Food and allied industries.....	135,830	88,586	"Food industries" and "Liquor and beverage industries".....	131,453	73,097	98,347	38,439
Bakeries.....	12,602	15,299	Bakeries.....	8,853	11,583	3,008	5,030
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk factories.....	21,331	4,376	Butter, cheese, and condensed milk factories.....	16,096	2,745	11,095	533
Candy factories.....	17,404	27,066	Candy factories.....	20,913	31,368	13,608	17,335
Fish curing and packing.....	3,699	3,097	Fish curing and packing.....	4,363	3,223	1,780	990
Flour and grain mills.....	6,320	552	Flour and grain mills.....	7,524	533	3,750	242
Fruit and vegetable canning, etc.....	5,196	13,552	Fruit and vegetable canning, etc.....	3,893	6,306	2,127	3,163
Slaughter and packing houses.....	43,052	10,007	Slaughter and packing houses.....	41,906	8,085	23,492	2,465
Sugar factories and refineries.....	3,070	708	Sugar factories and refineries.....	3,144	662	1,655	216
Other food factories.....	12,743	13,155	Other food factories.....	9,791	7,842	8,192	5,786
Liquor and beverage industries.....	10,413	774	Liquor and beverage industries ²⁶	14,950	695	20,664	1,839
Iron and steel, machinery, and vehicle industries.....	500,635	60,763	Iron and steel industries.....	632,161	57,810	345,483	23,557
Agricultural implement factories.....	8,281	501	Agricultural implement factories.....	7,136	589	4,494	372
Automobile factories.....	142,925	19,032	Automobile factories.....	108,370	12,788	20,243	848
Automobile repair shops.....	9,407	45		(²⁷)	(²⁷)	(²⁷)	(²⁷)
Blast furnaces and steel rolling mills ²⁸	103,575	3,089	Blast furnaces and steel rolling mills ²⁸	89,526	4,101	67,889	2,384
Car and railroad shops.....	64,573	435	Car and railroad shops.....	97,003	976	47,400	377
Ship and boat building.....	19,904	65	Ship and boat building.....	97,175	491	14,464	66
Wagon and carriage factories.....	2,517	249	Wagon and carriage factories.....	8,749	681	21,255	1,084
Other iron and steel and machinery factories ²⁹	213,952	34,959	Other iron and steel factories ²⁹	²⁷ 209,112	²⁷ 36,338	²⁷ 138,677	²⁷ 16,043
Not specified metal industries.....	25,501	2,388	Not specified metal industries.....	15,084	1,858	31,055	2,383

¹⁷ Cement finishers, classified separately in 1920 and in 1930, were included with "Brick and stone masons" in 1910.

¹⁸ Not otherwise specified.

²³ Included in the group "Skilled occupations (not otherwise specified)" in 1920 and in 1910.

²⁴ The few operatives in rayon factories in 1920 were classified with operatives in "Not specified textile mills." None were returned in 1910.

²⁵ Included in the group "Other industries" in 1920 and in 1910.

²⁶ Includes operatives in white goods factories, classified in the group "Other and not specified textile mills," in 1930.

²⁷ In 1920 and in 1910 automobile repair shops were included in the group "Other iron and steel factories."

²⁸ Includes tin-plate mills

²⁹ Includes iron foundries.

OCCUPATIONS—GENERAL REPORT

TABLE 1.—GAINFUL WORKERS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX, WITH THE OCCUPATIONS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE CLASSIFICATION OF 1930, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1930, 1920, AND 1910—Continued

OCCUPATION, 1930 CLASSIFICATION	1930		OCCUPATION, 1920 CLASSIFICATION	1920		1910	
	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
Manufacturing and mechanical industries—Continued.			Manufacturing and mechanical industries—Continued.				
Operatives (n. o. s.)—Continued.			Semiskilled operatives (n. o. s.)—Contd.				
Metal industries (except iron and steel)	61,049	30,803	Other metal industries.....	60,844	30,447	48,956	20,859
Brass mills.....	11,606	3,228	Brass mills.....	13,576	3,906	14,350	2,535
Clock and watch factories.....	8,492	6,544	Clock and watch factories.....	10,043	8,201	9,252	6,376
Copper factories.....	2,824	128	Copper factories.....	2,834	152	1,915	53
Gold and silver factories.....	3,877	2,025	Gold and silver factories.....	4,432	1,807	4,141	1,690
Jewelry factories.....	7,766	6,213	Jewelry factories.....	8,946	6,137	6,334	4,500
Lead and zinc factories.....	1,840	174	Lead and zinc factories.....	2,186	278	1,652	263
Tinware, enamelware, etc., factories.....	15,250	8,040	Tinware, enamelware, etc., factories.....	12,197	7,189	6,674	3,937
Other metal factories.....	9,394	4,453	Other metal factories.....	6,660	2,777	4,638	1,505
Leather industries.....	175,768	91,750	Leather and saddle industries.....	196,487	82,794	188,502	65,507
Harness and saddle factories.....	6,890	274	Harness and saddle industries.....	17,573	502	21,958	692
Leather belt, leather goods, etc., factories.....	11,080	5,453	Leather belt, leather case, etc., factories. ³⁰	12,800	4,380	8,473	3,080
Shoe factories.....	128,377	81,551	Shoe factories.....	132,813	73,412	121,744	59,200
Tanneries.....	25,395	3,598	Tanneries.....	28,598	3,628	31,746	1,900
Trunk, suitcase, and bag factories.....	4,026	874	Trunk factories ³⁰	4,044	812	4,781	503
Lumber and furniture industries.....	157,861	19,596	Lumber and furniture industries.....	150,079	18,640	154,324	13,947
Furniture factories.....	60,131	9,104	Furniture factories.....	48,906	6,811	40,936	3,704
Piano and organ factories.....	7,535	642	Piano and organ factories.....	16,949	2,903	17,400	1,553
Saw and planing mills ³¹	56,389	2,587	Saw and planing mills ³¹	54,016	3,304	63,634	2,376
Other woodworking factories.....	27,806	7,253	Other woodworking factories.....	30,208	5,622	32,304	6,314
Paper, printing, and allied industries.....	102,421	63,490	Blank book, envelope, tag, paper bag, etc., factories.....	87,679	67,845	63,516	59,574
Blank book, envelope, tag, paper bag, etc., factories.....	6,488	10,639	Blank book, envelope, tag, paper bag, etc., factories.....	5,117	8,577	3,422	6,610
Paper and pulp mills.....	49,709	13,920	Paper and pulp mills.....	41,321	13,348	25,803	10,580
Paper box factories.....	5,767	8,517	Paper box factories.....	7,077	13,376	4,862	13,055
Printing, publishing, and engraving.....	40,457	30,414	Printing, publishing, and engraving.....	34,164	32,545	29,429	29,320
Textile industries—			Textile industries—				
Cotton mills.....	150,818	145,683	Cotton mills.....	153,260	149,185	139,483	140,666
Knitting mills.....	44,203	89,803	Knitting mills.....	26,922	80,682	22,528	65,338
Silk mills.....	52,080	73,890	Silk mills.....	42,953	72,708	29,019	50,360
Textile dyeing, finishing, and printing mills.....	13,947	6,666	Textile dyeing, finishing, and printing mills.....	12,154	5,582	11,168	5,203
Woolen and worsted mills.....	52,761	49,060	Woolen and worsted mills.....	64,703	61,715	53,130	52,056
Other textile mills.....	65,312	68,348	Other textile mills ³²	³³ 54,033	³³ 68,481	³⁴ 48,278	³⁴ 72,324
Carpet mills.....	16,486	12,123	Carpet mills ³²	13,003	10,384	17,655	19,692
Hemp, jute, and linen mills.....	2,074	2,429	Hemp and jute mills.....	1,951	2,217	2,007	2,614
Lace and embroidery mills.....	4,221	7,196	Linen mills.....	860	1,714	703	1,281
Rope and cordage factories.....	3,067	2,402	Lace and embroidery mills ³²	6,086	12,997	4,536	11,691
Sail, awning, and tent factories.....	2,568	1,709	Rope and cordage factories.....	4,714	3,740	3,022	3,495
Other and not specified textile mills.....	30,598	42,489	Sail, awning, and tent factories.....	2,538	1,005	2,324	1,041
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	353,744	182,304	Not specified textile mills.....	³³ 24,881	³³ 36,374	³⁴ 18,231	³⁴ 32,510
Broom and brush factories.....	7,022	1,899	Other industries ³⁵	³⁴ 344,508	³⁴ 192,264	³⁴ 155,543	³⁴ 104,132
Button factories.....	4,496	3,069	Broom and brush factories.....	10,219	2,387	9,037	2,126
Electric light and power plants.....	49,218	51	Button factories.....	7,768	5,209	6,682	4,779
Electrical machinery and supply factories.....	72,012	45,315	Electric light and power plants.....	15,610	339	8,704	176
Rubber factories.....	69,540	21,280	Electrical supply factories.....	37,452	27,389	13,636	11,041
Straw factories.....	584	1,234	Rubber factories.....	67,370	18,834	21,170	10,423
Turpentine farms and distilleries.....	1,360	8	Straw factories.....	7,751	6,351	1,945	3,970
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	83,949	45,511	Turpentine distilleries ³⁵	1,130	8	1,441	8
Other not specified manufacturing industries.....	74,957	63,088	Other miscellaneous industries.....	³⁴ 75,772	³⁴ 46,196	³⁴ 41,244	³⁴ 20,806
Not specified industries and services.....	123,252	29,900	Other not specified industries.....	121,496	85,551	51,084	41,803
Laborers (n. o. s. ²¹):			Laborers (n. o. s. ²¹):				
Building, general, and not specified laborers.....	1,104,132	11,535	Building, general, and not specified laborers.....	671,487	15,235	919,901	15,880
Laborers and helpers, building construction.....	419,675	127	Helpers in building and hand trades.....	63,412	107	66,222	81
General and not specified laborers.....	684,457	11,408	Building, general, and not specified laborers.....	608,075	15,128	853,679	15,799
Chemical and allied industries.....	148,507	3,411	Chemical and allied industries.....	³⁶ 130,699	³⁶ 3,614	78,827	2,124
Charcoal and coke works.....	4,772	11	Charcoal and coke works ³⁵	9,352	32	11,431	15
Explosives, ammunition, and fireworks factories.....	4,447	600	Powder, cartridge, dynamite, fuse, and fireworks factories.....	7,821	646	3,947	330
Fertilizer factories.....	18,157	86	Fertilizer factories.....	12,808	135	9,757	90
Gas works.....	28,884	13	Gas works ³⁵	18,737	58	16,534	15
Paint and varnish factories.....	6,017	154	Paint and varnish factories.....	4,677	164	2,342	117
Petroleum refineries.....	40,645	171	Petroleum refineries ³⁵	31,566	229	11,151	64
Rayon factories.....	4,451	511	Soap factories.....	⁽³⁶⁾ 4,346	⁽³⁶⁾ 369	⁽³⁶⁾ 3,173	⁽³⁶⁾ 260
Soap factories.....	4,566	233	Other chemical factories.....	41,342	1,981	19,992	1,233
Other chemical factories.....	36,568	1,632					

¹¹ Not otherwise specified.¹² Included in the group "Other industries" in 1920 and in 1910.¹³ Leather bag factories, included in the group "Leather belt, leather case, etc., factories" in 1920 and in 1910, were transferred to the group "Trunk, suitcase, and bag factories" in 1930. Both of these groups were classified in "Other industries" in 1920 and in 1910.¹⁴ Includes box factories (wood).¹⁵ "Carpet mills" and "Lace and embroidery mills" were not included in the group "Other textile mills," in 1920. See also footnotes 33 and 34.¹⁶ Includes the few operatives reported in rayon factories, in 1920. None were returned in 1910. See, also, footnote 34.¹⁷ Operatives in bedding and quilt factories, hat and cap materials factories, and millinery factories, all included in the group "Other miscellaneous industries" in 1920 and in 1910, and operatives in white goods factories, included in the group "Other clothing factories" in 1920 and in 1910, were classified in the group "Other and not specified textile mills" in 1930. "Helpers, motion picture production," included in the group "Semiskilled operatives, other miscellaneous industries" in "Manufacturing and mechanical industries" in 1920 and in 1910, were transferred to "Professional service" in 1930.¹⁸ Any persons returned in 1920 or in 1910 as operatives on "Turpentine farms," were classified with "Farm laborers (turpentine farms)." See also footnote 34.¹⁹ The few laborers in rayon factories in 1920 were classified with laborers in "Not specified textile mills." None were reported in 1910.

ENUMERATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS

TABLE 1.—GAINFUL WORKERS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX, WITH THE OCCUPATIONS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE CLASSIFICATION OF 1930, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1930, 1920, AND 1910—Continued

OCCUPATION, 1930 CLASSIFICATION	1930		OCCUPATION, 1920 CLASSIFICATION	1920		1910	
	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
Manufacturing and mechanical industries—Continued.			Manufacturing and mechanical industries—Continued.				
Laborers (n. o. s.)—Continued.			Laborers (n. o. s.)—Continued.				
Cigar and tobacco factories.....	14,004	6,487	Cigar and tobacco factories.....	21,205	13,862	11,436	4,956
Clay, glass, and stone industries.....	142,095	3,570	Clay, glass, and stone industries.....	120,215	4,320	162,438	2,388
Brick, tile, and terra-cotta factories.....	58,792	751	Brick, tile, and terra-cotta factories.....	48,099	537	77,333	621
Glass factories.....	26,362	1,746	Glass factories.....	26,461	2,476	23,686	948
Lime, cement, and artificial stone factories.....	38,475	159	Lime, cement, and artificial stone factories.....	29,884	167	35,931	162
Marble and stone yards.....	8,007	5	Marble and stone yards.....	5,061	23	6,847	68
Potteries.....	10,369	909	Potteries.....	10,710	1,126	8,641	509
Clothing industries.....	8,558	6,785	Clothing industries.....	37 6,414	37 6,302	37 5,424	37 4,816
Corset factories.....	133	217	Corset factories.....	194	677	286	543
Glove factories.....	550	609	Glove factories.....	809	858	440	424
Hat factories (felt).....	960	176	Hat factories (felt).....	825	164	1,541	218
Shirt, collar, and cuff factories.....	2,314	1,822	Shirt, collar, and cuff factories.....	1,317	1,391	821	1,363
Suit, coat, and overall factories.....	2,456	1,338	Suit, coat, cloak, and overall factories.....	2,219	1,765	1,651	1,209
Other clothing factories.....	2,139	2,573	Other clothing factories.....	37 960	37 1,607	37 670	37 904
Food and allied industries.....	136,802	18,084	"Food industries," and "Liquor and beverage industries.".....	153,092	16,373	93,985	6,887
Bakeries.....	10,786	1,576	Bakeries.....	6,860	1,446	3,755	755
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk factories.....	16,518	915	Butter, cheese, and condensed milk factories.....	14,174	1,016	4,688	128
Candy factories.....	4,080	1,472	Candy factories.....	4,398	2,186	1,845	1,133
Fish curing and packing.....	4,590	1,576	Fish curing and packing.....	5,261	1,039	4,637	233
Flour and grain mills.....	15,839	158	Flour and grain mills.....	17,983	138	9,152	91
Fruit and vegetable canning, etc.....	14,937	4,557	Fruit and vegetable canning, etc.....	9,743	3,315	3,683	937
Slaughter and packing houses.....	39,384	3,091	Slaughter and packing houses.....	55,436	4,112	32,471	1,432
Sugar factories and refineries.....	9,033	200	Sugar factories and refineries.....	15,414	319	8,647	108
Other food factories.....	13,281	3,637	Other food factories.....	14,119	2,567	6,813	1,467
Liquor and beverage industries.....	8,293	222	Liquor and beverage industries ²⁵	10,295	235	18,294	563
Iron and steel, machinery, and vehicle industries.....	652,027	10,104	Iron and steel industries.....	717,022	12,591	476,801	6,140
Agricultural implement factories.....	10,735	138	Agricultural implement factories.....	11,292	117	10,963	114
Automobile factories.....	120,150	3,567	Automobile factories.....	80,874	2,467	15,044	139
Automobile repair shops.....	12,617	30	Automobile repair shops.....	(27) 30	(27) 30	(27) 30	(27) 30
Blast furnaces and steel rolling mills, ²⁶	234,524	1,202	Blast furnaces and steel rolling mills, ²⁶	256,543	2,282	201,030	1,362
Car and railroad shops.....	37,542	247	Car and railroad shops.....	53,280	363	48,114	228
Ship and boat building.....	17,325	27	Ship and boat building.....	68,917	279	11,975	8
Wagon and carriage factories.....	1,406	13	Wagon and carriage factories.....	9,594	223	12,232	159
Other iron and steel and machinery factories, ²⁹	167,534	4,280	Other iron and steel factories ²⁹	37 173,734	37 5,873	37 134,295	37 3,764
Not specified metal industries.....	50,194	594	Not specified metal industries.....	62,783	987	42,558	366
Metal industries (except iron and steel).....	58,913	3,485	Other metal industries.....	62,771	5,116	42,134	2,639
Brass mills.....	14,411	398	Brass mills.....	17,614	871	10,606	279
Clock and watch factories.....	1,018	523	Clock and watch factories.....	1,929	1,179	1,262	617
Copper factories.....	7,950	63	Copper factories.....	10,908	55	11,532	54
Gold and silver factories.....	1,098	101	Gold and silver factories.....	2,061	211	1,101	176
Jewelry factories.....	323	69	Jewelry factories.....	1,255	160	528	140
Lead and zinc factories.....	8,693	23	Lead and zinc factories.....	8,859	68	7,871	74
Tinware, enamelware, etc., factories.....	18,313	1,868	Tinware, enamelware, etc., factories.....	16,436	2,169	6,709	878
Other metal factories.....	7,702	435	Other metal factories.....	4,709	397	2,525	421
Leather industries.....	33,093	5,598	Leather and saddle industries.....	48,167	6,472	32,319	2,947
Harness and saddle factories.....	460	32	Harness and saddle industries.....	1,727	158	1,210	88
Leather belt, leather goods, etc., factories.....	1,701	229	Leather belt, leather case, etc., factories, ³⁰	3,274	304	1,757	151
Shoe factories.....	13,647	4,742	Shoe factories.....	14,194	5,016	7,652	2,325
Tanneries.....	16,296	513	Tanneries.....	26,703	777	20,491	307
Trunk, suitcase, and bag factories.....	890	82	Trunk factories ³⁰	2,269	217	909	76
Lumber and furniture industries.....	326,071	7,468	Lumber and furniture industries.....	309,874	10,739	313,228	4,010
Furniture factories.....	38,321	1,431	Furniture factories.....	32,600	2,672	23,039	529
Piano and organ factories.....	1,566	98	Piano and organ factories.....	4,593	725	4,099	300
Saw and planing mills ³¹	248,803	2,938	Saw and planing mills ³¹	241,334	4,349	258,361	1,781
Other woodworking factories.....	37,381	2,051	Other woodworking factories.....	31,344	2,993	27,679	1,346
Paper, printing, and allied industries.....	64,175	5,198	Paper and pulp mills.....	61,073	6,010	35,967	3,865
Blank book, envelope, tag, paper bag, etc., factories.....	3,072	854	Blank book, envelope, tag, paper bag, etc., factories.....	2,646	809	1,096	461
Paper and pulp mills.....	49,677	2,361	Paper and pulp mills.....	49,786	2,477	20,959	1,429
Paper-box factories.....	1,936	601	Paper-box factories.....	2,401	983	791	612
Printing, publishing, and engraving.....	9,440	1,382	Printing, publishing, and engraving.....	6,240	1,741	4,121	1,363

²⁵ Included in the group "Other industries" in 1920 and in 1910.
²⁶ In 1920 and in 1910 automobile repair shops were included in the group "Other iron and steel factories."
²⁷ Includes tin-plate mills.
²⁸ Includes iron foundries.
²⁹ Leather bag factories, included in the group "Leather belt, leather case, etc., factories" in 1920 and in 1910, were transferred to the group "Trunk, suitcase, and bag factories" in 1930. Both of these groups were classified in "Other industries" in 1920 and in 1910.
³⁰ Includes box factories (wood).
³¹ Includes laborers in white goods factories, classified in the group "Other and not specified textile mills" in 1930.

OCCUPATIONS—GENERAL REPORT

TABLE I.—GAINFUL WORKERS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX, WITH THE OCCUPATIONS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE CLASSIFICATION OF 1930, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1930, 1920, AND 1910—Continued

OCCUPATION, 1930 CLASSIFICATION	1930		OCCUPATION, 1920 CLASSIFICATION	1920		1910	
	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
Manufacturing and mechanical industries—Continued.			Manufacturing and mechanical industries—Continued.				
Laborers (n. o. s.)—Continued.			Laborers (n. o. s.)—Continued.				
Textile industries—			Textile industries—				
Cotton mills.....	46,439	9,080	Cotton mills.....	59,646	16,669	32,037	5,767
Knitting mills.....	5,884	3,528	Knitting mills.....	6,603	5,340	4,264	3,540
Silk mills.....	8,920	2,158	Silk mills.....	7,850	2,730	2,686	1,112
Textile dyeing, finishing, and printing mills.....	7,257	314	Textile dyeing, finishing, and printing mills.....	9,885	720	9,362	596
Woolen and worsted mills.....	11,955	1,708	Woolen and worsted mills.....	18,238	3,989	10,245	2,045
Other textile mills.....	20,320	2,879	Other textile mills ³⁵	³⁹ 18,619	³⁹ 3,521	⁴⁰ 12,513	⁴⁰ 2,979
Carpet mills.....	4,236	592	Carpet mills ³⁸	3,378	575	3,437	332
Hemp, jute, and linen mills.....	863	98	Hemp and jute mills.....	1,474	238	1,774	426
Lace and embroidery mills.....	444	125	Linen mills.....	1,110	144	1,295	167
Rope and cordage factories.....	2,632	289	Lace and embroidery mills ³⁸	364	94	479	259
Sail, awning, and tent factories.....	601	60	Rope and cordage factories.....	677	207	468	237
Other and not specified textile mills.....	11,484	1,715	Sail, awning, and tent factories.....	3,805	463	3,131	666
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	298,609	24,087	Not specified textile mills.....	³⁹ 9,247	³⁹ 1,932	⁴⁰ 3,469	⁴⁰ 1,288
Broom and brush factories.....	2,370	217	Other industries ⁴¹	⁴⁰ 364,244	⁴⁰ 35,744	⁴⁰ 195,891	⁴⁰ 15,980
Button factories.....	940	189	Broom and brush factories.....	2,407	393	1,340	225
Electric light and power plants.....	35,650	15	Button factories.....	1,093	314	790	315
Electrical machinery and supply factories.....	33,345	3,540	Electric light and power plants.....	15,255	162	8,011	165
Rubber factories.....	25,980	3,143	Electrical supply factories.....	23,562	3,227	10,053	1,351
Straw factories.....	136	12	Rubber factories.....	47,515	3,052	12,224	1,322
Turpentine farms and distilleries.....	37,313	307	Straw factories.....	513	64	319	94
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	61,267	4,604	Turpentine distilleries.....	25,395	455	33,595	307
Other not specified manufacturing industries.....	101,608	12,000	Farm laborers (turpentine farm). ⁴¹	9,605	120	6,354	51
Transportation and communication.	3,561,943	281,204	Other miscellaneous industries.....	⁴⁰ 77,583	⁴⁰ 6,754	⁴⁰ 29,836	⁴⁰ 2,401
Water transportation (selected occupations):			Other not specified industries.....	170,921	20,443	99,723	9,710
Boatmen, canal men, and lock keepers.....	5,603	40	Transportation.....	2,872,569	224,270	2,549,922	115,347
Captains, masters, mates, and pilots.....	24,482	3	Water transportation (selected occupations):				
Longshoremen and stevedores.....	73,944	10	Boatmen, canalmen, and lock keepers.....	6,286	33	5,280	15
Sailors and deck hands.....	64,692	8	Captains, masters, mates, and pilots.....	20,318	2	24,242	44
Road and street transportation (selected occupations):			Longshoremen and stevedores.....	35,605	323	62,813	44
Bus conductors.....	1,002	40	Sailors and deck hands.....	54,800	32	46,498	12
Chauffeurs and truck and tractor drivers. ⁴²	970,916	1,502	Road and street transportation (selected occupations):				
Draymen, teamsters, and carriage drivers. ⁴³	111,178	46	Chauffeurs ⁴²	(⁴²) 284,096	(⁴²) 949	(⁴²) 46,752	(⁴²) 33
Garage owners, managers, and officials.....	69,543	422	Carriage and hack drivers ⁴³	410,450	739	443,735	110
Garage owners and proprietors.....	50,383	335	Draymen, teamsters, and expressmen ⁴³	8,906	91	35,330	37
Garage managers and officials.....	19,160	87	Garage keepers and managers.....	410,484	648	408,396	73
Garage laborers.....	66,536	157	Laborers, garage.....	41,944	207	5,256	23
Hostlers and stable hands.....	6,664	50	Hostlers and stable hands.....	(⁴³) 18,973	(⁴³) 3	(⁴³) 63,382	(⁴³) 6
Laborers, truck, transfer, and cab companies.....	40,920	50	Laborers, garage.....	(⁴³) 31,339	(⁴³) 111	(⁴³) 4,462	(⁴³) 6
Laborers, road and street.....	306,980	47	Hostlers and stable hands.....	(⁴⁵) 18,973	(⁴⁵) 3	(⁴⁵) 63,382	(⁴⁵) 6
Road, street, etc., building, and repairing.....	290,308	46	Road and street building and repairing.....	126,865	167	190,414	---
Street cleaning.....	16,672	1	Road, street, etc., building, and repairing.....	115,673	163	180,468	---
Owners and managers, truck, transfer, and cab companies.....	40,508	576	Street cleaning.....	11,192	4	9,946	---
Owners and proprietors.....	30,326	426	Proprietors and managers of transfer companies.....	23,231	266	15,368	230
Managers and officials.....	10,182	150	Conductors, street railroad.....	(⁴²)	(⁴²)	(⁴²)	(⁴²)
Railroad transportation (selected occupations):			Conductors, street railroad.....	(⁴²)	(⁴²)	(⁴²)	(⁴²)
Baggagemen and freight agents.....	16,361	16	Railroad transportation (selected occupations):				
Baggagemen.....	9,214	---	Baggagemen and freight agents.....	16,789	30	17,028	5
Freight agents.....	7,147	16	Baggagemen.....	11,875	3	12,273	---
Boiler washers and engine hostlers.....	18,300	---	Freight agents.....	4,914	27	4,755	5
Brakemen, steam railroad.....	88,197	---	Boiler washers and engine hostlers.....	25,271	34	10,409	---
Conductors, steam railroad.....	73,332	---	Brakemen.....	114,107	---	92,572	---
Conductors, street railroad.....	35,680	17	Conductors, steam railroad.....	74,539	---	65,004	---
			Conductors, street railroad.....	63,507	253	56,932	---

³⁵ "Carpet mills" and "Lace and embroidery mills" were not included in the group "Other textile mills" in 1920. See, also, footnotes 39 and 40.

³⁶ Includes the few laborers reported in rayon factories in 1920. See, also, footnote 40.

³⁷ Laborers in bedding and quilt factories, hat and cap materials factories, and millinery factories, all included in the group "Other miscellaneous industries" in 1920 and in 1910, and laborers in white goods factories, included in the group "Other clothing factories" in 1920 and in 1910, were classified in the group "Other and not specified textile mills" in 1930.

³⁸ "Farm laborers (turpentine farm)" were classified in "Agriculture" in 1920 and in 1910. See, also, footnote 40.

³⁹ Not classified separately in 1920 or in 1910.

⁴⁰ Neither in 1910, in 1920, nor in 1930 was the attempt to distinguish chauffeurs and motor truck drivers from draymen, teamsters, and carriage drivers, very successful. Teamsters in agriculture, forestry, and the extraction of minerals are classified with the other workers in those industries, respectively; drivers for bakeries and stores are classified as deliverymen in trade; and drivers for laundries are classified as deliverymen in domestic and personal service. See, also, footnote 45.

⁴¹ "Laborers, truck, transfer, and cab companies" were included with "Draymen, teamsters, and expressmen" in 1920 and in 1910.

ENUMERATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS

TABLE 1.—GAINFUL WORKERS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX, WITH THE OCCUPATIONS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE CLASSIFICATION OF 1930, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1930, 1920, AND 1910—Continued

OCCUPATION, 1930 CLASSIFICATION	1930		OCCUPATION, 1920 CLASSIFICATION	1920		1910	
	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
Transportation and communication—Continued.			Transportation—Continued.				
Railroad transportation (selected occupations)—Continued.			Railroad transportation (selected occupations)—Continued.				
Foremen and overseers.....	79,682	55	Foremen and overseers.....	79,216	78	69,693	240
Steam railroad.....	73,860	50	Steam railroad.....	72,980	66	65,038	222
Street railroad.....	5,822	5	Street railroad.....	6,236	12	4,655	18
Laborers (includes construction laborers).....	459,090	3,384	Laborers.....	488,659	7,054	507,522	3,453
Steam railroad.....	431,047	3,111	Steam railroad.....	463,613	6,586	539,920	3,248
Street railroad.....	27,143	273	Street railroad.....	25,046	468	27,602	205
Locomotive engineers ⁴⁶	101,201		Locomotive engineers ⁴⁶	109,899		96,229	
Locomotive firemen ⁴⁶	67,006		Locomotive firemen ⁴⁶	91,345		70,381	
Motormen.....	60,718	5	Motormen.....	66,499	20	68,705	
Steam railroad.....	2,754		Steam railroad.....	3,560		2,487	
Street railroad.....	57,964	5	Street railroad.....	62,939	20	66,218	
Officials and superintendents.....	37,963	26	Officials and superintendents.....	35,830	51	22,236	2
Steam railroad.....	34,359	21	Steam railroad.....	32,365	41	19,893	2
Street railroad.....	3,604	5	Street railroad.....	3,465	10	2,343	
Switchmen, flagmen, and yardmen.....	102,484	289	Switchmen, flagmen, and yardmen.....	111,000	565	85,095	52
Switchmen and flagmen, steam railroad.....	91,928	289	Switchmen and flagmen, steam railroad.....	101,359	558	73,367	52
Switchmen and flagmen, street railroad.....	2,608		Switchmen and flagmen, street railroad.....	2,406	4	2,153	
Yardmen, steam railroad.....	7,948		Yardmen, steam railroad.....	7,145	3	9,575	
Ticket and station agents.....	25,370	1,790	Ticket and station agents.....	24,324	2,261	22,930	1,208
Express, post, radio, telegraph, and telephone (selected occupations):			Express, post, telegraph, and telephone (selected occupations):				
Agents, express companies.....	4,102	74	Agents, express companies.....	5,193	100	5,804	71
Express messengers and railway mail clerks.....	25,600	8	Express messengers and railway mail clerks.....	24,996	9	22,018	3
Express messengers.....	8,207	4	Express messengers.....	9,129	9	6,778	3
Railway mail clerks.....	17,393	4	Railway mail clerks.....	15,867		15,240	
Mail carriers.....	120,264	1,129	Mail carriers.....	99,131	1,320	79,667	1,011
Postmasters.....	20,818	13,603	Postmasters ⁴⁷	20,727	11,208	19,127	8,722
Radio operators.....	4,800	46	⁽⁴⁸⁾		⁽⁴⁸⁾	⁽⁴⁸⁾	⁽⁴⁸⁾
Telegraph and telephone linemen.....	71,624	1	Telegraph and telephone linemen.....	37,905	12	28,347	3
Telegraph messengers.....	15,907	170	Telegraph messengers.....	8,909	434	9,074	78
Telegraph operators.....	61,609	16,122	Telegraph operators.....	⁴⁸ 62,574	⁴⁸ 10,860	⁴⁸ 61,734	⁴⁸ 8,219
Telephone operators.....	13,625	235,259	Telephone operators.....	11,781	178,379	9,631	88,262
Other transportation and communication pursuits:			Other transportation pursuits:				
Apprentices.....	6,097	54	⁽⁴⁹⁾	⁽⁴⁹⁾	⁽⁴⁹⁾	⁽⁴⁹⁾
Steam railroad.....	1,323		⁽⁴⁹⁾	⁽⁴⁹⁾	⁽⁴⁹⁾	⁽⁴⁹⁾
Telegraph and telephone.....	451	51	⁽⁴⁹⁾	⁽⁴⁹⁾	⁽⁴⁹⁾	⁽⁴⁹⁾
Other transportation and communication.....	4,323	3	⁽⁴⁹⁾	⁽⁴⁹⁾	⁽⁴⁹⁾	⁽⁴⁹⁾
Aviators.....	6,031	66	Aeronauts.....	⁵⁰ 1,304	⁵⁰ 8	⁽⁵⁰⁾	⁽⁵⁰⁾
Foremen and overseers (n. o. s. ²¹).....	52,061	74	Foremen and overseers (n. o. s. ²¹).....	29,824	39	20,939	405
Air transportation.....	181		⁽⁵¹⁾	⁽⁵¹⁾	⁽⁵¹⁾	⁽⁵¹⁾
Garages, greasing stations, and automobile laundries.....	6,650	2	⁽⁵¹⁾	⁽⁵¹⁾	⁽⁵¹⁾	⁽⁵¹⁾
Road, street, etc., building and repairing.....	23,249	1	Road and street building and repairing.....	9,557	1	7,004	
Telegraph and telephone.....	11,112	60	Telegraph and telephone.....	6,797	25	3,439	404
Other transportation and communication.....	10,869	11	.....	⁶¹ 13,470	⁶¹ 13	⁶¹ 10,436	⁶¹ 1
Inspectors.....	50,965	1,155	Livery and transfer companies.....	3,806	2	6,606	
Steam railroad.....	39,066	13	Water transportation.....	3,488		3,016	
Street railroad.....	3,325	5	Other transportation ⁶²	6,116	11	814	1
Telegraph and telephone.....	3,040	1,133	Inspectors.....	49,848	385	32,962	275
Other transportation and communication.....	5,534	4	Steam railroad.....	42,075	46	27,525	136
Laborers (n. o. s. ²¹).....	50,998	65	Street railroad.....	3,445	6	2,265	3
Air transportation.....	1,602	7	Telegraph and telephone.....	2,491	330	2,485	134
Express companies.....	7,085	1	Other transportation.....	1,237	3	687	2
Pipe lines.....	13,700	4	Laborers (n. o. s. ²¹).....	33,229	203	26,300	255
Telegraph and telephone.....	12,647	27	Express companies.....	⁽⁵²⁾ 9,067	⁽⁵²⁾ 22	⁽⁵²⁾ 2,979	⁽⁵²⁾ 31
Water transportation ⁶³	11,327	2	Pipe lines.....	7,392	7	2,805	
Other transportation and communication.....	4,037	24	Telegraph and telephone.....	5,011	77	5,251	61
			Water transportation ⁶³	5,993	3	14,177	90
			Other transportation.....	5,826	94	1,288	78

²¹ Not otherwise specified.

⁴² Not classified separately in 1920 or in 1910.

⁴⁶ Because of indefinite returns by census enumerators, it is probable that at each census some stationary engineers were included with locomotive engineers, and that some firemen of stationary boilers were included with locomotive firemen.

⁴⁷ Postmasters were classified in "Public service" in 1920 and in 1910.

⁴⁸ Radio and wireless operators were included with telegraph operators in 1920 and in 1910.

⁴⁹ Included in the group "Other apprentices" in "Manufacturing and mechanical industries" in 1920 and in 1910.

⁵⁰ Aviators, designated "Aeronauts" and included with "Showmen" in 1910 and classified as a separate group under "Other professional pursuits" in 1920, were transferred to "Transportation and communication" in 1930.

⁵¹ Foremen in garages, greasing stations, and automobile laundries were included in the group "Foremen and overseers, other transportation" in 1920 and in 1910.

⁵² Classified under "Road and street transportation (selected occupations)" in 1920 and in 1910.

⁵³ Most of these are constructing canals, docks, harbors, etc.

OCCUPATIONS—GENERAL REPORT

TABLE 1.—GAINFUL WORKERS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX, WITH THE OCCUPATIONS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE CLASSIFICATION OF 1930, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1930, 1920, AND 1910—Continued

OCCUPATION, 1930 CLASSIFICATION	1930		OCCUPATION, 1920 CLASSIFICATION	1920		1910	
	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
Transportation and communication—Continued.			Transportation—Continued.				
Other transportation and communication pursuits—Continued.			Other transportation pursuits—Contd.				
Proprietors, managers, and officials (n. o. s. ²¹)	34,987	3,003	Proprietors, officials, and managers (n. o. s. ²¹)	29,552	645	48,023	1,011
Air transportation.....	1,085	5	Telegraph and telephone.....	(42) 11,059	(42) 544	(42) 8,680	(42) 1,409
Telegraph and telephone.....	16,084	2,873	Livery stable keepers and managers.....	18,493	101	39,343	202
Other transportation and communication.	17,818	125	Other transportation.....	11,168	72	34,612	183
Other occupations.....	83,794	1,923	Other occupations (semiskilled).....	7,325	29	4,731	19
Road, street, etc., building and repairing.....	8,524	41	Road and street building and repairing.....	46,634	1,490	37,749	993
Steam railroad.....	42,011	608	Road and street building and repairing.....	4,331	104	4,720	350
Street railroad.....	13,242	133	Steam railroad.....	27,916	705	24,125	299
Other transportation and communication.	20,017	1,141	Street railroad.....	9,088	171	5,147	40
			Other transportation.....	5,299	510	3,751	304
			Telegraph and telephone.....	1,410	421	992	221
			Water transportation.....	1,753	21	1,905	40
			Other transportation.....	2,136	68	854	43
Trade.....	5,118,787	962,680	Trade.....	3,585,701	671,983	3,180,502	472,703
Advertising agents.....	43,304	5,656		(44) 43,304	(44) 5,656	(44) 43,304	(44) 5,656
Apprentices, wholesale and retail trade.....	2,337	107		(46) 2,337	(46) 107	(46) 2,337	(46) 107
Bankers, brokers, and money lenders.....	212,312	9,192	Bankers, brokers, and money lenders.....	156,309	5,304	103,170	2,634
Bankers and bank officials.....	87,429	5,927	Bankers and bank officials.....	73,149	4,226	54,387	1,672
Commercial brokers and commission men.....	23,352	286	Commercial brokers and commission men.....	27,358	194	23,600	319
Loan brokers and pawnbrokers.....	12,030	632	Loan brokers and loan company officials.....	5,321	152	3,180	163
			Pawnbrokers.....	4,255	130	1,989	122
Stock brokers.....	69,157	1,793	Stock brokers.....	1,066	22	1,191	41
Brokers not specified and promoters.....	19,444	554	Stock brokers.....	29,233	376	13,522	207
			Brokers not specified and promoters.....	16,248	356	8,391	273
"Clerks" in stores ⁴⁵	238,844	163,147	Clerks in stores ⁴⁵	242,521	170,397	275,589	111,594
Commercial travelers.....	219,790	3,942	Commercial travelers.....	176,514	2,306	161,027	2,593
Decorators, drapers, and window dressers.....	13,911	6,238	Decorators, drapers, and window dressers.....	7,693	1,155	4,902	439
Deliverymen ⁴⁶	159,328	116	Deliverymen ⁴⁶	170,039	179	229,469	150
Bakeries.....	12,821	14	Bakeries and laundries.....	20,858	17	24,012	18
Stores.....	146,507	102	Stores.....	149,181	166	205,457	132
Floorwalkers, foremen, and overseers.....	33,368	4,795	Floorwalkers, foremen, and overseers.....	22,367	4,070	17,640	3,075
Floorwalkers and foremen in stores.....	27,928	4,630	Floorwalkers and foremen in stores.....	16,565	4,039	14,900	3,046
Foremen, warehouses, stockyards, etc.	5,440	159	Foremen, warehouses, stockyards, etc.	5,802	31	2,749	29
Inspectors, gaugers, and samplers.....	10,923	5,820	Inspectors, gaugers, and samplers.....	12,683	1,031	11,685	1,761
Insurance agents, managers, and officials.....	271,530	14,705	Insurance agents and officials.....	129,589	5,380	95,302	2,662
Insurance agents.....	243,974	12,953	Insurance agents.....	114,835	5,083	85,926	2,537
Managers and officials, insurance companies.....	27,556	1,752	Officials of insurance companies ⁴⁸	14,754	306	9,376	125
Laborers in coal and lumber yards, warehouses, etc.	113,027	642	Laborers in coal and lumber yards, warehouses, etc.	124,713	896	80,450	673
Coal yards and lumber yards.....	73,211	21	Coal yards.....	68,454	89	60,044	17
Grain elevators.....	9,141	71	Lumber yards.....	25,157	35	16,655	8
Stockyards.....	8,733	2	Elevators.....	43,297	54	43,389	9
Warehouses.....	18,295	494	Stockyards.....	11,244	68	6,335	11
Other and not specified trade.....	3,737	54	Warehouses.....	22,859	29	5,991	7
			Warehouses.....	22,156	710	8,080	638
Laborers, porters, and helpers in stores.....	199,298	9,392	Laborers, porters, and helpers in stores.....	116,602	8,405	98,169	4,164
Newsboys.....	38,570	417	Newsboys.....	27,635	326	29,435	273
Proprietors, managers, and officials (n. o. s. ²¹).....	42,201	3,104	Proprietors, officials, and managers (n. o. s. ²¹).....	33,715	1,061	21,352	1,010
Employment office keepers.....	2,425	1,340	Employment office keepers.....	2,357	669	1,540	720
Proprietors, etc., advertising agencies.....	0,771	768	Proprietors, etc., elevators.....	(49) 8,836	(49) 22	(49) 5,105	(49) 13
Proprietors, etc., grain elevators.....	0,484	21	Proprietors, etc., warehouses.....	(49) 6,310	(49) 43	(49) 4,368	(49) 25
Proprietors, etc., stockyards.....	420	62	Other proprietors, officials, and managers.....	16,212	327	10,339	252
Proprietors, etc., warehouses.....	7,327	61					
Other proprietors, managers, and officials.....	12,774	912					
Real estate agents and officials.....	208,243	31,787	Real estate agents and officials.....	139,927	9,208	122,035	2,927
Managers and officials, real estate companies.....	5,124	479		(42)	(42)	(42)	(42)
Real estate agents.....	203,119	31,308		(42)	(42)	(42)	(42)

²¹ Not otherwise specified.

⁴² Not classified separately in 1920 or in 1910.

⁴³ Included in the group "Other apprentices" in "Manufacturing and mechanical industries" in 1920 and in 1910.

⁴⁴ Classified, in 1920 and in 1910, in the group "Agents" in "Clerical occupations."

⁴⁵ This group was more strictly confined in 1930 than in 1920 or in 1910 to persons specifically returned as "Clerks" in stores.

⁴⁶ Some deliverymen probably were returned and classified as chauffeurs, and others as teamsters or truck drivers.

⁴⁷ Includes deliverymen for laundries, classified in "Domestic and personal service" in 1930.

⁴⁸ Includes managers.

⁴⁹ Included, in 1920 and in 1910, in the group "Other proprietors, officials, and managers."

ENUMERATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS

TABLE 1.—GAINFUL WORKERS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX, WITH THE OCCUPATIONS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE CLASSIFICATION OF 1930, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1930, 1920, AND 1910—Continued

OCCUPATION, 1930 CLASSIFICATION	1930		OCCUPATION, 1920 CLASSIFICATION	1920		1910	
	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
Trade—Continued.			Trade—Continued.				
Retail dealers ⁶⁰	1,593,356	110,166	Retail dealers ⁶⁰	1,240,205	78,980	1,127,928	67,103
Automobiles and accessories.....	60,991	516	Automobiles and accessories.....	28,023	142	4,545	52
Books, music, news, and stationery.....	32,909	3,594	Books.....	23,028	2,341	19,429	1,809
			Music and musical instruments.....	2,600	435	2,796	322
			News dealers.....	7,360	549	4,003	259
			Stationery.....	7,808	666	6,534	541
				5,260	691	5,136	687
Buyers and shippers of livestock and other farm products.....	41,684	100		48,228	81	50,606	309
			Buyers and shippers of grain.....	7,288	17	11,454	81
			Buyers and shippers of livestock.....	30,433	31	32,346	170
			Buyers and shippers of other farm produce.....	10,507	33	0,806	58
Candy and confectionery.....	51,760	10,444	Candy and confectionery.....	32,308	7,723	21,001	7,937
Cigars and tobacco.....	19,044	008	Cigars and tobacco.....	18,031	1,110	10,375	1,353
Coal and wood.....	20,225	061	Coal and wood.....	26,057	409	23,942	524
Department stores.....	17,751	1,610	Department stores.....	10,800	062	8,564	406
Dry goods, clothing, and boots and shoes.....	120,486	19,351		121,370	11,727	110,020	9,882
			Clothing and men's furnishings.....	43,440	3,213	34,229	1,044
			Dry goods, fancy goods, and notions.....	56,158	7,751	57,321	7,062
			Boots and shoes.....	21,781	763	18,470	876
Drugs and medicines (including druggists and pharmacists).....	100,123	4,604	Drugs and medicines (including druggists and pharmacists).....	76,995	3,162	65,414	2,161
Five-and-ten cent and variety stores.....	9,035	1,429	Five-and-ten cent and variety stores.....	4,899	1,069	3,204	1,037
Flour and feed.....	9,781	106	Flour and feed.....	0,212	67	0,363	106
Food (except groceries and hucksters' goods).....	233,166	6,270		190,888	5,066	190,619	5,144
			Butchers and meat dealers.....	120,940	1,106	122,757	1,291
			Coffee and tea.....	4,766	278	5,112	239
			Delicatessen stores.....	3,565	768	2,813	718
			Fruit.....	22,185	1,200	18,228	772
			Milk.....	12,509	556	13,851	843
			Produce and provisions.....	32,873	1,600	28,358	1,281
				20,453	692	22,891	550
			Furniture.....	25,337	676	21,739	470
			Carpets and rugs.....	1,116	16	1,152	80
				(61)	(61)	(61)	(61)
			General stores.....	76,317	3,706	84,734	3,325
			Groceries.....	210,060	23,177	176,608	18,459
				48,213	720	47,390	791
				7,700	29	8,410	108
			Agricultural implements and wagons.....	40,453	601	38,980	683
			Hardware, stoves, and cutlery.....	48,493	1,000	76,630	3,785
			Hucksters and peddlers.....	8,166	37	7,220	141
			Ice.....	20,652	781	26,403	550
			Jewelry.....	24,581	192	16,884	310
				22,590	153	15,079	140
			Junk.....	1,985	39	1,805	170
			Rags.....	27,580	98	26,007	253
			Lumber.....	11,743	889	5,954	350
			Opticians.....	61 85,085	61 67,565	61 67,565	61 3,766
				1,989	657	1,955	415
			Art stores and artists' materials.....	2,200	21	1,480	46
			Bicycles.....	1,505	113	2,208	210
			Crockery, glassware, and queensware.....	2,593	760	2,377	358
			Curios, antiques, and novelties.....	4,784	962	2,527	407
			Florists (dealers).....	4,434	355	2,043	237
			Furs.....	4,335	85	1,497	29
			Gas fixtures and electrical supplies.....	2,685	21	7,484	57
			Harness and saddlery.....	4,307	43	2,436	39
			Leather and hides.....	6,298	270	6,696	222
			Oil, paint, and wall paper.....	61 49,055	61 2,726	61 30,806	61 1,746
			Other specified retail dealers.....	59,483	6,245	41,493	4,128
Not specified dealers.....	52,460	5,917	Not specified retail dealers.....				
Salesmen and saleswomen.....	1,508,283	500,720	Salesmen and saleswomen ⁶²	826,866	365,333	677,390	262,335
Auctioneers.....	4,277	4	Auctioneers.....	5,045	3	3,985	5
Canvassers.....	51,959	11,813	Canvassers ⁶²	10,514	4,191	13,980	4,615
Demonstrators.....	1,793	5,740	Demonstrators.....	1,639	3,184	1,250	3,130
Sales agents.....	4,571	517	Sales agents.....	40,207	1,634	31,424	4,098
Salesmen and saleswomen.....	1,445,686	542,646	Salesmen and saleswomen (stores).....	769,461	356,321	620,761	250,487
Undertakers.....	32,192	1,940	Undertakers.....	23,342	1,127	19,921	813
Wholesale dealers, importers, and exporters.....	81,837	1,688	Wholesale dealers, importers, and exporters.....	72,780	794	50,123	925
Other pursuits in trade.....	98,069	29,106	Other pursuits (semiskilled).....	52,106	15,505	34,068	7,572
Advertising agencies.....	5,463	400		(63)	(63)	(63)	(63)
Grain elevators.....	1,202	409		(63)	(63)	(63)	(63)
Stockyards.....	477	5		(63)	(63)	(63)	(63)
Warehouses and cold-storage plants.....	3,520	1,728		(63)	(63)	(63)	(63)
Wholesale trade, and retail trade (except automobile):							
Fruit and vegetable graders and packers.....	3,784	6,142	Fruit graders and packers.....	4,988	3,086	2,677	2,038
Meat cutters.....	45,025	83	Meat cutters.....	22,804	80	15,378	27
Other occupations.....	32,870	10,497	Packers, wholesale and retail trade.....	13,603	6,098	10,392	3,009
Other trade industries.....	3,738	842	Other occupations.....	10,711	6,241	5,621	2,498

⁶⁰ Includes, also, managers and superintendents of retail stores.

⁶¹ "Retail dealers, gasoline and oil filling stations" were included in the group "Other specified retail dealers" in 1920 and in 1910.

⁶² "Canvassers" (with the omission of certain designations from the 1920 and the 1910 group "Agents") were classified as "Canvassers" under "Clrical occupations" in 1920 and in 1910.

⁶³ Included in the group "Other occupations" in 1920 and in 1910.

OCCUPATIONS—GENERAL REPORT

TABLE 1.—GAINFUL WORKERS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX, WITH THE OCCUPATIONS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE CLASSIFICATION OF 1930, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1930, 1920, AND 1910—Continued

OCCUPATION, 1930 CLASSIFICATION	1930		OCCUPATION, 1920 CLASSIFICATION	1920		1910	
	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
Public service (not elsewhere classified).	838,622	17,583	Public service (not elsewhere classified).	727,939	10,586	429,008	4,838
Firemen, fire department.....	73,008		Firemen, fire department.....	50,771		35,600	
Guards, watchmen, and doorkeepers.....	147,115	1,000	Guards, watchmen, and doorkeepers.....	115,154	399	78,108	103
Laborers, public service.....	155,903	1,107	Laborers, public service.....	105,385	1,530	60,505	720
Garbage men and scavengers.....	9,150		Garbage men and scavengers.....	5,475	6	4,227	
Other laborers.....	140,753	1,094	Other laborers.....	99,910	1,524	62,278	729
Marshals, sheriffs, detectives, etc.....	39,247	2,576	Marshals, sheriffs, detectives, etc.....	30,968	1,246	23,219	380
Detectives.....	12,180	685	Detectives.....	11,562	393	6,162	187
Marshals and constables.....	9,288	62	Marshals and constables.....	6,880	17	9,071	2
Probation and truant officers.....	2,715	1,555	Probation and truant officers.....	1,899	780	855	188
Sheriffs.....	15,064	274	Sheriffs.....	10,627	56	7,131	3
Officials and inspectors (city and county).....	69,431	8,964	Officials and inspectors (city and county).....	50,748	4,849	49,668	2,586
Officials and inspectors (city).....	45,200	3,109	Officials and inspectors (city).....	31,918	1,587	32,199	1,011
Officials and inspectors (county).....	24,231	5,855	Officials and inspectors (county).....	18,830	3,262	17,469	1,575
Officials and inspectors (State and United States).....	49,881	1,819	Officials and inspectors (State and United States)..... ⁶⁴	47,217	1,182	24,262	815
Officials and inspectors (State).....	14,250	980	Officials and inspectors (State).....	8,596	630	6,062	540
Officials and inspectors (United States).....	35,625	839	Officials and inspectors (United States).....	38,621	552	17,000	275
Policemen.....	130,833	849	Policemen.....	81,854	230	61,080	
Soldiers, sailors, and marines ⁶⁵	132,830		Soldiers, sailors, and marines ⁶⁵	225,603		77,153	
Other public service pursuits.....	40,369	1,208	Other pursuits.....	20,309	1,144	10,045	223
			Life-savers.....	2,285	2	2,158	
			Lighthouse keepers.....	1,442	21	1,562	41
			Other occupations.....	16,582	1,121	6,335	182
Professional service.....	1,727,650	1,556,234	Professional service.....	1,154,221	1,017,030	976,523	734,752
Actors and showmen.....	54,511	20,785	Actors and showmen.....	33,818	14,354	35,293	13,100
Actors.....	18,703	19,290	Actors.....	15,124	13,237	16,305	11,902
Showmen.....	35,808	1,495	Showmen.....	18,694	1,117	18,988	1,108
Architects.....	21,021	379	Architects.....	18,048	137	16,311	302
Artists, sculptors, and teachers of art.....	35,621	21,044	Artists, sculptors, and teachers of art.....	20,785	14,617	18,675	15,429
Authors, editors, and reporters.....	46,922	17,371	Authors, editors, and reporters.....	32,129	8,786	32,511	6,239
Authors.....	7,002	5,447	Authors.....	3,662	3,006	2,310	2,058
Editors and reporters.....	39,920	11,924	Editors and reporters.....	28,467	5,780	30,201	4,181
Chemists, assayers, and metallurgists.....	45,163	1,905	Chemists, assayers, and metallurgists.....	31,227	1,714	15,094	579
Clergymen.....	145,572	3,276	Clergymen.....	125,483	1,787	117,333	685
College presidents and professors ⁶⁶	41,774	20,131	College presidents and professors ⁶⁶	23,332	10,075	12,710	2,968
Dentists.....	69,768	1,287	Dentists.....	54,323	1,829	38,743	1,264
Designers, draftsmen, and inventors.....	93,518	9,212	Designers, draftsmen, and inventors.....	62,987	7,664	44,437	3,012
Designers.....	12,780	7,728	Designers.....	9,758	5,652	9,211	2,577
Draftsmen.....	78,459	1,463	Draftsmen.....	50,880	1,985	32,923	391
Inventors.....	2,279	21	Inventors.....	2,349	27	2,303	44
Lawyers, judges, and justices.....	157,220	3,885	Lawyers, judges, and justices.....	120,781	1,738	114,146	558
Musicians and teachers of music.....	85,517	79,611	Musicians and teachers of music.....	57,687	72,678	54,832	84,478
Osteopaths.....	4,554	1,563	Osteopaths.....	3,367	1,063	(⁶⁷)	(⁶⁷)
Photographers.....	31,103	8,366	Photographers.....	27,140	7,119	26,811	4,964
Physicians and surgeons.....	146,978	0,825	Physicians and surgeons.....	137,758	7,219	⁶⁷ 142,117	⁶⁷ 9,015
Teachers.....	202,337	860,278	Teachers.....	122,525	639,241	121,210	478,027
Teachers (athletics, dancing, etc.).....	12,238	6,311	Teachers (athletics, dancing, etc.).....	5,677	4,034	2,768	1,163
Teachers (school).....	190,049	853,967	Teachers (school).....	116,848	635,207	118,442	476,864
Technical engineers.....	226,136	113	Technical engineers.....	136,080	41	88,744	11
Civil engineers and surveyors.....	102,057	29	Civil engineers and surveyors.....	64,642	18	52,028	5
Electrical engineers.....	57,775	62	Electrical engineers.....	27,055	12	¹⁸ 15,272	¹⁸ 6
Mechanical engineers ⁶⁸	54,338	18	Mechanical engineers ⁶⁸	37,678	11	14,514	
Mining engineers ⁶⁹	11,066	4	Mining engineers ⁶⁹	6,695		0,930	
Trained nurses.....	5,452	288,737	Trained nurses.....	5,404	143,664	5,819	76,608
Veterinary surgeons.....	11,852	11	Veterinary surgeons.....	13,493	1	11,652	
Other professional pursuits.....	43,847	70,546	Other professional pursuits ⁷⁰	(⁷²)	(⁷²)	(⁷³)	(⁷³)
County agents, farm demonstrators, etc.....	4,500	1,097		(⁶⁴)	(⁶⁴)	(⁶⁴)	(⁶⁴)
Librarians.....	2,557	27,056	Librarians.....	1,795	13,502	1,594	5,829
Social and welfare workers.....	0,649	24,692		(⁷⁰)	(⁷⁰)	(⁷⁰)	(⁷⁰)
Other occupations.....	30,141	17,801	Other occupations.....	12,646	5,763	8,991	2,263

¹⁸ Figures for 1910 estimated.

²² Comparable figures for 1920 and 1910 not available.

²³ Aviators, designated "Aeronauts" and included with "Showmen" in 1910 and classified as a separate group under "Other professional pursuits" in 1920, were transferred to "Transportation and communication" in 1930.

²⁴ Classified, in 1920 and in 1910, in the group "Agents" in "Clerical occupations."

²⁵ In 1920 and in 1910 this group included "Postmasters," classified in "Transportation and communication" in 1930.

²⁶ Includes only those resident in continental United States at date of enumeration.

²⁷ Probably includes some teachers in schools below collegiate rank.

²⁸ Osteopaths were included with "Physicians and surgeons" in 1910.

²⁹ Includes, also, all technical engineers not elsewhere classified.

³⁰ Includes, also, chemical and metallurgical engineers.

⁷⁰ "Social and welfare workers" were included in the group "Religious, charity, and welfare workers" in "Semiprofessional pursuits" in 1920 and in 1910.

ENUMERATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS

TABLE 1.—GAINFUL WORKERS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX, WITH THE OCCUPATIONS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE CLASSIFICATION OF 1930, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1930, 1920, AND 1910—Continued

OCCUPATION, 1930 CLASSIFICATION	1930		OCCUPATION, 1920 CLASSIFICATION	1920		1910	
	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
Professional service—Continued.			Professional service—Continued.				
Semiprofessional and recreational pursuits.	143,365	55,184	Semiprofessional pursuits.	(22) 8,588	(22) 1,483	(22) 6,660	(22) 785
Abstracters, notaries, and justices of peace.	9,848	1,908	Abstracters, notaries, and justices of peace.				
Architects', designers', and draftsmen's apprentices.	2,436	220	Architects', designers', and draftsmen's apprentices. ⁷¹	3,479	298	1,110	43
Apprentices to other professional persons.	3,861	74	-----	(49)	(49)	(49)	(49)
Billiard room, dance hall, skating rink, etc., keepers.	28,819	310	Billiard room, dance hall, skating rink, etc., keepers. ⁷²	24,655	242	15,943	818
Chiropractors.	9,203	2,713	-----	(73)	(73)	(73)	(73)
Directors, managers, and officials, motion picture production.	1,888	35	-----	(74)	(74)	(74)	(74)
Healers (not elsewhere classified).	7,866	9,774	Healers (except osteopaths and physicians and surgeons).	73 6,872	73 7,002	73 2,162	73 4,672
Keepers of charitable and penal institutions.	9,468	6,552	Keepers of charitable and penal institutions.	7,953	4,931	5,246	2,245
Keepers of pleasure resorts, race tracks, etc.	9,741	977	Keepers of pleasure resorts, race tracks, etc.	3,163	197	2,706	223
Officials of lodges, societies, etc.	11,513	3,002	Officials of lodges, societies, etc.	9,574	2,162	6,245	1,970
Radio announcers, directors, managers, and officials.	1,639	130	-----	(75)	(75)	(75)	(75)
Religious workers.	11,339	19,951	Religious, charity, and welfare workers.	76 14,151	76 26,927	76 7,081	76 8,880
Technicians and laboratory assistants.	8,288	7,700	-----	(77)	(77)	(77)	(77)
Theatrical owners, managers, and officials.	18,601	1,032	Theatrical owners, managers, and officials.	74 17,138	74 1,257	74 11,027	74 295
Other occupations.	8,765	1,756	Fortune tellers, hypnotists, spiritualists, etc.	3,187	1,070	3,405	1,315
			Turfmen and sportsmen.	230	698	380	1,220
			Other occupations.	1,825	1	2,743	1
				1,132	371	282	94
Attendants and helpers, professional service.	114,759	55,625	Attendants and helpers, professional service.	(22)	(22)	(22)	(22)
Attendants, pool rooms, bowling alleys, golf clubs, etc.	16,047	121	-----	(78)	(78)	(78)	(78)
Dentists' assistants and attendants.	770	12,945	Dentists' assistants and apprentices.	1,768	4,940	544	1,504
Helpers, motion-picture production.	1,234	979	-----	(79)	(79)	(79)	(79)
Laborers, professional service.	23,762	1,621	-----	(80)	(80)	(80)	(80)
Laborers, recreation and amusement.	29,458	435	-----	(80)	(80)	(80)	(80)
Librarians' assistants and attendants.	502	1,303	Librarians' assistants and attendants.	1,067	1,212	507	2,792
Physicians' and surgeons' attendants.	689	13,353	Physicians' and surgeons' attendants.	641	6,410	680	3,451
Stage hands and circus helpers.	4,099	175	Stage hands and circus helpers.	5,377	426	6,444	392
Theater ushers.	9,308	3,153	Theater ushers.	2,808	2,353	2,131	147
Other attendants and helpers.	28,890	21,480	Other attendants and helpers.	2,072	1,678	(14)	(14)
Domestic and personal service	1,772,200	3,180,251	Domestic and personal service⁷³	1,193,315	2,186,682	1,225,395	2,530,403
Barbers, hairdressers, and manicurists.	201,096	113,194	Barbers, hairdressers, and manicurists.	182,965	33,240	172,977	22,298
Boarding and lodging house keepers.	17,093	127,278	Boarding and lodging house keepers.	18,652	114,740	23,052	142,400
Bootblacks.	18,747	37	Bootblacks.	15,142	33	14,000	20
Charwomen and cleaners.	20,943	40,939	Charwomen and cleaners.	11,848	24,955	7,195	20,839
Cleaners, dyeing, and pressing shop workers.	66,515	21,603	Cleaners and renovators, clothing, etc.	17,094	4,573	12,215	2,645
Owners and proprietors.	15,207	1,008	-----	(42)	(42)	(42)	(42)
Managers and officials.	4,615	1,225	-----	(42)	(42)	(42)	(42)
Foremen and overseers.	470	349	-----	(42)	(42)	(42)	(42)
Laborers.	3,910	639	-----	(42)	(42)	(42)	(42)
Other operatives.	42,313	18,321	-----	(42)	(42)	(42)	(42)
Elevator tenders.	55,255	12,359	Elevator tenders.	33,376	7,337	25,010	25
Hotel keepers and managers.	39,538	17,310	Hotel keepers and managers.	41,449	14,134	50,269	14,235
Housekeepers and stewards.	20,383	236,303	Housekeepers and stewards.	17,262	204,350	15,940	173,333
Hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, etc.	8,498	22,128	-----	(42)	(42)	(42)	(42)
Other housekeepers and stewards.	11,885	214,235	-----	(42)	(42)	(42)	(42)
Janitors and sextons.	273,805	35,820	Janitors and sextons.	140,590	20,038	91,629	21,452
Laborers, domestic and personal service.	67,337	4,350	Laborers, domestic and professional service.	50 31,224	50 1,069	50 50,265	50 3,215
Laundresses and laundresses (not in laundry).	4,565	356,468	Laundresses and laundresses (not in laundry).	10,882	385,874	13,693	520,004

¹⁴ Comparable figures for 1910 not available.

²² Comparable figures for 1920 and 1910 not available.

⁴² Not classified separately in 1920 or in 1910.

⁴⁹ Included in the group "Other apprentice" in "Manufacturing and mechanical industries" in 1920 and in 1910.

⁷¹ Classified under "Manufacturing and mechanical industries" in 1920 and in 1910.

⁷² Billiard room, dance hall, skating rink, etc., keepers, classified in "Domestic and personal service" in 1920 and in 1910, were transferred to "Professional service" in 1930.

⁷³ Chiropractors were included in the group "Healers (except osteopaths and physicians and surgeons)" in 1920 and in 1910.

⁷⁴ "Directors, managers, and officials, motion-picture production" were included in the group "Theatrical owners, managers, and officials" in 1920 and in 1910.

⁷⁶ Not shown prior to 1930.

⁷⁷ Includes two 1930 groups—"Social and welfare workers" and "Religious workers."

⁷⁸ Most of the "Technicians and laboratory assistants," in 1920 and in 1910, were distributed among three groups—"Semiskilled operatives, other chemical factories"; "Other occupations" under "Semiprofessional pursuits"; and "Other clerks" under "Clerical occupations."

⁷⁹ Included, in 1920 and in 1910, in the group "Bell boys, chore boys, etc." in "Domestic and personal service."

⁸⁰ Included, in 1920 and in 1910, in the group "Semiskilled operatives, other miscellaneous industries" in "Manufacturing and mechanical industries."

⁸⁰ "Laborers, professional service"; "Laborers, recreation and amusement"; and "Laborers, domestic and personal service" comprise the 1920 and 1910 group "Laborers, domestic and professional service."

OCCUPATIONS—GENERAL REPORT

TABLE 1.—GAINFUL WORKERS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX, WITH THE OCCUPATIONS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE CLASSIFICATION OF 1930, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1930, 1920, AND 1910—Continued

OCCUPATION, 1930 CLASSIFICATION	1930		OCCUPATION, 1920 CLASSIFICATION	1920		1910	
	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
Domestic and personal service— Continued.			Domestic and personal service— Continued.				
Laundry owners, managers, and officials ⁸¹	22,482	2,063	Laundry owners, officials, and managers. ⁸¹	12,239	1,453	17,057	986
Owners and proprietors.....	14,474	966	Owners and proprietors.....	8,158	860	14,695	746
Managers and officials.....	8,008	1,097	Managers and officials.....	4,081	584	2,362	240
Laundry operatives ⁸¹	80,229	160,475	Laundry operatives ⁸¹	39,968	80,747	35,909	78,355
Deliverymen ⁸²	20,558	15	Deliverymen ⁸²	(83)	(83)	(83)	(83)
Foremen and overseers.....	3,583	2,754	Foremen and overseers.....	2,076	1,535	1,674	1,307
Laborers.....	11,001	8,292	Laborers.....	6,570	6,537	5,432	3,354
Other operatives.....	46,087	149,414	Other operatives.....	31,322	72,075	28,803	71,604
Midwives and nurses (not trained).....	13,867	143,142	Midwives and nurses (not trained).....	19,338	137,431	15,926	117,117
Midwives.....		3,556	Midwives.....		4,773		6,205
Nurses (not trained).....	13,867	139,570	Nurses (not trained).....	19,338	132,658	15,926	110,912
Porters (except in stores).....	127,436	52	Porters (except in stores).....	87,683	485	84,055	73
Domestic and personal service.....	57,599	13	Domestic and personal service.....	42,929	279	54,560	52
Professional service.....	7,750	10	Professional service.....				
Steam railroad.....	27,647	1	Porters, steam railroad.....	22,486	27	17,297	1
Other porters (except in stores).....	34,440	22	Other porters (except in stores).....	22,268	179	12,198	20
Restaurant, café, and lunch-room keepers.....	125,308	40,008	Restaurant, café, and lunch-room keepers.....	72,343	15,644	50,310	10,516
Servants: ⁸⁴			Servants: ⁸⁴				
Cooks.....	194,297	371,095	Cooks.....	120,857	268,618	117,004	333,436
Hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, to.....	149,418	94,252	Hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, to.....	(45)	(45)	(45)	(45)
Other cooks.....	44,879	276,843	Other cooks.....	(45)	(45)	(45)	(45)
Other servants.....	169,877	1,263,804	Other servants.....				
Hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, etc.....	34,531	109,124	Bell boys, chore boys, etc.....	84 128,956	84 743,515	84 145,672	84 976,113
Other domestic and personal service.....	35,346	1,154,740	Butlers.....	84 16,472	84 750	84 17,667	84 662
Walters.....	161,315	231,973	Chambermaids.....	10,680	1	13,168	
Other pursuits.....	32,022	1,808	Coachmen and footmen.....	2,427	29,052	187	39,602
Cemetery keepers.....	9,705	57	Ladies' maids, valets, etc.....	1,268	4,523	2,436	21,786
Hunters, trappers, and guides.....	6,132	87	Nursenmaids.....	11	11,870		
Other occupations.....	16,185	1,664	Other servants.....	97,839	697,301	86,547	914,063
			Walters.....	112,064	116,921	102,495	85,798
			Other pursuits.....	61,381	1,919	180,716	3,543
			Cemetery keepers.....	5,406	44	4,811	31
			Hunters, trappers, and guides.....	7,288	44	3,840	47
			Bartenders.....	48,597	1,831	172,065	3,405
			Bathhouse keepers and attendants.....	25,976	100	100,984	250
			Saloon keepers.....	2,032	826	3,125	1,470
			Umbrella menders and scissors grinders.....	17,312	523	66,724	1,491
			Other occupations.....	899	18	1,016	37
			Clerical occupations ⁸⁵	2,378	355	216	217
Clerical occupations.....	2,038,494	1,986,830	Clerical occupations ⁸⁵	1,889,911	1,421,925	1,129,849	588,609
Agents, collectors, and credit men.....	182,630	13,477	Agents.....	86 149,427	86 11,040	86 82,345	86 4,187
Agents (not elsewhere classified).....	94,948	6,603	Collectors.....	86 121,428	86 8,910	86 48,495	86 2,200
Collectors.....	40,395	2,936	Credit men.....	27,999	2,730	33,850	1,897
Credit men.....	20,598	1,894	Purchasing agents (except for railroads).....	(87)	(87)	(87)	(87)
Purchasing agents (except for railroads).....	26,691	2,044	Bookkeepers, cashiers, and accountants.....	(88)	(88)	(88)	(88)
Bookkeepers, cashiers, and accountants.....	447,937	482,711	Accountants and auditors.....	375,564	350,124	290,545	187,155
Accountants and auditors.....	174,557	17,014	Bookkeepers and cashiers.....	105,073	13,378	35,653	3,580
Bookkeepers and cashiers.....	273,380	465,697	Clerks (except clerks in stores).....	270,491	345,746	263,892	183,569
Clerks (except "clerks" in stores).....	1,290,447	706,553	Shipping clerks.....	1,015,742	472,163	597,833	122,665
Office-appliance operators.....	5,380	32,718	Weighers.....	(89)	(89)	(89)	(89)
Shipping clerks.....	144,422	4,256	Other clerks.....	118,944	4,740	78,192	2,161
Weighers.....	12,872	1,435	Messenger, bundle, and office boys and girls. ⁹⁰	14,730	1,499	10,984	580
Other clerks.....	1,127,773	668,144	Stenographers and typists.....	89 882,068	89 465,924	89 508,657	89 119,924
Messenger, errand, and office boys and girls. ⁹⁰	81,430	8,949	Messenger, bundle, and office boys and girls. ⁹⁰	98,768	14,254	96,748	11,287
Stenographers and typists.....	36,050	775,140	Stenographers and typists.....	50,410	564,744	53,373	263,315

⁸¹ Not classified separately in 1920 or in 1910.

⁸² Some owners of hand laundries probably are included with laundry operatives.

⁸³ Some deliverymen probably were returned and classified as chauffeurs.

⁸⁴ "Deliverymen, laundries" were included in 1920 and in 1910 in the group "Deliverymen, bakeries and laundries" in "Trade."

⁸⁵ Part of the group "Bell boys, chore boys, etc." are included in 1930 in the group "Attendants, pool rooms, bowling alleys, golf clubs, etc." in "Professional service."

⁸⁶ "Canvassers," classified under "Clerical occupations" in 1920 and in 1910, were (with the addition of certain designations from the 1920 and the 1910 group "Agents") classified under "Trade" in 1930.

⁸⁷ "Advertising agents," classified in "Trade" in 1930, and "County agents, farm demonstrators, etc.," classified in "Professional service" in 1930, were classified in the group "Agents" in 1920 and in 1910. See, also, footnotes 87 and 88.

⁸⁸ Classified in the group "Agents" in 1920. In 1910 those in stores were classified with "Salesmen and saleswomen (stores)."

⁸⁹ Classified in the group "Agents" in 1920 and in 1910.

⁹⁰ "Office-appliance operators" were included in the group "Other clerks" in 1920 and in 1910.

⁹¹ Except telegraph messengers.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS CONCERNING THE RETURNS OF OCCUPATIONS AT THE CENSUSES OF 1870, 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, AND 1930¹

CENSUS OF 1870

OCCUPATION

The inquiry "Profession, Occupation, or Trade," is one of the most important questions of this schedule. Make a study of it. Take especial pains to avoid unmeaning terms, or such as are too general to convey a definite idea of the occupation. Call no man a "factory hand" or a "mill operative." State the kind of a mill or factory. The better form of expression would be, "works in cotton mill," "works in paper mill," etc. Do not call a man a "shoemaker," "bootmaker," unless he makes the entire boot or shoe in a small shop. If he works in (or for) a boot and shoe factory, say so.

Do not apply the word "jeweler" to those who make watches, watch chains, or jewelry in large manufacturing establishments. Call no man a "commissioner," a "collector," an "agent," an "artist," an "overseer," a "professor," a "treasurer," a "contractor," or a "speculator," without further explanation.

When boys are entered as apprentices, state the trade they are apprenticed to, as "apprenticed to carpenter," "apothecary's apprentice."

When a lawyer, a merchant, a manufacturer, has retired from practice or business, say "retired lawyer," "retired merchant," etc. Distinguish between fire and life insurance agents.

When clerks are returned, describe them as "clerk in store," "clerk in woolen mill," "R. R. clerk," "bank clerk," etc.

Describe no man as a "mechanic" if it is possible to describe him more accurately.

Distinguish between stonemasons and brickmasons.

Do not call a bonnet maker a bonnet manufacturer, a lace maker a lace manufacturer, a chocolate maker a chocolate manufacturer. Reserve the term Manufacturer for proprietors of establishments; always give the *branch* of manufacture.

Whenever merchants or traders can be reported under a single word expressive of their special line, as "grocer," it should be done. Otherwise, say dry goods merchant, coal dealer, etc.

Add, in all cases, the class of business, as wholesale (wh.), retail (ret.), importer (imp.), jobber, etc.

Use the word "huckster" in all cases where it applies.

Be very particular to distinguish between farmers and farm laborers. In agricultural regions this should be one of the

points to which the Assistant Marshal should especially direct his attention.

Confine the use of the words "glover," "hatter," and "furrier" to those who *actually make*, or make up, in their own establishments, all, or a part, of the gloves and hats or furs which they sell. Those who only sell these articles should be characterized as "glove dealer," "hat and cap dealer," "fur dealer."

Judges (state whether Federal or State, whether probate, police, or otherwise) may be assumed to be lawyers, and that addition, therefore, need not be given; but all other *officials* should have their profession designated, if they have any, as "retired merchant, governor of Massachusetts," "paper manufacturer, representative in legislature." If anything is to be omitted, leave out the office, and put in the occupation.

As far as possible distinguish machinists as "locomotive builders," "engine builders," etc.

Instead of saying "packers," indicate whether you mean "pork packers" or "crochery packers," or "mule packers."

The organization of domestic service has not proceeded so far in this country as to render it worth while to make distinction in the character of work. Report all as "domestic servants."

Cooks, waiters, etc., in hotels and restaurants, will be reported separately from domestic servants.

The term "housekeeper" will be reserved for such persons as receive distinct *wages* or *salary* for the service. Women keeping house for their own families or for themselves, without any other gainful occupation, will be entered as "keeping house." Grown daughters assisting them will be reported without occupation.

You are under no obligation to give any man's occupation just as he expresses it. If he can not tell intelligently what he *is*, find out what he *does*, and characterize his profession accordingly.

The inquiry as to Occupation will not be asked in respect to infants or children too young to take any part in production. Neither will the doing of domestic errands or family chores out of school be considered an occupation. "At home" or "attending school" will be the best entry in the majority of cases. But if a boy or girl, whatever the age, is earning money regularly by labor, contributing to the family support, or appreciably assisting in mechanical or agricultural industry, the occupation should be stated.

CENSUS OF 1880

OCCUPATION

In the column numbered 13 is to be reported the occupation of each person 10 years of age and upwards.

The inquiry "profession, occupation, or trade," is one of the most important questions of this schedule. Make a study of it. Take especial pains to avoid unmeaning terms, or such as are too general to convey a definite idea of the occupation. Call no man a "factory hand" or a "mill operative." State the kind of a mill or factory. The better form of expression would be, "works in cotton mill," "works in paper mill," etc. Do not call a man a "shoemaker," "bootmaker," unless he makes the entire boot or shoe in a small shop. If he works in (or for) a boot and shoe factory, say so.

Do not apply the word "jeweler" to those who make watches, watch chains, or jewelry in large manufacturing establishments.

Call no man a "commissioner," a "collector," an "agent," an "artist," an "overseer," a "professor," a "treasurer," a "contractor," or a "speculator," without further explanation.

When boys are entered as apprentices, state the trade they are apprenticed to, as "apprenticed to carpenter," "apothecary's apprentice." Students or scholars should be reported under those names.

When a lawyer, a merchant, a manufacturer, has retired from practice or business, say "retired lawyer," "retired merchant," etc. Distinguish between fire and life insurance agents.

When clerks are returned, describe them as "clerk in store," "clerk in woolen mill," "R. R. clerk," "bank clerk," etc.

Describe no man as a "mechanic," if it is possible to describe him more accurately.

Distinguish between stonemasons and brickmasons.

Do not call a bonnet maker a bonnet manufacturer, a lace maker a lace manufacturer, a chocolate maker a chocolate manufacturer. Reserve the term "manufacturer" for proprietors of establishments; always give the *branch* of manufacture, as cotton manufacturer, woolen manufacturer, etc.

Whenever merchants or traders can be reported under a single word expressive of their special line, as "grocer," it should be done. Otherwise, say dry goods merchant, coal dealer, etc.

Use the word "huckster" in all cases where it applies.

Be very particular to distinguish between farmers and farm laborers. In agricultural regions this should be one of the points to which the enumerator should especially direct his attention.

Confine the use of the words "glover," "hatter," and "furrier," to those who *actually make*, or make up, in their own establishments, all, or a part, of the gloves and hats or furs which they sell. Those who only sell these articles should be characterized as "glove dealer," "hat and cap dealer," "fur dealer."

Judges (state whether Federal or State, whether probate, police, or otherwise) may be assumed to be lawyers, and that addition, therefore, need not be given; but all other *officials* should have their profession designated, if they have any, as "retired merchant, governor of Massachusetts," "paper manufacturer, representative in legislature." If anything is to be omitted, leave out the office, and put in the occupation.

The organization of domestic service has not proceeded so far in this country as to render it worth while to make distinction in the character of work. Report all as "domestic servants."

Cooks, waiters, etc., in hotels and restaurants, will be reported separately from domestic servants, as "cook in hotel," etc.

The term "housekeeper" will be reserved for such persons as receive distinct *wages* or *salary* for the service. Women keeping house for their own families or for themselves, without any other gainful occupation, will be entered as "keeping house." Grown daughters assisting them will be reported without occupation.

¹ Instructions relating to occupation inquiries for which statistics are not presented in the 1930 occupation reports are omitted. Hence, as here presented, the 1890, the 1900, the 1910, and the 1930 instructions do not include the paragraphs relating to unemployment; and the 1910, the 1920, and the 1930 instructions do not include the paragraphs relating to class of worker (Employer, wage or salary worker, working on own account, etc.).

You are under no obligation to give any man's occupation just as he expresses it. If he can not tell intelligibly what he is, find out what he *does*, and characterize his profession accordingly.

The inquiry as to occupation will not be asked in respect to infants or children too young to take any part in production. Neither will the doing of domestic errands or family chores out

of school be considered an occupation. "At home" or "attending school" will be the best entry in a majority of cases. But if a boy or girl, whatever the age, is earning money regularly by labor, contributing to the family support, or appreciably assisting in mechanical or agricultural industry, the occupation should be stated.

CENSUS OF 1890

PROFESSION, TRADE, OR OCCUPATION

16. Profession, trade, or occupation.—This is a most important inquiry. Study these instructions closely, and in reporting occupations avoid the use of unmeaning terms. A person's occupation is the profession, trade, or branch of work upon which he chiefly depends for support, and in which he would ordinarily be engaged during the larger part of the year. General or indefinite terms which do not indicate the kind of work done by each person must not be used. You are under no obligation to give a person's occupation just as he expresses it. If he can not tell intelligibly what he is, find out what he *does*, and describe his occupation accordingly. The name of the place worked in or article made or worked upon should not be used as the sole basis of the statement of a person's occupation. Endeavor to ascertain always the character of the service rendered or kind of work done, and so state it.

The illustrations given under each of the general classes of occupation show the nature of the answers which should be made to this inquiry. They are not intended to cover all occupations, but are indicative of the character of the answers desired in order to secure, for each person enumerated, properly descriptive designations of service rendered or work done by way of occupation and as the means of gaining a livelihood.

Agricultural pursuits.—Be careful to distinguish between the farm laborer, the farmer, and farm overseer; also between the plantation laborer, the planter, and plantation overseer. These three classes must be kept distinct, and each occupation separately returned.

Do not confuse the agricultural laborer, who works on the farm or plantation, with the general or day laborer, who works on the road or at odd jobs in the village or town. Distinguish also between woodchoppers at work regularly in the woods or forests and the laborer, who takes a job occasionally at chopping wood.

Make a separate return for farmers and planters who own, hire, or carry on a farm or plantation, and for gardeners, fruit growers, nurserymen, florists, vine growers, etc., who are engaged in raising vegetables for market or in the cultivation of fruit, flowers, seeds, nursery products, etc. In the latter case, if a man combines two or more of these occupations, be careful to so state it, as florist, nurseryman, and seed grower.

Avoid the confusion of the garden laborer, nursery laborer, etc., who hires out his services, with the proprietor gardener, florist, nurseryman, etc., who carries on the business himself or employs others to assist him.

Return as dairymen or dairywomen those persons whose occupation in connection with the farm has to do chiefly with the dairy. Do not confuse them with employees of butter and cheese or condensed milk factories, who should be separately returned by some distinctive term.

Return stock herders and stock drovers separately from stock raisers.

Do not include lumbermen, raftsmen, log drivers, etc., engaged in hauling or transporting lumber (generally by water) from the forest to the mill, with the employees of lumberyards or lumber mills.

Fishing.—For fishermen and oystermen describe the occupation as accurately as possible. Be careful to avoid the return of fishermen on vessels as sailors. If they gain their living by fishing, they should be returned as "fishermen," and not as sailors.

Mining and quarrying.—Make a careful distinction between the coal miners and miners of ores; also between miners generally and quarrymen. State the kind of ore mined or stone quarried.

Do not return proprietors or officials of mining or quarrying companies as miners or quarrymen, but state their business or official position accurately.

Professional pursuits.—This class includes actors, artists and teachers of art, clergymen, dentists, designers, draftsmen, engravers, civil engineers and surveyors, mechanical and mining engineers, government clerks and officials, journalists, lawyers, musicians and teachers of music, physicians, surgeons, professors (in colleges and universities), teachers (in schools), and other pursuits of a professional nature. Specify each profession in detail, according to the fact. These are cited simply as illustrations of these classes of pursuits.

Distinguish between actors, theatrical managers, and showmen.

Make a separate return for government clerks occupying positions under the national, state, county, city, or town governments from clerks in offices, stores, manufacturing establishments, etc.; also distinguish government officials.

Return veterinary surgeons separately from other surgeons.

Distinguish journalists, editors, and reporters from authors and other literary persons who do not follow journalism as a distinct profession.

Return separately chemists, assayers, metallurgists, and other scientific persons.

Domestic and personal service.—Among this class of occupations are comprised hotel keepers, boarding-house keepers, restaurant keepers, saloon keepers, and bartenders; housekeepers, cooks, and servants (in hotels, boarding-houses, hospitals, institutions, private families, etc.); barbers and hairdressers; city, town, and general day laborers; janitors, sextons, and undertakers; nurses and midwives; watchmen, policemen, and detectives. Specify each occupation or kind of service rendered in detail, according to the fact. The above are given only as examples of the occupations which would naturally be included under this general class of work.

Distinguish carefully between housekeepers, or women who receive a stated wage or salary for their services, and housewives, or women who keep house for their own families, or for themselves, without any gainful occupation. The occupation of grown daughters who assist in the household duties without fixed remuneration should be returned as "Housework—without pay."

As stated under agricultural pursuits, do not confuse day laborers, at work for the city, town, or at odd jobs, with the agricultural laborer, at work on the farm or plantation or in the employ of gardeners, nurserymen, etc. State specifically the kind of work done in every instance.

Clerks in hotels, restaurants, and saloons should be so described and carefully distinguished from bartenders. In many instances bartenders will state their occupation as "clerk" in wine store, etc., but the character of the service rendered by such persons will readily determine whether they should be classed as "bartenders" or not.

Stationary engineers and firemen should be carefully distinguished from engineers and firemen employed on locomotives, steamboats, etc.

Soldiers, sailors, and marines enlisted in the service of the United States should be so returned. Distinguish between officers and enlisted men, and for civilian employees return the kind of service performed by them.

Pursuits of trade and transportation.—Distinguish carefully between real estate agents, insurance agents, claim agents, commission agents, etc. If a person is a real estate agent and also an auctioneer, as is often the case, return his occupation as real estate agent and auctioneer.

Return accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, cashiers, etc., separately, and state the kind of service rendered, as accountant—insurance; bookkeeper—wholesale dry goods; clerk—gas company; cashier—music store.

Do not confound a clerk with a salesman, as is often done, especially in dry goods stores, grocery stores, and provision stores. Generally speaking, the persons so employed are to be considered as salesmen, unless the bulk of their service is in the office on the books and accounts; otherwise they should be returned as salesman—dry goods; salesman—groceries, etc.

Stenographers and typewriters should be reported separately, and should not be described simply as "clerks."

Distinguish carefully between bank clerks, cashiers in banks, and bank officials, describing the particular position filled in each case. In no case should a bank cashier be confounded with cashiers in stores, etc.

Distinguish between foremen and overseers, packers and shippers, porters and helpers, and errand, office, and messenger boys in stores, etc., and state in each case the character of the duties performed by them, as foremen—wholesale wool house; packer—crochery; porter—rubber goods; errand boy—dry goods; messenger boy—telegraph.

State the kind of merchants and dealers, as dry goods merchant, wood and coal dealer, etc. Whenever a single word will express the business carried on, as grocer, it should be so stated.

In the case of hucksters and peddlers also state the kind of goods sold, as *peddler—linware*.

Distinguish *traveling salesmen* from salesmen in stores, and state the kind of goods sold by them.

Return *boarding and livery-stable keepers* separately from *hostlers* and other stable employees.

Distinguish also between *expressmen, teamsters, draymen*, and *carriage and hack drivers*.

Steam railroad employees should be reported separately, according to the nature of their work, as *baggage men, brakemen, conductors, laborers on railroad, locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen, switchmen, yardmen*, etc.

Officials of *railroad, telegraph, express, and other companies* should be separately returned and carefully distinguished from the employees of such companies.

Boatmen, canalmen, pilots, longshoremen, stevedores, and sailors (on steam or sailing vessels) should be separately returned.

Telegraph operators, telephone operators, telegraph linemen, telephone linemen, electric-light men, etc., should be kept distinct, and a separate return made for each class.

Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.—In reporting occupations pertaining to manufactures there are many difficulties in the way of showing the kind of work done rather than the article made or the place worked in. The nature of certain occupations is such that it is well nigh impossible to find properly descriptive terms without the use of some expression relating to the article made or place in which the work is carried on.

Do not accept "maker" of an article or "works in" mill, shop, or factory, but strive always to find out the particular work done.

Distinguish between persons who tend machines and the unskilled workmen or laborers in mills, factories, and workshops.

Describe the proprietor of the establishment as a "manufacturer," and specify the branch of manufacture, as *cotton manufacturer*, etc. In no case should a manufacturer be returned as a "maker" of an article.

In the case of apprentices, state the trade to which apprenticed, as *apprentice—carpenter*, etc.

Distinguish between *butchers*, whose business is to slaughter cattle, swine, etc., and *provision dealers*, who sell meats only.

Distinguish also between a *glover, hatter, or furrier* who actually make or make up in their own establishments all or part of the gloves, hats, or furs which they sell, and the person who simply deals in but does not make these articles.

Do not use the words "factory operatives," but specify in every instance the kind of work done, as *cotton mill—spinner, silk mill—weaver*, etc.

Do not describe a person in a printing office as a "printer" where a more expressive term can be used, as *compositor, pressman, press feeder*, etc.

Make the proper distinction between a *clock or watch "maker"* and a *clock or watch "repairer."* Do not apply the word "jeweler" to those who make watches, watch chains, or jewelry in large establishments.

Avoid in all cases the use of the word "mechanic," and state whether a *carpenter, mason, house painter, machinist, plumber*, etc.

Do not say "finisher," "molder," "polisher," etc., but state the article finished, molded, or polished, as *brass finisher, iron molder, steel polisher*, etc.

Distinguish between *cloakmakers, dressmakers, seamstresses, tailoresses*, etc. In the case of *sewing-machine operators*, specify the work done.

Other occupations.—When a lawyer, merchant, manufacturer, etc., has retired from practice or business, say *retired lawyer, retired merchant*, etc.

The distinction to be made between *housewives, housekeepers*, and those assisting in *housework* has already been stated under "Domestic and personal service." For the large body of persons, particularly young women, who live at home and do nothing, make the returns as "No occupation." With respect to infants and children too young to take any part in production or to be engaged in any stated occupation, distinguish between those at home and those attending school. For those too young to go to school, or who for some reason did not attend school during the census year, write the words, *At home*, and for those who attended school during some part of the school year write the words, *At school—public*, or *At school—private*, according to the kind of school. If taught by a governess or tutor, it should be so stated. The student at college or engaged in special studies should be reported separately from *scholars in public or private schools*.

The doing of domestic errands or family chores out of school hours, where a child regularly attends school, should not be considered an occupation. But if a boy or girl, whatever the age, is earning money regularly by labor, contributing to the family support, or appreciably assisting in mechanical or agricultural industry, the kind of work performed should be stated.

CENSUS OF 1900

OCCUPATION, TRADE, OR PROFESSION

153. Note.—The following instructions concerning the return of the occupation, trade, or profession in column 19 do not, in the main, form a part of the instructions contained in the portfolio or the instructions printed at the bottom of the illustrative example. These instructions are very important, however, and must be not only read but studied carefully.

154. Column 19. Occupation.—This question applies to every person 10 years of age and over who is at work, that is, occupied in gainful labor, and calls for the profession, trade, or branch of work upon which each person depends chiefly for support, or in which he is engaged ordinarily during the larger part of the time.

155. This is a most important question. In reporting occupations avoid the use of general or indefinite terms which do not indicate the kind of work done. You need not give a person's occupation just as he expresses it. If he can not tell intelligibly what he is, find out what he does, and describe his occupation accordingly. Endeavor to ascertain always the kind of work done, and so state it.

156. 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. For example, the reply "carriage builder," or "works in carriage factory," is unsatisfactory, because men of different trades, such as blacksmiths, joiners, wheelwrights, painters, upholsterers, work together in building carriages. Such an answer, therefore, does not show what kind of work the person performs.

157. Return every person according to his own occupation, not that of his employer. For example, describe a blacksmith employed by a manufacturer of carriages as a carriage blacksmith and not as a carriage builder, or a cooper employed by a brewery as a cooper and not a brewer, etc.

158. If a person has two occupations, enter the more important one, that is, the one from which he gets the more money.

If you can not learn that, enter the one in which he spends the more time. For example, describe a person who gets most of his income by managing a farm, but also preaches, as a "farmer," but if he gets more income from his preaching, describe him as a "preacher" and not as a farmer.

159. Sometimes you will find a person engaged in one occupation, but claiming a different one. This will be common in certain resorts for invalids. Such persons often take up for the time occupations different from those followed at home. For example, you may find a clergyman canvassing for books or a physician herding cattle. In such a case ask from which occupation the person gets the more money or to which he gives more time during the year.

160. If a married woman has a gainful occupation, return the occupation accordingly, whether she does the work at her home or goes regularly to a place of employment, and whether she is regularly or only occasionally so employed. For example, "milliner," "dressmaker," "nurse," etc.

161. In farming sections, where a farm is found that is under the management or supervision of a woman as owner or tenant, return the occupation of such woman as "farmer" in all cases.

162. Report a student who supports himself by some occupation according to the occupation, if more time is given to that, but as a student, if more time is given to study. Thus report a student who does stenographic work as a student unless more of his time is spent in stenography. Report a salesman in a grocery store, who attends a night school as "salesman, groceries," because most of his day is spent in the store. (See paragraph 219.)

163. Many a person who does not follow any occupation still has an income. In that case indicate the source of the income. Report a person whose income comes from the rent of lands or buildings as "landlord." Report a person who receives his income, or most of it, from money loaned at interest, or from stocks, bonds, or other securities, as a "capitalist."

164. Abbreviations.—The space in column 19 is somewhat narrow, and it may be necessary to use the following abbreviations (but no others):

<i>Agric.</i> , for agricultural.	<i>Mfr.</i> , for manufacturer.
<i>Agt.</i> , for agent.	<i>Prest.</i> , for president.
<i>Asst.</i> , for assistant.	<i>R. R.</i> , for railroad or railway.
<i>Co.</i> , for company.	<i>Sch.</i> , for school.
<i>Comsn.</i> , for commission.	<i>Secy.</i> , for secretary.
<i>Dept.</i> , for department.	<i>Supt.</i> , for superintendent.
<i>Fcty.</i> , for factory.	<i>Teleg.</i> , for telegraph.
<i>Insur.</i> , for insurance.	<i>Teleph.</i> , for telephone.
<i>Merch.</i> , for merchant.	<i>Trav.</i> , for traveling, or traveler.
<i>Mfg.</i> , for manufacturing.	<i>Treas.</i> , for treasurer.

165. The illustrations given under this head show the nature of the answers which should be made to this inquiry. They are not intended to cover all occupations, but are merely examples of the answers desired in order to secure a proper description of the character of the service rendered or kind of work done by each and every person engaged in gainful labor.

AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS

166. Do not confuse a *farmer* with a *farm laborer*. If a person works on a farm for a stated wage (in money or its equivalent), even though he may be a son or other relative of the person who conducts the farm, he should be entered as a *farm laborer*, and not as a farmer. On the other hand, if a person owns or rents a farm, or operates it with or for another person, for a fixed share of the products, he should be entered as a *farmer*, and not as a *farm laborer*. Enter the older children of a farmer (who work on the farm) as *farm laborers*, except when a father and son (or sons) jointly operate the farm for fixed shares of the product.

167. Do not confuse a *day laborer* at work for the city, town, or at odd jobs with a *farm laborer* at work on the farm or plantation or in the employ of gardeners, nurserymen, etc. Do not say simply "*laborer*," but state in every case the *kind* of work done, as *day laborer*, *farm laborer*, *garden laborer*, etc. If a person is a *laborer* in a mill, workshop, or factory, specify the fact, in addition to the word *laborer*, as *laborer (cement works)*, etc.

168. Distinguish between a *wood chopper* at work regularly in the woods or forests and an ordinary laborer who takes a job occasionally at chopping wood.

169. Distinguish between a *farmer* or a *planter* who owns, hires, or carries on a farm or plantation, and a *gardener*, *fruit grower*, *nurseryman*, *florist*, or *vine grower*, etc., who is engaged in raising vegetables for market or in the cultivation of fruit, flowers, seeds, nursery products, etc.

170. Avoid the confusion of the *garden laborer*, *nursery laborer*, etc., who hires out his services, with the proprietor gardener, florist, nurseryman, etc., who carries on the business himself or employs others to assist him.

171. Return as a *dairyman* or *dairywoman* any person whose occupation in connection with the farm has to do chiefly with the dairy. Do not confuse such a person with an employee of a butter and cheese or condensed milk factory, who should be separately returned by some distinctive term.

172. Return a *stock herder* or *stock drover* separately from a *stock raiser*.

173. Do not include a *lumberman*, *raftsman*, *log driver*, etc., engaged in hauling or transporting lumber (generally by water) from the forest to the mill with an employee of a lumber yard or a lumber mill.

FISHING

174. For a *fisherman* or *oysterman* describe the occupation as accurately as possible. Be careful to avoid the return of a fisherman on a vessel as a sailor. If he gains his living by fishing, he should be returned as a "*fisherman*," and not as a sailor.

MINING AND QUARRYING

175. Make a careful distinction between a *coal miner* and a *miner of ores*; also between a *miner* and a *quarryman*. State the *kind* of ore mined or stone quarried.

176. Do not return a *proprietor* or *official* of a mining or quarrying company as a miner or quarryman, but state his business or official position accurately.

PROFESSIONAL PURSUITS

177. Specify each profession in detail, according to the fact, as follows: *Actor*, *artist or teacher of art*, *clergyman*, *dentist*, *designer*, *draftsman*, *engraver*, *civil engineer or surveyor*, *mechanical*

or mining engineer, *government clerk or official*, *journalist*, *lawyer*, *librarian*, *musician or teacher of music*, *physician*, *surgeon*, *professor* (in college or university), *teacher* (in school), or other pursuits of a professional nature.

178. Distinguish between an *actor*, a *theatrical manager*, and a *showman*.

179. Return a *government official*, in the service of the national, State, county, city, or town government, by the title of his office, if that is the occupation upon which he depends chiefly for a livelihood; otherwise by his usual trade or profession.

180. Distinguish between a *government clerk* occupying a position under the national, State, county, city, or town government and a clerk in an office, store, manufacturing establishment, etc.

181. Return a *veterinary surgeon* separately from another surgeon.

182. Distinguish a *journalist*, *editor*, or *reporter* from an *author* or other literary person who does not follow journalism as a distinct profession.

183. Return a *chemist*, *assayer*, *metallurgist*, or other scientific person by his distinctive title.

DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE

184. Specify each occupation or kind of service rendered in detail, according to the fact, as *hotel keeper*, *boarding-house keeper*, *restaurant keeper*, *saloon keeper*, or *bartender*; *housekeeper*, *cook or servant* (in hotel, boarding-house, hospital, institution, private family, etc.); *barber or hairdresser*; *janitor*, *sexton*, or *undertaker*; *nurse or midwife*; *watchman*, *policeman*, or *detective*. The above are given only as examples of the occupations which would naturally be included under this general class of work.

185. Return as a *housekeeper* a woman who receives a stated wage or salary for her services, and do not confuse her with a woman who keeps house for her own family or for herself, without any gainful occupation, or with a grown daughter who assists in the household duties without pay. A wife or daughter who simply keeps house for her own family should not be returned as a housekeeper in any case. (See paragraph 218.)

186. A *clerk* in a hotel, restaurant, or saloon should be so described and carefully distinguished from a *bartender*. In many instances a bartender will state his occupation as "*clerk*" in wine store, etc., but the character of the service rendered by such a person will readily determine whether he should be classed as a "*bartender*," or as a "*clerk*."

187. A *stationary engineer* or *fireman* should be carefully distinguished from a *locomotive engineer* or *fireman*.

188. A *soldier*, *sailor*, or *marine* enlisted in the service of the United States should be so returned. Distinguish between an officer and an enlisted man, and for a civilian employee state the kind of service performed by him.

PURSUITS OF TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION

189. Distinguish carefully between a *real estate agent*, *insurance agent*, *claim agent*, or *commission agent*, etc.

190. If a person combines two or more of these occupations, as is often the case, return the occupation from which he derives the larger share of his income.

191. Return an accountant, bookkeeper, clerk, cashier, etc., according to his distinctive occupation, and state the kind of service rendered, as *accountant—insurance*; *bookkeeper—wholesale dry goods*; *clerk—gas company*; *cashier—music store*.

192. Do not confound a clerk with a salesman, as is often done, especially in dry goods stores, grocery stores, and provision stores. Generally speaking, a person so employed is to be considered as a salesman, unless most of his service is in the office on the books and accounts; otherwise he should be returned as *salesman—dry goods*; *salesman—groceries*, etc.

193. A *stenographer* or *typewriter* should be reported as such, and should not be described simply as a "*clerk*."

194. Distinguish carefully between a *bank clerk*, *cashier in bank*, or *bank official*, describing the particular position filled in each case. In no case should a *bank cashier* be confounded with a cashier in a store, etc.

195. Distinguish between a foreman and overseer, a packer and shipper, a porter and helper, and an errand, office, and messenger boy in a store, etc., and state in each case the character of the duties performed by him, as *foreman—wholesale wool*; *packer—crockery*; *porter—rubber goods*; *errand boy—dry goods*; *messenger boy—telegraph*.

196. State the kind of merchant or dealer, as *dry goods merchant*, *wood and coal dealer*, etc. Whenever a single word will express the business carried on, as *grocer*, it should be used.

197. In the case of a huckster or peddler also state the kind of goods sold, as *peddler—tinware*.

198. Distinguish a traveling salesman from a salesman in a store; return the former as a "commercial traveler," and state the kind of goods sold by him.

199. Return a *boarding or livery stable keeper* separately from a *hostler* or other stable employe.

200. Distinguish also between an *expressman, teamster, drayman, and carriage and hack driver*.

201. A steam railroad employe should be reported according to the nature of his work, as *baggage man, brakeman, conductor, railroad laborer, locomotive engineer, locomotive fireman, switchman, yardman, etc.*

202. An *official of a railroad, telegraph, express, or other company* should be returned by his title and carefully distinguished from an employe of such company.

203. Return a *boatman, canalman, pilot, longshoreman, stevedore, or sailor* (on a steam or sailing vessel) according to his distinctive occupation.

204. A *telegraph operator, telephone operator, telegraph lineman, telephone lineman, electric-light man, etc.*, should be reported according to the nature of the work performed.

MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL PURSUITS

205. In reporting this class of occupations there are many difficulties in the way of showing the kind of work done rather than the article made or the place worked in. The nature of certain occupations is such that it is well-nigh impossible to find properly descriptive terms without the use of some expression relating to the article made or place in which the work is carried on.

206. Do not accept "maker" of an article or "works in" mill, shop, or factory, but strive always to find out the particular work done.

207. Do not use the words "factory operative," but specify the kind of work done, as *cotton mill—spinner; silk mill—weaver, etc.*

208. Avoid in all cases the use of the word "mechanic," and state whether a *carpenter, mason, house painter, machinist, plumber, etc.*

209. Do not say "finisher," "molder," "polisher," etc., but describe the work done, as *brass finisher, iron molder, steel polisher, etc.*

210. Distinguish between a person who tends machines and the unskilled workman or laborer in mills, factories, and workshops.

CENSUS OF 1910

OCCUPATION

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

145.—The entry in column 18 should be either (1) the occupation pursued—that is, the word or words which most accurately indicate the particular kind of work done by which the person enumerated earns money or a money equivalent, as *physician, carpenter, dressmaker, night watchman, laborer, newsboy; or (2) own income; or (3) none* (that is, no occupation).

146. The entry *own income* should be made in the case of all persons who follow no specific occupation but have an independent income upon which they are living.

147. The entry *none* should be made in the case of all persons who follow no occupation and who do not fall within the class to be reported as *own income*.

148. Persons retired or temporarily unemployed.—Care should be taken in making the return for persons who on account of old age, permanent invalidism, or otherwise are no longer following an occupation. Such persons may desire to return the occupations formerly followed, which would be incorrect. If living on their own income the return should be *own income*. If they are supported by other persons or institutions, the return should be *none*. On the other hand, persons out of employment when visited by the enumerator may state that they have no occupation, when the fact is that they usually have an occupation but merely happen to be idle or unemployed at the time of the visit. In such cases the return should be the occupation followed when the person is employed.

149. Persons having two occupations.—If a person has two occupations, return only the more important one—that is, the

211. Describe the proprietor of the establishment as "manufacturer," and specify the branch of manufacture, as *cotton manufacturer, etc.* In no case should a manufacturer be returned as a "maker" of an article.

212. In the case of an apprentice, state the trade to which apprenticed, as *apprentice—carpenter, etc.*

213. Distinguish between a *butcher*, whose business is to slaughter cattle, swine, etc., and *provision dealer*, who sells meats.

214. Distinguish also between a *glover, hatter, or furrier* who actually makes in his own establishment all or part of the gloves, hats, or furs which he sells, and a person who simply deals in but does not make these articles.

215. Do not describe a person in a printing office as a "printer" where a more expressive term can be used, as *compositor, pressman, press feeder, etc.*

216. Make the proper distinction between a *clock or watch "maker"* and a *clock or watch "repairer."* Do not apply the word "jeweler" to those who make watches, watch chains, or jewelry in large establishments.

217. Distinguish between a *cloakmaker, dressmaker, seamstress, tailoress, etc.* In the case of a *sewing-machine operator*, specify the kind of work done.

NONGAINFUL PURSUITS

218. If a person is attending school write "at school." No entry in column 19 should be made, however, for a lawyer, merchant, manufacturer, etc., who has retired from practice or business; nor for a wife or daughter living at home and assisting only in the household duties without pay (see paragraph 185); nor for a person too old to work, or a child under 10 years of age not at school.

219. The doing of domestic errands or family chores out of school hours, where a child regularly attends school, is not an occupation. But if a boy or girl, above 10 years of age, is earning money regularly by labor, contributing to the family support, or appreciably assisting in mechanical or agricultural industry, the kind of work performed should be stated. (See paragraph 162.)

220. In the case of an inmate of an institution or home, such as a hospital, asylum, home for the aged, soldiers' home, penitentiary, jail, etc., no entry is required in column 19 unless the inmate is actually engaged in remunerative work for which he receives a stated wage in addition to his board. The occupation of an officer or regular employe of such institution or home, however, is to be entered in this column, the same as for all other persons having a gainful occupation.

one from which he gets the more money. If you can not learn that, return the one at which he spends the more time. For example: Return a man as *farmer* if he gets most of his income from farming, although he may also follow the occupation of a clergyman or preacher; but return him as a *clergyman* if he gets more of his income from that occupation.

150. Column 19. Industry.—An entry should be made in this column in all cases where the entry in column 18 has been that of an occupation. But where the entry in column 18 is *own income or none*, leave this column blank. The entry, when made, should consist of the word or words which most accurately describe the branch of industry, kind of business or establishment, line of work, or place in which this person works, as *cotton mill, general farm, dry-goods store, insurance office, bank.* (See also illustrative examples.)

151. The purpose of columns 18 and 19 is thus to bring out, on the one hand, in column 18, the specific occupation or work performed, if any, by each person enumerated, and on the other, in column 19, the character of the industry or place in which such work is performed.

152. Farm workers.—Return a person in charge of a farm as a *farmer*, whether he owns it or operates it as a tenant, renter, or cropper; but a person who manages a farm for someone else for wages or a salary should be reported as a *farm manager or farm overseer*; and a person who works on a farm for someone else, but not as a manager, tenant, or cropper, should be reported as a *farm laborer*.

153. Women doing housework.—In the case of a woman doing housework in her own home, without salary or wages, and having no other employment, the entry in column 18 should be *none*. But a woman working at *housework for wages* should be returned in column 18 as *housekeeper, servant, cook, or chambermaid*, as the case may be; and the entry in column 19 should state the kind of place where she works, as *private family, hotel, or boarding house*. Or, if a woman, in addition to doing

housework in her own home, *regularly* earns money by some other occupation, whether pursued in her own home or outside, that occupation should be returned in columns 18 and 19. For instance, a woman who regularly takes in washing should be reported as *laundress* or *washerwoman*, followed in column 19 by *at home*.

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

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

156. **Children working for parents.**—Children who work for their parents at home merely on general household work, on chores, or at odd times on other work, should be reported as having no occupation. Those, however, who materially assist their parents in the performance of work other than household work should be reported as having an occupation.

157. **Keeping boarders.**—Keeping boarders or lodgers should be returned as an occupation if the person engaged in it relies upon it as his (or her) principal means of support or principal source of income. In that case the return should be *keeper—boarding house* or *keeper—lodging house*. If, however, a family keeps a few boarders or roomers merely as a means of supplementing or eking out the earnings or income obtained from other occupations or from other sources, no one in the family should be returned as a boarding or lodging house keeper.

158. **Officers, employees, and inmates of institutions or homes.**—For an *officer* or *regular employee* of an institution or home, such as an asylum, penitentiary, jail, reform school, convict camp, state farm worked by convicts, etc., return the occupation followed in the institution. For an *inmate* of such institution, if regularly employed, return the occupation pursued in the institution, whether the employment be at productive labor or at other duties, such as cooking, scrubbing, laundry work, etc.; but if an inmate is not regularly employed—that is, has no specific duties or work to perform, write *none* in column 18.

159. **Avoid general or indefinite terms.**—Give the occupation and industry precisely. For example, return a worker in a coal mine as a *miner—coal mine*, *laborer—coal mine*, *driver—coal mine*, etc., as the case may be.

160. The term "laborer" should be avoided if any more precise definition of the occupation can be secured. Employees in factories and mills, for example, usually have some definite designation, as *weaver*, *roller*, *puddler*, etc. Where the term

"laborer" is used, be careful to define accurately the industry in column 19.

161. Avoid in all cases the use of the word "mechanic," but give the exact occupation, as *carpenter*, *painter*, *machinist*, etc.

162. Distinguish carefully the different kinds of "agents" by stating in column 19 the line of business followed.

163. Distinguish carefully between retail and wholesale merchants, as *retail merchant—dry goods*; *wholesale merchant—dry goods*.

164. Avoid the use of the word "clerk" wherever a more definite occupation can be named. Thus a person in a store, often called a clerk, who is wholly or principally engaged in selling goods should be called a *salesman*. A *stenographer*, *typewriter*, *accountant*, *bookkeeper*, or *cashier*, etc., should be reported as such, and not as a clerk.

165. Distinguish a traveling salesman from a salesman in a store; the former preferably should be reported as a *commercial traveler*.

166. If any person in answer to the occupation question says that he is "in business," you must find out what branch of business and what kind of work he does or what position he holds.

167. **Illustrations of occupations.**—The following examples, in addition to the occupations given in the illustrative schedule, will illustrate the method of returning some of the common occupations and industries; they will also suggest to you distinctions which you should make in other cases:

Column 18	Column 19	Column 18	Column 19
<i>farm laborer</i>	<i>working out</i>	<i>commercial traveler</i>	<i>dry goods</i>
<i>farm laborer</i>	<i>home farm</i>	<i>salesman</i>	<i>department store</i>
<i>laborer</i>	<i>odd jobs</i>	<i>bookkeeper</i>	<i>department store</i>
<i>laborer</i>	<i>street work</i>	<i>cash girl</i>	<i>department store</i>
<i>laborer</i>	<i>garden</i>	<i>cashier</i>	<i>department store</i>
<i>laborer</i>	<i>nursery</i>	<i>cashier</i>	<i>bank</i>
<i>laborer</i>	<i>railroad</i>	<i>conductor</i>	<i>steam railroad</i>
<i>brakeman</i>	<i>railroad</i>	<i>conductor</i>	<i>street car</i>
<i>weaver</i>	<i>cotton mill</i>	<i>farmer</i>	<i>general farm</i>
<i>laborer</i>	<i>cotton mill</i>	<i>farmer</i>	<i>truck farm</i>
<i>doffer</i>	<i>cotton mill</i>	<i>gardener</i>	<i>private estate</i>
<i>engineer</i>	<i>locomotive</i>	<i>lawyer</i>	<i>general practice</i>
<i>engineer</i>	<i>lumber mill</i>	<i>manager</i>	<i>general farm</i>
<i>fireman</i>	<i>lumber mill</i>	<i>overseer</i>	<i>truck farm</i>
<i>fireman</i>	<i>fire department</i>	<i>president</i>	<i>life-insurance co.</i>
<i>civil engineer</i>	<i>general practice</i>	<i>superintendent</i>	<i>bank</i>
<i>electrical engineer</i>	<i>street railway</i>	<i>foreman</i>	<i>steel works</i>
<i>carpenter</i>	<i>car factory</i>	<i>newsboy</i>	<i>cotton mill</i>
<i>carpenter</i>	<i>shipyard</i>	<i>newsdealer</i>	<i>street</i>
<i>carpenter</i>	<i>house</i>	<i>wagon driver</i>	<i>store</i>
<i>blacksmith</i>	<i>carriage factory</i>	<i>wagon driver</i>	<i>groceries</i>
<i>blacksmith</i>	<i>own shop</i>	<i>chauffeur</i>	<i>express</i>
<i>agent</i>	<i>real estate</i>	<i>chauffeur</i>	<i>express wagon</i>
<i>agent</i>	<i>insurance</i>	<i>miner</i>	<i>private family</i>
<i>cook</i>	<i>hotel</i>	<i>laborer</i>	<i>coal mine</i>
<i>servant</i>	<i>private family</i>	<i>quarryman</i>	<i>coal mine</i>
<i>retail merchant</i>	<i>groceries</i>	<i>junior</i>	<i>marble</i>
<i>wholesale merchant</i>	<i>leather</i>		<i>house</i>

CENSUS OF 1920

OCCUPATION

152. **Column 26. Trade or profession.**—An entry should be made in this column for *every* person enumerated. The entry should be either (1) the occupation pursued—that is, the word or words which most accurately indicate the particular kind of work done by which the person enumerated earns money or a money equivalent, as *physician*, *carpenter*, *dressmaker*, *laborer*, *newsboy*; or (2) *none* (that is, no occupation). The entry *none* should be made in the case of all persons who follow no gainful occupation.

153. **Persons retired or temporarily unemployed.**—Care should be taken in making the return for persons who on account of old age, permanent invalidism, or otherwise are no longer following an occupation. Such persons may desire to return the occupations formerly followed, which would be incorrect. If living on their own income, or if they are supported by other persons or institutions, the return should be *none*. On the other hand, persons out of employment when visited by the enumerator may state that they have no occupation, when the fact is that they usually have an occupation but merely happen to be idle or unemployed at the time of the visit. In such cases the return should be the occupation followed when the person is employed.

154. **Persons having two occupations.**—If a person has two occupations, return only the more important one—that is, the

one from which he gets the more money. If you can not learn that, return the one at which he spends the more time. For example: Return a man as *farmer* if he gets more of his income from farming, although he may also follow the occupation of a clergyman or preacher; but return him as a *clergyman* if he gets more of his income from that occupation.

155. **Column 27. Industry.**—An entry should be made in this column in all cases where the entry in column 26 has been that of an occupation. But when the entry in column 26 is *none*, leave column 27 blank. The entry in column 27, when made, should be the name of the industry, or the business, or the place in which this person works, as *cotton mill*, *general farm*, *dry-goods store*, *insurance office*, *bank*, etc. (See also illustrations in paragraph 175.) Never enter in this column such indefinite terms as "mill," "farm," "store," "Jones and Company," etc.

156. The purpose of columns 26 and 27 is thus to bring out, on the one hand, in column 26, the specific occupation or work performed, if any, by each person enumerated; and on the other, in column 27, the character of the industry or place in which such work is performed.

157. **Farm workers.**—Return a person in charge of a farm as a *farmer*, whether he owns it or operates it as a tenant, renter, or cropper; but a person who manages a farm for some one else for wages or a salary should be reported as a *farm manager* or *farm overseer*; and a person who works on a farm for some one

else, but not as a manager, tenant, or cropper, should be reported as a *farm laborer*.

158. **Women doing housework.**—In the case of a woman doing housework in her own home and having no other employment, the entry in column 26 should be *none*. But a woman working at housework for wages should be returned in column 26 as *housekeeper, servant, cook, or chambermaid*, as the case may be; and the entry in column 27 should state the kind of place where she works, as *private family, hotel, or boarding house*. Or, if a woman, in addition to doing housework in her own home, regularly earns money by some other occupation, whether pursued in her own home or outside, that occupation should be returned in columns 26 and 27. For instance, a woman who regularly takes in washing should be reported as *laundress or washerwoman*, followed in column 27 by *at home*.

159. **Women doing farm work.**—For a woman who works only occasionally, or only a short time each day at outdoor farm or garden work, or in the dairy, or in caring for livestock or poultry, the return should be *none*; but for a woman who works regularly and most of the time at such work, the return should be *farm laborer—home farm; farm laborer—working out; laborer—garden; laborer—dairy farm; laborer—stock farm; or laborer—poultry yard*, as the case may be. Of course, a woman who herself operates or runs a farm or plantation should be reported as a *farmer* and not as a "farm laborer."

160. **Children on farms.**—In the case of children who work regularly for their own parents on a farm, the entry in column 26 should be *farm laborer* and in column 27 *home farm*; but for children who work as farm laborers for others, the entry in column 27 should be *working out*.

161. **Children working for parents.**—Children who work for their parents at home merely on general household work, on chores, or at odd times on other work, should be reported as having no occupation. Those, however, who somewhat regularly assist their parents in the performance of work other than household work or chores should be reported as having an occupation.

162. **Keeping boarders.**—Keeping boarders or lodgers should be returned as an occupation if the person engaged in it relies upon it as his (or her) principal means of support or principal source of income. In that case the return should be *keeper—boarding house or keeper—lodging house*. If, however, a family keeps a few boarders or roomers merely as a means of supplementing or eking out the earnings or income obtained from other occupations or from other sources, no one in the family should be returned as a boarding or lodging house keeper.

163. **Officers, employees, and inmates of institutions or homes.**—For an *officer or regular employee* of an institution or home, such as an asylum, penitentiary, jail, reform school, convict camp, State farm worked by convicts, etc., return the occupation followed in the institution. For an *inmate* of such institution, if regularly employed, return the occupation pursued in the institution, whether the employment be at productive labor or at other duties, such as cooking, scrubbing, laundry work, etc.; but if an inmate is not regularly employed—that is, has no specific duties or work to perform—write *none* in column 26.

164. **Doctors or physicians.**—In the case of a doctor or physician, enter in column 27 the class to which he belongs, as *medical, osteopathic, chiropractic, etc.*

165. **Engineers.**—Distinguish carefully the different kinds of engineers by stating the full descriptive titles, as *civil engineer, electrical engineer, locomotive engineer, mechanical engineer, mining engineer, stationary engineer, etc.*

166. **Workers attending school.**—In the case of a person who is at work and also attends a school or college, enter the occupa-

tion followed in columns 26 and 27, and indicate the fact of school or college attendance in column 16.

167. **Avoid general or indefinite terms.**—Give the occupation and industry precisely. For example, return a worker in a coal mine as a *miner—coal mine, laborer—coal mine, driver—coal mine, etc.*, as the case may be.

168. The term "laborer" should be avoided if any more precise statement of the occupation can be secured. Employees in factories and mills, for example, usually have some definite designation, as *weaver, roller, puddler, etc.* Where the term "laborer" is used, be careful to state accurately the industry in column 27.

169. Avoid in all cases the use of the word "mechanic," but give the exact occupation, as *carpenter, painter, machinist, etc.*

170. Distinguish carefully the different kinds of "agents" by stating in column 27 the line of business followed, as *real estate, insurance, etc.*

171. Distinguish carefully between retail and wholesale merchants, as *retail merchant—dry goods, wholesale merchant—dry goods*.

172. Avoid the use of the word "clerk" wherever a more definite occupation can be named. Thus an assistant in a store, who is wholly or principally engaged in selling goods should be called a *salesman* and not a clerk. A *stenographer, typewriter, accountant, bookkeeper, or cashier, etc.*, should be reported as such, and not as a clerk.

173. Distinguish a traveling salesman from a salesman in a store; the former preferably should be reported as a *commercial traveler*.

174. You need not give a person's occupation just as he expresses it. Always find out exactly the *kind of work* he does and the *industry, business, or place* in which he works, and so state it. For instance, if a person says that he is "in business," find out what branch of business and kind of work he does or what position he holds.

175. **Illustrations of how to return occupations.**—The following illustrations, in addition to those given in the illustrative example, will indicate the method of returning some of the common occupations and industries; they will also suggest to you distinctions which you should make in other cases:

Column 26	Column 27	Column 26	Column 27
<i>farm laborer</i>	<i>working out</i>	<i>commercial traveler</i>	<i>dry goods</i>
<i>farm laborer</i>	<i>home farm</i>	<i>salesman</i>	<i>department store</i>
<i>laborer</i>	<i>shipyard</i>	<i>bookkeeper</i>	<i>department store</i>
<i>laborer</i>	<i>street work</i>	<i>cash girl</i>	<i>department store</i>
<i>laborer</i>	<i>garden</i>	<i>cashier</i>	<i>department store</i>
<i>laborer</i>	<i>nursery</i>	<i>cashier</i>	<i>bank</i>
<i>laborer</i>	<i>steam railroad</i>	<i>conductor</i>	<i>steam railroad</i>
<i>brakeman</i>	<i>railroad</i>	<i>conductor</i>	<i>street car</i>
<i>weaver</i>	<i>cotton mill</i>	<i>farmer</i>	<i>general farm</i>
<i>laborer</i>	<i>cotton mill</i>	<i>farmer</i>	<i>truck farm</i>
<i>boffer</i>	<i>cotton mill</i>	<i>gardener</i>	<i>private estate</i>
<i>engineer</i>	<i>locomotive</i>	<i>lawyer</i>	<i>general practice</i>
<i>stationary engineer</i>	<i>lumber mill</i>	<i>manager</i>	<i>general farm</i>
<i>fireman</i>	<i>lumber mill</i>	<i>overseer</i>	<i>truck farm</i>
<i>civil engineer</i>	<i>fire department</i>	<i>president</i>	<i>life-insurance co.</i>
<i>electrical engineer</i>	<i>general practice</i>	<i>president</i>	<i>bank</i>
<i>carpenter</i>	<i>street railway</i>	<i>superintendent</i>	<i>steel works</i>
<i>carpenter</i>	<i>car factory</i>	<i>foreman</i>	<i>cotton mill</i>
<i>carpenter</i>	<i>shipyard</i>	<i>newsboy</i>	<i>street</i>
<i>carpenter</i>	<i>house</i>	<i>newsdealer</i>	<i>store</i>
<i>blacksmith</i>	<i>carriage factory</i>	<i>wagon driver</i>	<i>groceries</i>
<i>blacksmith</i>	<i>own shop</i>	<i>wagon driver</i>	<i>express</i>
<i>agent</i>	<i>real estate</i>	<i>chauffeur</i>	<i>express wagon</i>
<i>agent</i>	<i>insurance</i>	<i>chauffeur</i>	<i>private family</i>
<i>cook</i>	<i>hotel</i>	<i>miner</i>	<i>coal mine</i>
<i>servant</i>	<i>private family</i>	<i>laborer</i>	<i>coal mine</i>
<i>retail merchant</i>	<i>groceries</i>	<i>quarryman</i>	<i>marble</i>
<i>wholesale merchant</i>	<i>leather</i>	<i>janitor</i>	<i>apartment house</i>

CENSUS OF 1930

OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY

186. **Column 25. Occupation.**—An entry should be made in this column for every person enumerated. The entry should be either (1) the gainful occupation pursued—that is, the word or words which most accurately indicate the particular kind of gainful work done, as *physician, carpenter, dressmaker, salesman, newsboy*; or (2) *none* (that is, no gainful occupation). The entry *none* should be made in the case of persons who follow no gainful occupation. A "gainful occupation" in census usage is an occupation by which the person who pursues it earns money or a money equivalent, or in which he assists in the production of marketable goods. The term "gainful worker," as interpreted for census purposes, does not include women doing housework in their own homes, without wages, and having no other employment (see par. 194), nor children working at home, merely on

general household work, on chores, or at odd times on other work.

187. Occasionally there will be doubt as to whether an occupation should be returned for a person who works only a small part of the time at the occupation. In such cases the rule may generally be followed that, unless the person spends at least the equivalent of one day per week at the occupation, he or she should not be returned as a gainful worker—that is, the entry in column 25 should be *none*.

188. **Persons retired or incapacitated.**—Care should be taken in making the return for persons who on account of old age, permanent invalidism, or other reasons are no longer following any occupation. Such persons may desire to return the occupations formerly followed, which would be incorrect. If living on their own income, or if they are supported by other persons or

institutions, or if they work only occasionally or only a short time each day, the return should be *none*.

189. Occupation of persons unemployed.—On the other hand, persons out of employment when visited by the enumerator may state that they have no occupation, when the fact is that they usually have an occupation but happen to be idle or unemployed at the time of the visit. In such cases the return should be the occupation followed when the person is employed or the occupation in which last regularly employed, and the fact that the person was not at work should be recorded in column 28. (See par. 225.)

190. Persons having two occupations.—If a person has two occupations, return only the more important one; that is, the one from which he gets the more money. If you can not learn that, return the one at which he spends the more time. For example: Return a man as a *farmer* if he gets more of his income from farming, although he may also follow the occupation of a clergyman or preacher; but return him as a *clergyman* if he gets more of his income from that occupation.

191. Column 26. Industry.—Make an entry in this column in all cases where an occupation is reported in column 25. But when the entry in column 25 is "none," leave column 26 blank. The entry in column 26, when made, should be the name of the industry, or the business, or the place in which this person works, as *cotton mill, coal mine, dry-goods store, insurance office, bank, etc.* (See also illustrations on p. 37.)

192. Never use the word "Company" in column 26. An "oil company," for example, may operate oil wells, or a pipe line, or an oil refinery, or a cottonseed oil mill, or it may be engaged in selling oil. Never enter in column 26 such indefinite terms as "factory," "mill," "shop," or "store," without stating the kind of factory, etc., as *soap factory, cotton mill, blacksmith shop, grocery store*. Likewise, never enter a firm name in column 26, as "Jones & Co.," but state the industry or business in which the person works, as *coal mine, real estate, etc.* Avoid entering the word "Contractor" in column 26. Enter, instead, the name of the industry in which the person works, as *building construction, street construction, etc.*

193. The purpose of columns 25 and 26 is to bring out the specific occupation or work performed and the industry, business or place in which such work is performed. In rare cases, especially with professions, you may use in column 26 the expression *general practice or independent, or, for some laborers, odd jobs*. The supervisor has been instructed not to certify your vouchers for payment if he does not find an entry in both of these columns for every person gainfully employed.

194. Women doing housework.—In the case of a woman doing housework in her own home and having no other employment, the entry in column 25 should be *none*. But a woman doing housework for wages should be returned in column 25 as *housekeeper, servant, cook, or chambermaid*, as the case may be; and the entry in column 26 should state the kind of place where she works, as *private family, hotel, or boarding house*.

195. Where a woman not only looks after her own home but also has employment outside or does work at home for which she receives payment, the outside work or gainful employment should ordinarily be reported as her occupation, unless this takes only a very small fraction of the woman's time. For instance, a woman who regularly takes in washing should be reported as *laundress or washerwoman*, followed in column 26 by *at home*.

196. Farm workers.—Return a person in charge of a farm as a *farmer*, whether he owns it or operates it as a tenant, renter, or cropper; but a person who manages a farm for some one else for wages or a salary should be reported as a *farm manager*. A man who directs farm labor under the supervision of the owner or of a manager should be reported as a *farm foreman* or a *farm overseer*; and a person who works on a farm for some one else, but not as a manager or foreman should be reported as a *farm laborer*.

197. Women doing farm work.—A woman who works only occasionally, or only a short time each day at outdoor farm or garden work, or in the dairy, or in caring for livestock or poultry should not be returned as a *farm laborer*; but for a woman who works regularly and most of the time at such work, the return in column 25 should be *farm laborer*. Of course, a woman who herself operates or runs a farm or plantation should be reported as a *farmer* and not as a *farm laborer*.

198. Unusual occupations for women.—There are many occupations, such as *carpenter and blacksmith*, which women usually do not follow. Therefore, if you are told that a woman

follows an occupation which is very peculiar or unusual for a woman, verify the statement.

199. Children on farms.—In the case of children who work regularly for their own parents on a farm, in an orchard, on a truck farm, etc., the entry in column 25 should be *farm laborer, orchard laborer, or garden laborer*, as the case may be.

200. Children working for parents.—Children who work for their parents at home merely on general household work, at chores, or at odd times on other work, should be reported as having no occupation. Those, however, who somewhat regularly assist their parents in the performance of work other than household work or chores should be reported as having the occupation represented by this work.

201. Unusual occupations for children.—It is very unusual for a child to be a farmer or other proprietor of any kind; to be an official, a manager, or a foreman; to follow a professional pursuit; or to pursue any of the skilled trades, such as blacksmith, carpenter, machinist, etc. Therefore, whenever you are told that a child is following an occupation usually followed only by adults ask whether the child is not merely a *helper* or an *apprentice* in the occupation, and make the entry accordingly.

202. Keeping boarders.—Keeping boarders or lodgers should be returned as an occupation if the person engaged in it relies upon it as his (or her) principal means of support or principal source of income. In that case the return should be *boarding-house keeper or lodging-house keeper*. If, however, a family keeps a few boarders or roomers merely as a means of supplementing the earnings or income obtained from other occupations or from other sources, no one in the family should be returned as a boarding or lodging house keeper.

203. Officers, employees, and inmates of institutions or homes.—For an officer or regular employee of an institution or home, such as an asylum, penitentiary, jail, reform school, or convict camp, return the occupation followed in the institution. For an inmate of such institution, if regularly employed, return the occupation pursued in the institution, whether the employment be at productive labor or at other duties, such as cooking, scrubbing, laundry work, etc.; but if an inmate is not regularly employed—that is, has no specific duties or work to perform—write "none" in column 25. Do not return the occupation pursued prior to commitment to the institution.

204. Do not report any inmates of institutions on the Unemployment Schedule. Where the entry "No" has been made in column 28 for such an inmate, write in column 29 "Inst" to indicate the reason for not making the usual entries on the Unemployment Schedule.

205. Builders and contractors.—Only persons engaged principally in securing and supervising the carrying out of building or other construction contracts should be returned as *builders or contractors*. Craftsmen who usually work with their tools should be returned as *carpenters, plasterers, etc.*, and not as contractors.

206. Doctors or physicians.—In the case of a doctor or physician, enter in column 26 the class to which he belongs, as *medical, osteopathic, chiropractic, etc.*

207. Engineers.—Distinguish carefully the different kinds of engineers by stating the full descriptive titles, as *civil engineer, electrical engineer, locomotive engineer, mechanical engineer, mining engineer, stationary engineer, etc.*

208. Nurses.—In the case of a nurse, always specify whether she is a *trained nurse, a practical nurse, or a child's nurse*.

209. Cooks and general housework.—Distinguish carefully between cooks and general houseworkers. Return a person who does general housework as a *servant* and not as a *cook*.

210. Workers attending school.—In the case of a person who is at work and also attends a school or college, enter the occupation followed in columns 25 and 26, and indicate the fact of school or college attendance in column 16.

211. Avoid general or indefinite terms.—Give the occupation and industry precisely. For example, return a worker in a coal mine as a *foreman—coal mine; laborer—coal mine; driller—coal mine, etc.*, as the case may be.

212. The term "laborer" should be avoided if any more precise statement of the occupation can be secured. Employees in factories and mills, for example, usually have some definite designation, as *weaver, roller, puddler, etc.* Where the term "laborer" is used, be careful to state accurately the industry or business in column 26.

213. Avoid the use of the word "mechanic" whenever a more specific occupation can be given, such as *carpenter, painter, electrician, etc.*

214. Distinguish carefully the different kinds of "agents" by stating in column 26 the line of business followed, as *real estate, insurance, etc.*

215. Distinguish carefully between retail and wholesale merchants, as *retail merchant—dry goods; wholesale merchant—dry goods.*

216. Avoid the use of the word "clerk" wherever a more definite occupation can be named. Thus, an employee in a store who is wholly or principally engaged in selling goods should be called a *salesman* and not a clerk. A *typist, accountant, bookkeeper, or cashier, etc.*, should be reported as such, and not as a clerk. Do not return a stenographer as a "secretary."

217. Distinguish a traveling salesman from a salesman in a store; the former should be reported as a *commercial traveler.*

218. You need not give a person's occupation just as he expresses it. Always find out exactly the *kind of work* he does and the *industry, business, or place* in which he works, and so state it. For instance, if a person says that he is "in business," find out what branch of business, and what kind of work he does or what position he holds.

219. Illustrations of occupation returns.—The following illustrations, in addition to those given in the illustrative example, will indicate the method of returning some of the common occupations and industries. They will also suggest to you distinctions which you should make in other cases.

Column 25	Column 26	Column 25	Column 26
<i>farm laborer</i>	<i>farm</i>	<i>commercial traveler</i>	<i>dry goods</i>
<i>clergyman</i>	<i>Baptist church</i>	<i>salesman</i>	<i>department store</i>
<i>laborer</i>	<i>shipyard</i>	<i>bookkeeper</i>	<i>department store</i>
<i>laborer</i>	<i>street construction</i>	<i>assembler</i>	<i>automobile factory</i>
<i>laborer</i>	<i>garden</i>	<i>cashier</i>	<i>department store</i>
<i>laborer</i>	<i>odd jobs</i>	<i>conductor</i>	<i>bank</i>
<i>brakeman</i>	<i>steam railroad</i>	<i>conductor</i>	<i>steam railroad</i>
<i>weaver</i>	<i>steam railroad</i>	<i>farmer</i>	<i>street car</i>
<i>laborer</i>	<i>cotton mill</i>	<i>author</i>	<i>general farm</i>
<i>doffer</i>	<i>cotton mill</i>	<i>gardener</i>	<i>independent</i>
<i>locomotive engineer</i>	<i>steam railroad</i>	<i>lawyer</i>	<i>general practice</i>
<i>stationary engineer</i>	<i>lumber mill</i>	<i>manager</i>	<i>general farm</i>
<i>fireman</i>	<i>lumber mill</i>	<i>overseer</i>	<i>truck farm</i>
<i>fireman</i>	<i>fire department</i>	<i>president</i>	<i>life-insurance co</i>
<i>civil engineer</i>	<i>general practice</i>	<i>president</i>	<i>bank</i>
<i>electrical engineer</i>	<i>street railway</i>	<i>superintendent</i>	<i>steel works</i>
<i>carpenter</i>	<i>car factory</i>	<i>florist</i>	<i>flower shop</i>
<i>carpenter</i>	<i>shipyard</i>	<i>florist</i>	<i>flower garden</i>
<i>carpenter</i>	<i>house</i>	<i>foreman</i>	<i>cotton mill</i>
<i>teacher</i>	<i>public school</i>	<i>newsboy</i>	<i>street</i>
<i>machinist</i>	<i>steel mill</i>	<i>newsdealer</i>	<i>news stand</i>
<i>agent</i>	<i>real estate</i>	<i>deliverman</i>	<i>grocery store</i>
<i>agent</i>	<i>insurance</i>	<i>teamster</i>	<i>express co</i>
<i>cook</i>	<i>hotel</i>	<i>chauffeur</i>	<i>taxicab co</i>
<i>servant</i>	<i>private family</i>	<i>chauffeur</i>	<i>private family</i>
<i>retail merchant</i>	<i>groceries</i>	<i>miner</i>	<i>coal mine</i>
<i>wholesale merchant</i>	<i>leather</i>	<i>laborer</i>	<i>coal mine</i>
<i>junior</i>	<i>apartment house</i>	<i>quarryman</i>	<i>marble</i>
		<i>trained nurse</i>	<i>hospital</i>

OCCUPATIONS—GENERAL REPORT

State _____ Incorporated place _____
(Insert proper name and also name of class, as city, village, town, or borough. See instructions.)

County _____ Ward of city _____ Block No. _____

Township or other division of county _____ Unincorporated place _____
(Insert proper name and also name of class, as township, town, precinct, district, etc. See instructions.) (Enter name of any unincorporated place having approximately 500 inhabitants or more. See instructions.)

PLACE OF ABODE				NAME of each person whose place of abode on April 1, 1930, was in this family <small>Enter surname first, then the given name and middle initial, if any Include every person living on April 1, 1930. Omit children born since April 1, 1930</small>	RELATION Relationship of this person to the head of the family	HOME DATA				PERSONAL DESCRIPTION				EDUCATION		PLACE			
Street, avenue, road, etc.	House number (in cities or towns)	Number of dwelling house in order of visitation	Number of family in order of visitation			Home owned or rented	Value of home, if owned, or monthly rental, if rented	Radio set	Does this family live on a farm?	Sex	Color or race	Age at last birthday	Marital condition	Age at first marriage	Attended school or college any time since September, 1929	Whether able to read and write	Place of birth of each person enumerated the United States, give State or Territory which birthplace is now situated. French from Canada-English, and Irish		
																	PERSON	FATHER	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
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ABBREVIATIONS TO BE USED IN COLUMNS INDICATED:

(Use as abbreviations for State or county of birth or for mother tongue (Columns 18, 19, 20, and 21))

Col. 6—Indicate the home-maker in each family by the letter "H," following the word which shows the relationship, as "Wife—H"	Col. 7—Owned O Rented R	Col. 9—Radio set... R Make no entry for families having no radio set.	Col. 11—Male M Female F	Col. 12—White W Negro Neg Mexican Mex Indian In Chinese Ch Japanese Jp	Col. 13—Filipino Fil Hindu Hin Korean Kor Other races, spell out in full	Col. 14—Single S Married M Widowed Wd Divorced D	Col. 23—Naturalized... Na First papers Pa Alien Al
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ENUMERATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FIFTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1930
POPULATION SCHEDULE

Enumeration District No. _____
 Supervisor's District No. _____

Sheet No.
A

Institution _____ Enumerated by me on _____, 1930, _____, Enumerator.

(Insert name of institution, if any, and indicate the lines on which the entries are made. See instructions.)

OF BIRTH	MOTHER TONGUE (OR NATIVE LANGUAGE) OF FOREIGN BORN			CITIZENSHIP, ETC.			OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY				EMPLOYMENT		VETERANS		Number of farm schedules		
							Language spoken in home before coming to the United States	CODE (For office use only. Do not write in these columns)		Trade, profession, or particular kind of work, as splinter, salesman, floater, teacher, etc.	INDUSTRY (For office use only. Do not write in this column)	CODE (For office use only. Do not write in this column)	Class of worker	Whether actually at work yesterday (or the last regular working day)		Whether a veteran of U. S. military or naval forces	
	State or M. T.	Country	Nativity	Yes or No	If not, line number on Employment Schedule	Yes or No		What war or expedition									
MOTHER	20	21	A	B	C	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
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Col. 27—Employer..... E
 Wage or salary worker... W
 Working on own account... O
 Unpaid worker, member of the family..... NP

Col. 31—World War..... WW
 Spanish-American War... Sp
 Civil War..... Civ
 Philippine Insurrection... Phi
 Boxer Rebellion..... Box
 Mexican Expedition..... Mex

ENTRIES ARE REQUIRED IN THE SEVERAL COLUMNS AS FOLLOWS:

Cols. 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, and 25—For all persons.
 Cols. 7, 8, 9, and 10—For heads of families only. (Col. 8 requires no entry for a farm family.)
 Col. 15—For married persons only.
 Col. 17—For all persons 10 years of age and over.

Cols. 21, 22, and 23—For all foreign-born persons.
 Col. 24—For all persons 10 years of age and over.
 Cols. 25, 27, and 28—For all persons for whom an occupation is reported in Col. 25.
 Col. 30—For all males 21 years of age and over.