

OCCUPATIONS.

Out of the total population of the country a trifle more than one-third was enumerated by the Eleventh Census as wage earners. Of that part of the population 10 years of age and over about one-half were wage earners. Diagram 253 represents, by the entire area of the square, the population 10 years of age and over. The shaded portion of the square represents the wage earners classified as males and females.

253. POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, CLASSIFIED AS WAGE EARNERS AND NON-WAGE EARNERS, BY SEX: 1890.

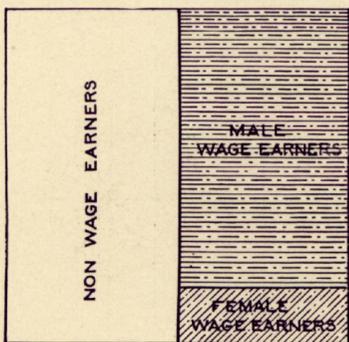


Diagram 254 shows similar facts in a somewhat different form, the square representing the number of inhabitants 10 years of age and over, being divided primarily into males and females, which are about equal in numbers. The rectangle representing each sex is then divided into two parts, the shaded part representing the number of wage earners of that sex. It is seen that more than three-fourths of the males are wage earners, while less than one-fifth of the females are wage earners.

254. POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY SEX, CLASSIFIED AS WAGE EARNERS AND NON-WAGE EARNERS: 1890.

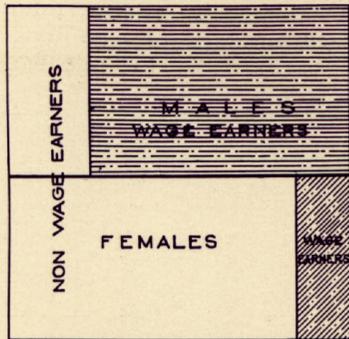


Diagram 255 also represents, by the entire area of the square, the population 10 years of age and over, and by the shaded portion the wage earners. In this diagram the wage earners are classified by nativity.

255. POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, CLASSIFIED AS NON-WAGE EARNERS AND WAGE EARNERS, THE LATTER SUBDIVIDED BY COLOR AND GENERAL NATIVITY: 1890.

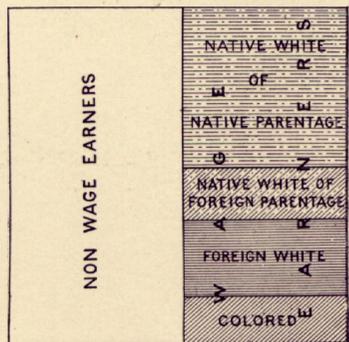


Diagram 256 shows, as in the other cases, by the entire area of the square, the total population 10 years of age and over. This square is primarily divided into rectangles, representing the nativity of the population, and each of these rectangles is in turn divided into two parts, one representing non-wage earners, the other wage earners. This diagram shows that the smallest proportion of wage earners is found among the native whites of native parentage, and the greatest proportion among the foreign whites and colored.

256. POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY COLOR AND GENERAL NATIVITY, CLASSIFIED AS WAGE EARNERS AND NON-WAGE EARNERS: 1890.

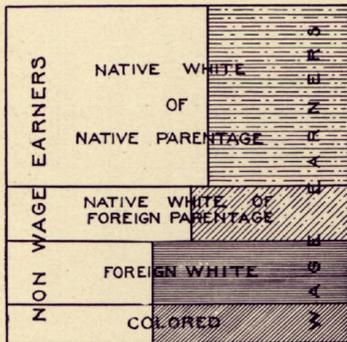
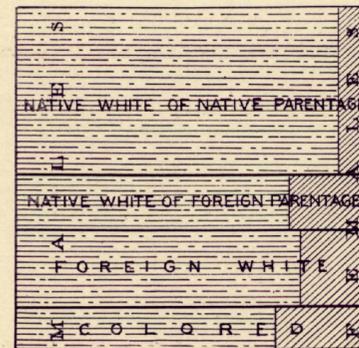


Diagram 257 shows, by its entire area, the total number of wage earners. The rectangles into which it is primarily divided represent the classification of wage earners by nativity and race, and each rectangle is divided into two parts, one representing the males of that nativity or race and the other the females. From this it appears that the female wage earners are by far in the smallest proportion among the native whites of native parentage and in greatest proportion among the colored. They are apparently more numerous among native whites of foreign parentage than among the foreign whites.

257. CLASSIFICATION OF WAGE EARNERS BY SEX, COLOR, AND GENERAL NATIVITY: 1890.



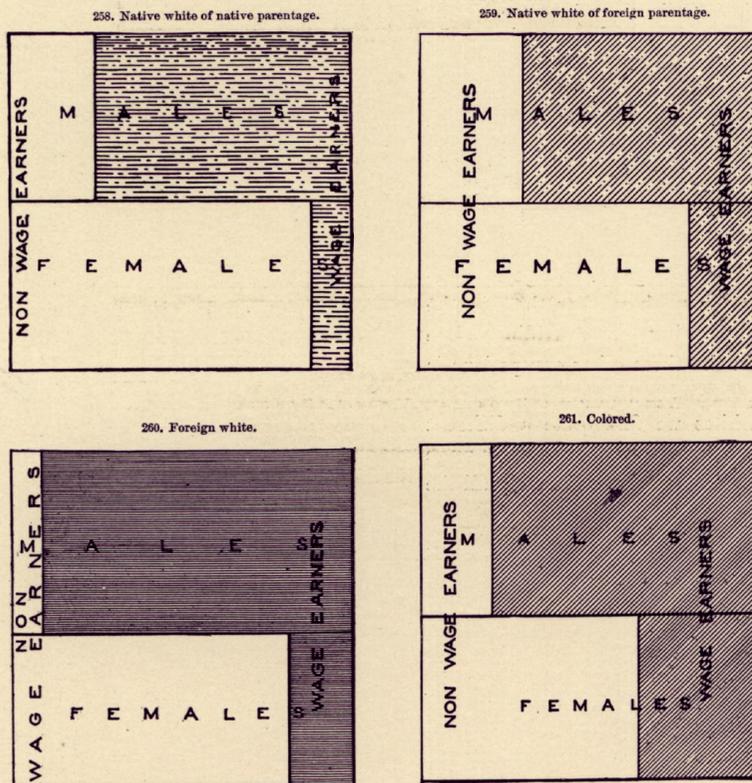
This study of the distribution of the wage earners among the different sexes, races, and nativities is extended in the four following diagrams. The first of them, No. 258, represents, by its total area, the number of persons native born of native parents, who are 10 years of age and over. This is divided into two rectangles, representing males and females, which are, of course, practically equal in area. Each of these rectangles is then subdivided into two parts, the white representing non-wage earners and the shaded portions representing wage earners.

The second diagram, No. 259, classifies in a similar manner the native whites of foreign parentage.

The third diagram, No. 260, shows similarly foreign white, and the fourth diagram, No. 261, the colored.

Comparing these diagrams with one another, we see, in the first place, that the proportion of male wage earners to all males 10 years of age and over is greatest among the foreign whites. This is, of course, to be expected, because our immigration is in the main of mature persons. Next to the foreign whites the proportion of males who are wage earners is greatest among the colored, then among the native whites of native parents, and smallest among the native whites of foreign parentage. This last

PROPORTION OF EACH ELEMENT OF THE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WHO ARE WAGE EARNERS, BY SEX: 1890.



is to be expected, since the proportion of adults among the native whites of foreign parentage is below the normal, owing to the fact that the parents of this class are found among the foreign born whites.

Turning, now, to the females, we find the highest proportion of female wage earners among the negroes. This is accounted for by the fact that this race is largely employed as domestic servants, and in the cotton region the women work very generally in the field. The proportion of female wage earners among the foreign whites and the native whites of foreign parentage is very nearly equal, and is much larger than among the native whites of native parentage.

The census classifies wage earners primarily into five great groups, namely, 1. the professions, 2. agriculture, with fisheries and mining, 3. manufactures, 4. trade and transportation, and 5. personal service. The extent to which people of different races and nativities enter into these several groups of occupations differs widely. Diagram 262 illustrates this. The entire area of the square represents the wage earners, and the rectangles into which it is primarily divided represents the classification of the wage earners by race and nativity. Each of these rectangles is in turn subdivided in accordance with the number of wage earners in each of these great groups of occupations. Among the native whites of native parentage it is seen that the proportion engaged in the professions is much larger than in any other race or nativity; that those engaged in agriculture are proportionally more numerous than among the foreign whites or the native whites of foreign parents; that in manufactures they are less numerous proportionally than in the last two classes, and that in personal service there are fewer engaged proportionally than in any other nativity or race.

The foreign whites do not affect the professions or farming, but with their descendants, the native whites of foreign parentage, they form the vast body of manufacturing operatives, and, next to the negroes, they furnish proportionally the largest element engaged in personal service.

The colored furnish by far the largest proportion of farmers; in manufactures and trade and transportation they are but feebly represented, while in personal service they exceed, proportionally, all other races and nativities.

The next four diagrams, numbered 263 to 266, inclusive, develop facts similar to those shown by the last diagram, but with the addition of a classification by sex. Each of these squares represents the total number of wage earners of that race or nativity. It is primarily divided into two rectangles, one representing males, the other females, and each of these rectangles is then further subdivided in accordance with the five great groups of occupations. In these diagrams the feature of greatest interest is the classification of the females. Among the native whites of native parentage this sex shows a large proportion in the professions, and a small proportion in agriculture, while the proportions in manufactures and in personal service are largest of all, the number engaged in trade and transportation being small.

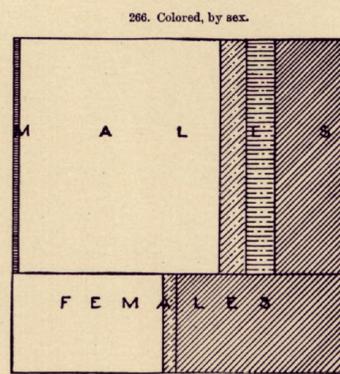
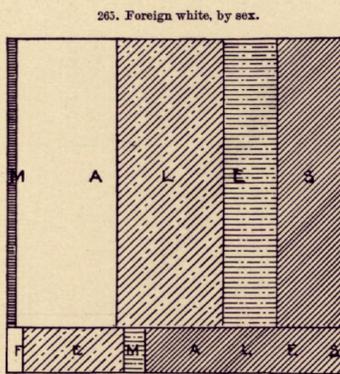
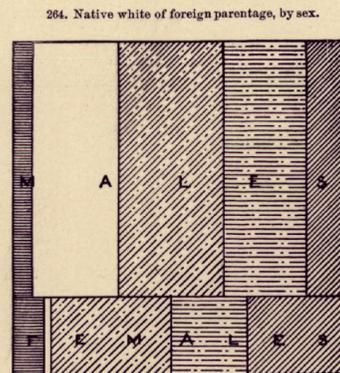
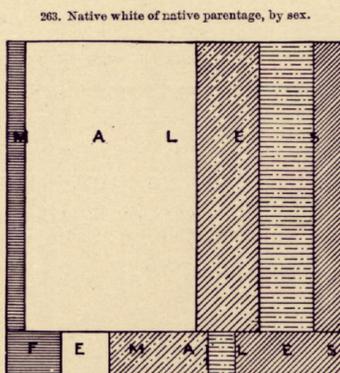
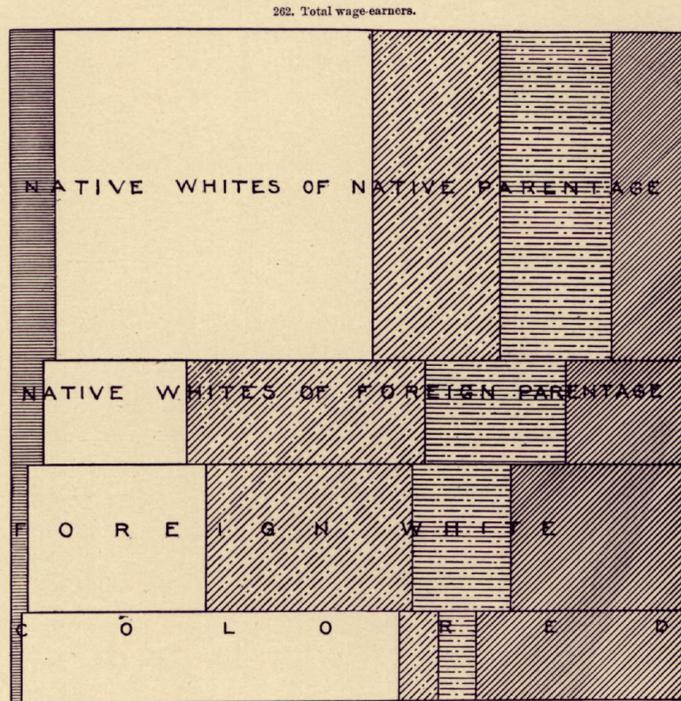
Among the native whites of foreign parentage the proportion in the professions is much smaller than in the last, and those engaged in farming are but trifling, while the proportion engaged in the three other occupations is somewhat larger.

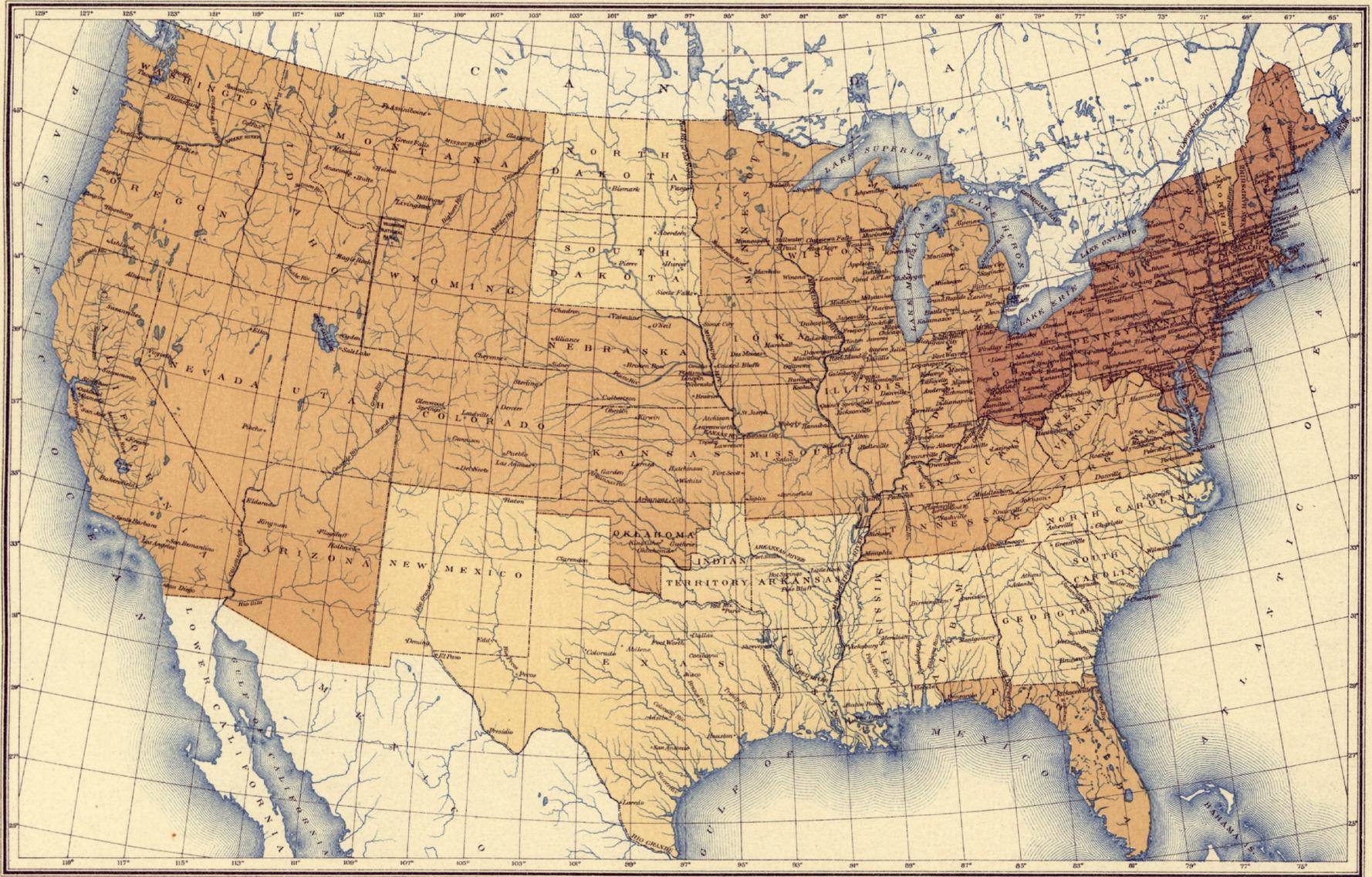
Among the foreign whites we find quite a different condition of affairs. Fully three-fifths of the female wage earners are engaged in personal service, and nearly all the balance are operatives in manufactures.

Among the colored, the conditions are again different. Nearly all the female wage earners, indeed, with only a trifling remainder, are engaged either in farming or in personal service.

Maps 267 and 268, plate 42, show those regions of the country which are distinctively manufacturing and agricultural, as indicated by the leading occupations of the people, the first showing the proportion which the number engaged in manufactures bears to all wage earners. In the northeastern states, with Maryland and Ohio, the proportion of those engaged in manufactures is more than

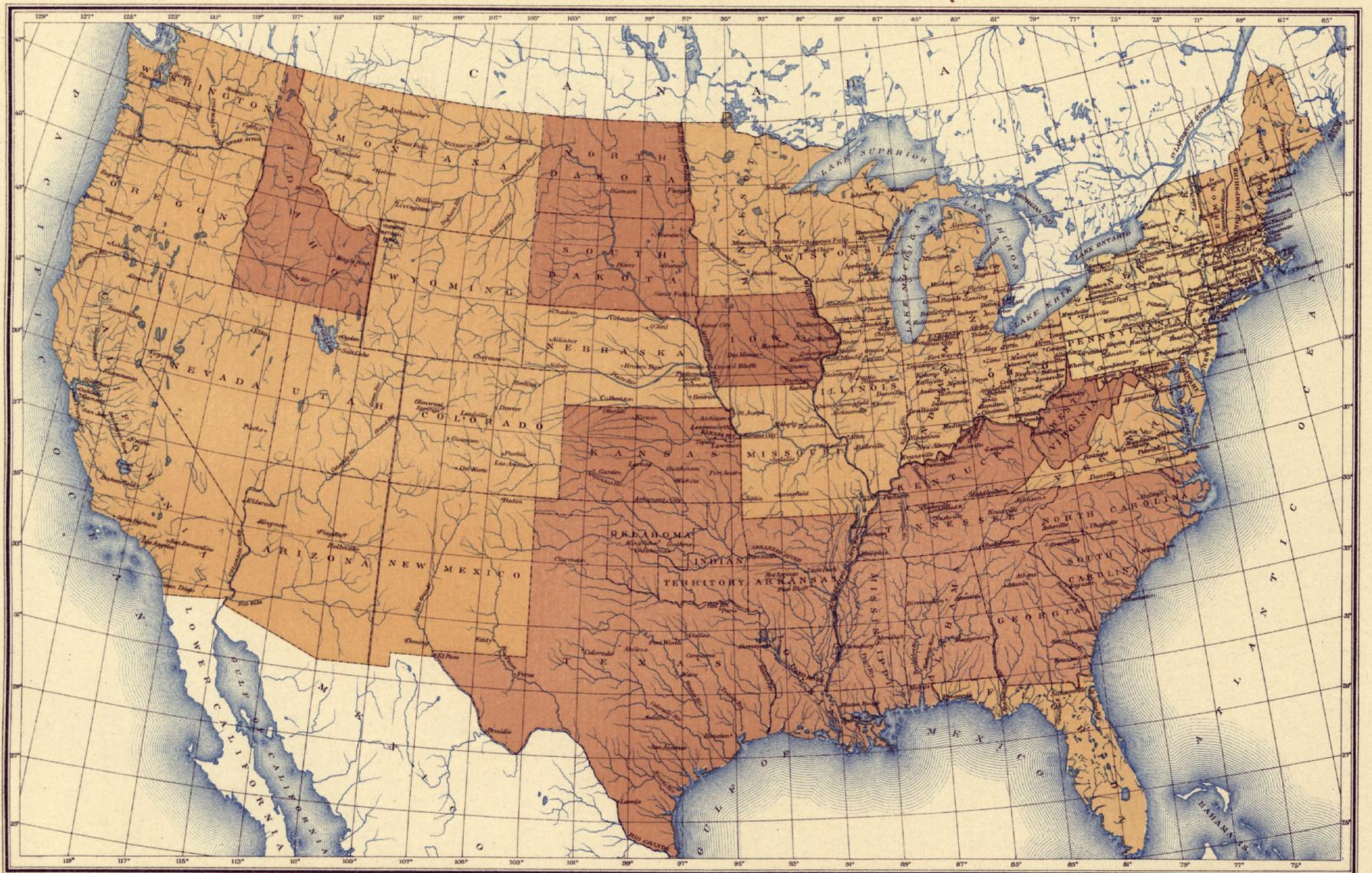
PROPORTION OF WAGE-EARNERS IN EACH OF THE FIVE OCCUPATION GROUPS, BY COLOR AND GENERAL NATIVITY, AND BY SEX: 1890.





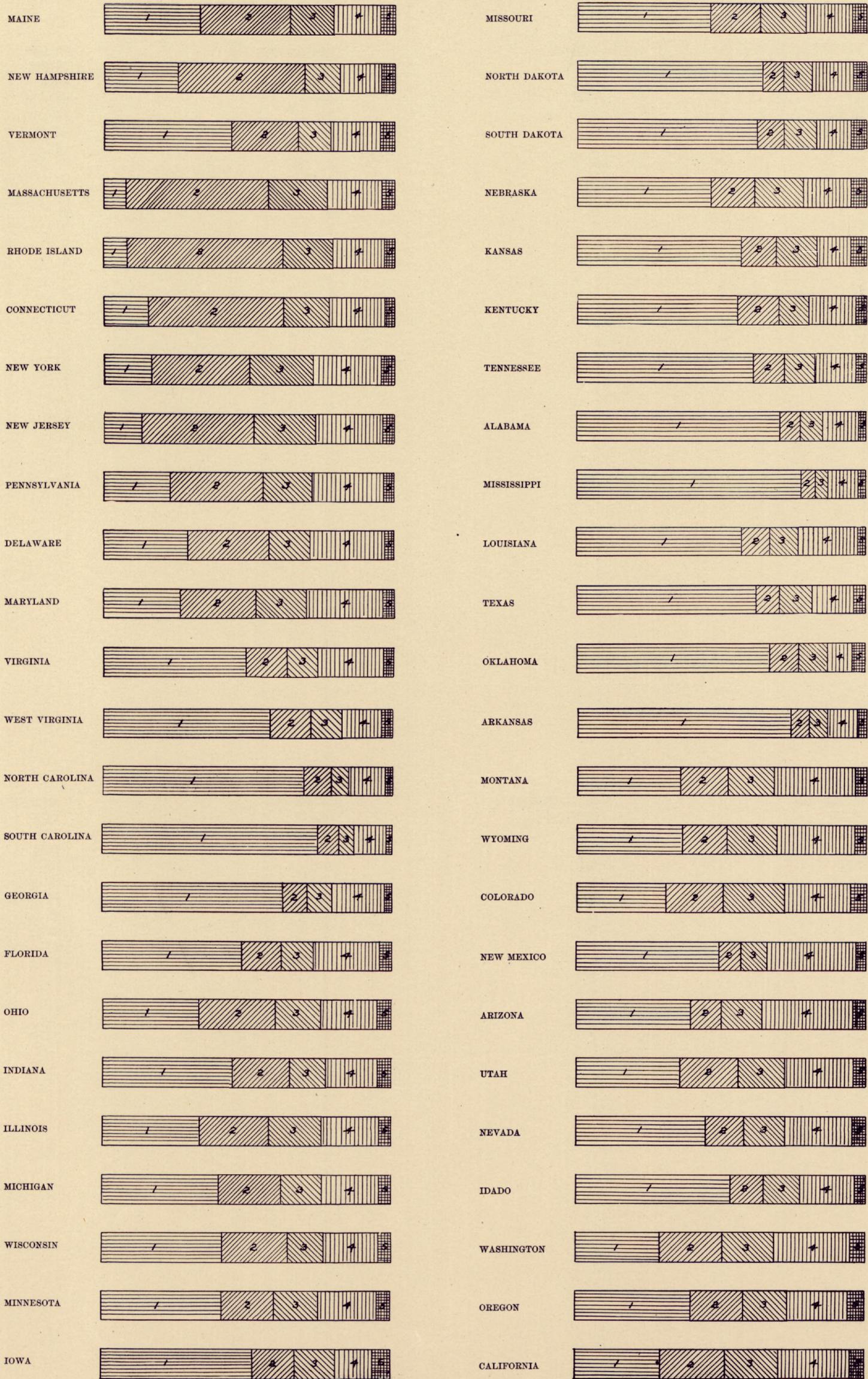
Under 10 per cent      10 to 25 per cent      25 per cent and over

268. PROPORTION OF WAGE EARNERS IN AGRICULTURE



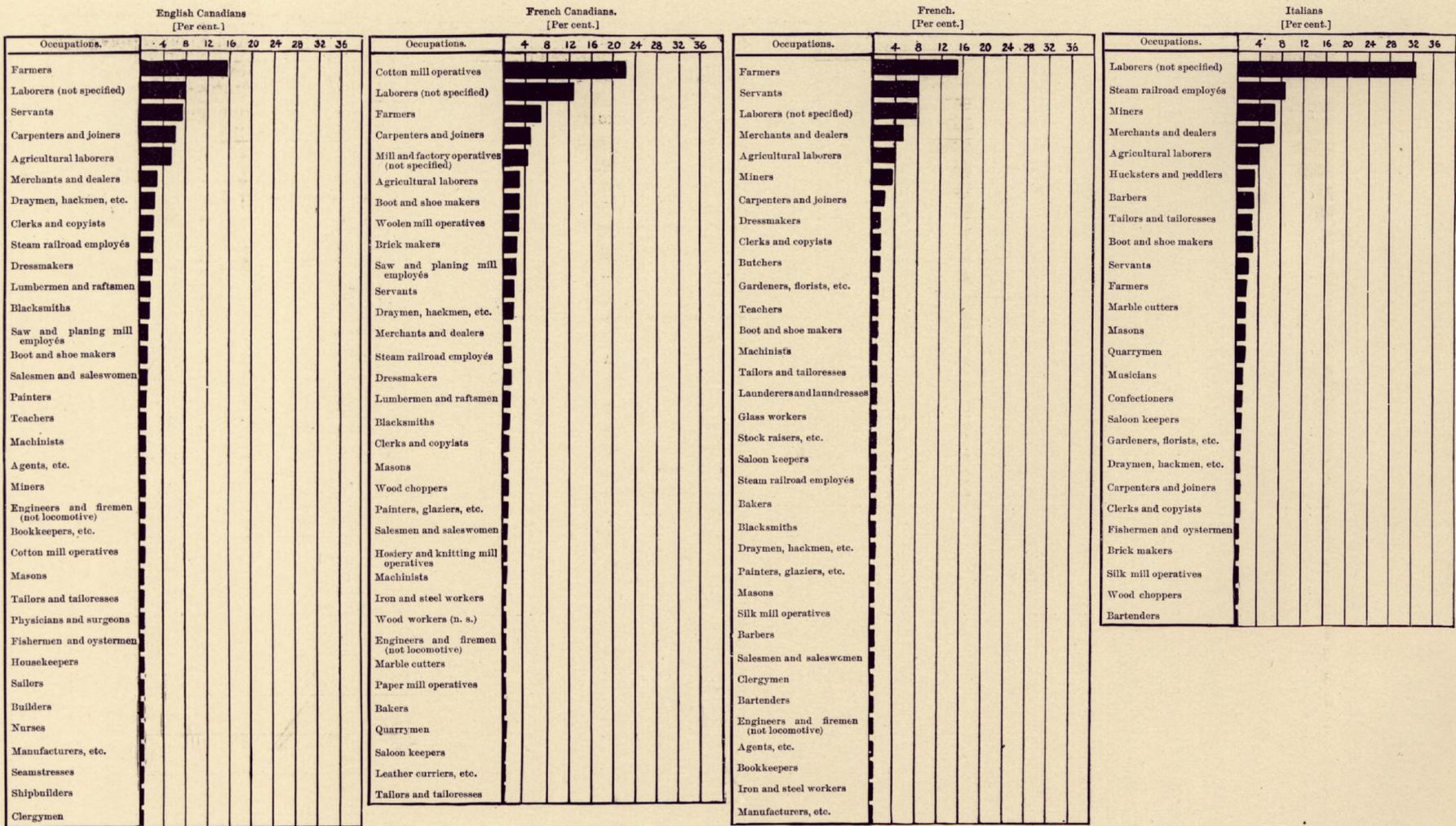
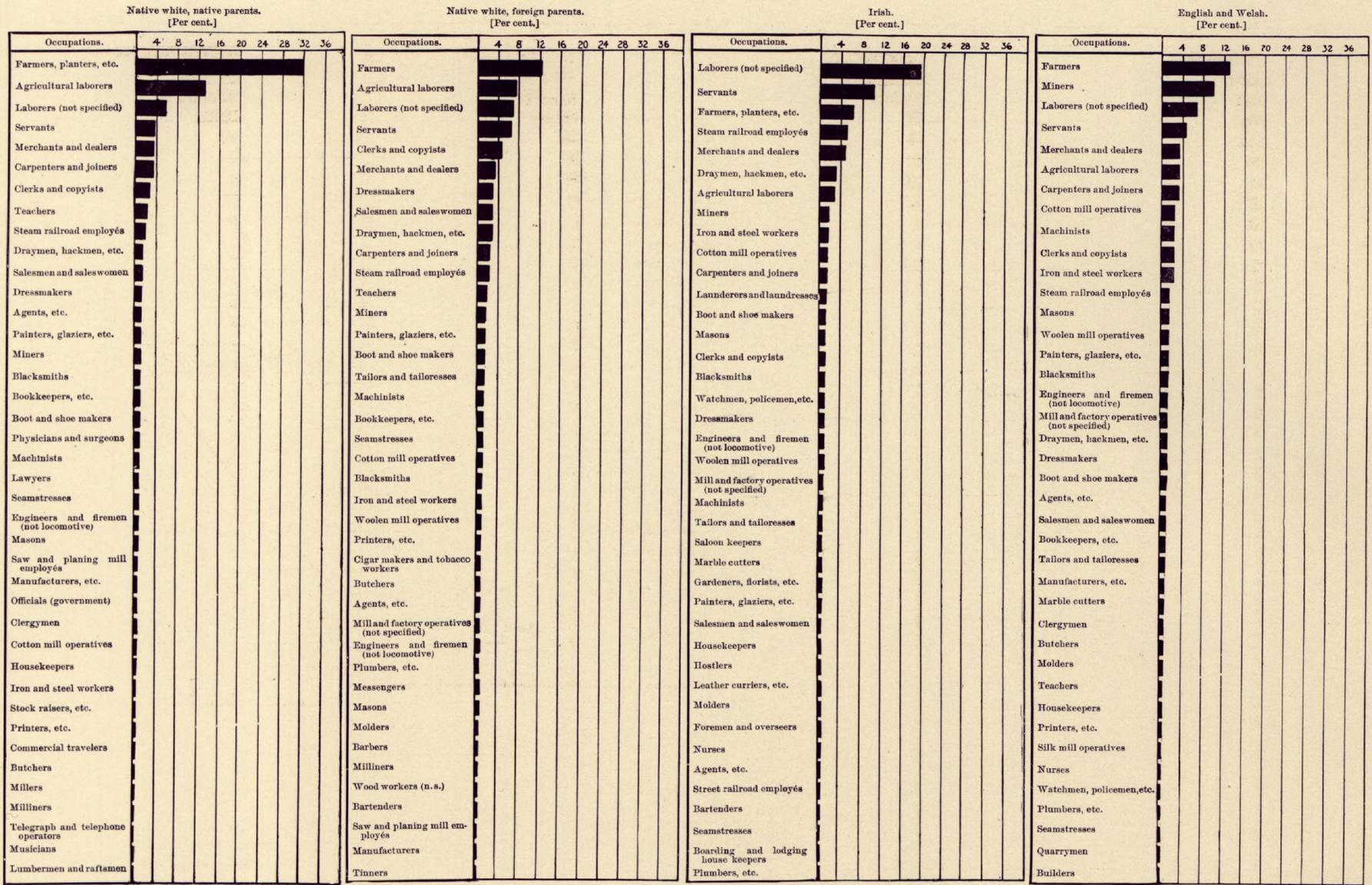
Under 25 per cent      25 to 50 per cent      50 per cent and over

269. PROPORTION OF WAGE EARNERS IN EACH OF THE FIVE OCCUPATION GROUPS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1890.



1. Agriculture, fisheries, and mining. 2. Manufacturing and mechanical industries. 3. Trade and transportation. 4. Domestic and personal service. 5. Professional service.

271. DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE EARNERS OF THE SPECIFIED





one-fourth of all wage earners, while in the southern states the proportion of those engaged in manufactures is very small, being less than 10 per cent. The other map shows that in the southern states more than one-half the wage earners are engaged in agriculture, while in several of the northeastern states the proportion is less than one-fourth.

Diagram 269 shows the proportions in which the wage earners of each state are engaged in each of these five great groups of occupations. In each case the full length of the bar represents 100 persons, and the proportion of them engaged in each of these occupation groups is represented by a proportional part of the bar. It will be seen that in the southern states agriculture is by far the predominant industry, three-fourths or more of the wage earners being devoted to it in the states of South Carolina, Mississippi, and Arkansas, while on the other hand, in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and to a less degree in adjacent states, manufacturing is the predominant industry.

Diagram 270 shows the number of persons, classified as males and females, who are engaged in certain specified occupations. It is seen that farmers and farm laborers are far in excess of the number in all other occupations. It is seen also that in certain occupations women exceed

men in numbers, and several occupations they absorb entirely.

Diagram 271 shows the prevailing occupations among the people of different races and detailed nativities, by giving the proportion of the total number of wage earners of each nativity or race who are engaged in each of the occupations specified, thus: among the Irish, nearly 20 per cent are laborers, 16 per cent are servants, and 9.5 per cent are farmers, planters, etc.

A study of this diagram, or rather series of diagrams, brings out many interesting and important facts regarding our foreign element as contrasted with our native element and with the colored. Thus, no other people, with the exception of the negroes, affect agricultural pursuits to as great an extent as the native whites of native parentage do. Those people who most closely approach the latter in this respect are the Danes, Swedes, Norwegians, and Bohemians. The English, the Irish, the Scotch, the French Canadians, the Italians, and the Huns become farmers only to a small extent. The Irish mainly become laborers or servants. The English and Scotch are in large part divided between farming and mining. While more Germans engage in farming than in any other pursuit, still a large proportion of them are laborers, merchants, and servants. The Swedes and Norwegians apparently have little aptitude for trade, but,

passing over the farming contingent, which is largest, the occupations in which they are most numerous are laborers and servants. The Danes are distributed much the same as the Swedes and Norwegians.

The cotton mills of New England are the chief attraction to the French Canadians. The Italians are mainly laborers, although they have a considerable contingent engaged in mining. The Huns are mainly laborers or miners.

Diagram 272, plate 43, shows for each of 32 occupations the nationality and race of the wage earners engaged in it. Thus, among farmers, the total number of which is represented by the full length of the bar, the native whites of native parents constitute about two-thirds, while the native whites of foreign parents are not over 7 per cent, the foreign whites about 15 per cent, and the remainder colored. The proportion of wage earners furnished by each of 9 different foreign nationalities is given. Among the cotton mill operatives we find that the native whites of native parentage constitute about 30 per cent, the native whites of foreign parentage about 25 per cent, the remainder, 45 per cent, being practically of foreign birth. Of this 45 per cent, 9 per cent are of Irish birth, 10 per cent are English and Scotch, and nearly all of the remainder being Canadians.

270. NUMBER OF PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN THE SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, BY SEX: 1890.

