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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BULLETIN OF THE WOMEN'S BUREAU, No. 104

**THE OCCUPATIONAL PROGRESS
OF WOMEN, 1910 TO 1930**

[PUBLIC—NO. 259—66TH CONGRESS.]

[H. R. 13229.]

An Act To establish in the Department of Labor a bureau to be known as the Women's Bureau

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be established in the Department of Labor a bureau to be known as the Women's Bureau.

SEC. 2. That the said bureau shall be in charge of a director, a woman, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall receive an annual compensation of \$5,000. It shall be the duty of said bureau to formulate standards and policies which shall promote the welfare of wage-earning women, improve their working conditions, increase their efficiency, and advance their opportunities for profitable employment. The said bureau shall have authority to investigate and report to the said department upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of women in industry. The director of said bureau may from time to time publish the results of these investigations in such a manner and to such extent as the Secretary of Labor may prescribe.

SEC. 3. That there shall be in said bureau an assistant director, to be appointed by the Secretary of Labor, who shall receive an annual compensation of \$3,500 and shall perform such duties as shall be prescribed by the director and approved by the Secretary of Labor.

SEC. 4. That there is hereby authorized to be employed by said bureau a chief clerk and such special agents, assistants, clerks, and other employees at such rates of compensation and in such numbers as Congress may from time to time provide by appropriations.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of Labor is hereby directed to furnish sufficient quarters, office furniture, and equipment for the work of this bureau.

SEC. 6. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, June 5, 1920.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
FRANCES PERKINS, SECRETARY
WOMEN'S BUREAU
MARY ANDERSON, Director

BULLETIN OF THE WOMEN'S BUREAU, No. 104

**THE OCCUPATIONAL PROGRESS
OF WOMEN, 1910 TO 1930**

By
MARY V. DEMPSEY



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 1933

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

WOMEN'S BUREAU
MARY ANNE PERKINS, DIRECTOR

BULLETIN OF THE WOMEN'S BUREAU, NO. 100

THE OCCUPATIONAL PROGRESS OF WOMEN, 1910 TO 1930

MARY A. DUMNEY



WASHINGTON, D. C.
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1932

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
WOMEN'S BUREAU,
Washington, January 13, 1933.

I have the honor to submit the second of this bureau's reports of the occupational progress of women from one census date to another. The first such report, published in 1922, analyzed women's status in 1920 as compared to that in 1910. The present report compares the figures for 1930 with those for 1920 and shows the still greater contrast to the findings of the census of 20 years before.

These analyses of changes in women's occupational distribution, a subject of profound significance whether from the point of view of workers, of employers, of students of social trends, or of any one of a number of other groups, are among the most important of the bureau's publications.

The cooperation of the Bureau of the Census in making available such detailed figures as would contribute to the report is gratefully acknowledged.

The report is the work of Mary V. Dempsey.

Respectfully submitted.

MARY ANDERSON, *Director.*

SECRETARY OF LABOR:

v

THE OCCUPATIONAL PROGRESS OF WOMEN, 1910 to 1930

INTRODUCTION

Working women in the United States now total nearly 11,000,000, according to 1930 occupation statistics published by the Federal Bureau of the Census. The announcement of these figures that show the present-day trend in the occupations of American women has been eagerly awaited. Throughout the entire country the unusual conditions brought about by the World War, together with the phenomenal development and specialization of industry during that period, were responsible for overwhelming changes in the employment of women between 1910 and 1920. Since that time considerable speculation has existed as to the future of women in industry, upon which the 1930 census figures now throw some light.

American women to the number of 10,752,116 told census enumerators in April, 1930, that usually they were at work for a monetary consideration. These figures represent an advance of 25.8 per cent in a decade, while the number of all women 10 years of age and over in the United States increased 20.6 per cent during the same period. In other words, this signal rise in the number of working women has far outstripped the growth of the female population.

A 10-year increase of 2,202,605 gainfully occupied women was scarcely to be expected in view of the fact that, with all the impetus given the employment of women by the industrial upheaval incident to war activities, the net gain between 1910 and 1920 was less than half a million, or but 6 per cent.

Two or three reasons may be advanced to account for this unexpectedly large increase in the number of working women since 1920. Those men who were killed or incapacitated by the war made permanent gaps in the ranks of employable males that must ultimately have been filled by women, since practically all able-bodied men in the country were already at work prior to the war. The great influenza epidemic of 1918 caused a further shortage among employable persons of both sexes. Then, too, the restriction of immigration shut off the continuously fresh supply of young adult men that previously had been available year after year throughout the entire history of the country. Inasmuch as the census of 1920 was taken on January 1 of that year, before the chaotic industrial conditions peculiar to war time had even partially subsided, the employment of women to fill the resultant gap had not yet been effected on a permanent basis.

At the same time the war succeeded in breaking down many imaginary barriers that had existed since time immemorial in the minds of people of all classes. Even in parts of the country where the position of women has always been that of traditional conservatism, women

recently have been taking up trades, businesses, and professions formerly held sacred to men. The prevailing attitude of married women and of women with high social status regarding the subject of their own employment was not even dreamed of in this country 20 years ago.

No picture of unemployment was intended by these census statistics on women's occupations; rather, in conformity with ideas of the Bureau of the Census, this figure of 10,752,116 working women in the United States "represents all persons who usually work at a gainful occupation and includes such persons temporarily unemployed at the time the census was taken."¹ However, the census enumerator was left to decide what constituted temporary unemployment, and there is no positive assurance that he took time to explain to each person interviewed that the usual occupation was what he wanted to know.

Many women whose factory or mercantile employment had ceased around Christmas, 1929, and who saw no chance of reemployment in the immediate future, undoubtedly stated that they had no occupation when interviewed in April. Presumably the enumerator accepted this statement without question, in some instances at least. Especially would this be true when the enumerator found the temporarily unemployed married woman busily engaged as a housewife at the time she was interviewed. In certain cases he no doubt assumed, without giving the matter serious thought, that she had always been so engaged, but the number of such instances is problematical. In other words, the enumerator may have obtained neither the usual occupation nor the fact of unemployment in the case of certain women who had been out of work for some time and who said off-hand that they had no occupation.

It is not improbable that more unemployed women than men may thus have been entirely omitted from the number of gainful workers as listed by the census, and these omissions may include more married women than single women. If this be true, then the number of working women enumerated in 1930, large as it is, may even be a slight understatement of those usually engaged in gainful occupations, and the figure may reflect to a slight degree the extent of lessened industrial activity, though the bureau's instructions² ruled otherwise.

A difficult situation is encountered when one attempts to compare 1930 census occupation statistics with those for 1920. The difficulty has its root in the fact that the 1920 census was taken on January 1, less than 14 months after the signing of the armistice. By that time strenuous efforts were being made to bring the country back to its pre-war status, yet apparently little had been achieved except in the case of munitions plants and other factories that made war requisites. The use of 1920 statistics as a basis of comparison is made doubly difficult by the fact that progress toward return to a pre-war basis was by no means comparable in different types of industries, some of which had accomplished little or nothing while others had made considerable advance in this direction.

Most of the soldiers had returned to their homes by January, 1920, but not all of these returned soldiers had found jobs by the census date, and many were admittedly at work in jobs taken as stop-gaps

¹ Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930. United States Summary. Composition and Characteristics of the Population. Washington, 1931, p. 11.

² See Appendix B, p. 86.

only. Furthermore, in the year 1920 the cost of living (index based on 1913) as determined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics had reached its peak.

All these facts combine to make 1920 not only an extremely unusual year on which to base a comparison of social trends, but possibly one of the most abnormal years the country has ever known. Nor is this year representative of any distinct period. If the census had been taken in 1918, the occupational data would have portrayed employment conditions when war activities were at their peak. In reality, however, 1920 was a year that typified neither ante-bellum nor post-bellum conditions with any degree of fidelity; nor can this year be considered as illustrative of war activities at their zenith. For these reasons, comparisons between 1910 and 1930 are to be preferred in some respects to those made between 1920 and 1930; on the other hand, the 1930 occupation classification is much more comparable to that of 1920 than to that of 1910.

The census of 1930 was taken on April 1, and this, too, has been considered an abnormal time, in that the early stages of the depression were evident, though at the moment nearly everyone thought the country would soon be back on the highroad to prosperity. After the inflated days of 1928 and 1929 the relatively poor spring season of 1930 seemed extremely inauspicious. In retrospect, however, the census date, now more than two years past, appears in the light of a fairly prosperous era. At any rate, conditions in the spring of 1930 probably attained as close an approach to a theoretical normal as is ever the case when a census is taken. According to the New York Times weekly business index, industrial activity in this country was approximately 96.5 per cent of normal on April 1, 1930, the census date, though this fact was realized with difficulty at the time because of the supernormal period of prosperity that immediately preceded it.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The really significant deduction to be made from a study of 1930 occupation statistics is that an unexpectedly large increase has taken place among women usually at work, whether one considers merely the last decade or the 20-year period from 1910 to 1930. Moreover, if the comparison is confined to women in nonagricultural pursuits the increase in the number of gainfully occupied women is even greater.

The numerical gain among women usually at work is accentuated further by the great reduction in child labor that becomes evident when one compares 1920 and 1930 occupation statistics. A decline of 40.5 per cent took place among employed girls 10 to 15 years of age, whereas in the larger group 10 to 17 years of age the decline was only 24.6 per cent.

It is true that in 1930 only a very small proportion of all women who work for a monetary consideration were engaged in pursuits not followed by women for many years. In fact, the proportion of women in jobs considered unusual for them to pursue was apparently even smaller in 1930 than it was in 1920, when they had recently had the incentive to undertake a man's work in order to release him for war duty. When the earlier censuses are adjusted to the 1930 classification those occupations in which no women whatever were employed

declined in number from 39 in 1910 to 23 in 1920 and rose again to 30 in the decade following.

To be sure, decided changes have occurred in the distribution of women among the various gainful pursuits. According to the latest census, 30 occupations employed each at least 50,000 women; the same was true of 1920, whereas in 1910 there were but 28 such pursuits. The census of 1910 listed 165 occupations in which 1,000 or more women were engaged; 10 years later the number had increased to 191, and in 1930 it was 208. It is evident that the occupational field for women has broadened since 1910 instead of concentrating on a few long-established occupations. Furthermore, this occupational field was slightly broader in 1920 than seems to have been the case in 1930, probably because of war conditions.

Servants ranked first as a woman-employing occupation both in 1920 and in 1930; in 1910, however, first place was held by farm laborers, the occupation that ranked sixth in 1930. Servants comprised the only pursuit to qualify with a million or more women at each of the last three censuses.

School-teachers advanced from fourth place in 1910 to second place in 1930, while stenographers and typists, the third occupation in 1930 from a numerical standpoint, ranked eighth in 1910.

Between 1920 and 1930 the greatest increases occurred among women in professional service, in domestic and personal service, in trade, and in the clerical occupations. Agricultural pursuits continued to decline, while women in the manufacturing and mechanical industries decreased somewhat from 1920 to 1930 after making a relatively slight advance from 1910 to 1920. Inasmuch as an increase is recorded for women factory operatives, though not a very large one, the recent decline in the total number of women in the manufacturing and mechanical industries must be traced to the diminution among those women engaged in the various sewing trades. The three major sewing occupations—dressmaking, millinery, and tailoring—decreased by 117,108 women between 1920 and 1930, whereas women operatives in clothing factories showed a net gain of 81,108. To a large extent these changes represent the development of factory production at the expense of home activities.

The decade 1920 to 1930 saw increases of 200,000 or more women in the occupations of servant, office clerk, school-teacher, and stenographer and typist, while in each of eight other pursuits a gain of 50,000 or more women took place. Probably the greatest change in the past decade was the reversal in trend among servants, the occupation that scored an increase of 61.5 per cent from 1920 to 1930 compared with a 22.7 per cent decline during the preceding 10-year period.

Four prominent occupations have waned in importance since 1910, though their decline was retarded somewhat during the second half of the period. Two major pursuits—dressmakers and farm laborers—had decreases of more than 50,000 women since 1920, but milliners and home laundresses as well suffered considerable losses. If the women employed as farm laborers, dressmakers, milliners, and home laundresses had but held their own in number from 1910 to 1930, the increase among working women would have been 50.7 per cent instead of 33.1 per cent. To pursue the idea further, if the women in these four occupations had shown a gain in number commensurate with that of the female population from 1910 to 1930, the total number of gain-

fully occupied women would have advanced 64 per cent during these two decades, practically double the increase that actually occurred.

Changes in the employment of women in the manufacturing and mechanical industries were far less striking between 1920 and 1930 than during the preceding decade. Women operatives in factories of all kinds increased by 115,610 between 1920 and 1930, but even this small gain of 8.6 per cent was partially offset by a loss of 40,197 women classed as factory laborers. Only in the production of clothing, food, automobiles, chemicals (principally rayon), and electrical products did women operatives in the country's industrial plants register a gain of at least 5,000 and a per cent increase commensurate with the growth of the female population. Inasmuch as the increase among female factory operatives reached the figure of 298,952, or 28.6 per cent, between 1910 and 1920, it is obvious that the advance in the employment of women as factory operatives has slowed up considerably since the war emergency subsided.

With reference to factory operatives, by far the greatest numerical gains were made by the women in the clothing industries; this group increased by 81,000, while the second in rank—electrical machinery and supplies—increased by less than 18,000.

In several industries women experienced appreciable declines between 1920 and 1930 after making marked gains during the earlier decade. Conspicuous among these were employees in cigar and tobacco factories, in candy factories, and in textile industries as a whole, though not in all their subdivisions.

Many of these changes are indicative of changes within the industries themselves and show similar growth or decline for men. Furthermore, some part of these increases and decreases among industrial employees may hinge on the change in census date from January 1 in 1920 to April 1 in 1930. Ordinarily, January represents a dull point in industry, followed by a season of high activity in the spring.

The greatest increase in any one occupation of importance, considered over a 20-year period, is shown for office clerks, as distinguished from stenographers and bookkeepers; since 1910 the number of women in this pursuit has increased nearly 600,000, or 476 per cent. In 1930 hairdressers and manicurists were five times as numerous as they were 20 years earlier. Trained nurses and stenographers and typists also made enormous numerical gains between 1910 and 1930, while eight other occupations, each with 50,000 or more women in 1930, more than doubled in number during these two decades.

Women operatives and laborers outnumbered men in 12 manufacturing industries, not only in 1930 but in 1920. Among these were the clothing industries as a whole and four of their subdivisions, silk mills, knitting mills, cigar and tobacco factories, and candy factories.

Although the increase among gainfully occupied women was greater between 1920 and 1930 than the gain in female population 10 years of age and over, the opposite is true of men. This decade saw an increase of 15.2 per cent among gainfully occupied men, compared to an 18.1 per cent advance in the male population 10 years of age or more.

In 17 important occupations (exclusive of subtotals) men are increasing in number more rapidly than are women, whereas in 26 pursuits women are registering greater relative gains. This statement

is based on changes occurring between 1910 and 1930 in the number of men per 100 women in all occupations of numerical importance to both sexes. For example, men are taking the territory formerly held by women as compositors, linotypers, and typesetters; to a less degree they are increasing in number more rapidly than are women as textile-mill operatives. In addition, men musicians and music teachers are now enjoying the numerical supremacy that women maintained in these professions for decades.

On the other hand, women are registering relative gains as college presidents and professors, real-estate agents, automobile-factory operatives, telegraph operators, and barbers, hairdressers, and manicurists, though in each of these pursuits the number of men still is greatly in excess of the number of women.

In most of these occupations the number of women, already large, is increasing with the growth of the pursuit. In the case of real-estate agents and officials, positions in which women have heretofore been represented to only a small extent, it is evident that women are entering these commercial pursuits in considerable numbers and are gaining ground to a marked degree.

As stenographers and typists women are pressing the advantage they so long have held; as office clerks they have advanced to a remarkable extent; and as bookkeepers and cashiers they have taken away from men the superiority in numbers that the male sex had always held prior to 1920.

American women have advanced by great strides in the clerical occupations, in the professions, and in the field of business—three great groups of pursuits that form the backbone of the so-called "white-collar" occupations. The vast number of women engaged in such occupations and the increases registered during the past two decades reflect among other things the extent of the educational advantages open to the women of this country. It is true that some of the pursuits discussed require initiative and ability rather than education, but the woman who succeeds is, after all, the one who possesses these characteristics enhanced by education and by training.

Students of social changes will watch carefully to see how American women in the higher-class occupations weather the depression. When the census of 1940 rolls around, will they still be holding their own in the professions, in clerical positions, and in the realm of business?

CHANGES IN NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF WOMEN IN GENERAL DIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS

In the general divisions of occupations all gainfully employed women are classified, with a fair degree of accuracy, according to industry or place of work. These general divisions may be assembled into three main groups: The extractive industries, which include agriculture, forestry and fishing, and the extraction of minerals; industry proper, consisting of the manufacturing and mechanical industries, transportation and communication, and trade; and the service groups, in which belong professional service, domestic and personal service, and the residuary public-service group. In addition, clerical occupations are considered separately on the ground that these pursuits are carried on in each general division of occupations.

The 10,752,116 women who told census enumerators on April 1, 1930, that usually they had gainful occupations, comprised 22 per cent of all American women 10 years of age and over. This proportion is somewhat higher than the corresponding percentage of women at work in 1920, but it is just as much lower than the proportion of women who were gainfully employed in 1910. Because of an admitted overstatement in the number of women following agricultural pursuits in 1910, the extent of the general tendency toward the increasing employment of women in this country is obscured if women in all occupations are compared.

In 1930 women engaged in nonagricultural pursuits comprised 20.2 per cent of all women 10 years of age and over, compared with 18.5 per cent in 1920 and 18.1 per cent in 1910. These figures demonstrate how much greater has been the increase between 1920 and 1930 in the number of women usually employed than was the case in the preceding 10-year period.

Table 1 shows the proportion of all gainfully occupied women engaged in each general division of occupations in 1930, in 1920, and in 1910.

TABLE 1.—Number and per cent distribution of gainfully occupied women 10 years of age and over, by general division of occupations: 1930, 1920, and 1910

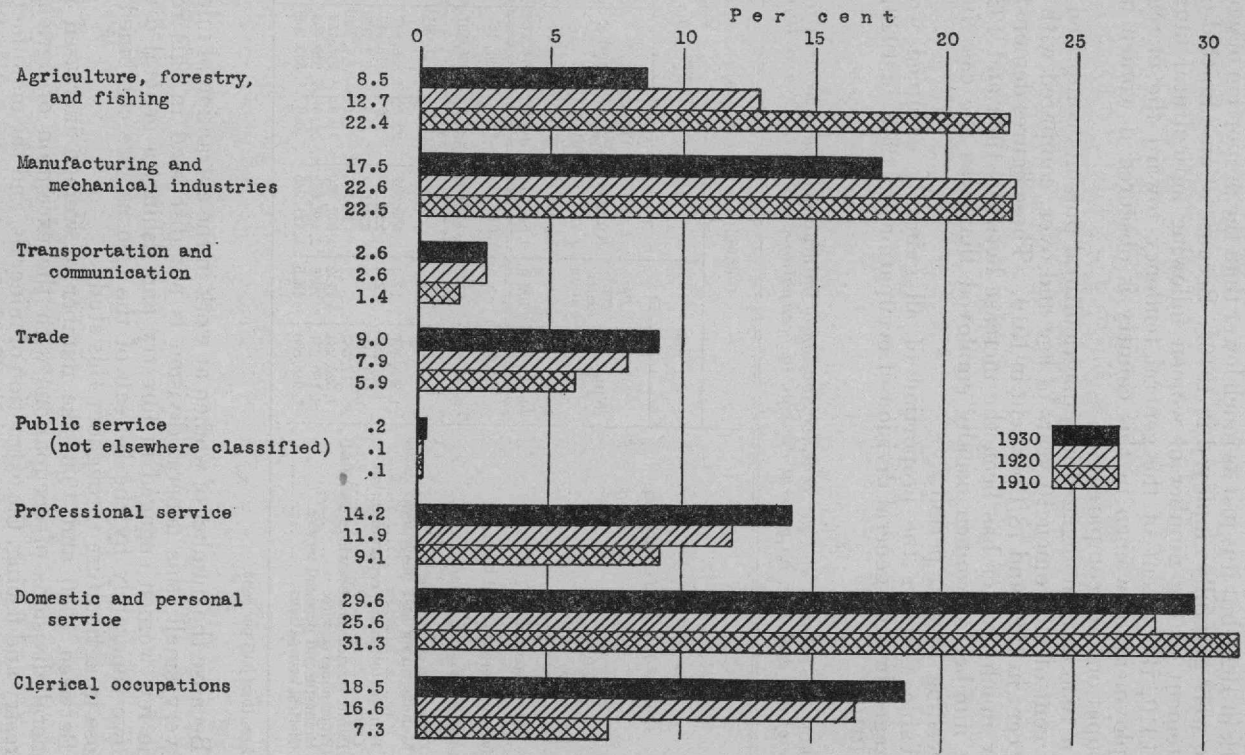
General division of occupations	Gainfully occupied women					
	1930		1920		1910	
	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution
All occupations.....	10,752,116	100.0	8,549,511	100.0	8,075,772	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	910,268	8.5	1,083,819	12.7	1,807,181	22.4
Nonagricultural pursuits.....	9,841,848	91.5	7,465,692	87.3	6,268,591	77.6
Extraction of minerals.....	759	(¹)	2,864	(¹)	1,094	(¹)
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	1,886,307	17.5	1,930,352	22.6	1,820,847	22.5
Transportation and communication.....	281,204	2.6	224,270	2.6	115,347	1.4
Trade.....	962,680	9.0	671,983	7.9	472,703	5.9
Public service (not elsewhere classified).....	17,583	.2	10,586	.1	4,836	.1
Professional service.....	1,526,234	14.2	1,017,030	11.9	734,752	9.1
Domestic and personal service.....	3,180,251	29.6	2,186,682	25.6	2,530,403	31.3
Clerical occupations.....	1,986,830	18.5	1,421,925	16.6	588,609	7.3

¹ Less than 0.05 per cent.

Because the number of women at work in the extraction of minerals is very small, this general division is not discussed in this report. The few women engaged in forestry and fishing, a general division shown separately by the Bureau of the Census, are combined with those in agriculture throughout this study.

Between 1920 and 1930 the number of women increased in all general divisions of occupations with the exception of agriculture, forestry and fishing, the extraction of minerals, and the manufacturing and mechanical industries. (See Table 2.) In each of the other six general divisions of occupations the percentage of increase in the number of women outstripped the growth of the female population

CHART I. OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN: 1930, 1920, AND 1910



10 years of age and over. In fact, during this decade women in four of the general divisions registered a rate of increase more than double that shown for the female population.

TABLE 2.—Number and per cent of increase or decrease among women engaged in each general division of occupations from 1920 to 1930, from 1910 to 1920, and from 1910 to 1930

General division of occupations	Increase or decrease, 1920 to 1930		Increase or decrease, 1910 to 1920		Increase or decrease, 1910 to 1930	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Population 10 years of age and over.....	+8,323,903	+20.6	+5,896,634	+17.1	+14,220,537	+41.2
All occupations.....	+2,202,605	+25.8	+473,739	+5.9	+2,676,344	+33.1
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	-173,551	-16.0	-723,362	-40.0	-896,913	-49.6
Nonagricultural pursuits.....	+2,376,156	+31.8	+1,197,101	+19.1	+3,573,257	+57.0
Extraction of minerals.....	-2,105	-73.5	+1,770	+161.8	-335	-30.6
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	-44,045	-2.3	+109,505	+6.0	+65,460	+3.6
Transportation and communication.....	+56,934	+25.4	+108,923	+94.4	+165,857	+143.8
Trade.....	+290,697	+43.3	+199,280	+42.2	+489,977	+103.7
Public service (not elsewhere classified).....	+6,997	+66.1	+5,750	+118.9	+12,747	+263.6
Professional service.....	+509,204	+50.1	+282,278	+38.4	+791,482	+107.7
Domestic and personal service.....	+993,569	+45.4	-343,721	-13.6	+649,848	+25.7
Clerical occupations.....	+564,905	+39.7	+833,316	+141.6	+1,398,221	+237.5

MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES

In general.

In 1930 the number of American women usually at work in the manufacturing and mechanical industries was 1,886,307, or 17.5 per cent of all gainfully occupied women. According to Table 1, the proportion of working women engaged in this general division of occupations has decreased considerably since 1910. To be sure, an increase of 109,505 women was recorded in the manufacturing and mechanical industries between 1910 and 1920, but this gain was by no means commensurate with the growth of the female population 10 years of age and over. Later, from 1920 to 1930, an actual decline of 44,045, or 2.3 per cent, was experienced among women in this large industrial group. These facts are strikingly brought out in Table 2, which shows the actual increase or decrease in the number of women at work in each general division of occupations.

A correlation of age and occupation shows that all of this decrease, and more, was among girls under 16, whose number declined by 47,921, while the number of women of 16 years and over increased by 3,876.

Manufacturing and mechanical industries include not only all factory operatives and laborers, with their proprietors, officials, managers, and forewomen, but persons engaged in building and the other hand trades, together with their apprentices. Clerks in factories are listed with the clerical pursuits.

It must not be assumed that all occupational groups classed under manufacturing and mechanical industries registered declines during the decade 1920 to 1930. In fact, the number of women factory operatives increased by 115,610, or 8.6 per cent, during this period, while much smaller numerical gains were recorded for manufacturers, factory managers and officials, and women bakers.

Although women employed as factory laborers decreased by 40,197, or 26.1 per cent, the great bulk of the decline in the manufacturing and mechanical industries is confined to women in the various sewing trades, almost wholly nonfactory operations. The decrease among women in these sewing trades corresponds closely to the gain among women factory operatives, with the result that the decline noted for factory laborers remains practically a net loss to the manufacturing and mechanical industries. Table 3 shows in some detail the changes in the different main groups included in this general division of occupations.

TABLE 3.—*Women engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries, with number and per cent of increase or decrease, according to occupation: 1930 and 1920*

Occupation	Women engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries			
	1930	1920	Increase or decrease, 1920 to 1930	
			Number	Per cent
All occupations.....	1,886,307	1,930,352	-44,045	-2.3
Factory operatives ¹	1,458,776	1,343,166	+115,610	+8.6
Factory laborers ¹	113,984	154,181	-40,197	-26.1
Forewomen and overseers (manufacturing).....	28,467	30,171	-1,704	-5.6
Manufacturers, managers, and officials (manufacturing).....	16,133	13,276	+2,857	+21.5
Sewing trades.....	219,837	336,945	-117,108	-34.8
Dressmakers and seamstresses (not in factory).....	157,928	235,519	-77,591	-32.9
Milliners and millinery dealers.....	40,102	69,598	-29,496	-42.4
Tailoresses.....	21,807	31,828	-10,021	-31.5
Compositors, linotypers, and typesetters.....	10,269	11,306	-1,037	-9.2
Bakers.....	8,916	4,593	+4,323	+49.1
Apprentices (manufacturing and mechanical).....	3,897	9,433	-5,536	-58.7
Dressmakers' and milliners' apprentices.....	2,161	4,309	-2,148	-49.8
Other apprentices.....	1,736	5,124	-3,388	-66.1
Building operatives and laborers and general and not specified laborers.....	11,558	15,255	-3,697	-24.2
All other occupations.....	14,470	12,026	+2,444	+20.3

¹ For definition see p. 12.

In 1930 more than a quarter of a million women in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits were not classed as factory operatives, managers and forewomen, or laborers. They constituted 14.3 per cent of all women in the manufacturing and mechanical industries. Two hundred and twenty thousand of these were in trades in which women have been numerically prominent for generations, grouped for convenience in discussion as the sewing trades. Striking differences may be observed, however, among these occupations.

Only those sewers who are not working in factories are classed as dressmakers and seamstresses, a group that necessarily includes some women not especially skilled. It is recognized that a very few of the milliners and millinery dealers may not even know how to sew, especially since the millinery business has in recent years become more a

commercial pursuit than a hand trade. The tailoresses include skilled women who work in clothing factories as well as those who carry on their trade in old-fashioned tailor shops. So far as is practicable, however, these three groups are confined to women who earn their living according to old-school methods and not by performing the repetitious processes common to clothing factories. These sewing trades reached their heyday in 1910, when 611,020 women were engaged in them; in 1930 those at work in the same pursuits comprised only 36 per cent of this number.

The decline in these sewing occupations coincides with certain changes in the industrial order in this country. Their lessened importance gives point to the development of specialized manufacturing processes at the expense of the skilled hand trades. Only among tailoresses may factory sewers be found, and in this group the decline has been the least, not only in number but in per cent. If accurate figures covering three censuses were available for tailors outside of factories, probably a much greater decrease would be shown.

It becomes increasingly evident that the average American woman prefers ready-made clothing to the product of the home dressmaker; in fact, the manufacture of ready-to-wear garments has now reached a stage of efficiency where their purchase represents a saving of time, energy, and money. The willingness of men to purchase ready-made clothing seems equally in evidence. It is no mere coincidence that the decrease of 117,108 among more or less skilled women in the sewing trades is met by an increase of 81,108 women operatives in clothing factories.

Certain hand trades that women have followed to some extent in the past recorded numerical gains during the decade under consideration. For example, the 8,916 women bakers almost doubled in number from 1920 to 1930, though a slight decline was recorded among women in this occupation during the preceding 10-year period. Enamellers, lacquerers, and japanners have evidenced a similar tendency toward a recent advance after a decline in the earlier decade. The number of women engravers, on the other hand, increased in both decades, though to no great extent.

As compositors, linotypers, and typesetters, women are losing ground. Although their numerical decrease has not been great, the number of men in this trade has gained so rapidly that at the date of the last census 17 men were at work in this skilled pursuit for each woman so employed, whereas in 1910 the ratio was 8 men per woman.

Declines have been observed among women jewelers and lapidaries in factories since 1910, but the employment of men has fallen off at approximately the same rate, so that these figures seem merely to reflect the lack of advance in the manufacturing jewelry industry. As jewelers and watchmakers not in factory the employment of women changes but little.

The hand trades enumerated combine lighter work and less rigid apprenticeship than do most other trades; no doubt these features explain their attraction for women. Nevertheless, if the sewing occupations be excepted, relatively few women are at work in all these hand trades in the aggregate.

Unusual trades for women.

The building trades and certain of the hand trades constitute one of the last strongholds of which men have a monopoly. Although a few women may return their occupations as electricians, carpenters, or house painters, their numbers are extremely small, and each such return is challenged by the Bureau of the Census in an effort to eliminate all obvious errors, such as entries on the wrong line.

The widow who continues to run her husband's plumbing or carpenter shop after his death has a tendency to return her occupation as a plumber or carpenter, though she may never have had the tools of the trade in her hands. Likewise, the girl who becomes expert in the operation of a certain machine, may, after long experience in a factory, decide to return her occupation as a machinist. Largely because of such returns, the error in the number of women reported in the building and hand trades is believed to be high, though every practicable means has been used to insure the accuracy of figures showing women in unusual occupations.

On April 1, 1930, no women were employed in the following building and hand trades: Boilermakers; coopers; mechanics in railroads and car shops; cement finishers; pressmen and plate printers (printing); rollers and roll hands (metal); roofers and slaters, and structural iron workers (building). Fewer than 10 women were reported in each of the following occupations: Blacksmiths, forgemen, and hammermen; brick and stone masons and tile layers; cabinetmakers; machinists; millwrights; mechanics in air transportation; brass molders, founders, and casters; iron molders, founders, and casters; plasterers; plumbers and gas and steam fitters; stonecutters; and tinsmiths and copper-smiths.

In 1930 women to the number of 2,336 were employed as metal filers, grinders, buffers, and polishers; this group has declined slightly in number since 1910. Of these 2,336 women, 1,581 earned their living as metal buffers and polishers.

Forty-one women were at work as oilers of machinery in factories. No women were employed in 1930 as metal rollers, furnacemen, smelters, pourers, or puddlers, but one gave her occupation as metal heater.

Women in factories.

Women factory operatives numbered 1,458,776 in 1930, an increase of 115,610, or 8.6 per cent, in a decade. Between 1910 and 1920, however, the increase among female operatives reached the figure of 298,952, or 28.6 per cent. In other words, the advance in the employment of women as factory operatives has slowed up considerably since the war emergency subsided.

In the parlance of the Bureau of the Census, factory operatives are those persons engaged in the actual manufacture of the industry's product, while the employees who fetch and carry materials to and from the operatives and who do other heavy, menial work are designated as laborers. Comparatively few women actually do laboring work in factories, but a number classified as laborers are in reality sweepers and scrubbers who come in at night to clean during the absence of the operatives. In fact, employers willing to hire women for genuine laboring work in factories are not numerous, probably because they find such employment unprofitable in the end.

Though nearly all women who work in factories are operatives without question, census enumerators returned 113,984 women as factory laborers in 1930, compared with 154,181 in 1920. It is impossible to determine what proportion of this 26 per cent decline actually took place in the employment of women as factory laborers and what proportion may be attributed to the superior enumeration and classification of census data that unquestionably existed in 1930. If operatives and laborers be combined, an increase of but 75,413, or 5 per cent, took place among female factory employees between 1920 and 1930.

In 1930, textile mills, with 452,007 women employed as operatives and laborers, ranked first among the woman-employing industries of this country, while clothing industries, with 353,486 women workers, were second. Food and allied industries were third in numerical importance, with 106,670 women employees, and the 97,348 women workers in leather industries caused that group of manufacturing plants to rank fourth. A number of different kinds of industrial plants form the component parts of each of these large groups of industries, however, making the inclusive figures less significant. For example, 89 per cent of the women in the leather industries are employed in shoe factories, one of five kinds of plants in this industrial category.

More than half the women operatives and laborers in factories in the United States are at work in textile mills or clothing factories. But the traditions of these two great groups of industries are widely at variance. As long as women have worked in factories, for that length of time have vast numbers of them toiled in textile mills; in fact, even this group of 452,007 textile-mill employees represents a slight decline from 1920 to 1930 and an increase of but 12 per cent since 1910. On the other hand, the employment of so many women in the clothing industries is a development of comparatively recent origin; in this group women have increased 30 per cent during the past 10 years, though between 1910 and 1920 the gain among women at work in the clothing industries was but 12 per cent.

Women have always engaged in the making of clothing, but in the past they sewed at home. It may definitely be said that the increase among women in the factory production of clothing has taken place at the expense of women in the various sewing trades. Sixty-one per cent of all the women in the clothing industries are at work in factories making chiefly women's nontailored garments, and it is in this group that practically all the recent increase has occurred.

TABLE 4.—Number of women employed in the clothing industries and in the textile industries and in their component groups of factories: 1930, 1920, and 1910

Occupation and industry	Number of women employed in—			Occupation and industry	Number of women employed in—		
	1930	1920	1910		1930	1920	1910
Clothing industries.....	353,486	272,005	242,086	Carpet mills.....	12,715	10,959	20,024
Operatives.....	346,751	265,643	237,270	Operatives.....	12,123	10,384	19,692
Laborers.....	6,735	6,362	4,816	Laborers.....	592	575	332
Corset factories.....	10,286	12,104	12,246	Cotton mills.....	154,763	165,854	146,433
Operatives.....	10,069	11,527	11,698	Operatives.....	145,683	149,185	140,666
Laborers.....	217	577	548	Laborers.....	9,080	16,669	5,767
Glove factories.....	14,119	17,631	14,410	Knitting mills.....	93,331	86,022	68,878
Operatives.....	13,510	16,773	13,986	Operatives.....	89,803	80,682	65,338
Laborers.....	609	858	424	Laborers.....	3,528	5,340	3,540
Hat factories (felt).....	8,649	6,626	10,536	Lace and embroidery mills.....	7,321	13,264	11,928
Operatives.....	8,473	6,462	10,318	Operatives.....	7,196	12,997	11,691
Laborers.....	176	164	218	Laborers.....	125	267	237
Shirt, collar, and cuff factories.....	47,585	43,407	48,221	Silk mills.....	75,848	75,498	51,472
Operatives.....	45,763	42,016	46,858	Operatives.....	73,690	72,768	50,360
Laborers.....	1,822	1,391	1,363	Laborers.....	2,158	2,730	1,112
Suit, coat, and overall factories.....	57,921	66,280	63,867	Textile dyeing, finishing, and printing mills.....	5,980	6,302	5,799
Operatives.....	56,583	64,515	62,598	Operatives.....	5,666	5,582	5,203
Laborers.....	1,338	1,765	1,269	Laborers.....	314	720	596
Other clothing factories.....	214,926	125,957	92,806	Woolen and worsted mills.....	50,858	65,704	54,101
Operatives.....	212,353	124,350	91,812	Operatives.....	49,060	61,715	52,056
Laborers.....	2,573	1,607	994	Laborers.....	1,798	3,989	2,045
Textile industries.....	452,007	471,332	401,986	Other textile mills ¹	51,191	47,729	43,351
Operatives.....	432,250	438,363	385,947	Operatives.....	49,029	45,050	40,941
Laborers.....	19,757	32,969	16,039	Laborers.....	2,162	2,679	2,410

¹ Included in this group are hemp, jute, and linen mills, rope and cordage factories, sail, awning, and tent factories, and other and not specified textile mills.

Because of their importance as woman-employing industries, textile mills and clothing industries are shown in Table 4 with the number of female employees in each subdivision.

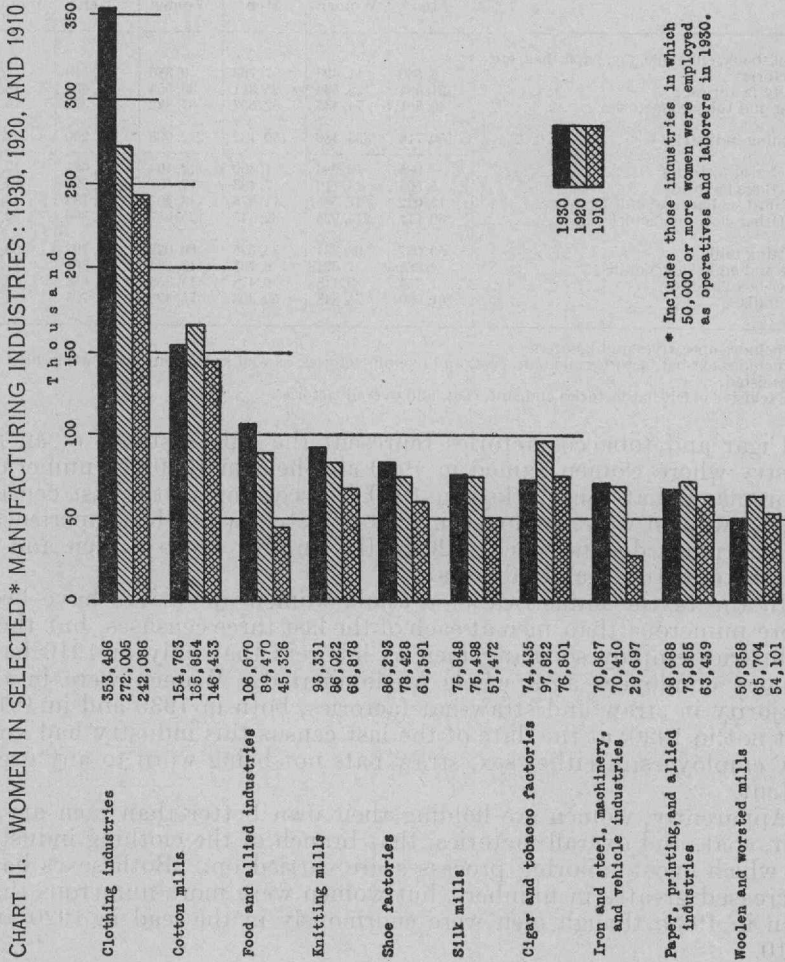
It is interesting to observe that, despite changing styles in fabrics and all the recent vicissitudes of the cotton industry, no other single type of manufacturing plant employed so many women as did the cotton mills, with 154,763 female employees in 1930. And even this number represents a decline of 11,091 since 1920.

Knitting mills, with 93,331 women operatives and laborers, ranked numerically as the second textile industry of importance, followed by silk mills with 75,848 women, and woolen and worsted mills with 50,858.

Chart II illustrates the change since 1910 in the employment of women in those branches of industry having 50,000 or more women operatives and laborers in 1930. Because of their vast numbers, employees in textile industries as a whole could not be included in this chart.

Manufacturing industries in which women predominate.

Women outnumbered men in 12 manufacturing industries, not only in 1930 but in 1920. Among these were the clothing industries as a whole, in addition to four of their six subdivisions; also silk mills,



knitting mills, cigar and tobacco factories, candy factories, and three kinds of industrial plants that are of slight importance numerically. The number of men and women at work in these 12 industries is shown in Table 5.

TABLE 5.—Men and women employees ¹ in those manufacturing industries in which women predominated in 1930 and in 1920, with corresponding figures for 1910

Industry	1930		1920		1910	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Blank-book, envelope, tag, paper-bag, etc., factories.....	9,560	11,493	7,763	9,386	4,518	7,071
Candy factories.....	21,484	28,538	25,311	33,554	15,453	18,468
Cigar and tobacco factories.....	49,861	74,435	82,557	97,822	91,392	76,801
Clothing industries ²	150,716	353,486	150,132	272,005	154,290	242,086
Corset factories.....	985	10,286	1,309	12,104	1,661	12,246
Glove factories.....	5,505	14,119	7,483	17,631	5,799	14,410
Shirt, collar, and cuff factories.....	12,022	47,585	11,678	43,407	14,132	48,221
Other clothing factories ³	60,611	214,926	32,545	125,957	31,360	92,806
Knitting mills.....	50,087	93,331	33,525	86,022	26,792	68,878
Lace and embroidery mills.....	4,665	7,321	6,763	13,264	4,804	11,928
Paper-box factories.....	7,753	9,118	9,478	14,358	5,653	13,667
Silk mills.....	61,000	75,848	50,303	75,498	31,705	51,472

¹ Includes operatives and laborers.

² Includes felt-hat factories and suit, coat, and overall factories, as well as the four kinds of clothing factories listed.

³ Exclusive of felt-hat factories and suit, coat, and overall factories.

Cigar and tobacco factories represent the only instance of an industry where women gained in 1920 and held in 1930 the numerical supremacy that they lacked in 1910. According to the last census, 74,435 women were employed in this industry, which has experienced an enormous decline since 1920 in the number both of men and of women operatives and laborers.

In the textile industries as a whole women operatives have been more numerous than men at each of the last three censuses, but these industries employ so many men as laborers that only in 1910 have women employees as a whole predominated. Women were in the majority in straw and straw-hat factories, both in 1930 and in 1910, but not in 1920; at the date of the last census this industry had very few employees of either sex, straw hats not being worn to any great extent.

Apparently, women are holding their own better than men are in suit, coat, and overall factories, that branch of the clothing industry in which most tailoring processes are carried on. Both sexes have decreased greatly in numbers, but women were more numerous than men in 1930, though men were enormously in the lead in 1920 and 1910.

Industries in which women operatives have increased at least 5,000 since 1920.

An interesting study is afforded by those manufacturing industries in which the decade 1920 to 1930 has seen an increase of 5,000 or more women operatives, though the gain in per cent is not large in every instance. These changes appear in Table 6.

TABLE 6.—*Manufacturing industries in each of which the number of women operatives increased 5,000 or more from 1920 to 1930, with number and per cent of increase, and with corresponding increase from 1910 to 1920*

Occupation and industry	Increase, 1920 to 1930		Increase, 1910 to 1920	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Operatives:				
Clothing industries ¹	81, 108	30. 5	28, 373	12. 0
Electrical machinery and supply factories.....	17, 926	65. 4	16, 348	148. 1
Food and allied industries.....	15, 489	21. 2	34, 658	90. 2
Fruit and vegetable canning, etc.....	7, 246	114. 9	3, 143	99. 4
Chemical and allied industries.....	9, 734	50. 9	5, 453	39. 9
Rayon factories ²	10, 853	(?)	(?)	(?)
Leather industries.....	8, 956	10. 8	17, 287	26. 4
Shoe factories.....	8, 139	11. 1	14, 146	23. 9
Knitting mills.....	9, 121	11. 3	15, 344	23. 5
Automobile factories.....	6, 244	48. 8	11, 940	1, 408. 0

¹ The number of women operatives in "other clothing factories" increased 88,003 from 1920 to 1930; these factories produce women's dresses, blouses, underwear, and other nontailored garments. The increase among women operatives in clothing industries of other kinds was negligible or else there was an actual decrease.

² Inasmuch as rayon factories were not included among the industries listed by the Bureau of the Census in 1920 and in 1910, the number of women operatives given as the increase between 1920 and 1930 equals the entire number so employed in 1930.

Except in clothing industries, great numerical increases did not occur between 1920 and 1930 to the extent that they did during the preceding decade. On the whole, however, healthy gains were recorded in 10 classes, not only from 1920 to 1930 but during the earlier 10-year period. Among these are clothing industries as a whole, electrical machinery and supply factories, food and allied industries, chemical and allied industries, knitting mills, leather industries, automobile factories, and certain subdivisions of these major groups. But only in the production of electrical supplies, chemicals, automobiles, clothing, and food have women in the country's industrial plants registered gains in the last decade at least commensurate with the 20.6 per cent growth in the female population 10 years of age and over.

The numerical increase among women operatives in clothing industries overshadows all other gains between 1920 and 1930. Considering specific types of manufacturing plants rather than groups of related industries, it is apparent from Table 6 that during the last decade women operatives increased most in those clothing factories other than glove, corset, felt-hat, shirt, suit, coat, and overall factories; in other words, the greatest increase was found among women in the plants that manufacture women's dresses, blouses, underwear, and similar nontailored garments. Likewise, nearly half the increase recorded among women operatives in the food industries occurred among those at work in fruit and vegetable canneries, just as the major gain among factory hands in the leather industries is attributable to shoe-factory operatives. (Table 6.)

Rayon factories comprise a new industry for which no data were available in 1920. At that time the Bureau of the Census classed such artificial silk-mill operatives as were returned with textile mills not specified. Because of the many chemical processes involved in

the manufacture of rayon these factories are classed with chemical and allied industries. On the other hand, plants that produce rayon fabrics after the chemical processes have been completed are classed with knitting mills or with "other textile" mills, according to whether the rayon yarn is knitted or woven. Were it not for the inclusion of these rayon-factory operatives, the number of women employed as operatives in the chemical and allied industries would show a decline from 1920 to 1930. In the chemical phases of this new rayon industry the operatives of each sex number approximately 10,000.

Although women employed as knitting-mill operatives and as shoe-factory operatives show large numerical increases, the per cent of advance has been too slight since 1920 to keep pace with the growth of the female population. During the past two decades the greatest percentage increases in industries employing at least 10,000 women in 1930 have been scored by women operatives in automobile factories, in fruit and vegetable canneries, in slaughtering and meat-packing plants, and in electrical machinery and supply factories.

A further idea of the changes in the various manufacturing industries is afforded by Table 7, which shows those industrial occupations in which the number of women has decreased by 5,000 or more since 1920, although in each instance an increase, sometimes a large one, was recorded between 1910 and 1920. Probably no table shows more clearly the reversal in industrial trend with regard to certain industries during the two decades in question.

Evidently women operatives in cigar and tobacco factories have diminished most in number, though the drop of 16,012, or 19 per cent, represents a smaller percentage decrease than appears for certain other industries. As is true of candy and paper-box manufacturing, for example, this decline has been charged to the increasing installation of labor-saving machinery that has displaced both men and women operatives during the past decade.

TABLE 7.—*Manufacturing industries in each of which the number of women operatives or laborers decreased 5,000 or more from 1920 to 1930, with number and per cent of decrease, and with corresponding increase from 1910 to 1920*

Occupation and industry	Decrease, 1920 to 1930		Increase, 1910 to 1920	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Operatives—cigar and tobacco factories.....	16, 012	19. 1	12, 115	16. 9
Laborers—textile industries.....	13, 212	40. 1	16, 930	105. 6
Laborers—cotton mills.....	7, 589	45. 5	10, 902	189. 0
Operatives—textile industries.....	6, 113	1. 4	52, 416	13. 6
Operatives—woolen and worsted mills.....	12, 655	20. 5	9, 659	18. 6
Operatives—lace and embroidery mills.....	5, 801	44. 6	1, 306	11. 2
Operatives—suit, coat, and overall factories.....	7, 932	12. 3	1, 917	3. 1
Laborers—cigar and tobacco factories.....	7, 375	53. 2	8, 906	179. 7
Employees ¹ —paper, printing, and allied industries.....	5, 167	7. 0	10, 416	16. 4
Employees ¹ —paper-box factories.....	5, 240	36. 5	691	5. 1
Operatives—straw factories.....	5, 117	80. 6	2, 381	60. 0
Employees ¹ —candy factories.....	5, 016	14. 9	15, 086	81. 7

¹ Includes operatives and laborers.

In certain cases the increases and decreases in Table 7 are merely indicative of changes within the industries themselves and are taking place among all workers regardless of sex. For example, the percentage of decline in the number of men operatives was approximately the same as for women operatives in candy factories, woolen and worsted mills, and straw factories.

As in every other decade, changing styles have played an important part in the industrial development between 1920 and 1930, if the number of factory hands be any criterion. Operatives in felt-hat factories, for example, have gained in number at the expense of those in straw-hat factories, where the operatives have been nearly wiped out, with a decline of 87 per cent. Knitting mills were fairly prosperous, probably because of the continued popularity of the sweater and of so-called knitted underwear. On the other hand, women employees registered a decline of more than 10,000 both in cotton and in woolen mills, while silk mills little more than held their own.

The number of gainful workers reported by the Bureau of the Census unquestionably reflects in some slight degree the extent of lessened industrial activity that existed in April, 1930, even though the bureau's instructions³ to its enumerators ruled otherwise.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

In 1930 the number of women engaged in the general division of occupations known as "transportation and communication" was 281,204, according to the census. Women in this industrial group showed an increase of 25.4 per cent from 1920 to 1930, compared with a gain of 94.4 per cent in the preceding decade. (See Table 2.)

Under transportation and communication are listed pursuits connected with water transportation; road and street transportation (including the building, repair, and cleaning of streets); railroad transportation, as well as its construction, maintenance, and repair; transportation by air, express, and pipe lines; and communication by post, radio, telegraph, and telephone.

Although women pioneered in the field of transportation quite extensively during the war days when men had to leave their posts, there is little or no evidence to indicate that this tendency continued after the emergency had passed. Few pursuits in this general division of occupations show an increase in the number of women between 1920 and 1930. Among those that do so are chauffeurs; garage laborers; garage owners, managers, and officials; owners and managers, truck, transfer, and cab companies; postmasters; inspectors, telegraph and telephone; and proprietors, managers, and officials, telegraph and telephone.

On the other hand, these groups are all very small, and the slight numerical increases recorded are offset by declines among conductors, street railway; switchmen and flagmen, steam railroad; laborers, steam and street railroad; ticket and station agents; mail carriers; telegraph messengers; telegraph operators; longshoremen and stevedores; and draymen, teamsters, and carriage drivers.

Some of these declines are due to changing times, though the gradual elimination of horse-drawn vehicles, for example, has resulted in much vaster change among men's occupations than among

³ See Appendix B, p. 86.

those of women. Other decreases, such as that among women railroad laborers, probably are attributable to improved census enumeration. But when it comes to street-car conductors and to switchmen and flagmen on steam railroads, it is evident that, although women threw themselves into the gap during the war days, they gave up these activities when the excitement had subsided. For example, 253 women were employed as street-car conductors in 1920, though not a single one held such a job in 1910, and when 1930 rolled around only 17 women were at work in this occupation.

Census returns for 1930 indicate that no women were working as bus conductors; locomotive engineers or firemen; brakemen, steam railroad; steam-railroad conductors or motormen; foremen and overseers, air transportation; hostlers or stable hands; baggagemen; boiler washers and engine hostlers; yardmen, steam railroad; switchmen or flagmen, street railroad. In each of the last five pursuits mentioned a few women were at work in 1920.

Sixty-six women were earning their living as aviators in 1930, as against eight in 1920. Apparently, most American girls able to fly regard this activity as an avocation, inasmuch as 197 women had been licensed as pilots by the Department of Commerce at the time of the taking of the census.

Notwithstanding the fact that there were small numbers of women in many occupations under transportation and communication, the numerical increase among telephone operators alone is equivalent to the entire increment in this general division of occupations. In fact, 84 per cent of all women in transportation and communication were employed in this one job of telephone operator in 1930, as were 80 per cent in 1920.

TRADE

In 1930 nearly a million women were engaged in trade, whereas 20 years earlier fewer than half that number were so classed. (Table 1.) In this general division of occupations women are maintaining a steady rate of progress, inasmuch as their number increased by 43.3 per cent from 1920 to 1930, compared with an advance of 42.2 per cent during the preceding decade. (Table 2.)

Wholesale and retail dealers, with most of their employees, are listed under trade. This group of pursuits includes bankers, brokers, and money lenders; real estate and insurance agents and officials; undertakers; and those engaged in coal and lumber yards, grain elevators, stockyards, employment agencies, advertising agencies, and warehouses. In 1920 and again in 1930 each of the pursuits listed under trade was followed by some women.

Of the 962,680 women engaged in trade in 1930, the majority (705,793, or 73 per cent) were employed in two occupations that women have long pursued: Saleswomen and clerks in stores. Moreover, 62 per cent of the increase among women in commercial pursuits from 1920 to 1930 is attributable to these two occupations.

Though most of these so-called clerks in stores probably are engaged in selling goods over the counter, just as are the saleswomen, a small proportion may actually be doing clerical work in the offices of department stores and other large mercantile establishments. For this reason the Bureau of the Census tabulates saleswomen and clerks in stores separately, but in the present report, mainly intended

for popular consumption, these two closely allied occupations are discussed as a single group.

Women who earn their living as retail dealers numbered 110,166 in 1930, a 39.5 per cent increase in the last decade. The 1,688 wholesale dealers, importers, and exporters are more than twice the number reported in 1920. Women undertakers scored a gain of 72.1 per cent during the decade in question, the number so occupied in the last census being 1,940.

The 31,787 women real-estate agents and officials are more than three times the number indicated by the census of 1920, while since 1910 women in this occupation have increased tenfold. Western women have long been interested in handling the sale and rental of property, but in the South and East the attraction of this pursuit for large numbers of women is of comparatively recent date. In fact, in 1920 Los Angeles, San Francisco, and New York were the only cities with as many as 600 women real-estate agents.

Likewise, the 14,705 women insurance agents and officials in 1930 had nearly trebled their number in the past decade, and bankers and brokers had maintained a substantial increase. The country's stock-brokers include 1,793 feminine representatives, nearly five times the number so recorded in 1920, while 632 women gave their occupation in 1930 as pawn or loan broker.

The occupation of advertising agent, shown separately for the first time in the census of 1930, is followed by 5,656 women, while 768 others stated that they were proprietors or officials of advertising agencies. Large increases are listed for certain other commercial pursuits of a proprietary and managerial nature that are included under "business women" in Table IV, page 82.

The number of women decorators, drapers, and window dressers has advanced from 1,155 in 1920 to 6,238 in 1930. Some part of this great increase is due to the fact that many interior decorators in the employ of mercantile establishments of different kinds are classed here. No occupation is more difficult to classify than that of interior decorator.

PUBLIC SERVICE (NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED)

Only 17,583 women were listed in the general division of occupations known as public service (not elsewhere classified), according to the census of 1930. Even so, the number of women in this category increased 66 per cent between 1920 and 1930, compared with a gain of 119 per cent during the decade just preceding. In fact, among the general divisions of occupations this service group shows the greatest increase in percentage over a 20-year period, though very small numbers are involved.

This general division of occupations is in reality a residuary public-service group, since persons who work for Federal, State, county, or municipal governments are classed according to the actual work they are doing, whenever such a course is possible. For example, all government clerks, bookkeepers, stenographers, and accountants are included with clerical occupations; navy-yard machinists are grouped with other machinists in the manufacturing and mechanical industries; press feeders in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and in the Government Printing Office are classed with printing-office operatives, rather than with government employees; and physicians and

lawyers in the government service are considered with their respective professions. In other words, the Bureau of the Census groups under "public service" only those government employees who are engaged in peculiarly public-service pursuits, such as mayors of cities, sheriffs, policemen, firemen, and allied occupations, which can not be classified satisfactorily under any other general division of occupations.

Between 1920 and 1930 women occupied as probation and truant officers and as city officials and inspectors practically doubled in number; large increases were noted also among county and State officials and inspectors and among women detectives. Policewomen numbered 849, three and one-half times those so reported in 1920. All these groups are small, however, and since the total number of women engaged in public-service pursuits as defined by the Bureau of the Census was but 17,583 in 1930, it is obvious that only a small number can be at work in each.

Neither in 1930 nor in 1920 were any women at work as firemen for city fire departments; nor were any enlisted as soldiers, sailors, or marines.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE

One and one-half million American women are classed in professional service, according to Table 1. This group, which has more than doubled in number since 1910, registered the substantial increase of half a million women in a single decade. (See Table 2.) In fact, the 1,526,234 women in professional service comprised 14.2 per cent of all gainfully occupied women in 1930, as against 11.9 per cent in 1920 and 9.1 per cent in 1910. This point is illustrated in Chart I.

Women in professional service are in reality subdivided into three main classes: Professional women proper; those engaged in semi-professional pursuits; and women employed as attendants and helpers to professional persons.

Professional women.

American women who have the right to call themselves professional persons numbered 1,415,425 in 1930, or 93 per cent of all women classed in professional service. These professional women are approximately as numerous as are professional men, listed at 1,469,526. Naturally, this group of professional women includes all those who by reason of a superior education are equipped to engage in one of the recognized professions, such as teaching, nursing, law, or medicine; in addition, this group includes those women possessing gifts that enable them to earn their living in some artistic, musical, literary, or histrionic capacity.

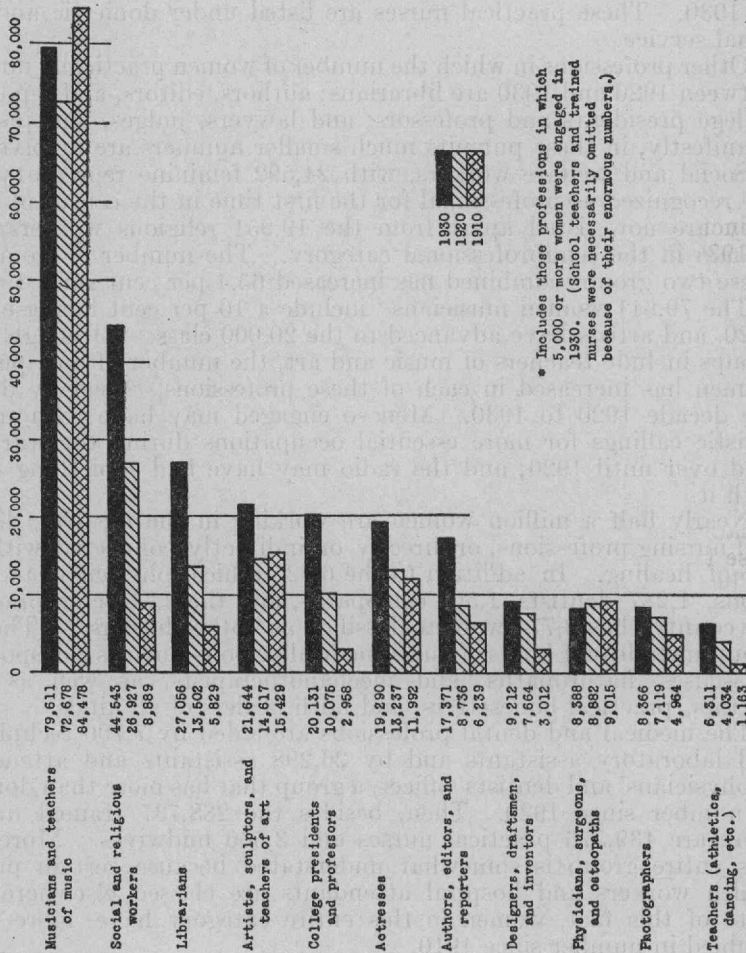
Chart III shows the changes that have occurred since 1910 in those professions that claimed the attention of 5,000 or more women in 1930. Because of their enormous size, the teaching and nursing professions have been omitted from this chart.

School-teaching, the dominant profession of American women, ranks as the second occupation for the female sex, being exceeded numerically only by servants. In 1920 school-teachers ranked third, following servants and farm laborers. This group of 853,967 women, which recorded an increase of 218,760 between 1920 and 1930, represents the rank and file of high-school and grade teachers in public

and private schools, but obviously it does not include certain specialized teachers, such as supervisors of music, art, and physical training, nor does it include college professors and instructors.

Trained nurses, with 288,737 women in their profession, doubled in number between 1920 and 1930. The recognition accorded nurses during the war, together with the prominence recently given the public-health movement in this country and the development of

CHART III. WOMEN IN SELECTED* PROFESSIONS: 1930, 1920, AND 1910



nursing schools, is largely responsible for the fact that the United States now has almost four times as many professionally trained nurses as it had in 1910.

Just prior to the census date in 1930, appeals were made to trained nurses, through their professional magazines and at meetings of their national associations, requesting them to return their occupations in such a way as to make their professional status clear. Inasmuch as infinitely less difficulty was experienced in classifying nursing

occupations in 1930 than was the case in 1920, it is believed that these appeals met with a whole-hearted response.

Since the Bureau of the Census classes in this group only persons who make it clear that they are registered, graduate, trained, student, or professional nurses, those whose occupations were reported simply as "nurse" or as "nurse, private family," a practice common in the past, were relegated to the group of practical nurses, among whom an increase of 6,918, or 5.2 per cent, was recorded for the decade 1920 to 1930. These practical nurses are listed under domestic and personal service.

Other professions in which the number of women practically doubled between 1920 and 1930 are librarians; authors, editors, and reporters; college presidents and professors; and lawyers, judges, and justices. Manifestly, in these pursuits much smaller numbers are involved.

Social and welfare workers, with 24,592 feminine representatives, are recognized as professional for the first time in the census of 1930; they are now listed apart from the 19,951 religious workers, who remain in the semiprofessional category. The number of women in these two groups combined has increased 65.4 per cent since 1920.

The 79,611 women musicians⁴ include a 10 per cent increase since 1920, and artists have advanced to the 20,000 class. Although these groups include teachers of music and art, the number of men per 100 women has increased in each of these professions, especially during the decade 1920 to 1930. Men so engaged may have relinquished artistic callings for more essential occupations during the war that held over until 1920; and the radio may have had something to do with it.

Nearly half a million women are working in the medical, dental, and nursing professions, or directly or indirectly connected with the art of healing. In addition to the 6,825 ethical physicians and surgeons, 1,287 dentists, 1,563 osteopaths, and the 2,713 chiropractors, the country has 9,774 women classified as "other healers." The last group includes all kinds of quasi-medical persons, such as chiropodists, masseuses, naturopaths, and mechanotherapists, as well as herb doctors, practical bonesetters, and faith healers of all kinds.

The medical and dental professions are aided by 7,700 technicians and laboratory assistants and by 26,298 assistants and attendants in physicians' and dentists' offices, a group that has more than doubled in number since 1920. Then, besides the 288,737 trained nurses, there are 139,576 practical nurses and 3,566 midwives. Moreover, this entire group is somewhat understated because certain public-health workers and hospital attendants are classed elsewhere. In spite of this fact, women in this entire category have more than doubled in number since 1910.

American women physicians and surgeons have experienced a 6 per cent decline in number since 1920, as have women osteopaths. The 1920 figures for women physicians may have been swollen slightly by the inclusion of a few electrotherapists and hydrotherapists, groups classified with "other healers" in 1930 but with physicians in 1920. Yet it is an established fact that somewhat more women physicians are being graduated from medical colleges today than was the case 10 or 20 years ago.

⁴ See p. 34.

Architecture still is followed by relatively few women. However, their number increased from 137 in 1920 to 379 in 1930.

Each of the various professions listed by the Bureau of the Census was followed by at least a few women in 1930, even to four in mining engineering, the one professional pursuit without feminine representation in 1920. One may be surprised to learn that 3,276 women gave their occupation as clergyman and 1,905 as chemist, assayer, or metallurgist. Among other unusual professions for women are noted 21 inventors and 11 veterinary surgeons.

In spite of the fact that in each of the many professions some women are engaged, slightly more than four out of five professional women still are occupied in school-teaching or trained nursing, those time-honored feminine pursuits. Chart IV illustrates the fact that 60 per cent of all professional women are teachers and 20 per cent are trained nurses.

Semiprofessional pursuits.

Among the 55,184 women classed in semiprofessional pursuits in 1930 are those more or less technically trained to assist in the professions of law, medicine, theology, and social service, together with a number engaged in theatrical and recreational activities. For example: Abstracters, notaries, and justices of the peace; technicians and laboratory assistants; chiropractors and other healers; religious workers; and keepers of charitable and penal institutions all belong in this category. Here, too, belong officials of lodges and societies; owners and managers of theaters and of motion-picture production; radio announcers, directors, managers and officials; keepers of pleasure resorts, race tracks, and dance halls; as well as other allied occupations.

Attendants and helpers in professional service.

Women employed as attendants and helpers in professional service numbered 55,625 in 1930, approximately the same as those engaged in semiprofessional pursuits. Nearly half of this group were assistants in physicians' and dentists' offices, while such occupations as librarians' assistants and attendants and theater ushers also are included.

CLERICAL OCCUPATIONS

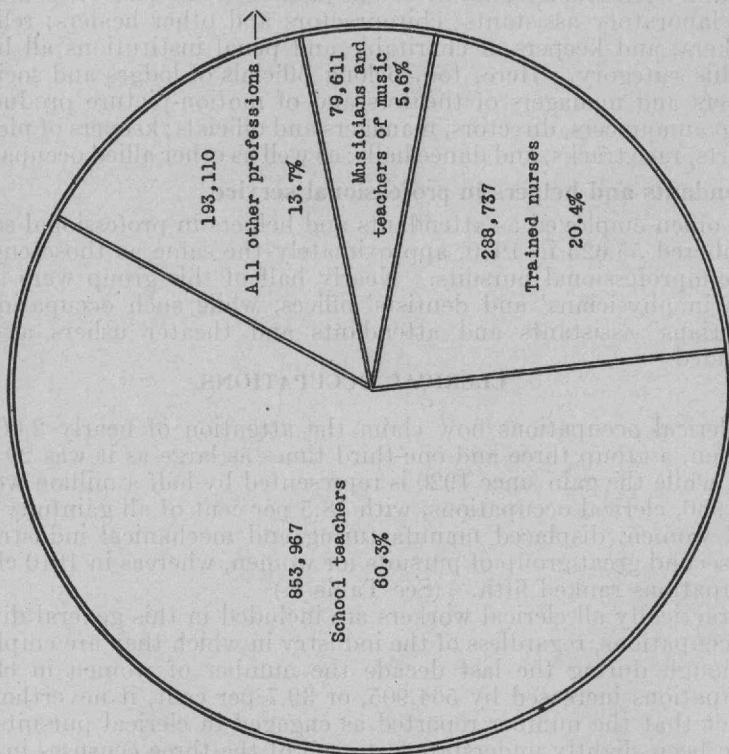
Clerical occupations now claim the attention of nearly 2,000,000 women, a group three and one-third times as large as it was 20 years ago, while the gain since 1920 is represented by half a million women. In 1930, clerical occupations, with 18.5 per cent of all gainfully occupied women, displaced manufacturing and mechanical industries as the second great group of pursuits for women, whereas in 1910 clerical occupations ranked fifth. (See Table 1.)

Practically all clerical workers are included in this general division of occupations, regardless of the industry in which they are employed. Although during the last decade the number of women in clerical occupations increased by 564,905, or 39.7 per cent, it nevertheless is a fact that the number reported as engaged in clerical pursuits may have been slightly understated at each of the three censuses in question, because of the unfortunate tendency to refer to saleswomen in stores as "clerks."⁵

⁵ See discussion of this occupation, p. 20.

The war gave great impetus to the employment of women in clerical positions, and they seem disposed to hold the advantage that accrued during that period. In fact, a steady increase has been noted among

CHART IV. DISTRIBUTION OF 1,415,425 PROFESSIONAL WOMEN : 1930



	Number	Per cent
Librarians	27,056	1.9
Social and welfare workers	24,592	1.7
Artists, sculptors, and teachers of art	21,644	1.5
College presidents and professors	20,131	1.4
Actresses	19,290	1.4
Authors, editors, and reporters	17,371	1.2
Designers, draftsmen, and inventors	9,212	.7
Photographers	8,366	.6
Physicians and surgeons	6,825	.5
Teachers (athletics, dancing, etc.)	6,311	.4
Lawyers, judges, and justices	3,385	.2
All other professions	28,927	2.0

women in these occupations since 1910, when but 7.3 per cent of all gainfully occupied women were engaged in clerical work, compared with 16.6 per cent in 1920 and 18.5 per cent in 1930. (See Chart I.)

Even so, the 1,986,830 women classed in this group, according to the census of 1930, were fewer than two-thirds the number in domestic and personal service.

The largest single group of clerical workers, 775,140, are the stenographers and typists, but the occupation of office clerk, which keeps 706,553 women busy, must be considered a close runner-up. Each of these groups was augmented by more than 200,000 women in the past decade, while the 465,697 bookkeepers and cashiers include 119,951 new recruits since 1920. Of the 706,553 office clerks listed in the census of 1930, women to the number of 32,718 stated that they operated recording or computing machines or other office appliances.

In the field of accountancy women have to some extent lost the temporary advantage gained during the war when large numbers of men accountants were absent from their regular posts. Accountancy is more a profession than a clerical occupation and would be so considered if the Bureau of the Census had any assurance that only bona fide accountants so returned their occupation.

DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE

At each of the last three censuses, domestic and personal service was the general division of occupations in which the largest number of women were engaged. Of all gainfully employed women, 29.6 per cent were at work in this group in 1930, compared with 25.6 per cent in 1920 and 31.3 per cent in 1910.

This general division of occupations includes not only private and public housekeeping, charwomen and day workers, and laundry work in and out of laundries, as one might expect, but all catering directly to the personal needs of the public except the medical and nursing groups, naturally classed with professional service. Among the occupations that one might not anticipate finding under domestic and personal service are barbers, hairdressers, and manicurists; midwives and practical nurses; bootblacks; porters; janitors and sextons; and elevator tenders. The Bureau of the Census also includes under domestic and personal service all employees of steam laundries and of cleaning, dyeing, and pressing shops, together with their owners and managers. Although the work carried on in these establishments may closely resemble factory operations, laundries and dry-cleaning shops are not classed with manufacturing and mechanical industries because they create no product.

The designation "domestic and personal service" thus includes a much larger class than so-called "servants," though in 1930 the latter occupation was followed by more than half the women engaged in this large service group.

Domestic and personal service is the only general division of occupations in which an increase in the number of women was recorded from 1920 to 1930 after a decline had taken place in the preceding decade. In this group the number of women increased 45.4 per cent between 1920 and 1930, whereas in the preceding decade there was a decline of 13.6 per cent. (See Table 2.) This change has largely been effected by a similar trend in one pursuit—that of servant, the controlling occupation of this entire group in that it comprises more than half the women engaged in domestic and personal service.

Servants and allied occupations.

The number of women employed as servants in this country advanced from 1,012,133 in 1920 to 1,634,959 in 1930. These figures include chambermaids, cooks, ladies' maids, nursemaids, and all general servants, whether employed in private homes, hotels, restaurants, or boarding houses. They do not, however, include waitresses, home laundresses, or charwomen.

The number of negro servants increased 81 per cent, compared with a gain of 49 per cent among all others, the majority of whom are white. The recent migration of negroes toward the cities of the North and the Middle West, a phenomenon of the 1920's, tended to relieve the labor market in rural sections of the South so far as domestic service was concerned; at the same time this influx made available great numbers of household workers in northern cities that previously had had an insufficient supply to meet the demand, especially since the curtailment of immigration.

Table 8 indicates that 203,376, or one-eighth, of the 1,634,959 servants were employees of hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, college dormitories, hospitals, and other kindred institutions, while the remainder presumably were at work in private homes. Nearly half of these employees in hotels, restaurants, etc., gave their occupations as cooks, a pursuit requiring considerable skill under such conditions.

TABLE 8.—Number and per cent distribution of women employed as servants, according to occupation and place of work: 1930, 1920, and 1910

Occupation and place of work	1930		1920		1910	
	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution
Servants.....	1,634,959	100.0	1,012,133	100.0	1,309,549	100.0
Hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, etc.....	203,376	12.4	(1)	-----	(1)	-----
Other domestic and personal service ²	1,431,583	87.6	(1)	-----	(1)	-----
Cooks.....	371,095	22.7	268,618	26.5	333,436	25.5
Hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, etc.....	94,252	5.8	(1)	-----	(1)	-----
Other domestic and personal service ²	276,843	16.9	(1)	-----	(1)	-----
Other servants.....	1,263,864	77.3	743,515	73.5	976,113	74.5
Hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, etc.....	109,124	6.7	(1)	-----	(1)	-----
Other domestic and personal service ²	1,154,740	70.6	(1)	-----	(1)	-----

¹ Data not available.

² Practically all in this group work in private homes.

This pronounced gain among servants is the more remarkable because their number decreased 23 per cent between 1910 and 1920, a decline that has been explained in various ways.

Inasmuch as the wages of servants advanced enormously and more or less continuously throughout the war era, household employees had come to be regarded as a distinct luxury by 1920. Furthermore, with the trend toward urbanization came an increasing preference for apartment-house life and the rather general adoption of mechanical household equipment. At the same time higher wages and superior working conditions, especially hours, attracted large numbers of domestic workers to other jobs, principally in factories.

The decline in this occupation between 1910 and 1920 has been further explained by the curtailment of immigration, and the shrinkage

in the number of negro servants in the South during that period has been attributed partially to the fact that during and directly after the war men of their families found it easy to secure work at good wages, and, as a result, the women were inclined to remain at home without seeking employment.

Yet the more recent decade saw an increase of 62 per cent in the number of women servants. Moreover, with the exception of home laundresses, all allied occupations, such as waitress, charwoman, and janitress, also showed large gains. It is evident that many women who held other jobs during the war must have since returned to the field of domestic service, while some have sought employment of this kind who did not find it necessary to work at all during that period. In view of the practical cessation of immigration since 1914, a rather thorough adjustment of postwar conditions is indicated with regard to domestic service.

The second largest occupation among women in domestic and personal service is that of laundress not in laundry. This kind of work was carried on in 1930 by 356,468 women, a group that has been decreasing since 1910, though the rate of decline has been greatly lessened during the last decade.

This decrease of 163,536 home laundresses since 1910 may be explained in three ways: (1) The more or less general installation of electrical washing and ironing machines in private homes; (2) the supplanting of the old-time laundress by steam laundries and by dry-cleaning establishments; and (3) drastic changes in the style and quantity of women's clothing.

With the aid of electricity many housewives are doing their own laundry nowadays with an ease not even dreamed of a decade or two ago; moreover, except in those communities where unskilled domestic labor is plentiful and cheap, each year sees more and more old-fashioned washerwomen supplanted by steam-laundry operatives, one of whom can accomplish as much with the aid of machinery as several women washing at home by means of the old back-breaking methods. In 1930 women operatives in steam laundries numbered 149,414, twice as many as in 1920. Women workers in cleaning, dyeing, and pressing shops to-day number nearly five times the 4,573 so occupied in 1920.

TABLE 9.—Number and per cent that negro women formed of all women in certain selected occupations in domestic and personal service: 1930, 1920, and 1910

Occupation	1930			1920			1910		
	All women	Negro women		All women	Negro women		All women	Negro women	
		Number	Per cent of total		Number	Per cent of total		Number	Per cent of total
All occupations.....	10,752,116	1,840,642	17.1	8,549,511	1,571,289	18.4	8,075,772	2,013,981	24.9
Domestic and personal service.....	3,180,251	1,152,560	36.2	2,186,682	790,592	36.2	2,530,403	853,302	33.7
Servants.....	1,634,959	727,342	44.5	1,012,133	401,381	39.7	1,309,549	415,416	31.7
Cooks.....	371,095	232,004	62.5	268,618	168,710	62.8	333,436	205,939	61.8
Other servants.....	1,263,864	495,338	39.2	743,515	232,671	31.3	976,113	209,477	21.5
Laundresses (not in laundry).....	356,468	269,098	75.5	385,874	283,557	73.5	520,004	361,551	69.5
Waitresses.....	231,973	17,628	7.6	116,921	14,155	12.1	85,798	7,434	8.7

The growing practice of dining away from home is reflected in the 88 per cent increase between 1920 and 1930 among men and women restaurant, café, and lunch-room keepers. Furthermore, waitresses almost doubled in number during the past decade, the gain being 98 per cent; 231,973 women were employed in this capacity in 1930, and it is surprising to learn that only 7.6 per cent of their number were negroes.

In the final analysis the future prospect of adequate domestic service in this country is not particularly rosy. By going back 20 years and skipping the war epoch that so upset the traditions of women's employment, the gain between 1910 and 1930 in the number of servants proves to be considerably less than the corresponding increase in population, to say nothing of the concomitant increase in wealth. Since immigration is likely to remain at its present low ebb, the still wider geographical distribution of household workers from sections of the country oversupplied with such labor seems to offer the only solution to meet the shortage of household employees in the future.

Other occupations in domestic and personal service.

Hairdressers and manicurists have increased enormously since 1920, both in number and in percentage. In fact, this group, which includes all women engaged in any phase of beauty culture, is nearly three and one-half times as large as it was in 1920. Undoubtedly, the permanent wave and the various styles of wearing the hair short have played an important part in the rapid development of this occupation.

Increases were noted among practical nurses, a group that includes most attendants in hospitals and other large institutions, and also among housekeepers⁶ and stewardesses; in neither of these occupations, however, has the advance been commensurate with the 21 per cent growth in the female population since 1920. Boarding and lodging house keepers registered a gain of 11 per cent between 1920 and 1930; as in the case of servants, this occupation declined between 1910 and 1920 and then reversed its trend in the more recent decade. Each of these three occupations—housekeepers and stewardesses, practical nurses, and boarding and lodging house keepers—is followed by more than 100,000 women.

One prominent outgrowth of war conditions is typified by the 12,359 women at work as elevator operators in 1930; such a change was undreamed of prior to 1917; in fact, only 25 women in the entire country held such jobs in 1910.

Healthy increases occurred among women in certain proprietary and managerial pursuits that likewise are included in the category of domestic and personal service. Among these occupations are hotel and restaurant keepers and managers, and the owners, managers, and officials of laundries.

The 40,008 women restaurateurs have much more than doubled in number during the past 10 years and more than trebled in the past 20 years. Occupations in the field of hotel and restaurant management are unique in that women of mature age, provided they have the proper training and equipment, are preferred to those who are younger.

⁶ See Appendix B, p. 85.

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHING

American women engaged in agricultural pursuits numbered 910,268 in 1930, a decline of 16 per cent in a decade. According to Table 1, this group at the date of the last census represented but 8.5 per cent of all gainfully occupied women, compared with 12.7 per cent in 1920 and 22.4 per cent in 1910.

A sensational decrease among women working on farms occurred between 1910 and 1920. (Table 2.) Moreover, in 1930 the number of women in agricultural pursuits was just half what it was in 1910.

Inasmuch as but 329 women were at work in pursuits classed as forestry and fishing, the only occupations of importance in the entire agricultural group were those of farmers, farm managers or forewomen, and farm laborers.

As farmers, women have held their own pretty well, the decline among them being but 1.1 per cent since 1920. This group includes all women who own and operate their farms, as well as those who are tenant farmers and those who work farms on shares.

The drop among farm managers and forewomen from 14,340 in 1920 to 963 in 1930 appears startling, but much of this decrease may be attributed to the more rigid scrutiny of census returns and the resultant superior classification. Unless the woman who owns and operates her farm actually tills the soil herself, the average census enumerator has an inclination to refer to her as a farm manager instead of as a farmer. Perhaps he has a vague distinction in mind somewhat like that made between a "gentleman farmer" and a "dirt farmer." But the woman who owns her farm, rents it, or works it on shares, and who herself operates it to the extent of deciding on the crops and the various steps that shall be taken in their cultivation, must be considered a farmer, regardless of whether she runs her own plough and hayrake or has such work done by a farm hand.

The 1930 returns for all farm managers and forewomen were carefully looked over in an effort to see whether these women owned their farms, rented them, or worked them on shares, information that is available on the schedules. As a result, many women eventually were classed as farmers whom the enumerators had returned as farm managers or forewomen.

Women farm laborers numbered 1,525,707 in 1910 and but 646,331 in 1930. This 57.6 per cent decline in a period of 20 years is common to both wage workers and unpaid family workers on home farms. The decrease was much greater from 1910 to 1920 than during the more recent decade.

What has caused this tremendous drop among women in agricultural pursuits extending over a 20-year period? In the first place, the Bureau of the Census has estimated⁷ that the number of women farm laborers in 1910 represented an overenumeration of almost half a million, while the continued decline indicates that the overstatement at that time may in reality have been even greater. The bureau suggests that this excessive number may have been largely the result of an instruction issued to census enumerators, directing them to return every woman working regularly at outdoor farm work as a farm laborer. In compliance with this direction many women who regu-

⁷ U. S. Bureau of the Census. Thirteenth Census, 1910. Vol. 4, Population, Occupation Statistics, p. 28.

larly fed their chickens or who did other farm chores for an hour or so each morning undoubtedly were returned as farm laborers.

To correct this tendency toward overstatement, more explicit instructions were issued in 1920, requiring that only those women who worked regularly and most of the time at farm activities should be considered as farm laborers. This change in directions, which served to eliminate the woman who worked occasionally or only a short time each day at outdoor farm or garden work, naturally resulted in the return of relatively fewer women in agricultural pursuits.

Then there has been, likewise, a tremendous drop since 1910 in the number of children at work on farms, though even at the date of the last census 126,410, or 14 per cent, of the 910,268 women agriculturally employed were girls under 16 years of age. Nearly one-third (31.6 per cent) of the huge decline since 1910 among women working on farms occurred among girls under 16; as in the case with women at all ages, however, some of this decline is more apparent than real, due to the tightening of instructions to enumerators in 1920 and again in 1930.

In accounting for the decline between 1910 and 1920 in the number of women working on farms, considerable importance was attached to the change in census date from April 15 in 1910 to January 1 in 1920—a change, in other words, from a very busy farming season to a time of year when all farming activities were at their lowest ebb. In 1930 the census was taken on April 1, a date comparable with that of 1910; yet a still further decline has been recorded in the number of women at work on farms. It seems probable, therefore, that the change in census date between 1910 and 1920 exerted less influence in reducing the number of women returned in agricultural pursuits than appeared to be the case when the decline in that decade was studied originally.

Among other influences that may account for an actual diminution in the number of women working on farms is the practical cessation of immigration. The census of 1930 was taken 16 years after immigrants had ceased coming to the United States in large numbers. To-day there is no annually recurring supply of young Polish and Bohemian women, accustomed in their homelands to outdoor work on farms. The older members of these nationality groups are dying off and their daughters born in this country evince less enthusiasm for the heavier farm activities.

In the South hundreds of thousands of rural negroes have moved to cities in their own States or to metropolitan centers of the North and the Middle West. In fact, between 1920 and 1930 the number of negroes declined 8.2 per cent in the rural farm districts of the United States, compared with a shrinkage of 3.8 per cent in the entire rural farm population. Practically all negro women and children living on farms work in the fields at cotton-picking time, and in the past these have helped to swell unduly the numbers of farm laborers. Therefore, the exodus of nearly half a million negroes from the rural districts has resulted in a disproportionate decline in the number of women and children reported as working on farms.

In days gone by the housewife on the farm earned extra money by keeping chickens, making butter, or raising vegetables, fruit, and flowers. As already stated, too many of such part-time workers have

been enumerated as farm laborers in the past. To-day, moreover, the number of those who do such lighter forms of farm work may have been reduced because certain of them are meeting the same need by running homes for tourists, an activity classed occupationally with the keeping of boarding and lodging houses.

Although farms in every State have been abandoned because of heavy taxes, worn-out soil, or the desire of the younger generation to live where life is less arduous and where they can go to the movies, it nevertheless is a fact that among men in all agricultural pursuits the decline from 1920 to 1930 has been negligible. In fact, the number of men working as farm laborers for wages increased by nearly half a million (21.4 per cent) during this decade, though as farmers, farm managers, and unpaid workers on home farms the number of men decreased by an even larger number.

From census returns alone it is clear that agricultural activities in this country are undergoing a radical change. The farming syndicate that operates a tract of 50,000 acres under a single management still is a rarity, but with the tractor and other improved farm machinery has come a definite tendency to carry on the cultivation of the soil on a very large scale. In 1930 such occupations as presidents, treasurers, accountants, and stenographers of farming corporations were by no means unheard of on census schedules from certain sections of the West. This inclination toward large-scale farming tends of itself to eliminate the employment of women. So long as there are berries to pick, onions to weed, and beans to snip, women and children will be in demand on farms. But the labor of women and children is less likely to be used in connection with large-scale agricultural operations.

CHANGES IN WOMEN'S STATUS IN LARGE GROUPS

A study of those occupations in which large numbers of women were engaged in 1930, comparing such numbers with the 1920 and 1910 figures, brings out some of the most striking changes in the occupational status of women. Table 10, for example, shows the number of occupations in which feminine groups of specified size were at work in 1930, in 1920, and in 1910.

TABLE 10.—*Number of occupations¹ in which the specified number of women were engaged: 1930, 1920, and 1910*

Size of group	Number of occupations ¹ in which the specified number of women were engaged in—		
	1930	1920	1910
1,000,000 or more women.....	1	1	2
500,000 or more women.....	6	5	3
200,000 or more women.....	14	12	9
100,000 or more women.....	21	18	16
50,000 or more women.....	30	30	28
25,000 or more women.....	46	41	33
10,000 or more women.....	86	76	60
1,000 or more women.....	208	191	165
No women.....	30	23	39

¹Includes new occupations, listed in the census for the first time in 1920 or in 1930, as the case may be, but excludes indefinite residuary groups. (See Appendix B, p. 85.) These occupations were counted after the 1920 and 1910 data had been fitted into the 1930 scheme of occupation classification.

In general, it is obvious that the number of occupations in which are engaged any specific number of persons—whether 1,000 or 100,000—should grow with each succeeding decade. This finding is to be expected in a steadily increasing population, even if each pursuit had merely retained its relative proportion. Furthermore, it does not seem that the increase from 1920 to 1930 among occupations employing specified numbers of women has been out of proportion to the growth of the population.

OCCUPATIONS WITH 50,000 OR MORE WOMEN

A study of Table 10 arouses curiosity as to which pursuits fall within the larger groups. It is interesting to learn, for example, that the only occupation to qualify with a million women at each of the last three censuses is that of servant.

Table 11 lists those pursuits in each of which 50,000 or more women were at work in 1930, in 1920, or in 1910, together with the number engaged in each such occupation.

TABLE 11.—Occupations in which 50,000 or more women were engaged and number engaged in each: 1930, 1920, and 1910

Occupation	Women occupied in—		
	1930	1920	1910
Servants.....	1, 634, 959	1, 012, 133	1, 309, 549
School-teachers.....	853, 967	635, 207	476, 864
Stenographers and typists.....	775, 140	564, 744	263, 315
Clerks (except "clerks" in stores).....	706, 553	472, 163	122, 665
Saleswomen and "clerks" in stores.....	705, 793	526, 718	362, 081
Farm laborers.....	646, 331	803, 229	1, 525, 707
Bookkeepers and cashiers.....	465, 697	345, 746	183, 569
Laundresses (not in laundry).....	356, 468	385, 874	520, 004
Operatives—clothing industries.....	346, 751	265, 643	237, 270
Trained nurses.....	288, 737	143, 664	76, 508
Farmers (owners and tenants).....	262, 645	265, 577	273, 142
Housekeepers and stewardesses.....	236, 363	204, 350	173, 333
Telephone operators.....	235, 259	178, 379	88, 262
Waitresses.....	231, 973	116, 921	85, 798
Dressmakers and seamstresses (not in factory).....	157, 928	235, 519	447, 760
Laundry operatives.....	149, 414	72, 675	71, 604
Cotton-mill operatives.....	145, 683	149, 185	140, 666
Nurses (not trained).....	139, 576	132, 658	110, 912
Boarding and lodging house keepers.....	127, 278	114, 740	142, 400
Hairdressers and manicurists.....	113, 194	33, 246	22, 298
Retail dealers.....	110, 166	78, 980	67, 103
Knitting-mill operatives.....	89, 803	80, 682	65, 338
Operatives—food and allied industries.....	88, 586	73, 097	38, 439
Shoe-factory operatives.....	81, 551	73, 412	59, 266
Musicians and teachers of music.....	79, 611	72, 678	84, 478
Silk-mill operatives.....	73, 690	72, 768	50, 360
Operatives—cigar and tobacco factories.....	67, 948	83, 960	71, 845
Operatives—paper, printing, and allied industries.....	63, 490	67, 845	59, 574
Operatives—iron and steel, machinery, and vehicle industries.....	60, 763	57, 819	23, 557
Hotel and restaurant keepers and managers.....	57, 318	29, 778	24, 751
Operatives—woolen and worsted mills.....	49, 060	61, 715	52, 056
Milliners and millinery dealers.....	40, 102	69, 598	122, 447

During the past 20 years but little change has taken place in the number of occupations giving employment to as many as 50,000 women. In fact, such pursuits numbered 30 at the date of the last census as well as in 1920, though the occupational groups so included are not identical.

In 1920 milliners and woolen-mill operatives were among the 30 occupations having 50,000 or more women, but the census of 1930

indicated that the former occupation, long considered the most feminine of pursuits, was followed by but 40,102 women, and that the number of woolen-mill operatives had declined to 49,060. In numerical importance these time-honored occupations for women were replaced by the following two: Hairdressers and manicurists and hotel and restaurant keepers and managers, groups in which the 50,000 mark was achieved for the first time in 1930.

In fact, hairdressers and manicurists reached the 100,000 class, having increased in number from 33,246 in 1920 to 113,194 in 1930. This numerical gain, more striking than almost any other, may be attributed largely to the changing attitude of American women toward the matter of beauty culture. The increase in hotel and restaurant keeping or management, where women have practically doubled in number since 1920, is in keeping with the tendency to enter the field of business that may be observed among women in all sections of the country.

About half the 30 occupations with as many as 50,000 women are traditionally feminine callings, such as servants, school-teachers, stenographers, laundresses, clothing-factory operatives, nurses (both trained and untrained), housekeepers and stewardesses, telephone operators, dressmakers, cotton, silk, and knitting mill operatives, and boarding and lodging house keepers. Certain other pursuits, such as saleswomen, office clerks, bookkeepers, waitresses, steam-laundry operatives, and cigar-factory operatives have come to be recognized as occupations just as suitable for women as for men.

In 1920 it was freely prophesied that iron and steel would no longer figure as a prominent woman-employing industry after the hangover from the war had subsided. This forecast is disproved by the census of 1930. Although the gain since 1920 has not been large among women operatives in the iron and steel group as a whole (only 5.1 per cent), in one branch, automobile manufacturing, a pronounced increase has been recorded in the number of women employees.

At the date of the last census women operatives in automobile factories numbered 19,032, compared with 12,788 in 1920 and 848 in 1910. These figures represent an advance of 48.8 per cent during the 10 years from 1920 to 1930. Moreover, women classed as laborers in automobile factories have scored a similar increase. The production of automobiles represents one branch of manufacturing in which the employment of women has outlasted the exceptional conditions that led to their being taken on in increased numbers during the war. A general decline has occurred among women at work in other branches of the iron and steel group, however, such as agricultural-implement factories, blast furnaces, car and railroad shops, ship and boat building, wagon and carriage factories, machine shops, and iron foundries.

The 28 occupational groups that employed 50,000 or more women in 1910 comprised 89.7 per cent of all working women 10 years of age and over. Although the number of such groups increased to 30 in 1920 and was 30 at the latest census, the proportion they formed of all gainfully occupied women decreased to 86.8 per cent in 1920 and was practically the same (87 per cent) in 1930. These percentages indicate that the occupational field for women has broadened since 1910 instead of concentrating in a few long-established occupations.

Nine of the 28 occupations in which such large numbers of women were engaged in 1910 showed decreases in 1930—farm laborers, farm owners and tenants, musicians and teachers of music, boarding and lodging house keepers, cigar and tobacco factory operatives, laundresses, dressmakers, milliners, and woolen-mill operatives—yet, with the exception of the last two, all retained in the census of 1930 their standing as employing 50,000 or more women.

Considering only those occupations that qualified in 1930 with at least 100,000 women, a net gain of five occurred between 1910 and 1930. There are six new groups in this category, however, as the 122,447 milliners listed in 1910 had declined to only 40,102 by 1930. The six new groups mentioned are trained nurses, telephone operators, waitresses, steam-laundry operatives, hairdressers and manicurists, and retail dealers.

Chart V shows the relative numerical rank of the occupations having 100,000 or more women in 1930, in 1920, or in 1910.

Occupations that have forged steadily to the front as employers of women during the past 20 years, so far as numerical prominence is concerned, are school-teachers, stenographers and typists, saleswomen and clerks in stores, bookkeepers and cashiers, telephone operators, and waitresses. Even more pronounced gains have been recorded by office clerks, trained nurses, and hairdressers and manicurists.

Farm labor, the most common occupation for women in 1910, ranked second in 1920 and sixth in 1930. This indicates a radical change, though the extent of the decline is considerably minimized when it is realized that in 1910 the numbers of women and children employed as farm laborers were grossly overstated, the result of loose interpretation of the instructions to enumerators.⁸ Nevertheless, even if the census data for 20 years ago are definitely discounted in respect to agricultural employment of women, it still is evident that farm labor as an occupation for women has experienced a significant decline.

Few people are aware that, next to servants, farm labor has consistently figured in the past as the occupation in which the largest numbers of American women have been at work. Census figures indicate that this condition prevailed in the United States for at least 40 years prior to 1910.

If farm laborers dropped from first to sixth place between 1910 and 1930, an equally significant change is observed in the relative rank of dressmakers, who were fifth in 1910 and fifteenth in 1930. Likewise, home laundresses occupied eighth place in 1930 though they were third in 1910.

OCCUPATIONS WITH 1,000 OR MORE WOMEN

The number of pursuits in each of which 1,000 or more women were engaged in 1930, in 1920, and in 1910 is shown for each general division of occupations in Table 12.

⁸ See pp. 31-32 for explanation.

CHART V. RELATIVE NUMERICAL RANK IN 1930, 1920, AND 1910 OF OCCUPATIONS IN WHICH 100,000 OR MORE WOMEN WERE EMPLOYED¹

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>1920</u>	<u>1910</u>
Servants	1	1	2
School teachers	2	3	4
Stenographers and typists	3	4	8
Clerks (except "clerks" in stores)	4	6	14
Saleswomen and "clerks" in stores	5	5	6
Farm laborers	6	2	1
Bookkeepers and cashiers	7	8	10
Laundresses (not in laundry)	8	7	3
Operatives, clothing industries	9	9	9
Trained nurses	10	15	2/
Farmers (owners and tenants)	11	10	7
Housekeepers and stewardesses	12	12	11
Telephone operators	13	13	2/
Waitresses	14	17	2/
Dressmakers and seamstresses (not in factory)	15	11	5
Laundry operatives	16	2/	2/
Cotton-mill operatives	17	14	13
Nurses (not trained)	18	16	16
Boarding and lodging house keepers	19	18	12
Hairdressers and manicurists	20	3/	3/
Retail dealers	21	2/	2/
Milliners and millinery dealers	3/	2/	15

^{1/} Based on data in Table 11.

^{2/} Fewer than 100,000 but more than 50,000 women were engaged in this occupation at this census.

^{3/} Fewer than 50,000 women were engaged in this occupation at this census.

TABLE 12.—Number of occupations¹ in which 1,000 or more women were engaged, according to general division of occupations: 1930, 1920, and 1910

General division of occupations	Number of occupations ¹ in which 1,000 or more women were engaged		
	1930	1920	1910
All occupations.....	208	191	165
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	3	4	4
Extraction of minerals.....		1	
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	90	90	80
Transportation and communication.....	9	6	7
Trade.....	31	26	24
Public service (not elsewhere classified).....	6	5	2
Professional service.....	35	30	22
Domestic and personal service.....	22	20	18
Clerical occupations.....	12	9	8

¹ Includes new occupations, listed in the census for the first time in 1920 or in 1930, as the case may be, but excludes indefinite residuary groups. (See Appendix B, p. 85.) These occupations were counted after the 1920 and 1910 data had been fitted into the 1930 scheme of occupation classification.

Occupations with 1,000 or more women numbered 208 in 1930, compared with 191 in 1920 and 165 in 1910. The two general groups in which the pursuits employing 1,000 or more women increased most in the past decade are trade and professional service, with a gain of five occupations each in 1930. In the decade 1910 to 1920 the greatest advances in occupations with 1,000 or more women were in the manufacturing and mechanical industries and professional service. In the manufacturing and mechanical industries such occupations numbered 90, both in 1920 and in 1930.

Although the comparison afforded by Table 12 is interesting, it must be discounted somewhat because of the fact that the scheme of occupation classification has been improved slightly at each census and new occupations are added, necessarily, as conditions change. To illustrate, osteopaths were listed as a separate pursuit for the first time in the census of 1920, while in 1930 new occupations included rayon-factory operatives and laborers; chiropractors; technicians and laboratory assistants; advertising agents; county agents, farm demonstrators, etc.; and others. It seemed advisable to include in Table 12 the new pursuits that afforded employment to 1,000 or more women.⁹

OCCUPATIONS IN WHICH NO WOMEN WERE AT WORK

Of the 534 separate occupations and occupation groups established by the census classification for 1930, women were at work in all but 30. Of the 572 such classes in 1920 no women were employed in 35, and of the 428 in 1910 no women were engaged in 43. From these figures it would appear that the occupational territory unexplored by women is narrowing, but if the occupational data for all three censuses are fitted into the 1930 classification, the number of occupations not followed by any woman declined from 39 in 1910 to 23 in 1920 and rose to 30 in 1930. While these figures do not give a strictly accurate picture, because of changes in the method of classification at each census, they afford, nevertheless, the best available basis of comparison.

The fact that occupations with no women at work were more numerous in 1930 than in 1920 implies that in the earlier year a few women

⁹ See Appendix B, p. 85.

still were substituting, in unusual lines, for men who had gone to war. This finding was most noticeable in the field of transportation.

In the last 3 censuses a number of occupations were inviolate so far as their invasion by women is concerned. These are boilermaker; puddler; roofer and slater; structural-iron worker; brakeman, steam railroad; locomotive engineer; locomotive fireman; motorman, steam railroad; conductor, steam railroad; fireman, fire department; and soldier, sailor, or marine. With the exception of roofer and slater it appears that none of these pursuits has been reported at any census as the occupation of a woman.

STRIKING CHANGES IN OCCUPATIONS FOR WOMEN

During the decade 1920 to 1930 striking changes occurred in the kind of work that American women have chosen to do. It is not altogether improbable that the great wave of prosperity that struck this country in the second half of the period in question may have been responsible for some of the advances. The acceleration of business, for example, made numerous openings for clerical workers and the generally prosperous feeling that prevailed until 1930 led to the continued employment of more servants than had formerly been the case.

The nature of these changes is brought out by a study of the 12 occupations in each of which the number of women increased by at least 50,000 during the 10-year period. For purposes of comparison, Table 13 records as well the increase or decrease in these occupations between 1910 and 1920.

TABLE 13.—*Twelve occupations in each of which the number of women increased 50,000 or more from 1920 to 1930, with number and per cent of increase, and with corresponding increase (or decrease) from 1910 to 1920*

Occupation	Increase, 1920 to 1930		Increase (or decrease), 1910 to 1920	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Servants.....	622,826	61.5	-297,416	-22.7
Clerks (except "clerks" in stores).....	234,390	49.6	+349,498	+284.9
School-teachers.....	218,760	34.4	+158,343	+33.2
Stenographers and typists.....	210,396	37.3	+301,429	+114.5
Saleswomen and "clerks" in stores.....	179,075	34.0	+164,637	+45.5
Trained nurses.....	145,073	101.0	+67,156	+87.8
Bookkeepers and cashiers.....	119,951	34.7	+162,177	+88.3
Waitresses.....	115,052	98.4	+31,123	+36.3
Operatives—clothing industries.....	81,108	30.5	+28,373	+12.0
Hairdressers and manicurists.....	79,948	240.5	+10,948	+49.1
Laundry operatives.....	76,739	105.6	+1,071	+1.5
Telephone operators.....	56,880	31.9	+90,117	+102.1

The greatest numerical increases in the past decade were among certain occupations in domestic and personal service, in the various clerical pursuits, and in the professions. Here are servants, with a gain of 622,826 women since 1920 after an actual decline of considerable extent during the 10 years previous; here are waitresses, with an increase of 115,052; also hairdressers and manicurists, and steam-laundry operatives, with a gain of nearly 80,000 each. The numerical advance in these four occupations alone is represented by 894,565 women. Yet not a single occupation in domestic and personal service qualified with an increase of 50,000 women between 1910 and 1920.

Then the ranks of the three great clerical pursuits—office clerks, stenographers and typists, and bookkeepers and cashiers—were

augmented in the aggregate by 564,737 women between 1920 and 1930. Women have been prominent in clerical service for many years, though to a less overwhelming extent prior to 1920. As fast as war activities claimed men in clerical occupations, women filled their places, and from the census of 1930 it seems doubtful that they will ever relinquish the position they have won in this field.

The third great increase is noted for two professions, teaching and nursing, in which the number of women has advanced 363,833 in the past decade. Although the numerical gain among teachers is much the greater, the expansion among trained nurses is extremely large, both in number and in percentage.

The only occupation in manufacturing and mechanical industries to qualify with such a large increase between 1920 and 1930 is that of operatives in the clothing industries, for whom a numerical advance of 81,108 women was listed. In trade, saleswomen and clerks in stores have increased steadily, with a gain of 179,075 women from 1920 to 1930; and in transportation, telephone operators increased by 56,880.

Relatively few occupations registered a shrinkage of 25,000 or more women during the decade 1920 to 1930. Such declines as did occur are shown in Table 14, with the corresponding change for these occupations between 1910 and 1920 and between 1910 and 1930.

TABLE 14.—Occupations in each of which the number of women decreased 25,000 or more from 1920 to 1930, with number and per cent of decrease, and with corresponding decreases from 1910 to 1920 and from 1910 to 1930

Occupation	Decrease, 1920 to 1930		Decrease, 1910 to 1920		Decrease, 1910 to 1930	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Farm laborers.....	156,898	19.5	722,478	47.4	879,376	57.6
Wage workers.....	55,264	24.4	122,535	35.1	177,799	50.9
Unpaid family workers.....	101,634	17.6	599,943	51.0	701,577	59.6
Sewing trades ¹	117,108	34.8	274,075	44.9	391,183	64.0
Dressmakers and seamstresses (not in factory).....	77,591	32.9	212,241	47.4	289,832	64.7
Milliners and millinery dealers.....	29,496	42.4	52,849	43.2	82,345	67.2
Laundresses (not in laundry).....	29,406	7.6	134,130	25.8	163,536	31.4

¹ Includes tailoresses also.

For 20 years the occupations of dressmaker, milliner, and home laundress have been losing ground in this country, though the decline has been somewhat retarded since 1920, especially in the case of laundresses. With reference to these pursuits it has been said that "women are not leaving the occupation so much as the occupation is leaving them."¹⁰

From a sociological standpoint the decline in these three pursuits is highly significant. Most of the dressmakers and laundresses and a few of the milliners have worked at home. To a large extent these have been part-time pursuits that could be combined with the care of children and of a household. The high cost of living that accompanied the war, together with the tendency toward specialization in every line, led many women desiring employment to prefer full-time

¹⁰ U. S. Bureau of the Census. Monograph IX. Women in Gainful Occupations, 1870 to 1920, by Joseph A. Hill, 1920, p. 35.

occupations, which, though taking them away from home, had the merit of compensating them far better.

The increasing tendency on the part of women to buy ready-made clothing, together with the better-paid positions opened to the younger dressmakers and seamstresses when war activities were at their height, undoubtedly accounts for a large part of the great reduction in the number of women engaged in sewing outside of factories.

For several years prior to 1930 a type of small felt hat with a ribbon band, which with slight variation could be worn both winter and summer, was popular with women. Inasmuch as these hats were made and trimmed in felt-hat factories, the employment of milliners was dispensed with to a great extent. Moreover, fabric hats with a variety of trimming are now made in factories and bought in large numbers.

Between 1920 and 1930 a decrease of 156,898 women took place among farm laborers, the job that held first rank among women's occupations in 1910 and second place in 1920. This great shrinkage in the number of women at work on farms has been discussed (page 28), together with some of the probable reasons for the decline.

From 1920 to 1930 the number of women more than doubled in 32 of the occupations having 500 or more women at the later date. (Table 15.) In 1920 there were 77 occupations in which the number of women had increased in 10 years by more than 100 per cent. Obviously, as the groups increase in size the probability of doubling becomes less.

TABLE 15.—Occupations with 500 or more women each in 1930 in which the number of women had doubled since 1920; number of women occupied in 1930 and in 1920, with the per cent of increase

Occupation	Women occupied in—		Per cent of increase, 1920 to 1930
	1930	1920	
Managers and officials, insurance companies.....	1,752	306	472.5
Inspectors, gaugers, and samplers (trade).....	5,820	1,031	464.5
Decorators, drapers, and window dressers (trade).....	6,238	1,155	440.1
Proprietors, managers, and officials, telegraph and telephone.....	2,873	644	428.1
Keepers of pleasure resorts, race tracks, etc.....	977	197	395.9
Stockbrokers.....	1,793	376	376.9
Cleaning, dyeing, and pressing shop workers.....	21,603	4,573	372.4
Loan brokers and pawnbrokers.....	632	152	315.8
Laborers—domestic and professional service.....	6,406	1,669	283.8
Retail dealers, automobiles and accessories.....	516	142	263.4
Policewomen.....	849	236	259.7
Paper hangers.....	1,456	408	256.9
Real estate agents and officials.....	31,787	9,208	245.2
Inspectors, telegraph and telephone.....	1,132	330	243.3
Hairdressers and manicuists.....	113,194	33,246	240.5
Canvassers.....	11,813	4,191	181.9
Retail dealers, furniture, carpets, and rugs.....	1,865	692	169.5
Dentists' assistants and attendants.....	12,945	4,940	162.0
Restaurant, café, and lunch-room keepers.....	40,008	15,644	155.7
Insurance agents.....	12,953	5,083	154.3
Guards, watchmen, and doorkeepers.....	1,000	399	150.6
Owners and managers, truck, transfer, and cab companies.....	576	266	116.5
Operatives—fruit and vegetable canning, etc.....	13,552	6,306	114.9
Operatives—brick, tile, and terra-cotta factories.....	1,349	630	114.1
Wholesale dealers, importers, and exporters.....	1,688	794	112.6
Physicians' and surgeons' attendants.....	13,353	6,410	108.3
Editors and reporters.....	11,924	5,730	108.1
Marshals, sheriffs, detectives, etc.....	2,576	1,246	106.7
Laundry operatives.....	149,414	72,675	105.6
Trained nurses.....	288,737	143,664	101.0
Librarians.....	27,056	13,502	100.4
Employment-office keepers.....	1,340	669	100.3

Except under extraordinary conditions, those pursuits with huge absolute gains are not the ones that register large percentage increases. Yet four occupations listed in Table 13 (occupations with at least 50,000 increase) advanced enormously both in number and percentage between 1920 and 1930. These are trained nurses, hairdressers and manicurists, laundry operatives, and waitresses, the numbers employed having doubled in all but the last named and almost doubled in that.

After studying those occupations in which the number of women has doubled in a decade, it is interesting to learn in which activities the number of women has been reduced by one-half during the same period. Table 16 lists nine occupations having 1,000 or more women in 1920 that had fewer than one-half as many in 1930.

TABLE 16.—Occupations with 1,000 or more women each in 1920 in which fewer than half as many women were engaged in 1930; number of women occupied in 1930 and in 1920, with the per cent of decrease

Occupation	Women occupied in—		Per cent of decrease, 1920 to 1930
	1930	1920	
Farm managers and forewomen.....	963	14,340	93.3
Operatives—straw factories.....	1,234	6,351	80.6
Operatives—piano and organ factories.....	642	2,903	77.8
Sales agents.....	517	1,634	68.4
Apprentices (total).....	4,352	9,731	55.3
Laborers—clock and watch factories.....	528	1,179	55.2
Laborers—woolen and worsted mills.....	1,798	3,989	54.9
Laborers—cigar and tobacco factories.....	6,487	13,862	53.2
Laborers—steam railroad.....	3,111	6,586	52.8

The probable reason for the greatest shrinkage—that among farm managers and forewomen—has been discussed on page 27. Presumably, the falling off among women sales agents and women laborers on steam railroads may be attributed to better enumeration and better occupational classification in the Bureau of the Census; in other words, the 1920 figures for these two pursuits may have been overstated.

In the case of each factory occupation listed in Table 16 there was a decline for both sexes, implying that certain changes have taken place within the industries themselves. Similarly, the number of apprentices is falling off at about the same rate among both men and women.

In 12 outstanding occupations, each of which afforded employment to 50,000 or more women in 1930, the number of women had more than doubled since 1910; in fact, in three of these it had doubled since 1920, and it had practically doubled in two others. The development of these large occupational groups, as shown in Table 17, gives a vivid picture of the changing conditions in the occupational status of women over a period of two decades. Because of the large numbers of women in each of the pursuits listed, this table has great significance.

TABLE 17.—*Twelve occupations in each of which 50,000 or more women were engaged in 1930 and in which the number occupied had more than doubled since 1910; number of women occupied in 1930 and in 1910, with the per cent of increase*

Occupation	Women occupied in—		Per cent of increase, 1910 to 1930
	1930	1910	
Clerks (except "clerks" in stores).....	706, 553	122, 665	476. 0
Hairdressers and manicurists.....	113, 194	22, 298	407. 6
Trained nurses.....	288, 737	76, 508	277. 4
Stenographers and typists.....	775, 140	263, 315	194. 4
Waitresses.....	231, 973	85, 798	170. 4
Telephone operators.....	235, 259	88, 262	166. 5
Operatives—iron and steel, machinery, and vehicle industries.....	60, 763	23, 557	157. 9
Bookkeepers and cashiers.....	465, 697	183, 569	153. 7
Hotel and restaurant keepers and managers.....	57, 318	24, 751	131. 6
Operatives—food and allied industries.....	88, 586	38, 439	130. 5
Saleswomen (stores) ¹	542, 646	250, 487	116. 6
Laundry operatives.....	149, 414	71, 604	108. 7

¹ "Clerks" in stores could not be included with saleswomen in this table because saleswomen and "clerks" in stores together have increased but 94.9 per cent since 1910.

Table 14 (page 40) shows several occupations which, having 100,000 or more women at work in 1910, showed a decline of more than 50 per cent in number at the census of 1930. In this table point is given to the enormity of certain reductions over the 20-year period from 1910 to 1930.

COMPARISON WITH CHANGES IN THE OCCUPATIONS OF MEN

A comparison of changes in the occupations of women with those observed among men's pursuits is of interest from many different angles. The actual numbers at each of three censuses and the increases or decreases from 1920 to 1930 and from 1910 to 1930 in the employment of men and women are shown in Tables I and II, pages 56 to 79. As a rule, only those occupations are listed in Table II which had 1,000 or more persons of each sex at work at each of the last two censuses, but for reasons of space not all the component groups are shown in the case of the manufacturing industries, even when this numerical prerequisite is met.

In the first place, the female population 10 years of age and over increased 20.6 per cent from 1920 to 1930, corresponding to an advance of but 18.1 per cent in the male population. Between the increases in the numbers of gainfully occupied persons, however, a much greater difference appears. Among the women usually at work, a gain of 2,202,605, or 25.8 per cent, is in evidence, compared with an increase of 5,013,067, or 15.2 per cent, among the employed men. This pronounced expansion in the number of working women during the recent decade has lowered the ratio of 387 employed men per 100 employed women in 1920 to 354 men per 100 women in 1930.

A study of Table II indicates that in the majority of the occupations listed the direction of change—increase or decrease—was the same for both sexes. In all, 121 occupations are shown (exclusive of subtotals), and only 33 of these indicate a decrease for one sex and an increase for the other; 17 of the 33 are in the manufacturing and mechanical

industries. In 20 of the 33 an advance is recorded for men, but not for women.

No one is surprised to learn that men decreased in number and women increased as stenographers and typists and as nurses (both trained and untrained). But why should the number of men inspectors, gaugers, and samplers, commercial pursuits, have declined slightly during these past 10 years, while the number of women so engaged became nearly six times what it was in 1920?

On the other hand, why did the number of women physicians, dentists, and osteopaths decrease while men in the same professions were increasing in number?

It is even more surprising to learn that male milliners and millinery dealers increased in number when the reduction among women in this group, as already shown, ran into the tens of thousands. Apparently, millinery dealers selling more or less standardized hats are becoming more numerous, while the milliner who had her own shop and made, trimmed, and sold hats is passing into the discard, as are the hat maker, the millinery trimmer, and the apprentice whom she used to employ. In spite of the numerical loss noted among women milliners and millinery dealers and the gain among men in this class, women still outnumber men eight to one.

From Tables II and III it appears that women are definitely supplanting men as operatives in the clothing industries. The enormous gain in the number of women employees in clothing factories since 1920 has been discussed, but its significance is not brought out unless one understands that there was a slight decrease among men in clothing factories.

Numerical advances among women operatives in leather industries, in rubber factories, and in the iron and steel industries are made conspicuous by decreases in the number of men employed as operatives in these factories. In the past the majority of these industrial plants have offered few or no inducements leading to the employment of women. Shoe factories monopolize nearly all the increase noted among women operatives in the leather industries, just as the gain among women in the iron and steel industries is limited to those in automobile factories.

Table II lists 69 occupations with additions for both men and women, but the rates of increase in the various pursuits were by no means the same for the two sexes. In fact, from 1920 to 1930, 38 occupations had greater percentage gains for women than for men. With all due allowance for the smaller basic figures usually found in the case of women workers, it is nevertheless of interest to note that in each of 17 occupations the percentage of increase among women was more than 50 points higher than that shown for men.

Conversely, women school-teachers registered a gain of 218,760, or 34.4 per cent, while the men in this profession, whose numbers have been augmented by 73,201 teachers since 1920, scored an increase of 62.6 per cent. Men school-teachers actually declined in number between 1910 and 1920, and it is not improbable that some of this group had not yet returned to their professional duties in 1920 after participation in war activities.

Although the total number of men in the manufacturing and mechanical industries registered a gain of 12.1 per cent from 1920 to 1930, compared with a 2.3 per cent decline among women in this

general division of occupations, it is evident that additional workers in the building and hand trades account for most of this increase among men. At any rate, men factory operatives increased but 6.4 per cent, compared with an 8.6 per cent advance among women. The percentage of decline among factory laborers was much greater for women than for men.

Between 1920 and 1930 the production of electrical machinery and supplies constituted the only manufacturing industry that showed unusual development common to both sexes; furthermore, the great enlargement in factories of this type has continued throughout two decades. On the other hand, the absolute increase from 1920 to 1930 among men and women operatives and laborers in electrical machinery and supply factories was but 62,582, compared with a net gain of 82,065 employees of both sexes in clothing factories.

Even the chemical and allied industries, with 64,656 additional employees of both sexes, outstripped the numerical increase in electrical machinery and supply factories, though in the case of the latter group the advance in percentage was much the greater. The inclusion of rayon factories is entirely responsible for the gain among women operatives in chemical industries, but men registered considerable increases in petroleum refineries, in gas works, and in paint and varnish factories. From 1920 to 1930 the numbers of both men and women operatives were augmented by groups of substantial size in clay, glass, and stone industries, in food and allied industries, and in knitting mills.

Cigar and tobacco factories lost a total of 56,083 employees during the last decade, the decline being considerably the greater for men. Iron and steel industries as a whole had 106,521 fewer men employees in 1930 than in 1920, while the net gain among women in all factories of this type was but 457, inasmuch as the decline among laborers almost offset the advance among operatives.

Fourteen occupations are listed under "trade" as having at least 1,000 persons of each sex both in 1920 and in 1930. Women recorded increases in each of these 14 occupations and most of the gains were fairly large.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the increasing use of machinery has resulted in the employment of fewer factory operatives; in candy, paper box, and cigar and tobacco factories, for example, where operatives of both sexes have been thrown out of employment by greater mechanical development.

So far as one is able to judge by a comparison of census figures for 1920 and 1930, the employment of women in important manufacturing pursuits has held its own as compared with the employment of men, but it has not registered an advance commensurate with the increase in population.

For 119 of the same occupations as are compared for 1920 and 1930, the increase or decrease over the 20-year period 1910 to 1930 is shown. (Table II.)¹¹ During this period the female population 10 years of age and over increased 41.2 per cent, in contrast to an advance of 34.9 per cent in the male population. Among women usually

¹¹ It must be explained in this connection that in a number of cases such use of the figures is not wholly justified, owing to the indefiniteness of reclassifying the 1910 returns to conform to the classification of 1930. The reader is referred to Table I, the detailed footnotes of which (pp. 74 and 75) explain all irregularities in the table.

gainfully employed there was a gain of 33.1 per cent, compared to an increase of 26.5 per cent among employed men.

The number of employed men per 100 employed women is found to have been 373 in 1910, 387 in 1920, and 354 in 1930.

Of the 119 occupations, only 20 indicate a decrease for one sex and an increase for the other. Disregarding the relative importance of these pursuits, the 20 increases were evenly divided, each sex having 10.

Table II lists 88 occupations that show increases for both men and women, but the rates of increase differ widely. From 1910 to 1930, 61 occupations had greater percentage gains for women than for men.

In three of the group totals—professional service, domestic and personal service, and clerical occupations—women had increases in actual numbers greater than those of men.

CHANGES IN NUMBER OF MEN PER 100 WOMEN IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

A tabulation showing changes in the ratio of men to women in certain selected occupations for a 20-year period is of great interest. In Table III, page 80, changes in the number of men per 100 women from 1910 to 1930 are shown for those occupations in which 10,000 or more persons of each sex were engaged both in 1930 and in 1920.

This general table indicates that in certain occupations, even among some of great numerical importance, such as servants and school-teachers, no definite trend can be observed between 1910 and 1930 in the ratio of men to women. In an effort to clarify the extensive data assembled in this general table, those occupations in which the number of men per 100 women has increased steadily since 1910 are listed in Table 18.

TABLE 18.—Men per 100 women in those selected occupations¹ in which men have steadily advanced from 1910 to 1930

Occupation	Men per 100 women		
	1930	1920	1910
Farm laborers.....	580	421	307
Wage workers.....	1,495	931	729
Unpaid family workers.....	249	221	181
Compositors, linotypers, and typesetters.....	1,688	1,140	808
Foremen and overseers (manufacturing).....	1,089	921	792
Tailors and tailoresses.....	676	504	401
Operatives:			
Chemical and allied industries.....	307	268	191
Electrical machinery and supply factories.....	159	137	124
Paper, printing, and allied industries.....	161	129	107
Paper and pulp mills.....	357	310	244
Printing, publishing, and engraving.....	133	105	100
Textile industries.....	89	81	79
Carpet mills.....	136	125	90
Cotton mills.....	108	103	99
Silk mills.....	71	59	58
Woolen and worsted mills.....	108	105	102
Artists, sculptors, and teachers of art.....	165	142	121
Musicians and teachers of music.....	107	79	65
Charwomen and cleaners.....	51	47	27
Janitors and sextons.....	764	515	427

¹ This table is limited to those occupations in each of which 10,000 or more persons of each sex were engaged, both in 1930 and in 1920. (See Table III, general tables, p. 80.)

The past two decades have seen unexpected changes in the ratio of men to women in certain occupations of numerical importance to both sexes. In a word, men appear to be gaining the ascendancy in 17 occupations (exclusive of subtotals), whereas in 26 pursuits census figures indicate that women are making greater relative gains than are men.

As a matter of fact, it rarely happens that a woman directly replaces a man in any occupation or that a woman is discharged solely to make place for a man. Rather, conditions in industry change in such a way as to make the employment of one sex preferable to that of the other. The adoption of new types of machinery in certain factories has led to a preference for women in some cases; in cigar and tobacco factories, on the other hand, both men and women employees have lost their jobs because of the introduction of labor-saving machinery.

During the past two decades the number of men per 100 women has doubled in but two occupational groups—paid farm laborers, and compositors, linotypers, and typesetters. One is forcibly struck by the rapidity with which men are succeeding women in the latter. Although the decline among women in this group has already been noted, no other table brings out the change so vividly as does Table 18. Supplementing this information is the accompanying advance made by men operatives in printing, publishing, and engraving.

Another skilled trade in which women are declining is that of tailoring. Twenty years ago the country had four tailors per tailoress, but in 1930 the ratio in this occupation was seven men per woman.

The census of 1930 listed 107 men musicians and music teachers for every 100 women in this profession, whereas 20 years earlier only 65 men were enumerated for every 100 women so engaged. Instructions to census enumerators were rather loose in 1910 as to the inclusion among the gainfully occupied of women who worked for a few hours a week. These directions were tightened in 1920, however, with the result that only women at work regularly and most of the time were included as having gainful occupations; this new instruction undoubtedly eliminated many music teachers who devoted very little of their time to their profession. Furthermore, the demand for music lessons has appreciably lessened since the victrola, the radio, and the sound-motion pictures reached their present stage of mechanical development. In other words, this country had in 1930 many more men than women musicians, though the opposite condition prevailed 20 years earlier, when more part-time music teachers were included.

As artists, sculptors, and teachers of art, likewise, men appear to be forging to the front at the expense of women, but the change is not so great as among musicians and teachers of music.

If one did not foresee that men operatives were gaining more rapidly than women in the chemical and allied industries and in electrical machinery and supply factories, at least no one is amazed at these facts. On the other hand, it is rather a surprise to learn that in the textile industries as a whole, as well as in carpet, cotton, silk, and woolen mills, men are slowly but steadily gaining numerical ascendancy.

For 20 years the number of men farm laborers per 100 women so employed has continued to increase. While this finding was to be expected by those familiar with conditions in the field of agriculture, the overstatement in the number of women farm laborers in the census of 1910 obviously influences this ratio to a considerable degree.

Table 19 assembles those pursuits in which the number of men per 100 women declined during the period 1910 to 1930, provided 10,000 or more persons of each sex were so engaged both in 1930 and in 1920.

TABLE 19.—Men per 100 women in those selected occupations¹ in which men have steadily lost ground from 1910 to 1930

Occupation	Men per 100 women		
	1930	1920	1910
Manufacturers, managers, and officials (manufacturing).....	3,127	3,166	5,762
Operatives:			
Cigar and tobacco factories.....	53	73	111
Clay, glass, and stone industries.....	513	549	837
Clothing industries.....	41	54	63
Food and allied industries.....	153	180	256
Candy factories.....	64	67	79
Iron and steel, machinery, and vehicle industries.....	972	1,093	1,467
Automobile factories.....	751	847	2,387
Other metal industries.....	198	200	235
Leather industries.....	192	237	287
Shoe factories.....	157	181	205
Laborers—food and allied industries.....	756	939	1,365
Postmasters.....	153	185	219
Telegraph operators.....	321	371	751
Telephone operators.....	6	7	11
Real-estate and insurance agents and officials.....	1,032	1,846	3,905
Retail dealers.....	1,446	1,582	1,681
Dry goods, clothing, and boots and shoes.....	669	1,035	1,113
Actors.....	97	114	136
College presidents and professors.....	208	232	430
Social and religious workers.....	40	53	80
Barbers, hairdressers, and manicurists.....	231	550	776
Boarding and lodging house keepers.....	13	16	16
Hotel keepers and managers.....	228	293	353
Restaurant, café, and lunch-room keepers.....	313	462	478
Waiters.....	70	96	119
Bookkeepers and cashiers.....	59	78	144
Clerks (except "clerks" in stores).....	183	215	457
Stenographers and typists.....	5	9	20

¹ This table is limited to those occupations in each of which 10,000 or more persons of each sex were engaged, both in 1930 and in 1920. (See Table III, general tables, p. 80.)

To the casual observer it would appear that women are taking the places of men in certain of the occupations listed in the foregoing table. Conspicuous among the pursuits indicating this are operatives in the clothing industries and in candy factories; telephone operators; social and religious workers; boarding and lodging house keepers; and stenographers and typists—all occupations in which women have had a majority for more than 20 years. Nor is one surprised to learn that in these two decades women have arrived at numerical supremacy as waiters, as actors, and as bookkeepers and cashiers.

The phenomenal rise among women barbers, hairdressers, and manicurists has resulted in reducing the number of men per 100 women in this occupational group from 776 in 1910 to 231 in 1930. Causes of the sensational increase among women in this pursuit have been discussed. On the other hand, the small gain among men barbers, which in reality constitutes a relative decline, may be attributed to the general adoption of safety razors. To-day few men are shaved

by barbers, compared with a generation ago, when that was the customary procedure for men in comfortable circumstances.

Although men still have a majority as telegraph operators, they are losing ground at a rapid rate. This statement is true likewise of college presidents and professors, among whom men have dropped from 430 per 100 women in 1910 to 208 per 100 women in 1930. Even as postmasters women are slowly gaining in comparison with men.

The number of men per 100 women operatives has declined in the clay, glass, and stone industries, where detailed analysis indicates a decrease common to operatives in brickyards, in lime, cement, and artificial stone factories, in glass factories, and in potteries. And women are gaining ground as automobile-factory operatives at such a rate as to exert a reducing influence on the number of men per 100 women in the entire group of iron and steel industries. Relative gains have also been recorded by women in shoe factories and by those in the nonferrous metal industries, the latter a group of plants that includes brass mills and factories making tinware and enamelware, clocks and watches, jewelry, and gold and silver products.

Table 19 depicts the substantial advances made by women in clerical occupations and in the field of business. In the stenographic realm women have been numerically preeminent for several decades, though in 1910 this country had but 5 women stenographers and typists for each man so occupied. Even during the days of the war the ratio was but 11 such women per man, whereas in 1930 women stenographers numbered 22 for each man so occupied. Another occupation in which the number of men per 100 women has been reduced by more than one-half is that of office clerks; in this pursuit 487 men per 100 women were at work in 1910, compared with 183 in 1930. For bookkeepers and cashiers the figure dropped from 144 in 1910 to 59 in 1930.

The census of 1930 showed 10 men to 1 woman at work as real-estate and insurance agents and officials, compared with 39 men per woman in 1910—a striking difference. If this group be subdivided, the change is found to be much greater among real-estate agents than among insurance men and women. For example, the ratio of men insurance agents and officials has dropped from 36 per woman so engaged in 1910 to 18 in 1930; but among real-estate agents and officials men numbered 42 per woman in 1910 and only 7 per woman in 1930. In no other occupation are women advancing so speedily.

Women have made great progress as hotel and restaurant keepers and managers and as retail dealers, but the change in ratio is not particularly pronounced. Likewise, as manufacturers, factory managers, and officials, the number of men per woman has been almost cut in two since 1910, though the men in this group still number 31 for each woman so occupied. On the other hand, foremen in factories have made an appreciable gain at the expense of forewomen during the past 20 years.

In four occupations, then, it is apparent that women are increasing much more rapidly in number than are men. Women have long been in the majority in one of these pursuits—stenographers and typists—though to a less degree in years gone by. Though the present rate of advance is high among women real-estate agents and officials; among barbers, hairdressers, and manicurists; and among office clerks,

men so occupied still are much more numerous than women in these particular occupations.

According to Tables 18 and 19, men are advancing at the expense of women in 17 occupations (exclusive of subtotals), whereas in 26 pursuits the opposite is true. Since practically every able-bodied man in this country is at work in normal times, it is of course to be expected that women would register relative increases in a greater number of occupations than would be possible for men. Obviously, the vast numbers of the female sex not gainfully occupied comprise an almost inexhaustible source of labor supply.

WOMEN IN TEN MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

This report has already described the classification of women's occupations by general divisions, according to industry or place of work. Yet everyone recognizes the fact that the pursuits comprising any one general division of occupations are not at all homogeneous. Sometimes it is desirable, therefore, to have a brief classification of occupations combining pursuits that are fairly similar in character for the reason that persons who have not mastered the intricacy of occupation-classification schemes are likely to want information regarding employed women in terms of a few large groups, such as factory operatives, clerical workers, professional women, or servants.

With this idea in mind the gainfully occupied women have been assembled in 10 major occupational groups, the total of which forms more than 95 per cent of all women usually at work. These major groups of pursuits must not be confused with those occupations that form the component parts of each group, a point that is carefully defined by Table IV, page 82. This tabulation shows in detail just which occupations are included in each of the major groups and how many women were engaged in each such pursuit in 1930, in 1920, and in 1910.

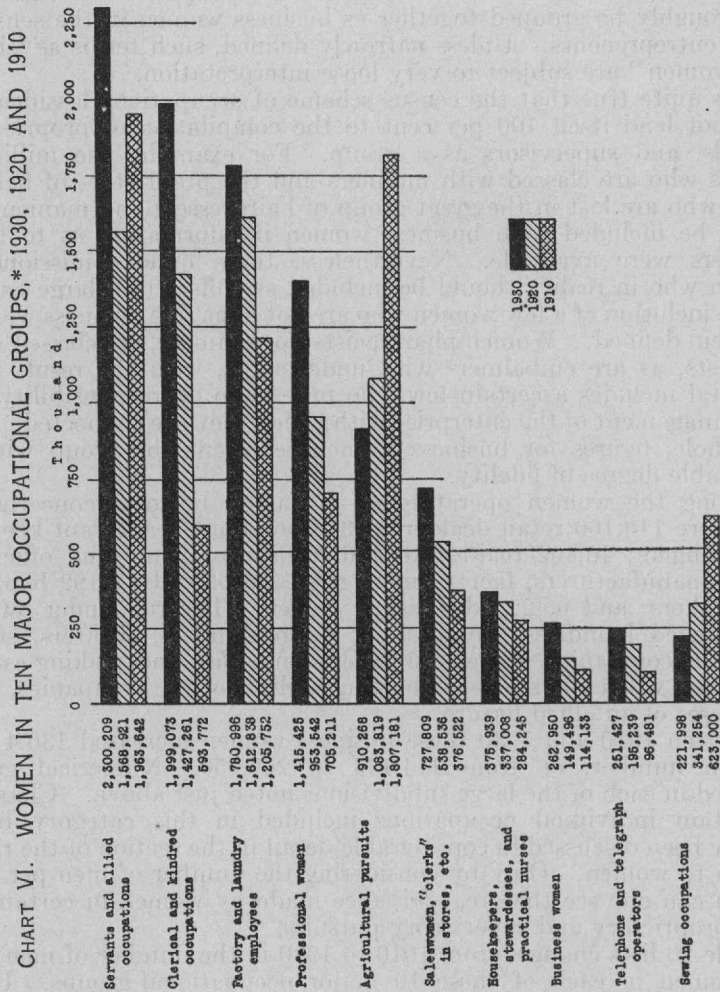
Each of these 10 major groups represents a distinct category that is comparatively homogeneous, not only as to occupation but as to economic and social status and as to educational qualifications. For most of the groups the inclusive names assigned are self-explanatory.

Chart VI gives a vivid picture of the changes among women at work in each of these major occupational groups in 1910, 1920, and 1930. Declines of appreciable size are shown for all women engaged in sewing occupations, as well as for those in agricultural pursuits. Although women servants and allied workers increased enormously from an absolute standpoint, their relative gain from 1910 to 1930 did not keep pace with the growth of the female population. In this major group the decline among home laundresses nullified some of the increase among servants proper. Neither did housekeepers,¹² stewardesses, and practical nurses—high-class occupations in the field of domestic service—score a gain commensurate with that of the population.

The remaining six major occupational groups experienced increases that far surpassed the rise in population. Between 1910 and 1930 the greatest increase, whether considered absolutely or relatively, was that for women in clerical and kindred pursuits. Table IV demonstrates the fact that this large group includes certain positions, such

¹² See Appendix B, p. 85.

as mail carriers, ticket and station agents, technicians and laboratory assistants, librarians' assistants, and various allied positions not usually classified with clerical occupations. In addition, telephone and telegraph operators, jobs that might also be considered as clerical occupations without too much stretch of the imagination, likewise registered a very large increase.



* Table IV, page 82, shows what occupations have been combined to form these major groups

Factory and laundry employees, on the other hand, scored a gain of but 47.7 per cent during this 20-year period, whereas the population increase among women 10 years of age and over was 41.2 per cent. Laundry employees and those in cleaning, dyeing, and pressing shops are included with factory employees in this tabulation of 10 major occupational groups. Industrially, of course, laundries and cleaning shops can not be classed as factories because they turn out no manufactured product; rather, they render a service.

Business women and professional women more than doubled in number between 1910 and 1930, while among saleswomen, clerks in stores, commercial travelers, demonstrators, and allied selling occupations an increase of 93.3 per cent took place.

The term "business women" is used in this report to connote those working in proprietary, official, and supervisory pursuits in the field of business. American women engaged in occupations of this type may roughly be grouped together as business women in the sense of being entrepreneurs. Unless narrowly defined, such terms as "business women" are subject to very loose interpretation.

It is quite true that the census scheme of occupation classification does not lend itself 100 per cent to the compilation of proprietors, officials, and supervisors as a group. For example, the millinery dealers who are classed with milliners and the proprietors of beauty shops who are lost in the great group of hairdressers and manicurists would be included with business women if information as to their numbers were available. Nevertheless, these minor omissions of women who in reality should be included are offset to a large extent by the inclusion of a few women who are not bona fide business women as herein defined. Women pharmacists, for example, are classed with druggists, as are embalmers with undertakers, with the result that the total includes a certain few who may have no responsibility for the management of the enterprise with which they are connected. On the whole, figures for business women represent the group with a reasonable degree of fidelity.

Among the women operating or managing business concerns in 1930 were 110,166 retail dealers; 57,318 hotel and restaurant keepers and managers; 46,492 real-estate and insurance agents and officials; 16,133 manufacturers, factory managers, and officials; 9,192 bankers and brokers; and 6,424 advertising women. The remainder owned or managed laundries, dry-cleaning establishments, theaters, small telephone companies, garages, transfer companies, undertaking establishments, wholesale stores, importing and exporting companies, and businesses of an allied nature.

Between 1910 and 1930 these business women increased 130.4 per cent in number, or from 114,133 to 262,950. Numerical gains occurred in each of the large subdivisions noted just above. Changes in certain individual occupations included in this category have already been discussed in considerable detail in the section of the ratio of men to women. Only by considering the number of men per 100 women can one see the great advance made by women in certain of these proprietary and supervisory pursuits.

Table 20 lists changes from 1910 to 1930 in the number of men per 100 women in each of these 10 major occupational groups. It is pertinent to add that in 1930 men in these 10 groups numbered but 65.8 per cent of all gainfully employed men, whereas women so classed comprised 95.3 per cent of all women at work. This great difference is due to the fact that five million men are employed in the heavier skilled building and hand trades—occupations in which women figure but slightly; in addition, three and one-half million men are at work on railroads and in other fields of transportation, over a million as building and general laborers, and almost a million in mining—all occupations in which few women are employed.

TABLE 20.—Men per 100 women in each of 10 major occupational groups:¹ 1930, 1920, and 1910

Occupational group ¹	Men per 100 women		
	1930	1920	1910
All occupations.....	354	387	373
Servants and allied occupations.....	36	35	24
Clerical and kindred pursuits.....	112	129	214
Factory and laundry employees.....	271	294	282
Professional pursuits.....	104	109	128
Agricultural pursuits.....	1,078	909	599
Saleswomen, "clerks" in stores, etc.....	270	232	296
Housekeepers, stewardesses, and practical nurses.....	9	11	11
Telephone and telegraph operators.....	28	38	74
Business men and business women.....	1,384	1,773	2,044
Sewing occupations.....	69	48	27
All other occupations.....	2,576	3,183	3,074

¹ Table IV, general tables, p. 82, indicates what occupations have been included in each of these major occupational groups and the number of women in each.

No table illustrates more vividly than the foregoing the comparative decline of women in agricultural pursuits. The reader may be surprised to learn that men have scored relative increases even as servants and in the sewing trades. Professional women have made a slow but steady advance since 1910, while as clerical workers the progress of women has been much more marked.

It seems likely that the woman in business is here to stay. The gradual nature of the change is indicated by the fact that in 1930 this country had 14 business men for each woman in business, whereas 20 years earlier the ratio was 20 men for each woman in this occupational category.

Changes in the number of men per 100 women are indicative of social trends operating throughout the country. Such ratios are much more significant than numerical increases or decreases in certain occupations, but all this information taken together gives a picture of the occupational progress of women in the United States that can not be gainsaid.

TABLE 1. THE BANKING INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1920-1930

Year	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Total Capital	Total Deposits
1920	100,000,000,000	80,000,000,000	20,000,000,000	70,000,000,000
1925	150,000,000,000	120,000,000,000	30,000,000,000	90,000,000,000
1930	200,000,000,000	160,000,000,000	40,000,000,000	120,000,000,000

Source: Federal Reserve Board, *Banking in the United States*, 1931, p. 10.

The banking industry in the United States has shown a steady increase in assets and liabilities over the past decade. This is due to the fact that the industry has been able to attract more deposits and has been able to expand its operations into new areas.

The increase in assets and liabilities is reflected in the following table, which shows the total assets and liabilities of the banking industry in the United States for the years 1920, 1925, and 1930.

The data in the table shows that the banking industry has grown significantly over the past decade. This is due to the fact that the industry has been able to attract more deposits and has been able to expand its operations into new areas.

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A—GENERAL TABLES

APPENDIX B—CLASSIFICATION AND METHOD;
INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS

TABLE I.—Gainful workers 10 years old and over, by occupation and sex, for the United States: 1930, 1920, and 1910

[Reproduced from Occupation Statistics, United States Summary: Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930]

Occupation	1930			1920			1910		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Population 10 years old and over.....	98,723,047	49,949,798	48,773,249	82,739,315	42,289,969	40,449,346	71,580,270	37,027,558	34,552,712
GAINFUL WORKERS									
All occupations.....	48,829,920	38,077,804	10,752,116	41,614,248	33,064,737	8,549,511	38,167,336	30,091,564	8,075,772
Agriculture ¹	10,471,998	9,562,059	909,939	10,665,812	9,582,666	1,083,146	12,388,309	10,581,685	1,806,624
Farmers (owners and tenants).....	6,012,012	5,749,367	262,645	6,387,360	6,121,783	265,577	6,132,380	5,850,238	273,142
Farm managers and foremen.....	67,222	66,259	963	92,324	77,984	14,340	50,296	42,521	7,775
Farm laborers.....	4,392,764	3,746,433	646,331	4,186,128	3,382,899	803,229	6,205,633	4,679,926	1,525,707
Wage workers ²	2,732,972	2,561,649	171,323	2,336,009	2,109,422	226,587	2,895,099	2,545,977	349,122
Unpaid family workers ²	1,659,792	1,184,784	475,008	1,850,119	1,273,477	576,642	3,310,534	2,133,949	1,176,585
Forestry and fishing.....	250,469	250,140	329	270,214	269,541	673	241,806	241,249	557
Fishermen and oystermen.....	73,280	73,071	209	52,836	52,457	379	68,275	67,799	476
Foresters, forest rangers, and timber cruisers.....	8,057	8,042	15	3,653	3,651	2	4,332	4,332	-----
Owners and managers of log and timber camps.....	6,899	6,889	10	8,410	8,397	13	7,931	7,927	4
Owners and proprietors.....	5,650	5,641	9	6,315	6,307	8	6,206	6,202	4
Managers and officials.....	1,249	1,248	1	2,095	2,090	5	1,725	1,725	-----
Lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers.....	162,233	162,138	95	205,315	205,036	279	161,268	161,191	77
Foremen.....	3,910	3,910	-----	6,090	6,090	-----	4,798	4,798	-----
Inspectors, scalers, and surveyors.....	2,184	2,183	1	2,344	2,344	-----	2,110	2,109	1
Teamsters and haulers.....	9,243	9,242	1	17,106	17,106	-----	15,038	15,038	-----
Other lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers.....	146,896	146,803	93	179,775	179,496	279	139,322	139,246	76
Extraction of minerals.....	984,323	983,564	759	1,090,223	1,087,359	2,864	965,169	964,075	1,094
Operators, managers, and officials.....	30,896	30,755	141	34,325	34,143	182	25,234	25,127	107
Operators.....	15,511	15,423	88	17,334	17,216	118	14,287	14,201	86
Managers and officials.....	15,385	15,332	53	16,991	16,927	64	10,947	10,926	21
Foremen, overseers, and inspectors.....	34,286	34,274	12	36,931	36,923	8	23,338	23,328	10
Foremen and overseers.....	28,132	28,121	11	27,945	27,939	6	22,142	22,133	9
Inspectors.....	6,154	6,153	1	8,986	8,984	2	1,196	1,195	1

Coal-mine operatives.....	621, 661	621, 545	116	733, 936	732, 441	1, 495	613, 924	613, 519	405
Other operatives in extraction of minerals.....	297, 480	296, 990	490	285, 031	283, 852	1, 179	302, 673	302, 101	572
Copper-mine operatives.....	30, 939	30, 936	3	36, 054	35, 918	136	39, 270	39, 251	19
Gold and silver mine operatives.....	18, 157	18, 148	9	32, 700	32, 666	34	55, 436	55, 397	39
Iron-mine operatives.....	24, 248	24, 245	3	38, 704	38, 605	99	49, 948	49, 909	39
Lead and zinc mine operatives.....	16, 154	16, 153	1	20, 798	20, 749	49	19, 486	19, 471	15
Other specified mine operatives.....	11, 788	11, 771	17	11, 320	11, 271	49	7, 945	7, 891	54
Not specified mine operatives.....	21, 558	21, 545	13	9, 271	9, 262	9	19, 821	19, 807	14
Quarry operatives.....	65, 288	65, 263	25	45, 162	45, 084	78	80, 840	80, 795	45
Oil and gas well operatives.....	105, 224	105, 212	12	85, 550	85, 303	247	25, 562	25, 548	14
Salt well and works operatives.....	4, 124	3, 717	407	5, 472	4, 994	478	4, 365	4, 032	333
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	14, 110, 652	12, 224, 345	1, 886, 307	12, 831, 879	10, 901, 527	1, 930, 352	10, 656, 545	8, 835, 698	1, 820, 847
Apprentices to building and hand trades.....	40, 133	40, 105	28	73, 953	73, 897	56	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Blacksmiths' apprentices.....	682	682	-----	2, 661	2, 659	2	⁵ 2, 816	⁵ 2, 814	(⁴) ⁵ 2
Boilermakers' apprentices.....	631	631	-----	2, 005	2, 005	-----	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Carpenters' apprentices.....	4, 135	4, 135	5	4, 805	4, 797	8	⁵ 6, 069	⁵ 6, 061	(⁴) ⁵ 8
Electricians' apprentices.....	4, 611	4, 604	7	9, 562	9, 557	5	⁵ 2, 661	⁵ 2, 660	⁵ 1
Machinists' apprentices ⁶	13, 606	13, 600	6	39, 463	39, 448	15	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Plumbers' apprentices.....	5, 937	5, 937	-----	7, 386	7, 386	-----	⁵ 9, 903	⁵ 9, 899	(⁴) ⁵ 4
Tinsmiths' and coppersmiths' apprentices.....	1, 937	1, 937	-----	2, 816	2, 815	1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Apprentices to other building and hand trades.....	8, 591	8, 581	10	5, 255	5, 230	25	6, 582	6, 565	17
Apprentices (except to building and hand trades) ⁷	37, 319	33, 450	3, 869	66, 447	57, 070	9, 377	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Dressmakers' and milliners' apprentices.....	2, 181	20	2, 161	4, 326	17	4, 309	12, 011	31	11, 980
Jewelers', watchmakers', goldsmiths', and silversmiths' apprentices.....	1, 177	1, 041	136	2, 633	2, 247	386	⁵ 1, 839	⁵ 1, 770	⁵ 69
Printers' and bookbinders' apprentices.....	10, 923	10, 575	353	11, 603	10, 366	1, 237	⁵ 12, 395	⁵ 11, 454	⁵ 941
Other apprentices in manufacturing ⁷	23, 033	21, 814	1, 219	47, 885	44, 440	3, 445	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Bakers.....	140, 800	131, 884	8, 916	97, 940	93, 347	4, 593	89, 531	84, 752	4, 779
Blacksmiths, forgemen, and hammermen.....	147, 469	147, 460	9	221, 421	221, 416	5	240, 174	240, 143	31
Blacksmiths.....	124, 373	124, 365	8	195, 255	195, 251	4	232, 988	232, 957	31
Forgemen and hammermen.....	23, 096	23, 095	1	26, 166	26, 165	1	7, 186	7, 186	-----
Boilermakers.....	49, 923	49, 923	-----	74, 088	74, 088	-----	44, 761	44, 761	-----
Brick and stone masons and tile layers.....	170, 903	170, 896	7	131, 264	131, 257	7	⁵ 169, 402	⁵ 169, 387	⁵ 15
Builders and building contractors.....	167, 512	167, 310	202	90, 109	90, 030	79	174, 422	173, 573	849
Cabinetmakers.....	57, 897	57, 890	7	45, 511	45, 503	8	41, 892	41, 884	8
Carpenters.....	929, 426	929, 376	50	857, 379	857, 208	171	817, 120	817, 082	38
Compositors, linotypers, and typesetters.....	183, 632	173, 363	10, 269	140, 165	128, 859	11, 306	127, 589	113, 538	14, 051
Coopers.....	11, 347	11, 347	-----	19, 066	19, 061	5	25, 299	25, 292	7
Dressmakers and seamstresses (not in factory).....	158, 380	452	157, 928	235, 855	336	235, 519	449, 421	1, 582	447, 760
Dyers.....	17, 719	17, 425	294	15, 109	14, 978	131	14, 050	13, 396	654
Electricians.....	280, 317	280, 279	38	212, 964	212, 945	19	⁹ 120, 241	⁹ 120, 155	⁹ 86

For footnotes see pp. 74 and 75.

TABLE I.—Gainful workers 10 years old and over, by occupation and sex, for the United States: 1930, 1920, and 1910—Continued

Occupation	1930			1920			1910		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Manufacturing and mechanical—Continued.									
Electrotypers, stereotypers, and lithographers.....	16,692	16,448	244	13,716	13,530	186	12,506	11,929	577
Electrotypers and stereotypers.....	7,824	7,805	19	5,494	5,484	10	4,368	4,268	100
Lithographers.....	8,868	8,643	225	8,222	8,046	176	8,138	7,661	477
Engineers (stationary), cranimen, hoistmen, etc.....	316,964	316,942	22	279,984	279,940	44	(10)	(10)	(10)
Engineers (stationary).....	256,078	256,060	18	242,096	242,064	32	231,041	231,031	10
Cranemen, derrickmen, hoistmen, etc.....	60,886	60,882	4	37,888	37,876	12	(10)	(10)	(10)
Engravers.....	19,437	18,747	690	15,053	14,492	561	13,967	13,429	538
Filers, grinders, buffers, and polishers (metal).....	78,600	76,264	2,336	59,785	57,315	2,470	49,525	46,679	2,846
Buffers and polishers.....	35,206	33,625	1,581	30,511	28,484	2,027	30,496	28,191	2,305
Filers.....	16,593	16,358	235	10,959	10,893	66	10,236	10,069	167
Grinders.....	26,801	26,281	520	18,315	17,938	377	8,793	8,419	374
Firemen (except locomotive and fire department).....	127,294	127,293	1	143,875	143,862	13	111,248	111,248	-----
Foremen and overseers (manufacturing) ¹¹	338,504	310,037	28,467	308,137	277,966	30,171	175,997	156,256	19,741
Furnace men, smelter men, heaters, puddlers, etc.....	35,166	35,165	1	40,806	40,800	6	36,251	36,226	25
Furnace men, smelter men, and pourers.....	18,627	18,627	-----	19,221	19,217	4	20,414	20,398	16
Heaters.....	14,942	14,941	1	16,470	16,468	2	10,120	10,111	9
Puddlers.....	1,597	1,597	-----	5,115	5,115	-----	5,717	5,717	-----
Glass blowers.....	3,268	3,209	59	9,144	9,055	89	15,564	15,474	90
Jewelers, watchmakers, goldsmiths, and silversmiths.....	38,662	37,408	1,254	39,592	37,914	1,678	32,574	30,037	2,537
Goldsmiths and silversmiths.....	4,018	3,937	81	4,828	4,771	57	5,757	5,553	204
Jewelers and lapidaries (factory).....	7,519	6,898	621	8,757	7,701	1,056	10,631	8,783	1,848
Jewelers and watchmakers (not in factory).....	27,125	26,573	552	26,007	25,442	565	16,186	15,701	485
Loom fixers.....	19,215	19,180	35	15,961	15,958	3	13,264	13,264	-----
Machinists, millwrights, and toolmakers.....	761,095	761,075	20	894,662	894,654	8	488,049	487,956	93
Machinists.....	640,289	640,285	4	801,901	801,896	5	461,344	461,271	73
Millwrights.....	42,012	42,006	6	37,669	37,669	-----	17,442	17,442	-----
Toolmakers and die setters and sinkers.....	78,794	78,784	10	55,092	55,089	3	9,263	9,243	20
Managers and officials (manufacturing) ¹¹	312,756	302,334	10,422	249,950	241,619	8,331	125,694	123,831	1,863
Manufacturers ¹¹	207,901	202,190	5,711	183,695	178,750	4,945	235,618	231,317	4,301

Mechanics (n. o. s. ¹²)	638,253	638,190	63	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)
Air transportation	3,406	3,405	1	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)
Automobile factories, garages, and repair shops	394,188	394,169	19	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)
Railroads and car shops	21,847	21,847	-----	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)
Other industries	218,812	218,769	43	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)
Millers (grain, flour, feed, etc.)	15,946	15,906	40	23,272	23,265	7	23,152	23,093	59	
Milliners and millinery dealers	44,948	4,846	40,102	73,255	3,657	69,598	127,906	5,459	122,447	
Molders, founders, and casters (metal)	105,158	105,139	19	123,681	123,668	13	120,900	120,783	117	
Brass molders, founders, and casters	6,287	6,284	3	7,238	7,238	-----	6,512	6,509	3	
Iron molders, founders, and casters	63,289	63,287	2	114,031	114,022	9	112,122	112,070	52	
Other molders, founders, and casters	35,582	35,568	14	2,412	2,408	4	2,266	2,204	62	
Oilers of machinery	31,210	31,169	41	24,612	24,568	44	14,013	13,990	23	
Painters, glaziers, varnishers, enamellers, etc.	528,931	524,150	4,781	323,032	319,697	3,335	337,355	334,814	2,541	
Enamellers, lacquerers, and japanners	5,758	4,622	1,136	4,137	3,168	969	2,999	1,968	1,031	
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers (building)	430,105	429,982	123	248,497	248,394	103	273,441	273,060	381	
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers (factory)	93,068	89,546	3,522	70,398	68,135	2,263	60,915	59,786	1,129	
Paper hangers	28,328	26,872	1,456	18,746	18,338	408	25,577	24,780	797	
Pattern and model makers	29,750	29,711	39	27,720	27,663	57	23,559	23,006	553	
Piano and organ tuners	6,823	6,799	24	7,047	7,007	40	6,633	6,528	105	
Plasterers and cement finishers	85,480	85,477	3	45,876	45,870	6	¹⁴ 47,682	¹⁴ 47,676	¹⁴ 6	
Cement finishers	15,427	15,427	-----	7,621	7,621	-----	⁽¹⁴⁾	⁽¹⁴⁾	⁽¹⁴⁾	
Plasterers	70,053	70,050	3	38,255	38,249	6	47,682	47,676	6	
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	237,814	237,813	1	206,718	206,715	3	148,304	148,304	-----	
Pressmen and plate printers (printing)	31,215	31,215	-----	18,683	18,683	-----	20,084	19,892	192	
Rollers and roll hands (metal)	30,765	30,765	-----	25,061	25,061	-----	18,407	18,384	23	
Roofers and slaters	23,636	23,636	-----	11,378	11,378	-----	14,078	14,078	-----	
Sawyers	36,064	35,984	80	33,809	33,800	9	43,276	43,257	19	
Shoemakers and cobblers (not in factory)	76,388	76,127	261	78,859	78,599	260	69,570	68,788	782	
Skilled occupations (not elsewhere classified)	12,258	12,227	31	12,348	12,319	29	10,175	10,032	143	
Stonecutters	22,888	22,887	1	22,099	22,096	3	35,731	35,726	5	
Structural-iron workers (building)	28,966	28,966	-----	18,836	18,836	-----	11,427	11,427	-----	
Tailors and tailoresses	169,283	147,476	21,807	192,232	160,404	31,828	204,608	163,795	40,813	
Tinsmiths and coppersmiths	83,427	83,421	6	74,968	74,957	11	59,833	59,809	24	
Coppersmiths	3,027	3,026	1	5,233	5,232	1	3,410	3,410	-----	
Tinsmiths and sheet-metal workers	80,400	80,395	5	69,735	69,725	10	56,423	56,399	24	
Upholsterers	51,452	49,097	2,355	29,605	27,338	2,267	20,221	18,928	1,293	
Operatives (n. o. s. ¹²):										
Building industry	18,442	18,419	23	7,003	6,983	20	11,733	10,212	1,521	

For footnotes see pp. 74 and 75.

TABLE I.—Gainful workers 10 years old and over, by occupation and sex, for the United States: 1930, 1920, and 1910—Continued

Occupation	1930			1920			1910		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Manufacturing and mechanical—Continued.									
Operatives—Continued.									
Chemical and allied industries.....	117,467	88,604	28,863	157,046	155,287	1519,129	39,810	26,134	13,676
Charcoal and coke works.....	1,587	1,572	15	1,722	1,692	30	1,634	1,618	16
Explosives, ammunition, and fireworks factories.....	5,904	3,322	2,582	7,379	4,811	2,568	5,263	2,858	2,405
Fertilizer factories.....	1,538	1,484	54	1,407	1,352	55	635	622	13
Gas works.....	13,896	13,873	23	9,462	9,294	168	5,732	5,689	43
Paint and varnish factories.....	8,297	7,266	1,031	5,521	4,686	835	3,920	3,292	628
Petroleum refineries.....	25,274	24,781	493	8,891	8,229	662	1,739	1,669	70
Rayon factories.....	20,940	10,087	10,853	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)
Soap factories.....	5,289	3,405	1,884	6,288	3,239	3,049	4,443	2,516	1,927
Other chemical factories.....	34,742	22,814	11,928	29,746	17,984	11,762	16,444	7,870	8,574
Cigar and tobacco factories.....	103,715	35,767	67,948	145,222	61,262	83,960	151,801	79,956	71,845
Clay, glass, and stone industries.....	96,342	80,630	15,712	85,434	72,269	13,165	88,691	79,230	9,461
Brick, tile, and terra-cotta factories.....	12,884	11,535	1,349	9,987	9,357	630	13,407	12,649	758
Glass factories.....	40,853	33,554	7,299	44,831	37,636	7,195	41,877	37,927	3,950
Lime, cement, and artificial-stone factories.....	11,395	11,069	326	7,633	7,426	207	8,609	8,480	129
Marble and stone yards.....	7,963	7,953	10	5,546	5,478	68	8,539	8,389	150
Potteries.....	23,247	16,519	6,728	17,437	12,372	5,065	16,259	11,785	4,474
Clothing industries.....	488,909	142,158	346,751	409,361	143,718	265,643	386,136	148,866	237,270
Corset factories.....	10,921	852	10,069	12,642	1,115	11,527	13,073	1,375	11,698
Glove factories.....	18,465	4,955	13,510	23,357	6,584	16,773	19,339	5,353	13,986
Hat factories (felt).....	26,454	17,981	8,473	21,178	14,716	6,462	33,020	22,702	10,318
Shirt, collar, and cuff factories.....	55,471	9,708	45,763	52,377	10,361	42,016	60,169	13,311	46,858
Suit, coat, and overall factories.....	106,773	50,190	56,583	143,872	79,357	64,515	138,042	75,444	62,598
Other clothing factories.....	270,825	58,472	212,353	155,935	31,585	124,350	122,493	30,681	91,812
Food and allied industries.....	224,416	135,830	88,586	204,550	131,453	73,097	136,786	98,347	38,439
Bakeries.....	27,901	12,602	15,299	20,441	8,858	11,583	8,938	3,008	5,930
Butter, cheese, and condensed-milk factories.....	25,707	21,331	4,376	18,841	16,096	2,745	11,598	11,065	533
Candy factories.....	44,470	17,404	27,066	52,281	20,913	31,368	30,943	13,608	17,335
Fish curing and packing.....	6,796	3,699	3,097	7,586	4,363	3,223	2,776	1,786	990
Flour and grain mills.....	6,872	6,320	552	8,112	7,524	588	3,992	3,750	242
Fruit and vegetable canning, etc.....	18,748	5,196	13,552	10,204	3,898	6,306	5,290	2,127	3,163
Slaughter and packing houses.....	53,059	43,052	10,007	49,991	41,906	8,085	25,897	23,492	2,405
Sugar factories and refineries.....	3,778	3,070	708	3,806	3,144	662	1,871	1,655	216
Other food factories.....	25,898	12,743	13,155	17,633	9,791	7,842	13,978	8,192	5,786
Liquor and beverage industries.....	11,187	10,413	774	15,655	14,960	695	31,503	29,664	1,839

Iron and steel, machinery, and vehicle industries.....	651,398	590,635	60,763	689,980	632,161	57,819	369,040	345,483	23,557
Agricultural-implement factories.....	8,782	8,281	501	7,722	7,136	586	4,866	4,494	372
Automobile factories.....	161,957	142,925	19,032	121,164	108,376	12,788	21,091	20,243	848
Automobile repair shops.....	9,452	9,407	45	(16)	(16)	(16)	(16)	(16)	(16)
Blast furnaces and steel-rolling mills ¹⁷	106,664	103,575	3,089	93,627	89,526	4,101	70,273	67,889	2,384
Car and railroad shops.....	65,008	64,573	435	97,979	97,003	976	47,783	47,406	377
Ship and boat building.....	19,969	19,904	65	97,666	97,175	491	14,530	14,464	66
Wagon and carriage factories.....	2,766	2,517	249	9,430	8,749	681	22,339	21,255	1,084
Other iron and steel and machinery factories ¹⁸	248,911	213,952	34,959	¹⁶ 245,450	¹⁶ 209,112	¹⁶ 36,338	¹⁶ 154,720	¹⁶ 138,677	¹⁶ 16,043
Not specified metal industries.....	27,889	25,501	2,388	16,942	15,084	1,858	33,438	31,055	2,383
Metal industries (except iron and steel).....	91,852	61,049	30,803	91,291	60,844	30,447	69,815	48,956	20,859
Brass mills.....	14,834	11,606	3,228	17,482	13,576	3,906	16,885	14,350	2,535
Clock and watch factories.....	15,036	8,492	6,544	18,244	10,043	8,201	15,628	9,252	6,376
Copper factories.....	2,950	2,824	126	2,986	2,834	152	1,968	1,915	53
Gold and silver factories.....	5,902	3,877	2,025	6,239	4,432	1,807	5,831	4,141	1,690
Jewelry factories.....	13,979	7,766	6,213	15,083	8,946	6,137	10,834	6,334	4,500
Lead and zinc factories.....	2,014	1,840	174	2,464	2,186	278	1,915	1,652	263
Tinware, enamelware, etc., factories.....	23,290	15,250	8,040	19,356	12,167	7,189	10,611	6,674	3,937
Other metal factories.....	13,847	9,394	4,453	9,437	6,660	2,777	6,143	4,638	1,505
Leather industries.....	267,518	175,768	91,750	279,231	196,437	82,794	253,809	188,302	65,507
Harness and saddle factories.....	7,164	6,890	274	18,135	17,573	562	22,650	21,958	692
Leather belt, leather goods, etc., factories ¹⁹	16,533	11,080	5,453	17,189	12,809	4,380	11,553	8,473	3,080
Shoe factories.....	209,928	128,377	81,551	206,225	132,813	73,412	181,010	121,744	59,266
Tanneries.....	28,993	25,395	3,598	32,226	28,598	3,628	33,652	31,746	1,906
Trunk, suitcase, and bag factories ¹⁹	4,900	4,026	874	5,456	4,644	812	4,944	4,381	563
Lumber and furniture industries.....	177,457	157,861	19,596	168,719	150,079	18,640	168,271	154,324	13,947
Furniture factories.....	75,235	66,131	9,104	55,717	48,906	6,811	44,640	40,936	3,704
Piano and organ factories.....	8,177	7,535	642	19,852	16,949	2,903	18,953	17,400	1,553
Saw and planing mills ²⁰	58,986	56,389	2,597	57,320	54,016	3,304	60,060	63,684	2,376
Other woodworking factories.....	35,059	27,806	7,253	35,830	30,208	5,622	38,618	32,304	6,314
Paper, printing, and allied industries.....	165,911	102,421	63,490	155,524	87,679	67,845	123,090	63,516	59,574
Blank-book, envelope, tag, paper-bag, etc., factories.....	17,127	6,488	10,639	13,694	5,117	8,577	10,032	3,422	6,610
Paper and pulp mills.....	63,629	49,709	13,920	54,669	41,321	13,348	36,383	25,803	10,580
Paper-box factories.....	14,284	5,767	8,517	20,452	7,077	13,375	17,917	4,862	13,055
Printing, publishing, and engraving.....	70,871	40,457	30,414	66,709	34,164	32,545	58,758	29,429	29,329
Textile industries—									
Cotton mills.....	302,501	156,818	145,683	302,454	153,269	149,185	280,149	139,483	140,666
Knitting mills.....	134,006	44,203	89,803	107,604	26,922	80,682	87,866	22,528	65,338
Silk mills.....	125,770	52,080	73,690	115,721	42,953	72,768	79,379	29,019	50,360
Textile dyeing, finishing, and printing mills.....	19,613	13,947	5,666	17,736	12,154	5,582	16,371	11,168	5,203
Woolen and worsted mills.....	101,821	52,761	49,060	126,418	64,703	61,715	105,186	53,130	52,056

For footnotes see pp. 74 and 75.

TABLE I.—Gainful workers 10 years old and over, by occupation and sex, for the United States: 1930, 1920, and 1910—Continued

Occupation	1930			1920			1910		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Manufacturing and mechanical—Continued.									
Operatives—Continued.									
Textile industries—Continued.									
Other textile mills.....	133,660	65,312	68,348	²¹ 122,464	²¹ 54,033	²¹ 68,431	²² 120,602	²² 48,278	²² 72,324
Carpet mills.....	28,609	16,486	12,123	23,387	13,003	10,384	37,347	17,655	19,692
Hemp, jute, and linen mills.....	4,503	2,074	2,429	6,742	2,811	3,931	6,605	2,710	3,895
Lace and embroidery mills.....	11,417	4,221	7,196	19,083	6,086	12,997	16,027	4,336	11,691
Rope and cordage factories.....	5,469	3,067	2,402	8,454	4,714	3,740	6,517	3,022	3,495
Sail, awning, and tent factories.....	4,275	2,566	1,709	3,543	2,538	1,005	3,365	2,324	1,041
Other and not specified textile mills.....	79,387	36,898	42,489	²¹ 61,255	²¹ 24,881	²¹ 36,374	²² 50,741	²² 18,231	²² 32,510
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....									
Broom and brush factories.....	9,521	7,622	1,899	12,606	10,219	2,387	11,163	9,037	2,126
Button factories.....	7,565	4,496	3,069	12,977	7,768	5,209	11,461	6,682	4,779
Electric light and power plants.....	49,269	49,218	51	15,949	15,610	339	8,880	8,704	176
Electrical machinery and supply factories.....	117,327	72,012	45,315	64,841	37,452	27,389	24,677	13,636	11,041
Rubber factories.....	80,835	59,546	21,289	86,204	67,370	18,834	31,593	21,170	10,423
Straw factories.....	1,818	584	1,234	14,102	7,751	6,351	5,915	1,945	3,970
Turpentine farms and distilleries.....	1,368	1,360	8	1,138	1,130	8	1,449	1,441	8
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	129,460	83,949	45,511	²² 121,968	²² 75,772	²² 46,196	²² 71,050	²² 41,244	²² 29,806
Other not specified manufacturing industries.....	138,945	74,957	63,988	207,047	121,496	85,551	93,487	51,684	41,803
Not specified industries and services.....	153,152	123,252	29,900						
Laborers (n. o. s. ¹²):									
Building, general, and not specified laborers.....	1,115,667	1,104,132	11,535	686,722	671,487	15,235	935,781	919,901	15,880
Laborers and helpers, building construction.....	419,802	419,675	127	(¹³)	(¹³)	(¹³)	(¹³)	(¹³)	(¹³)
General and not specified laborers.....	695,865	684,457	11,408	(¹³)	(¹³)	(¹³)	(¹³)	(¹³)	(¹³)
Chemical and allied industries.....									
Charcoal and coke works.....	4,783	4,772	11	²³ 9,384	²³ 9,352	32	80,951	78,827	2,124
Explosives, ammunition, and fireworks factories.....	5,047	4,447	600	8,467	7,821	646	4,277	3,947	330
Fertilizer factories.....	18,243	18,157	86	12,943	12,808	135	9,847	9,757	90
Gas works.....	28,897	28,884	13	18,845	18,787	58	16,549	16,534	15
Paint and varnish factories.....	6,171	6,017	154	4,841	4,677	164	2,959	2,842	117
Petroleum refineries.....	40,816	40,645	171	31,795	31,566	229	11,215	11,151	64
Rayon factories.....	4,962	4,451	511	(²³)	(²³)	(²³)	(²³)	(²³)	(²³)
Soap factories.....	4,799	4,566	233	4,715	4,346	369	3,433	3,173	260
Other chemical factories.....	38,200	36,568	1,632	43,323	41,342	1,981	21,225	19,992	1,233

Cigar and tobacco factories.....	20,581	14,094	6,487	35,157	21,295	13,862	16,392	11,436	4,956
Clay, glass, and stone industries.....	145,665	142,095	3,570	124,544	120,215	4,329	154,826	152,438	2,388
Brick, tile, and terra-cotta factories.....	59,543	58,792	751	48,636	48,099	537	77,954	77,333	621
Glass factories.....	28,108	26,362	1,746	28,937	26,461	2,476	24,634	23,686	948
Lime, cement, and artificial stone factories.....	38,634	38,475	159	30,051	29,884	167	36,083	35,931	152
Marble and stone yards.....	8,102	8,097	5	5,084	5,061	23	6,915	6,847	68
Potteries.....	11,278	10,369	909	11,836	10,710	1,126	9,240	8,641	599
Clothing industries.....	15,293	8,558	6,735	12,776	6,414	6,362	10,240	5,424	4,816
Corset factories.....	350	133	217	771	194	577	834	286	548
Glove factories.....	1,159	509	609	1,757	899	858	870	446	424
Hat factories (felt).....	1,142	966	176	989	825	164	1,759	1,541	218
Shirt, collar, and cuff factories.....	4,136	2,314	1,822	2,708	1,317	1,391	2,184	821	1,363
Suit, coat, and overall factories.....	3,794	2,456	1,338	3,984	2,219	1,765	2,920	1,651	1,269
Other clothing factories.....	4,712	2,139	2,573	2,567	960	1,607	1,673	679	994
Food and allied industries.....	154,886	136,802	18,084	170,065	153,692	16,373	100,872	93,985	6,887
Bakeries.....	12,362	10,786	1,576	8,315	6,869	1,446	4,510	3,755	755
Butter, cheese, and condensed-milk factories.....	17,433	16,518	915	15,190	14,174	1,016	4,816	4,688	128
Candy factories.....	5,552	4,080	1,472	6,584	4,398	2,186	2,978	1,845	1,133
Fish curing and packing.....	6,172	4,596	1,576	6,300	5,261	1,039	4,870	4,637	233
Flour and grain mills.....	15,997	15,839	158	18,121	17,983	138	9,243	9,152	91
Fruit and vegetable canning, etc.....	19,544	14,987	4,557	13,058	9,743	3,315	4,670	3,683	987
Slaughter and packing houses.....	43,045	39,384	3,661	59,548	55,436	4,112	33,903	32,471	1,432
Sugar factories and refineries.....	9,298	9,038	260	15,733	15,414	319	8,755	8,647	108
Other food factories.....	16,968	13,281	3,687	16,686	14,119	2,567	8,270	8,813	1,457
Liquor and beverage industries.....	8,515	8,293	222	10,530	10,295	235	18,857	18,294	563
Iron and steel, machinery, and vehicle industries.....	662,131	652,027	10,104	729,613	717,022	12,591	482,941	476,801	6,140
Agricultural-implement factories.....	10,873	10,735	138	11,400	11,202	117	11,067	10,953	114
Automobile factories.....	123,717	120,150	3,567	83,341	80,874	2,467	15,783	15,644	139
Automobile repair shops.....	12,653	12,617	36	(16)	(16)	(16)	(16)	(16)	(16)
Blast furnaces and steel-rolling mills ¹⁷	235,726	234,524	1,202	258,830	256,548	2,282	202,392	201,030	1,362
Car and railroad shops.....	37,789	37,542	247	53,643	53,280	363	48,342	48,114	228
Ship and boat building.....	17,352	17,325	27	69,196	68,917	279	11,983	11,975	8
Wagon and carriage factories.....	1,419	1,406	13	9,817	9,594	223	12,391	12,232	159
Other iron and steel and machinery factories ¹⁸	171,814	167,534	4,280	¹⁶ 179,607	¹⁶ 173,734	¹⁶ 5,873	¹⁶ 138,059	¹⁶ 134,295	¹⁶ 3,764
Not specified metal industries.....	50,788	50,194	594	63,770	62,783	987	42,924	42,558	366
Metal industries (except iron and steel).....	62,398	58,913	3,485	67,887	62,771	5,116	44,773	42,134	2,639
Brass mills.....	14,809	14,411	398	18,485	17,614	871	10,885	10,606	279
Clock and watch factories.....	1,546	1,018	528	3,108	1,929	1,179	1,879	1,262	617
Copper factories.....	8,013	7,950	63	10,963	10,908	55	11,586	11,532	54
Gold and silver factories.....	1,199	1,088	101	2,272	2,061	211	1,277	1,101	176
Jewelry factories.....	397	328	69	1,421	1,255	166	668	528	140
Lead and zinc factories.....	8,116	8,093	23	8,927	8,859	68	7,945	7,871	74
Tinware, enamelware, etc., factories.....	20,181	18,313	1,868	17,605	15,436	2,169	7,587	6,709	878
Other metal factories.....	8,137	7,702	435	5,106	4,709	397	2,946	2,525	421

For footnotes see pp. 74 and 75.

TABLE I.—Gainful workers 10 years old and over, by occupation and sex, for the United States: 1930, 1920, and 1910—Continued

Occupation	1930			1920			1910		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Manufacturing and mechanical—Continued.									
Laborers (n. o. s.)—Continued.									
Leather industries.....	38,601	33,003	5,598	54,639	48,167	6,472	35,266	32,319	2,947
Harness and saddle factories.....	501	469	32	1,885	1,727	158	1,298	1,210	88
Leather belt, leather goods, etc., factories ²⁴	1,930	1,701	229	3,578	3,274	304	1,908	1,757	151
Shoe factories.....	18,389	13,647	4,742	19,210	14,194	5,016	10,277	7,952	2,325
Tanneries.....	16,809	16,296	513	27,480	26,703	777	20,798	20,491	307
Trunk, suitcase, and bag factories ²⁴	972	890	82	2,486	2,269	217	985	909	76
Lumber and furniture industries.....	333,539	326,071	7,468	320,613	309,874	10,739	317,244	313,228	4,016
Furniture factories.....	39,802	38,321	1,481	35,272	32,600	2,672	23,618	23,089	529
Piano and organ factories.....	1,664	1,566	98	5,321	4,596	725	4,459	4,099	360
Saw and planing mills ²⁰	251,741	248,803	2,938	245,683	241,334	4,349	260,142	258,361	1,781
Other woodworking factories.....	40,332	37,381	2,951	34,337	31,344	2,993	29,025	27,679	1,346
Paper, printing, and allied industries.....	69,373	64,175	5,198	67,083	61,073	6,010	39,832	35,967	3,865
Blank book, envelope, tag, paper bag, etc., factories.....	3,926	3,072	854	3,455	2,646	809	1,557	1,096	461
Paper and pulp mills.....	52,038	49,677	2,361	52,263	49,786	2,477	31,388	29,959	1,429
Paper-box factories.....	2,587	1,986	601	3,384	2,401	983	1,403	791	612
Printing, publishing, and engraving.....	10,822	9,440	1,382	7,981	6,240	1,741	5,484	4,121	1,363
Textile industries—									
Cotton mills.....	55,519	46,439	9,080	76,315	59,646	16,669	37,804	32,037	5,767
Knitting mills.....	9,412	5,884	3,528	11,943	6,603	5,340	7,804	4,264	3,540
Silk mills.....	11,078	8,920	2,158	10,080	7,350	2,730	3,798	2,686	1,112
Textile dyeing, finishing, and printing mills.....	7,571	7,257	314	10,605	9,885	720	9,958	9,362	596
Woolen and worsted mills.....	13,753	11,955	1,798	22,227	18,238	3,989	12,290	10,245	2,045
Other textile mills.....	23,199	20,320	2,879	²⁵ 22,140	²⁵ 18,619	²⁵ 3,521	²⁵ 15,492	²⁵ 12,513	²⁵ 2,979
Carpet mills.....	4,828	4,236	592	3,953	3,378	575	3,769	3,437	332
Hemp, jute, and linen mills.....	961	863	98	1,712	1,474	238	2,200	1,774	426
Lace and embroidery mills.....	569	444	125	944	677	267	705	468	237
Rope and cordage factories.....	2,921	2,632	289	4,268	3,805	463	3,797	3,131	666
Sail, awning, and tent factories.....	721	661	60	283	237	46	264	234	30
Other and not specified textile mills.....	13,199	11,484	1,715	²⁵ 10,988	²⁵ 9,048	²⁵ 1,932	²⁵ 4,757	²⁵ 3,469	²⁵ 1,288
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries ²⁷	322,696	298,609	24,087	²⁵ 399,988	²⁵ 364,244	²⁵ 35,744	²⁵ 211,871	²⁵ 195,891	²⁵ 15,980
Broom and brush factories.....	2,587	2,370	217	2,800	2,407	393	1,565	1,340	225
Button factories.....	1,129	940	189	1,407	1,093	314	1,105	790	315

Electric light and power plants.....	35,665	35,650	15	15,417	15,255	162	8,176	8,011	165
Electrical machinery and supply factories.....	36,885	33,345	3,540	26,789	23,562	3,227	11,434	10,053	1,381
Rubber factories.....	29,123	25,980	3,143	51,467	47,515	3,952	13,546	12,224	1,322
Straw factories.....	148	136	12	577	513	64	413	319	94
Turpentine farms and distilleries ²⁷	37,620	37,313	307	25,830	25,395	435	33,962	33,595	367
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	65,871	61,267	4,604	²⁸ 84,337	²⁸ 77,583	²⁸ 6,754	²⁸ 32,237	²⁸ 29,836	²⁸ 2,401
Other not specified manufacturing industries.....	113,668	101,608	12,060	191,364	170,921	20,443	109,433	99,723	9,710
Transportation and communication.....	3,843,147	3,561,943	281,204	3,096,829	2,872,559	224,270	2,665,269	2,549,922	115,347
Water transportation (selected occupations):									
Boatmen, canal men, and lock keepers.....	5,643	5,603	40	6,319	6,286	33	5,304	5,289	15
Captains, masters, mates, and pilots.....	24,485	24,482	3	26,320	26,318	2	24,242	24,242	-----
Longshoremen and stevedores.....	73,954	73,944	10	85,928	85,605	323	62,857	62,813	44
Sailors and deck hands.....	64,700	64,692	8	54,832	54,800	32	46,510	46,498	12
Road and street transportation (selected occupations):									
Bus conductors.....	1,002	1,002	-----	⁽²⁸⁾ -----	⁽²⁸⁾ -----	⁽²⁸⁾ -----	⁽²⁸⁾ -----	⁽²⁸⁾ -----	⁽²⁸⁾ -----
Chauffeurs and truck and tractor drivers ²⁹	972,418	970,916	1,502	285,045	284,096	949	45,785	45,752	33
Draymen, teamsters, and carriage drivers ²⁹ ³⁰	111,224	111,178	46	420,189	419,450	739	443,845	443,735	110
Garage owners, managers, and officials.....	69,965	69,543	422	42,151	41,944	207	5,279	5,256	23
Garage owners and proprietors.....	50,718	50,383	335	⁽²⁸⁾ -----	⁽²⁸⁾ -----	⁽²⁸⁾ -----	⁽²⁸⁾ -----	⁽²⁸⁾ -----	⁽²⁸⁾ -----
Garage managers and officials.....	19,247	19,160	87	⁽²⁸⁾ -----	⁽²⁸⁾ -----	⁽²⁸⁾ -----	⁽²⁸⁾ -----	⁽²⁸⁾ -----	⁽²⁸⁾ -----
Garage laborers.....	66,693	66,536	157	31,450	31,339	111	4,468	4,462	6
Hostlers and stable hands.....	6,654	6,654	-----	18,976	18,973	3	63,388	63,382	6
Laborers, truck, transfer, and cab companies.....	40,970	40,920	50	⁽³¹⁾ -----	⁽³¹⁾ -----	⁽³¹⁾ -----	⁽³¹⁾ -----	⁽³¹⁾ -----	⁽³¹⁾ -----
Laborers, road and street.....	307,027	306,980	47	127,032	126,865	167	190,414	190,414	-----
Road, street, etc., building and repairing.....	290,354	290,308	46	115,636	115,673	163	180,468	180,468	-----
Street cleaning.....	16,673	16,672	1	11,196	11,192	4	9,946	9,946	-----
Owners and managers, truck, transfer, and cab companies.....	41,084	40,508	576	23,497	23,231	266	15,598	15,368	230
Owners and proprietors.....	30,752	30,326	426	⁽²⁸⁾ -----	⁽²⁸⁾ -----	⁽²⁸⁾ -----	⁽²⁸⁾ -----	⁽²⁸⁾ -----	⁽²⁸⁾ -----
Managers and officials.....	10,332	10,182	150	⁽²⁸⁾ -----	⁽²⁸⁾ -----	⁽²⁸⁾ -----	⁽²⁸⁾ -----	⁽²⁸⁾ -----	⁽²⁸⁾ -----
Railroad transportation (selected occupations):									
Baggagemen and freight agents.....	16,377	16,361	16	16,819	16,789	30	17,033	17,028	5
Baggagemen.....	9,214	9,214	-----	11,878	11,875	3	12,273	12,273	-----
Freight agents.....	7,163	7,147	16	4,941	4,914	27	4,760	4,755	5
Boiler washers and engine hostlers.....	18,300	18,300	-----	25,305	25,271	34	10,409	10,409	-----
Brakemen, steam railroad.....	88,197	88,197	-----	114,107	114,107	-----	92,572	92,572	-----
Conductors, steam railroad.....	73,332	73,332	-----	74,539	74,539	-----	65,604	65,604	-----
Conductors, street railroad.....	35,697	35,680	17	63,760	63,507	253	56,932	56,932	-----
Foremen and overseers.....	79,737	79,682	55	79,294	79,216	78	69,933	69,693	240
Steam railroad.....	73,910	73,860	50	73,046	72,980	66	65,260	65,038	222
Street railroad.....	5,827	5,822	5	6,248	6,236	12	4,673	4,655	18

For footnotes see pp. 74 and 75.

TABLE I.—Gainful workers 10 years old and over, by occupation and sex, for the United States: 1930, 1920, and 1910—Continued

Occupation	1930			1920			1910		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Transportation and communication—Continued.									
Railroad transportation (selected occupations)—Continued.									
Laborers (includes construction laborers).....	462,474	459,090	3,384	495,713	488,659	7,054	570,975	567,522	3,453
Steam railroad.....	435,058	431,947	3,111	470,199	463,613	6,586	543,168	539,920	3,248
Street railroad.....	27,416	27,143	273	25,514	25,046	468	27,807	27,602	205
Locomotive engineers ³²	101,201	101,201	-----	109,899	109,899	-----	96,229	96,229	-----
Locomotive firemen ³²	67,096	67,096	-----	91,345	91,345	-----	76,381	76,381	-----
Motormen.....	60,723	60,718	5	66,519	66,499	20	58,705	58,705	-----
Steam railroad.....	2,754	2,754	-----	3,560	3,560	-----	2,487	2,487	-----
Street railroad.....	57,969	57,964	5	62,959	62,939	20	56,218	56,218	-----
Officials and superintendents.....	37,989	37,963	26	35,881	35,830	51	22,288	22,236	2
Steam railroad.....	34,380	34,359	21	32,426	32,385	41	19,805	19,803	2
Street railroad.....	3,609	3,604	5	3,455	3,445	10	2,483	2,433	-----
Switchmen, flagmen, and yardmen.....	102,773	102,484	289	111,565	111,000	565	85,147	85,095	52
Switchmen and flagmen, steam railroad.....	92,217	91,928	289	101,917	101,359	558	73,419	73,367	52
Switchmen and flagmen, street railroad.....	2,608	2,608	-----	2,500	2,496	4	2,153	2,153	-----
Yardmen, steam railroad.....	7,948	7,948	-----	7,148	7,145	3	9,575	9,575	-----
Ticket and station agents.....	27,160	25,370	1,790	26,585	24,324	2,261	24,138	22,930	1,208
Express, post, radio, telegraph, and telephone (selected occupations):									
Agents, express companies.....	4,176	4,102	74	5,293	5,193	100	5,875	5,804	71
Express messengers and railway mail clerks.....	25,608	25,600	8	25,005	24,996	9	22,021	22,018	3
Express messengers.....	8,211	8,207	4	9,138	9,129	9	6,781	6,778	3
Railway mail clerks.....	17,397	17,393	4	15,867	15,867	-----	15,240	15,240	-----
Mail carriers.....	121,333	120,204	1,129	91,451	90,131	1,320	80,678	79,667	1,011
Postmasters ³³	34,421	20,818	13,603	31,935	20,727	11,208	27,849	19,127	8,722
Radio operators.....	4,955	4,909	46	(³⁴)	(³⁴)	(³⁴)	(³⁴)	(³⁴)	(³⁴)
Telegraph and telephone linemen.....	71,625	71,624	1	37,917	37,905	12	28,350	28,347	3
Telegraph messengers.....	16,176	15,997	179	9,403	8,969	434	9,152	9,074	78
Telegraph operators.....	67,821	51,699	16,122	³⁴ 79,434	³⁴ 62,574	³⁴ 16,860	³⁴ 69,953	³⁴ 61,734	³⁴ 8,219
Telephone operators.....	248,884	13,625	235,259	190,160	11,781	178,379	97,893	9,631	88,262

Other transportation and communication pursuits:									
Apprentices.....	6,151	6,097	54	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)
Steam railroad.....	1,323	1,323	-----	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)
Telegraph and telephone.....	502	451	51	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)
Other transportation and communication.....	4,326	4,323	3	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)
Aviators.....	6,097	6,031	66	86 1,312	89 1,304	36 8	(36)	(36)	(36)
Foremen and overseers (n. o. s. ¹²).....	52,135	52,061	74	29,863	29,824	39	21,344	20,939	405
Air transportation.....	181	181	-----	(38)	(38)	(38)	(38)	(38)	(38)
Garages, greasing stations, and automobile laundries.....	6,652	6,650	2	(37)	(37)	(37)	(37)	(37)	(37)
Road, street, etc., building and repairing.....	23,250	23,249	1	9,558	9,557	1	7,064	7,064	-----
Telegraph and telephone.....	11,172	11,112	60	6,822	6,797	25	3,843	3,439	404
Other transportation and communication.....	10,880	10,889	11	37 13,483	37 13,470	37 13	37 10,437	37 10,436	37 1
Inspectors.....	52,120	50,965	1,155	50,233	49,848	385	33,237	32,962	275
Steam railroad.....	39,079	39,066	13	42,721	42,676	46	27,661	27,525	136
Street railroad.....	4,133	3,325	5	3,451	3,445	6	2,268	2,265	3
Telegraph and telephone.....	3,470	3,040	1,133	2,821	2,491	330	2,619	2,485	134
Other transportation and communication.....	5,538	5,534	4	1,240	1,237	3	689	687	2
Laborers (n. o. s. ¹²).....	51,063	50,998	65	33,432	33,229	203	26,555	26,300	255
Air transportation.....	1,609	1,602	7	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)
Express companies.....	7,086	7,085	1	9,089	9,067	22	3,010	2,979	31
Pipe lines.....	13,704	13,700	4	7,369	7,362	7	2,605	2,605	-----
Telegraph and telephone.....	12,674	12,647	27	5,088	5,011	77	5,312	5,251	61
Water transportation ³³	11,329	11,327	2	5,966	5,963	3	14,267	14,177	90
Other transportation and communication.....	4,661	4,637	24	5,920	5,826	94	1,361	1,288	73
Proprietors, managers, and officials (n. o. s. ¹²).....	37,990	34,987	3,003	30,197	29,552	645	49,634	48,023	1,611
Air transportation.....	1,090	1,085	5	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)
Telegraph and telephone.....	18,957	16,084	2,873	11,603	11,059	544	10,089	8,680	1,409
Other transportation and communication.....	17,943	17,818	125	18,594	18,493	101	39,545	39,343	202
Other occupations.....	85,717	83,794	1,923	48,124	46,634	1,490	38,742	37,749	993
Road, street, etc., building and repairing.....	8,565	8,524	41	4,435	4,331	104	5,076	4,726	350
Steam railroad.....	42,619	42,011	608	28,621	27,916	705	24,424	24,125	299
Street railroad.....	13,375	13,242	133	9,259	9,088	171	5,187	5,147	40
Other transportation and communication.....	21,158	20,017	1,141	5,809	5,299	510	4,055	3,751	304
Trade.....	6,081,467	5,118,787	962,680	4,257,684	3,585,701	671,983	3,633,265	3,160,562	472,703
Advertising agents.....	49,020	43,364	5,656	(39)	(39)	(39)	(39)	(39)	(39)
Apprentices, wholesale and retail trade.....	2,444	2,337	107	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)
Bankers, brokers, and money lenders.....	221,504	212,312	9,192	161,613	156,309	5,304	105,804	103,170	2,634
Bankers and bank officials.....	93,356	87,429	5,927	82,375	78,149	4,226	56,059	54,387	1,672
Commercial brokers and commission men.....	23,638	23,552	286	27,552	27,358	194	24,009	23,690	319
Loan brokers and pawnbrokers.....	13,562	12,930	632	5,473	5,321	152	3,343	3,180	163
Stockbrokers.....	70,950	69,157	1,793	29,609	29,233	376	13,729	13,522	207
Brokers not specified and promoters.....	19,998	19,444	554	16,604	16,248	356	8,664	8,391	273

For footnotes see pp. 74 and 75.

TABLE I.—Gainful workers 10 years old and over, by occupation and sex, for the United States: 1930, 1920, and 1910—Continued

Occupation	1930			1920			1910		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Trade—Continued.									
"Clerks" in stores ⁴⁰	401, 991	238, 844	163, 147	413, 918	243, 521	170, 397	387, 183	275, 589	111, 594
Commercial travelers.....	223, 732	219, 790	3, 942	179, 320	176, 514	2, 806	163, 620	161, 027	2, 593
Decorators, drapers, and window dressers.....	20, 149	13, 911	6, 238	8, 853	7, 698	1, 155	5, 341	4, 902	439
Delivery men ⁴¹	159, 444	159, 328	116	⁴² 170, 235	⁴² 170, 039	⁴² 196	⁴² 229, 619	⁴² 229, 469	⁴² 150
Bakeries.....	12, 835	12, 821	14	⁴² 20, 888	⁴² 20, 858	⁴² 30	⁴² 24, 030	⁴² 24, 012	⁴² 18
Stores.....	146, 609	146, 507	102	149, 347	149, 181	166	205, 589	205, 457	132
Floorwalkers, foremen, and overseers.....	38, 163	33, 368	4, 795	26, 437	22, 367	4, 070	20, 724	17, 649	3, 075
Floorwalkers and foremen in stores.....	32, 564	27, 928	4, 636	20, 604	16, 565	4, 039	17, 946	14, 900	3, 046
Foremen, warehouses, stockyards, etc.....	5, 599	5, 440	159	5, 833	5, 802	31	2, 778	2, 749	29
Inspectors, gaugers, and samplers.....	16, 743	10, 923	5, 820	13, 714	12, 683	1, 031	13, 446	11, 685	1, 761
Insurance agents, managers, and officials.....	286, 235	271, 530	14, 705	134, 978	129, 589	5, 389	97, 964	95, 302	2, 662
Insurance agents.....	256, 927	243, 974	12, 953	119, 918	114, 835	5, 083	88, 463	85, 926	2, 537
Managers and officials, insurance companies.....	29, 308	27, 556	1, 752	15, 060	14, 754	306	9, 501	9, 376	125
Laborers in coal and lumber yards, warehouses, etc.....	113, 669	113, 027	642	125, 609	124, 713	896	81, 123	80, 450	673
Coal yards and lumber yards.....	73, 232	73, 211	21	68, 543	68, 454	89	60, 061	60, 044	17
Grain elevators.....	9, 212	9, 141	71	11, 312	11, 244	68	6, 346	6, 335	11
Stockyards.....	8, 735	8, 733	2	22, 888	22, 859	29	5, 998	5, 991	7
Warehouses.....	18, 699	18, 205	494	22, 866	22, 156	710	8, 718	8, 080	638
Other and not specified trade.....	3, 791	3, 737	54	(²⁸)	(²⁸)	(²⁸)	(²⁸)	(²⁸)	(²⁸)
Laborers, porters, and helpers in stores.....	208, 688	199, 296	9, 392	125, 007	116, 602	8, 405	102, 333	98, 169	4, 164
Newsboys.....	38, 993	38, 576	417	27, 961	27, 635	326	29, 708	29, 435	273
Proprietors, managers, and officials (n. o. s.) ¹²	45, 305	42, 201	3, 104	34, 776	33, 715	1, 061	22, 362	21, 352	1, 010
Employment office keepers.....	3, 765	2, 425	1, 340	3, 026	2, 357	669	2, 260	1, 540	720
Proprietors, etc., advertising agencies.....	10, 539	9, 771	768	(⁴³)	(⁴³)	(⁴³)	(⁴³)	(⁴³)	(⁴³)
Proprietors, etc., grain elevators.....	9, 505	9, 484	21	8, 858	8, 836	22	5, 118	5, 105	13
Proprietors, etc., stockyards.....	421	420	1	(⁴³)	(⁴³)	(⁴³)	(⁴³)	(⁴³)	(⁴³)
Proprietors, etc., warehouses.....	7, 389	7, 327	62	6, 353	6, 310	43	4, 393	4, 368	25
Other proprietors, managers, and officials.....	13, 686	12, 774	912	16, 539	16, 212	327	10, 591	10, 339	252
Real estate agents and officials.....	240, 030	208, 243	31, 787	149, 135	139, 927	9, 208	125, 862	122, 935	2, 927
Managers and officials, real estate companies.....	5, 603	5, 124	479	(²⁸)	(²⁸)	(²⁸)	(²⁸)	(²⁸)	(²⁸)
Real estate agents.....	234, 427	203, 119	31, 308	(²⁸)	(²⁸)	(²⁸)	(²⁸)	(²⁸)	(²⁸)

Retail dealers ⁴⁴	1,703,522	1,593,356	110,166	1,328,275	1,249,295	78,980	1,195,029	1,127,926	67,103
Automobiles and accessories	61,507	60,991	516	28,768	28,626	142	4,597	4,545	52
Books, music, news, and stationery	36,503	32,909	3,594	25,369	23,028	2,341	21,238	19,429	1,809
Buyers and shippers of livestock and other farm products	41,784	41,684	100	48,309	48,228	81	50,915	50,606	309
Candy and confectionery	62,210	51,766	10,444	40,091	32,368	7,723	29,538	21,601	7,937
Cigars and tobacco	19,952	19,044	908	19,141	18,031	1,110	17,728	16,375	1,353
Coal and wood	29,876	29,225	651	26,556	26,057	499	24,466	23,942	524
Department stores	19,361	17,751	1,610	11,752	10,800	952	8,970	8,564	406
Dry goods, clothing, and boots and shoes	148,837	129,486	19,351	133,106	121,379	11,727	119,902	110,020	9,882
Drugs and medicines (including druggists and pharmacists)	104,727	100,123	4,604	80,157	76,995	3,162	67,575	65,414	2,161
Five and ten cent and variety stores	10,464	9,035	1,429	5,968	4,899	1,069	4,331	3,294	1,037
Flour and feed	9,887	9,781	106	9,303	9,212	97	9,469	9,363	106
Food (except groceries and hucksters' goods)	239,436	233,166	6,270	202,444	196,838	5,606	195,763	190,619	5,144
Furniture, carpets, and rugs	35,884	34,019	1,865	27,145	26,453	692	23,447	22,891	556
Gasoline and oil filling stations	89,190	87,095	2,095	(45)	(45)	(45)	(45)	(45)	(45)
General stores	81,187	76,011	5,176	80,026	76,317	3,709	88,059	84,734	3,325
Groceries	313,086	284,011	29,075	239,236	216,059	23,177	195,432	176,993	18,439
Hardware, implements, and wagons	52,138	51,216	922	48,933	48,213	720	48,181	47,390	791
Hucksters and peddlers	56,610	54,820	1,790	50,402	48,493	1,909	80,415	76,630	3,785
Ice	19,648	19,572	76	8,203	8,166	37	7,361	7,220	141
Jewelry	23,864	22,976	888	21,433	20,652	781	29,962	29,403	559
Junk and rags	27,478	27,166	312	24,773	24,581	192	17,194	16,884	310
Lumber	34,070	33,903	167	27,687	27,589	98	27,250	26,997	253
Opticians	14,385	13,769	616	12,632	11,743	889	6,284	5,954	330
Other specified dealers	113,061	101,377	11,684	⁴⁵ 91,107	⁴⁵ 85,085	⁴⁵ 6,022	⁴⁵ 71,331	⁴⁵ 67,565	⁴⁵ 3,766
Not specified dealers	58,377	52,460	5,917	65,728	59,483	6,245	45,621	41,493	4,128
Salesmen and saleswomen	2,069,003	1,508,283	560,720	1,192,199	826,866	365,333	939,725	677,390	262,335
Auctioneers	4,281	4,277	4	5,048	5,045	3	3,990	3,985	5
Canvassers ⁴⁶	63,769	51,956	11,813	14,705	10,514	4,191	18,595	13,980	4,615
Demonstrators	7,533	1,793	5,740	4,823	1,639	3,184	4,380	1,250	3,130
Sales agents	5,088	4,571	517	41,841	40,207	1,634	35,522	31,424	4,098
Salesmen and saleswomen	1,988,332	1,445,086	542,646	1,125,782	769,461	356,321	877,288	626,751	250,487
Undertakers	34,132	32,192	1,940	24,469	23,342	1,127	20,734	19,921	813
Wholesale dealers, importers, and exporters	83,525	81,837	1,688	73,574	72,780	794	51,048	50,123	925
Other pursuits in trade	125,175	96,069	29,106	67,611	52,106	15,505	41,640	34,068	7,572
Advertising agencies	5,853	5,453	400	(47)	(47)	(47)	(47)	(47)	(47)
Grain elevators	1,611	1,202	409	(47)	(47)	(47)	(47)	(47)	(47)
Stockyards	482	477	5	(47)	(47)	(47)	(47)	(47)	(47)
Warehouses and cold-storage plants	5,248	3,520	1,728	(47)	(47)	(47)	(47)	(47)	(47)
Wholesale trade, and retail trade (except automobile):									
Fruit and vegetable graders and packers	9,926	3,784	6,142	8,074	4,988	3,086	4,715	2,677	2,038
Meat cutters	45,108	45,025	83	22,884	22,804	80	15,405	15,378	27
Other occupations	52,367	32,870	19,497	36,653	24,314	12,339	21,520	16,013	5,507
Other trade industries	4,580	3,738	842						

For footnotes see pp. 74 and 75.

TABLE I.—Gainful workers 10 years old and over, by occupation and sex, for the United States: 1930, 1920, and 1910—Continued

Occupation	1930			1920			1910		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Public service (not elsewhere classified).....	856,205	838,622	17,583	738,525	727,939	10,586	431,442	426,606	4,836
Firemen, fire department.....	73,008	73,008	-----	50,771	50,771	-----	35,606	35,606	-----
Guards, watchmen, and doorkeepers.....	148,115	147,115	1,000	115,553	115,154	399	78,271	78,168	103
Laborers, public service.....	157,010	155,903	1,107	106,915	105,385	1,530	67,234	66,505	729
Garbage men and scavengers.....	9,163	9,150	13	5,481	5,475	6	4,227	4,227	-----
Other laborers.....	147,847	146,753	1,094	101,434	99,910	1,524	63,007	62,278	729
Marshals, sheriffs, detectives, etc.....	41,823	39,247	2,576	32,214	30,968	1,246	23,599	23,219	380
Detectives.....	12,865	12,180	685	11,955	11,562	393	6,349	6,162	187
Marshals and constables.....	9,350	9,288	62	6,897	6,880	17	9,073	9,071	2
Probation and truant officers.....	4,270	2,715	1,555	2,679	1,899	780	1,043	855	188
Sheriffs.....	15,338	15,064	274	10,683	10,627	56	7,134	7,131	3
Officials and inspectors (city and county).....	78,395	69,431	8,964	55,597	50,748	4,849	52,254	49,668	2,586
Officials and inspectors (city).....	48,309	45,200	3,109	33,505	31,918	1,587	33,210	32,199	1,011
Officials and inspectors (county).....	30,086	24,231	5,855	22,092	18,830	3,262	19,044	17,469	1,575
Officials and inspectors (State and United States) ⁴⁸	51,700	49,881	1,819	48,399	47,217	1,182	25,077	24,262	815
Officials and inspectors (State).....	15,236	14,256	980	9,126	8,596	530	7,202	6,662	540
Officials and inspectors (United States).....	36,464	35,625	839	39,273	38,621	652	17,875	17,600	275
Policemen.....	131,687	130,838	849	82,120	81,884	236	61,980	61,980	-----
Soldiers, sailors, and marines ⁴⁹	132,830	132,830	-----	225,503	225,503	-----	77,153	77,153	-----
Other public service pursuits.....	41,637	40,369	1,268	21,453	20,309	1,144	10,268	10,045	223
Professional service.....	3,253,884	1,727,650	1,526,234	2,171,251	1,154,221	1,017,030	1,711,275	976,523	734,752
Actors and showmen.....	75,296	54,511	20,785	48,172	33,818	14,354	48,393	35,293	13,100
Actors.....	37,993	18,703	19,290	28,361	15,124	13,237	28,287	16,305	11,992
Showmen.....	37,303	35,808	1,495	19,811	18,694	1,117	20,096	18,988	1,108
Architects.....	22,000	21,621	379	18,185	18,048	137	16,613	16,311	302
Artists, sculptors, and teachers of art.....	57,265	35,621	21,644	35,402	20,785	14,617	34,104	18,675	15,429
Authors, editors, and reporters.....	64,293	46,922	17,371	40,865	32,129	8,736	38,750	32,511	6,239
Authors.....	7,449	7,002	447	6,668	3,006	3,662	4,368	2,310	2,058
Editors and reporters.....	51,844	39,920	11,924	34,197	28,467	5,730	34,382	30,201	4,181
Chemists, assayers, and metallurgists.....	47,068	45,163	1,905	32,941	31,227	1,714	16,273	15,694	579
Clergymen.....	148,848	145,572	3,276	127,270	125,483	1,787	118,018	117,333	685
College presidents and professors ⁵⁰	61,905	41,774	20,131	33,407	23,332	10,075	15,668	12,710	2,958
Dentists.....	71,055	69,768	1,287	56,152	54,323	1,829	39,997	38,743	1,254

Designers, draftsmen, and inventors.....	102,730	93,518	9,212	70,651	62,987	7,664	47,449	44,437	3,012
Designers.....	20,508	12,780	7,728	15,410	9,758	5,652	11,788	9,211	2,577
Draftsmen.....	79,922	78,459	1,463	52,865	50,880	1,985	33,314	32,923	391
Inventors.....	2,300	2,279	21	2,376	2,349	27	2,347	2,303	44
Lawyers, judges, and justices.....	160,605	157,220	3,385	122,519	120,781	1,738	114,704	114,146	558
Musicians and teachers of music.....	165,128	85,517	79,611	130,265	57,587	72,678	139,310	54,832	84,478
Osteopaths.....	6,117	4,554	1,563	5,030	3,367	(⁶¹)	(⁶¹)	(⁶¹)	(⁶¹)
Photographers.....	39,529	31,163	8,366	34,259	27,140	7,119	31,775	26,811	4,964
Physicians and surgeons ⁶¹	153,803	146,978	6,825	144,977	137,758	7,219	151,132	142,117	9,015
Teachers.....	1,062,615	202,337	860,278	761,766	122,525	639,241	599,237	121,210	478,027
Teachers (athletics, dancing, etc.).....	18,599	12,288	6,311	9,711	5,677	4,034	3,931	2,768	1,163
Teachers (school).....	1,044,016	190,049	853,967	752,055	116,848	635,207	595,306	118,442	476,864
Technical engineers.....	226,249	226,136	113	136,121	136,080	41	88,755	88,744	11
Civil engineers and surveyors.....	102,086	102,057	29	64,660	64,642	18	52,033	52,028	5
Electrical engineers.....	57,837	57,775	62	27,077	27,065	12	15,278	15,272	6
Mechanical engineers ⁶²	54,356	54,338	18	37,689	37,678	11	14,514	14,514	-----
Mining engineers ⁶³	11,970	11,966	4	6,695	6,695	-----	6,930	6,930	-----
Trained nurses.....	294,189	5,452	288,737	149,128	5,464	143,664	82,327	5,819	76,508
Veterinary surgeons.....	11,863	11,852	11	13,494	13,493	1	11,652	11,652	-----
Other professional pursuits ⁶⁴	114,393	43,847	70,546	(⁶⁴)	(⁶⁴)	(⁶⁴)	(⁶⁴)	(⁶⁴)	(⁶⁴)
County agents, farm demonstrators, etc.....	5,597	4,500	1,097	(⁶⁴)	(⁶⁴)	(⁶⁴)	(⁶⁴)	(⁶⁴)	(⁶⁴)
Librarians.....	29,613	2,557	27,056	15,297	1,795	13,502	7,423	1,594	5,829
Social and welfare workers.....	31,241	6,649	24,592	(⁶⁴)	(⁶⁴)	(⁶⁴)	(⁶⁴)	(⁶⁴)	(⁶⁴)
Other occupations.....	47,942	30,141	17,801	18,409	12,646	5,763	8,254	5,991	2,263
Semiprofessional and recreational pursuits.....	198,549	143,365	55,184	(⁶⁵)	(⁶⁵)	(⁶⁵)	(⁶⁵)	(⁶⁵)	(⁶⁵)
Abstracters, notaries, and justices of peace.....	11,756	9,848	1,908	10,071	8,588	1,483	7,445	6,660	785
Architects', designers', and draftsmen's apprentices ⁶⁵	2,656	2,436	220	3,777	3,479	298	1,153	1,110	43
Apprentices to other professional persons.....	3,935	3,861	74	(⁶⁵)	(⁶⁵)	(⁶⁵)	(⁶⁵)	(⁶⁵)	(⁶⁵)
Billiard room, dance hall, skating rink, etc., keepers ⁶⁶	29,129	28,819	310	24,897	24,655	242	16,761	15,943	818
Chiropractors.....	11,916	9,203	2,713	(⁶⁷)	(⁶⁷)	(⁶⁷)	(⁶⁷)	(⁶⁷)	(⁶⁷)
Directors, managers, and officials, motion-picture production.....	1,923	1,888	35	(⁶⁸)	(⁶⁸)	(⁶⁸)	(⁶⁸)	(⁶⁸)	(⁶⁸)
Healers (not elsewhere classified).....	17,640	7,866	9,774	⁶⁷ 14,774	⁶⁷ 6,872	⁶⁷ 7,902	⁶⁷ 6,834	⁶⁷ 2,162	⁶⁷ 4,672
Keepers of charitable and penal institutions.....	15,020	9,468	5,552	12,884	7,953	4,931	7,491	5,246	2,245
Keepers of pleasure resorts, race tracks, etc.....	10,718	9,741	977	3,360	3,163	197	2,929	2,706	223
Officials of lodges, societies, etc.....	14,515	11,513	3,002	11,736	9,574	2,162	8,215	6,245	1,970
Radio announcers, directors, managers, and officials.....	1,819	1,639	180	(⁶⁹)	(⁶⁹)	(⁶⁹)	(⁶⁹)	(⁶⁹)	(⁶⁹)
Religious workers.....	31,290	11,339	19,951	⁶⁰ 41,078	⁶⁰ 14,151	⁶⁰ 26,927	⁶⁰ 15,970	⁶⁰ 7,081	⁶⁰ 8,889
Technicians and laboratory assistants.....	15,988	8,288	7,700	(⁶¹)	(⁶¹)	(⁶¹)	(⁶¹)	(⁶¹)	(⁶¹)
Theatrical owners, managers, and officials.....	19,723	18,691	1,032	⁶⁸ 18,395	⁶⁸ 17,138	⁶⁸ 1,257	⁶⁸ 11,322	⁶⁸ 11,027	⁶⁸ 295
Other occupations.....	10,521	8,765	1,756	4,257	3,187	1,070	4,720	3,405	1,315
Attendants and helpers, professional service.....	170,384	114,759	55,625	(⁶³)	(⁶³)	(⁶³)	(⁶³)	(⁶³)	(⁶³)
Attendants, pool rooms, bowling alleys, golf clubs, etc.....	16,168	16,047	121	(⁶²)	(⁶²)	(⁶²)	(⁶²)	(⁶²)	(⁶²)
Dentists' assistants and attendants.....	13,715	770	12,945	6,708	1,768	4,940	2,048	544	1,504
Helpers, motion-picture production.....	2,213	1,234	979	(⁶³)	(⁶³)	(⁶³)	(⁶³)	(⁶³)	(⁶³)

For footnotes see pp. 74 and 75.

TABLE I.—Gainful workers 10 years old and over, by occupation and sex, for the United States: 1930, 1920, and 1910—Continued

Occupation	1930			1920			1910		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Professional service—Continued.									
Attendants and helpers, professional service—Continued.									
Laborers, professional service.....	25,383	23,762	1,621	(64)	(64)	(64)	(64)	(64)	(64)
Laborers, recreation and amusement.....	29,893	29,458	435	(64)	(64)	(64)	(64)	(64)	(64)
Librarians' assistants and attendants.....	1,865	502	1,363	2,279	1,067	1,212	3,299	507	2,792
Physicians' and surgeons' attendants.....	14,042	689	13,353	7,051	641	6,410	4,140	689	3,451
Stage hands and circus helpers.....	4,274	4,099	175	5,803	5,377	426	6,836	6,444	392
Theater ushers.....	12,461	9,308	3,153	5,221	2,868	2,353	2,278	2,131	147
Other attendants and helpers.....	50,370	28,890	21,480	4,650	2,972	1,678	(1)	(1)	(1)
Domestic and personal service ⁶⁶	4,952,451	1,772,200	3,180,251	3,379,995	1,193,313	2,186,682	3,755,798	1,225,395	2,530,403
Barbers, hairdressers, and manicurists.....	374,290	261,096	113,194	216,211	182,965	33,246	195,275	172,977	22,298
Boarding and lodging house keepers.....	144,371	17,093	127,278	133,392	18,652	114,740	165,452	23,052	142,400
Bootblacks.....	18,784	18,747	37	15,175	15,142	33	14,020	14,000	20
Charwomen and cleaners.....	61,932	20,943	40,989	36,803	11,848	24,955	34,034	7,195	26,839
Cleaning, dyeing, and pressing shop workers.....	88,118	66,515	21,603	21,667	17,094	4,573	14,860	12,215	2,645
Owners and proprietors.....	16,275	15,207	1,068	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)
Managers and officials.....	5,841	4,615	1,226	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)
Foremen and overseers.....	819	470	349	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)
Laborers.....	4,549	3,910	639	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)
Other operatives.....	60,634	42,313	18,321	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)
Elevator tenders.....	67,614	55,255	12,359	40,713	33,376	7,337	25,035	25,010	25
Hotel keepers and managers.....	56,848	39,538	17,310	55,533	41,449	14,134	64,504	50,269	14,235
Housekeepers and stewards.....	256,746	20,383	236,363	221,612	17,262	204,350	189,273	15,940	173,333
Hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, etc.....	30,626	8,498	22,128	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)
Other housekeepers and stewards.....	226,120	11,885	214,235	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)
Janitors and sextons.....	309,625	273,805	35,820	178,628	149,590	29,038	113,081	91,629	21,452
Laborers, domestic and personal service.....	71,687	67,337	4,350	⁶⁴ 32,893	⁶⁴ 31,224	⁶⁴ 1,669	⁶⁴ 53,480	⁶⁴ 50,265	⁶⁴ 3,215
Launderers and laundresses (not in laundry).....	361,093	4,565	356,468	396,756	10,882	385,874	533,697	13,693	520,004
Laundry owners, managers, and officials ⁶⁵	24,545	22,482	2,063	13,692	12,239	1,453	18,043	17,057	986
Owners and proprietors.....	15,440	14,474	966	9,027	8,158	869	15,441	14,695	746
Managers and officials.....	9,105	8,008	1,097	4,665	4,081	584	2,602	2,362	240
Laundry operatives ⁶⁵	240,704	80,229	160,475	120,715	39,968	80,747	112,264	35,909	76,355
Delivery men ⁶⁶	20,573	20,558	15	(67)	(67)	(67)	(67)	(67)	(67)
Foremen and overseers.....	6,337	3,583	2,754	3,611	2,076	1,535	3,071	1,674	1,397
Laborers.....	19,293	11,001	8,292	13,107	6,570	6,537	8,786	5,432	3,354
Other operatives.....	194,501	45,087	149,414	103,997	31,322	72,675	100,407	28,803	71,604

Midwives and nurses (not trained).....	157,009	13,867	143,142	156,769	19,338	137,431	133,043	15,926	117,117
Midwives.....	3,566		3,566	4,773		4,773	6,205		6,205
Nurses (not trained).....	153,443	13,867	139,576	151,996	19,338	132,658	126,838	15,926	110,912
Porters (except in stores).....	127,488	127,436	52	88,168	87,683	485	84,128	84,055	73
Domestic and personal service.....	57,612	57,699	13	43,208	42,929	279	54,612	54,560	52
Professional service.....	7,766	7,750	16	22,513	22,486	27	17,298	17,297	1
Steam railroad.....	27,648	27,647	1	22,447	22,268	179	12,218	12,198	20
Other porters (except in stores).....	34,462	34,440	22						
Restaurant, café, and lunch-room keepers.....	165,406	125,398	40,008	87,987	72,343	15,644	60,832	50,316	10,516
Servants: ⁶⁸									
Cooks.....	565,392	194,297	371,095	398,475	129,857	268,618	450,440	117,004	333,436
Hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, etc.....	243,670	149,418	94,252	(²⁸)	(²⁸)	(²⁸)	(²⁸)	(²⁸)	(²⁸)
Other cooks.....	321,722	44,879	276,843	(²⁸)	(²⁸)	(²⁸)	(²⁸)	(²⁸)	(²⁸)
Other servants.....	1,433,741	169,877	1,263,864	⁶⁸ 872,471	⁶⁸ 128,956	⁶⁸ 743,515	⁶⁸ 1,121,785	⁶⁸ 145,672	⁶⁸ 976,113
Hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, etc.....	193,655	84,531	109,124	(²⁸)	(²⁸)	(²⁸)	(²⁸)	(²⁸)	(²⁸)
Other domestic and personal service.....	1,240,086	85,346	1,154,740	(²⁸)	(²⁸)	(²⁸)	(²⁸)	(²⁸)	(²⁸)
Waiters.....	393,288	161,315	231,973	228,985	112,064	116,921	188,293	102,495	85,798
Other pursuits.....	33,830	32,022	1,808	63,300	61,381	1,919	184,259	180,716	3,543
Cemetery keepers.....	9,762	9,705	57	5,540	5,496	44	4,842	4,811	31
Hunters, trappers, and guides.....	6,219	6,132	87	7,332	7,288	44	3,887	3,840	47
Other occupations.....	17,849	16,185	1,664	50,428	48,597	1,831	175,530	172,065	3,465
Clerical occupations.....	4,025,324	2,038,494	1,986,830	⁶⁹ 3,111,836	⁶⁹ 1,689,911	⁶⁹ 1,421,925	⁶⁹ 1,718,458	⁶⁹ 1,129,849	⁶⁹ 588,609
Agents, collectors, and credit men.....	196,107	182,630	13,477	⁶⁹ 161,067	⁶⁹ 149,427	⁶⁹ 11,640	⁶⁹ 86,532	⁶⁹ 82,345	⁶⁹ 4,187
Agents (not elsewhere classified).....	101,551	94,948	6,603	⁶⁹ 130,338	⁶⁹ 121,428	⁶⁹ 8,910	⁶⁹ 50,785	⁶⁹ 48,495	⁶⁹ 2,290
Collectors.....	43,331	40,395	2,936	30,729	27,999	2,730	35,747	33,850	1,897
Credit men.....	22,490	20,596	1,894	(⁷⁰)	(⁷⁰)	(⁷⁰)	(⁷⁰)	(⁷⁰)	(⁷⁰)
Purchasing agents (except for railroads).....	28,735	26,691	2,044	(⁷¹)	(⁷¹)	(⁷¹)	(⁷¹)	(⁷¹)	(⁷¹)
Bookkeepers, cashiers, and accountants.....	930,648	447,937	482,711	734,688	375,564	359,124	486,700	299,545	187,155
Accountants and auditors.....	191,571	174,557	17,014	118,451	105,073	13,378	39,239	35,653	3,586
Bookkeepers and cashiers.....	739,077	273,380	465,697	616,237	270,491	345,746	447,461	263,892	183,569
Clerks (except "clerks" in stores).....	1,997,000	1,290,447	706,553	1,487,905	1,015,742	472,163	720,498	597,833	122,665
Office-appliance operators.....	38,098	5,380	32,718	(⁷²)	(⁷²)	(⁷²)	(⁷²)	(⁷²)	(⁷²)
Shipping clerks.....	148,678	144,422	4,256	123,684	118,944	4,740	80,353	78,192	2,161
Weighers.....	14,307	12,872	1,435	16,229	14,730	1,499	11,564	10,984	580
Other clerks.....	1,795,917	1,127,773	668,144	⁷² 1,347,992	⁷² 882,068	⁷² 465,924	⁷² 628,581	⁷² 508,657	⁷² 119,924
Messenger, errand, and office boys and girls ⁷³	90,379	81,430	8,949	113,022	98,768	14,254	108,035	96,748	11,287
Stenographers and typists.....	811,190	36,050	775,140	615,154	50,410	564,744	316,693	53,378	263,315

For footnotes see pp. 74 and 75.

TABLE I.—*Gainful workers 10 years old and over, by occupation and sex, for the United States: 1930, 1920, and 1910—Footnotes*

- 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 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.
- ³ Totals include occupation figures (for 1920: Total, 281,741; male, 281,690; female, 51; for 1910: Total, 98,322; male, 95,750; female, 2,572) omitted in detail because not comparable with 1930 figures.
- ⁴ Comparable figures for 1910 not available.
- ⁵ Figures for 1910 approximate only.
- ⁶ Many of the machinists' apprentices probably are machine tenders.
- ⁷ 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.)
- ⁸ The 1910 figures include cement finishers; these numbered 7,621 in 1920.
- ⁹ Figures for 1910 estimated.
- ¹⁰ In 1910 most of the "Cranemen, derrickmen, hoistmen, etc.," were classified with the semiskilled operatives of the respective industries.
- ¹¹ 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.
- ¹² Not otherwise specified.
- ¹³ Comparable figures for 1920 and 1910 not available.
- ¹⁴ Cement finishers were included with "Brick and stone masons" in 1910.
- ¹⁵ The few operatives in rayon factories in 1920 were classified with operatives in "Not specified textile mills." None were returned in 1910.
- ¹⁶ In 1920 and in 1910 automobile repair shops were included in the group "Other iron and steel factories."
- ¹⁷ Includes tin-plate mills.
- ¹⁸ Includes iron foundries.
- ¹⁹ Operatives in 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.
- ²⁰ Includes box factories (wood).
- ²¹ Includes the few operatives reported in rayon factories in 1920. None were returned in 1910. See, also, footnote 22.
- ²² 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, in 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.
- ²³ The few laborers in rayon factories in 1920 were classified with laborers in "Not specified textile mills." None were reported in 1910.
- ²⁴ Laborers in 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.
- ²⁵ Includes the few laborers reported in rayon factories in 1920. See, also, footnote 26.
- ²⁶ 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.
- ²⁷ "Farm laborers (turpentine farm)" were classified in "Agriculture" in 1920 and in 1910. See, also, footnote 26.
- ²⁸ Not classified separately in 1920 or in 1910.
- ²⁹ 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.
- ³⁰ 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 delivery men in trade; and drivers for laundries are classified as delivery men in domestic and personal service. See, also, footnote 31.
- ³¹ "Laborers, trucks, transfer, and cab companies" were included with "Draymen, teamsters, and expressmen" in 1920 and in 1910.
- ³² 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.

- ³³ Postmasters were classified in "Public service" in 1920 and in 1910.
- ³⁴ Radio and wireless operators were included with telegraph operators in 1920 and in 1910.
- ³⁵ Included in the group "Other apprentices" in "Manufacturing and mechanical industries" in 1920 and in 1910.
- ³⁶ 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.
- ³⁷ Foremen in garages, greasing stations, and automobile laundries were included in the group "Foremen and overseers, other transportation" in 1920 and in 1910.
- ³⁸ Most of these are constructing canals, docks, harbors, etc.
- ³⁹ Classified, in 1920 and in 1910, in the group "Agents" in "Clerical occupations."
- ⁴⁰ This group was more strictly confined in 1930 than in 1920 or in 1910 to persons specifically returned as "Clerks" in stores.
- ⁴¹ Some delivery men probably were returned and classified as chauffeurs, and others as teamsters or truck drivers.
- ⁴² Includes delivery men for laundries, classified in "Domestic and personal service" in 1930.
- ⁴³ Included, in 1920 and in 1910, in the group "Other proprietors, officials, and managers."
- ⁴⁴ Includes, also, managers and superintendents of retail stores.
- ⁴⁵ "Retail dealers, gasoline and oil filling stations" were included in the group "Other specified retail dealers" in 1920 and in 1910.
- ⁴⁶ "Canvassers," classified in "Clerical occupations" in 1920 and in 1910, were transferred to "Trade" in 1930.
- ⁴⁷ Included in the group "Other occupations" in 1920 and in 1910.
- ⁴⁸ In 1920 and in 1910 this group included "Postmasters," classified in "Transportation and communication" in 1930.
- ⁴⁹ Includes only those resident in continental United States at date of enumeration.
- ⁵⁰ Probably includes some teachers in schools below collegiate rank.
- ⁵¹ Osteopaths were included with "Physicians and surgeons" in 1910.
- ⁵² Includes, also, all technical engineers not elsewhere classified.
- ⁵³ Includes, also, chemical and metallurgical engineers.
- ⁵⁴ In 1920 and in 1910 "County agents, farm demonstrators, etc.," were included in the group "Agents," in "Clerical occupations," and "Social and welfare workers" were included in the group "Religious, charity, and welfare workers" in "Semiprofessional pursuits."
- ⁵⁵ Classified under "Manufacturing and mechanical industries" in 1920 and in 1910.
- ⁵⁶ "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.
- ⁵⁷ Chiropractors were included in the group "Healers (except osteopaths and physicians and surgeons)" in 1920 and in 1910.
- ⁵⁸ "Directors, managers, and officials, motion-picture production" were included in the group "Theatrical owners, managers, and officials" in 1920 and in 1910.
- ⁵⁹ Not shown prior to 1930.
- ⁶⁰ Includes two 1930 groups—"Social and welfare workers" and "Religious workers."
- ⁶¹ 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."
- ⁶² Included, in 1920 and in 1910, in the group "Bell boys, chore boys, etc.," in "Domestic and personal service."
- ⁶³ Included, in 1920 and in 1910, in the group "Semiskilled operatives, other miscellaneous industries," in "Manufacturing and mechanical industries."
- ⁶⁴ "Laborers, professional service"; "Laborers, recreation and amusement"; and "Laborers, domestic and personal service" comprised the 1920 and 1910 groups "Laborers, domestic and professional service."
- ⁶⁵ Some owners of hand laundries probably are included with laundry operatives.
- ⁶⁶ Some delivery men probably were returned and classified as chauffeurs.
- ⁶⁷ "Delivery men, laundries" were included in 1920 and in 1910 in the group "Delivery men, bakeries and laundries," in "Trade."
- ⁶⁸ "Attendants, pool rooms, bowling alleys, golf clubs, etc.," classified in "Professional service" in 1930, formed a part of the 1920 and 1910 group "Bell boys, chore boys, etc.," which was a subgroup of the group "Servants."
- ⁶⁹ "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. "Canvassers," classified in "Trade" in 1930, were classified in "Clerical occupations" in 1920 and in 1910.
- ⁷⁰ Classified in the group "Agents" in 1920. In 1910, those in stores were classified with "Salesmen and saleswomen (stores)."
- ⁷¹ Classified in the group "Agents" in 1920 and in 1910.
- ⁷² "Office-appliance operators" were included in the group "Other clerks" in 1920 and in 1910.
- ⁷³ Except telegraph messengers.

TABLE II.—Number and per cent of increase or decrease from 1920 to 1930 and 1910 to 1930 among men and women engaged in certain selected ¹ occupations

Occupation	Increase or decrease, 1920 to 1930				Increase or decrease, 1910 to 1930			
	Men		Women		Men		Women	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Population 10 years of age and over.....	+7,659,829	+18.1	+8,323,903	+20.6	+12,922,240	+34.9	+14,220,537	+41.2
All occupations.....	+5,013,067	+15.2	+2,202,605	+25.8	+7,986,240	+26.5	+2,676,344	+33.1
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	-40,008	-.4	-173,551	-16.0	-1,010,735	-9.3	-896,913	-49.6
Farmers (owners and tenants).....	-372,416	-6.1	-2,932	-1.1	-109,871	-1.9	-10,497	-3.8
Farm laborers.....	+363,534	+10.7	-156,898	-19.5	-933,493	-19.9	-879,376	-57.6
Wage workers.....	+452,227	+21.4	-55,264	-24.4	+15,672	+6	-177,799	-50.9
Unpaid family workers.....	-88,693	-7.0	-101,634	-17.6	-949,165	-44.5	-701,577	-59.6
Extraction of minerals.....	-103,795	-9.5	-2,105	-73.5	+19,489	+2.0	-335	-30.6
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	+1,322,818	+12.1	-44,045	-2.3	+3,388,647	+38.4	+65,460	+3.6
Apprentices.....	-57,412	-43.8	-5,536	-58.7	(2)		(2)	
Bakers.....	+38,537	+41.3	+4,323	+94.1	+47,132	+55.6	+4,137	+86.6
Buffers and polishers (metal).....	+5,141	+18.0	-446	-22.0	+5,434	+19.3	-724	-31.4
Compositors, linotypers, and typesetters.....	+44,504	+34.5	-1,037	-9.2	+59,825	+52.7	-3,782	-26.9
Foremen and overseers (manufacturing).....	+32,071	+11.5	-1,704	-5.6	+153,781	+98.4	+8,726	+44.2
Jewelers, watchmakers, goldsmiths, and silversmiths.....	-506	-1.3	-424	-25.3	+7,371	+24.5	-1,283	-50.6
Managers and officials (manufacturing).....	+60,715	+25.1	+2,091	+25.1	+178,503	+144.2	+8,559	+459.4
Manufacturers.....	+23,440	+13.1	+766	+15.5	-29,127	-12.6	+1,410	+32.8
Milliners and millinery dealers.....	+1,189	+32.5	-29,496	-42.4	-613	-11.2	-82,345	-67.2
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers (factory).....	+21,411	+31.4	+1,259	+55.6	+29,760	+49.8	+2,393	+212.0
Tailors and tailoresses.....	-12,928	-8.1	-10,021	-31.5	-16,319	-10.0	-19,006	-46.6
Upholsterers.....	+21,759	+79.6	+88	+3.9	+30,169	+159.4	+1,062	+82.1
Factory operatives.....	+147,049	+6.4	+115,610	+8.6	+740,577	+43.8	+414,562	+39.7
Chemical and allied industries.....	+37,317	+72.8	+9,734	+50.9	+62,470	+239.0	+15,187	+111.0
Cigar and tobacco factories.....	-25,495	-41.6	-16,012	-19.1	-44,189	-55.3	-3,897	-5.4
Clay, glass, and stone industries.....	+8,361	+11.6	+2,547	+19.3	+1,400	+1.8	+6,251	+66.1
Clothing industries.....	-1,560	-1.1	+81,108	+30.5	-6,708	-4.5	+109,481	+46.1
Electrical machinery and supply factories.....	+34,560	+92.3	+17,926	+65.4	+58,376	+428.1	+34,274	+310.4

Food and allied industries.....	+4,377	+3.3	+15,489	+21.2	+37,483	+38.1	+50,147	+130.5
Iron and steel, machinery, and vehicle industries.....	-41,526	-6.6	+2,944	+5.1	+245,152	+71.0	+37,206	+157.9
Other metal industries.....	+205	+1.3	+356	+1.2	+12,093	+24.7	+9,944	+47.7
Leather industries.....	-20,669	-10.5	+8,956	+10.8	-12,534	-6.7	+26,243	+40.1
Lumber and furniture industries.....	+7,782	+5.2	+956	+5.1	+3,537	+2.3	+5,649	+40.5
Paper, printing, and allied industries.....	+14,742	+16.8	-4,355	-6.4	+38,905	+61.3	+3,916	+6.6
Rubber factories.....	-7,824	-11.6	+2,455	+13.0	+38,376	+181.3	+10,866	+104.3
Textile industries.....	+31,087	+8.8	-6,113	-1.4	+81,515	+26.8	+46,303	+12.0
Carpets mills.....	+3,483	+26.8	+1,739	+16.7	-1,169	-6.6	-7,569	-38.4
Cotton mills.....	+3,549	+2.3	-3,502	-2.3	+17,335	+12.4	+5,017	+3.6
Knitting mills.....	+17,281	+64.2	+9,121	+11.3	+21,675	+96.2	+24,465	+37.4
Silk mills.....	+9,127	+21.2	+922	+1.3	+23,061	+79.5	+23,330	+46.3
Woolen and worsted mills.....	-11,942	-18.5	-12,655	-20.5	-369	-7	-2,996	-5.8
Building, general, and not specified laborers.....	+432,645	+64.4	-3,700	-24.3	+184,231	+20.0	-4,345	-27.4
Factory laborers.....	-132,178	-6.2	-40,197	-26.1	+474,072	+31.4	+51,187	+81.5
Chemical and allied industries.....	+17,808	+13.6	-203	-5.6	+69,680	+88.4	+1,287	+60.6
Cigar and tobacco factories.....	-7,201	-33.8	-7,375	-53.2	+2,658	+23.2	+1,531	+30.9
Clay, glass, and stone industries.....	+21,880	+18.2	-759	-17.5	-10,343	-6.8	+1,182	+49.5
Clothing industries.....	+2,144	+33.4	+373	+5.9	+3,134	+57.8	+1,919	+39.8
Electrical machinery and supply factories.....	+9,783	+41.5	+313	+9.7	+23,292	+231.7	+2,169	+156.3
Food and allied industries.....	-16,890	-11.0	+1,711	+10.5	+42,817	+45.6	+11,197	+162.6
Iron and steel, machinery, and vehicle industries.....	-64,995	-9.1	-2,487	-19.8	+175,226	+36.8	+3,964	+64.6
Other metal industries.....	-3,858	-6.1	-1,631	-31.9	+16,779	+39.8	+846	+32.1
Leather industries.....	-15,164	-31.5	-874	-13.5	+684	+2.1	+2,651	+90.0
Lumber and furniture industries.....	+16,197	+5.2	-3,271	-30.5	+12,843	+4.1	+3,452	+86.0
Paper, printing, and allied industries.....	+3,102	+5.1	-812	-13.5	+28,208	+78.4	+1,333	+34.5
Rubber factories.....	-21,535	-45.3	-809	-20.5	+13,756	+112.5	+1,821	+137.7
Textile industries.....	-19,566	-16.3	-13,212	-40.1	+29,668	+41.7	+3,718	+23.2
Cotton mills.....	-13,207	-22.1	-7,589	-45.5	+14,402	+45.0	+3,313	+57.4
Knitting mills.....	-719	-10.9	-1,812	-33.9	+1,620	+38.0	-12	-3
Silk mills.....	+1,570	+21.4	-572	-21.0	+6,234	+232.1	-1,046	+94.1
Woolen and worsted mills.....	-6,283	-34.5	-2,191	-54.9	+1,710	+16.7	-247	-12.1
Transportation and communication.....	+689,384	+24.0	+56,934	+25.4	+1,012,021	+39.7	+165,857	+143.8
Laborers, steam railroad.....	-31,666	-6.8	-3,475	-52.8	-107,973	-20.0	-137	-4.2
Mail carriers.....	+30,073	+33.4	-191	-14.5	+40,537	+50.9	+118	+11.7
Postmasters.....	+91	+4	+2,395	+21.4	+1,691	+8.8	+4,881	+56.0
Telegraph operators.....	-10,875	-17.4	-738	-4.4	-10,055	-16.3	+7,903	+96.2
Telephone operators.....	+1,844	+15.7	+56,880	+31.9	+3,994	+41.5	+146,997	+166.5
Ticket and station agents.....	-1,046	-4.3	-471	-20.8	+2,440	+10.6	+582	+48.2

¹ This table is limited to those occupations in each of which 1,000 or more persons of each sex were engaged, both in 1930 and in 1920, but for reasons of space not all the component factory groups are shown in the case of the manufacturing industries, even when this numerical prerequisite was met.

² 1910 figures not available.

TABLE II.—Number and per cent of increase or decrease from 1920 to 1930 and 1910 to 1930 among men and women engaged in certain selected occupations—Continued

Occupation	Increase or decrease, 1920 to 1930				Increase or decrease, 1910 to 1930			
	Men		Women		Men		Women	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Trade.....	+1,533,086	+42.8	+290,697	+43.3	+1,958,225	+62.0	+489,977	+103.7
Bankers, brokers, and money lenders.....	+56,003	+35.8	+3,888	+73.3	+109,142	+105.8	+6,558	+249.0
Canvassers.....	+41,442	+394.2	+7,622	+181.9	+37,976	+271.6	+7,198	+156.0
Commercial travelers.....	+43,276	+24.5	+1,136	+40.5	+58,763	+36.5	+1,349	+52.0
Decorators, drapers, and window dressers.....	+6,213	+80.7	+5,083	+440.1	+9,009	+183.8	+5,799	+1,321.0
Demonstrators.....	+154	+9.4	+2,556	+80.3	+543	+43.4	+2,610	+83.4
Floorwalkers and foremen in stores.....	+11,363	+68.6	+597	+14.8	+13,028	+87.4	+1,590	+52.2
Fruit and vegetable graders and packers.....	-1,204	-24.1	+3,056	+99.0	+1,107	+41.4	+4,104	+201.4
Inspectors, gaugers, and samplers.....	-1,760	-13.9	+4,789	+464.5	-762	-6.5	+4,059	+230.5
Insurance agents, managers, and officials.....	+141,941	+109.5	+9,316	+172.9	+176,228	+184.9	+12,043	+452.4
Laborers, porters, and helpers in stores.....	+82,694	+70.9	+987	+11.7	+101,127	+103.0	+5,228	+125.6
Real estate agents and officials.....	+68,316	+48.8	+22,579	+245.2	+85,308	+69.4	+28,860	+986.0
Retail dealers.....	+344,061	+27.5	+31,186	+39.5	+465,430	+41.3	+43,063	+64.2
Salesmen and "clerks" in stores.....	+671,548	+66.3	+179,075	+34.0	+782,190	+86.7	+343,712	+94.9
Undertakers.....	+8,850	+37.9	+813	+72.1	+12,271	+61.6	+1,127	+138.6
Public service (not elsewhere classified).....	+110,683	+15.2	+6,997	+66.1	+412,016	+96.6	+12,747	+263.6
Laborers (public service).....	+50,518	+47.9	-423	-27.6	+89,398	+134.4	+378	+51.9
Marshals, sheriffs, detectives, etc.....	+8,279	+26.7	+1,330	+106.7	+16,028	+69.0	+2,196	+577.9
Officials and inspectors (city).....	+13,282	+41.6	+1,522	+95.9	+13,001	+40.4	+2,098	+207.5
Officials and inspectors (county).....	+5,401	+28.7	+2,593	+79.5	+6,762	+38.7	+4,280	+271.7
Officials and inspectors (State and United States).....	+2,664	+5.6	+637	+53.9	+25,619	+105.6	+1,004	+123.2
Professional service.....	+573,429	+49.7	+509,204	+50.1	+751,127	+76.9	+791,482	+107.7
Professional persons.....	+428,758	+41.2	+461,883	+48.4	+564,903	+62.4	+710,214	+100.7
Actors and showmen.....	+20,693	+61.2	+6,431	+44.8	+19,218	+54.5	+7,685	+58.7
Artists, sculptors, and teachers of art.....	+14,836	+71.4	+7,027	+48.1	+16,946	+90.7	+6,215	+40.3
Authors, editors, and reporters.....	+14,793	+46.0	+8,635	+98.8	+14,411	+44.3	+11,132	+178.4
Chemists, assayers, and metallurgists.....	+13,936	+44.6	+191	+11.1	+29,469	+187.8	+1,326	+229.0
Clergymen.....	+20,089	+16.0	+1,489	+83.3	+28,239	+24.1	+2,591	+378.2
College presidents and professors.....	+18,442	+79.0	+10,056	+99.8	+29,064	+228.7	+17,173	+580.6
Dentists.....	+15,445	+28.4	-542	-29.6	+31,025	+80.1	+33	+2.6
Designers, draftsmen, and inventors.....	+30,531	+48.5	+1,548	+20.2	+49,081	+110.5	+6,200	+205.8
Lawyers, judges, and justices.....	+36,439	+30.2	+1,647	+94.8	+43,074	+37.7	+2,827	+506.6
Librarians.....	+762	+42.5	+13,554	+100.4	+963	+60.4	+21,227	+364.2

Musicians and teachers of music.....	+27,930	+48.5	+6,933	+9.5	+30,685	+56.0	-4,867	-5.8
Osteopaths.....	+1,187	+35.3	-100	-6.0	(?)		(?)	
Photographers.....	+4,023	+14.8	+1,247	+17.5	+4,352	+16.2	+3,402	+68.5
Physicians and surgeons.....	+6,220	+6.7	-304	-5.5	+4,861	+3.4	-2,190	-24.3
Teachers (athletics, dancing, etc.).....	+8,611	+116.5	+2,277	+56.4	+9,520	+343.9	+5,148	+442.6
Teachers (school).....	+73,201	+62.6	+218,760	+34.4	+71,607	+60.5	+377,103	+79.1
Trained nurses.....	-12	-2	+145,073	+101.0	-367	-6.3	+212,229	+277.4
Semiprofessional persons:								
Abstractors, notaries, and justices of the peace.....	+1,260	+14.7	+425	+28.7	+3,188	+47.9	+1,123	+143.1
Chiropractors and healers (not elsewhere classified).....	+10,197	+148.4	+4,585	+58.0	+14,907	+689.5	+7,815	+167.3
Keepers of charitable and penal institutions.....	+1,515	+19.0	+621	+12.6	+4,222	+80.5	+3,307	+147.3
Officials of lodges, societies, etc.....	+1,939	+20.3	+840	+38.9	+5,268	+84.4	+1,032	+52.4
Social and religious workers ³	+3,837	+27.1	+17,616	+65.4	+10,907	+154.0	+35,654	+401.1
Theatrical owners, managers, and officials.....	+1,553	+9.1	-225	-17.9	+7,664	+69.5	+737	+249.8
Attendants and helpers (professional service):								
Physicians' and dentists' assistants.....	-950	-39.4	+14,948	+131.7	+226	+18.3	+21,343	+430.7
Theater ushers.....	+6,440	+224.5	+800	+34.0	+7,177	+336.8	+3,006	+2,044.9
Domestic and personal service.....	+578,887	+48.5	+903,569	+45.4	+546,805	+44.6	+649,848	+25.7
Barbers, hairdressers, and manicurists.....	+78,131	+42.7	+79,948	+240.5	+88,119	+50.9	+90,896	+407.6
Boarding and lodging house keepers.....	-1,559	-8.4	+12,538	+10.9	-5,959	-25.9	-15,122	-10.6
Charwomen and cleaners.....	+9,095	+76.8	+16,034	+64.3	+13,748	+191.1	+14,150	+52.7
Cleaning, dyeing, and pressing shop workers.....	+49,421	+289.1	+17,030	+372.4	+54,300	+444.5	+18,958	+716.7
Elevator tenders.....	+21,879	+65.6	+5,022	+68.4	+30,245	+120.9	+12,334	+49,336.0
Hotel keepers and managers.....	-1,911	-4.6	+3,176	+22.5	-10,731	-27.3	+3,075	+21.6
Housekeepers and stewards.....	+3,121	+18.1	+32,013	+15.7	+4,443	+27.9	+63,030	+36.4
Janitors and sextons.....	+124,215	+83.0	+6,782	+23.4	+182,176	+198.8	+14,368	+67.0
Laborers (domestic and professional service).....	+89,333	+286.1	+4,737	+283.8	+70,292	+139.8	+3,191	+99.3
Launderers and laundresses (not in laundry).....	-6,317	-58.1	-29,406	-7.6	-9,128	-66.7	-163,536	-31.4
Laundry owners, managers, and officials.....	+10,243	+83.7	+610	+42.0	+5,425	+31.8	+1,077	+109.2
Laundry operatives.....	+13,765	+43.9	+76,739	+105.6	+16,284	+56.5	+77,810	+108.7
Nurses (not trained).....	-5,471	-28.3	+6,918	+5.2	-2,059	-12.9	+28,664	+25.8
Restaurant, café, and lunch-room keepers.....	+53,055	+73.3	+24,364	+155.7	+75,082	+149.2	+29,492	+280.4
Servants.....	+105,361	+40.7	+622,826	+61.5	+101,498	+38.6	+325,410	+24.8
Waiters.....	+49,251	+43.9	+115,052	+98.4	+58,820	+57.4	+146,175	+170.4
Clerical occupations.....	+348,583	+20.6	+564,905	+39.7	+908,645	+80.4	+1,398,221	+237.5
Accountants and auditors.....	+69,484	+66.1	+3,636	+27.2	+138,904	+389.6	+13,428	+374.5
Agents, collectors, and credit men.....	+33,203	+22.2	+1,837	+15.8	+100,285	+121.8	+9,290	+221.9
Bookkeepers and cashiers.....	+2,889	+1.1	+119,951	+34.7	+9,488	+3.6	+282,128	+153.7
Clerks (except "clerks" in stores).....	+274,705	+27.0	+234,390	+49.6	+692,614	+115.9	+583,888	+476.0
Messenger, errand, and office boys and girls.....	-17,338	-17.6	-5,305	-37.2	-15,318	-15.8	-2,338	-20.7
Stenographers and typists.....	-14,360	-28.5	+210,396	+37.3	-17,328	-32.5	+511,825	+194.4

¹ 1910 figures not available.

³ In the census of 1920, social and religious workers were combined and were listed among semiprofessional pursuits. Therefore, in computing the increase, these two occupations, which in 1930 were shown separately, must still be considered as one group.

TABLE III.—Men per 100 women in selected occupations: ¹ 1930, 1920, and 1910

Occupation	Men per 100 women		
	1930	1920	1910
All occupations.....	354	387	373
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	1, 078	909	599
Farmers (owners and tenants).....	2, 189	2, 305	2, 145
Farm laborers.....	580	421	307
Wage workers.....	1, 495	931	729
Unpaid family workers.....	249	221	181
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	648	565	485
Compositors, linotypers, and typesetters.....	1, 688	1, 140	808
Foremen and overseers (manufacturing).....	1, 080	921	792
Manufacturers, managers, and officials (manufacturing).....	3, 127	3, 166	5, 762
Tailors and tailoresses.....	676	504	401
Factory operatives.....	167	170	162
Chemical and allied industries.....	307	268	191
Cigar and tobacco factories.....	53	73	111
Clay, glass, and stone industries.....	513	549	837
Clothing industries.....	41	54	63
Suit, coat, and overall factories.....	89	123	121
Electrical machinery and supply factories.....	159	137	124
Food and allied industries.....	153	180	256
Candy factories.....	64	67	79
Iron and steel, machinery, and vehicle industries.....	972	1, 093	1, 467
Automobile factories.....	751	847	2, 387
Other metal industries.....	198	200	235
Leather industries.....	192	237	287
Shoe factories.....	157	181	205
Lumber and furniture industries.....	806	805	1, 107
Paper, printing, and allied industries.....	161	129	107
Paper and pulp mills.....	357	310	244
Printing, publishing, and engraving.....	133	105	100
Rubber factories.....	280	358	203
Textile industries.....	89	81	79
Carpet mills.....	136	125	90
Cotton mills.....	108	103	99
Knitting mills.....	49	33	34
Silk mills.....	71	59	58
Woolen and worsted mills.....	108	105	102
Laborers—building, general, or not specified.....	9, 572	4, 408	5, 793
Factory laborers.....	1, 740	1, 372	2, 404
Food and allied industries.....	756	939	1, 365
Iron and steel, machinery, and vehicle industries.....	6, 453	5, 695	7, 765
Textile industries.....	510	365	443
Transportation and communication.....	1, 267	1, 281	2, 211
Postmasters.....	153	185	219
Telegraph operators.....	321	371	751
Telephone operators.....	6	7	11
Trade.....	532	534	669
Real estate and insurance agents and officials.....	1, 032	1, 846	3, 905
Retail dealers.....	1, 446	1, 582	1, 681
Dry goods, clothing, and boots and shoes.....	669	1, 035	1, 113
Groceries.....	977	932	960
Salesmen and "clerks" in stores.....	239	192	249
Public service (not elsewhere classified).....	4, 770	6, 876	8, 821
Professional service.....	113	113	133
Actors and showmen.....	262	236	269
Actors.....	97	114	136
Artists, sculptors, and teachers of art.....	165	142	121
College presidents and professors.....	208	232	430
Musicians and teachers of music.....	107	79	65
Social and religious workers.....	40	53	80
Teachers (school).....	22	18	25

¹ This table is limited to those occupations in each of which 10,000 persons of each sex were engaged both in 1930 and in 1920.

TABLE III.—Men per 100 women in selected occupations: 1930, 1920, and 1910—
Continued

Occupation	Men per 100 women		
	1930	1920	1910
Domestic and personal service.....	56	55	48
Barbers, hairdressers, and manicurists.....	231	550	776
Boarding and lodging house keepers.....	13	16	16
Charwomen and cleaners.....	51	47	27
Hotel keepers and managers.....	228	293	353
Housekeepers and stewards.....	9	8	9
Janitors and sextons.....	764	515	427
Laundry operatives.....	30	43	40
Nurses (not trained).....	10	15	14
Restaurant, café, and lunch-room keepers.....	313	462	478
Servants.....	22	26	20
Waiters.....	70	96	119
Clerical occupations.....	103	119	192
Accountants and auditors.....	1,026	785	994
Agents, collectors, and credit men.....	1,355	1,284	1,967
Bookkeepers and cashiers.....	59	78	144
Clerks (except "clerks" in stores).....	183	215	487
Stenographers and typists.....	5	9	20

TABLE IV.—Number of women in each of 10 major occupational groups and their component occupations: 1930, 1920, and 1910

Major occupational groups and component occupations	Number of women occupied in—		
	1930	1920	1910
Servants and allied occupations.....	2,300,209	1,568,921	1,963,642
Servants.....	1,634,959	1,012,133	1,309,549
Laundresses (not in laundry).....	356,468	385,874	520,004
Waitresses.....	231,973	116,921	85,798
Charwomen and cleaners.....	40,989	24,955	26,839
Janitresses.....	35,820	29,038	21,452
Clerical and kindred pursuits.....	1,999,073	1,427,261	593,772
Clerical occupations (proper).....	1,986,830	1,421,925	588,609
Technicians and laboratory assistants.....	7,700	(1)	(1)
Ticket and station agents.....	1,790	2,261	1,208
Librarians' assistants and attendants.....	1,129	1,320	1,011
Mail carriers.....	179	434	78
Telegraph messengers.....	1,363	1,212	2,792
Agents, express companies.....	74	100	71
Express messengers and railway mail clerks.....	8	9	3
Factory and laundry employees.....	1,780,996	1,612,838	1,205,752
Factory operatives.....	1,458,776	1,343,166	1,044,214
Factory laborers.....	113,984	154,181	62,797
Factory forewomen.....	28,467	30,171	19,741
Laundry operatives.....	149,414	72,675	71,604
Laundry laborers.....	8,292	6,537	3,354
Laundry forewomen.....	2,754	1,535	1,397
Operatives—cleaning, dyeing, and pressing shops.....	18,321	4,573	2,645
Laborers—cleaning, dyeing, and pressing shops.....	639		
Forewomen—cleaning, dyeing, and pressing shops.....	349		
Professional women ²	1,415,425	953,542	705,211
Agricultural pursuits.....	910,268	1,083,819	1,807,181
Agriculture.....	909,939	1,083,146	1,806,624
Forestry and fishing.....	329	673	557
Saleswomen, "clerks" in stores, etc.....	727,809	538,536	376,522
Saleswomen (stores).....	542,646	356,321	250,487
"Clerks" in stores.....	163,147	170,397	111,594
Canvassers.....	11,813	4,191	4,615
Demonstrators.....	5,740	3,184	3,130
Commercial travelers.....	3,942	2,806	2,593
Sales agents.....	517	1,634	4,098
Auctioneers.....	4	3	5
Housekeepers, stewardesses, and practical nurses.....	375,939	337,008	284,245
Housekeepers and stewardesses.....	236,363	204,350	173,333
Practical nurses.....	139,576	132,658	110,912
Telephone and telegraph operators.....	251,427	195,239	96,481
Telephone operators.....	235,259	178,379	88,262
Telegraph operators.....	16,122	16,860	8,219
Radio operators.....	46	(1)	(1)
Business women.....	262,950	149,496	114,133
Retail dealers.....	110,166	78,980	67,103
Restaurant, café, and lunch-room keepers.....	40,008	15,644	10,516
Real estate agents and officials.....	31,787	9,208	2,927
Hotel keepers and managers.....	17,310	14,134	14,235
Manufacturers, managers, and officials (manufacturing).....	16,133	13,276	6,164
Insurance agents, managers, and officials.....	14,705	5,389	2,662
Bankers, brokers, and money lenders.....	9,192	5,304	2,634
Advertising agents.....	5,656	(1)	(1)
Proprietors, managers, and officials (trade) (n. o. s.) ³	3,104	1,061	1,010
Proprietors, managers, and officials (transportation) (n. o. s.) ³	3,003	645	1,611
Owners and managers—cleaning, dyeing, and pressing shops.....	2,294	(1)	(1)
Laundry owners, managers, and officials.....	2,063	1,453	986
Undertakers.....	1,940	1,127	813
Wholesale dealers, importers, and exporters.....	1,688	794	925
Theatrical owners, managers, and officials.....	1,032	1,257	295

¹ Data not available.² Total professional service minus semiprofessional and recreational pursuits and attendants and helpers.³ Not otherwise specified.

TABLE IV.—Number of women in each of 10 major occupational groups and their component occupations: 1930, 1920, and 1910—Continued

Major occupational groups and component occupations	Number of women occupied in—		
	1930	1920	1910
Business women—Continued.			
Keepers of pleasure resorts, race tracks, etc.	977	197	223
Owners and managers—truck, transfer, and cab companies.....	576	266	230
Garage owners, managers, and officials.....	422	207	23
Billiard room, dance hall, skating rink, keepers.....	310	242	818
Builders and building contractors.....	202	79	849
Radio announcers, directors, managers, and officials.....	180	(¹)	(¹)
Mine operators, managers, and officials.....	141	182	107
Directors, managers, and officials—motion-picture production.....	35	(¹)	(¹)
Officials and superintendents—steam and street railroads.....	26	51	2
Sewing occupations.....	221,998	341,254	623,000
Dressmakers and seamstresses (not in factory).....	157,928	235,519	447,760
Milliners and millinery dealers.....	40,102	69,598	122,447
Tailoresses.....	21,807	31,828	40,813
Dressmakers' and milliners' apprentices.....	2,161	4,309	11,980
All other occupations.....	506,022	341,597	305,833
Boarding and lodging house keepers.....	127,278	114,740	142,400
Hairdressers and manicurists.....	113,194	33,246	22,298
All other pursuits.....	265,550	193,611	141,135

¹ Data not available.

APPENDIX B—CLASSIFICATION AND METHOD; INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS

The Women's Bureau has based this interpretive report regarding the occupational progress of women principally on a bulletin of the Fifteenth Census, taken in 1930, entitled "Occupation Statistics: Abstract Summary for the United States." This bulletin of 20 pages, published by the United States Bureau of the Census on June 28, 1932, has been followed by numerous other census publications that show, not only for the United States but for each State and large city, occupation statistics according to sex, age, color or race, nativity, parentage, and marital condition.

Changes in occupational classification schemes.

In 1922 the Women's Bureau published a similar report on the occupational progress of women from 1910 to 1920, known as Bulletin No. 27. Certain statements in that report are not strictly comparable with those in this bulletin because of recent changes in the scheme of occupation classification of the Bureau of the Census. For example, Tables 10 and 13 of this report are based on the 1930 classification plan; hence, the data will not absolutely agree with those in Bulletin 27. In its abstract summary just published, the Bureau of the Census has this to say regarding changes in classifications:

Comparative figures.—Since the Fifteenth Census occupation classification differs somewhat from that of the Fourteenth Census, it has been necessary, for comparison, to assign a few Fourteenth Census occupations to general divisions of occupations different from those under which they were presented in 1920. Further, a few of the occupational designations as returned by the enumerators were assigned, in 1930, to an occupation group different from that under which they would have been classified in 1920. Wherever such changes were made the figures for the two censuses will not be exactly comparable, though the differences are in most cases negligible.

The transfer of postmasters from public service in 1920 to transportation and communication in 1930 is illustrative of numerous minor changes that slightly affect the number of persons in each general division of occupations, as shown in 1920 census statistics or in reports based on these data.

Certain methods of procedure.

In assembling the number of occupations in which any given number of women are engaged, several difficulties are encountered because of the many groups that serve as subtotals, the residuary groups, and new occupations. The method used in counting the number of occupations in which 1,000 women are at work at each census is as follows: All such single occupations not comprising any group or subgroup are counted; groups of occupations forming subtotals are not included among the pursuits with 1,000 women in each unless none of their component parts meets the numerical requirement. No occupation group serving as a subtotal is omitted from this category unless it has at least one component occupation with 1,000 women

workers at each census. To illustrate, operatives in chemical industries and in clothing industries as a whole are omitted from the number of occupations with 1,000 or more women in each, but operatives in several of their subdivisions are included.

Residuary groups whose entity is indefinite have not been included in Tables 10 and 13 on the ground that they do not possess sufficient distinction to be considered as separate occupations. This decision has not been interpreted too literally, however. For example, "other healers," "other laundry operatives," and "other clerks" have been included among those occupations with 1,000 women in each, but such groups as "other occupations in professional service" or "other pursuits in public service" have been omitted.

New occupations that afford employment to a given number of women have been included in Tables 10 and 13, but their inclusion or exclusion was a difficult matter to decide. For example, in 1920 social and religious workers were combined as one group, though each of these two occupations obviously was followed by more than 1,000 women. Inasmuch as these pursuits are shown separately in 1930, Table 13 includes two occupations in 1930 for what was necessarily but one occupation in 1920. On the other hand, it is probable that the country did not have 1,000 women rayon factory operatives in 1920; to omit this new occupation from such a table in 1930 would not represent conditions as they really are. After considering these conflicting points, it was decided to include all the new occupations, but the 1930 figures should be discounted somewhat for the reason that the data for 14 occupations included among them were not so tabulated in 1920.

It may seem inconsistent to show all factory operatives and all factory laborers as occupational groups in certain tables and not in others. Similarly, all textile-mill operatives are sometimes considered as an occupational group, while at other times operatives are shown only for those plants comprising the subdivisions of this industry. The usual criterion as to inclusion has been to list such total groups when it was not possible to include their component parts.

Such decisions are admittedly arbitrary and constitute by no means the only method of procedure; yet some definite plan must be adopted, and the original data on which this report is based do not lend themselves to simpler methods.

Persons 10 years of age and over.

Inasmuch as the Bureau of the Census excludes from tabulation the occupations of persons under 10 years of age, the bureau's abstract summary on which this report is based confines its occupation statistics to persons 10 years of age and over. For reasons of ease and convenience this limitation is not mentioned in every table heading; nor is it constantly reverted to throughout the discussion, though the fact has always been borne in mind.

Housekeepers and housewives.

The Bureau of the Census has made every effort to include as housekeepers only those who are in reality intrusted with the responsibility of a household, the supervision of servants, or the upbringing of children. Inasmuch as housewives living at home have a tendency to return their occupations as housekeepers, the error in the statistics for

this pursuit is thought to be large; moreover, it is not possible to eliminate this error entirely, though a careful and sustained effort in this direction has been made. Housewives are considered apart from gainful workers for the reason that they are not undertaking their positions with the idea of monetary gain; nor do they compete for their positions in the open labor market.

Instructions to census enumerators.

Certain sections of the instructions to enumerators, issued by the bureau in connection with the Fifteenth Census, have a bearing on this report and for this reason are reproduced here.

* * * 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, nor children working at home, merely on general household work, on chores, or at odd times on other work.

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.

Occupation of persons unemployed.—* * * 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 * * *.

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 [occupation] should be *none*. But a woman doing housework for wages should be returned * * * as *housekeeper, servant, cook, or chambermaid*, as the case may be; and the entry in column 26 [industry or place of work] should state the kind of place where she works, as *private family, hotel, or boarding house*.

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 washer-woman*, followed * * * by *at home*.

Farm workers.—Return a person in charge of a farm as a *farmer*, whether he [or she] 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*.

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 * * * 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*.

Unusual occupations for women.—There are many occupations, such as car penter 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.

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.

Unusual occupations for children.—It is very unusual for a child to be a farm 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.

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

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

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.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE WOMEN'S BUREAU

[Any of these bulletins still available will be sent free of charge upon request]

- *No. 1. Proposed Employment of Women During the War in the Industries of Niagara Falls, N. Y. 16 pp. 1918.
- *No. 2. Labor Laws for Women in Industry in Indiana. 29 pp. 1919.
- No. 3. Standards for the Employment of Women in Industry. 8 pp. Fourth ed., 1928.
- No. 4. Wages of Candy Makers in Philadelphia in 1919. 46 pp. 1919.
- *No. 5. The Eight-Hour Day in Federal and State Legislation. 19 pp. 1919.
- No. 6. The Employment of Women in Hazardous Industries in the United States. 8 pp. 1921.
- *No. 7. Night-Work Laws in the United States. (1919) 4 pp. 1920.
- *No. 8. Women in the Government Service. 37 pp. 1920.
- *No. 9. Home Work in Bridgeport, Conn. 35 pp. 1920.
- *No. 10. Hours and Conditions of Work for Women in Industry in Virginia. 32 pp. 1920.
- No. 11. Women Street Car Conductors and Ticket Agents. 90 pp. 1921.
- *No. 12. The New Position of Women in American Industry. 158 pp. 1920.
- *No. 13. Industrial Opportunities and Training for Women and Girls. 48 pp. 1921.
- *No. 14. A Physiological Basis for the Shorter Working Day for Women. 20 pp. 1921.
- No. 15. Some Effects of Legislation Limiting Hours of Work for Women. 26 pp. 1921.
- No. 16. (See Bulletin 98.)
- No. 17. Women's Wages in Kansas. 104 pp. 1921.
- No. 18. Health Problems of Women in Industry. 6 pp. Revised, 1931.
- No. 19. Iowa Women in Industry. 73 pp. 1922.
- *No. 20. Negro Women in Industry. 65 pp. 1922.
- No. 21. Women in Rhode Island Industries. 73 pp. 1922.
- *No. 22. Women in Georgia Industries. 89 pp. 1922.
- No. 23. The Family Status of Breadwinning Women. 43 pp. 1922.
- No. 24. Women in Maryland Industries. 96 pp. 1922.
- No. 25. Women in the Candy Industry in Chicago and St. Louis. 72 pp. 1923.
- No. 26. Women in Arkansas Industries. 86 pp. 1923.
- *No. 27. The Occupational Progress of Women. 37 pp. 1922.
- No. 28. Women's Contributions in the Field of Invention. 51 pp. 1923.
- No. 29. Women in Kentucky Industries. 114 pp. 1923.
- No. 30. The Share of Wage-Earning Women in Family Support. 170 pp. 1923.
- No. 31. What Industry Means to Women Workers. 10 pp. 1923.
- No. 32. Women in South Carolina Industries. 128 pp. 1923.
- *No. 33. Proceedings of the Women's Industrial Conference. 190 pp. 1923.
- No. 34. Women in Alabama Industries. 86 pp. 1924.
- No. 35. Women in Missouri Industries. 127 pp. 1924.
- No. 36. Radio Talks on Women in Industry. 34 pp. 1924.
- No. 37. Women in New Jersey Industries. 99 pp. 1924.
- No. 38. Married Women in Industry. 8 pp. 1924.
- No. 39. Domestic Workers and Their Employment Relations. 87 pp. 1924.
- No. 40. (See Bulletin 98.)
- No. 41. Family Status of Breadwinning Women in Four Selected Cities. 145 pp. 1925.
- No. 42. List of References on Minimum Wage for Women in the United States and Canada. 42 pp. 1925.
- No. 43. Standard and Scheduled Hours of Work for Women in Industry. 68 pp. 1925.
- No. 44. Women in Ohio Industries. 137 pp. 1925.
- No. 45. Home Environment and Employment Opportunities of Women in Coal-Mine Workers' Families. 61 pp. 1925.
- (No. 46. Facts about Working Women—A Graphic Presentation Based on Census Statistics. 64 pp. 1925.

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- No. 47. Women in the Fruit-Growing and Canning Industries in the State of Washington. 223 pp. 1926.
- *No. 48. Women in Oklahoma Industries. 118 pp. 1926.
- No. 49. Women Workers and Family Support. 10 pp. 1925.
- No. 50. Effects of Applied Research Upon the Employment Opportunities of American Women. 54 pp. 1926.
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- No. 55. Women in Mississippi Industries. 89 pp. 1926.
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- No. 57. Women Workers and Industrial Poisons. 5 pp. 1926.
- No. 58. Women in Delaware Industries. 156 pp. 1927.
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- No. 60. Industrial Accidents to Women in New Jersey, Ohio, and Wisconsin. 316 pp. 1927.
- No. 61. The Development of Minimum-Wage Laws in the United States, 1912 to 1927. 635 pp. 1928.
- No. 62. Women's Employment in Vegetable Canneries in Delaware. 47 pp. 1927.
- No. 63. (See Bulletin 98.)
- No. 64. The Employment of Women at Night. 86 pp. 1928.
- *No. 65. The Effects of Labor Legislation on the Employment Opportunities of Women. 498 pp. 1928.
- No. 66-I. History of Labor Legislation for Women in Three States. 133 pp. 1929. (Separated from No. 66-II in reprint, 1932.)
- No. 66-II. Chronological Development of Labor Legislation for Women in the United States. 145 pp. 1929. (Revised and separated from No. 66-I in 1932.)
- No. 67. Women Workers in Flint, Mich. 80 pp. 1929.
- No. 68. Summary: The Effects of Labor Legislation on the Employment Opportunities of Women. (Reprint of Chapter II of Bulletin 65.) 22 pp. 1928.
- No. 69. Causes of Absence for Men and for Women in Four Cotton Mills. 24 pp. 1929.
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- No. 87. Sanitary Drinking Facilities, with Special Reference to Drinking Fountains. 28 pp. 1931.

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- No. 88. The Employment of Women in Slaughtering and Meat Packing. 211 pp. 1932.
- No. 89. The Industrial Experience of Women Workers at the Summer Schools, 1928 to 1930. 62 pp. 1931.
- No. 90. Oregon Legislation for Women in Industry. 40 pp. 1931.
- No. 91. Women in Industry. A Series of Papers to Aid Study Groups. 79 pp. 1931.
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- No. 104. The Occupational Progress of Women, 1910 to 1930. 90 pp. 1933.
- Pamphlet—Women's Place in Industry in 10 Southern States. 14 pp. 1931.
- Annual Reports of the Director, 1919*, 1920*, 1921*, 1922, 1923*, 1924*, 1925, 1926, 1927*, 1928*, 1929*, 1930*, 1931, 1932.

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