UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WOMEN'S BUREAU
Bulletin No. 134

SUMMARIES OF STUDIES
ON THE ECONOMIC STATUS
OF WOMEN
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Compiled by the

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

BULLETIN OF THE WOMEN'S BUREAU, NO. 134

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

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(II)
LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
WOMEN’S BUREAU,

MADAM: I have the honor to transmit herewith a list of selected references on the economic status of women, with summaries of the findings in certain of the surveys listed. This material seems especially timely for present distribution. It was prepared by the American Association of University Women in response to a resolution passed in New York City, April 13, 1934, by the Committee on the Economic and Legal Status of Women.

Respectfully submitted.

MARY ANDERSON, Director.

Hon. Frances Perkins,
Secretary of Labor.

(M)
SUMMARIES OF STUDIES ON THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF WOMEN

I. GENERAL SUMMARIES

A number of sources are available that contain fairly comprehensive surveys of studies that have been made of the economic position of women. In these the titles of the various studies are given, outlines of their contents, and summaries of the conclusions. Examples of these are—


**Employment Fluctuations and Unemployment of Women.** Certain indications from various sources, 1928-31. Bulletin 113 of the Women’s Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor. 1933. 236 pp. (This report summarizes the more outstanding studies dealing with unemployment of women and studies dealing with fluctuations in their employment.)

**What the Wage-Earning Woman Contributes to Family Support.** By Agnes L. Peterson (Women’s Bureau). Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, May 1929, pp. 74-93. A reprint has been issued as Women’s Bureau bulletin 75. (Summarizes studies that have been made by the Women’s Bureau and other agencies on the subject of contribution to family support by wage-earning women.)

Mention should be made also of—

**Women in the Modern World.** The changing educational, political, economic, and social relationships of women in the United States. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, vol. CXLIII, no. 232, May 1929. 396 pp. Editor in charge Viva B. Boothe. (Contributions by authorities on many phases of the subject, most of them on women as workers.)

II. STUDIES OF THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF COLLEGE WOMEN


16,739 women graduates of 8 women’s colleges and 1 coeducational college—Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Cornell, Mount Holyoke, Radcliffe, Smith, Vassar, Wellesley, Wells. This number is 71 percent of the living graduates of the colleges.

**Education.**—College graduates.

**Distribution.**—Presumably, throughout the country; graduates of classes from 1880 to 1915.

**Method.**—Questionnaire or record card adopted uniformly by the colleges named and sent by them to their own graduates. Cards were tabulated by a statistician working in New York under direction of the central committee, except that three colleges had the tabulating done in their own offices.

Studies on the Economic Status of Women


3,039 single women college graduates employed on full-time jobs during 1926-27. This is a summary report of a section of a study of occupations of A. A. U. W. members undertaken by the Committee on Economic and Legal Status of Women. A total of 6,535 questionnaires were returned from 22,370 sent out.

Education.—College graduates.
Distribution.—249 branches of the A. A. U. W. cooperated in distributing questionnaires to their members.
Method.—A 1-page questionnaire, distributed as above.
Findings.—Number engaged in teaching and educational administration and those in other occupations. Degrees of those in various fields of education. Number in each general teaching field, and median salaries. Influence of size of community and of experience on salary in elementary teaching, and high-school teaching, and administration. A table of the number of college teachers distributed according to degrees, years of experience, and median, maximum, and minimum salaries. A brief summary of findings concerning the 716 single women in occupations other than teaching, distributed according to occupations and salaries; also salaries by degree held and number of years of experience.


568 married college alumnae engaged in business or professions in 1926-27. All but 37 were members of the A. A. U. W. Study grew out of the survey by Committee on Economic and Legal Status of Women, A. A. U. W.

Education.—College graduates.
Distribution.—A cross section of college alumnae of the country. Not an especially successful group—probably average in type of occupation and in general situation. Living in 39 States and the District of Columbia, covering all sections of the country.
Method.—Chiefly by correspondence—also 52 detailed interviews.


273 gainfully employed married alumnae of Barnard. This number, employed in the midwinter of 1924-25, constituted 24 percent of the 1,132 living married alumnae.

Education.—College graduates.
Distribution.—No information.
Method.—Study of record cards.
Findings.—Proportion of married alumnae who were employed. Occupations of the married alumnae. Children. Number of mothers in each occupation. (Nothing on earnings.)


Graduates of Barnard, classes 1900 through 1930.

Education.—College graduates.
Distribution.—Probably heavily weighted for the New York district.
Method.—The regular 5-year census of alumnae.
Findings.—Comparative statistics, by 5-year periods from 1900 to 1930 on: Percent married, children per marriage, percent having graduate study, percent in paid occupations, percent of those working who are in education. Table of 1929 earnings, by date of graduation, and by main types of work (median and maximum earnings).


1,088 women who have studied a year or more at the Graduate School. The total number who had been in the Graduate School was 1,241 at the time of the report.
Method.—Replies from questionnaire (721 in all) and from the college and alumnae records (367).
Bryn Mawr College—Continued.

Findings. Occupations. Data on earnings for 366 persons only—salaries in relation to years of study (education and earnings), median salaries in positions held 5 years after taking first degree. Data on college positions held by 176 women with the Ph. D., and on salaries and college positions of 79 women with the Ph. D. Some information on comparative status of men and women in college positions (women’s opportunities for advancement far from satisfactory). Marital status: Occupations of the married women and rank of college positions held. Number of children. Effect of marriage on career. Discussion of the problems involved in combining marriage and a career. The value of graduate work for women.


240 alumnae of 80 liberal arts colleges.
430 alumnae of Colby College.

Education.—College graduates.

Distribution.—The first group were alumnae of 80 colleges in the United States—of which 14 are part of State universities, 16 are women’s colleges, and 50 are coeducational colleges. Were graduates between 1890 and 1930. Were alumnae especially well qualified to give helpful suggestions on curriculum reorganization. 450 alumnae of Colby were graduates in the same period.

Method.—Questionnaire, and some interviews.

Findings.—For each group separately: Occupations. Marital status. Correlation of major and minor subjects with vocations. College courses that have been useful in vocations and in leisure. Courses desired. (Nothing on earnings.)


1,302 women graduates of southern colleges.

Education.—College graduates.

Distribution.—Graduates in classes of 1920 and 1925 from all member colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges for Women and from 20 coeducational southern colleges. 1,508 answers were received from 4,431 graduates to whom blanks were sent by 45 colleges.

Method.—Questionnaires sent by colleges to their alumnae.

Findings.—Occupations entered by the 1,302 alumnae. Occupations entered by the 565 married alumnae after marriage. Occupations anticipated before entering college. (Nothing on earnings.)


152 members of the class of 1922.

Distribution.—Living in 23 States; 65 percent from the South.

Method.—A chart kept by the college showing the record of each alumna since graduation was sent to each alumna for changes and corrections. All the 152 records were made complete.

Findings.—Occupations. Continuity of occupational life, shifts from one line of work to another. Relation of academic majors to vocation. Marital status. Trends in vocational distribution. (Nothing on earnings.)


844 women college teachers.

Education.—Almost all are college graduates.

Distribution.—Located in 122 of the 193 institutions approved by the A. A. U. W., including women’s colleges, State universities, and small denominational colleges.

Method.—Questionnaire.

Findings.—Earnings. Fields in which they teach. Academic and professional training. Rank in the faculty. Prospects for promotion and advancement. Rank compared with men. Salaries compared with men (limited data on this point).

Note.—The material in this article is only a partial treatment of all data received and tabulated.
Studies on the Economic Status of Women


6,665 women matriculants at land-grant colleges.

Education.—College students or graduates.

Age.—Group represents matriculation periods, 1889-92, 1899-1902, 1909-12, 1919-22.

Distribution.—Not biased as to percentage in each group.

Not biased as to geographical distribution. The individuals attended 42 land-grant colleges scattered throughout the country.

Methods.—Questionnaire.


Survey of the employment situation of college-trained women, mostly in the teaching field.

Distribution.—Throughout the country. Replies received in September 1929.

Methods.—Letters of inquiry sent to college placement bureaus, State superintendents of education, and bureaus of occupations and the better commercial agencies that specialize in placing college women.

Findings.—Estimates as to demand for, and oversupply of, college women in educational field. Some material on the characteristics of women unemployed, the relative demand for women and for men, one statement of belief that men were leaving the profession of education and that their places were being filled by women.


1,025 women who received Ph. D. degree from American colleges and universities from 1877 to 1924. About 1,575 women received the Ph. D. from American colleges and universities during this period of 48 years, so the study is based on a large proportion of returns.

Education.—Ph. D. degree.

Distribution.—Country-wide.

Methods.—Questionnaire.


A study, in 70 universities, of the faculty teaching academic subjects.

Education.—College graduates.

Distribution.—In 70 universities.

Methods.—Study of catalogs, questionnaires to heads of departments, and some interviews.

Findings.—Rank of women on university faculties. Their efficiency. Discriminations against them in favor of men.


29 faculty women at the University of Nebraska.

Education.—All but 2 have academic degrees, 14 having higher degrees.

Distribution.—From assistant instructor to professor at the University of Nebraska.

Data for the year 1928.

Methods.—Record form.

Findings.—Proportion in each rank, as compared with men. Salaries. Total income. Academic degrees. Years of service. Supplementary income. Distribution of income for various kinds of expenses.


1,915 alumnae of Mount Holyoke registered at the appointment bureau of the college.

Methods.—Study of the records of the appointment bureau.
Mount Holyoke College—Continued.

Findings.—Proportion of the registrants who were unemployed in September 1931. Change in number and character of positions referred to the office. Trends in placement. The average salary since 1921, by 3-year periods. "The large majority of graduates have been successful in holding their positions, their remuneration has been reasonably stable."


22,199 women graduates of 19 colleges and universities in the eastern, southern, and middle western sections of the country, with 2 of them in the Rocky Mountain section.

Education.—College graduates.

Distribution.—The 22,199 alumnae represented two-thirds of the total 33,000 women graduated from these colleges in the various periods reported. Five of the colleges were in the group of leading women's colleges; 2 were well-known but smaller women's colleges, 4 were women's colleges of State agricultural or land-grant colleges, 7 were small coeducational colleges, and 1 was a Catholic college for women.

Method.—Records were collected by the colleges and submitted by them.

Findings.—Number and percent distribution in various occupations (named).


Gives the occupational distribution of living women graduates of the Oberlin College of Arts and Sciences for the period 1877–1926. Also some conclusions as to the trends in the choice of an occupation by alumnae.


982 women graduates, classes from 1914 to 1922, for information on occupational stability.

3,248 living women graduates, for occupational distribution.

Method.—A study of material gathered for the Alumni Catalogue.

Findings.—Occupational distribution of living women graduates. Tables of Oberlin women, 1914–22, tabulated according to first occupation, to final occupation. Various data relating to occupational stability of the 982 alumnae. Marital status.

Note.—Some further details concerning occupational distribution are to be found in the Alumni Catalogue for 1926.


7,689 alumnae of Smith College, or 64 percent of the total of 11,934 alumnae to whom questionnaires were sent.

Education.—College graduates.

Distribution.—Covered 32 classes (1879–1930). Largest share of alumnae now live east of the Mississippi and outside New England. The numbers in western United States and in foreign countries remain fairly constant.

Method.—Record forms.

Findings.—Occupied and unoccupied, married and single, in each class. Occupations, according to the following groups only: Education, business, professions, other lines of work. Occupations of husbands. Marriages. Children. Time between graduation and marriage. (Nothing on earnings.)


672 Smith College alumnae engaged in teaching or educational administration.

Education.—College graduates.

Distribution.—Well distributed geographically and as to types of schools, grades, and subjects taught—both public and private schools. Graduates from 1 to 41 years out of college.

Method.—Questionnaire.

Studies on the Economic Status of Women

1,068 women teachers in land-grant colleges—50 colleges scattered throughout the country.

Education.—Not stated, but presumably college graduates.

Distribution.—In 50 land-grant colleges through the country.

Method.—Material collected by United States Office of Education in its survey of land-grant colleges.

Findings.—Number and percent of women in various ranks—dean, professor, etc. Median salaries by rank. Comparison with men faculty members as to rank and salary.
It is found that women have low academic ranking as compared with men and that women staff members receive a lower salary than men in every rank.


Women graduates of land-grant colleges: Tables showing—
121 elementary teachers (women)—annual salary group, number of individuals by years since graduation in each group, and average salary by years since graduation.
2,038 high-school teachers (women)—same data.
250 college instructors (women)—same data.
80 superintendents of schools (women)—same data.
177 dietitians (women)—same data.
116 home demonstration agents (women)—same data.

There are similar tables for men that may be used for comparison of salaries of men and women as—
High-school teachers.
College instructors.
Superintendents of schools.

6,378 former Vassar students, out of a total of 8,015.

Method.—Biographical records questionnaire sent out by the Associate Alumnae in 1929.

Findings.—Proportion engaged in gainful occupations, by class groups, 1867 to 1929.
Occupational distribution, 1929. Occupations of married alumnae. Number of children of married alumnae, by occupation. (Nothing on earnings.)

Note.—This is a summary of a more complete study prepared by the author in the economics seminar.

7,148 graduates of Wellesley out of a total of 9,027.

Method.—Questionnaire sent by personnel bureau to all graduates in February 1928.


243 average college graduates who are married and gainfully employed in 17 occupations—about one-third in education, one-sixth in business and secretarial work, others in writing, medicine, research, social service, library work, law, etc.

Education.—College graduates.
Age.—32 years received degree within years 1883 and 1926.

Distribution.—Members of Boston branch of A.A.U.W. representing various colleges; and graduates of Radcliffe, Boston University, Simmons College. Although widely distributed through United States, 55 percent are in or near large cities.

III. STUDIES OF THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN

**American Woman’s Association.** The trained woman and the economic crisis. New York. 1931. 102 pp.

1,937 high-type, successful business and professional women.

*Education.*—All degrees of education; 80 percent at least high-school graduates.

*Age.*—Mature, responsible women.

*Distribution.*—Limited to New York City. Distributed through about 150 vocations. Classified in two groups—those earning salaries and those engaged independently in business or profession.

*Method.*—Questionnaire.


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A continuation of the study “The trained woman and the economic crisis.” Includes 25 tables; complete research tables are available on request.

**Burgess, May Ayres, director.** Nurses, patients, and pocketbooks. New York: Committee on the Grading of Nursing Schools, 1928. 304 pp. (Report of a study on the economics of nursing conducted by the Committee on the Grading of Nursing Schools.)

Gives average income in private-duty nursing, institutional, and public-health nursing, by various periods of years after graduation. Also median salaries by years of college and by postgraduate years.

**Collier, Virginia MacMakin.** Marriage and careers. A study of one hundred women who are wives, mothers, homemakers, and professional workers. For the Bureau of Vocational Information. New York: The Channel Bookshop. 1926. 121 pp.

100 women in professional work.

*Education.*—58 of the 100 women were college graduates.

*Distribution.*—Probably in or near New York City.

*Method.*—Personal interview.

*Findings.*—Material on all aspects of the question of marriage and a career. An analysis of earnings.


14,073 women engaged in business and the professions at higher occupational levels.

*Education.*—All degrees of education, elementary school through college.

*Age.*—A mature, experienced, well-educated group.


*Method.*—Questionnaire.

*Findings.*—Occupations. Earnings. Earnings related to education, age, work experience. Size of community and earnings. Marital status and earnings. Responsibility for dependents and earnings. Occupational stability and earnings. Supplementary income and earnings. Mode of living and earnings. Living expenses, savings, and earnings. Showed that with few exceptions women in business and professions were not highly paid, and that those in independent work received more than those on a salary.
Studies on the Economic Status of Women


*Education.*—All degrees of education.

*Age.*—Mature, experienced women.

*Distribution.*—Somewhat heavily weighted with clerical workers and with women living in medium-sized communities, but on the whole is representative of mature, experienced women at higher occupational levels throughout the country.

*Method.*—Questionnaire—part of a more extensive one sent to members of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women’s Clubs in 1926–27.

*Findings.*—Occupations. Median years of experience. Median earnings. Percent in each group of occupations having grade school, high school, normal school, college education. Typical attitudes of groups. The relative desirability of the 160 occupations. The occupational interest test. The relative importance of the 30 personality traits. A technique for differentiating occupations on the basis of their personality requirements. Typical attitudes of women toward each of the 160 occupations.

*Purpose of the study:* (1) To contribute to data on women’s occupational interests and on the personality attributes necessary for success in the occupations generally open to women; (2) to develop a reliable technique for analyzing and measuring occupational interests and personality requirements.


306 women, engaged in business and the professions.

*Education.*—From elementary school only, through those with technical and advanced degrees. For the majority, the general education comprises 1 to 4 years of high school.

*Distribution.*—Various cities and towns, with wide range of population, and in seven States along Atlantic coast from Massachusetts to the District of Columbia and one Middle Western State.

*Age.*—Women of mature age (79 percent over 40 years).

*Method.*—Interview.

*Findings.*—Occupations. Earnings. Age. Marital status. Earnings related to education. Discussion of individual cases. In general, the subject of the study is the age factor in the business and professional woman’s career.

National Federation of Business and Professional Women’s Clubs, United States Department of Labor. A questionnaire was prepared by Anne Hendry Morrison and sent in April 1931 to the entire membership of the Business and Professional Women’s Clubs (about 60,000); 20,168 returns were received and these were tabulated by the Women’s Bureau, which also wrote the report and issued the study as Bulletin 117, “The Age Factor as it Relates to Women in Business and the Professions.” 1934. 66 pp.

20,168 women engaged in business and the professions.

*Education.*—All degrees of education.

*Distribution.*—All sections of the country—47 States and the District of Columbia.

*Method.*—Questionnaire.


The aim of this study was to discover the psychological and economic factors involved in the success of women in business and the professions, the extent to which they have been affected by unemployment, whether age curtails opportunity for progress and why (apparently it does not), and to obtain as a result information on which to base vocational advice.


Study to present evidence on relative teaching effectiveness of married and single women teachers in one State (Virginia) and to evaluate school board policies restricting or barring employment of married women as teachers.

2,640 regular teachers, half of them single, half married, with comparable age, training, and experience, and type of position for the two groups.

**Method.**—Tests of pupil progress. Teacher ratings. Questionnaire to teachers.


Contains a survey of opportunities for part-time employment in New York City for women. Also a consideration of the problems connected with marriage and a gainful occupation.


Data on relative salaries paid men and women in the public school system. Material received by the National Education Association from 1,532 cities over 2,500 in population.


A survey in the New York district to find how generally women are employed in executive and technical work, evaluate their equipment, work, and success, and discover opportunities for professionally trained women.
IV. STUDIES OF THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

Women's Bureau, United States Department of Labor:

Bulletin

1. Proposed employment of women during the war in the industries of Niagara Falls, N. Y. 1918. 16 pp.
2. Labor laws for women in industry in Indiana. 1919. 29 pp.
5. The eight-hour day in Federal and State legislation. 1919. 19 pp.
13. Industrial opportunities and training for women and girls. 1921. 48 pp.
16. See bulletin 98.
19. Iowa women in industry. 1922. 73 pp.
22. Women in Georgia industries. 1922. 89 pp.
24. Women in Maryland industries. 1922. 96 pp.
25. Women in the candy industry in Chicago and St. Louis. 1923. 72 pp.
28. Women's contributions in the field of invention. 1923. 51 pp.
34. Women in Alabama industries. 1924. 86 pp.
35. Women in Missouri industries. 1924. 127 pp.
36. Radio talks on women in industry. 1924. 34 pp.
38. Married women in industry. 1924. 8 pp.
39. Domestic workers and their employment relations. 1924. 87 pp.
40. See bulletin 98.
(All occupations. From census data.)
42. List of references on minimum wage for women in the United States and Canada. 1925. 42 pp.
43. Standard and scheduled hours of work for women in industry. 1925. 68 pp.

1 Data on working mothers and numbers of children may be found in certain Children's Bureau bulletins; for example, publication No. 204, Children of Working Mothers in Philadelphia, by Clara M. Beyer. 1931. 39 pp.
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<td>Fact finding with the Women's Bureau.</td>
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<td>The employment of women in slaughtering and meat packing.</td>
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<td>89</td>
<td>The industrial experience of women workers at the summer schools, 1928 to 1930.</td>
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<td>Oregon legislation for women in industry.</td>
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<td>91</td>
<td>Women in industry. A series of papers to aid study groups.</td>
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<td>92</td>
<td>Wage-earning women and the industrial conditions of 1930: A survey of South Bend.</td>
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<td>State requirements for industrial lighting: A handbook for the protection of women workers, showing lighting standards and practices.</td>
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<td>Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks in Ohio, 1914 to 1929.</td>
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<td>The employment of women in the sewing trades of Connecticut: Preliminary report.</td>
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<td>98</td>
<td>Labor laws for women in the States and Territories. Revision of Bulletin 63.</td>
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Studies on the Economic Status of Women

Bulletin

99. The installation and maintenance of toilet facilities in places of employment. 1932. 89 pp.

100. The effects on women of changing conditions in the cigar and cigarette industries. 1932. 187 pp.

101. The employment of women in vitreous enameling. 1932. 64 pp.

102. Industrial injuries to women in 1928 and 1929 compared with injuries to men. 1933. 36 pp.


104. The occupational progress of women, 1910 to 1930. 1933. 90 pp.

105. A study of a change from 8 to 6 hours of work. 1933. 14 pp.


107. Technological changes in relation to women's employment. (In press.)

108. The effects of the depression on wage earners' families: A second survey of South Bend. (In press.)


110. The change from manual to dial operation in the telephone industry. 1933. 15 pp.

111. Hours, earnings, and employment in cotton mills. 1933. 78 pp.

112. Standards of placement agencies for household employees. 1934. 68 pp.


116. A study of a change from one shift of 9 hours to two shifts of 6 hours each. 1934. 14 pp.

117. The age factor as it relates to women in business and the professions. 1934. 66 pp.

118. The employment of women in Puerto Rico. 1934. 34 pp.

119. Hours and earnings in the leather glove industry. 1934. 32 pp.

120. The employment of women in offices. 1934. 126 pp.

121. A survey of the shoe industry in New Hampshire. 1934. 100 pp.

122. Variations in wage rates under corresponding conditions. 1934. 57 pp.

123. The employment of women on work clothing and cotton dresses. (In press.)


125. The employment of women in department stores. (In press.)

126. Women in industry in Texas. (In press.)

127. Hours and earnings in tobacco stemmeries. 1934. 29 pp.


130. Employed women under N. R. A. codes. (In press.)

131. Industrial home work in Rhode Island. (In press.)

132. Women who work in offices: I. Study of employed women; II. Study of women seeking employment. (In press.)

133. Employment conditions in beauty shops. (In press.)

Pamphlet—Women's place in industry in 10 southern States. 1931. 14 pp.

Memorandum on the practicability of standards in cotton mills operating under the stretch-out system. 1933. 4 pp.

Labor legislation for women, January to June 1933. 1933. 4 pp.


Note.—Only a selected few of the Women's Bureau bulletins have been entered under the classified headings VIII to XVI, as it has been impossible and probably would not be profitable to examine all in detail.

Also

State Departments of Labor. Reports on occupations, earnings, marital status, and working conditions of women in industry within the various States.
ALSO

Note.—The references marked with an asterisk have not been entered in the classified sections VIII to XVI.


A series of articles by prominent women. A selected list of books on women in industry.


Hager, Alice Rogers (Women's Bureau). Occupations and earnings of women in industry. Annals of the American Academy, May 1929, pp. 65-73. (Brings together statistics from various sources on comparative distribution of men and of women in occupations and on earnings of women in industry as compared with earnings of men.)


Based on a study by the Bureau of Women in Industry, New York, and paper by Lorine Pruette in Annals, May 1929.


--- Women in industry series.


National Women's Trade Union League of America. Committee on Wage Symposium, 1929. The trend of women's earnings. Chicago. 1929. 20 pp. (Bound with this is Women's Wages—preconvention study.)


A study of working mothers in industry in New York.


Reports based upon investigations of special agents. Some volumes contain data on certain industries. Others relate to history of women in trade unions, infant mortality in relation to employed mothers, etc.

*Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston. Department of Research, Susan M. Kingsbury, director. Some of the studies in the series "Economic Relations of Women." See complete list of titles given under V following. Also——

V. STUDIES OF THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF WOMEN IN ALL OCCUPATIONS—INDUSTRIAL, BUSINESS, AND PROFESSIONAL

Note.—The references marked with an asterisk have not been entered in the classified sections VIII to XVI.

Branch, Mary Sydney. Women and wealth. (Noted under I.) This report brings together data from many sources showing the position of women as taxpayers, as owners of property, as buyers, and as workers.


A survey in New Haven, Conn., made in May and June 1931. Based on a random sample of over 2,400 families normally having 3,661 wage earners, and of 6,221 individual wage earners, over half of whom were women.

Findings.—Of 917 women normally employed, 14.5% were unemployed. Age, reason idle, duration of unemployment, extent of full pay received in week prior to visit, and usual occupation and industry. Women's occupations given (in addition to employers and those working on own account) are professional, clerical, skilled, semiskilled, unskilled (the last largely domestic workers).


Statistics relating to the sex, color, nativity, and age of all gainful workers and to the marital condition of gainfully occupied women. Statistics on each topic are presented by occupation for the entire United States and are summarized for the United States, for the several geographic divisions and States, and for cities of 25,000 inhabitants or more. Chapter 5 on The Marital Condition of Occupied Women gives the number and percent of married women in each occupation in numerous detailed tables.


Includes data on the unemployment status of the homemaker and the number of gainful workers in a family. A summary table (p. 9) shows that 13.8 percent of the homemakers were gainfully employed. It is shown that the distribution of gainfully employed homemakers (total 3,923,516) was as follows:

Employed at home, 19.4 percent (agriculture, 10.1; other, 9.3).

Employed away from home, 80.4 percent (professional, 9.9; office, 12.8; industrial, 18.8; servants, waitresses, etc., 24.4; saleswomen, 6.9; other, 7.6).

Employed, place not specified, 0.2 percent.

Women in All Occupations


The data on unemployment are given throughout for males and females. Data show women unemployed, by occupation, by period of idleness, by reasons for idleness, by marital status, etc.


Note.—In the census reports on occupations, no information is given as to earnings, hours of labor, or conditions of work. The Census of Manufactures gives some hour and pay-roll data.


Western Personnel Service. (30 N. Raymond Avenue, Pasadena, Calif., Winifred M. Hausam, director.) The service reported in June 1934 that it was conducting a study of causes of unemployment based on the histories of some 8,000 women and girls aided through work relief in the last 3 years (presumably in the western States). Analysis of their records will furnish information on: Causes of occupational maladjustment; age as a factor in unemployment; educational preparation and training; reasons for unemployability; length of residence.


*Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston. Department of Research, Susan M. Kingsbury, director. Studies in the Economic Relations of Women, as follows:

Vol. 8. The public schools and women in office service. 1914.
Vol. 10. The food of working women in Boston. 1917.
Vol. 11. Old-age support of women teachers. 1921.

Note.—The foregoing lists (except that of bulletins published by the Women's Bureau) probably are not complete. It is believed, however, that all the more important studies are included, and that those omitted are reports dealing only with restricted areas or with limited numbers of women. Several studies local in character, not listed here, are described in bulletin 113 of the Women's Bureau, "Employment Fluctuations and Unemployment of Women."
CLASSIFICATION BY TOPIC

If the foregoing studies are classified according to the topics treated in them, e.g., earnings, unemployment, etc., the following groupings will result:

VI. OCCUPATIONS

All the studies.

VII. EARNINGS

Almost all the studies—few exceptions.

VIII. EDUCATION AND EARNINGS

II. pp. 1 to 6:


-------- Married college women. Annals, May 1929.


-------- Women and the Ph. D. 1929.

III. pp. 7 to 9:


-------- Women workers through the depression. 1934.

Burgess. 1928.


-------- Women and their careers. 1934.

-------- and Women's Bureau. The age factor as it relates to women in business and the professions. 1934.

IX. AGE AND EARNINGS

II. pp. 1 to 6:

Smith College. A study of Smith College graduates engaged in educational work


III. pp. 7 to 9:

American Woman's Association studies. 1931 and 1934.

Burgess. 1928.

National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. Earnings of women in business, etc. 1930.

-------- Women and their careers. 1934.

-------- and Women's Bureau. The age factor, etc. 1934.

IV. pp. 10 to 13:

Classification by Topic

X. MARITAL STATUS

II. pp. 1 to 6:

—— Married college women in business and the professions. 1929.

Foster. Social change in relation to curricular development, etc. 1934.
George Peabody College. Problems in the education of women. 1933.
—— Women and the Ph. D. 1929.
Oberlin. Vocational stability of alumni. 1929.
Smith College. Alumnae census of 1931.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union. College wives who work. 1927.

III. pp. 7 to 9:

American Woman's Association studies. 1931 and 1934.
Collier. Marriage and careers. 1926.
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.
Earnings of women, etc. 1930.
—— Women and their careers. 1934.
—— and Women's Bureau. The age factor, etc. 1934.

IV. pp. 10 to 13:

—— Bulletin 92. 1932.
—— Bulletin 111. 1933.
—— Other bulletins.

V. pp. 14 to 15:

United States Census reports. Data from 1870 through 1930.

XI. MARRIAGE AND GAINFUL OCCUPATION PROBLEMS

II. pp. 1 to 6:

A. A. U. W. Married college women in business and the professions. 1929.

Barnard. Married Barnard alumnae. 1928.
—— Women and the Ph. D. 1929.
Vassar. Occupations of Vassar women. 1932. (Data for 1929.)
Wellesley. What do alumnae do? 1930. (Data for 1928.)

Women's Educational and Industrial Union. College wives who work. 1927.

III. pp. 7 to 9:

Collier. Marriage and careers. 1926.

National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.
Women and their careers. 1934.
Pruette. Married women and the part-time job. 1929.
IV. pp. 10 to 13:

Berry. Mothers in industry. 1925.
Russell Sage Foundation. Mothers who must earn. 1914.

XII. CHILDREN, NUMBER OF, ETC.

II. pp. 1 to 6:

—— Married college women in business and the professions. 1929.
Barnard. Married Barnard alumnæ. 1928.
—— Statistics of Barnard graduates. 1930.
Smith College. Alumnae census of 1931.
Vassar. Occupations of Vassar women. 1932. (Data for 1929.)
Women’s Educational and Industrial Union. College wives who work. 1927.

V. pp. 14 to 15:


XIII. DEPENDENTS

II. pp. 1 to 6:

A. A. U. W. Married college women in business and the professions. (Limited data.) 1929.
Institute of Women’s Professional Relations. Women and the Ph. D. 1929.
Smith College. Study of graduates engaged in educational work. 1925.
Women’s Educational and Industrial Union. College wives who work. 1927.

III. pp. 7 to 9:

American Woman’s Association studies. 1931 and 1934.
National Federation of Business and Professional Women’s Clubs. Earnings of women, etc. 1930.
—— and Women’s Bureau. The age factor, etc. 1934.

IV. pp. 10 to 13:

—— Bulletin 77. 1929.
—— Bulletin 85. 1931.
—— Bulletin 89. 1931.

V. pp. 14 to 15:


XIV. DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

II. pp. 1 to 6:

Hawthorne. Women as college teachers. (Comparison of salaries and rank with those of men.) 1929.
Institute of Women’s Professional Relations. Demand for college trained women. (Relative demand for men and women.) 1931.
Lonn. Academic status of women. (Discrimination against, in favor of men.) 1924.
United States Office of Education. Salaries in land-grant universities. (Women have lower rank and salaries than men.) 1931.
II. pp. 1 to 6—Continued.

United States Office of Education. Survey of land-grant colleges. (Salaries of men and of women in high-school and college instruction and as school superintendents.) 1930.

III. pp. 7 to 9:

National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, and Women's Bureau. The age factor, etc. (Discrimination against, because of age, marriage.) 1934.


Williams. Women in the public schools. (Salaries of men and women compared.) 1929.

IV. pp. 10 to 13:

Hager. Occupations and earnings of women. (Earnings of men and women compared.) 1929.


—— Bulletin 85. (Earnings of men and women compared.) 1931.

—— Bulletin 104. (Shows, not discrimination, but those occupations in which men have been replacing women, or women men, between the years 1910 and 1930. From census figures.) 1933.

—— Bulletin 113. (Summarizes various figures and studies available 1928–1931 as to employment fluctuations of women and men.) 1933.

The relative wages paid to men and to women are shown in a number of the reports of State departments of labor; for example—


XV. UNEMPLOYMENT

II. pp. 1 to 6:

Institute of Women's Professional Relations. Demand for college trained women in the United States. 1931.

Mount Holyoke. Unemployment among Mount Holyoke graduates. 1931.

III. pp. 7 to 9:

American Woman's Association studies. 1931 and 1934.

National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, and Women's Bureau. The age factor, etc. 1934.

IV. pp. 10 to 13:


—— Bulletin 89. 1931.

—— Bulletin 92. 1932.

—— Bulletin 113. 1933. (This summarizes various statistics and studies of unemployment among women.)

V. pp. 14 to 15:

Ormsbee. The unemployed girl. 1925.


United States Censuses of Unemployment. 1930 and 1931.

Western Personnel Service. (See p. 15.) 1934 [?].
STUDIES ON THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF WOMEN

XVI. STABILITY OR LABOR TURNOVER

II. pp. 1 to 6:

**Goucher.** Five-year follow-up. 1932.

**Institute of Women’s Professional Relations.** After college—what? (Does it pay to change positions? The second section of the book is “Staying on the job: A study of vocational continuity of college women.” This is based on replies of 6,665 women college matriculants.) 1932.

**Oberlin.** Vocational stability of alumni. 1929.

III. pp. 7 to 9:

**American Woman’s Association studies.** 1931 and 1934.

**National Federation of Business and Professional Women’s Clubs.**

Earnings of women, etc. 1930.

—and Women’s Bureau. The age factor, etc. 1934.

IV. pp. 10 to 13:

A summary of studies on this topic is given by Marguerite B. Benson in her chapter on “Labor Turnover of Working Women” in Annals of the American Academy, May 1929, pp. 109-119.

Many Women’s Bureau bulletins have data on the subject, notably the following:

- Bul. 52. Lost time and labor turnover in cotton mills.
- Bul. 69. Causes of absence for men and for women in four cotton mills.
- Bul. 73. Variations in employment trends (Ohio figures).
- Bul. 113. Employment fluctuations and unemployment of women. (Summarizes various statistics and studies.)