# Changes in Women's Occupations 1940—1950

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Alice K, Leopold, Director

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# Letter of Transmittal

United States Department of Labor,
Women's Bureau,
Washington, March 31, 1954.

Sir: I have the honor to submit a report on the trends in the occupations of employed women over the decade 1940 to 1950, as revealed by the decennial census.

Occupational change is an indicator of the trends in women's economic status. It also illustrates women's current contribution and suggests their potential service in building and maintaining the strength of this country. The occupational progress of women is of vital interest to all workers, men as well as women, to employers, to educators, and to women's organizations. The new data, here analyzed by the Women's Bureau, are available only at the 10-year period, when the Bureau of the Census provides detailed occupational information.

Among the items mirrored over the decade are the growing entrance of women into many occupations, the gradual shifting toward occupations involving specialized skills and preparation, the broadening in variety of service occupations. New reporting of occupations not formerly listed separately includes, for example, bank tellers, dietitians, personnel and labor relations workers, counter and fountain workers, operatives making photographic supplies, saleswomen in manufacturing, and others.

Changes in composition of the woman labor force in certain occupations also are featured, as for example the larger proportion of older workers than in 1940 among the teachers, household workers, beauticians, and many others, and the decreased proportion of single and increased proportion of married women among nurses, waitresses, operatives in food industries, and others.

The census material relating to women was interpreted and the report written by Mary-Elizabeth Pidgeon, research consultant, and basic statistical tables were prepared by the staff of the Statistical Branch of which Jean S. Campbell is Chief. The entire project was under the general direction of Mary N. Hilton, Chief of the Women's Bureau Research Division.

Respectfully submitted.

ALICE K. LEOPOLD, Director.

Hon. James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor.

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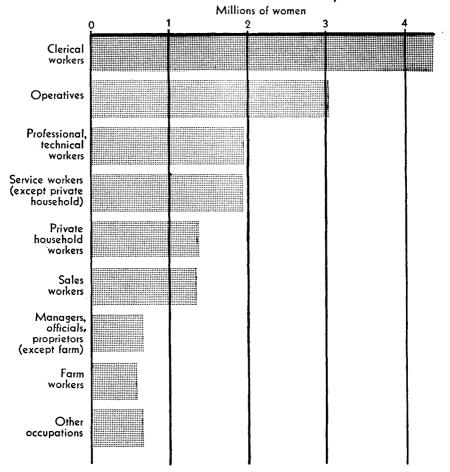
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# In Brief

## Decennial Census Data Show That in 1950—

- ★ Women are about 30 percent of all workers. About half the employed women are clerical workers or operatives, a fifth are in various services, and over a tenth in professions. The employment of women has increased in all occupation groups except among household workers and farmers. Women are now in all the 446 occupations that the Census reports.
- ★Largest individual occupations of women are—
  - Stenographers, typists, and secretaries, saleswomen in retail trade, teachers, operatives in apparel factories, bookkeepers, waitresses, nurses, telephone operators, proprietors in retail trade, unpaid family farmworkers, cooks; operatives in laundries, textile mills, food factories, or electrical supply plants; beauticians, cashiers.
- ★Women are an especially large proportion of all workers in the following occupations, among others—
  - Nine-tenths or more of nurses, dietitians, librarians, telephone operators, private household workers.
  - Over four-fifths of operatives in apparel factories, waiters and waitresses, cashiers, demonstrators.
  - Three-fourths or more of teachers, textile spinners, operatives in knitting mills.
  - Half to two-thirds of hospital attendants, operatives in laundries, and plants making electrical supplies, shoes, textile fabrics; social, welfare workers; saleswomen in retail stores, cooks, beauticians.
- ★ Occupations in which the number is reported for the first time in 1950 include— Bank tellers, dietitians, cashiers separately from bookkeepers, saleswomen separately in retail trade, operatives making drugs and medicines, recreation and group workers.
- ★Occupations in which the number of women has more than doubled since 1940 include—
  - Office-machine operators, hospital attendants, operatives in factories producing electrical machinery and supplies, motor vehicles and equipment, miscellaneous paper products, and several other commodities; medical, dental technicians; buyers and department heads in stores; accountants and auditors; managers and officials in manufacturing and in insurance and real estate; charwomen and cleaners.
- ★The median age of employed women is nearly 36½ years. If the youthful group of clerical workers be omitted, the median for all others is over 38½ years. In 1940 the median was only a little over 32 years.
- ★Half the women workers are 25 and less than 45 years of age, almost a third 45 or older. At every age through 64 years the largest group of women workers is in clerical work; among girls under 20 and women 45 and older large groups are in household and other services.
- \*Almost half the single women, a fourth of those married, and a third of the widowed or divorced are workers. Half the single women are clerical or professional workers, almost half the married are clerical workers or operatives, and well over half the widowed or divorced are service workers, clerical workers, or operatives.

# OCCUPATIONS OF WOMEN WORKERS, 1950



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. 1950 Census of Population.

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# CHANGES IN WOMEN'S OCCUPATIONS, 1940–1950

# Part I—Major Occupation Groups

Today the fabric of national life and progress depends heavily on the work performance of women and on the high quality, the regularity, and the integrity of their work both in the home and in the labor force.

Picture the situation in an individual office, store, factory, restaurant, schoolroom, hospital, telephone exchange, bank, if every woman employee remained away even for a single day. Then multiply this by thousands of establishments and by the workdays of a week or month. In such an exercise the imagination can to some extent envision the basic importance of women's contribution in modern industrial life. Add to this the fact that women also continue, in a revised setting and with aids suited to the times, to carry on their age-old work of homemaking and all that it entails.

Details as to the people's occupations, which can be obtained only from the decennial census, are of vital interest to all workers, to employers, to educators, and to the general public. Especially is this true in regard to women in this particular period, since the necessities of a great war called on more women than ever before to enter the labor force. In fact, over 4½ million more women are employed in 1950 than in 1940.

## The Picture in 1950

When the Census Bureau made its 10-year count in 1950, it reported that 16½ million of the 57 million women (14 years and over) in this country are in the labor force. Of these, 95 percent or 15¾ million are employed, as the summary following shows. The occupations that engage these employed women form the primary subject of the report that follows. Women are 28 percent of all persons employed in this country.

At the same time, 40½ million women, the great majority of the feminine population, are not in the labor force. Two-thirds of these are under 65 and are not reported as being unable to work. Some are girls

still in school and college or other training, others have young children. Home responsibilities are especially heavy for women 25 to 34 years old, judging from the fact that the proportion of women who are in the labor force drops sharply in this age group. Others constitute a potential labor force of many million that could be called upon at any time of national need, many of them having had training or work experience at some time in their lives.

Employment Status of W	омен, 1950		
Employment status	Number	Percent di	stribution
All women (14 years and over)	<b>57, 102, 29</b> 5	100	
In the labor force	1 16, 551, 990	29	100
Employed	15, 750, 660		95
UnemployedIn Armed Forces	769, 030		5
In Armed Forces	32, 300		(2)
Not in the labor force	40, 550, 305	71	100
Aged 65 or over	6, 015, 255		15
Keeping house	28, 118, 535		69
Unable to work	568, 675		1
In institutions	355, 535		1
Other and not reported	5, 492, 305		14

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This total, based on a 20-percent sample, is from the population census made by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, in every 10th year. Decennial census reports are the only source of information on detailed occupations. Data from the decennial census cannot be compared with those in the current sampling reports made by the Bureau of the Census, which show, in the same month and year as the decennial census, 18 million women in the labor force and 17 million women employed.

<sup>2</sup> Just over one-tenth of 1 percent.

The discussion that follows will first give an overall picture of women's work in major occupation groups. Following this, the individual occupations of women will be considered. Finally each major group will be discussed separately with its detailed occupations. Each of these sections will deal in general with the size of the occupations (or occupation groups), the proportion women constitute of all workers, and the increases or decreases over the past decade. The age and marital status of women in various occupations also will be considered. The figures discussed here are taken from the reports of the United States Bureau of the Census, chiefly from Bulletin P-C 1, which gives results of the 1950 census of population.

Many women who may not be at work at the time a report is made have had industrial experience at some time in their lives. There is a continual shifting in and out of the labor force, affecting many individuals in a year or a month, or even in a single day. Because of this, changes from 1940 to 1950 have affected far more women than the 4½ million added to the ranks of the employed over the decade.

## MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUPS OF EMPLOYED WOMEN

Clerical work employs a very much larger number of women than any other type of occupation—over 4½ million. About half of all

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> U. S. Census of Population: 1950. Volume II, Characteristics of the Population, Part I, U. S. Summary, Chapter C, Detailed Characteristics. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1953.

employed women are either clerical workers or operatives, the latter chiefly in manufacturing industries. Professional or technical occupations, and service occupations (except in private homes), each employs over a tenth of all women workers. Work in private homes and in sales occupations each employs somewhat less than a tenth. The number of women in each of the 11 major occupation groups reported by the 1950 census is shown in the list below, and further detail is given in table 1 in the appendix.

The numbers of employed women have increased since 1940 in all occupation groups except two. The greatest increases are in the two groups that were largest in both 1940 and 1950-clerical workers, to which almost 2 million women have been added, and operatives, which has grown by almost 1 million. The number also has grown by over two-thirds of a million in service occupations, by about one-half a million in sales occupations and in professional and technical work, and by more than one-fourth of a million women among managers and officials.

The most notable decrease since 1940 is in private household employment, with a loss of almost two-thirds of a million women. The only other decrease is in the small group of farmers and farm managers, which has lost over 30,000 women, a decline of about a fourth.

#### WOMEN IN MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUPS

	Employed women				
	Number in	Number in Percent of all workers		Increase,	
$Occupation\ group$	1950 1	1950	1940	1940-50	
All occupation groups	15, 715, 164	28	25	4, 576, 986	
Clerical workers	4, 291, 764		54	1, 927, 476	
Operatives	3, 018, 787	27	<b>2</b> 5	989, 113	
Professional, technical workers	1, 938, 985	39	42	<b>452</b> , <b>539</b>	
Service workers (except private household)	1, 914, 293	45	38	689, 654	
Private household workers	1, 334, 310	95	94	<sup>2</sup> 637, 173	
Sales workers	1, 329, 724	34	26	527, 843	
Managers, officials, proprietors (except					
farm)	676, 778	13	11	277, 680	
Farm laborers, foremen	449, 336	19	10	128, 506	
Craftsmen, foremen	235, 544	3	<b>2</b>	122, 424	
Laborers (except farm, mine)	126, 979	4	$egin{array}{c} 2 \ 3 \ 3 \end{array}$	25, 144	
Farmers, farm managers	116, 371	3	3	<sup>2</sup> 35, 528	
Occupation not reported	282, 293	38	41	109, 308	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Numbers in total and in each group are from the 1950 decennial census. These differ from numbers shown in census current sampling reports. See footnote 1 to the summary on p. 2.

<sup>2</sup> In this case a decline.

# Proportions of All Workers Who Are Women

Women are in largest proportions among household employees and clerical workers. They are over nine-tenths of the household and almost two-thirds of the clerical workers. Women are a third or more of all workers in professional, sales, and service occupations (except household). They are a fourth of the operatives, a fifth of the farm laborers (women in this group being largely unpaid family workers), and over a tenth of the managers, proprietors, and officials.

An important measure of occupational trends is in the change in proportion women constitute of all persons in an occupation. In the decade since 1940 the proportion of women in the total has increased notably among clerical, sales, and service workers, and in the relatively small group of farm laborers. Some increase also was shown in most other occupational groups. Among technical and professional workers women are in slightly smaller proportion than a decade ago. This could be attributed in part to a broadening of opportunity in other fields of work, in part to a tendency to enter occupations requiring less training time than in most professions.

## Women and Men Workers

The occupations most largely engaging women differ markedly from those in which men find their chief employment, as is indicated in the summary list given below. Furthermore the concentration in certain chief occupation groups is considerably greater among women than men workers.

Half the women are in clerical, professional, technical and sales occupations, but these employ only a fifth of the men workers. These (taken with management) often are referred to as white collar occupations, and of course include occupations in which women are known to be a prominent part of the labor force, such as office work, teaching, nursing and sales work in stores. Household employment and other services engage a fifth of the women workers but only a very small proportion of the men.

Among men, in contrast, nearly a third are in managerial, official, crafts and foreman occupations which employ only a very small proportion of the women. Other occupations with appreciable proportions of men but only very small proportions of women are general labor, farm labor and farming. The only major occupational group that has much the same proportion of the men and the women workers is that of operatives (largely in manufacturing) in which are found about 20 in every 100 workers of each sex.

#### DIFFERING OCCUPATIONS OF WOMEN AND MEN

Among every 10 women workers there Among every 10 men workers there are—

- 3 clerical workers.
- 2 operatives.
- 1 professional or technical worker.
- 1 service worker.
- 1 sales worker.
- 1 household worker.
- 1 in other occupation.

- 2 operatives.
- 2 professional, technical, clerical, or sales workers.
- 2 craftsmen, foremen.
- 1 manager or official.
- 1 farmer or farm manager.
- 1 general laborer.
- 1 in other occupation.

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## Ages—Major Occupation Groups

It is a striking fact that the woman labor force in 1950 averages several years older than in 1940. The median age (half the women workers being older, half younger), is almost 36½ years as compared to just over 32 years a decade ago.

Almost half of all employed women (47 percent) are of the ages 25 but less than 45. On the other hand, 30 percent are 45 years old or more, 10 percent being 55 but not yet 65, as the summary following shows.

	1950	1940
Median age	36. 4	32. 3
	Percent d	istribution
All age groups	100	100
$\stackrel{\circ}{ ext{U}}$ nder $\stackrel{\circ}{ ext{25}}$	23	<b>2</b> 9
Under 20	8	8
25, under 45	47	49
45 or older	30	22
45, under 55	18	13
55, under 65		7

Much the same proportion of the women workers in 1950 as in 1940 are in the middle group—25 but under 45 years of age. However, in 1950 notably larger proportions than in 1940 are 45 or older, and notably smaller proportions than in 1940 are under 25. The relatively small proportion under 20 remains the same in 1950 as in 1940.

## MEDIAN AGE OF WOMEN IN EACH OCCUPATION GROUP

The median age of women in the following occupation groups is much the same as for all women workers (about 36 or 37 years): Operatives, laborers, farm laborers, workers in sales, and in professional or technical occupations. Somewhat older (median age about 39 to 41 years) are the women service, crafts, and household workers. Women in the management group are still older (median almost 45 years), and farmers have a median just over 50 years. Clerical workers alone are a much younger group—with median age just less than 30 years. This is such a large occupation group (more than a fourth of all women workers), that the general youth of the workers has a considerable influence on the median for the total. If this group is left aside, the median age for all other women workers is over 38½ years—more than 2 years older than when clerical workers are included.

The median age of women workers has increased since 1940 in every occupation group but one (farming), and in most groups considerably. The median is 9 years higher in 1950 than in 1940 among service workers (other than in households), sales workers, and those in the relatively small group of farm laborers; 7 years higher than in 1940 in the large group of household workers and the small group of laborers; more than 5 years higher than in 1940 in the large operative group; and more than 2 years higher among profes-

sional or technical and crafts workers and in the largest occupation group of all—clerical workers.

The most usual age of women is 25 to 44 in six of the occupation groups, younger among clerical workers, and older among managers and officials, farmers, and household workers. The summary that follows shows the median and the most usual age group in the various occupations.

More than a third of the clerical workers and a fourth of the women in sales occupations and farm labor are under 25 years of age. The large proportion of women farm laborers who are so young may be due to a considerable extent to the fact that this group includes many unpaid family workers. Women under 25 are almost a fifth of the operatives, professional workers, household employees, other service workers, and laborers.

The age group 45 years and over includes half or more of the women managers or officials and farmers, and a third or more of those in sales, professional or technical, crafts, service and household occupations.

AGES OF WOMEN EMPLOYED IN MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUPS 1

	$Employed\ women$					
•	Median age (years)		Most usual ag	e group		
Occupation group	1950	1940	Age group (years)	Percent of women		
All occupation groups	36. 4	32. 3	25 to 44	47		
Clerical workers	<b>2</b> 9. 7	27.2	20 to 34	$\overline{51}$		
Farm laborers, forewomen	36. 1	<b>26.</b> 6	25  to  44	44		
Laborers (except farm and mine)	36. 3	<b>2</b> 9. <b>2</b>	25  to  44	50		
Professional, technical workers	36. 4	33. 4	25 to 44	48		
Operatives	<b>36. 7</b>	31. 1	25 to 44	53		
Sales workers	37. 3	28. 3	$\left\{ egin{array}{ll} 25 & { m to} & 44 \ 35 & { m to} & 54 \end{array}  ight.$	43 43		
Service workers (except private house-						
hold)	38. 7	29.6	25  to  44	46		
Craftswomen, forewomen	39. <b>7</b>	37. 2	25 to 44	51		
Private household workers	41. 1	33. 6	35  to  54	43		
Managers, officials, proprietors (except farm)	44. 7	44. 3	35 to 54	57		
Farmers, farm managers	50, 6	52.1	45 to 64	49		
Occupation not reported	<b>37.</b> 6	32. 2				

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> For more complete age distribution see table 2-A in the appendix. For numbers of women in each occupation group, see summary on p. 3.

It also is of interest to note the occupational groups in which women of various ages are chiefly employed. This is shown in table 2–B in the appendix.

# Marital Status—Major Occupation Groups

The striking point in relation to the marital status of women workers is in the considerable decline among those who are single and the great increase in the married. This follows changes in the composition of the population, but the increase for married women is in much greater proportion in the labor force than in the population.

#### PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOR FORCE

Almost half the single women, a third of the widowed or divorced, and not quite a fourth of those married are workers—either employed or experienced in the labor force 2—as the following summary shows.

The proportion of women who are workers has increased in each marital group. This increase is somewhat greater among married women than in the other groups, although as would be expected the proportion in the labor force is somewhat smaller among the married than among the single or the widowed or divorced.

PARTICIPATION IN LABOR FORCE BY WOMEN IN VARIOUS MARITAL GROUPS

	Number of women workers	Women workers as percent of woman population in—		
Marital status All experienced women workers 1	16, 498, 530	1950 <b>29</b>	1940 <b>24</b>	
Single Married Widowed or divorced	5, 239, 800 8, 618, 160 2, 640, 570	46 23 33	42 15 28	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes employed women and experienced women seeking work, but not new workers.

#### DISTRIBUTION IN THE LABOR FORCE

A third of all women workers are single, almost half are married with husbands present, less than a fifth are widowed or divorced, and a very small proportion married with husbands absent, as the summary following shows. The information on marital status is based on the labor force (including the experienced women seeking work). Other data in this report deal with employed women, who are 95 percent of the total in the labor force.

As would be expected single women are a considerably larger proportion of the female labor force than of the entire woman population, and married women with husbands present are a considerably smaller proportion in the labor force than in the population.

MARITAL STATUS OF WOMEN IN THE POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE

	Women						
Marital status			Percent distribution, 1950, in—		istribution,		
		Labor force 1	Population	Labor forcet	Population		
Total	16, 498, 530	100	100	100	100		
Single	5, 239, 800	32	20	48	28		
Married, husband present	7, 683, 030	47	62	31	56		
Married, husband absent	935, 130	6	4	6	3		
Widowed or divorced	2, 640, 570	16	14	15	13		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the employed and the experienced women seeking work.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Note that the data on marital status include the experienced work seekers as well as the employed (the entire labor force except new workers). Other sections of the report, dealing largely with detailed occupations, are based on the employed women alone.

## MAJOR OCCUPATIONS OF WOMEN IN EACH MARITAL GROUP

The occupational distribution differs considerably with women's marital status, as the summary following shows. Of the single women by far the largest group is in clerical work—well over a third of the total—and professions are second in employment of single women. Of the married women three occupation groups employ similar proportions—each somewhat over a fifth—the clerical, the operative, and the service occupations.

Single women.—Just over half the single women workers are in either clerical or operative occupations, though clerical work employs by far the greatest proportion—37 percent. Very similar proportions of the single women (14 to 17 percent) are in operative, professional or technical, and the combined service occupations, the latter about equally divided between household work and other services. Less than a tenth are in sales work.

Married women.—Almost half of all married women workers are in either clerical or operative occupations, much the same proportion as among single women. However, among the married women, as contrasted with the single, the same proportions are operatives or clerical workers. Service occupations employ larger proportions of the married than of the single women, but almost two-thirds of the married service workers are in occupations other than household employment. Similar proportions of the married women are in clerical, operative, and service occupations—including household employment—in each case over a fifth of the total. Professional or technical work engages only 10 percent of the married compared to 17 percent of the single women. About a tenth of the married women are in sales work—much the same proportion as among those in other marital groups.

About a tenth of the married women do not have their husbands present. Of this group, a much larger proportion is in services than in any other type of occupation (41 percent). Moreover, a larger proportion of this than of any other marital group is in service occupations, about equally divided between household work and other services. A fifth of these women are in each of the groups of household service, other services, and operative occupations. The proportion of farmers in this group also should be noted.

Widowed and divorced women.—The largest group of the women workers who are widowed or divorced is in service occupations—33 percent, almost as many as are in the clerical and operative occupations combined. Of the widowed or divorced service workers, somewhat fewer are in household employment than in other services. Less than a tenth of the widowed or divorced are in professional occupations. The relatively high proportion of farmers in this group, as among the married with husband absent, is shown in appendix table 3.

Experienced women workers, 1950

	-			-
Occupation group	In all marital groups	Single	Married	Widowed or divorced
All occupations	100	100	100	100
•				
Clerical workers	27	37	23	19
Operatives	19	14	23	19
Service workers (except private household)	12	8	13	18
Professional, technical workers	12	17	10	8
Private household workers	9	7	8	15
Sales workers	8	7	9	8
Managers, proprietors, officials	4	<b>2</b>	5	6
All other workers	9	7	10	8

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> For more complete information on marital status of women in the major occupation groups, see table 3 in the appendix.

# Negro Women—Major Occupation Groups

This country's labor force includes almost 2 million Negro women, who are over a third of all Negro workers. Of all Negro women in the population 37 percent are workers. They are over a tenth of all employed women.

Operative occupations engage well over a tenth of the Negro women workers, clerical and professional occupations together a tenth, and farm occupations another tenth. Sixty percent are in private household or other service occupations. The major groups of occupations that employ Negro women are shown in the summary following.

## SIXTY PERCENT OF NEGRO PROFESSIONAL WORKERS ARE WOMEN

Almost all the Negro household employees are women, and women are nearly 60 percent of the Negro professional workers. Women are over 40 percent of the Negro clerical, sales, and service workers (other than in households), and nearly 30 percent of the Negro operatives, management workers, and farm laborers, many of the latter being unpaid family workers.

The importance of women in an occupation group is better measured by their proportion among all workers than by a change in their numbers alone. Women are now a much larger proportion than in 1940 of the Negro clerical and sales workers, the service workers (both in households and other services, especially the latter), and the operatives. In the other occupation groups the proportions of women among all Negro workers are much the same as in 1940. Details are shown in the following summary.

Women are a much larger proportion of the professional and management groups among Negro workers than among all workers in these occupations. This may be partly explained for the management group by the numerous Negro women proprietors of eating places, and for the professional group by the large proportion of Negro women teachers and nurses.

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## EMPLOYMENT OF NEGRO WOMEN IN MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUPS

	Negro women			All women	
Outpation group	Number.	Percent of all Negro workers		as percent of all workers,	
Occupation group	1950	1950	1940	1950	
All occupations	1,869,956	35	35	28	
Service groups	$\overline{1,125,446}$	69	73	57	
Private household workersService workers (except private	773, 590	96	93	95	
household)	351, 856	43	32	45	
Manual groups	314, 043	15	9	15	
Operatives	274, 000	27	21	27	
Laborers (except farm, mine) Craftswomen, forewomen	28, 414 11, 629	$egin{array}{c} 3 \ 4 \end{array}$	$egin{smallmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	$\frac{4}{3}$	
White-collar groups	229, 032	44	39	40	
Professional workers	104, 728	58	53	39	
Clerical workers	74, 255	41	29	62	
Sales workers	25,492	40	$^{24}$	34	
Managers, proprietors, officials	$\frac{24,557}{}$	27	22	13	
Farm groups	170, 606	17	17	8	
Farm laborers, forewomen	139, 657	28	25	19	
Farmers, farm managers	30, 949	6	7	3	
Occupation not reported	30, 829	38	46	38	

The list that follows shows how the occupations of Negro women workers compare with those of Negro men.

	Percent distribution of—		
Occupation group	Negro women	Negro men	All women
All occupations	100	100	100
Private household workers Service workers (except private household) Operatives Farm laborers (wage, unpaid family) Professional workers Clerical workers Farmers, farm managers Laborers (except farm, mine)	41 19 15 7 6 4 2 2	1 13 21 10 2 3 13 24	9 12 19 3 12 27 1
Managers, officials, proprietors	1	2	4 8
Craftswomen, forewomen Occupation not reported	1 1	8 2	2 2

## CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT OF NEGRO WOMEN

The number of employed Negro women increased from 1940 to 1950 by a fifth. In the same period marked changes occurred in the occupations of Negro women, as is shown in the summary following. These

include especially large increases in their numbers among service workers (other than in private households) and among operatives, in each case an addition of over 175,000 Negro women. Other large increases were among clerical workers (over 60,000) and professional workers (nearly 40,000). Over 10,000 Negro women were added to each of the groups of sales workers, laborers, and managers and proprietors, and nearly 10,000 to that of craftswomen.

A decrease in the number of Negro women of not far from 150,000 occurred among workers in private households, and of nearly 75,000 among farmworkers.

Owing to these changes in employment, 10 percent of the Negro women workers are in professional and clerical occupations (combined) as compared to 5 percent in 1940, 15 percent are operatives as compared to 6 percent in 1940, and almost 20 percent are service workers (other than in households) compared to 10 percent in 1940. As a result of the declines that occurred over the decade, household occupations engage just over 40 percent of the Negro women compared to 60 percent in 1940, and 9 percent are at work on farms compared to 16 percent in 1940. Negro women are a larger proportion of the women workers in 1950 than in 1940 in all groups except in farmwork.

Changes 1940-1950 in Number of Negro Women in Major Occupation Groups

	Negro women employed		
Occupation group	Changes in num- ber, 1940-50 1		t of all d women
All occupations	327, 683	$\begin{array}{c} 1950 \\ 12 \end{array}$	1940 14
Service groups	51, 332	35	34
Private household workersService workers (except private household)	$\begin{array}{c} -145,411 \\ 196,743 \end{array}$	58 18	47 13
Manual groups	202, 722	9	5
OperativesLaborers (except farm, mine)Craftswomen, forewomen	178, 605 15, 007 9, 110	9 22 5	$\begin{array}{c} -5\\ 13\\ 2 \end{array}$
White-collar groups	131, 217	3	2
Professional workers Clerical workers Sales workers Managers, proprietors, officials	38, 091 61, 180 17, 674 14, 272	5 2 2 4	4 1 1 3
Farm groups	-74,640	30	52
Farm laborers, forewomenFarmers, farm managers	-59,373 $-15,267$	$\frac{31}{27}$	62 30
Occupation not reported	17, 052	11	8

Increase, except where minus sign shown.

# Part II—Individual Occupations of Women

Women are at work in all the occupations reported in the 1950 census, though of course some employ great numbers, others very few women. The preceding section gave an overall discussion of the major large occupational groups. The following pages will consider individual occupations, which the 1950 census lists in 446 items.

Some of these items (270 of them) are specific occupations, such as textile spinner, librarian, waitress, bus driver, telephone operator. Other items are in more general terms, as for example, operative in apparel or in electrical factory, official or administrator in State public administration, or forewoman in textile or apparel plant. The great variety of detailed occupations, which has made combinations necessary in census reporting, can be discussed in many different ways.

Even though found in all occupations, half of all women workers are concentrated in relatively few types of occupation: Manufacturing operatives, stenographers and typists, private household workers, saleswomen, teachers, bookkeepers, or waitresses.

At the other end of the scale, almost 150 occupations employ fewer than 1,000 women each, about 90 of them fewer than 500 women. Since many of these occupations are in lines of work that might be expected to attract few women, it is of interest that in every case some women do appear. The list includes, among others, railroad conductors, aeronautical and mining engineers, baggagemen, railway mail clerks, auto repairers, loom fixers, constables, crossing watchmen, farm foremen, boilermakers, cement finishers, railroad foremen, glaziers, auctioneers, locomotive firemen, car-shop mechanics, piano and organ tuners, railroad switchmen, surveyors' chainmen, motormen in mines or logging camps, veterinarians, and so forth.

Among specific occupations, the five employing the largest numbers of women are those of stenographer and typist, saleswoman in retail trade, school teacher, bookkeeper, and operative in apparel factory. More than 1 million women are found in each of the first two, more than one-half million in each of the other three. Together these five occupations engage more than a fourth of all women workers. These also were the largest occupations of women in 1940, and employed at that time about the same proportion of the women workers as at present.

The number of women in each of these important occupations has increased markedly over the past decade—in each of the first two by

about one-half million. These five occupations taken together account for roughly a third of the entire increase in the employment of women from 1940 to 1950.

## Long-Term Changes

Shifts in the country's general economy tend to change notably the occupational picture. However, three occupations long have been and still remain in the upper ranks in the employment of women—general household work, teaching, and selling, chiefly in stores. This is shown in the following list of the 10 occupations that have employed the largest numbers of women in every decade over the past 50 years (since 1900).<sup>3</sup>

In recent decades clerical work has been outstanding for women, and beginning in 1920 three clerical occupations have been among the largest for women. In the earlier years, in contrast, certain service occupations (laundress, housekeeper) and several groups of farmworkers were in this upper list. Later these declined in importance, and in 1940 and 1950 waitress was the only service occupation among the largest 10, except for household work.

TEN LARGEST OCCUPATIONS OF WOMEN, 1900-1950 1

	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900
General household workers	$\mathbf{x}$	X	x	$\mathbf{x}$	x	x
Teachers.	X	X	x	X	X	X
Saleswomen (including "clerks" in stores)	x	X	X	x	x	x
Stenographers, typists, secretaries	X	x	x	x	x	
General clerical workers	X	X	x	X		
Bookkeepers	X	$\mathbf{x}$	$\mathbf{x}$	x		
Operatives—apparel	x	X	x			
Nurses (professional)	X	x				
Waitresses	x	$\mathbf{x}$				
Telephone operators	X	<b>-</b>				
Housekeepers (private households)		X	X	x	X	X
Laundresses			x	x	x	x
Farmworkers (unpaid family or home						
farm)			x	x	x	x
Dressmakers, seamstresses				x	x	x
Farmers					x	x
Operatives—textile mills					x	x
Farmworkers (wage workers)				<b></b> -		x

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> To obtain occupations not separately reported in earlier periods, the proportion they constituted of group totals in later years was applied to earlier group totals. The various adjustments to present a complete trend comparable with 1950 data are now under way in the Bureau of the Census.

Hand-sewing trades were early employers of women and the occupation of dressmaker and seamstress was among the first 10 for women through 1920. It began to decline after 1910 and in 1930, when it no longer appeared among the first 10, operative in apparel factory had

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> For details on individual occupations 1870-1940, see Women's Bureau Bull. 218, Women's Occupations Through Seven Decades. A chart on p. 52 lists 10 largest occupations of women. The various adjustments necessary to present a complete trend comparable with 1950 data are now under way in the Bureau of the Census. While these may change the exact figures in a number of occupations, it is unlikely that they will change radically the general picture presented here or the occupations among the first 10.

become one of the largest occupations of women. Operative in textile mill was among the first 10 occupations through 1910. Although this continued to increase in number, other occupations had outstripped it by 1920.

Aside from teaching, no professional occupation appeared among the largest employers of women until 1940, when nursing took a place in the upper ranks. The 1950 census showed one new occupation in the largest 10, that of telephone operator.

## Largest Occupations of Women

OCCUPATIONS EMPLOYING 100,000 OR MORE WOMEN IN 1950

Each of 28 specific occupations employs more than 99,000 women in 1950, as shown in the summary following. Sixty percent of all women workers are in these occupations. Six of them employ over 500,000 women, though in 1940 only three specific occupations had so many. Of these chief women's occupations, a third are operative occupations, a third are either service or clerical occupations, and a few each are on farms and in professional, sales, and management work. In addition to the 28 occupations, each of 10 groups of closely related occupations also employs 100,000 or more women—in all, 38 specific occupations or closely related groups.

OCCUPATIONS OR GROUPS EMPLOYING 100,000 OR MORE WOMEN, 1950

	INDIVIDUAL OCCUPATIONS		
		Women emp	loyed, 1950
	•		Percent of
		Number	all workers
1	Stenographers, typists, secretaries	1, 501, 09	0 94
2	Saleswomen—retail trade	1, 192, 32	3 49
3	Teachers (n. e. c.)	834, 99	6 75
4	Operatives—apparel, accessories	616, 86	4 81
1 2 3 4 5 6	Bookkeepers	556, 22	9 77
6	Waitresses	545, 56	
<b>7</b>	Nurses (professional)	388, 92	
8	Telephone operators	341, 70	6 95
$\check{9}$	Managers, proprietors—retail trade	320, 13	
10	Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	317, 57	
11	Operatives—laundry and dry cleaning	287, 53	
12	Cooks (except private household)	242, 42	
13	Operatives—yarn, thread, fabric mills	220, 05	
14	Beauticians (includes manicurists, barbers)	189, 87	
15	Operatives—food products	186, 33	
16		183, 58	
	CashiersOperatives—electrical machinery, supplies	179, 94	
17	Translation on (wing to household)	134, 45	
18	Housekeepers (private household)		
19	Dressmakers, seamstresses (except factory)	134, 31	
20	Farm laborers (wage workers)	130, 32	
21	Practical nurses	130, 30	
22	Attendants—hospitals, other institutions	121, 26	
23	Office-machine operators	116, 91	
24	Farmers (owners, tenants)	114, 17	9 3
	Operatives:		
25	Footwear, except rubber	110, 74	
26	Wholesale, retail trade	107, 83	4 38
27	Knitting mills	104, 92	
<b>2</b> 8	Textile spinners, weavers	99, 18	2 55

## OCCUPATIONS OR GROUPS EMPLOYING 100,000 OR MORE WOMEN, 1950—Con.

RESIDUAL OCCUPATION GROUPS 1		
	Women employ	yed, 1950
•	Number all	ercent of workers
Clerical workers (all other)	1, 592, 236	41
Private household workers (except housekeepers)	1, 199, 857	95
Operatives—manufacturing industries (except in industries specified)	796, 119	26
Professional workers (except teachers, professional nurses)	715, 068	21
Service workers (all other, except private household)	684, 871	28
Managers, proprietors (except retail trade)	330, 317	11
Craftswomen, forewomen.	235, 544	3
Salesworkers (except saleswomen in retail trade)	137, 401	9
Laborers (except farm, mine)	<b>126, 979</b>	4
Operatives (other specified, and apprentices)	119, 550	3

<sup>1</sup> Excluding individual occupations employing as many as 99,000 women.

Of the 38 occupations (or closely related groups of occupations) that are the chief employers of women, 29 employed about 100,000 or more women in 1940 as well as in 1950. Of those occupations that for the first time employ 100,000 or more women, the majority are either operative or service occupations. The occupations in which the number of women has increased to 100,000 since 1940 include:

O !!	
Operatives	:

Electrical machinery, supplies.
Footwear (except rubber).
Wholesale, retail trade.

## Practical nurses.

Attendants—hospital, other institution. Office-machine operators. Farm laborers (wage workers).

Employed women.

## OCCUPATIONS EMPLOYING 50,000 OR MORE WOMEN IN 1950

In all, 50 specific occupations employ about 50,000 or more women. Taken together these occupations engage two-thirds of all employed women. The following summary lists those that employ 49,000 but fewer than 99,000 women.

OCCUPATIONS EMPLOYING 49,000 BUT NOT 99,000 WOMEN, 1950

	195	
Occupation 1	Number	Percent of all workers
Housekeepers, stewardesses (except private household)	82 904	78
Managers (salaried)—retail trade		
Musicians, music teachers		51
Proprietors (self-employed)—eating, drinking places	75, 831	$\frac{26}{26}$
Nurses (student)		$\overline{98}$
Charwomen, cleaners		60
Proprietors (self-employed)—retail food stores	71, 078	18
Operatives—paper products		32
Laundresses (private household)	68, 978	97
Laborers—manufacturing industries	67, 454	6
Operatives—machinery (except electrical)		18
Managers—personal services.		$\mathbf{\tilde{2}}\tilde{9}$
Spinners (textile)		$\overline{75}$
Operatives—fabricated steel products		$\dot{26}$
Technicians—medical, dental, testing		40
Operatives—motor vehicles, equipment		17
Accountants, auditors	55, 660	15
Janitors, sextons	53, 195	12
Social, welfare workers (except group)		$\overline{69}$
Laborers—nonmanufacturing industries		3
Forewomen—manufacturing industries		10
Librarians.		89
4.0	,	

<sup>1</sup> Some of these occupations are included in the residual groups above.

## Where Notable Increases Occurred

Among the 446 occupational items the census reports, the great majority have increased in employment of women over the past decade. The list following shows those with greatest numerical increases. Each of 15 occupations (or closely related groups) has added over 100,000 women since 1940, two of these more than 500,000 and two others more than 300,000. Of the occupations increasing 25,000 or more over half already had more than 100,000 women in 1940, and long have been known as important woman employers.

The largest increases are in four clerical or sales occupations, as shown in the list below. Together they added over 75 percent more women than they had in 1940, and now employ a third of all women at work. Ten additional occupations added 50,000 to 100,000 women and 15 others, 25,000 to 50,000.

OCCUPATIONS THAT ADDED MORE THAN 50,000 WOMEN, 1940 TO 1950

Number of

0	ivumoer oj
Occupation	women added since 1940
Employing more than 100,000 women in both 1940 and 1950:	8111CE 1340
	887, 075
Clerical workers (except those specified here)	
Stenographers, typists, secretaries	513, 009
Saleswomen, sales clerks	494, 003
Bookkeepers, cashiers	309, 425
Waitresses, counter girls	229, 052
Professional workers (except those specified here)	193, 119
Operatives—apparel, accessories	191, 800
Operatives—apparel, accessoriesService workers (except those specified here, and except private	
household)	169, 611
Telephone operators	152, 504
Managers, proprietors (except retail trade, personal services)	134, 029
Operatives—durable manufacturing (except industries specified	
here)	130, 555
Cooks (except private family)	126, 112
Nurses (professional and student)	118, 518
Managers, proprietors—retail trade	<sup>1</sup> 113, 676
Operatives—laundry, dry cleaning	99, 244
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	94 <b>, 2</b> 99
Operatives—food products	74, 627
Teachers (n. e. c.)	67, 227
Operatives:	•
Nondurable manufacturing (except industries specified here).	<i>55</i> , 433
Yarn, thread, fabric mills	55, 304
Employing more than 100,000 women in 1950 but not in 1940:	,
Operatives—electrical machinery, supplies	117, 486
Craftswomen	90, 259
Attendants—hospitals, other institutions	82, 519
Office-machine operators	65, 463
Operatives—wholesale, retail trade	65, 064
_	,
<sup>1</sup> Includes an increase of 33,400 women in eating and drinking places alone.	

## Where Number of Women Decreased

Over the past decade women have moved away from household employment and the distinctly laboring jobs to those as operatives, clerical workers, and into service, sales, professional, and management occupations.

The most extreme declines from 1940 to 1950 in women's employ-

ment were in the three occupations in household work, each of which lost over 100,000 women. The very large group of general household employees lost almost 300,000 women, a decline of a fifth. The number of housekeepers and home laundresses decreased more than 60 percent. Other decreases next in importance for women are among keepers of boarding and lodging houses, farmers, beauticians, and operatives in knitting mills. The following list shows occupations in which the numbers of women declined from 1940 to 1950.

DECLINES IN EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN, 1940-501

	Employed women, 1950			
	Decline si	nce 1940		
Occupation	Percent	Number	Number	
Household workers (private family, n. e. c.)	21	291, 990	1, 130, 879	
Housekeepers (private family)	$\overline{63}$	227, 978	134, 453	
Laundresses (private family)	63	117, 205	68, 978	
Boarding-, lodging-house keepers	66	40, 303	21, 052	
Farmers.	$\tilde{24}$	36, 908	114, 179	
Beauticians (including manicurists)	8	16, 722	189, 870	
Managers, superintendents—buildings	$2\widetilde{1}$	6, 103	22, 385	
Milliners.	$\tilde{1}\hat{2}$	1, 471	11, 034	
Officials—lodge, union, society	$\frac{12}{29}$	1, 160	2, 885	
Manufacturing operatives and laborers:	20	1, 100	2, 000	
Knitting mills:				
Operatives	10	11, 200	104, 926	
Laborers	47	$\begin{array}{c} 11,200 \\ 742 \end{array}$	848	
Tobacco manufactures:	41	144	040	
	17	0 550	43, 200	
Operatives		8, 553		
Laborers	34	860	1, 687	
Industries not specified if durable:		0.000	17 714	
Operatives	32	8, 239	17, 714	
Laborers	66	2,008	1, 021	
Chemicals—synthetic fibers:		4 400	0.000	
Operatives	15	1,492	8, 280	
Laborers	46	179	208	
Not specified metals:		0.00	0.54	
Operatives	50	862	854	
Laborers	62	90	56	
Pulp, paper, paperboard mills: Operatives				
	1	98	15, <b>7</b> 15	
Laborers	52	861	789	
Telegraph operators	10	788	7, 440	
Osteopaths	29	319	783	
Apprentices—mechanics, bricklayers, trades_	20	304	1, 202	
Inspectors—transport (except railroad), com-				
munication, public utilities	30	208	488	
Furriers	11	188	1,585	
Inspectors:				
State public administration	21	95	358	
Construction	26	30	84	
Chiropractors	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b> 9	1, 842	
Millers (grain, flour)	17	14	67	
·- ·				

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This list excludes declines among women laborers that are more than overbalanced by increases in operatives in the same industry (see list, p.18); a so excluded is a decline of 2,236 in religious workers, which is more than offset by an increase of 3,629 in women in the clergy.

The loss of 40,000 in keepers of private boarding and lodging houses is more than offset by an increase of over 33,000 in women managers of eating and drinking places (about four-fifths of whom were self-employed in 1950) and an increase of over 23,000 in house-keepers and stewardesses other than in private families. Against the loss in farmers (which includes tenants as well as owners) may be

considered an increase of 33,000 in women farm wage workers and of nearly 1,400 in farm managers, but these still fall somewhat short of compensating for the decrease in women farmers. A loss also should be noted in one professional occupation—religious workers, whose numbers decreased by 2,236; but this loss is more than made up by an increase of 3,629 in women in the clergy.

In all, the employment of women decreased in the past decade in 55 of the 446 occupations listed in the census. However, more than half of these declines were among laborers in manufacturing, most of them relatively small groups, and in nearly all cases the declines were much more than compensated for by increases in the number of women who had jobs as operatives in the same industry. Many others were occupations that employed few women; in 6 of them fewer than 300 women were affected.

The following list shows the most notable of the industries that lost women laborers but had net gains in numbers of women by reason of increase in employment of operatives. This was the situation in 24 of the 30 manufacturing industry groups that had fewer women laborers in 1950 than in 1940.

Losses in Women Laborers and Gains in Women Operatives in 6 Manufacturing Industries, 1940-50 <sup>1</sup>

	Employed women, 1940-50				
	Loss in laborers Gain in operatives				
Industry	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Net $gain$
Yarn, thread, fabric mills	2,706	<b>2</b> 9	55, 304	34	<b>52</b> , <b>598</b>
Footwear (except rubber)	1, 300	45	19, 492	21	18, 192
Confectionery	1, 159	66	2, 719	10	1, 560
Canning fruits, vegetables, seafoods	1, 118	27	20, 361	89	19, 243
Drugs, medicines, miscellaneous chem-					
icals	814	27	14, 110	86	13,296
Meat products	779	20	17, 295	95	16,516

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In 13 other industries that had very small declines in number of women laborers, the net gains were over 3,000 women each.

# Occupations With Women in Highest Proportions

Almost all the workers are women in the large occupations of professional nurse (and also among students in this profession), and dressmaker and seamstress, and in the somewhat smaller occupation of laundress in a private home.

Nine-tenths or more of the workers are women in the occupations of practical nurse, telephone operator, housekeeper, stenographer and typist, household worker, and in the considerably smaller occupations of dietitian and nutritionist, attendant in physician's or dentist's office, milliner, and librarian.

Women are four-fifths of the office-machine operators, waitresses, cashiers, operatives in plants making apparel and accessories, mid-

wives, and demonstrators in sales work. They are three-fourths of the bookkeepers, teachers, knitting-mill operatives, textile spinners, library attendants and assistants, housekeepers and stewards (except in private families), and keepers of boarding and lodging houses.

The list that follows shows all the occupations with 100,000 or more women in which women are a third or more of the workers. and all the smaller occupations in which women are as many as half of the workers.

All told, women are half or more of the workers in 55 of the 446 occupations (or closely related occupational groups) reported by the census, which is more than a tenth of all these occupations. In 22 of the 55, more than 100,000 women are employed.

OCCUPATIONS IN WHICH WOMEN ARE A LARGE PROPORTION OF THE WORKERS, 1950

#### A. OCCUPATIONS EMPLOYING 100,000 OR MORE WOMEN IN WHICH WOMEN ARE A THIRD OR MORE OF THE WORKERS

	Women as of all wo	percent orkers
Occupation	1950	1940
Women are nine-tenths or more of these workers:		
Nurses (professional; in 1940 including student)	98	98
Dressmakers, seamstresses (except factory)	97	98
Practical nurses (in 1940 including midwives)		96
Housekeepers (private household)	96	99
Telephone operators	95	95
Private household workers (except housekeepers, laundresses)		93
Stenographers, typists, secretaries		93
Women are about four-fifths of these workers:	ðΞ	90
Office-machine operators	82	86
	82	
Waitresses and waiters	81	(1) (1)
Cashiers		78
Operatives—apparel and accessories	91	10
Women are about three-fourths of these workers:	-	(1)
Bookkeepers	77	(1)
Teachers (n. e. c.)	75	76 67
Operatives—knitting mills	72	07
Women are about half to two-thirds of these workers:	C.P7	07
Operatives—laundry, dry cleaning	67	67
Attendants—hospitals, and other institutions	59	42
Cooks (except private household)	56	42
Operatives:	_,	
Electrical machinery, supplies	<b>54</b>	47
Footwear (except rubber)	53	46
Yarn, thread, fabric mills	50	45
Beauticians (including barbers, manicurists)	50	50
Salespersons (retail trade)	49	(1)
Women are a third to a half of these workers:		
Clerical workers (all other)	41	(2)
Operatives:		
Food products	38	37
Wholesale, retail trade	38	34
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	35	19

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Not separately reported (or not available) before 1950. Of the combined bookkeeper and eashier group, women were 78 percent in 1950 and only 67 percent in 1940. Of the combined group of waiters, waitresses, and counter workers, women were 79 percent in 1950 and only 68 percent in 1940. Of the combined group of salespersons and sales clerks, women were 38 percent in 1950 and only 30 percent in 1940.

<sup>1</sup> Comparable data not available for 1940.

# Occupations in Which Women Are a Large Proportion of the Workers, 1950—Continued

B. OCCUPATIONS EMPLOYING FEWER THAN 100,000 WOMEN, IN WHICH WOMEN ARE ABOUT HALF OR MORE OF THE WORKERS

	Women as per- cent of all workers		Number of women in 1950
Occupation	1950	1940	
Nurses (student)	98	(2)	74, 574
Laundresses (private household)	97	` <u>é</u> 8	68, 978
Attendants—physician's, dentist's office	95	96	38, 783
Dietitians, nutritionists	94	(2)	21, 059
Librarians	89	`ģ0	49, 027
Milliners	89	95	11, 034
Midwives	83	(2)	1, 391
Demonstrators (sales)	82	`ś1	10, 950
Housekeepers, stewards (except private household)	78	77	82, 904
Spinners (textile)	75	(2)	60, 589
Attendants, assistants—library	74	` <del>7</del> 8	9, 085
Boarding- and lodging-house keepers	$7\hat{3}$	85	21,052
Operatives—fabricated textiles (miscellaneous)	72	74	38, 487
Dancers, dancing teachers	71	81	11, 438
Operatives—tobacco manufactures	70	$7\overline{2}$	43, 200
Raligious morkers	70	77	28, 838
Religious workersSocial, welfare workers (except group)	69	( <sup>2</sup> )	52, 224
Attendants—professional, personal service (n. e. c.)	66	63	31, 587
Operatives:	00	00	01,001
Confectionary 8	65	67	29, 349
Confectionery <sup>3</sup> Canning fruits, vegetables, seafoods <sup>3</sup>	63	64	43, 120
Chargemen and alconors	60	$\frac{54}{54}$	72, 116
Charwomen and cleaners Graders, packers—fruits, nuts, vegetables (except	00	94	12, 110
factors) packers—fruits, fluis, vegetables (except	60	57	17, 294
factory)	00	34	17, 294
Operatives: Drugs, medicine	60	(2)	8, 615
Wetcher clocks clockwork	59	(2)	
Watches, clocks, clockwork	57	(2)	$\frac{11,071}{42,071}$
Technicians—medical, dental Bookbinders	56	$\binom{2}{2}$	43,271
	30	(-)	17, 487
Operatives: Personal services	56	56	11, 168
	55	$\frac{50}{52}$	24, 813
Leather products (except footwear)	53	51	33, 402
Bakery products 3	51		44, 423
Counter, fountain workers		$\overset{(2)}{46}$	
Musicians, music teachers	$\frac{51}{49}$	40 53	77, 844 28, 264
Operatives—paper, pulp products (miscellaneous)		33 44	
Therapists, healers	49		12, 077
Farm, home management advisers	49	48	6, 032

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Comparable data not available for 1940.

An important measure of occupational progress for women is in the change in the proportion they constitute of all workers in an occupation. The proportion of women among all workers has increased since 1940 in about half of the large occupations listed on page 19; only four show any decrease, and in each case this is small. Especially large increases in proportion of women are found among hospital attendants, cooks, farm laborers (unpaid family workers), and operatives in electrical machinery and supplies and in leather footwear. The decline in proportion of women as office-machine operators may be mentioned, though small—from 86 percent in 1940 to 82 percent in 1950.

<sup>3</sup> Included in Operatives—food products, on part A of this table.

## Younger and Older Women—Individual Occupations

The ages of women workers are reported in 65 occupations (or closely related groups), 38 of which employ over 99,000 women, and 12 others over 49,000, the remainder being smaller for women. The median ages of women in these occupations will be considered, and also their distribution in various age groups, with special attention to occupations with large proportions of younger women or of older women. The most usual broad age group of women workers is 25 to 44 years. In two-thirds of the occupations reported about half or more of the women are of these ages.

The, median age of all employed women (half being older, half younger) is nearly 36½ years. In well over half the occupations the median is more than 30 years but not 40 years. In 6 occupations the median age is under 30 years. In 24 occupations the women employed have a median age of 40 years or over, in 8 of these the median being 45 or over. The median ages and age distributions in the 65 occupations may be seen in detail in table 4 in the appendix.

## OCCUPATIONS OF THE YOUNGER WOMEN

The five occupations in which the median age of the women workers is under 30 years (besides student nurses) include the large group of stenographers, typists, secretaries, with a median age of 26 years. Another large group, telephone operators, has a median of 29 years. The other three occupations where the median age is under 30 have much smaller numbers of women.

In four additional occupations (or groups) the women have a median age of just over 30 years—"other" clerical workers, waitresses and counter girls, cashiers, and bookkeepers.

In 15 occupations a tenth or more of the women workers are under 20 years of age. Some of these are among the occupations in which the median age is young, but in others considerable groups of older workers cause the median to be older. For example, a tenth of the private household workers are under 20, but many are 45 years of age or over so that the median for all such workers is over 40 years. Similarly, in two groups of saleswomen, 14 percent are under 20 years of age, but the median for all the women in these occupations is over 35 years.

In a few occupations, such as that of medical or dental technicians, with a median age less than 30 years, only a small proportion are under 20 years of age, but more than a third are under 25. The list below shows the 10 occupations in which the median age of women is under 33 years, and also the 15 occupations in which a tenth or more of the women are under 20 years of age. This includes all occupations in which a fourth or more of the women are less than 25 years old.

## OCCUPATIONS WITH LARGE PROPORTIONS OF YOUNGER WOMEN, 1950

	Employed women, 1950			
	Median	ge		Total number
Occupation	(years)			1 olul namoei
OCCUPATIONS WITH MEDIAN	AGE UNDE	R 33 YE	ARS	
Nurses (student) Stenographers, typists, secretaries Technicians—medical, dental Chemists, natural scientists (n. e. c.) Telephone operators Actresses, dancers, entertainers "Other" clerical workers Waitresses, counter girls Cashiers Bookkeepers	20. 4 25. 8 28. 3 29. 1 29. 3 29. 3 30. 7 30. 8 32. 3 32. 8	$\begin{array}{c} 46 \\ 11 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 12 \\ 9 \\ 11 \\ 15 \\ 12 \\ 8 \end{array}$	90 39 36 28 39 33 34 32 31 29	74, 574 1, 501, 090 43, 271 13, 290 341, 706 20, 808 1, 709, 153 603, 419 183, 586 556, 229
ADDITIONAL OCCUPATIONS IN WHICH A TENTH 20 YEARS OF		OF THE	E WOME	N ARE UNDER
Farm laborers (except unpaid), foremenFarm laborers (unpaid family workers)Saleswomen (n. e. c.)—retailOther specified sales workersAttendants—hospitals, other institutionsSaleswomen (n. e. c., except retail)Private household workersOperatives—knitting mills	34. 0 36. 9 37. 0 35. 5 37. 4 37. 6 41. 1 34. 1	17 16 14 14 11 11 10 9	30 25 26 25 25 23 18 25	131, 758 317, 578 1, 192, 323 24, 008 121, 261 67, 203 1, 334, 310 104, 926

## OCCUPATIONS OF THE OLDER WOMEN

Of the eight occupations in which the median age of the women is 45 years or older, three have a median age over 50 years—dress-makers and seamstresses not in factories, farmers and farm managers, and housekeepers not in private homes. Of the five other occupations in which women's median age is over 45 years three are in service work—cooks, charwomen and janitors, and practical nurses and midwives. The other two are occupations of self-employed proprietors—those in types of work other than trade, and those in trade exclusive of eating and drinking places. In each of these eight occupations about half the women are at least 45 years of age but not yet 65, and in five of them at least a fourth of the women are 55 to 64 years of age.

In 20 additional occupations about a third or more of the women are 45 years old but under 65. Over half of these occupations are in either professional or managerial types of work, and a fourth are in service occupations, the remainder being scattered. In most of these the median age is at least 40 years, though in a few it is somewhat younger. The following list shows all occupations in which about a third or more of the women are aged 45 to 64 years, and all those in which the median age of women is 40 years or more.

## OCCUPATIONS WITH OLDER WOMEN IN LARGE PROPORTIONS, 1950

	Employed women, 1950		
Occupation	Median age (years)		Total number
OCCUPATIONS WITH MEDIAN AGE 45 YEA	RS OR OLI	DER	
Dressmakers, seamstresses (not in factory)  Housekeepers (except private household)  Farmers, farm managers  Practical nurses, midwives  Proprietors:  Self-employed, except trade  Self-employed—trade (except eating, drinking places)	52. 1 50. 8 50. 6 49. 1 47. 7	52 56 49 49 50	134, 310 82, 904 116, 371 131, 695 87, 420
Charwomen, janitorsCooks (except in private homes)	45. 9 45. 1	$\begin{array}{c} 52 \\ 46 \end{array}$	128,941 $242,422$
OTHER OCCUPATIONS IN WHICH 30 PERCENT OR MORE 64 YEARS OLD	OF THE	WOMEN	•
Agents, brokers—insurance, real estate	44. 8 44. 7 43. 4 43. 1 42. 7 41. 5 42. 3 41. 7 41. 2	43 43 42 40 38 37 36 36	46, 190 126, 594 75, 831 126, 276 6, 256 28, 907 77, 844 87, 473 834, 996
Other service workers (n. e. c., except private house-hold)  Therapists, healers Librarians Private household workers Social, welfare, recreation workers Dietitians, nutritionists Physicians, surgeons Forewomen (n. e. c.) "Other" craftswomen Attendants—hospitals, other institutions Saleswomen (n. e. c., except retail trade)	41. 1 41. 2 41. 2 41. 1 40. 0 39. 1 41. 0 40. 9 39. 2 37. 4 37. 6	36 35 34 34 34 33 33 32 31	413, 781 12, 077 49, 027 1, 334, 310 58, 917 21, 059 11, 714 67, 955 167, 589 121, 261 67, 203

Women Aged 65 Years and Older.—The continued activity of women workers as they reach ages beyond 65 is strikingly shown in the following list. In 7 occupations about a tenth of the women are 65 years of age or older, and in 11 others 5 percent or more are of these ages. Over half of the occupations with notable proportions of women 65 years old or older are in managerial work or in professions, such as librarian, physician, author or editor, lawyer. Next in number are service occupations, and several of these have larger proportions of women 65 or older than are found in most other occupations. The service occupations include, for example, housekeepers, practical nurses, charwomen. Of the household workers who live in (about 15 percent of all private household workers) 14 percent are 65 years of age or older.

# Occupations in Which Notable Proportions of the Women Workers are 65 Years of Age or Older, 1950

	Women			
Occupation	Percent aged 65 or over	Median age (years)	Total number	
Farmers, farm managers	16	50. 6	116, 371	
Dressmakers, seamstresses	15	52. 1	134, 310	
Private household workers (living in 1)	14	47. 4	203, 016	
Housekeepers, stewardesses (not in private household)	12	50. 8	82, 904	
Practical nurses, midwives	11	49. 1	131, 695	
Proprietors (self-employed, except trade)	9	47. 7	87, 420	
Charwomen, janitors, porters	8	45. 9	128, 941	
Proprietors (self-employed)—trade (except eating,	-	-0.0	2-0, 0-1	
drinking places)	7	46. 8	173, 184	
Musicians, music teachers	7	42. 3	77, 844	
Agents, brokers—insurance, real estate	7	44. 8	46, 190	
Physicians, surgeons	7	41. 0	11, 714	
Librarians	7	$\frac{1}{41}$ . 2	49, 027	
Managers, proprietors, officials (specified)	7	44. 7	126, 594	
Other service workers (except private household)	6	41. 1	413, 781	
Therapists, healers	6	$\frac{1}{41}$ . $\frac{1}{2}$	12, 077	
Lawyers, judges	5	$\frac{12.7}{42.7}$	6, 256	
Authors, editors, reporters	5	37. 2	34, 654	
"Other" professional workers	5	37. 4	147. 498	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> These are 15 percent of the private household workers reported. They usually are not discussed separately in this report, but the age data show a median about 7 years older than for household workers living out, whose median age is 40.3 years.

## CHANGES IN AGE DISTRIBUTION, 1940-1950

Occupations differ in their attractiveness to older workers entering or reentering the labor force, the length of training required which would influence workers' age of entry, the lack of attraction for younger workers, or their likelihood of retaining workers who have developed experience or have earned pension rights. Reference has been made to the fact that women workers of 1950 average about 4 years older than those of 1940. Comparisons of women's ages in 1940 and 1950 can be made in 31 occupations. In 22 of these, as shown in the summary following, women's median age in 1950 has increased by 2 or more years since 1940, and in several others also the median is slightly higher than in 1940. Greatest change is among farm laborers, whose median age was increased 12 years. An increase of more than 7 years in median age is found among teachers, private household workers, operatives in food industries, and laborers (chiefly in factories).

·	Employed women			
-	Median age (years)		Increase in median age Total number,	
Occupation	1950	1940	(years)	1950
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	36. 9	<b>2</b> 5. 1	11.8	317, 578
Private household workers	41. 1	33. 6	7. 5	1, 334, 310
Teachers (n. e. c.)	41. 2	<sup>1</sup> 34. 0	7. 2	834, 996
Operatives—food preparations	35. 7	28. 5	7. 2	186, 337
Laborers (except farm, mine)	36. 3	<b>2</b> 9. <b>2</b>	7. 1	126, 979
Operatives:				,
Leather, leather products	36. 3	<b>2</b> 9. 9	6. 4	140, 199
Apparel, fabricated textiles	<b>37.</b> 1	30. 8	6. 3	655, 351
Beauticians	35. 0	29. 5	5. 5	189, 87 <b>0</b>
Operatives—knitting mills	<b>34.</b> 1	<b>2</b> 8. 6	5. 5	104, 926
Lawyers, judges	42. 7	<b>37.</b> 9	4.8	6, 256
Dressmakers, seamstresses	<b>52</b> . 1	47. 5	4. 6	134, 310
Farm laborers (wage workers)	34. 0	29. 6	4. 4	131, 758
Foremen (n. e. c.)	<b>40.</b> 9	36. 5	4. 4	67,955
Waitresses, bartenders	<sup>2</sup> 30. 8	<sup>2</sup> 26. 4	4. 4	603, 419
Social, welfare, recreation workers	40. 0	36. 0	4. 0	58, 917
Musicians, music teachers	42. 3	38. 8	3. 5	77, 844
Librarians	41. 2	38. 1	3. 1	49, 027
Practical nurses, midwives	49. 1	46. 3	2. 8	131, 695
Cooks (except private household)	45. 1	42. 4	2. 7	242, 422
Artists, art teachers	35. 7	33. <b>2</b>	2. 5	29, 566
Housekeepers, stewards (except private				•
household)	50. 8	48. 5	2. 3	82, 904
Bookkeepers, accountants, cashiers	33. 0	<sup>3</sup> 30. 9	2. 1	795, 475

Includes county agents (a very small proportion of the total).
 Includes counter workers (a very small proportion of the total).
 Includes ticket agents (a very small proportion of the total).

The women in eight occupations have a lower median age in 1950 than in 1940. In some of these the difference is very slight, but in the following occupations women's median is more than a year younger than formerly.

	Median age (years)		Decrease in	
Occupation	1950	1940	median ago (years)	e Number, 1950
Stenographers, typists, secretaries	25. 8	<b>28. 2</b>	2. 4	1, 501, 090
Telephone operators	<b>2</b> 9. <b>3</b>	31. 1	1. 8	341, 706
Agents, brokers—insurance, real estate	44. 8	46. 4	1. 6	46, 190
Farmers, farm managers	<b>50.</b> 6	<b>52</b> . 1	1. 5	116, 371

# Married and Single Women—Individual Occupations

In most of the large occupations the proportion of single women is greater than their proportion in the woman population as a whole, while married women are in smaller proportion than in the population. Over the past decade the proportion of single women in the population declined notably, while the proportion of married women increased. A similar movement has occurred in most of the large occupations; however, in most of them the proportion of single women declined more than in the population, and the proportion of married women increased more than in the population.

The information discussed here is taken from unpublished census data on marital status by occupation, based on a 31/2-percent sample, and includes occupations that employ the largest numbers of women.

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The figures cover the experienced labor force, which includes experienced women seeking jobs as well as all women actually employed. For many of the occupations listed, comparisons can be made with 1940. The figures on marital status of women in these large occupations are shown in detail in appendix table 5.

## OCCUPATIONS OF SINGLE WOMEN

Single women are 20 percent of the woman population. They make up as large or a larger proportion of the women workers in the great majority of the chief occupations, as may be seen from table 5 of the appendix.

The occupations having the largest proportions of single women (except for student nurses) are those of librarian, stenographer, typist and secretary, and medical technician. In each of these occupations half or more of the women are single.

The following list of 15 occupations includes all those in which a third or more of the women are single. These 15 occupations employ over half of all single women. Nine of them are professional occupations, all the remainder in the clerical group.

In some of these occupations, though 40 percent or more of the women are single, the proportion of married women with husbands present is much the same as of single women. This is true among teachers, accountants and auditors, social welfare workers, nurses, telephone operators, office-machine operators, and "other" clerical workers (those not reported as in a specified occupation).

At the other end of the scale, only a tenth of the women are single among managers of retail trade establishments, laundresses, janitresses and cooks, and still smaller proportions among the managers and proprietors in personal service occupations. Somewhat over a tenth are single among the women farmers, textile spinners and charwomen.

Large Occupations With Single Women a Third or More of Their Women Workers, 1950

	Experienced women workers, 1950	
Occupation	Percent single	Total number
Nurses (student)	_ 92	75, 660
Librarians	_ 54	50, 670
Stenographers, typists, secretaries	_ 50	1, 524, 900
Technicians—Medical, dental, testing		63, 720
Other professional workers 1		354, 900
Office-machine operators	_ 45	119, 520
Teachers (n. e. c.)	_ 44	842, 670
Other clerical workers 1		1, 622, 550
Accountants, auditors	_ 42	57, 300
Bookkeepers	_ 40	566, 280
Nurses (professional)	_ 40	399, 360
Telephone operators	_ 40	349, 230
Social, welfare workers		54, 210
Musicians, music teachers		82, 950
Cashiers	_ 33	193, 740

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Other than those separately listed in table 5 in the appendix.

The proportion of women in the population who are single has declined from 28 percent in 1940 to 20 percent in 1950—a decrease of 8 points. In most of the large occupations in which comparisons of 1940 and 1950 could be made, the proportion of single women has declined considerably more than 8 points. Of course this is accompanied by an increase in proportion either of married women or those widowed or divorced, or both. Decreases of about 20 points or more in the proportion of single women occurred among teachers, nurses, beauticians, unpaid family farm workers, operatives in food industries, "other" clerical workers, waitresses and bartenders, stenographers and typists, operatives in transportation equipment factories, and manufacturing laborers.

The decreases in proportion of single women were relatively small among managers or proprietors in eating places and other trade establishments and in personal services, and also among charwomen and janitors, housekeepers and stewardesses, and farm wage workers.

## OCCUPATIONS OF MARRIED WOMEN

Married women with husbands present are 62 percent of the woman population. They are a smaller proportion than this in the great majority of the chief occupations of women, as may be seen from appendix table 5. However, married women are in larger proportion than this in the following occupations—unpaid family farm workers and proprietors and managers of retail food stores, in each of which almost three-fourths of the women are married; and spinners in textile plants, proprietors of eating places and of other retail-trade establishments, in each of which about two-thirds of the women are married. In addition, over 60 percent of the women are married among operatives in textile thread and fabric mills, in canneries, and in motor-vehicle equipment plants, and among those managing personal services.

The occupational picture for married women differs considerably from that for single women. Among the 15 occupations that have the largest proportions of married women, 9 are in manufacturing industries, and most of the remainder are managerial occupations. Among all the occupations in which half or more of the women workers are married about half are in manufacturing, and most of the remainder are either in service occupations or in management.

Greatly increased numbers of married women came into the labor force in the early 1940's, owing to a large extent to wartime conditions—the intensive pressure for the provision of war materials, occurring at the same time as the shortage of manpower for productive work. Many of the married women newly entering the labor force were past the ages when family cares are most insistent, and the period of high prices that followed influenced them strongly to continue their work experience after the war. At the same time the

marriage rate was accelerated, and the number of married women in the population increased markedly. Many of the young wives remained in the labor force, at least while their husbands were in the Armed Forces, or were obtaining post-service education. They also often found their earnings necessary to help establish their families in a period of high prices.

These are among the varied influences that caused a great increase in the proportion of married women workers. In some two-thirds of the chief occupations of women about half or more of the women workers are married with husbands present. In three-fourths of these chief occupations, married women with husbands present constitute the largest group of feminine employees. A decade ago, married women (with husband present) were not as much as 55 percent of the women workers in any of the large occupations under discussion here. They were then about half of the women workers in six individual occupations—as managers or proprietors in eating places and personal services, as charwomen and janitors, and as operatives making leather footwear, knit goods, and transportation equipment. (The proportion of women workers who are married has increased in these occupations, but they are not among those where such increases have been greatest.) The list following shows all occupations in which a third or more of the women workers are married.

LARGE OCCUPATIONS IN WHICH MARRIED WOMEN (HUSBAND PRESENT) ARE A THIRD OR MORE OF THE WOMEN WORKERS, 1950

	1950	
Occupation	Percent married (husband present)	Total number
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	74	330, 660
Managers, proprietors—retail food stores	72	83, 280
Spinners (textile)	69	63, 660
Spinners (textile)  Managers, proprietors—eating places	68	93, 870
Operatives:		,
Yarn, thread, fabric mills	63	229, 020
Motor-vehicle equipment.	63	60, 090
Managers, proprietors—personal services	62	60, 660
Operatives—canning fruits, vegetables	$6\overline{1}$	56, 640
Managers, proprietors—other retail trade 1	$\tilde{59}$	140, 400
Operatives:	00	210, 100
Footwear (except rubber)	59	114, 300
Knitting mills	59	108, 930
Fabricated steel	58	62, 370
Electrical machinery, equipment	57	185, 190
Beauticians, including manicurists	56	193, 170
Operatives:	30	100, 110
Machinery (except electrical)	56	66, 930
	55	150, 090
Other food products	55 55	257, 130
Cooks	55 55	72, 390
Laborers—manufacturing	55 54	
Saleswomen—retail trade	94	1, 228, 920
Operatives:	E 4	760 960
Other 1	$\frac{54}{54}$	760, 860
Apparel, accessories	54	651, 330
Forewomen—manufacturing	54	51, 150
Other than those listed separately in table 5 in the appendix.		

Large Occupations in Which Married Women (Husband Present) Are a Third or More of the Women Workers, 1950—Continued

Experienced women workers,

	Percent	
	married (husband	Total
Occupation	present)	number
Craftswomen	53	177, 960
Janitors, porters	52	60, 270
Operatives:		,
Wholesale, retail trade	<b>52</b>	114, 690
Paper, allied products	50	72, 630
Laundry, dry cleaning	50	302, 730
Other sales workers 1	50	145, 800
Waitresses	49	579, 810
Musicians, music teachers	49	82, 950
Laborers—nonmanufacturing	49	52, 500
Other managers, proprietors 1	48	287, 130
Cashiers	48	193, 740
Farm laborers (wage workers)	47	148, 860
Charwomen, cleaners	47	75, 300
Bookkeepers	46	566, 280
Teachers (n. e. c.)	44	842, 670
Telephone operators	44	349, 230
Nurses—professional	43	399, 360
Attendants—hospitals, other institutions	43	122, 190
Other clerical workers 1	42	1, 622, 550
Other service workers (except private household) <sup>1</sup>	<b>42</b>	489, 360
Dressmakers, seamstresses	42	140, 250
Office-machine operators	42	119, 520
Laundresses (private household)	42	<b>73, 290</b>
Accountants, auditors	41	57, 300
Social, welfare workers	41	54, 210
Stenographers, typists, secretaries	38	1, 524, 900
Other professional workers 1	38	354, 900
Technicians—medical, dental, testing	38	63, 720
Private household workers (n. e. c.)	34	1, 219, 080
Farmers (owners, tenants)	34	118, 320
Practical nurses	33	138, 360
Housekeepers, stewardesses (except private household)	32	85, 800

<sup>1</sup> Other than those listed separately in table 5 in the appendix.

In the woman population, the proportion married (with husband present) grew from 56 percent in 1940 to 62 percent in 1950—an increase of 6 points. The increase in proportion of married women was greater in all the large occupations under discussion than in the population, as may be seen from appendix table 5, with only three exceptions—charwomen and janitresses, housekeepers and stewardesses not in private homes, and "other" managers and proprietors (with the last a decrease). Especially notable increases in proportions of married women occurred among unpaid family farmworkers, teachers, professional nurses, farmers, waitresses, and beauticians. In some of these, wartime needs and labor shortages undoubtedly gave great impetus to the entrance of married women, and postwar high costs have accelerated this movement in many occupations.

Married With Husbands Absent.—The married women with husbands absent are only a very small proportion of the woman population—4 percent. However, this group of women is 6 percent of the woman labor force and more than 4 percent of the women workers

in over half of the large occupations. Many of this group are women especially likely to need employment to support themselves and often dependents as well. The largest proportions of them are found in a number of the service occupations and in farmwork.

LARGE OCCUPATIONS IN WHICH MARRIED WOMEN (HUSBAND ABSENT) ARE A TENTH OR MORE OF THE WOMEN WORKERS, 1950

Experienced women workers.

		1950
Occupation	Percent married (husband absent)	Total number
Private-household workers (n. e. c.)	14	1, 219, 080
Housekeepers (private household)	12	147, 420
Laundresses (private household)	12	73, 290
Other service workers (except private household) 1	11	489 <b>,</b> 360
Operatives—laundry, dry cleaning	11	302, 730
Waitresses	10	<b>579, 810</b>
Farm laborers (wage workers)	10	148, 860
Farmers (owners, tenants)	10	118, 320
Charwomen, cleaners	10	75, 300
Laborers—manufacturing	10	52,500
Cooks (except private household)	9	257, 130
Practical nurses	9	138, 360
Attendants—hospital, other institution	9	1 <b>22,</b> 19 <b>0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Other than those separately listed in table 5 in the appendix.

#### OCCUPATIONS OF WOMEN WIDOWED OR DIVORCED

The widowed and divorced are 14 percent of the woman population. They are in greater proportion than this in two-thirds of the large occupations under discussion. The summary following shows the occupations in which the widows or the divorced are a fifth or more of the women workers. Eight of the eleven occupations having the largest proportions of the widowed or divorced are in personal services.

Women who are widowed or divorced do not constitute half of the labor force in any of the large occupations under discussion. However, they are in larger proportion than either the single or the married women (husbands present) among farmers, housekeepers in private families, housekeepers and stewardesses not in private families, and practical nurses. In each of these occupations and among laundresses they are about two-fifths of the women. They are about a third of the dressmakers and seamstresses, charwomen, and janitresses. They are in smallest proportions among unpaid family workers and student nurses, and are just under a tenth of the women office-machine operators, teachers, and stenographers, typists, secretaries.

The widowed or divorced women are in much the same proportion as all married women among practical nurses, farmers, and house-keepers and stewardesses not in private homes. The widowed or divorced are in much the same proportion as single women in a number of occupations in which married women prevail such as textile spinners, operatives in laundries, canneries, and motor-vehicle plants, and private-household workers.

Large Occupations in Which the Widowed or Divorced are a Fifth or More of the Women Workers, 1950

Experienced women workers,

	1000	
Occupation	Percent widowed or divorced	Total number
Farmers (owners, tenants)	42	118, 320
Housekeepers (private household)	40	147, 420
Housekeepers, stewardesses (except private household)	40	85, 800
Practical nurses	$\bar{38}$	138, 360
Laundresses (private household)	37	73, 290
Dressmakers, seamstresses (except factory)	34	140, 250
Charwomen, cleaners	30	75, 300
Janitors, porters	30	60, 270
Cooks (except private household)	27	257, 130
Managers, proprietors—personal services	$ar{25}$	60, 660
Private-household workers (n. e. c.)	$\overline{25}$	1, 219, 080
Other service workers (except private household) <sup>1</sup>	<b>24</b>	489, 360
Other managers, proprietors 1	$\overline{23}$	287, 130
Proprietors:		, 100
Other retail trade 1	23	140, 400
Eating places	$\tilde{2}\tilde{2}$	93, 870
Attendants—hospital, other institution	$\tilde{2}\tilde{1}$	122, 190
Other sales workers 1	$\tilde{20}$	145, 800
Other sales workers "	40	140,000

<sup>1</sup> Other than those separately listed in table 5 in the appendix.

The proportion of widowed or divorced women has changed very little since 1940 in the population, and has not changed greatly in most occupations. Very notable, however, is a decline in the proportion of widows or divorced women among farmers, from 65 percent of the women farmers in 1940 to 42 percent in 1950—still the largest proportion of widowed or divorced in any occupation. The proportion of the widowed or divorced among farm wage workers also has dropped from 20 to 14 percent, among managers in personal services from 33 to 25 percent, among proprietors of eating places from 28 to 22 percent, and among laborers in nonmanufacturing industries from 16 to 10 percent. Small declines also occurred among cooks, charwomen and janitors, unpaid family farm workers, and the "other" group of managers. In each occupation in which the proportion of the widowed and divorced declined, the proportion of married women increased.

All other occupations show increases in proportions of widowed or divorced women. These increases are very small in a number of cases though they are notable among the following: Operatives in transportation equipment, knitting mills, food products, and footwear, laborers in manufacturing, private household workers, nurses, waitresses and bartenders, and dressmakers and seamstresses.

#### Negro Women—Individual Occupations

The largest individual occupations of Negro women, aside from private household work, are farm labor, laundry operation, and teaching. Household work employs nearly 800,000 Negro women, each of the next two nearly or over 100,000, and teaching nearly 70,000.

Of the farm laborers somewhat over half are unpaid family workers. the remainder work for wages. More than 60,000 Negro women are cooks in establishments other than private households. occupations taken together employ over 60 percent of all Negro women workers. The following list shows the individual occupations (or groups of closely related occupations), each of which employs about 10,000 or more Negro women.

Three operative occupations-laundries, apparel, and food industries—employ about a tenth of all Negro women workers. tenth is in six specified service occupations—cooks, waitresses, charwomen and cleaners, beauticians, hospital attendants, and practical Still another tenth is in farm occupations or general labor. Three professional or clerical occupations—teachers, professional nurses, and stenographers and typists—together employ just over These 14 occupations, together with household employment, account for three-fourths of the Negro women workers. of all employed Negro women are in household employment or in unspecified service occupations.

OCCUPATIONS EMPLOYING 10,000 OR MORE NEGRO WOMEN IN 1950

	$Negro\ women$		
		of all	
		Negro wor	
Occupation	Number	1950	1940
All occupations		35	35
Private household workers		96	93
Service workers (miscellaneous 1)		(2)	(2)
Operatives laundry day cleaning		69	73
Operatives—laundry, dry cleaning	72, 751	39	43
Touchers (n. c. a.)	67, 857	78	79
Teachers (n. e. c.) Farm laborers (wage workers)		21	15
Cooks (except private household)	60, 385	58	43
Operatives—apparel, fabricated textile products		87	82
Clerical workers (miscellaneous 1)	52, 662	(2)	(2) Z
Waitresses, counter workers, bartenders		`ź0	31
Charwomen, janitresses, porters	35, 456	13	6
		18	(2)
Operatives—durable goods manufacturing		6	7
Farmers, farm managersOperatives—nondurable goods manufacturing (miscel-	. 00, 010	v	•
laneous 1)		33	$(^{2})$
Laborers (except farm and mine)		3	`´2
Beauticians (including barbers, manicurists)		$6\overset{\circ}{2}$	$ar{52}$
Professional, technical workers (miscellaneous 1)		(2)	(2)
Stenographers, typists, secretaries	- '	(2)	90
Saleswomen—retail stores		48	3 32
Operatives—nonmanufacturing.		$\hat{22}$	15
Attendants—hospital, other institution		(2)	(2)
Operatives—food products		33	30
		28	(2)
Managers, proprietors (self-employed)		(2)	96
Practical nurses, midwives		(2)	4 98
Nurses (professional)		(2)	(2)
Operatives (manufacturing, miscellaneous 1)	11, 832		98
Dressmakers, seamstresses		(2)	2
Craftswomen		$\frac{4}{23}$	_
All other 1 occupations	15, 635		(2)
Occupation not reported	30, 829	38	46

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> All not appearing as detailed occupations elsewhere in this table.

Not available.
 All sales persons; not reported separately for retail stores in 1940.
 Includes student professional nurses.

#### PROPORTION OF WOMEN AMONG ALL NEGRO WORKERS

In several occupations that employ 10,000 or more Negro women, no Negro men are at work, or at least so few that the occupation is not reported separately for men. It may therefore be considered that almost 100 percent of the Negroes in these occupations are women. This is true, for example, of stenographers and typists, nurses, practical nurses, and others.

Women are about nine-tenths or more of all Negro workers in private households and of the operatives in manufacturing apparel or fabricated textiles. Women are three-fourths of the Negro teachers, about two-thirds of the Negro laundry operatives and beauticians, and half or more of the Negro waiters and waitresses, cooks, and salespersons in retail stores. The list on page 34 shows all important individual occupations in which women are over a tenth of all Negro workers.

One way to measure the advance of Negro women in an occupation is to see whether they constitute an increasing proportion of all the Negro workers in the occupation. The proportion of women among all Negro workers increased markedly from 1940 to 1950 in the following four occupations.

	all Negro workers	
	1950	1940
Waiters and waitresses	50	31
Salespersons	46	32
Cooks (except private household)	58	43
Beauticians (including barbers, manicurists)	<b>62</b>	52

Appreciable increases in the proportion of women among all Negro workers also occurred in a number of other occupations, which may be seen in the list on page 32. These include operatives in apparel factories and in nonmanutacturing industries, charwomen and cleaners, and farm wage workers.

On the other hand, the proportion of women among all Negro laundry operatives declined somewhat by 1950. This is due to the fact that although the number of women increased more in this occupation than in any other, the number of men increased very much more.

In the majority of occupations, Negro women are in much the same proportion among all Negroes as are women as a whole among all workers. This is shown in the following summary. However, there are some exceptions. For example, among waiters and waitresses Negro men and women work in much the same numbers, while in the occupation as a whole, women greatly outnumber men. Thus women are two-thirds of all waiters and waitresses, but only half the Negroes in this occupation.

Other examples give the opposite picture: Among beauticians (including barbers), self-employed managers, and farm wage workers, women are in considerably larger proportions among the Negroes than among all workers in the occupation.

OCCUPATIONS IN WHICH WOMEN ARE OVER A TENTH OF ALL NEGRO WORKERS

	Negro wom-	
	en as	All women
Occupation	percent of all Negro	
·	workers	of all
Occupations with Negro men not separately reported:		
Stenographers, typists, secretaries		94
Attendants—hospital, other institution		59
Practical nurses, midwives		96
Nurses (professional)		98
Dressmakers, seamstresses		97
Occupations with Negro men reported:		
Private household workers	96	95
Operatives—apparel, fabricated textiles	87	81
Teachers (n. e. c.)	78	75
Operatives—laundry, dry cleaning	69	67
Beauticians (including barbers, manicurists)	62	50
Cooks (except private household)	58	56
Waitresses, bartenders, counter workers	50	64
Saleswomen—retail stores	48	49
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	39	35
Operatives—food products	33	38
Managers, proprietors (self employed)	28	13
Operatives permanufacturing	$\overset{20}{22}$	$\frac{13}{23}$
Operatives—nonmanufacturing	$\frac{22}{21}$	9
Farm laborers (wage workers)		•
Operatives—durable-goods manufacturing	18	26
Charwomen, janitors, porters	13	18

#### INCREASES AND DECLINES IN EMPLOYMENT OF NEGRO WOMEN, 1940-50

In half the large individual occupations, more than 10,000 additional Negro women went to work from 1940 to 1950. This includes increases of 55,000 Negro women laundry operatives, and also of over 40,000 as operatives in apparel factories. These, with large increases among Negro women as cooks, waitresses, and charwomen, account for over half of the total increase from 1940 to 1950 in the employment of Negro women. The additions from 1940 to 1950 in the two occupations of teachers and stenographers and typists account for more than a tenth of the increase in employment of Negro women. The following summary shows the changes in the employment of Negro women.

The number of Negro women decreased greatly through the decade among private household employees, unpaid family farmworkers, and farmers.

## Occupations With Changes of Over 10,000 in Employment of Negro Women, 1940-50

	Negro women employed			
	Increases, 1940-50	ncreases, 1940-50 Percent of a		
Occupation		1950	1940	
All occupations 1	327, 683	12	14	
Operatives:				
Laundry, dry cleaning	54, 950	34	23	
Apparel, fabricated textile products		8	3	
Cooks	00 017	25	23	
Waitresses, counter girls, bartenders		7	4	
Charwomen, janitresses, cleaners		27	16	
Teachers	18, 305	8	7	
Stenographers, typists, secretaries.	17, 483	1	(2)	
Saleswomen	15, 043	<b>2</b>	1	
Laborers (except farm, mine)	15, 007	22	13	
Operatives:	•			
Nonmanufacturing	14, 466	12	8	
Food products		10	5 7	
Beauticians (including barbers, manicurists)	. 11, 802	14	7	
	Decreases, 1940-50	)		
Private household workers	145, 476	58	47	
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	55, 587	23	57	
Farmers	15, 267	27	30	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Total exceeds details as details not shown for occupations with changes of less than 10,000.

2 Not available.

#### PROPORTION OF NEGRO WOMEN AMONG ALL WOMEN WORKERS

Negro women are half of all women employed as household and farm wage workers. Negro women also are a third of the women laundry operatives, about a fourth or more of the charwomen and janitresses, farmers, cooks, unpaid family farm laborers, and general laborers. In five other occupations a tenth or more of the women workers are Negro—hospital attendants, beauticians, practical nurses, and operatives in food manufacturing and in all nonmanufacturing industries.

The proportions of Negro women among all women workers have increased considerably in several occupations. For example, among laundry operatives, Negroes are over a third of the total woman labor force, compared to less than a fourth in 1940. Among private household workers, almost 60 percent of the women are Negroes, compared to less than 50 percent in 1940.

Other occupations with considerable increases in the proportions Negro women constitute of all women workers include general laborers, beauticians, charwomen, and operatives in apparel and food industries. In farm occupations, on the other hand, the proportion of Negroes among all women has decreased. These various increases and declines may be seen from the summary preceding.

## Part III—Occupations of Women in Each Major Group

The section that follows will discuss the occupations within each major group, including many that employ smaller numbers of women than those considered in part II, which dealt only with the largest occupations for women. Complete information for even smaller occupations may be seen in the tables in the appendix.

In each group will be considered the chief occupations of women; occupations showing notable changes over the past decade in the numbers of women, including those newly reported in 1950; the proportions of women in the work force in various occupations, and changes in these proportions.

This section also will show information on proportions women constitute of the workers in selected occupations in earlier years, back to 1900. Considerable adjustments must be made to secure accurate comparisons for these earlier years. This was done on an extended scale through 1940 in the Women's Bureau study, Women's Occupations Through Seven Decades (Bulletin 218), which may be consulted if fuller detail on particular occupations is desired. The numerous reasons why such adjustments are necessary to secure long-time comparisons are fully discussed in a volume issued by the Bureau of the Census after the 1940 census, Comparative Occupation Statistics for the United States, 1870–1940.

Each succeeding census reports on additional occupations that have newly grown up, or have become important by more accurate classification, though they formerly were included only in one of the large groups of "other" workers (as "other clerical," "other professional"). For example, all waitresses, cooks, charwomen, house-keepers, and other service workers were combined in a single group until 1930, with no distinction between those working in private homes or outside the home. Actresses, athletes, dancers, and sports officials were included in a single group until 1940. Though women in automobile factories and in electrical machinery plants were separately reported as far back as 1910, until 1940 a single group included all

those in plants making tin cans, agricultural machinery, office and store equipment, railroad and transportation equipment, steel works and rolling mills, and other metals. Similarly, many other individual occupations are lost in earlier years.

Occupations separately reported for the first time in 1950 include bank tellers, dietitians and nutritionists, personnel and labor relations workers, bookkeepers and cashiers each separately shown, midwives no longer included with practical nurses, recreation and group workers now shown separately from social and welfare workers, saleswomen in retail trade now separated from the general group of saleswomen, operatives in plants making drugs and medicines separated from those in miscellaneous chemicals, self-employed proprietors in various businesses shown separately from salaried managers in the same business, and household workers classified as to whether living in or living outside the home served.

#### Clerical Workers

More women are in clerical work than in any other type of occupation. All told they number over 4½ million women, and are more than a fourth of all women workers. This group has shown a remarkable increase over the past decade. It now employs almost 2 million women more than in 1940, a growth of 82 percent. In this 10-year period, almost 1 million more women have gone into clerical work than have entered any other type of occupation. Women are in the great majority among clerical workers, and their proportion also has increased markedly. They were 54 percent of all clerical workers in 1940 and 62 percent in 1950.

#### STENOGRAPHIC GROUP LARGEST CLERICAL OCCUPATION FOR WOMEN

Stenographers, typists, and secretaries constitute the largest of the 19 separate clerical occupations reported by the Census, and this occupation employs a third of all women clerical workers. This group, with bookkeepers and cashiers, accounts for over half of all women clerical workers, and if telephone operators also are added 60 percent are accounted for. However, other occupations now claim somewhat larger proportions of the clerical workers than in 1940. For example, the number of office-machine operators has more than doubled. Other considerable groups are attendants in physicians' and dentists' offices, and bank tellers. The following list shows all clerical occupations having over 9,000 women. The clerical occupations that employ the largest numbers of women in 1950, also employed the largest numbers in 1940.

#### LARGEST CLERICAL OCCUPATIONS FOR WOMEN, 1950

Employed women, 1950

Occupation Total	Number 4, 291, 764		all workers	Number added since 1940 1, 927, 476	
Stenographers, typists, secretaries  Bookkeepers  Telephone operators  Cashiers  Office-machine operators	556, 229 341, 706 183, 586	35 13 8 4 3	94 77 95 81 82	513, 009 (1) 152, 504 (1) 65, 463	
Attendants—physician's, dentist's office.	38, 783	1	95	7, 861	
Bank tellers	28, 648 19, 883 19, 296 10, 098 9, 085 1, 466, 443	} 2 34	$   \left\{     \begin{array}{c}       45 \\       7 \\       16 \\       18 \\       74   \end{array}   \right. $	(1) 11, 215 12, 095 7, 574 2, 057	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Not separately reported in 1940. The combined group of bookkeepers and cashiers has added 309,425 women, 1940-50. Bookkeepers are three-fourths of this group in 1950.

NOTE.—For more complete details see table 6-A in the appendix.

The concentration of clerical workers in a few chief occupations is much more marked for women than for men. The five largest clerical occupations of women employ over 60 percent of the women, while the five largest for men employ only 30 percent of the men clerical workers. Moreover, the chief occupations differ markedly for women and men, as the following list shows. The only two that are among the first five for both sexes—the stenographer group and bookkeepers—employ half the women but only a tenth of the men clerical workers.

#### FIVE LARGEST CLERICAL OCCUPATIONS

# For women Employing over 60 percent of all women clerical workers. Stenographers, typists, secretaries. Bookkeepers. Telephone operators. Cashiers.

Office-machine operators.

## For men Employing 30 percent of all men clerical workers. Shipping and receiving clerks.

Bookkeepers. Mail carriers. Agents.

Stenographers, typists, secretaries.

#### NOTABLE CHANGES IN NUMBERS OF WOMEN CLERICAL WORKERS

In almost all occupations in the clerical group, the numbers of women increased from 1940 to 1950. Added since 1940 have been over 500,000 stenographers, secretaries, and typists, over 300,000 bookkeepers and cashiers, and over 150,000 telephone operators. The number of women office-machine operators has increased by 65,000, and more than 10,000 women have been added to the ranks of the agents, and of the shipping and receiving clerks. A smaller increase among messengers and office girls is accompanied by a corresponding decline among boys. This occupation, often a starter for young people, is now tending to employ more girls than formerly. Other increases notable in proportion, though numbers are small, are among mail carriers and telegraph and express messengers.

Only a single clerical occupation has declined—telegraph operators. This is a relatively small group for women, and has declined for men as well.

## BOOKKEEPERS, CASHIERS, AND BANK TELLERS FIRST REPORTED SEPARATELY IN 1950

Bookkeepers and cashiers, formerly combined in one group, are separately reported in 1950. Of the combined group of women, three-fourths are bookkeepers. Two occupations are separated from the general group of "other clerical occupations" for the first time in 1950. One of these, bank tellers, is of considerable size, and employs over 28,000 women who are 45 percent of all workers in the occupation. For the other, dispatchers and starters of vehicles, only 3,500 women are reported, and these are a tenth of all such workers. A third occupation with fewer than 200 women in the country, is listed for women for the first time in the clerical group—baggagemen in transportation.

## WOMEN ARE NINE-TENTHS OF THE WORKERS IN SOME CLERICAL OCCUPATIONS

Women are three-fourths or more of the workers in 7 of the 19 clerical occupations, as shown in the list that follows. They are well over nine-tenths of the stenographers, typists, and secretaries, the attendants in physicians' and dentists' offices, and the telephone operators. In these three occupations women have remained in much the same proportions as in 1940. Women also are four-fifths of the office-machine operators and the cashiers, and three-fourths of the bookkeepers and the library attendants and assistants. In all but four of the remaining clerical occupations, women are a tenth or more of the workers.

## Clerical Occupations in Which Women Are a $\begin{tabular}{c} A^* T Enth or \end{tabular} More of the Workers, 1950$

Occupations with over nine-tenths women:	Percent
Telephone operators	95
Attendants—physician's, dentist's office	95
Stenographers, typists, secretaries	94
Occupations with four-fifths women:	
Office-machine operators	82
Cashiers	81
Occupations with about three-fourths women:	
Bookkeepers	77
Attendants, assistants—library	74
Occupations with a fifth to half women:	
Bank tellers	45
Telegraph operators	22
Occupations with a tenth to a fifth women:	
Messengers, office girls	18
Agents (n. e. c.)	16
Collectors—bill, account	15
Agents—ticket, station, express	$\overline{13}$
Dispatchers, starters (vehicle)	$\tilde{12}$
Telegraph messengers	10
O	

#### CHANGES IN PROPORTIONS OF CLERICAL WORKERS WHO ARE WOMEN

The proportion of women among all clerical workers has increased from 54 percent in 1940 to 62 percent in 1950, an increase of 8 points. This was accompanied by some increase in the proportion of women in most of the clerical occupations. Among individual clerical occupations, the most spectacular growth in proportion of women is in the messenger group. Girls are 18 percent of these workers in 1950, compared to only 5 percent in 1940. Other occupations in which the proportion of women has grown in the decade more than 8 points are bookkeepers and cashiers, and the very small group of telegraph messengers.

Declines in the proportions of women, in cach case small, occurred in only three clerical occupations. Greatest of these declines are in the large group of office-machine operators, and among library attendants and assistants.

Trends from 1900 to 1950 in the proportion of women among all workers are listed below for several individual occupations in the clerical group. The greatest increases in proportions of women came at quite different periods in different occupations. The proportion of women among all workers in the large group of bookkeepers and cashiers, only 29 percent in 1900, grew by leaps and bounds from 1900 to 1920, and again pushed up strongly from 1940 to 1950, reaching 60 percent in 1950. Among telephone operators, always predominantly a woman's occupation, the greatest increase in proportion of women came in the earlier decade 1900 to 1910, after which the growth was Attendants in physicians' and dentists' offices were first separately reported in 1910, and the marked period of growth in proportion was 1920 to 1930. When office-machine operators were first separately reported in 1930, women were almost 90 percent of the workers; their proportion has since declined.

Women as Percent of All Workers in Selected CLERICAL OCCUPATIONS, 1900-1950

Occupation		Women a	s percent	of all wor	kers in—	
	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900
Bookkeepers, accountants, cashiers	60	51	52	49	38	29
Telephone operators	95	95	95	94	90	80
Office-machine operatorsAttendants—physician's and dentist's	82	86	89	(2)	(²)	( <sup>2</sup> )
office	95	95	96	83	81	(2)
Messengers and office girls	18	5	6	8	7	<sup>3</sup> 6

<sup>1</sup> Accountants are included here to enable comparison with earlier years. First reported with professional

group in 1950.

Not reported separately.

Includes telegraph messengers, reported separately from 1910. About 7 percent of the group in 1940.

#### **Operatives**

Occupations the Census Bureau long has classified as "operatives," largely in manufacturing industries, employ more women than any other major occupation except the clerical. Over 3 million women are operatives, about a fifth of all women workers, and almost 1 million more than in 1940.

The proportion of women among all workers in operative occupations also has increased somewhat, from 25 percent in 1940 to 27 percent in 1950. The broad occupational distribution of operatives is shown below:

	Operatives and kindred workers, 1950			
		Men-per-		
Occupation group Total	Number 3, 018, 787	Perce t of	Perce t distribution 100	ce t distri-
Manufacturing (n. e. c.)  Nonmanufacturing (n. e. c.)  Specifically named occupations	2, 214, 989 163, 223 640, 575	41 23 13	73 5 21	39 7 54

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Total for men—8,127,433.

#### THREE-FOURTHS OF WOMEN OPERATIVES ARE IN MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing industries employ the chief group of women operatives, about 2½ million women. This is a numerical increase of over 50 percent since 1940, though women are still the same proportion of all manufacturing operatives as in 1940—about 40 percent.

In 1950, as in previous decades, the largest numbers of women manufacturing operatives, 1½ million of them, work in factories making nondurable goods (sometimes called "consumer industries"), two-thirds of these being in clothing and textiles. Nondurable-goods manufacture employs 70 percent of the women manufacturing operatives, but only 44 percent of the men.

However, women have entered to an increasing extent the durable-goods industries (sometimes known as "heavy industry"). The largest numbers are in electrical machinery, metal industries, and transportation equipment (mainly automobile manufacture). Durable-goods industries now employ nearly two-thirds million women, almost 30 percent of all women manufacturing operatives, as compared to not quite 20 percent in 1940.

Women are over half of all operatives in factories making nondurable goods but only about a fourth of those in plants making durable goods, as shown in the summary following. Their proportion in nondurable goods is much the same as in 1940, but in durable goods it has increased to 26 percent, from 22 percent in 1940.

295777—5<del>4</del>——4 4]

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS EMPLOYING WOMEN OPERATIVES, 1950

Women operatives (n. e. c.), 1950

Industry group	Number	Percent distribution	Percent of all workers	Number added since 1940
All manufacturing	2, 214, 989		41	741, 465
Nondurable goods	1, 562, 915	100	53	402, 657
Apparel, other fabricated textile			0.4	000 010
products	655, 351	42	81	202,310
Textile-mill products	354,786	23	53	48, 091
Food, kindred products.	186,337	12	38	74,627
Leather, leather products	140, 199	9	49	25,493
Paper, allied products	70,829	5	32	22,969
Tobacco manufactures	43,200	$\frac{3}{3}$	70	$^{1}$ 8, 553
Chemicals, allied products	41,402	3	23	13,658
Rubber products	36, 259	<b>2</b>	30	14, 088
Printing, publishing, allied indus-				
tries	33, 136	<b>2</b>	44	9,235
Petroleum, coal products	1, 416	(2)	3	739
Durable goods	634, 360	100	26	347, 047
Electrical machinery	179, 946	28	54	117, 486
Metal industries	91, 867	14	18	41, 997
Transportation equipment	66, 097	10	15	38, 432
Machinery (except electrical)	61,327	10	18	38, 879
Stone, clay, glass products	46, 815	7	$\overline{26}$	21, 392
Furniture, fixtures	26, 255	4	21	15, 234
Sawmills, miscellaneous wood	,			,
products	15, 623	2	8	7, 810
All other	146, 430	$2\overline{3}$	$5\tilde{1}$	65, 817
NT				
Not specified	17,714	100	47	<sup>1</sup> 8, 239

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In this case a decline. <sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where less than 1.

#### WOMEN OPERATIVES IN OTHER THAN MANUFACTURING

Nonmanufacturing industries employ only a relatively small number of women—165,000—which represents an increase of 100,000 since 1940. Of these, three-fourths are in wholesale and retail trade and personal services. Trade employs two-thirds of the women and one-third of the men nonmanufacturing operatives.

Almost two-thirds million women (about a fifth of all women operatives) are in specifically named operative occupations. Of these women, four-fifths are laundry operatives, dressmakers or seamstresses, or textile weavers or spinners—the first two employing two-thirds of the women in specific operative occupations, and all of them occupations long known as employers of many women. The two largest specific occupations of men in this group employ only a little over a third of all men in specific operative occupations. They are drivers of buses, taxicabs, trucks or tractors, and mine operatives and laborers. Many specific operative occupations employ few women as compared to the number of men, but it is of note that some women are railroad brakemen, chainmen or rodmen in surveying, boatmen or canal lock tenders, metal heaters, motormen on street railways, meat cutters (not in packinghouses), sailors or deckhands, power-station operators, railroad switchmen, and others.

NOTE.—For more complete details on occupations of women operatives, see table 6-B in the appendix.

#### WOMEN OPERATIVES WORK IN A HUNDRED OCCUPATIONS

The entire group of women operatives includes almost 100 classifications—32 individual occupations and 57 industries (including 8 in nonmanufacturing), besides 10 groups of apprentices (fewer than 3 percent of whom are women). Largest of these occupational items are those of operatives in apparel factories, laundries, textile mills, and electrical machinery and supply industries. Most of these are among the great traditional occupations of women, and each has increased notably since 1940. In 1950, these four industries together employ over two-fifths of all women operatives, and the addition of three other manufacturing industries accounts for over half of all women operatives-leather footwear, knitting mills, and fabricated steel mills. The only decline in women operatives in these industries has been in knitting mills. The list below includes all operative occupations that employ more than 20,000 women. There are 17 additional occupations in this group that employ 9,000 but fewer than 20,000 women each. These may be seen in appendix table 6-B.

OPERATIVE OCCUPATIONS EMPLOYING OVER 20,000 WOMEN, 1950

	$Employed\ women$ , $1950$		
Occupation Operatives:	Number	Percent of all workers	Number added since 1940
Apparel, accessories	616, 864	81	191, 800
Laundry, dry cleaning	287, 533	67	99, 244
Yarn, thread, fabric mills	220, 054	50	55, 304
Electrical machinery, equipment, supplies	179, 946	54	117, 486
Dressmakers, seamstresses (not in factory)	134, 310	97	3, 183
Operatives:	101, 010	٥.	0, 100
Leather footwear	110, 743	53	19, 492
Wholesale, retail trade	107, 834	38	65, 064
Knitting mills	104, 926	72	<sup>1</sup> 11, 200
Iron, steel (other 2, primary), fabricated	101, 020		11, 200
steel	64, 359	21	29,528
Spinners, textiles	60, 589	75	(3)
Operatives:	,		` '
Motor vehicle, equipment plants	56, 350	17	30, 599
Machinery (miscellaneous)	45, 559	18	30, 428
Tobacco manufactures	43, 200	70	<sup>1</sup> 8, 553
Canning fruits, vegetables, seafoods	43, 120	63	20, 361
Weavers, textile	38, 593	39	(3)
Operatives:	,		`,
Textile products, fabricated (miscellaneous)	38,487	72	10, 510
Rubber products	36, 259	30	14, 088
Meat products	35,549	29	17, 295
Bakery products	33, 402	53	12, 988
Printing, publishing	33, 136	44	9, 235
Drugs, medicines, miscellaneous chemicals.	30, 484	22	14, 110
Confectionery	29, 349	65	2, 719
Paper, pulp products (miscellaneous)	28, 264	49	14, 802
Paperboard containers and boxes	26, 850	45	8, 265
Furniture, fixtures	26, 255	$\overline{21}$	15, 234
Leather products (except footwear)	24,813	$\overline{55}$	4, 974
Professional, photographic equipment, sup-	,		_,
	24, 090	43	12, 208
plies Glass, glass products	21, 736	30	9, 577
Nonferrous metal (primary, fabricated)	20, 826	$\overset{\circ}{23}$	12, 288
- Ollotto do mount (primary) radicado de 1111	_0,040	_0	,00

<sup>1</sup> In this case a decline. 2 Except in blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills, which together employ 5,828 women operatives. 3 Not separately reported in 1940.

Among operatives, as in other groups, the concentration in certain occupations is much greater for women than men. The 10 largest occupations of women listed below employ nearly two-thirds of all women operatives, while the 10 largest for men employ less than half of the men operatives. Furthermore, as in other groups, the chief operative occupations differ markedly for the two sexes. Of the first 10 for women, 7 (including textile spinners) are in manufacturing, but of the first 10 men's only 4 (including welders) are in manufacturing. Only a single type of occupation is among the 10 largest for both sexes—operatives in yarn, thread, and fabric mills.

#### TEN LARGEST OCCUPATIONS OF OPERATIVES

For women

Employing 63 percent of all women operatives.

Operatives:

Apparel, accessories. Electrical machinery, supplies.

Laundry, dry cleaning. Yarn, thread, fabric mills.

Dressmakers, seamstresses.

Operatives:

Leather footwear. Wholesale, retail trade.

Knitting mills. Textile spinners.

Operatives—Fabricated steel products.

For men

Employing 45 percent of all men operatives.

Truck, tractor drivers.
Mine operatives, laborers.

Operatives—motor vehicles, equipment.

Welders, flame cutters. Deliverymen, routemen. Auto, parking attendants.

Operatives-yarn, thread, fabric mills.

Chauffeurs, taxicab drivers. Wholesale, retail trade.

Operatives—fabricated steel products.

## APPAREL, ELECTRICAL SUPPLY, LAUNDRY PLANTS ADD MOST WOMEN OPERATIVES

In the great majority of occupations in the operative group, the numbers of women have increased during the decade, in some of them markedly, as shown in the list below. Greatest increases are in apparel factories, electrical supply plants, and laundries. Perhaps the most notable change (though not the largest) was that in electrical machinery and supply plants, which increased by more than 117,000 women, and now employs more women operatives than any other industry except apparel, laundries, and textile mills.

	Number of
	women
Operatives: Occupation	added since 1940
Operatives.	
Apparel, accessories	191, 800
Electrical machinery, equipment, supplies	117, 486
Laundry, dry cleaning	99, 244
Wholesale, retail trade	65,064
Yarn, thread, fabric mills	55. 304
Motor vehicles, equipment	30, 599
Miscellaneous machinery	30, 428
Other 1 primary iron and steel, fabricated steel	29, 528
Canning—fruits, vegetables, seafoods	20, 361
Leather footwear	19, 492
Meat products	17, 295
Furniture, fixtures	15, 234
Miscellaneous paper, pulp products	14, 802
Drugs, medicine, miscellaneous chemicals	14, 110
Rubber products	14, 088
Bakery products	12, 988
Primary, fabricated nonferrous metal products	12, 288
Professional, photographic equipment	12, 208
Miscellaneous food preparations	12, 026
Miscellaneous fabricated textiles	10, 510
Drivers—Bus, truck, taxicab, tractor	10, 460

<sup>1</sup> Except in blast furnaces, steelworks, rolling mills.

In 1950 more than twice the 1940 number of women are employed in 41 of some 100 operative occupations. Two of these employ well over 100,000 women (electrical machinery and supplies and wholesale and retail trade) and each would appear to promise further increased opportunities for women job seekers. Many of the occupations where the number of women has doubled are still small employers of women, as may be seen from the summary following. A number are in lines of work unusual for women, such as blasters and powdermen, heaters of metal, stationary firemen, and operatives in the construction industry.

Seven of the 10 operative occupations that increased most greatly from 1940 to 1950 were among the 10 largest employers of women operatives in both periods. These are: Apparel and accessories; electrical machinery and supplies; laundry, dry cleaning; wholesale and retail trade; yarn, thread, and fabric (textile); fabricated steel products and primary iron and steel other than blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills; and leather footwear.

OPERATIVE OCCUPATIONS WHERE NUMBER OF WOMEN MORE THAN DOUBLED, 1940-1950

	Employed women, 1950	
Occupation .		
INCREASE OF 600 PERCENT OR MORE	Total	Number adde <b>d</b> since 1940
Chainmen, rodmen (surveying)	163	144
Operatives—aircraft	7, 775	6, 683
Blasters, powdermen	91	78

## OPERATIVE OCCUPATIONS WHERE NUMBER OF WOMEN MORE THAN DOUBLED, 1940-1950—Continued

	Employed women, 1950	
Occupation		Number added
INCREASE OF 400 TO 599 PERCENT	Total	since 1940
Operatives—public administration	6, 207	5, 127
Sailors, deckhands	754	617
Motormen—mine, factory	214	175
Asbestos, insulation workers	405	330
Asbestos, insulation workersOperatives—telecommunications, utilities, sanitary services_	3,284	2,639
Furnacemen, smeltermen, pourers	1,239	992
INCREASE OF 200 TO 399 PERCENT		
Operatives—construction	1, 387	1, 105
Oilers, greasers (except auto)	934	739
Welders, flame cutters	9,415	7,362
Welders, flame cuttersOperatives—agricultural machinery	3, 292	2,536
Sawyers	1, 887	1, 416
Operatives:		
Saw, planing mills	4,971	3, 664
Cement, concrete, plaster	890	645
Meat cutters (except packinghouse)	3,471	2,487
Operatives—transportation (except railroad)	4,590	3, 136
Heaters—metal	416	280
Operatives—miscellaneous machinery	45, 559	30,428
INCREASE OF 150 TO 199 PERCENT		
Stationary firemen	1, 105	722
Operatives—electrical machinery, supply	179, 946	117,486
Boatmen, canalmen, lock keepers	203	132
Operatives:		
Personal services	11, 168	7,242
Railroads, railway express	1, 154	741
Drivers—bus, taxicab, truck, tractor	16,411	10,460
Operatives:		
Business, repair services	6,631	4,220
Structural clay	3, 884	2,495
Miners (includes laborers), (n. e. c.)		2, 926
Railroad, miscellaneous transportation equipment	1,435	889
Wholesale, retail trade	107, 834	65, 064
Photographic process workers	12,463	7, 492
Operatives—petroleum refining	1, 166	700
INCREASE OF 100 TO 149 PERCENT		
Operatives:	C 010	0 507
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral, stone	6, 019	$\frac{3,567}{12,288}$
Nonferrous metal—primary, fabricated	20, 826	12, 288
Furniture, fixtures	26, 255	15, 234
Miscellaneous food products	21, 773	12, 026
Motor vehicles, equipment	56, 350	30,599 $14,802$
Miscellaneous paper, pulp	28, 264	$\frac{14,802}{2,450}$
Grain mill products	4, 742 24, 090	12, 208
Professional, photographic equipment, supplies	24, U9U	14, 408

#### TOBACCO AND KNITTING PLANTS SHOW DECLINE IN WOMEN OPERATIVES

The number of women operatives had decreased from 1940 to 1950 in only six occupations, most of them not major employers of women. However, two employed over 50,000 women in 1940 and were then among the first 10 employers of women operatives—tobacco manufactures and knitting mills. The latter declined by over 11,000 women (about a tenth), though it is still large in 1950. The decline in the knitting industry was still greater for men, and hence the proportion of women among all its workers is greater in 1950 than in 1940. Tobacco manufactures lost over 8,500 women and the proportion of

women among all tobacco operatives also declined, though women still are 70 percent of the total.

#### WOMEN PREDOMINATE IN 19 OPERATIVE OCCUPATIONS

Women are half or more of all workers in a fifth of the operative occupations. Almost all dressmakers and seamstresses (not in factories) are women, as are over four-fifths of the milliners and the operatives making apparel and accessories. Women are about three-fourths or more of the operatives in knitting mills, miscellaneous fabricated textiles, tobacco manufactures, and of the spinners in textile mills (first separately reported in 1950). The list following shows all operative occupations with women a fifth or more of their workers.

## Operative Occupations With Women a Fifth or More of Their Workers, $1950\,$

Occupations with nine-tenths or more women:	Percent
Dressmakers, seamstresses (not in factory)	97
Milliners	89
MillinersOccupation with four-fifths women:	
Operatives—apparel, accessories	81
Operatives—apparel, accessoriesOccupations with three-fourths women:	
Spinners—textile	75
Operatives:	
Knitting mills	72
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	72
Occupations with half to two-thirds women:	
Operatives:	
Tobacco manufactures	70
Laundry, dry cleaning	67
ConfectioneryCanning fruits, vegetables, seafoods	65
Canning fruits, vegetables, seafoods	63
Graders, packers—fruits, nuts, vegetables	60
Operatives:	
Drugs, medicines Watches, clocks, clockwork devices	60
Watches, clocks, clockwork devices	59
Not specified food industries	58
Personal services	56
Leather products (except footwear)	55
Electric machinery, equipment, supplies	54
Leather footwear	53
Leather footwearBakery products	53
Yarn thread fabric mills	50
Miscellaneous paper, pulp products	49
Miscellaneous paper, pulp productsOccupations with a third to nearly half women:	
Operatives:	
Miscellaneous textile-mill products	47
Paperboard containers and boxes	45
Professional equipment, supplies	45
Printing, publishing, allied industries	44
Photographic process workers	44
Operatives:	
Miscellaneous food products	43
Pottery, related products	43
Carpets, rugs, floor coverings	43
Carpets, rugs, floor coverings	41
Weavers—textile	39
Operatives:	
Wholesale, retail tradePhotographic equipment, supplies	38
Photographic equipment, supplies	38
Office, store machinery, devices	34
Synthetic fibers (chemical)	32
Rubber products	30
Glass, glass products	30
Grass, grass products	90

### OPERATIVE OCCUPATIONS WITH WOMEN A FIFTH OR MORE OF THEIR WORKERS, 1950—Continued

Occupations with a fifth to a fourth women:

eratives:	Percent
Meat products	29
Fabricated steel products	
Miscellaneous wood products	25
Not specified metal industries.	
Mineral, stone products (miscellaneous nonmetallic)	22
Dyeing, finishing textiles	
Furniture, fixtures	
Structural clay products	
Miscellaneous machinery	

#### PROPORTION OF WOMEN INCREASES IN MOST OPERATIVE OCCUPATIONS

In the great majority of the operative occupations, the proportion of women among all workers increased somewhat from 1940 to 1950. In most cases these increases are small, but in the 16 listed below they are notable in extent (as much as 5 points or more). Five of these occupations are among the largest employers of women operatives, and in each over half the operatives now are women—electrical machinery, leather footwear, two textile industries, and a miscellaneous manufacturing group. Notable increases in the proportion of women among operatives also occurred in three other industries that employ over 20,000 women—miscellaneous food preparations, meat products, and furniture plants.

In about a fifth of the operative occupations there are declines in the proportion of workers who are women. In most cases declines are very slight, being notable (as much as 5 points) in only two—operatives in making paperboard and paper containers, and milliners.

Operative Occupations With Considerable Increases in Proportion of Women, 1940 to 1950

	Women			
Occupation	Percent of all workers		Number em-	
Operatives in manufacturing:	1950	1940	ployed, 1950	
Nondurable goods:			40.000	
Textile mill products (miscellaneous)	47	38	13, 806	
Foods (miscellaneous, nonspecified)	47	39	21, 773	
Leather footwear.	53	46	110, 743	
Meat products	29	23	35, 549	
Textiles:			00, 010	
Yarn, thread, fabric mills	50	45	220, 054	
Knitting mills	72	$\tilde{67}$	104, 926	
Durable goods:	. 2	0,	101, 020	
Aircraft and parts	12	4	7, 775	
	19	11	3, 884	
Structural clay products				
Electrical machinery, supplies	54	47	179, 946	
Mineral, stone, miscellaneous nonmetallic	22	15	6, 019	
Metal industries—nonspecified	24	18	854	
Miscellaneous (including clocks, watches)	53	47	122, 340	
Furniture, fixtures	21	16	26, 255	
Photographic process workers	$\frac{-1}{44}$	$\tilde{3}\tilde{5}$	12, 463	
Operatives, nonmanufacturing:	44	00	12, 400	
	13	7	6, 631	
Business repair services		7		
Transportation (except railroad)	13	1	4, 590	

#### LONG-TERM GAINS

The general group of operatives not in specific occupations was first reported in 1910 according to the industries engaging them. In some 20 industries the classifications have remained nearly enough the same through these four decades to give an interesting picture of the changes in proportions of women among all operatives in the industry. Details of these changes in each decade are shown in the table on page 50.

In over half of these industries the proportion of women operatives increased from 1910 to 1950, in some cases very considerably. For example, the proportion of women is 20 or more points higher in 1950 than in 1910 in the production of leather products (except shoes), glassware, meat products, and apparel.

This discussion deals solely with the proportion of women, which shows their place in relation to all workers in an occupation, but does not indicate change in the number of women employed. In an enlarging industry the increase in the number of women over a decade may be great, but their proportion may be smaller because the increase in number of men workers is even greater. This was the case from 1940 to 1950 in the making of paper boxes and the production of miscellaneous chemicals (including drugs and medicines). Again, the number of women may decline in an industry, but their proportion may increase because the number of men declined even more. Such was the situation in knitting mills from 1940 to 1950.

In eight occupations, the proportion of women operatives showed a rise continuously in every decade from 1910 to 1950, and is much greater in 1950 than in 1910:

Motor vehicles and equipment. Meat products. Tobacco manufactures. Glass, glass products.

Leather products (except footwear).
Apparel and accessories.
Footwear (except rubber).
Furniture, fixtures.

The proportion of women is considerably greater in 1950 than in 1910 (though in some decades the proportion declined or remained the same as in the preceding decade) in three additional occupations: Electrical machinery and supplies; canning fruits, vegetables, seafoods; and fruit, vegetable graders and packers (not in factory).

In four occupations, on the other hand, the proportion of women declined in earlier decades, rose somewhat in later decades, but is less in 1950 than in 1910: Rubber products; printing, publishing; and carpet, rug manufacturing. In a few occupations the proportion of women has declined almost continuously and in 1950 is far below the 1910 figure: Drugs, medicines, miscellaneous chemicals; paperboard containers and boxes; and miscellaneous paper and pulp products.

The following table lists these occupations, together with a few others in which there has been little change, or no consistent trend since 1910, in the proportion of women among all operatives.

Women as Percent of All Workers in Selected Operative Occupations, 1910-1950

	Women as percent of all workers				
Operative group	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910
Apparel and accessories	81	79	69	63	61
Yarn, thread, fabric mills	50	48	151	1 53	1 53
Electrical machinery, equipment, supplies	<b>54</b>	46	41	44	47
Dressmakers, seamstresses, except factory	97	98	100	100	100
Footwear, except rubber	52	44	39	36	33
Knitting mills	72	66	67	75	74
Motor vehicles, equipment	17	13	10	9	3
Canning and preserving fruits, vegetables,					
seafood	64	64	64	53	50
Tobacco manufactures	70	69	65	57	47
Rubber products	31	28	27	<b>23</b>	34
Meat products	<b>2</b> 9	22	18	16	9
Bakery products	53	50	<b>3</b> 9	40	47
Printing, publishing, allied industries	44	42	42	48	49
Drugs, medicines, miscellaneous chemicals,					
allied products	22	27	32	35	<b>42</b>
Confectionery, related products	65	65	63	62	58
Miscellaneous paper, pulp products	<b>4</b> 9	56	62	62	65
Paperboard containers and boxes	46	51	59	65	72
Furniture, fixtures	<b>21</b>	14	13	13	9
Leather products, except footwear	55	49	<b>35</b>	27	23
Glass, glass products	30	23	17	14	7
Fruit and vegetable graders, packers, except					
factory	61	58	61	38	43
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	43	43	39	41	48

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes miscellaneous fabricated textile-mill products not shown separately until 1940.

#### Professional Women

Professional or technical occupations engage almost 2 million women, somewhat more than a tenth of all those employed. This group is now third largest in employment of women, being exceeded only by clerical workers and operatives. It shows a notable numerical increase in the past decade and now has nearly one-half million more women than in 1940, an addition of about 30 percent. Women constitute a slightly smaller proportion of the 1950 professional workers (39 percent) than of those in 1940 (42 percent).

## TEACHERS AND NURSES ARE TWO-THIRDS OF ALL PROFESSIONAL WOMEN

There is marked concentration of professional women in certain types of work, teachers and nurses being two-thirds of the total. However, other occupations claim a larger proportion of the professional women in 1950 than was true in 1940.

Just over four-fifths of the women professional workers are in seven occupations, listed below, each of which engages about 50,000 women or more. Accountants and auditors are among the first seven professional occupations in 1950, but not in 1940, because then classified in a clerical group. In this group in 1940 (but not in 1950) were re-

ligious workers. (See explanation later.) The following list shows the professional and technical occupations that employ over 9,000 women.

LARGEST PROFESSIONAL OR TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS FOR WOMEN, 1950

	Employed women, 1950			
Occupation	Number	Percent distri- bution	Percent of all workers	Number added since 1940
Total	1, 938, 985	100	<b>3</b> 9	452, 5 <b>3</b> 9
Teachers—school	834, 996		75	67, 227
Nurses (professional, student)	463, 495	24	98	118, 518
Professional 388, 921				(1)
Student 74, 574	77, 844			(1)
Musicians, music teachers		$\frac{4}{3}$	$\begin{array}{c} 51 \\ 40 \end{array}$	18, 388 36, 280
Technicians (medical, dental, testing)	60, 071	9	40	
Medical, dental 43, 271				(1)
Testing 16, 800				(1)
Recreation, group, social, welfare	58, 917	3	64	14, 528
Social, welfare 52, 224	36, 311		O <del>I</del>	14, 020
Recreation, group 6, 693				
Accountants, auditors	55, 660	3	15	37, 395
Librarians	49, 027	3	89	16, 661
Artists, art teachers	29, 566	$\overset{\mathbf{o}}{2}$	38	11, 559
College presidents, professors, instruc-	20,000	~	00	11,000
tors (n. e. c.)	28, 907	1	23	9, 023
Religious workers	28, 838	ī	$\overline{70}$	<sup>2</sup> 2, 236
Editors, reporters	28, 595	ĩ	32	13, 845
Dietitians, nutritionists	$\frac{1}{21}$ , 059	ī	$\overline{94}$	(1)
Personnel, labor relations workers	15, 016	1	( 29	(1)
Therapists, healers (n. e. c.)	12,077	1	49	4, 567
Physicians, surgeons	11, 714		6	4, 106
Dancers, dancing teachers	11, 438	} 5	71	2, 405
Social scientists (n. e. c.)	11, 373	} 3	32	(¹)´
Sports instructors, officials	11, 133		25	7, 271
Designers	10, 203		26	2, 512
Photographers	9, 088		\ 17	4, 465
All other	109, 968	6		

<sup>1</sup> Not reported separately in 1940.
2 In this case a decline.

Note.—For more complete details see table 6-C in the appendix.

The concentration of workers in specific occupations is much more marked for women than for men. The seven largest professional occupations for women employ four-fifths of the total, while the seven largest for men employ only three-fifths of the professional men. Furthermore, the chief occupations differ greatly for the two sexes, as the following lists show. The only two that are in the top seven occupations for both sexes are teaching and accountancy.

#### SEVEN LARGEST PROFESSIONAL OR TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS

For women	For men
Employing over 80 percent of all	Employing 60 percent of all
professional women.	professional men.
School teachers.	Engineers (professional).
Nurses (professional).	Accountants, auditors.
Musicians, music teachers.	School teachers.
Social workers (all types).	Physicians, surgeons.
Accountants, auditors.	Lawyers, judges.
Librarians.	Clergymen.
Medical and dental technicians.	Draftsmen.

#### NOTABLE CHANGES IN NUMBERS OF WOMEN IN PROFESSIONS

Since 1940, each of the nine professional or technical occupations listed below has increased in number of women by more than 10,000; together, these account for the greater part of the entire increase in the number of professional women. One group, accountants and auditors, grew so greatly as to bring it in 1950 well into the upper ranks in employment of professional women. Two other much smaller occupations showed marked increases—artists and art teachers, and editors and reporters.

The single professional occupation that lost a notable number of women over the decade is that of religious worker, which declined by more than 2,000. However, this loss is more than made up by the increase of more than 3,500 women classified as clergymen; the two groups combined show an increase from 1940 of about 1,400 women. It may be that a more accurate reporting allocates to the group of the clergy some women who formerly were listed merely as religious workers, or that some formerly so listed have since been ordained as clergymen.

PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONS THAT ADDED OVER 10,000 WOMEN, 1940 TO 1950

	Number of
	women
	added sinc <b>e</b>
Occupation	1940
Nurses (professional and student)	
Teachers (school)	67,227
Accountants, auditors	37, 395
Technicians (medical, dental, testing)	36,280
Musicians, music teachers	
Librarians	16, 661
Recreation, group, social, welfare workers	14,528
Editors, reporters	13, 845
Artists, art teachers	

#### WOMEN RADIO OPERATORS MORE THAN DOUBLED

The number of women more than doubled from 1940 to 1950 in 15 professional or technical occupations that can be compared in the two periods, as listed below. This indicates growth in opportunities for women, even though most of these are relatively small occupations for women, and some also are relatively small for men (such as athletes, actors, veterinarians, entertainers).

Some of these are new occupations, such as radio operator, and although not large even for men, may be expected to grow. Others are occupations not considered usual for women, such as chemist, pharmacist, clergyman, or engineer (each of which now employs some 6,500 or more women), and surveyor, veterinarian, or athlete (each with fewer than 1,000 women). The attention paid in these times to scientific lines of work is reflected in the increased numbers of women chemists and engineers, in each case almost 6,000 more than in 1940, and of women technicians in medical fields, who number over 36,000 more than a decade ago.

### Professional or Technical Occupations in Which the Number of Women More Than Doubled, 1940-50

[In order of largest percent increase]	Employed women, 1950	
Occupation	Total	Number added since 1940
Radio operators	1, 482	1, 385
Veterinarians	832	753
Surveyors	946	845
Engineers (technical)	6, 475	5, 745
Draftsmen	8, 370	6, 956
Technicians (n. e. c.)	4, 243	3, 342
Chemists	7, 451	5, 797
Athletes	705	513
Airplane pilots, navigators	185	134
Accountants, auditors	55, 660	37,395
Sports instructors, officials	11, 133	7,271
Technicians (medical, dental, testing)	60, 071	36, 280
Entertainers	4, <b>2</b> 93	2,453
Pharmacists	7, 261	4, 045
Clergymen	6, 777	3, 629

## RECREATION, GROUP WORKERS, AND MEDICAL TECHNICIANS FIRST REPORTED SEPARATELY IN 1950

The 1950 census shows separate reports for nine professional occupations for the first time, and in addition lists eight specialized types of technical engineers. Several of these new items consist of a separation of a more detailed occupation from a group total formerly reported. This gives a further picture of the branch of the occupation that employs most of the women, and the branch in which women are the largest proportion of workers. For example:

Social and welfare workers are nine-tenths of the women "recreation, group, social, and welfare workers," reported only as a total in 1940. The 1950 data show women as nearly 70 percent of these, while they are only a little over 40 percent of the recreation and group workers.

Medical and dental technicians are nearly three-fourths of the women "medical, dental, and testing technicians," reported only as a total in 1940. The 1950 data show women to be nearly 60 percent of these, while they are only a little over 20 percent of the testing technicians.

Among the important occupations now separately reported from the group formerly combined as "all other professional" are the following, each employing over 10,000 women: Dietitians and nutritionists, personnel and labor relations workers, and social scientists.

## Professional Occupations First Separately Reported in 1950, With Over 5,000 Women

	Women	
Occupation	Number	Percent of all workers
Social, welfare workers	52,224	69
Technicians—medical, dental	43, 275	57
Dietitians, nutritionists	21,059	94
Technicians—testing	16, 800	22
Personnel, labor-relations workers	15, 016	29
Social scientists	11,373	32
Recreation, group workers	6, 693	42
Natural scientists (n. e. c.)	5, 839	15

Technical engineering is an unusual field for women, who constitute only 2 percent or less of the workers in almost all branches of this profession. Of the small group of about 6,500 women technical engineers reported by the census, half are in civil or electrical engineering. In metallurgical, chemical, and civil engineering, and in the relatively new field of aeronautics, women are a slightly larger proportion of the workers than in other branches of engineering. It is probable that two fifths or more of the women classified as engineers are engineering aides, draftsmen, and engineering technicians. (See Women's Bureau Bulletin 254, Employment Opportunities for Women in Professional Engineering, 1954.)

	Women	
Engineering occupation All technical engineers	Number 6, 475	Percent of all workers
Civil	1, 932	<b>2</b>
Electrical	1, 237	1
Chemical	629	2
Mechanical	576	1
Industrial	450	$\bar{1}$
Aeronautical	331	2
Metallurgical, metallurgists	241	2
Mining	109	1
Other	970	$\bar{1}$

## WOMEN ARE NINE-TENTHS OF ALL NURSES, DIETITIANS, AND LIBRARIANS

Women have a virtual monopoly of the occupations of professional nurse (98 percent), dietitian and nutritionist (94 percent), and are 89 percent of the librarians and 75 percent of the teachers. These proportions are much the same as in 1940 (except the dietitian group, for which 1940 information was not reported separately). Women are about 70 percent of the dancers and dancing teachers and also of the religious workers (although the proportion of women in these groups has declined notably since 1940), and of the social welfare workers (not separately reported in 1940). The following list shows all the professional or technical occupations in which women constitute a tenth or more of the workers.

## Professional or Technical Occupations in Which Women Are a Tenth or More of the Workers, 1950

Nurses (professional and student)         98           Dietitians and nutritionists         94           Librarians         89           Occupations with two-thirds to three-fourths women:         75           Teachers (school)         75           Dancers, dancing teachers         71           Religious workers         70           Social, welfare workers         69           Occupations with about one-half women:         57           Musicians         medical, dental         57           Musicians, music teachers         51           Therapists, healers         49           Farm, home-management advisers         49           Occupations with a third to one-half women:         Recreation and group workers         42
Librarians         89           Occupations with two-thirds to three-fourths women:         75           Teachers (school)         75           Dancers, dancing teachers         71           Religious workers         70           Social, welfare workers         69           Occupations with about one-half women:         57           Musicians         medical, dental         57           Musicians, music teachers         51           Therapists, healers         49           Farm, home-management advisers         49           Occupations with a third to one-half women:         49
Teachers (school)       75         Dancers, dancing teachers       71         Religious workers       70         Social, welfare workers       69         Occupations with about one-half women:       57         Musicians       51         Therapists, healers       49         Farm, home-management advisers       49         Occupations with a third to one-half women:
Teachers (school)       75         Dancers, dancing teachers       71         Religious workers       70         Social, welfare workers       69         Occupations with about one-half women:       57         Musicians       51         Therapists, healers       49         Farm, home-management advisers       49         Occupations with a third to one-half women:
Dancers, dancing teachers
Religious workers       70         Social, welfare workers       69         Occupations with about one-half women:       57         Musicians, music teachers       51         Therapists, healers       49         Farm, home-management advisers       49         Occupations with a third to one-half women:       49
Social, welfare workers 69 Occupations with about one-half women: Technicians—medical, dental 57 Musicians, music teachers 51 Therapists, healers 49 Farm, home-management advisers 49 Occupations with a third to one-half women:
Occupations with about one-half women: Technicians—medical, dental
Technicians—medical, dental       57         Musicians, music teachers       51         Therapists, healers       49         Farm, home-management advisers       49         Occupations with a third to one-half women:       49
Musicians, music teachers 51 Therapists, healers 49 Farm, home-management advisers 49 Occupations with a third to one-half women:
Musicians, music teachers 51 Therapists, healers 49 Farm, home-management advisers 49 Occupations with a third to one-half women:
Therapists, healers 49 Farm, home-management advisers 49 Occupations with a third to one-half women:
Farm, home-management advisers 49 Occupations with a third to one-half women:
Occupations with a third to one-half women:
Recreation and group workers 42
Authors 39
Artists, art teachers 38
Actors actresses 34
Social scientists 32
Editors, reporters32
Occupations with about a fourth women:
Personnel, labor-relations workers29
Entertainers29
Designers26
Sports instructors, officials25
College presidents, professors, instructors 23
Technicians—testing.
Occupations with a tenth to a fifth women:
Photographers 17
Technicians (n. e. c.)
Accountants, auditors15
Osteopaths
Natural scientists (n. e. c.)
Chiropractors 14
Chemists 10
Radio operators9

Women still constitute only very small proportions of the workers in three professions of traditionally high importance for men—medicine, law, and engineering. Together, these professions engage less than 2 percent of all professional women, but in each the number of women has increased markedly over the decade:

	We	Women			
		Number	Women as p all work		
Occupation	Number, 1950	added since - 1940	1950	1940	
Physicians, surgeons	11, 714	4, 106	6. 1	4. 6	
Engineers—technical	6, 475	5, 745	1. 2	0. 3	
Lawvers judges	6.256	2, 069	3. 5	2.4	

## CHANGES IN PROPORTIONS OF PROFESSIONAL WORKERS WHO ARE WOMEN

The proportion of women among all professional workers has declined slightly since 1940, from 42 percent in 1940 to 40 percent in 1950. However, the proportion of women has increased considerably in 13 of the professional and technical occupations. Four of these are listed below as employing over 28,000 women, and in three of these, women are now from a third to a half of the workers—musicians and music teachers, medical technicians, and editors and reporters. Others are still very small though they have grown greatly, as for example radio operators and veterinarians. The list is as follows:

Professional or Technical Occupations With Considerable Increases in Proportions of Women, 1940-50

	Women as percent of all workers		Number of women, 1950	
Occupation	1950	1940	1000	
Entertainers	<b>2</b> 9	20	4, 293	
Accountants, auditors	15	8	55,660	
Editors, reporters	32	25	28,595	
Sports instructors, officials	25	18	11, 133	
Technicians (n. e. c.)	16	9	4,243	
Chemists	10	3	7, 451	
Radio operators	9	$^2$	1, 48 <b>2</b>	
Authors	39	33	6,059	
Musicians, music teachers	51	46	77, 844	
Therapists, healers (n. e. c.)	49	44	12,077	
Technicians—medical, dental, testing	40	35	60, 071	
Draftsmen	7	<b>2</b>	8, 370	
Veterinarians	6	1	832	

On the other hand, the proportion of women has declined in 10 of the professional occupations reported in the group in both 1940 and 1950. In most cases these declines are very slight, but they are over 5 points in the following:

	Women a of all w		Number of women, 1950
Occupation	1950	1940	1000
Dancers, dancing teachers	71	81	11, 438
Religious workers	70	77	28, 838
Actors, actresses	34	40	5, 077

Small but definite declines in the proportion of women among all workers also may be mentioned among college presidents, professors, and instructors, and both osteopaths and chiropractors.

Most of the occupations in which the proportions of women have declined are nevertheless growing occupations; the actual number of women has increased but the increase for men is greater. However, the number of women as well as their proportion of the total has declined among religious workers (already explained) and in the very small occupations of osteopath and chiropractor (together including only about 2,600 women in the entire country).

#### TRENDS SINCE 1900 IN PROPORTIONS OF PROFESSIONAL WORKERS WHO ARE WOMEN

In a number of outstanding professions the proportion of all workers who are women can be traced back at least to 1910 or 1900, as shown in the table following. In most of these professions the proportion of women is higher, often considerably higher, in 1950 than it was in

Greatest increases in proportion of women occurred among editors and reporters and social welfare and recreation workers. editors and reporters, draftsmen, and photographers, women are in higher proportion in 1950 than in any other decade. The proportion of women rose to its highest in 1920 for teachers and in 1930 for librarians, designers, social welfare and recreation workers, and college presidents and professors, declining after 1930, or in the case of designers remaining level in later decades. The proportion of women has been much the same through the years among physicians and surgeons (4 to 6 percent women) and nurses (93 to 98 percent women).

Among artists and art teachers, musicians and music teachers, and authors declines in proportion of women have been continuous since 1910, except for a partial recovery in 1950.

Women as Percent of All Workers in Selected Professional and Technical Occupations, 1900–1950

	Women as percent of all workers in-					
Occupation	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900
Teachers—school	74	75	82	84	80	1 74
Nurses—professional, student	98	98	98	96	93	94
Musicians, music teachers	49	41	48	55	60	56
Recreation, group, social, welfare						
workers	66	67	68	62	52	(2)
Librarians	89	89	91	88	79	(3)
Artists, art teachers	38	34	38	42	46	45
Collegé presidents, professors, instruc-						
tors (n. e. c.)	23	27	32	30	19	(1)
Editors, reporters	32	25	24	17	13	. 8
Physicians, surgeons	6	5	4	4 5	4 6	(4)
Designers	27	38	38	37	22 կ	- 5
Draftsmen	7	2	2	4	1 /	•
Photographers	17	14	15	15	11	10
Authors	39	33	44	45	47	( <sup>5</sup> )

#### Service Workers

Service occupations (except those in households, reported elsewhere) employ not far from 2 million women, almost as many as are in professional or technical work. This is the occupation group fourth in size for women; it has more than a tenth of all employed women (12) percent). This group has grown markedly and now employs twothirds million more women than in 1940, an increase of 56 percent.

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Teachers (n. e. c.) includes college presidents, professors, instructors in 1900.
 Includes clergy, separately reported in later decades.
 Includes attendants, assistants, separately reported from 1910, and in 1950 reported with clerical but not with professional workers.

Includes osteopaths until 1920, and in 1900 other types of healers.

Group reported in 1900 includes "scientists."

Women are 45 percent of all service workers, a larger proportion than in 1940 when they were 38 percent of the total.

#### CHIEF SERVICE OCCUPATIONS OF WOMEN

Here, as in other groups, women are concentrated to a large extent in a few occupations. Almost two-thirds of them are in five occupations, each with more than 120,000 women. This is much the same situation as in 1940. Largest of these service occupations is that of waitress, with over 545,000 women, who constitute more than a fourth of all women employed in this group. Waitresses, cooks, and beauty operators are half of all women service workers. The list below shows the 13 occupations in this group that employ more than 10,000 women.

LARGEST SERVICE OCCUPATIONS FOR WOMEN, 1950

	Employed women, 1950			
Occupation	Number	Percent distribution	Percent of all workers	Number added since 1940
Total	1, 914, 293	100	45	689, 654
Waitresses, waiters	545, 565	28	82	(1)
Cooks (except private household)	242, 422	13	56	126, 112
Beauticians, barbers, manicurists	189, 870	10	50	<sup>2</sup> 16, 722
Practical nurses	130, 304	7	96	(1)
Attendants—hospital, other institution.	121, 261	6	59	<b>8</b> 2, 519
Housekeepers, stewards (except private	,			•
household)	82, 904	4	78	23, 328
Charwomen, cleaners	72, 116	4	60	37, 863
Janitors, sextons	53, 195	3	12	15, 874
Counter, fountain workers	44, 423	$\tilde{2}$	$\bar{5}1$	(1)
Attendants—professional, personal service (n. e. c.)		2	66	ìá, 249
Elevator operators	26, 929	1	30	14, 243
Boarding-, lodging-house keepers	21, 052	1	73	<sup>2</sup> 40, 303
Bartenders	13, 431	1	7	10, 331
All other (except private household)	339, 234	18		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Not separately reported in 1940. Counter workers were included with waitresses in 1940, and the combined group added 229,052 by 1950; likewise, midwives were included with practical nurses in 1940, and the combined group added 44,497 women by 1950.

<sup>2</sup> In this case a decline.

The concentration of service workers in a few chief occupations is much more marked for women than for men. The five largest service occupations of men employ only half of all the men, but women's five largest employ about two-thirds of the women. Furthermore, these occupations differ in order for the two sexes; only two are among the first five for both—those of cook and barber or beautician. They are as follows:

#### FIVE LARGEST SERVICE OCCUPATIONS

For	wome	en.

Employing 64 percent of women service workers.

Waitresses.

Cooks (except private household). Beauticians, manicurists.

Practical nurses.

Attendants-hospital, other institution. Policemen, detectives.

Employing 51 percent of men service workers.

Janitors, sextons.

Guards, watchmen. Barbers, beauticians.

Cooks (except private household).

NOTE. For more complete details see table 6-D in the appendix.

#### NOTABLE CHANGES IN NUMBERS OF WOMEN SERVICE WORKERS

Most service occupations employ more women than in 1940, in some cases a very large additional number. In 10 of these occupations 10,000 women or more have been added (see list). The largest increases are among waitresses and fountain girls and cooks. These occupations account for half of the entire increase in the group as a whole, and the inclusion of hospital attendants accounts for almost two-thirds of the increase.

In two occupations the number of women has decreased. The largest decline is 40,000 among keepers of boarding and lodging houses, a decrease of two-thirds from the number in 1940. The proportion of women among all engaged in this occupation also has declined markedly, from 85 percent in 1940 to 73 percent in 1950. The other occupation with a decline in the number of women is that of beautician

SERVICE OCCUPATIONS THAT ADDED OVER 10,000 WOMEN, 1940 to 1950

Occupation	Number o women added since 1940
Waitresses; counter, fountain girls	
Cooks (except private household)	
Attendants—hospitals, institutions	
Midwives, practical nurses	
Charwomen, cleaners	. 37, 863
Housekeepers (except private household), stewardesses	23, 328
Janitors, sextons	. 15, 874
Elevator operators	
Attendants—professional, personal service (n. e. c.)	. 13, 249
Bartenders	10, 331

## NUMBER OF COOKS, HOSPITAL ATTENDANTS, CHARWOMEN, HAS DOUBLED

In seven service occupations the number of women doubled from 1940 to 1950. Three of these, cooks, hospital attendants, and charwomen, were large occupations for women in 1940. Some of the others, though not among the largest occupations, may continue their growth and provide job opportunities for many more women. The seven include elevator operators, bartenders, policemen and detectives, and crossing watchmen.

Two occupations are separately reported in 1950 for the first time. One of these, counter and fountain workers, employing nearly 45,000 women, formerly was included with waitresses and constitutes 8 percent of the combined group. The other occupation now separately shown is the small one of midwife, employing about 1,400 women—about 1 percent of the group of practical nurses with which it formerly was included.

#### WOMEN ARE NINE-TENTHS OF ALL PRACTICAL NURSES

Women are half or more of the workers in 11 of the service occupations. These and other service occupations in which women are a tenth or more of the workers are shown in the following list. It is scarcely surprising that almost all the practical nurses are women. Women also are four-fifths of the waiters and waitresses and the midwives, and three-fourths of the housekeepers and stewards and the keepers of boarding and lodging houses. In eight of the occupations in this group, fewer than 5 percent of the workers are women. These include porters, bootblacks, and several occupations in protective services, such as guards and watchmen, police and detectives, and marshals and constables.

Service Occupations in Which Women Are a Tenth or More of the Workers, 1950

Occupations with over nine-tenths women:	ent
Practical nurses	96
Occupations with over four-fifths women:	
Midwives	83
Waiters, waitresses	82
Occupations with three-fourths women:	
Housekeepers, stewards (except private household)	78
	73
Occupations with one-half to two-thirds women:	
	66
Charwomen, cleaners	60
Attendants—hospitals, institutions	59
Cooks (except private household)	56
Counter, fountain workers	51
Beauticians (includes barbers, manicurists)	50
Occupations with a tenth to a third women:	
Ushers—recreation, amusement	34
Elevator operators	30
Janitors, sextons	12

#### CHANGES IN PROPORTIONS OF SERVICE WORKERS WHO ARE WOMEN

In the service group as a whole the proportion of women among all workers increased from 38 percent in 1940 to 45 percent in 1950, an increase of 7 points. The list following shows the service occupations in which the proportions of women increased as much as 7 points. The greatest increases in proportions of women are among hospital attendants, and in the large occupation of cook. Several occupations with increased proportions of women may prove promising as future employment openings for more women, as for example attendants in hospitals, ushers in amusement places, or elevator operators (though automatic elevators and escalators are used increasingly, there are likely to continue to be large buildings where they may not be satisfactory or may prove too difficult to install).

The only decline in proportion of women in the service occupations is that in keepers of boarding and lodging houses.

Service Occupations With Considerable Increases in Proportions of Women, 1940-50

		Tomen as percent of all Number workers women,	
Occupation	1950	1940	1950
Attendants—hospitals, institutions	59	42	121, 261
Cooks (except private household)	56	42	242, 422
Ushers—recreation, amusement	34	<b>2</b> 1	7, 836
Elevator operators	30	17	<b>26, 92</b> 9
Waiters, waitresses; counter, fountain workers	79	68	589, 988

In several of the service occupations, the proportion of women among all workers can be traced back to 1910 or 1900, as shown in the following table, though in three of the largest, data are available only from 1930. The proportion of women has increased enormously among beauticians and considerably among elevator operators. Since 1930 it has increased greatly in the large groups of waitresses and cooks (then first reported), and moderately among housekeepers and The proportion of women has remained very similar through the years in the very large group of practical nurses and midwives (about 95 percent), and in the much smaller group of ushers and attendants in theaters and amusement places (11 to 15 percent).

On the other hand, the proportion of women has declined notably among keepers of boarding and lodging houses, charwomen and cleaners (though women still are 60 percent of these workers), and among ianitors and sextons.

WOMEN AS PERCENT OF ALL WORKERS IN SELECTED SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, 1900 - 1950

<b>O</b> ccupation	Women as percent of all workers in-						
	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900	
Waitresses (except private household)_	<b>7</b> 9	68	57	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Cooks (except private household)	56	42	40	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Beauticians, barbers	50	50	30	15	11	5	
Practical nurses, midwives	96	95	97	93	94	95	
Housekeepers, stewardesses	78	77	<b>7</b> 1	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Charwomen, cleaners	60	54	60	61	71	(2)	
Janitors, sextons	12	10	11	16	19	14	
Elevator operators	30	16	18	18	(3)	(§)	
Boarding-, lodging-house keepers	73	85	88	86	86	83	
Bartenders	7	3	(3)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Ushers, attendants—theaters, recrea-							
tion	15	14	11	15	<b>2</b>	(2)	
Guards, watchmen, doorkeepers	2	1	1	1	(3)	(2)	

#### Private Household Employees

Private household work employs 11/2 million women, less than a tenth of all women workers. The number of women in this occupation has decreased by about a third since 1940—by not far from two-thirds of a million women. Only in one other occupation group—farmers—has women's employment declined. Of all household workers 95 percent are women, and the proportion was much the same in 1940.

Private household workers not elsewhere classified are 85 percent of this occupation group and include more than 1 million women. The remainder are in two other occupations, both of considerable size—housekeepers, with 134,500 women and laundresses with 69,000.

The numbers of women in all these groups have decreased markedly since 1940, household workers by nearly 300,000 (or 21 percent), housekeepers by over 200,000, laundresses by over 100,000 (in each of the latter a decline of 63 percent). For details as to the private household workers, see table 6-E in the appendix.

No comparable data available.
 First shown separately in 1910.
 Percent not shown where less than 1.

Only 15 percent of the household workers live in the employer's family. Practically all laundresses live out, and this is true of nearly 90 percent of the general private household workers. Even of the housekeepers in private homes, 60 percent live elsewhere than with the employing families. No comparison can be made with earlier years, as this information is reported for the first time in 1950.

It is difficult to trace separate household occupations back through the census periods, since not until 1930 were characteristic household occupations separately designated as to whether employment was in the home or elsewhere. Until 1940, housekeepers were included with all other general service workers in private families. Laundresses in private families were combined with operatives in laundries until 1930.

#### Sales Workers

Sales occupations give work to 1½ million women, somewhat less than a tenth of all employed women (8.5 percent). These occupations have added over one-half million women in the past decade, an increase of two-thirds. Women are now a considerably larger proportion of the workers in these occupations than in 1940.

Most of the women in this group are saleswomen in retail trade, who number more than 1 million. The list below shows these and the few other occupations in the group. In 1950, salespersons in retail trade are first shown separately from the very small proportion in manufacturing and wholesale trade.

SALES OCCUPATIONS EMPLOYING OVER 5,000 WOMEN, 1950

	Employed women, 1950					
Occupation Total1	Number 1, 329, 724	Percent distribution 100	Percent of all workers 34	Number added since 1940 527, 843		
Saleswomen—retail trade Insurance agents, brokers Saleswomen—manufacturing Real estate agents, brokers	1, 192, 323 25, 913 22, 452 20, 277	90 2 2 2	49 9 7 14	(1) 12, 832 (1) 10, 023		
Saleswomen—wholesale trade DemonstratorsAll other	15, 062 10, 950 42, 747	1 1 3	82 82	(1) 4, 447		

<sup>1</sup> Not reported separately in 1940. The total saleswoman group increased by 494,000.

Over nine-tenths of all saleswomen are concentrated in retail trade. No such concentration is found among salesmen. Among all salespersons, wholesale trade and manufacturing employ only 3 percent of the women, but 34 percent of the men.

When sales occupations other than retail trade are considered, two of the most important for women are insurance and real estate, even though men far outnumber women in such work. In the relatively small occupation of demonstrator, nearly all the workers are women. Many of the male workers in the sales group are newsboys, though few girls are so employed.

NOTE.—For more complete details see table 6-F in the appendix.

#### GROWTH IN NUMBERS OF WOMEN SALES WORKERS

Every occupation in the sales group increased from 1940 to 1950 in employment of women. The number of saleswomen increased by almost one-half million. Other notable advances among women sales workers are over 10,000 additions each to insurance agents and real estate agents, and 4,400 added demonstrators.

The numbers of women doubled or more than doubled in five of the sales occupations. Largest of these are the insurance and the real estate agents and brokers. The others are small groups—stock and bond sales clerks, auctioneers, and news girls. To the last named, nearly 3,000 girls have been added, though it still employs less than 4,000. Girls are 4 percent of the workers in this occupation in 1950.

#### HALF THE SALES WORKERS IN RETAIL TRADE ARE WOMEN

In the large retail sales group about half the workers are women, and in the much smaller group of demonstrators women are four-fifths of the total. The following list shows sales occupations with women a tenth or more of their workers. The proportion of women increased from 1940 to 1950 in all sales occupations.

SALES OCCUPATIONS IN WHICH WOMEN ARE A TENTH OR MORE OF THE Workers, 1950

,	Percent
Demonstrators	82
Sales persons—retail trade	
Real estate agents, brokers	
Advertising agents, salespersons	
Hucksters, peddlers	
Stock and bond salespersons	10
Auctioneers	9
Insurance agents, brokers	9

The proportion of women in several of the sales occupations can be shown back to 1900, as given in the following table. Sales occupations are of a type likely to have a particular sensitivity to economic changes, and this is especially true for women. Consequently it is not surprising that a consistent rise in proportion of women is broken in some decades by declines—for example, in 1930 for the large general group of saleswomen; and in 1920 sharply for demonstrators. However, in 1950 the proportion of women is much larger than in 1900 or 1910 in each occupation shown in the sales group.

Women as Percent of All Workers in Selected Sales Occupations, 1900-1950

Occupation	Women as percent of all workers—						
	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900	
Salespersons and sales clerks (n. e. c.)	38	31	<sup>2</sup> 27	<sup>2</sup> 30	<sup>2</sup> 25	°2 21	
Insurance agents, brokers	9	5	5	4	3	(3)	
Demonstrators	82	83	77	67	72	67	
Hucksters, peddlers	14	4	3	4	4	4	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> First reported by industry in 1950; nine-tenths of women are in retail trade, and women are half the salespersons in retail trade.

nespetants in result trade.

2 Includes store buyers and department heads, and attendants in filling stations.

3 No comparable data available.

#### Proprietors, Managers, Officials

Women proprietors, managers, and officials now number two-thirds of a million. This always has been a relatively small occupational group for women. It has included, both in 1940 and 1950, only about 4 percent of all employed women. For men it is the occupation group third in size, though employing only about a tenth of the total.

The number of women added to the group in the decade has been very marked, almost 300,000, an increase of 70 percent from 1940. Women now constitute a slightly larger proportion of the workers in this occupational group (13 percent) than in 1940 (11 percent).

Of the women in this group, half are proprietors in their own or a family business (classified as self-employed). Officials in public administration (inspectors, administrators) and postmasters account for about 7 percent of the total. The remainder are salaried managers or officials.

Not far from half the women in the entire management group are at work in retail trade, either as salaried or self-employed workers, the majority of these being in eating and drinking places or in the sale of food and dairy products. Retail trade, personal services, and manufacturing together account for almost two-thirds of the women managers or proprietors. Occupations next in size are buyers and department heads in stores, officials in public administration (more than two-thirds of whom are in local governments), and managers or superintendents of buildings. The list following shows all the occupations in the group that employ as many as 9,000 women.

LARGEST MANAGEMENT OCCUPATIONS FOR WOMEN, 1950

	Employed women, 1950					
Occupation	Number	Percent distribution	Percent of all workers	Number added since 1940		
Total	676, 778	100	13	<b>277</b> , 680		
Managers, proprietors:						
Retail trade	320, 139	47	17	113, 676		
Eating, drinking places		14	27	33, 405		
Food, dairy, milk	83, 399	$\overline{12}$	17	22, 117		
Apparel, accessories	39, 397	6	31	17, 010		
General merchandise, 5- and	,			,		
10-cent stores	27,277	4	22	11, 837		
Other retail trade	74, 832	11	9	29, 307		
Personal services	61, 030	$-\bar{9}$	29	29, 975		
Manufacturing	40, 806	6	6	22, 944		
Buyers, department heads—store	36, 133	5	25	18, 552		
Officials, administrators (n. e. c.)—	,	•		,		
public administration	26, 322	4	17	10, 505		
Managers, superintendents—building	22, 385	$\bar{3}$	34	<sup>1</sup> 6, 103		
Managers, proprietors—insurance, real	, 000	Ū	0-	3, 200		
estate	17, 513	3	15	11, 685		
Postmasters	16, 668	ž	43	287		
Managers, proprietors:	2-, 000	_		,		
Wholesale trade	16, 349	<b>2</b>	5	9, 357		
Banking, finance	13, 390	$ar{2}$	10	7, 068		
Business services	9, 834	ī	16	5, 678		
All other	96, 209	14	10	0, 0.0		
	55, =00					

<sup>1</sup> In this case a decline.

NOTE.—For more complete details, see table 6-G in the appendix.

In the management group, the concentration in particular occupations is somewhat greater for women than for men, but this variation is not so wide as in most other occupation groups. As listed below the five largest occupations for women employ 47 percent of all women in the entire managerial-official group, and the five largest for men employ 43 percent of the men.

There is a wide difference in the chief management occupations that employ men and women. Nearly half the women but only about a third of the men in the entire group are in retail trade. Among the workers in the five largest management occupations, eating and drinking places are first for women, manufacturing is first for men.

## FIVE LARGEST MANAGEMENT OCCUPATIONS

For	women

Employing 47 percent of all women managers and proprietors.

Retail trade—eating, drinking places. Retail trade—food, dairy, milk stores. Personal services. Manufacturing.

Retail trade—apparel, accessories.

#### For men

Employing 43 percent of all men managers and proprietors.

Manufacturing.

Retail trade—food, dairy, milk stores.

Wholesale trade. Construction.

Retail trade—eating, drinking places.

# MANY MORE WOMEN MANAGERS IN RETAIL TRADE THAN IN 1940

The increase from 1940 to 1950 in women managers and officials was 277,680, an increase of 70 percent in the decade. The greater part of this growth occurred in the three groups that were largest both in 1940 and in 1950—managers or proprietors in retail trade, personal services, and manufacturing establishments. Three other occupations also added over 10,000 women, as shown in the list below.

w	Number of omen added since 1940
Managers, proprietors—retail trade	113, 676
Eating, drinking places 33, 405	•
Food, dairy, milk stores 22, 117	
Apparel, accessories17, 010	
General merchandise 5- and 10-cent stores 11, 837	
Other retail trade29, 307	
Managers, proprietors:	
Personal services	29, 975
Manufacturing	22, 944
Buyers, department heads—store	18,552
Managers, proprietors—insurance, real estate	11, 685
Officials, administrators (n. e. c.)—	•
Public administration	10, 505
Local public administration 7, 232	,
Managers, proprietors:	
Wholesale trade	9, 357
Banking, finance	7, 068
Business services	5, 678

The number of women more than doubled in 16 of the occupations in this group, listed below. Largest of these are managers or proprietors in manufacturing or in insurance and real estate. Some of the

smaller groups that may continue to grow for women are proprietors or managers of repair services, buyers or purchasing agents, creditmen, and floor managers in stores, nearly half of whom are women. In only one small occupation in this group were women reported for the first time in 1950—railroad conductor.

# Management Occupations in Which Number of Women More Than Doubled, 1940 to 1950

[In order of largest percent increase]

	Employed	women, 1950
Occupation -	Total	Number added since 1940
Officers, pursers, etc.—ships	1, 129	1, 032
Managers, officials:		
Repair services (miscellaneous)	1,537	1, 280
Construction	4,625	3,527
Insurance, real estate	17, 513	11, 685
Transportation	5, 828	3, 754
Retail—motor vehicles, accessories	3, 443	2, 199
Business services	9, 834	5, 678
Wholesale trade	16, 349	9, 357
Manufacturing	40, 806	22, 944
Floormen, floor managers—store	4, 995	2, 794
Purchasing agents, buyers (n. e. c.)	5, 718	3, 125
Managers, officials—banking, finance	13, 390	7, 068
Inspectors—public administration	2, 266	<sup>1</sup> 1, 183
Managers, officials—retail furniture, home-furnishings stores.	8, 216	4, 248
Buyers, department heads—stores	26, 133	18, 552
Creditmen	7, 151	3, 658

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Two-thirds of the added number are in local governments.

Decreases in number of women occurred in three of the management occupations. Only one of these is of considerable size—managers and superintendents of buildings. This declined about a fifth in the employment of women, and the proportion women constitute of all such workers dropped from 41 percent in 1940 to 34 percent in 1950. The losses since 1940 are as follows:

	Women			
	A Taxana bassa	Loss in number	Perce all we	ent of orkers
Occupation	Number, 1950	since 1940	1950	1940
Managers, superintendents—building	22, 385	6, 103	34	41
Officials—lodge, society, union	2, 885	1, 160	11	16
Inspectors—State public administration	358	95	4	4

#### NEARLY HALF THE FLOOR MANAGERS IN STORES ARE WOMEN

In none of the managerial, official, or proprietary occupations are women as much as half the workers, the largest proportion being among floor managers in stores. Women are about a third or more of the postmasters, the workers in the management of apparel and accessories stores, and the managers or superintendents of buildings. In half these occupations less than 5 percent of the workers are women.

# Management Occupations in Which Women Are a Tenth or More of the Workers, 1950

Occupations with over two-fifths women:	Percent
Floormen, floor managers—store	46
Postmasters	43
Occupations with one-third women:	
Managers, superintendents—building	34
Managers, proprietors—apparel, accessories—retail	31
Occupations with one-fifth to one-fourth women:	
Managers, proprietors—	
Personal services	<b>29</b>
Eating, drinking places—retail	27
Buyers, department heads—store	25
Creditmen	22
Managers, proprietors—general merchandise, 5- and 10-cent—retail	22
Officials, administrators (n. e. c.)—public administration—local	22
Occupations with one-tenth to one-fifth women:	
Managers, proprietors:	
Food stores—retail	17
Business services	16
Insurance, real estate	15
Officials, administrators (n. e. c.) in public administration:	
State	12
Federal	11
Officials—lodge, society, union	11
Managers, proprietors:	
Banking, finance	10
Telecommunications, public utilities	9
Purchasing agents, buyers	

# PROPORTIONS OF WOMEN AMONG MANAGERIAL WORKERS INCREASE SINCE 1940

Some advance for women may be seen in the fact that they are a somewhat larger proportion of the workers in 1950 than in 1940 in the management group and in most occupations within the group. The occupations in which the increase is most notable (as much as 5 points) are as follows:

	Women as all wor	Number of	
Occupation	1950	1940	women, 1950
Floormen, floor managers—store	46	32	4, 995
Creditmen	22	12	7, 151
Managers, proprietors:			
Apparel, accessories—retail stores	31	23	39, 397
General merchandise, 5- and 10-cent stores	22	14	27, 277
Insurance, real estate	15	9	17, 513
Banking, other finance	10	5	13, 390

The proportion women are of all workers has decreased markedly in two occupations, in each of which there also was a notable decline in numbers (of more than a fifth). Women were 41 percent of the managers and superintendents of buildings in 1940, but only 34 percent in 1950. They were 16 percent of the officials of lodges, societies, or unions in 1940 and only 11 percent in 1950.

#### SIXTY PERCENT OF WOMEN IN MANAGEMENT ARE SELF-EMPLOYED

The managers and proprietors employed in various types of business may be salaried or may run their own establishments. The self-employed are about 60 percent of the total. Much the same proportion of men in management also are self-employed.

Types of industry that have seemed especially promising to women who run their own business include retail trade and the various personal services, in each of which about two-thirds or more of the women proprietors or managers are self-employed. Other occupations with considerably smaller numbers of women in management, but with half or more of these self-employed, are business services, construction, miscellaneous repair services, and auto repair services or garages. At the other end of the scale, only very small proportions of the women in management in banking and finance or utilities are self-employed. The following shows the proportions of the women managers in various types of industry who are self-employed.

SELF-EMPLOYED AND SALARIED WOMEN IN MANAGEMENT, 1950

	Women in management		
	Percent who are-		
Industry All industries	Self- employed 61	Salaried 39	Number 550, 184
Miscellaneous repair services	85	15	1, 537
	75	25	320, 139
	73	27	1, 469
Auto repair services, garages	64	36	61, 030
	57	43	4, 625
	48	52	9, 834
Wholesale trade Transportation Manufacturing	45	55	16, 349
	41	59	5, 828
	36	64	40, 806
Insurance, real estate  Banking, other finance  Telecommunications, utilities	34	66	17, 513
	8	9 <b>2</b>	13, 390
	4	96	6, <b>23</b> 4
All other	<b>2</b> 8	72	51, 430

# LONG-TERM CHANGES IN PROPORTIONS OF WOMEN AMONG MANAGERIAL WORKERS

The proportion of women among all management workers can be traced back to 1900 in several types of work, as shown from the table following. The most notable rise in proportion of women managers in eating and drinking places came from 1910 to 1930, and in banking and finance, from 1940 to 1950. Among postmasters and officials and inspectors in public administration, small rises in proportion of women occurred in each decade, so that the 1950 proportion is notably above that in the earliest decade shown here. In general mercantile establishments the proportion of women managers declined in every decade to 1930 and rose slightly in 1940 and 1950.

WOMEN AS PERCENT OF ALL WORKERS IN SELECTED MANAGEMENT OCCUPATIONS, 1900-1950

	Women as percent of all works				ters in—		
Occupation	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	190 <b>0</b>	
Managers, proprietors:							
Eating, drinking places	26	24	24	15	9	6	
Food, dairy—retail 1	13	10	7	7	7	3	
General merchandise, apparel 2	30	25	22	<b>2</b> 9	39	46	
Manufacturing	6	4	3	<sup>3</sup> 2	<sup>3</sup> 1	8 <u>1</u>	
Banking, other finance	10	5	4 5	4 4	43	(4)	
Inspectors, officials, public administra-						• •	
tors (n. e. c.)	14	9	8	6	4	(5)	
Postmasters	43	43	40	35	31	28	

# Farm Occupations

The women in the two groups of farm occupations reported by the Census Bureau are less than 4 percent of all employed women. comprise nearly one-half million farm laborers and foremen and 116,400 farmers and farm managers (chiefly farmers).

The farmer and farm manager group is the smallest employer of women in any major occupation group, though for men it is fourth Both men and women farmers have declined in number since 1940.

Women farmers number 114,000, which represents a decline of onefourth since 1940. However, the small group of women farm managers increased from about 800 in 1940 to 2,000 in 1950. Women also increased proportionally in this small occupation, being 6 percent of those so employed in 1950 as compared to 2 percent a decade earlier. For details on women in farm occupations, see table 6-H in the

In the farm labor group the number of women has increased about 40 percent since 1940, and at the same time the number of men has declined about 30 percent. About 70 percent of the women in the farm labor group are unpaid family workers, who number 317,600. The remaining 130,300 women are wage workers. Of the men on the other hand, the opposite is true—nearly 70 percent are wage workers. Women in both these groups have increased since 1940, the unpaid workers by 94,000 (over 40 percent); the farm wage workers by 33,000 (34 percent).

Women are a third of the unpaid family farmworkers, as compared to a fifth in 1940. Of the farm wage workers, women are nearly a tenth; in this group also the proportion of women workers has increased somewhat since 1940.

Over a long-term period, 1900-1950, the proportion of women among farmers has remained much the same—3 to 5 percent—with the smallest proportion being in the later decades.

¹ Includes meat cutters (except in slaughter and packing houses), which for comparability with earlier years are brought from the operative group in 1940 and 1950.
² Includes milliners, and except in 1900 includes 5- and 10-cent stores.
³ First separately reported from 1930 (13,634); for 1900, 1910, and 1920 includes mining; construction; auto storage, rental and repair services; railroads and repair shops; miscellaneous transportation; also street railways and bus lines; and in 1900, still other items.
⁴ No comparable data available for 1900. Small number of saleswomen in finance, brokerage and commission firms included, 1910-30.
⁵ No comparable data available.

Among farm laborers, the proportion of women is higher in 1950 than in any previous decade of the century. The proportion of women among farm laborers rose from 1900 to 1920, declined to 1940, and rose again in 1950. In this group, wage workers were first reported separately from unpaid family workers in 1930. In both these occupations the proportion of women has increased markedly, though it always has been considerably greater among unpaid family than among farm wage workers. Details are shown in the following summary.

WOMEN AS PERCENT OF ALL WORKERS IN SELECTED FARM OCCUPATIONS, 1900-1950

	Women as percent of all workers—					
Occupation	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900
Farmers (owners and tenants)	3	3	4	4	4	1 5
Farm laborers	19	10	15	18	17	14
Wage workers	9	5	6	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unpaid family workers	35	20	29	(2)	(2)	(2)

Includes farm managers and foremen, first shown separately in 1910.
 Comparable data not available.

# Craftswomen and Forewomen

The craftswomen and forewomen constitute a very small group, less than 2 percent of all employed women. Only two other major occupation groups have fewer women—laborers and farmers. However, the number of craftswomen and forewomen has more than doubled over the past decade and the group now contains 235,500 women.

Only 3 percent of the workers in the craftsmen-foremen group are women, and the proportion has increased very slightly since 1940. However, certain of the occupations in the group, which will be discussed below, have considerable proportions of women, as for example bookbinders, decorators and window dressers, forewomen in textile plants, and tailoresses.

#### **FOREWOMEN**

The nearly 68,000 forewomen reported in 1950 are more than a fourth of this major occupation group. Three-fourths of them are in manufacturing, and no other type of industry employs as many as 1,000. Of the forewomen in manufacturing, three-fourths are employed in the making of nondurable goods, over 40 percent being in textile or apparel plants. The textile and apparel industries added more than 8,500 forewomen in the decade 1940–1950, an increase of almost 70 percent.

The total number of forewomen increased by 32,000 or 90 percent from 1940-50. The largest proportional increase is in the combined metal and machinery industries (including electrical machinery and transportation equipment), where the number nearly tripled and is now over 7,000 women.

In the foreman group as a whole, women are 8 percent of all workers. This proportion appears to remain very similar from decade to decade, being much the same in 1910 and 1920. In the textile and apparel industries women are a much larger proportion of the foreman group than in other industries—over 30 percent. There has been some increase in the proportion of women among textile and apparel foremen. When this group was first separately reported in 1930 women were 26 percent of its employees.

EMPLOYMENT OF FOREWOMEN, 1950 AND 1940

		Percent of	all workers	Number added
Industry employing forewomen	Number, 1950	1950	1940	since 1940
All industries	67, 955	8	. 7	32, 165
Manufacturing	50, 342	10	9	23, 196
Textiles, apparel	21, 036	31	27	8, 561
Other nondurable	16, 398	11	(1)	14 005
Durable	12, 908	4	(1)	} 14, 635

<sup>1</sup> First separately reported in 1950. In 1940 women were 9 percent of the workers in the residual durable and nondurable group (except metal industries).

#### CRAFTSWOMEN

Crafts employing the largest numbers of women are mechanical and repair work, bookbinding, tailoring, baking, decorating and window dressing, and printing crafts. In many crafts the number of women is small, but the 10 listed below employ more than 5,000 women each. These include 70 percent of all craftswomen (excluding forewomen). The list also shows that in 4 of the 10 largest crafts, more than 4,000 women were added from 1940 to 1950.

In the decade, the number of women had at least doubled in 4 of the 10 chief crafts and in more than a dozen others that employed over 1,000 but less than 5,000 women in 1950. Largest of these were telephone line and service workers, carpenters, auto mechanics, and opticians.

Very few crafts occupations show losses in number of women since 1940, and these are very small losses and are in occupations employing few women in 1940. Losses occurred only among millers, furriers, and in two groups of inspectors.

LARGEST CRAFTS OCCUPATIONS FOR WOMEN, 1950

	Employed women, 1950			
Occupation		Percent dis- tribution	Percent of all workers	Number added since 1940
Total	167, 589	100	<b>2</b>	90, 259
Mechanics, repairmenBookbinders	20, 961 17, 487	10	1 56	16, 816 (¹)
Tailoresses, tailors	16, 048 14, 007		$\begin{array}{c} 20 \\ 12 \end{array}$	1, 051 4, 540
Decorators, window dressers Compositors, typesetters	13, 003 11, 077		30 6	6, 851 3, 652
MachinistsPainters (construction, maintenance)	8, 130 8, 091		$\overset{\circ}{\overset{\circ}{2}}$	(1) 5, 880
InspectorsUpholsterers	6, <b>72</b> 8 5, <b>2</b> 19	$\frac{4}{3}$	$\frac{7}{9}$	2, 459 3, 365
All other	46, 838	28		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> First separately reported in 1950.

 $<sup>{\</sup>tt Note.-For\ more\ complete\ details},$  see table 6-I in the appendix.

Of the 10 largest crafts for women in 1950, 9 also were first for women in 1940, though the order differed, and though all increased in employment of women over the decade. The tenth is that of bookbinders, which was not separately reported in 1940, though in 1950 it employs a tenth of all craftswomen. This long has been a large employer of women and if reported in 1940 no doubt would have been among the first 10. Among the 10 largest occupations in 1940 was that of furrier, which has since declined and is exceeded in 1950 by a number of other occupations, such as line and service workers on telephones, carpenters, opticians, paperhangers, and several others.

Perhaps the most striking change in order is in the mechanic-repairman group, first for craftswomen in 1950 but seventh in 1940. One reason for this is the large increase in women airplane mechanics, though women repair workers on automobiles and in other industries also have increased markedly.

TEN LARGEST CRAFTS OCCUPATIONS

For women		For men, 1950
1950 (Employing 72 percent of all craftswomen)	1940 (Employing 74 percent of all craftswomen)	(Employing 71 percent of all craftsmen)
Mechanics, repairmen.	Tailoresses.	Mechanics, repairmen.
Bookbinders.	Bakers.	Carpenters.
Tailoresses.	Compositors, typesetters.	Machinists.
Bakers.	Decorators, window	Painters.
Decorators, window	dressers.	Electricians.
dressers.	Machinists.	Plumbers, pipefitters.
Compositors, typesetters.	Inspectors.	Stationary engineers.
Machinists.	Mechanics, repairmen.	Linemen, servicemen—
Painters.	Painters.	telegraph and telephone
Inspectors.	Upholsterers.	power.
Upholsterers.	Furriers.	Brick masons, stone masons.
		Compositors, typesetters.

# CRAFTS EMPLOYING WOMEN COMPARED TO THOSE OF MEN

For men as well as women the largest crafts occupation is that of mechanic or repairman. Chief among these for both sexes, are workers on automobiles, employing over a third of the men, but only a fifth of the women mechanics. Other than this, the largest crafts occupations are quite different for men and women. Among women, bookbinders, tailoresses, and bakers rank next; among men, carpenters, machinists, and painters. Only four crafts are among the first 10 for both men and women—the mechanics and repairmen already mentioned, machinists, painters, and compositors and typesetters.

Unlike the situation in most of the major occupation groups, the first 10 crafts occupations employ much the same proportion of men as of women—in each case about 70 percent of the entire group (exclusive of foremen).

### MARKED INCREASE IN WOMEN DECORATORS

In most of some 70 crafts (exclusive of forewomen) women constitute only a very small proportion of the workers. Only among bookbinders are women over half the workers, among decorators they are nearly a third, and in tailoring they are a fifth. In seven other occupations, listed below, women are a tenth or more of the workers.

In nearly all the crafts occupations the proportion of women among all workers increased from 1940 to 1950, but most of the increases are very small. Especially notable increases in proportion of women occurred among decorators and window dressers, tailors, and paperhangers. The occupations in the following list include all those in which there is as much as a 4-point increase in proportion of women.

Crafts Occupations in Which Women Are a Tenth or More of the Workers, 1950

	Women as pe	<i>18</i>	Mary home of
Occupation	1950	1940	Number of women, 1950
Bookbinders	56 30 20 16 14	23 $14$ $12$ $14$ $6$	17, 487 13, 003 16, 048 5, 997 1, 585 2, 941
Engravers (except photoengravers) Opticians, lens grinders, polishers Bakers Upholsterers	13 13 12 9	8 9 8 5	1, 233 2, 518 14, 007 5, 219

<sup>1</sup> Comparable data not available.

The proportion of women among all workers can be traced back to 1910 or earlier in several crafts, as shown in the summary following. The 1950 proportion of women is considerably above that of 1910 among bakers, upholsterers, and decorators and window dressers, and in the first two of these the largest increase was in the 1940–50 decade. The upward movement in proportion of women has been continuous among bakers and decorators and window dressers, and for the latter the largest increase was from 1920 to 1930, with a considerable one also from 1940 to 1950.

The proportion of women is smaller in 1950 than it was in 1910 in the tailoring trade and among compositors and typesetters, though in each case some rise in 1950 followed a gradual continuing decline in every decade 1910 to 1940.

Two other crafts occupations for which early data are available—carpenters and painters—employ as many as 5,000 women; the proportion of women in these appears to have increased slightly but still is so small as to be negligible.

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		Women a	s percent	of all wor	kers in—	
Occupation	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900
Tailoresses, tailorsBakers	19 12	$\frac{13}{7}$	13 6	16 5	20 5	(1) (1)
Decorators, window dressers	30	23	$2\overset{\circ}{6}$	11	7	8
Compositors, typesettersPainters (construction, maintenance)_	$\frac{6}{2}$	$\frac{5}{2}$	6 1	8 1	11 1	(1)
Upholsterers	9	5	4	7	6	7

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Comparable data not available.

# Laborers

Laborers (except farm and mine) are next to the smallest occupation group in the employment of women. The only smaller group is one of the two in farm occupations—farmers and farm managers. About 127,000 women are employed as laborers, representing an increase since 1940 of more than 25,000. Women are only 4 percent of the total and of most industries and occupations. This proportion is only slightly greater than in 1940.

# MAJOR GROUPS OF WOMEN LABORERS

The classification of laborers is similar to that of operatives—they are reported as in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries (with a small additional group of specified occupations), and those in manufacturing are reported as in nondurable- and durable-goods industries.

Over half of the women laborers are in manufacturing industries, a marked decline since 1940, when three-fourths of the women were so engaged. This decline has been in nondurable-goods industries, which lost nearly 11,000 women laborers in the decade. At the same time, durable-goods industries took on over 4,000 additional women laborers. Women are 9 percent of the laborers in nondurable-goods industries and 4 percent of those in durable-goods industries.

Of all women laborers 40 percent are in nonmanufacturing industries, an increase from just over 20 percent in 1940. This group has added nearly 28,000 women since 1940, though women are only 3 percent of its laborers.

The summary following indicates the comparisons among these classifications in the employment of women:

		Employed wo	men laborers		Men - laborers
Industry or occupation group	Number, 1950	Percent of all workers	Percent dis	stribution	percent distri- bution.
	1500	1950	1950	1940	1950
All industries	126, 979	4	100	100	1 100
Manufacturing industries	67, 454 36, 812 29, 621 1, 021 50, 481	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 9 \\ 4 \\ 11 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array}$	53 29 23 1 40	75 47 25 3 22	31 11 20 (²) 53
Specified occupations	9,044	2	4	3	16

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Total for men in 1950—3,290,253. <sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where less than 1.

#### WOMEN LABORERS IN MANUFACTURING

Of the nearly 37,000 women laborers in nondurable-goods industries, over half are in the food products and textile mills. An additional tenth are in apparel factories. In food industries the largest groups are in canneries and meat-products plants. Figures may be seen in table 6-J in the appendix. In nearly all the nondurable-goods industries the number of women laborers has decreased since 1940. The largest declines have been in textiles (chiefly in yarn and fabric mills) and in food industries (mostly in candy factories and canning, with some in meat-products plants).

Of over 29,600 women laborers in factories making durable goods, over half are in metal, electrical machinery and supply, and woodproducts industries. The majority of the women laborers in the wood-products industries are in sawing and planing mills, and of those in metal industries in fabricated steel products. Most durable-goods industries show some increase since 1940 in the number of women laborers, though in a few cases there are declines.

INDUSTRY GROUPS EMPLOYING WOMEN AS LABORERS

		Employe	d women	laborers	
	Number,	Percent distri- bution,	Percent work		Change
Industry group, or occupation	1950	1950	1950	1940	since 1940 1
Total	126, 979		4	3	25, 144
${\bf Manufacturing-Nondurable\ goods\_\_\_}$	36, 812	100	9	10	-10,952
Food products	10, 836	29	8	9	-2,811
Textile-mill products	8, 363	$^{23}$	14	15	-3,880
Apparel, fabricated textiles	3,867	11	37	40	-571
Paper, allied products	3, 107	8	7	8	-840
Leather, leather products	2, 700	$\frac{7}{2}$	20	18	-1,212
Chemicals, allied products	2,657	$\frac{7}{c}$	4	5	-915
Rubber products	2, 110	$^6_5$	$\frac{13}{24}$	$\frac{14}{23}$	$-230 \\ -860$
Tobacco manufactures	1, 687	3 3	11	23 11	214
Printing, publishingPetroleum, coal products	1,178 $307$	3 1	11	$\binom{1}{2}$	153
retroieum, coar products	301	1	1	(-)	100
Manufacturing—Durable goods	29, 621	100	4	3	4, 328
Metal industries	8, 017	27	3	2	2, 581
Electrical machinery, supplies	4, 901	17	17	15	861
Saw, planing mills; miscellaneous					
wood products	3,905	13	3	1	1, 151
Stone, clay, glass products	3,047	10	4	3	101
Transportation equipment	2,659	$\overline{9}$	4	3	-63
Machinery (except electrical)	1, 979	7	$\frac{4}{7}$	3	409
Furniture, fixtures	1,405	5	7	4	262
All other durable	3, 708	13	19	17	-974
Manufacturing not angelfed whether					
Manufacturing—not specified whether durable	1, 021		11	12	-2,008

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Increase, unless minus sign shown. <sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where less than 1.

#### INDUSTRY GROUPS EMPLOYING WOMEN AS LABORERS-Continued

Employed women laborers	

	Number,	Percent distri- bution,	Percent work	of all kers	Change
Industry group, or occupation	1950	1950	1950	1940	since 1940 1
Nonmanufacturing industries	50, 481	100	3	2	27, 759
Wholesale, retail trade	16, 954	34	5	4	9, 261
Railroads, railway express	6, 484	13	2	1	5, 047
Personal services	6, 183	$\overline{12}$	9	$1\overline{0}$	1, 015
Construction	5, 045	$\overline{10}$	ĭ	(2)	3, 019
Public administration	2, 502	5	$\hat{3}$	· ' ' 1	2, 076
		4	2	1	
Transportation (except railroads) - Telecommunications, utilities, san-	2, 124	4	Z	1	1, 330
itary services	1, 528	3	1	1	1, 059
Business, repair services	587	1	4	3	389
All other in nonmanufacturing.	9,074	18	$\tilde{6}$	$\tilde{2}$	4, 563
	0,011				
Specified occupations as laborers	9, 044	100	2	1	6, 017
Gardeners (except farm, grounds)	3, 292	36	2	1	1, 880
Garage laborers, car wash, grease	2, 223	25	3	1	1, 815
Lumbermen, wood choppers	1, 580	17	ī	(2)	1, 193
Fishermen, oystermen	969	11	ī	`′1	571
Longshoremen, stevedores	666	7	1	(2) T	364
		3	1	()	194
Teamsters	314	3	1	i	194

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Increase, unless minus sign shown. <sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where less than 1.

### WOMEN LABORERS OTHER THAN MANUFACTURING

Of over 50,000 women laborers in nonmanufacturing industries, almost half are in wholesale or retail trade or in railroad or railway express occupations. More than another tenth are in personal services and a tenth are in the construction industry. In almost every industry in this group more than 1,000 women laborers have been added since 1940. Railroads and railway express companies have added more than 5,000, and wholesale and retail trade over 9,000. In most nonmanufacturing industries women are only a very small proportion of the laborers, but they are 9 percent of those in personal services and 5 percent of those in wholesale and retail trade. The proportions of women among laborers in nonmanufacturing industries are much the same as in 1940.

Over 9,000 women laborers are in occupations other than the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries just discussed. Over 3,000 are gardeners (not on farms or as grounds keepers); over 2,000 are garage laborers, or car washers or greasers; and over 1,500 are classified as "lumbermen, woodchoppers, or raftsmen." Each of these occupations has added over 1,000 women since 1940, the first two over 1,800. The proportions of women among all laborers are very small in all the occupations in this group, and they are much the same as in 1940.

NOTE.—For more complete details, see table 6-J in the appendix.

#### OCCUPATIONS OF WOMEN AND MEN AS LABORERS

Unlike women in other occupation groups, women laborers are not concentrated in a few occupations or industries, but are scattered through many industries in very small numbers. In fact they are more scattered than are men laborers. The 10 industries that employ the largest numbers of women laborers, listed below, have 59 percent of all women laborers, but the 10 largest for men have 69 percent of the men laborers. Six industries are among 10 largest in employment of both women and men laborers, though these differ in order for the two sexes. Industries among the first 10 in the employment of women but not of men laborers are textile-mill products, personal services, electrical machinery, and apparel.

Three industries rank among the first 10 in employment of women laborers in 1950 for the first time—construction, railroads and railway express, and the wood-products industries. Three formerly in the upper rank in employment of women laborers, but not so in 1950 are the paper, leather, and chemical industries.

TEN INDUSTRIES OR OCCUPATIONS EMPLOYING LARGEST NUMBERS OF LABORERS

Formen 1050

FOT:	women	For men, 1950
1950 Employing 59 percent of all women laborers	1940 Employing 63 percent of all women ] laborers	Employing 69 percent of all men laborers
Wholesale, retail trade. Food products. Textile-mill products. Metal industries. Railroads, express service. Personal services. Construction. Electrical machinery, supplies. Saw, planing mills; wood products. Apparel, fabricated textiles	Food products. Textile-mill products. Wholesale, retail trade. Metal industries. Personal services. Apparel, fabricated textiles. Electrical machinery, supplies. Paper, paper products. Leather products. Chemical products.	Construction. Wholesale, retail trade. Railroads, express service. Metal industries. Lumbermen. Saw, planing mills; wood products. Gardeners. Food products. Telecommunications, utilities, sanitary services. Transportation (except railroad).

### WOMEN LABORERS AND OPERATIVES COMPARED

It is of interest to compare the occupation groups of women employed as laborers and as operatives, shown in the following list. In all cases women are a much larger proportion of operatives than of laborers. Especially great differences appear in the tobacco, apparel, textile, and electrical industries, all among the largest employers of women, as the following summary shows.

About three-fourths of the women operatives but only a little over half the women laborers are in manufacturing industries. Nondurable-goods industries employ 70 percent of the women operatives and 55 percent of the women laborers in manufacturing. Among both operatives and laborers, the largest groups of women in nondurable goods are in food, textile and apparel industries; in durable goods, in the metal and the electrical industries.

In nonmanufacturing industries the largest groups of women, both as operatives and as laborers, are employed in wholesale and retail trade. However, this industry has two-thirds of the women operatives but only one-third of the women laborers in nonmanufacturing.

Among other specified occupations, largest numbers of women operatives are in laundries and dressmaking; largest numbers of women laborers, on the other hand, are gardeners and garage workers.

Women Laborers as Compared to Women Operatives, 1950

		s percent of orkers		tribution of men
Industry or occupation group	Laborers	Operatives	Laborers	Operatives
All industries	4	27	100	100
Manufacturing industries	6	41	53	73
Nondurable goods 1	9	53	<b>2</b> 9	52
Apparel, fabricated textiles	37	81	3	22
Textile-mill products	14	53	7	12
Food products	8	38	9	6
Leather, leather products	20	49	<b>2</b>	5
Paper, allied products	7	32	<b>2</b>	2
Tobacco manufactures	<b>24</b>	70	1	1
Durable goods 1	4	<b>2</b> 6	23	21
Electrical machinery, supplies	17	54	4	6
Metal industries	3	18	6	3
Transportation equipment	4	15	<b>2</b>	2
Machinery (except electrical)	4	18	<b>2</b>	2
Stone, clay, glass products	4	26	<b>2</b>	2
Nonmanufacturing industries	3	23	40	5
Specified occupations	$ar{2}$	13	7	21

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Details listed are largest groups only and not all-inclusive.

# EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN LABORERS DECLINED IN 98 INDUSTRIES

The occupation group of laborers has 25,000 more women in 1950 than it had in 1940, the smallest increase in any occupation group. The following summary shows the individual industries and occupations that gained or lost as many as 700 women laborers. The largest, as well as the most numerous, increases among women laborers are in nonmanufacturing industries. The only three increases of note in manufacturing are in the durable-goods industries—electrical machinery, metals, and wood products. The number of women laborers more than doubled from 1940 to 1950 in 16 industries or occupations. Many of these are very small employers of women laborers, the only ones with over 5,000 being trade, railway express, and construction.

Declines from 1940 to 1950 are notable among women laborers; though often small, they occurred in 28 industries. By comparison, in all other major occupation groups taken together (except household employment) number of women declined in only 18 occupations.

Industries or Occupations With Increases or Declines of Over 700 in Number of Women Laborers, 1940 to 1950

Laborers: Wholesale, retail trade Railroad, railway express Construction Public administration	5, 047 3, 019 2, 076
Metals—other 1 primary iron, steel; fabricated steel	1, 979
Gardeners (except farm, grounds)	1, 880
Garage laborers, car washers, greasers	1, 815
Laborers: Transportation (except railroad)	1, 330
Lumbermen, raftsmen, wood choppers	1, 193
Laborers:	1, 100
Telecommunications, utilities, sanitary services Personal services Saw, planing mills; millwork	1, 015
Electrical machinery, supplies	861
Laborers:	Number of women less than in 1940
Yarn, thread, fabric mills  Leather footwear	1,300
ConfectioneryCanning fruits, vegetables, seafood	1, 159 1, 118
Watches, clocks, clockwork devices	884
Pulp, paper, paperboard mills	861
Tobacco manufactures	860
Drugs, medicines, miscellaneous chemicals	814
Meat products	779
Knitting mills	742

1 Other than in blast furnaces, steelworks, rolling mills.

# WOMEN A THIRD OF LABORERS IN APPAREL AND LEATHER FOOTWEAR

In no industry or occupation are half the laborers women. The largest proportion of women laborers is 42 percent in plants making apparel and accessories. Women are a fourth of the laborers in shoe and other leather factories and in watch and clock and miscellaneous metal factories. The following list shows the industries in which women are about a tenth, or more, of the laborers.

INDUSTRIES IN WHICH WOMEN ARE A TENTH OR MORE OF THE LABORERS, 1950

Industries with laborers over two-fifths women:	Percent
Apparel, accessories	42
Industries with laborers a fifth to a third women:	
Leather footwear	31
Knitting mills	30
Leather products (except footwear)	26
Tobacco manufactures	24
Watches, clocks	23
Industries with laborers a tenth to a fifth women:	
Miscellaneous fabricated textiles	22
Electrical machinery, supplies	17
Drugs, medicines, miscellaneous chemicals	17
Professional, photographic equipment, supplies	16 16
Confectionery	16
Canning	
Paperboard containers	15
Yarn, thread, fabric mills	14
Miscellaneous mills	14
Bakery products	13 13 12 11
Rubber products	13
Paper products—miscellaneous	12
Potterv	
Printing, publishing	11
Metal-fabricated nonferrous	10
Wood products—miscellaneous	10
Personal services	}
Meat products	
Glass, glass products	
Metal—fabricated steel products	
Leather—tanned, finished	{

Most of the changes from 1940 to 1950 in the proportions women constitute of all laborers have been very small, the majority of them slight increases. Most notable change is a decline in the proportion of women among laborers in the confectionery industry, from 28 percent in 1940 to 16 percent in 1950, accompanied by a decline of more than 65 percent in the number of women laborers.

# LONG-TERM CHANGES IN PROPORTION OF LABORERS WHO ARE WOMEN

Laborers in manufacturing and a few nonmanufacturing industries were first reported separately by industry in 1910. The list following shows the proportion of women among the laborers in each decade in 20 industries or occupations in which the employment of laborers can be traced back to 1910. In over half these the proportion of women laborers was higher in 1950 than in 1910, though in most cases the difference was not great, and in some decades the proportion had declined or remained the same as before. An overall increase of 5 points or more in proportion of women laborers occurred from 1910 to 1950 in the following:

	Women as of all la	percent borers
Industry	1950	1910
Footwear (except rubber)	30	23
Meat products		4
Furniture, fixtures	. 7	2
Glass, glass products	. 9	4
Electrical machinery, supplies	. 17	12

In seven industries, the highest proportion of women laborers in any decade was in 1950, though in some of these the proportion of women laborers was small—trade, electrical machinery, saw and planing mills, motor vehicles, rubber products, and leather footwear and lumbering. In eight industries, on the other hand, the highest proportion of women laborers was in 1910 or 1920, as the following shows. In the paper industries and printing, in particular, a continuous decline occurred in every decade.

Women as Percent of All Workers in Selected Laboring Occupations, 1910-1950

*.b	И	omen as	percent of	all worke	ers
Laborer group Laborers:	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910
Wholesale and retail trade	5	4	3	4	2
Yarn, thread, fabric mills	14	$1\overline{1}$	<sup>1</sup> 16	1 22	1 18
Electrical machinery, supplies	17	15	10	12	12
Saw and planing mills, miscellaneous					
wood products	3	2	2	<b>2</b>	1
Canning and preserving—fruits, vege-					
tables, seafood	16	19	<b>24</b>	23	13
Apparel and accessories	41	44	39	44	46
Meat products	9	9	9	7	4
Tobacco manufactures	30	26	34	43	33
Drugs, medicine, miscellaneous chemi-					
cals, allied products	<b>4</b>	3	4	$\frac{4}{3}$	5
Motor vehicles, equipment	5	4	3	3	1
Rubber products	13	12	12	9	11
Footwear, except rubber	30	27	26	26	23
Lumbermen, raftsmen, woodchoppers	1	(2)	( <sup>2</sup> )	(2)	(2)
Laborers:		_		_	_
Furniture, fixtures	7	3	4	8	2
Paperboard containers and boxes	15	18	23	<b>2</b> 9	43
Glass, glass products	9	7	6	9	4
Printing, publishing, allied industries	11	12	13	23	26
Bakery products	13	12	13	18	17
Miscellaneous paper, pulp products	12	22	25	27	34
Fishermen, oystermen	1	1	(1)	1	1

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes miscellaneous fabricated textile products.

2 Percent not shown where less than 1.

# Appendix—General Tables

Table 1.—Distribution of Women and Men Employed in Major Occupation Groups: 1950 and 1940

			Women				3.5		Chan	ge, 1940 to	1940 to 1950	
Major occupation group	Nur	nber		t of all kers	Percent			percent oution	Won	nen	Men-	
	1950	1940	1950	1940	1950	1940	1950	1940	Number	Percent	percent	
Total (14 years and over)	15, 715, 164	11, 138, 178	28.0	24. 8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	+4, 576, 986	+41.1	+20.0	
Clerical and kindred workers. Operatives and kindred workers. Professional, technical, and kindred workers Service workers (except private household). Private household workers. Sales workers. Managers, officials, and proprietors (except farm) Farm laborers and foremen. Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers. Laborers (except farm and mine). Farmers and farm managers. Occupation not reported.	3, 018, 787 1, 938, 985 1, 914, 293 1, 334, 310 1, 329, 724 676, 778 449, 336 235, 544 126, 979	2, 364, 288 2, 029, 674 1, 486, 446 1, 224, 639 1, 971, 483 801, 881 399, 098 320, 830 113, 120 101, 835 151, 899 172, 985	62. 3 27. 1 39. 5 44. 6 94. 8 33. 9 13. 5 18. 7 3. 0 3. 7 2. 7 38. 1	53. 9 25. 3 41. 6 38. 4 94. 4 26. 1 11. 0 10. 3 2. 2 3. 3 3. 0 41. 4	27. 3 19. 2 12. 3 12. 2 8. 5 8. 5 4. 3 2. 9 1. 5 . 7 1. 8	21. 2 18. 2 13. 3 11. 0 17. 7 7. 2 3. 6 2. 9 1. 0 . 9 1. 4 1. 6	6. 4 20. 1 7. 3 5. 9 . 2 6. 4 10. 7 4. 8 18. 6 8. 1 10. 3 1. 1	6.0 17.8 6.2 5.8 .3 6.7 9.6 8.3 14.9 8.9	-637,173 +527,843	+81. 5 +48. 7 +30. 4 +56. 3 -32. 3 +65. 8 +69. 6 +40. 1 +108. 2 +24. 7 -23. 4 +63. 2	+28.8 +35.4 +42.3 +20.9 -37.2 +14.2 +34.6 -30.0 +49.6 +9.6 -16.1 +87.4	

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. 1950 Census of Population.

Table 2.—A mployed Women in Major Occupation Groups: 1950 and 1940

# A. OCCUPATIONS, BY AGE GROUP

		,			Di	stributio	n by age			
Occupation group and year	Number of women	Median age	All ages	14-19 years	20-24 years	25–34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over
Total (14 years and over)	15, 715, 164	36. 4	100.0	8. 1	15. 2	23. 4	23. 3	17. 5	9. 5	3. 0
Clerical, kindred workers. Operatives, kindred workers. Professional, technical, kindred workers Service workers (except household). Private household workers Sales workers. Managers, officials, proprietors (except farm) Farm laborers, foremen. Craftsmen, foremen, kindred workers. Laborers (except farm and mine). Farmers, farm managers. Occupation not reported.	3, 018, 787 1, 938, 985 1, 914, 293 1, 334, 310 1, 329, 724 676, 778 449, 336 235, 544 126, 979 116, 371	29, 7 36, 7 36, 4 38, 7 41, 1 37, 3 44, 7 36, 1 39, 7 50, 6 37, 6	100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0	10. 4 5. 7 3. 3 8. 0 9. 8 13. 0 9. 15. 9 3. 4 7. 9 2. 0 11. 9	24. 7 13. 0 15. 4 11. 1 8. 1 12. 0 4. 3 10. 4 10. 0 13. 6 3. 0 11. 4	26. 5 26. 7 22. 9 22. 3 18. 3 19. 5 16. 4 21. 2 23. 3 25. 3 10. 4 21. 2	19. 5 26. 3 25. 1 23. 4 22. 4 24. 0 29. 3 22. 5 27. 9 24. 6 20. 3 21. 0	13. 0 17. 3 19. 9 18. 5 20. 1 19. 0 27. 7 17. 1 21. 1 16. 8 25. 5 16. 8	5. 0 8. 8 10. 3 12. 6 14. 3 9. 9 15. 8 9. 1 9. 1 23. 1 10. 9	1. 0 2. 2 3. 0 4. 1 6. 9 2. 7 5. 7 3. 2 2. 7 15. 6
Total (14 years and over)	11, 138, 178	32. 3	100.0	8. 4	20. 3	29. 1	20.0	13. 3	6. 7	2. 3
Clerical, kindred workers. Operatives, kindred workers. Professional, technical, kindred workers. Service workers (except household). Private household workers. Sales workers. Managers, officials, proprietors (except farm) Farm laborers, foremen. Craftsmen, foremen, kindred workers. Laborers (except farm and mine) Farmers, farm managers. Occupation not reported.	2,029,674 1,486,446 1,224,639 1,971,483 801,881 399,098 320,830	27. 2 31. 1 33. 4 29. 6 33. 6 28. 3 44. 3 26. 6 37. 2 29. 2 52. 1 32. 2	100. 0 100. 0	7. 5 8. 1 3. 3 7. 4 12. 7 9. 0 27. 6 27. 6 3. 4 10. 5 15. 1	26. 7 22. 6 17. 9 18. 9 17. 1 22. 5 4. 3 19. 0 13. 4 26. 5 2. 1 18. 7	35. 3 31. 8 34. 1 25. 5 23. 5 27. 8 18. 9 21. 0 27. 6 31. 1 7. 9 22. 6	19. 0 20. 0 21. 8 19. 8 19. 1 20. 0 28. 1 15. 1 25. 1 16. 9 19. 2 16. 9	8. 2 11. 7 14. 1 16. 2 14. 8 13. 6 27. 2 10. 6 19. 1 9. 7 28. 7 13. 2	2. 7 4. 6 6. 8 9. 2 9. 1 5. 9 15. 5 4. 9 25. 1 8. 4	. 6 1.3 2.0 3.6 1.3 5.4 1.7 2.6 1.2 16.5

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Census of Population, 1950 and 1940.

Table 2.—Ages of Employed Women in Major Occupation Groups: 1950 and 1940—Continued B. ages, by occupation group

				Distributio	n by occupa	tion group		
Occupation group and year	Total	14-19 years	20–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over
All age groups (14 years and over): Number of women Percent distribution	15, 715, 164 100. 0	1, 272, 088 100. 0	2, 382, 464 100. 0	3, 682, 450 100. 0	3, 659, 820 100. 0	2, 752, 650 100. 0	1, <b>49</b> 0, <b>2</b> 72 100. 0	475, <b>420</b> 100. 0
Clerical, kindred workers. Operatives, kindred workers. Professional, technical, kindred workers. Service workers (except private household) Private household workers. Sales workers. Managers, officials, proprietors (except farm). Farm laborers, foremen. Craftsmen, foremen, kindred workers. Laborers (except farm and mine). Farmers, farm managers. Occupation not reported.	19. 2 12. 3 12. 2 8. 5 4. 3 2. 9 1. 5	35. 1 13. 5 5. 1 12. 1 10. 3 13. 6 . 5 5. 6 8 2 2. 6	44. 4 16. 5 12. 5 9. 0 4. 6 6. 7 1. 2 2. 0 1. 0 . 7 . 1	30. 8 21. 9 12. 1 11. 6 6. 6 7. 0 3. 0 2. 6 1. 5 . 9	22. 8 21. 7 13. 3 12. 2 8. 7 5. 4 2. 8 1. 8 . 9 . 6 1. 6	20. 3 19. 0 14. 0 12. 8 9. 8 9. 2 6. 8 2. 8 1. 8 . 8	14. 4 17. 8 13. 4 16. 2 12. 8 8. 8 7. 2 2. 9 1. 8 . 8 2. 1	9. 2 14. 1 12. 3 16. 5 19. 3 7. 4 8. 1 3. 0 1. 5 . 7 3. 8 4. 0
All age groups (14 years and over); Number of women. Percent distribution.		932, 059 100. 0	2, 258, 900 100. 0	3, 243, 020 100. 0	2, 224, 251 100. 0	1, 481, 907 100. 0	744, 813 100. 0	253, 228 100, 0
Clerical, kindred workers Operatives, kindred workers Professional, technical, kindred workers. Service workers (except private household) Private household workers. Sales workers. Managers, officials, proprietors (except farm). Farm laborers, foremen. Cratismen, foremen, kindred workers. Laborers (except farm and mine). Farmers, farm managers. Occupation not reported.	18. 4 13. 2 11. 3 17. 7 7. 0 3. 8 2. 9 1. 0	19. I 17. 8 5. 2 10. 0 26. 8 7. 6 . 3 9. 5 . 4 1. 1 2. 2	28. 1 20. 4 11. 7 10. 6 14. 9 7. 8 2. 7 . 6 1. 2 . 1	25. 9 20. 1 15. 4 9. 9 14. 3 6. 7 2. 5 2. 1 . 9 . 4 . 9	20. 3 18. 4 14. 4 11. 2 16. 9 7. 0 5. 3 2. 2 1. 2 1. 3 1. 0	13. 1 16. 1 13. 9 13. 8 19. 7 7. 2 7. 8 2. 3 1. 4 2. 9 1. 2	8.7 12.7 13.4 15.6 24.2 6.1 8.8 2.1 1.3 5.1	5. 2 10. 2 11. 7 15. 1 28. 2 4. 1 9. 1 1. 1 5. 9 9. 2 7

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Census of Population, 1950 and 1940.

Table 3.—Marital Status of Women in the Experienced Civilian Labor Force, by Major Occupation Group: 1950 and 1940

			Percent dis	stribution		
Major occupation group and year			÷	Married		Widowed or
	Total	Single	Total	Husband present	Husband absent	divorced
1950			*			
Total (14 years and over) Percent distribution	16, 498, 530 100. 0	5, 239, 800 100, 0	8, 618, 160 100. 0	7, 683, 030 100, 0	935, 130 100. 0	2, 640, 570 100. 0
Clerical, kindred workers Operatives, kindred workers Service workers (except private household) Professional, technical, kindred workers Private household workers Sales workers Managers, officials, proprietors (except farm) Farm laborers, foremen Craftsmen, foremen, kindred workers Laborers (except farm and mine) Farmers, farm managers Occupation not reported	26. 5 19. 3 12. 2 12. 1 8. 7 8. 3 4. 1 2. 9 1. 5 . 8 . 7 2. 7	37.1 14.1 8.0 17.0 7.2 2.7.4 2.2 2.2 2.2 3.3 2.7	22. 6 22. 7 13. 0 10. 2 7. 8 9. 0 4. 8 3. 9 1. 7 . 9 . 6 2. 8	23. 6 22. 8 12. 2 10. 5 6. 2 9. 5 5. 1 4. 1 1. 7 . 9 . 5 2. 8	13.9 21.4 20.0 6.9 21.0 5.3 2.4 2.2 1.4 1.1 1.3	18.6 18.8 18.0 8.4 14.7 7.8 5.9 1.1 1.6 .8 2.5
1940 1  Total (14 years and over)  Percent distribution	12, 082, 766 100. 0	5, 860, 483 100. 0	4, 424, 243 100. 0	3, 720, 625 100. 0	703, 618 100. 0	1, 798, 040 100. 0
Clerical, kindred workers. Operatives, kindred workers. Service workers (except private household) Professional, technical, kindred workers Private household workers. Sales workers. Managers, officials, proprietors (except farm) Farm laborers, foremen. Craftsmen, foremen, kindred workers Laborers (except farm and mine) Farmers, farm managers Occupation not reported.	20. 9 18. 6 11. 3 12. 6 17. 9 7. 1 3. 6 2. 8 . 9 1. 0 1. 3 2. 1	27. 5 15. 5 8. 3 17. 3 16. 0 6. 9 1. 6 2. 5 . 7 . 9	15. 9 24. 2 13. 3 8. 5 16. 7 7. 9 5. 0 3. 6 1. 2 1. 2 1. 2 . 8 1. 7	17. 1 25. 7 12. 6 8. 8 13. 3 8. 5 5. 4 3. 9 1. 3 1. 2 . 6 1. 7	9.7 16.8 16.9 6.6 34.9 4.7 2.8 2.3 8 1.0 1.7	11.6 14.5 16.5 7.2 27.1 5.9 6.4 1.8 1.0 .7 5.5

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes employed women (except public emergency workers) and experienced women seeking work.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. 1950 Census of Population (unpublished data from 31/4 percent sample) and 1940 Census of Population.

		Median			Pe	ercent of w	o <b>men ag</b> ed	<del>-</del>			M. 3
Occupation	Number of women	age (years) 1950	All ages	14–19	20-24	25-34	35–44	45-54	55-64	65 years and over	Median age (years) 1940
other clerical, kindred workers	1, 709, 153	30, 7	100, 0	10, 6	23, 1	25, 5	19.6	14, 0	6.0	1.3	29,
tenographers, typists, secretaries		25. 8	100.0	10.7	28.0	29.0	17. 5	10. 5	3, 6	.7	28.
rivate household workers		41.1	100.0	9.8	8.1	18.3	22. 4	20.1	14.3	6.9	33.
Living in.		47.4	100.0	6.9	8.5	13.1	16, 6	20, 4	20. 9	13, 6	1
Living out	1 131 294	40.3	100.0	10.3	8.1	19. 2	23. 5	20. 1	13. 1	5.7	
aleswomen (n. e. c.)—retrail trade	1, 192, 323	37.0	100.0	13.5	12. 2	19.5	24.0	18.7	9.6	2.4	(1) 2 34,
'eachers (n. e. c.)	1 834, 996	41. 2	100.0	.9	11.5	19.4	29, 4	24.5	11.7	2.5	2 34
peratives—apparel, fabricated textiles	655, 351	37. 1	100.0	6.4	12.9	25, 2	25.8	18, 5	9. 3	1.9	30
Vaitresses, bartenders, counter workers	603, 419	30.8	100.0	14.8	17.5	30, 2	22. 9	10.2	3. 7	.7	26
ookkeepers	556, 229	32.8	100.0	7.8	20. 9	26. 4	22. 9	15. 1	5. 6	1.3	(1)
ther service workers (except private household)	413, 781	41.1	100.0	8.0	9.8	18.6	22.3	20. 5	15, 1	5.6	(1)
urses (professional)	388, 921	35, 6	100.0	.6	18.1	29.8	24.0	16. 1	8.8	2.6	(1)
elephone operators	341, 706	29. 3	100.0	11.5	27. 1	21. 2	19. 7	14. 9	5. 0	.6	31
arm laborers (unpaid family workers)	317, 578	36. 9	100.0	15. 5	9.1	21. 0	23. 2	17. 9	10.3	3. 2	25
peratives (n. e. c.)—other durable goods.	301, 220	34.9	100.0	5. 3	14. 1	30. 9	26. 8	15. 2	6. 4	1. 2	(1)
Deratives:				***		557.5	-3.0		· · -		· · · ·
Laundry, dry cleaning	287, 533	38. 2	100.0	5.8	11.6	24.0	26. 7	19.0	10.3	2.6	(1)
Textile mill products (except knitting)	249, 860	37.0	100.0	4.5	12. ž	27. 5	28. 7	17. 7	8.0	1.4	, ,
ooks (except private household)	242, 422	45, 1	100.0	1.7	4.3	15.7	27. 9	27. 7	18. 3	4.3	42
peratives—machinery (including electrical)		33, 1	100.0	5. 2	15, 8	35. 5	25. 9	12, 8	4, 3	.5	
peratives (n, e, c.)—other nondurable goods.		35, 5	100.0	5. 6	14.8	28.3	26. 5	16. 2	7. 2	1.4	(1)
Beauticians (including barbers, manicurists)	189, 870	35, 0	100.0	3, 1	12.4	34. 5	29.8	14.4	4.8	1.0	`´29
peratives—food, kindred products	186, 337	35. 7	100.0	6.6	14.3	27.3	26. 3	16.6	7.6	1.3	28
ashiers	183, 586	32, 3	100.0	12.1	19.0	25.0	22. 9	14. 2	5. 7	1.1	(1)
roprietors (self-employed)—trade (except eating, drinking places)	173, 184	46.8	100.0	.3	1.8	13, 5	29. 1	29. 5	18.4	7.4	` '
ther craftsmen, kindred workers	167, 589	39, 2	100.0	4.2	11.7	23. 6	25.1	20. 2	11.7	3. 5	$\mathbb{R}$
peratives (n. e. c.)—nonmanufacturing industries		37. 4	100.0	7.3	12.6	24.0	25. 5	18.3	9.8	2.5	(1) (1) (1)
ther professional, technical, kindred workers.	147, 498	37. 4	100.0	3.2	15. 5	25. 9	22. 3	17.4	10.3	5.3	73
operatives—leather products	140, 199	36.3	100.0	7.8	14.3	24.5	25. 5	17.3	8.7	1.9	29
Pressmakers, seamstresses (except factory)		52.1	100.0	1.0	3.0	9.7	18. 7	25.0	27. 4	15. 2	47
arm laborers (wage workers), foremen	131, 758	34.0	100.0	16.9	13.5	21.8	20.8	15. 3	8.4	3.3	29
Practical nurses, midwives	131, 695	49.1	100.0	2.6	6.5	12.3	18.7	24, 4	24.3	11.3	46
Therwomen, janitors, porters.	128, 941	45. 9	100.0	2.5	3,3	12.0	22.1	27. 3	24. 3 25. 0	7.8	46.
aborers (except farm, mine)	126, 979	36. 3	100.0	7.9	13.6	25. 3	24.6	16.8	9.1		29
pecified managers, officials		44.7	100.0	1.4	6.7	16.8	26.0	25.8	16. 7	2. 7 6. 6	(1)
Managers, proprietors (n. e. c., salaried, except trade)	126, 394	43.1	100.0	1.6	6.8	18.9	28.1	26. 8 26. 4	14. 1	0.0 4.2	1 23
Attendants—hospitals, other institutions	120, 270	37. 4	100.0	11.4	13.8	19.5	21.5	19.0			(1)
Ather ancided energias, other institutions	119, 550	36. 2		6.3	13. 8	27.0	21. 5 25. 8		11.7	3.0	
Other specified operatives		50. 2 50. 6	100.0					16.7	8.2	2.3	(1)
Tarmers, farm managers	116, 371 104, 926	34.1	100.0	2.0 8.5	3.0	10.4 27.7	20.3	25. 5	23. 1	15.6	52
Operatives—knitting mills	104, 920		100.0		16.3		26.6	13.9	5.8	1.2	28
pinners, weavers (textile)	99, 182	38. 1	100.0	2.9	10.3	26.9	31.8	19.4	7.6	1.2	(1)
Operatives—metal industries	91, 867	34. 7	100.0	4.1	13.7	33.3	27.7	14.8	5. 6	.9	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Not available for 1940. The median in 1940 for the combined group bookkeepers, cashiers, accountants, ticket agents was 30.9 years; for all managers, proprietors in wholesale-retail trade, 44.5 years. The student nurses included in 1940 with professional nurses makes the median noncomparable. Laundry operatives in 1950 includes some home laundresses.

<sup>2</sup> Includes county agents.

NOTE.-N. e. c. means not elsewhere classified.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Census of Population, 1950 and 1940.

Table 5.—Marital Status of Women in Occupations With 50,000 or More, 1950, With Comparisons for 1940 (Includes employed women and experienced women seeking work)

			Percent	t distributi	on, 1950			Percent	t distributi	on, 1940	
Occupation	Number of women			Married,	husband	Wid-	(Da4a)	Gi1-	Married,	husband	Wid- owed, di-
		Total	Single	Present	Absent	owed, di- vorced	Total	Single	Present	Absent	vorced
All women:	F= 040 417	100		co			100	00	Ec	3	10
Population	57, 042, 417 16, 498, 530	100	20 32	62 47	6	14	100 100	28 49	56 31	6	13 15
Experienced labor force		100 100	43	42	9	12	100	63	25	3	1 9
Other clerical workers <sup>1</sup> Stenographers, typists, secretaries	1, 524, 900	100	50	38	3	9	100	69	22	2	7
Stenographers, typists, secretaries Private household workers	1, 324, 300	100	26	33	14	27	100	43	23	11	23
Private household workers (n. e. c.)		100	27	34	14	25	п. а.	10	20		20
Housekeepers (private household)	147, 420	100	28	20	12	40	n. a.				
Laundresses (private household)		100	10	42	12	37	n. a.				
Sales workers (n. e. c.)—retail trade.		100	28	54	4	15	n. a.				
Teachers (n. e. c.)		100	44	44	3	ő	100	69	22	3	7
Other operatives 1		100	25	54	l š	15	n.a.				
Operatives—apparel, and other fabricated textiles		100	25	54	6	14	100	43	41	5	11
Apparel accessories	651, 330	100	26	54	6	14	n.a.				
Waitresses, bartenders	592, 950	100	24	49	10	18	100	47	30	10	14
Waitresses	579, 810	100	24	49	10	18	n.a.				
Bookkeepers	566, 280	100	40	46	[ 2	11	n.a.				
Other service workers 1	489, 360	100	24	42	11	24	n. a.				
Nurses (professional and student)	475, 020	100	49	37	] 3	12	100	72	16	3	8
Nurses (professional)	399, 360	100	40	43	1 4	13	n. a.				
Nurses (student)Other professional workers	75, 660	100	92	4	2	3	n. a.				
Other professional workers	354, 900	100	45	38	4	13	n. a.		32		11
Telephone operators Managers, proprietors—wholesale, retail trade	349, 230	100	40 11	44 05	3	12	100 100	52 17	51	4 5	27
Managers, proprietors—wholesale, retail trade	332, 970	100 100	10	65	3	22 22		1	91	9	21
Retail trade	317, 550 93, 870	100	10	68	5	22	n. a. 100	11	54	7	28
Eating places Food stores		100	1 %	72	2	22 19	n. a.	1	"		20
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)		100	22	74	2	3	100	48	46	3	4
Operatives—laundry, dry cleaning		100	19	50	111	19	n. a.	1 20	10		_ ^
Other managers, preprietors 1	287, 130	100	25	48	3		100	17	52	4	26
Other managers, proprietors Cooks (except private household)	257, 130	100	10	55	9	27	100	18	42	11	29
Operatives:	201,200	1		1			1	1		]	ì
Textiles, yarn, thread, fabric mills	229, 020	100	20	63	5	12	n. a.				
Food kindred products	206, 730	100	22	56	7	15	100	45	40	5	10
Canning, preserving—fruits, vegetables, seafoods	56, 640	100	16	61	7	16	n.a.				
Other food	. 150,090	100	24	55	7	15	n.a.				
Cashiers	193, 740	100	33	48	4	16	n. a.				
Beauticians (including barbers, manicurists)	193, 170	100	22		6	16	100	44	38	5	13
Operatives-electrical machinery, supplies	185, 190	100	1 26	57	5	12	n.a.	1	.·	·	.1

Craftswomen (not including forewomen)  Farm laborers (wage workers) forewomen.  Farm laborers (wage workers)	177, 960   149, 490   148, 860	100 100 100	25 29 29	53 47 47	$\begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 10 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}$	17 14 14	100 100 n. a.	36 36	44 36	5 9	16 20
Other saleswomen ( Dressmakers, seamstresses (except factory) Practical nurses, midwives Practical nurses	145, 800 140, 250 139, 830 138, 360	100 100 100 100	27 19 20 20	50 42 33 33	3 5 9	20 34 38 38	n. a. 100 100 n. a.	30 34	34 20	6 9	30 37
Charwomen, janitors, porters Charwomen, cleaners Janitors, porters	135, 570 75, 300 60, 270	100 100 100	11 13 10	50 47 52	10 7	30 30 30	100 n. a. n. a.	13	48	8	31
Attendants—hospital, other institutions Farmers, farm managers Farmers (owners, tenants)	122, 190 120, 690 118, 320	100 100 100	27 14 14	43 34 34	9 10 10	21 42 42	n. a. 100 n. a.	13	14	8	65
Office machine operators	119, 520 114, 690 114, 300	100	25 24	52 59	3 7	16	100 n. a. 100	63	27	3	8
Knitting mills Housekeepers, stewards (except private household) Musicians, music teachers.	108, 930 85, 800 82, 950	100 100 100 100	25 21 34	59 59 32 49	5 8 3	12 12 40 15	100 100 100 100	39 41 26 48	48 48 28 35	4 4 9	9 7 37 13
Operatives—paper and allied products	72, 630 72, 390	100	28 24	50 55	6	16 15	n. a. 100	46	39	5	10
Transportation equipment.  Motor vehicles, equipment.  Machinery (except electrical)	70, 950 60, 090 66, 930	100 100 100	17 16 23	62 63 56	5 4 4	17 17 17	100 n. a. n. a.	36	49	4	11
Technicians—medical, dental, testing Spinners (textile) Operatives—fabricated steel Social, welfare, recreation workers	63, 720 63, 660 62, 370	100 100 100	49 13 23	38 69 58	3 6 5	10 13 14	n. a. n. a. n. a.				
Social, welfare, recreation workers Social, welfare workers Managers, proprietors (n. e. c.)—personal services Accountants, auditors	61, 860 54, 210 60, 660 57, 300	100 100 100 100	41 39 8 42	40 41 62 41	3 5 4	16 17 25 14	100 n. a. 100 n. a.	52 12	30 48	7	15 33
Laborers—nonmanufacturing Forewomen—manufacturing Librarians	52, 500 51, 150 50, 670	100 100 100 100	26   26   54	49 54 30	10	16 15 13	100 100 100	39 39 66	37 41 19	8 5 2	16 15 12

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> All except those listed separately in this table.

Note.—N. e. c. means not elsewhere classified. N. a. means not available.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. 1950 Census of Population (unpublished data for 1950, from 31/4 percent sample) and 1940 Census of Population.

Table 6.—Detailed Occupations of Employed Women: 1950 and 1940

A. CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS

Detailed occupation	Number o	of women	Women as all wo	percent of orkers	Change, 194	0 to 1950
	1950	1940	1950	1940	Number	Percent
Total (14 years and over)	4, 291, 764	2, 364, 288	62. 3	53. 9	+1,927,476	+81.5
Agents (n. e. c.) Attendants and assistants, library Attendants, physician's and dentist's office	19, 296 9, 085 38, 783 153	7, 201 7, 028 30, 922 N. B.	15. 5 74. 4 95. 0 1. 9	10. 4 78. 2 95. 7	+12,095 +2,057 +7,861	+168. 0 +29. 3 +25. 4
Attendants and assistants, Indian's office  Baggagemen, transportation  Bookkeepers and cashiers  Bookkeepers  Cashiers	183, 586 1	430, 390 (1) (1)	78. 1 77. 1 81. 1	67. 1	+309, 425	+71.9
Collectors, bill and account Express messengers and railway mail clerks Mail carriers Messengers and office boys.	3,460	3, 316 117 1, 524	14. 8 1. 5 2. 1	8.0 .5 1.3	+134 +162 +1,936	+4.0 +138.5 +127.0
Office-machine operators	10, 098 116, 917 19, 883 1, 501, 090	2, 524 51, 454 8, 668	18. 2 82. 3 7. 0 94. 4	4. 5 86. 1 4. 2 93. 4	+7,574 +65,463 +11,215 +513,009	+300.1 +127.2 +129.4
Stenographers, typists, and secretaries Telegraph messengers Telegraph operators Telephone operators	7, 301, 090 751 7, 440 341, 706	988, 081 208 8, 228 189, 202	10. 5 21. 7 95. 5	1. 5 21. 3 94. 6	+513,009 +543 -788 +152,504	+51.9 +261.1 -9.6 +80.6
Ticket, station, and express agents. Clerical and kindred workers (n. e. c.) Bank tellers	7, 656 1, 471, 902 28, 648	2, 154 633, 271 (1)	12, 9 48. 7 44. 8	4. 7 35. 9	+5, 502 +838, 631	+255. 4 +132. 4
Dispatchers and starters, vehicle Other clerical workers	3, 544 1, 439, 710	(1)	11.5 49.1			

<sup>1</sup> Not available.

# B. OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS

Total (14 years and over)	3, 018, 787	1 2, 029, 674	27. 1	25. 3	+989, 113	+48.7
Apprentices Carpenters Electricians Machinists and toolmakers Plumbers and pipefitters Printing trades	3, 168 82 78 159 533 393	2, 273 43 24 73 113 220	2.7 .8 .9 1.0 4.5 2.6	2. 8 . 8 . 8 . 4 2. 4 2. 4	+895 +39 +54 +86 +420 +173	+39. 4 +90. 7 +225. 0 +117. 8 +371. 7 +78. 6

Mechanics, bricklayers and trades	1. 202 1	1,506	3.1	5.1	-304 [	-20.2
Auto mechanics	1, 202	(2)	4.0	0.1		
Bricklayers and masons	22	(2)	. 4			
Mechanics, except auto	460	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	7. 3			
Building trades (n. e. c.)	30	(2)	. 8			
Metalworking trades (n. e. c.)	71	(2)	1, 1			
Other specified trades	472	(2)	$\tilde{3}, \tilde{7}$			
Trade not specified	721	294	4.9	2. 7	+427	+145.2
Asbestos and insulation workers	405	75	2. 7	1.4	+330	+440.0
Attendants, auto service and parking	6, 633	3, 866	2.8	1.8	+2,767	+71.6
Blasters and powdermen	91	13	.8	.3	+78	+600. <b>0</b>
Boatmen, canalmen, and lock keepers.	203	71	2.5	1. 3	+132	+185.9
Brahaman railroad	304	N. Ř.	. 4	L		
Brakemen, railroad	168	19	2. 3	.3	+144	+757.9
Conductors, bus and street railway	208	154	1.8	. 9 [	+54	+35.1
Deliverymen and routemen	4, 270	2, 498	1.8	1.0	+1,772	+70.9
Dressmakers and seamstresses, except factory	134, 310	181, 127	97. 2	98.3	+3,183	+2.4
Diessmaners and seamsulesses, except havery	1.043	644	4.3	2.7	+399	+62.0
Filers, grinders and polishers, metal	6, 703	3, 637	4. 5	3.5	+3,066	<del>-(-84</del> . 3°
Fruit, nut and vegetable graders and packers, except factory	17. 294	11, 967	60. 2	57. 2	+5,327	+44.5
Furnacemen, smeltermen and pourers	1, 239	247	2. 2	.9	+992	+491.6
Heaters, metal	416	136	4. 5	1.7	+280	+205.9
Laundry and dry-cleaning operatives	287, 533	188, 289	67. 1	66.8	+99,244	+52.7
Meat cutters, except slaughter and packing house	3, 471	984	2. 0	.7	+2,487	+252.7
Millinare	11, 034	12,505	89.4	95.1	-1,471	-11.8
Milliners Mine operatives and laborers (n. e. c.)	4, 713	1, 787	. 8	.3	+2,926	+163.7
Coal mining.	1,313		. 4			
Crude petroleum and natural gas extraction	452	(2) (2) (2)	. 4			
Mining and quarrying, except fuel	2, 948	(2)	2.7			
Motormen mine factory logging camp, etc	214	39	. 9	.2	+175	+448.7
Motormen, mine, factory, logging camp, etc	350	188	1.3	.5	+162	+86. 2
Oilers and greasers, except auto	934	195	1.6	.5	+739	+379.0
Painters, except construction and maintenance	13, 354	7, 358	11.4	8.2	+5,996	+81.5
Photographic process workers	12, 463	4, 971	44. 5	35.0	+7,492	+150.7
Power station operators.	829	620	3.9	2,9	+209	+33.7
Sailors and deckhands	754	137	1. 9	.4	+617	+450.4
Sawyers	1,887	471	2.0	1.1	+1,416	+300.6
Spinners, textile	60, 589	(1)	75.0			+188.5
Stationary firemen	1, 105	383	. 9	.3	+722	+188. 9
Switchmen, railroad	476	N. R.	. 8			+175.8
Switchmen, railroad	16, 411	5, 951	1.0	.5	+10,460	7-110.0
Bus drivers	4, 951	(2)	3. 2			
Taxicab drivers and chauffeurs	3,409	(2)	1.7			
Truck and tractor drivers	8,051	(2)	. 6			
Weavers, textile	38, 593	(1)	39. 4		(1)	+358.6
Welders and flame cutters	9, 415	2,053	3. 6	1.7	+7,362	7000.0

<sup>1</sup> Data are not available for adequate 1940 estimate for spinners, textiles and weavers, textile; for major group comparability, however, a rough allowance for these occupations have been included in the major group total.
2 Not available.

N. R.-Reports of women employed in this occupation, unusual for women, were not accepted by the Bureau of the Census prior to 1950.

NOTE.—N. e. c. means not elsewhere classified.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. 1950 Census of Population.

Table 6.—Detailed Occupations of Employed Women: 1950 and 1940—Continued B. Operatives and kindred workers—continued

Detailed occupation	Number o	of women	Women as all wo		Change, 194	10 to 1950
Detailed Occupation	1950	1940	1950	1940	Number	Percent
peratives and kindred workers (n. e. c.)	2, 378, 212	1, 536, 866	38. 9	38.8	+841,346	+54.
Manufacturing	2, 214, 989	1, 473, 524	41.0	40.9	+741,465	÷50.
Durable goods	634, 360	287, 313	26.3	22. 1	+347,047	+120
Sawmills, planing mills and miscellaneous wood products	15, 623	7, 813	8.5	8.9	+7,810	+100
Sawmills, planing mills and millwork	4, 971	1, 307	3, 5	2.3	+3,664	+280
Miscellaneous wood products	10, 652	6, 506	25, 2	20.6	+4, 146	+63
Furniture and fixtures	26, 255	11, 021	21. 2	15.5	+15, 234	+13
Stone, clay, and glass products	46, 815	25, 423	25. 7	22, 6	+21.392	+8
Class and glass products	21, 736	12, 159	30. 1	25.6	+9,577	<b>∔</b> 7
Glass and glass products	890	245	3, 1	2.1		+26
Structural clay products	3, 884	1, 489	18.8	10.8	+2,495	+16
Pottery and related products	14, 186	9, 078	42.5	38.6	÷5, 108 l	+5
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral and stone products	6, 019	2, 452	22. 3	15, 4	+3, 567	+14
Metal industries.	91, 867	49, 870	17. 6	15, 1	+41,997	+8
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	5, 828	4, 785	4.6	5. 2	+1.043	+2
Other primary iron and steel industries and fabricated steel products	64, 359	34, 831	21. 4	18.7	+29,528	4.8
Other primary iron and steel industries.	4, 142		5. 9		, 20, 020	
Fabricated steel products	60, 217	(2) (2)	26.0			
Primary nonferrous industries and fabricated nonferrous metal products	20, 826	8,538	22.6	19.7	+12, 288	+14
Primary nonferrous industriesPrimary nonferrous industries	8, 592	(2)	13. 9	20.1	1 12, 200	1
Fabricated nonferrous metal products.	12, 234	(2)	40.6			
Not specified metal industries	854	1,716	24.3	17.6	-862	
Machinery, except electrical	61, 327	22, 448	17. 9	14.7	+38, 879	+17
Agricultural machinery and tractors	3, 292	756	6.6	3.9	12,536	+33
Office and store machinery and devices.	12, 476	6, 561	33, 6	30.0	+2,536 +5,915	4
Miscellaneau mobilitary and devices		15, 131	17. 8	13. 5	+30,428	+2
Miscellaneous machinery Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	179, 946	62, 460	53. 8	47.3	+117, 486	+18
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies.	66, 097	27, 665	15. 5	11.7	+38, 432	+1
Transportation equipment Motor vehicles and motor-vehicle equipment	56, 350	25, 751	16.7	13. 9	+30, 599	+i
Aircraft and parts	7,775	1, 092	12.5	4.4	+6,683	+6
Ship and boat building and repairing	537	276	4. 2	1.6	+261	1
Railroad and miscellaneous transportation equipment.	1, 435	546	9. 1	5.8	+889	+10
All other durable goods	146, 430	80, 613	50.8	46. 2	+65, 817	+
Professional and photographic equipment and supplies	24, 090	11, 882	43.1	42.8	+12, 208	+1
Professional and photographic equipment and supplies	18, 137		45. 2	12.0	712, 200	7.1
Professional equipment and supplies	5, 953	(2) (2)	37. 8			
Photographic equipment and supplies	0, 500	(-)	31.0			
Watches, clocks and clockwork-operated devices and miscenaneous manu-	122, 340	68, 731	52.7	46. 9	+53,609	+7
facturing industries	11.071	(2) 00, 101	59. 2	40. 5	+35,009	1
Watches, clocks and clockwork-operated devices.		(2) (2)	52. 1			
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		1, 160, 258	52. 8	51, 6	+402, 657	+3
Nondurable goods		111, 710	38.0	37. 0	+402, 657 +74, 627	+6 +6
Food and kindred products				22.8		1.5
Meat products		18, 254	28.7		+17, 295	
Dairy products	9, 384	5, 339	16, 0	16. 2 63. 7	+4,045	+3
Canning and preserving fruits and vegetables and seafoods	43, 120	22,759	62.6	1 63.7	+20,361	1

Confectionery and related products   29, 349   26, 630   65. 4   67. 1   +2, 719	+10.2 +50.2 +123.4 -16.5 +15.7 -9.6
food indistries 21, (75 9, 747 47.0 55.4 742, 026	-16. 5 +15. 7 -9. 6
food indistries 21, (75 9, 747 47.0 55.4 742, 026	-16. 5 +15. 7 -9. 6
Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products 15 219 (2) 43.5	+15.7 $-9.6$
	+15.7 $-9.6$
Not specified food industries 6, 554 (2) 57. 9	+15.7 $-9.6$
	-9.6
LOADING-IIIII PIOUUCID	
Knitting mills 104,926 116,126 72.1 67.1 -11,200 Dveing and fluishing textiles, except knit goods 5,397 5,210 22.3 24.4 +187	+3.6
Dyeing and finishing textiles, except knit goods 5, 397 5, 210 22. 3 24. 4 +187 Carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings 10, 603 8, 787 43. 3 45. 3 +1, 816 10, 603 8, 787 43. 3 45. 3 +1, 816 10, 603 8, 787 43. 3 45. 3 +1, 816 10,	+20.7
Yarn, thread, and fabric mills 220, 054 164, 750 49.9 44.5 +55, 304	+33.6
Mispallangus taytila mill products 13 806 11 822 46.8 37.8 +1,984	+16.8
Appear and other fabricated textile products $655,351$ $453,041$ $80.7$ $77.6$ $+202,310$	+44.7
Appeal and accessories $1616.864 + 425.064 + 81.4 + 77.8 + +191.800$	+45.1
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products $38,487$ $27,977$ $71.8$ $74.0$ $+10,510$	+37.6
Paper and allied products 70, 829 47, 860 32, 4 35, 5 $\pm 22, 909$	+48.0
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills 15,715 15,813 15.5 19.5 —98  Paper phore on trainers and horse 28,850 18,585 45.4 51.3 +8,265	6 $-44.5$
	+110.0
	+38.6
Printing, publishing, and allied industries 33, 136 23, 901 44. 2 46. 9 +9, 235 Chemicals and allied products 41, 402 27, 744 22, 6 26, 2 +13, 658	+49.2
Onemicals and alied products 41, 402 27, 744 22.0 20, 21, 21, 22, 23, 24, 24, 24, 25, 26, 27, 24, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27	-15.3
Synthetic fibers	+65.1
Drings, medicines, and miscellaneous chemicals and allied products. 30, 484 16, 374 21. 7 24. 8 +14, 110	+86.2
Drugs and medicines, and inscendious shelleds and after products 8, 615 (2) 60.1	
Miscellaneous chemicals and allied products. 21,869 (2) 17.4	
Petroleum and coal products	+109.2
Petroleum refining 1,166 466 2.5 1.6 +700	+150.2 +18.5
Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products   250   211   3. 9   4. 6   +39	+63.5
	$^{+03.3}_{+22.2}$
Treatinet and regimen production and the second sec	+28.4
	+21.4
Tool wear, except from the street from the str	+25.1
Net appoised manufacturing industries (whether durable) 17 714 25 953 47.3 46.0 -8,239	-31.7
Non-professing industries (including not reported) 163 293 63 342 22.9 17.8 +99,881	+157.7
Construction 1.387 (282) 2.2 1.0 $\pm 1.00$	+391.8
Railroads and railway express service 1, 154 413 1.3 .6 +741	+179.4
Transportation, except railroad 4,590 1,454 13.4 6.9 +5,130	+215.7 +409.1
Transportation, except failured.  Telecommunications and utilities, and sanitary services.  3, 284   645   6.6   2.9   +2, 639   42, 770   37.9   34.1   +65, 064	+152.1
Wholesale and retail trade	+175.0
Dusiness and repair service	+184.5
reisonal service	+474.7
Public administration 6, 207 1, 080 12.3 11.0 +3, 127 All other industries (including not reported) 20, 968 10, 361 29.6 22.7 +10, 607	-102.4
An other industries (including not reported).	

Data are not available for adequate 1940 estimate for spinners, textiles and weavers, textile; for major group comparability, however, a rough allowance for these occupations have been included in the major group total.
 Not available.

NOTE-N. e. c. means not elsewhere classified.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. 1950 Census of Population.

Table 6.—Detailed Occupations of Employed Women: 1950 and 1940—Continued C. professional, technical, and kindred workers

Detailed occupation	Number	of women	Women as percent of all workers		Change, 1940 to 1950	
	1950	1940	1950	1940	Number	Percent
Total (14 years and over)	1, 938, 985	1, 486, 446	39.5	41. 6	+452, 539	+30.4
Accountants and auditors Actors and actresses. Airplane pilots and navigators Architects Arthites and art teachers. Athletes. Authors Chemists Chemists Chiropractors Clergymen College presidents, professors and instructors (n. e. c.) Dancers and dancing teachers. Dentists. Dentists Dentists Designers Draftsmen Editors and reporters Engineers, technical Clivil Electrical Industrial Metallurgical and mining Metallurgical and metallurgists Mining Not elsewhere classified Aeronautical Mechanical Other. Entertainers Farm and home management advisers Funeral directors and embalmers Lawyers and judges Librarians Musicians and music teachers	109 1,877 331 576 970 4,293 6,032	18, 265 4, 761 51 477 18, 007 192 3, 786 1, 654 1, 871 3, 148 19, 834 9, 033 1, 047 7, 691 1, 414 14, 750 730 39 191 164 74 (1) (1) (1) 188 (1) (1) (1) (2) 1, 840 5, 296 2, 114 4, 187 32, 366 59, 456	14.8 34.1 1.3 3.8 38.2 6.1 38.7 10.0 14.3 4.0 23.2 71.1 2.7 66.4 6.9 32.0 1.2 1.1 1.0 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9	8.3 40.2 1.2 2.4 34.3 3.7 32.6 3.1 17.6 2.3 26.5 80.6 1.5 27.0 2.0 2.0 3.3 .6 7 (1) (1) (2) (1) (2) (1) (2) (3) 47.5 5.6 2.4 88.9 9 46.3	+37, 395 +316 +316 +11, 456 +11, 559 +513 +2, 273 +5, 797 -29 +3, 629 +9, 023 +2, 405 +998 +2, 512 +6, 956 +13, 845 +5, 745 +5, 745 +1, 741 +1, 073 +276 +276 +1, 689 +2, 612 +3, 629 +4, 616 +1, 689 +2, 612 +3, 629 +4, 689 +4, 689 +4, 689 +5, 689 +6, 681 +6, 661 +6, 661 +18, 388	+204.7 +6.6 +262.7 +99.6 +64.2 +267.2 +267.2 +115.3 +350.5 +115.3 +32.7 +491.9 +93.9 +93.9 +911.5 +654.3 +508.1 +373.0 +373.0

Nurses, professional and student professional	463, 495	344, 977	97.6	97. 9	+118,518	+34.4
Professional	388, 921	(1)	97. 6	(1)		
Student professional	74, 574	(1) (1)	97.9	(1) (1)		
Optometrists.	838	475	5.7	4.6	+363	+76.4
Osteopaths.	783	1, 102	15. 2	18. 3	-319	-28.9
Pharmacists	7, 261	3, 216	8.2	4. 1	+4.045	+125.8
Photographers.	9, 088	4, 623	17.3	14. 0	+4, 465	+96.6
Physicians and surgeons.	11,714	7, 608	6.1	4.6	+4, 106	54.0
Radio operators	1, 482	97	9, 3	1.6	+1,385	+1,427.8
Religious workers	28, 838	31, 074	69. 6	77. 0	-2.236	7.2
Degration group again walfare workers	58, 917	44, 389	64. 4	63. 8	+14, 528	+32.7
Recreation, group, social, welfare workers Recreation and group workers	6, 693	(1)	41.7	(1)	, 11,020	
Social and welfare workers, except group	52, 224	(i)	69. 2	(1)		
Sports instructors and officials	11, 133	3,862	24.7	18.1	+7,271	+188.3
Surveyors	946	101	3.7	. 8	+845	+836.6
Teachers (n, e, c.)	834, 996	767, 769	74. 5	75, 6	+67,227	+8.8
Technicians, medical, dental, and testing	60, 071	23, 791	39.6	35.3	+36, 280	+152.5
Technicians, medical and dental	43, 271	(1)	56.7	(1)	, 50, 200	1 2027 0
Technicians, testing	16, 800	(i)	22. 2	(1)		
Technicians, testing	4, 243	901	15. 8	9.1	+3.342	+370.9
Technicians (n. e. c.) Therapists and healers (n. e. c.)	12, 077	7, 510	49. 4	44.0	+4, 567	+60.8
	832	7, 310	6. 2		+753	+953.2
Veterinarians	75. 888	32, 852	26. 1	24. 2	+43,036	+131.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers (n. e. c.)	21, 059	(1)	94.0	(1)	7.40,000	, 101.0
Dietitians and nutritionists	830	$\aleph$	3, 2	8		
Foresters and conservationists	5, 839	11	14.6	$\mathbb{R}$		
Natural scientists (n. e. c.) Personnel and labor relations workers	15, 016	(1)	28.8			
	11, 373		32.3	$\mathbb{R}$		
Social scientists.		\;\;\;\	19.1			
Other	21,771	(-)	19.1			
				1	<del>'                                    </del>	<u> </u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Not available.

NOTE.—N. e. c. means not elsewhere classified.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. 1950 Census of Population.

Table 6. 

Detailed Occupations of Employed Women: 1950 and 1940—Continued

### D. SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD

Detailed occupation	Number of women		Women as percent of all workers		Change, 1940 to 1950	
	1950	1940	1950	1940	Number	Percent
Total (14 years and over)	1, 914, 293	1, 224, 639	44. 6	38. 4	+689, 654	+56.3
Attendants, hospital and other institution. Attendants, professional and personal service (n. e. e.). Attendants, recreation and amusement. Barbers, beauticians and manicurists. Bartenders. Boarding- and lodging-house keepers. Bootblacks. Charwomen and cleaners. Cooks, except private household. Elevator operators. Firemen, fire protection Guards, watchmen and doorkcepers. Housekeepers and stewards, except private household Janitors and sextons. Marshals and constables. Policemen and detectives. Government. Private.	4, 756 189, 870 13, 431 21, 052 465 72, 116 242, 422 26, 929 444	38, 742 18, 338 2, 464 206, 592 3, 100 61, 355 2992 34, 253 116, 310 12, 686 N. R. 3, 199 59, 566 37, 321 110 1, 573 881 692	59. 3 66. 4 8. 1 49. 6 6. 9 6. 9 73. 0 3. 4 60. 4 2. 2 78. 3 11. 7 2. 8 1. 8 1. 8	41. 6 63. 3 5. 5 49. 7 2. 7 85. 4 2. 1 16. 5 1. 7 76. 7 10. 8 1. 3 1. 1 7	+82, 519 +13, 249 +2, 292 -16, 722 +10, 331 -40, 303 +173 +37, 863 +126, 112 +14, 243 +2, 017 +23, 328 +15, 874 +72 +1, 928 +1, 487 +441	+213.0 +72.2 +93.0 -8.1 +333.3 -65.7 +59.2 +110.5 +108.4 +112.3 +63.1 +39.2 +42.5 +65.5 +122.6 +168.8 +63.7
Porters Midwives and practical nurses Midwives	3, 630 131, 695 1, 391	1, 931 87, 198 (1) (1)	2. 2 95. 7 82. 9	1. 2 95. 7	+1,699 +44,497	+88. 0 +51. 0
Practical nurses. Sheriffs and bailifs. Ushers, recreation and amusement Counter and fountain workers, waiters and waitresses. Counter and fountain workers.	130, 304 755 7, 836 589, 988 44, 423	383 4, 025 360, 936 (1)	95. 9 4. 1 33. 7 78. 5 51. 3	2. 4 21. 4 67. 6	+372 +3,811 +229,052	+97. 1 +94. 7 +63. 5
Waiters and waitresses	545, 565 457	(1) 131 174, 124	82. 1 4. 0 61. 5	1. 4 55. 7	+326 +136, 477	+248.9 +78.4

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Not available.

N. R.—Reports of women employed in this occupation, unusual for women, were not accepted by the Bureau of the Census prior to 1950.

### E. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS

Total (14 years and over)	1, 334, 310	1, 971, 483	94. 8	94. 4	-637, 173	-32.3
Housekeepers, private householdLiving in	134, 453 52, 188	362, 431	96. 2 98. 9	99. 2	-227, 978	-62.9
Living out	134, 453 52, 188 82, 265 68, 978 638 68, 340	(1) 186, 183	94. 6 96. 9 99. 2	98. 2	-117, 205	-63.0
Living out Private household workers (n. e. c.)	68, 340 1, 130, 879	(1) 1, 422, 869	96. 9 94. 5	92. 8	-291, 990	-20.5
Living in. Living out	1, 130, 879 150, 190 980, 689	(1)	92. 6 94. 8			

<sup>1</sup> Not available.

### F. SALES WORKERS

Total (14 years and over)	1, 329, 724	801, 881	33.9	26.1	+527,843	+65.8
Advertising agents and salesmen Auctioneers Demonstrators Hucksters and peddlers Insurance agents and brokers Newsboys Real estate agents and brokers Stock and bond sales clerks (n. e. c.) Salesmen and sales clerks (n. e. c.) Manufacturing Wholesale trade Retail trade Other industries (including not reported)	4, 572 454 10, 950 3, 079 25, 913 3, 867 20, 277 1, 086 1, 259, 526 22, 452 15, 062 1, 192, 323 29, 689	2, 602 143 6, 503 2, 338 13, 081 1, 057 10, 254 380 765, 523 (1) (1)	14. 1 8. 6 81. 9 14. 0 8. 5 4. 0 14. 4 9. 9 38. 1 7. 0 3. 7 48. 8 23. 1	6.9 4.4 80.7 4.8 5.5 1.9 9.2 2.3 30.0	+1,970 +311 +4,447 +741 +12,832 +2,810 +10,023 +706 +494,003	+75.7 +217.5 +68.4 +31.7 +98.1 +265.8 +97.7 +185.8 +64.5

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Not available.

Note.-N. e. c. means not elsewhere classified.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. 1950 Census of Population.

Table 6.—Detailed Occupations of Employed Women: 1950 and 1940—Continued G. managers, officals, and proprietors, except farm

Detailed occupation	Number o	of women	Women as percent of all workers		Change, 1940 to 1950	
	1950	1940	1950	1940	Number	Percent
Total (14 years and over)	676, 778	399, 098	13.5	11.0	+277, 680	+69.6
Buyers and department heads, store Buyers and shippers, farm products Conductors, railroad Credit men		17, 581 509 N. R. 3, 493	25. 4 2. 1 . 6 21. 7	25. 1 1. 3	+18, 552 +81 +3, 658	+105.5 +15.9 +104.7
Floormen and floor managers, store. Inspectors, public administration Federal public administration and postal service. State public administration	4, 995	2, 201 1, 083 350 453	46. 2 4. 1 3. 1 3. 8	32.0 2.6 1.8 4.2	+2, 794 +1, 183 +482 -95	+126.9 +109.2 +137.7 -21.0
Local public administration  Managers and superintendents, building Officers, pilots, pursers and engineers, ship Officials and administrators (n. e. c.), public administration	1,076 $22,385$ $1,129$ $26,322$	280 28, 488 97 15, 817	5. 5 34. 1 3. 0 17. 1	2. 5 41. 4 . 3 13. 6	$\begin{array}{r} \cdot & +796 \\ -6,103 \\ +1,032 \\ +10,505 \end{array}$	+284.3 $-21.4$ $+1,063.9$ $+66.4$
Federal public administration and postal service.  State public administration  Local public administration  Officials, lodge, society, union, etc.	5, 315 2, 798 18, 209 2, 885	3, 124 1, 716 10, 977 4, 045	10.7 12.1 22.4 10.8	8. 5 8. 5 18. 7 16. 3	+2,191 $+1,082$ $+7,232$ $-1,160$	+70.1 $+63.1$ $+65.9$ $-28.7$
Postmasters Purchasing agents and buyers (n. e. c.) Managers, officials, and proprietors (n. e. c.), salaried and self-employed <sup>1</sup> Construction	16, 668 5, 718 550, 184 4, 625	16, 381 2, 593 306, 810 1, 098	43. 1 9. 1 12. 8 1. 6	$ \begin{array}{c} 42.4 \\ 8.2 \\ 10.0 \\ .7 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} +287 \\ +3,125 \\ +243,374 \\ +3,527 \end{array}$	+1.8 $+120.5$ $+79.3$ $+321.2$
Manufacturing	40, 806 5, 828 6, 234 16, 349	17, 862 2, 074 3, 828 6, 992	6.3 4.0 9.3 4.9	4.3 2.4 7.3 3.2	+22,944 $+3,754$ $+2,406$ $+9,357$	+128.5 +181.0 +62.9 +133.8
Retail trade.  Food and dairy products, stores and milk retailing.  General merchandise and 5-and-10-cent stores.  A page and accessories stores	320, 139 83, 399 27, 277 39, 397	206, 463 61, 282 15, 440 22, 387	16.6 16.7 21.9 31.1	13. 2 13. 5 14. 3 23. 3	+113,676 $+22,117$ $+11,837$ $+17,010$	+55.1 +36.1 +76.7 +76.0
Furniture, home furnishing and equipment stores.  Motor vehicles and accessories retailing.  Gasoline service stations.	8, 216 3, 443 6, 039	3, 968 1, 244 4, 818 61, 829	8. 6 3. 0 3. 3 26. 7	7. 2 1. 9 2. 7 23. 8	$\begin{array}{r} +4,248 \\ +2,199 \\ +1,221 \\ +33,405 \end{array}$	+107.1 +176.8 +25.3 +54.0
Eating and drinking places. Hardware, farm implement, and building material retail. Other retail trade.	5, 753 51, 381	3, 046 32, 449	4. 5 17. 3	3. 3 12. 4	+2,707 +18,932	+54.0 +88.9 +58.3

Banking and other finance. Insurance and real estate Business services. Automobile repair services and garages. Miscellaneous repair services. Personal services. All other industries (including not reported).	17, 513 9, 834 1, 469 1, 537 61, 030	6, 322 5, 828 4, 156 890 257 31, 055 19, 985	9.5 15.2 16.0 1.8 4.5 29.2 20.7	5, 2 9, 1 13, 0 1, 4 1, 8 25, 0 12, 5	+7,068 +11,685 +5,678 +579 +1,290 +29,975 +31,445	+111.8 +200.5 +136.6 +65.1 +498.1 +96.5 +157.3
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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Salaried and self-employed shown separately in 1950 Census.

Note.-N. e. c. means not elsewhere classified.

# H. FARM OCCUPATIONS

				ı E	1	
Farmers and farm managers (14 years and over).	116, 371	151, 899	2. 7	3.0	-35, 528	23. 4
Farmers (owners and tenants) Farm managers	114, 179 2, 192	151, 087 812	2.7 6.3	3. 0 2. 2	$-36,908 \\ +1,380$	$-24.4 \\ +170.0$
· Farm laborers and foremen (14 years and over)	449, 336	320, 830	18. 7	10.3	+128, 506	+40.1
Farm foremen Farm laborers, wage workers Farm laborers, unpaid family workers Farm service laborers, self-employed	446 130, 327 317, 578 985	235 97, 316 223, 279	2. 7 8. 9 34. 9 10. 8	1. 4 5. 1 19. 2	+211 +33, 011 +94, 299 +985	+89.8 +33.9 +42.2

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. 1950 Census of Population.

N. R.—Reports of women employed in this occupation, unusual for women, were not accepted by the Bureau of the Census prior to 1950.

Table 6.—Detailed Occupations of Employed Women: 1950 and 1940—Continued
I. craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers

Detailed occupation	Number (	of women	Women as percent of all workers		Change, 1940 to 1950	
	1950	1940	1950	1940	Number	Percent
Total (14 years and over)	235, 544	1 113, 120	3.0	2. 2	+122, 424	+108.2
Bakers	14, 007	9, 467	11.7	. 7.8	+4,540	+48.0
Boilermakers	318	73	.9	.3	+245	+335.6
Bookbinders	17, 487	(1)	56. 1 . 6	. 3	+618	+202.0
Brickmasons, stonemasons, and tile setters	924 1. 064	306 361	1.5	.7	$^{+018}_{+703}$	+194.7
Carpenters Carpenters	4, 809	1, 395	.5	.3	+3.414	+244.7
Cement and concrete finishers	185	1, 333	.6	.3	+137	+285.4
Compositors and typesetters	11, 077	7, 425	6.3	4.6	+3, 652	+49.2
Decorators and window dressers.	13, 003	6, 152	. 30.0	22.6	+6,851	+111.4
Electricians	2, 217	696	.7	. 4	+1,521	+218.5
Electrotypers and stereotypers	435	78	3.7	1.0	+357	+457.7
Engrayers, except photoengrayers.	1, 233	629	12.7	7.9	+604	+96.0
Cranemen, derrickmen, hoistmen, excavating, grading and road machinery operators	1, 273	257	. 6	. 3	+1,016	+395.3
Cranemen, derrickmen, and hoistmen	777	(2) (2)	.8			
Excavating, grading and road machinery operators	496		. 5			
Foremen (n. e. c.)	67, 955	35, 790	8.1	6. 9	+32,165	+89.9
Construction	267	129	. 5	. 3	+138	+107.0
Manufacturing.  Metal industries, machinery, including electrical and transportation equipment	50, 342	27, 146	9, 9	9.3	+23, 196	+85.4
Metal industries, machinery, including electrical and transportation equipment	7, 297	2, 465	3. 4 2. 1	2.3	+4,832	+196.0
Metal industries	1, 726	(2)	2. 1 5. 9			
Machinery, including electrical.	4, 720	(2) (2)	5. 9 1. 7			
Transportation equipment	851	12, 475	30.5	27.1	10 501	+68.6
Textiles, textile products and apparel	21, 036 22, 009	12, 475 12, 206	9.6	8.9	$^{+8, 561}_{+9, 803}$	+80.3
Other durable and nondurable goods. Other durable goods (including not specified manufacturing)	5, 611		7.4	6.9	+9,000	700.0
Other nondurable goods (including not specified manufacturing)	16, 398	(2) (2)	10. 7			
Railroads and railway express service.	247	101	. 5	. 2	+146	+144.6
Transportation, except railroad	235	100	1.2	.7	+135	+135.0
Telecommunications and utilities and sanitary services.	985	512	2.4	2.0	+473	+92.4
Other industries (including not reported)	15, 879	7, 802	9, 9	8.4	+8,077	+103.5
Blacksmiths, forgemen and hammermen	460	212	.7	.3	+248	+117.0
Blacksmiths	200		. 5		,	1 22110
Forgemen and hammermen	260	(2) (2)	2.0			
Furriers	1, 585	1, 773	14.4	13.9	-188	-10.6
Glaziers	324	101	3.2	1.5	+223	+220.8
Heat treaters annealers and temperare	255	75	1.4	.7 (	+180	+240.0
Inspectors, scalers, and graders, log and lumber	738	362	4.3	2.5	+376	+103. 9
Inspectors (n. e. c.)	6, 728	4, 269	7.0	5, 6	+2,459	+57.6

Construction	84 1	114	1.0	1.6	-30	-26.3
Dailroads and railway avarors	159	75	.4	. 3	+84	+112.0
Transportation, except railroad, communication and other public utilities	488	696	3, 9	5, 3	-208	-29.9
Other industries (including not reported)	5, 997	3, 384	15, 6	12.0	+2,613	$\pm$ 77. 2
Jewelers, watchmakers, goldsmiths, and silversmiths	2, 461	1, 295	5.4	4.0	+1, 166	+90, 0
Jeweiers, Watchmakers, goldsmiths, and silversmiths	4, 935	995	2.3	. š	+3,940	+396.0
Linemen and servicemen—telegraph, telephone, and power	430	N. R.	7.6		10,010	1 0000
Locomotive engineers	196	N. R.	.4			
Locomotive firemen	190 340	N. R. 95	1.1	.4	+245	+257. 9
Loom fixers			1.6	1.0	+3,826	+83.1
Job setters, metal and machinists	8, 430	4,604		1.0	+0,020	T00. 1
Job setters, metal	300	(2) (2)	1.2			
Machinists	8, 130		1.6		+16, 816	+405, 7
Mechanics and repairmen.	20, 961	4, 145	1. 2	. 5	+10, 810 +1, 030	+880. 3
Airplane	1, 147	117	1.6	. 5	+1,030	
Automobile	4, 082	1, 189	.6	.3	+2,893	+243.3
Railroad and car shop	221	N. R.	.5			
Not elsewhere classified	15, 511	2,839	1.7	. 7	+12,672	+446.4
Office machine	238	(2)	1.5			
Radio and television	2,027	(2)	2.7			
Other	13, 246	(2) (2)	1.6			
Millers, grain, flour, feed, etc	67	81	.7	. 5	-14	-17.3
Millwrights	241	89	.4	. 2	+152	+170.8
Molders, metal	667	345	1.1	. 5	+322	+93.3
Motion-picture projectionists.	482	256	1.8	1. 1	+226	+88.3
Opticians, and lens grinders and polishers.	2, 518	991	13. 1	8.9	+1.527	+154.1
Painters, construction and maintenance	8, 091	2, 211	2.1	. 7	+5,880	+265.9
	2, 941	1, 537	14.0	6.0	+1.404	+91.3
Paperhangers	1, 204	246	3.4	. 9	+958	+389.4
Pattern and model makers, except paper	1, 062	433	3. 7	2.1	+629	$\pm 145.3$
Photoengravers and lithographers	266	45	3. 4	. 9	+221	+491.1
Piano and organ tuners and repairmen	492	166	.8	.4	+326	+196.4
Plasterers	1.972	530		.3	+1.442	+272.1
Plumbers and pipefitters	2, 126	508	4.3	1.5	+1,618	+318.5
Pressmen and plate printers, printing	2, 126 659	108	2.2	1, 3	+551	510.2
Rollers and roll hands, metal		88		.4	+149	+169.3
Roofers and slaters	237		.5	1.0	+1.563	+266.7
Shoemakers and repairers, except factory.	2, 149	586	3. 8		+1, 503 +917	+177.4
Stationary engineers	1, 434	517.	.7	.3		+451.2
Stonecutters and stone carvers	226	41	2.6	. 5	+185	
Structural metalworkers	267	182	. 5	. 6	+85	+46.7
Tailors and tailoresses	16,048	14, 997	19. 5	14.0	+1,051	+7.0
Tailors and tailoressesTinsmiths, coppersmiths and sheet-metal workers	1, 163	332	.9	. 4	+831	+250.3
Toolmakers and diemakers and setters.	1,059	374	.7	.4	+685	+183.2
Upholsterers.	5, 219	1,854	8. 5	4.9	+3,365	+181.5
Craftsmen and kindred workers (n. e. c.)	1, 124	(1)	1.6			
Children and Builded Holders (M. O. O.).	,	! ''				

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Data are not available for adequate 1940 estimate for Bookbinders and Craftsmen (n. e. c.); for major-group comparability, however, a rough allowance for these occupations has been included in the major group total.

<sup>2</sup> Not available.

N. R.—Reports of women employed in this occupation, unusual for women, were not reported by the Bureau of the Census prior to 1950. Note.—N. e. c. means not elsewhere classified.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. 1950 Census of Population.

Table 6.—Detailed Occupations of Employed Women: 1950 and 1940—Continued

J. Laborers, except farm and mine

Total (14 years and over)   126, 979   101, 835   3.7	Detailed occupation	Number o	of women	Women as percent of all workers		Change, 1940 to 1950	
Fishermen and oystermen		1950	1940	1950	1940	Number	Percent
Garage laborers, and car washers and greasers.         2, 223         408         3.4           Gardeners, except farm and groundskeepers.         3, 292         1, 412         2.3           Longsboremen and stevedores.         666         302         1.1           Lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodehoppers.         1, 580         387         .9           Teamsters.         314         120         1.5           Laborers (n. e. c.).         117, 935         98, 808         4.1           Manufacturing.         67, 444         76, 086         6.2           Durable goods.         29, 621         25, 293         4.3           Sawmills, planing mills, and miscellaneous wood products.         3, 905         2, 754         2.5           Sawmills, planing mills, and millwork.         2, 316         1, 390         1, 7           Miscellaneous wood products.         1, 485         1, 380         1, 7           Miscellaneous wood products.         3, 047         2, 946         3, 9           Furniture and fixtures.         1, 405         1, 143         7, 1           Stone, clay, and glass products.         3, 047         2, 946         3, 9           Glass and glass products.         1, 252         1, 254         8, 8	Total (14 years and over)	126, 979	101, 835	3.7	3. 3	+25, 144	+24.7
Not specified metal industries       56       146       6.5         Machinery, except electrical       1,979       1,570       3.7         Agricultural machinery and tractors       387       106       3.0         Office and store machines and devices       136       277       8.4         Miscellaneous machinery       1,456       1,187       3.7         Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies       4,901       4,040       16.6         Transportation equipment       2,659       2,722       4.0         Motor vehicles and motor-vehicle equipment       2,188       2,449       4.8         Aircraft and parts       192       78       5.4         Ship and boat building and repairing       141       103       1.2         Pallead and miscellaneous transportation equipment       138       92       2.9	Garage laborers, and car washers and greasers. Gardeners, except farm and groundskeepers. Lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers. Teamsters. Laborers (n. e. c.).  Manufacturing.  Durable goods.  Sawmills, planing mills, and miscellaneous wood products. Sawmills, planing mills, and millwork.  Miscellaneous wood products.  Furniture and fixtures. Stone, clay, and glass products.  Glass and glass products.  Cement, and concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.  Structural clay products.  Metal industries.  Blast furnaces, steelworks and rolling mills.  Other primary iron and steel industries and fabricated steel products.  Other primary iron and steel industries and fabricated steel products.  Primary nonferrous industries and fabricated nonferrous metal industries.  Primary nonferrous industries and fabricated nonferrous metal industries.  Primary nonferrous industries and fabricated nonferrous metal industries.  Not specified metal industries.  Machinery, except electrical  Agricultural machinery and tractors.  Office and store machines and devices.  Miscellaneous machinery  Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies.  Transportation equipment.  Motor vehicles and motor-vehicle equipment.  Aircraft and parts.	969 2, 223 3, 292 666 1, 580 314 117, 935 67, 454 29, 621 3, 905 2, 316 1, 589 1, 405 3, 047 1, 252 183 656 706 250 8, 017 1, 481 5, 410 762 4, 648 1, 070 591 479 56 1, 979 387 136 1, 456 4, 901 2, 659 2, 188	398 408 1, 412 302 387 120 98, 808 76, 086 25, 293 2, 754 1, 390 1, 364 1, 143 2, 946 1, 254 120 487 724 361 5, 436 861 3, 431 (1) 998 (1) (1) 146 1, 570 106 277 1, 187 4, 040 2, 722 2, 449 78	3.4 2.31 1.5 4.1 2.5 9.8 2.5 1.2 9.3 3.0 1.1 5.4 6.3 2.5 1.2 9.3 1.1 5.4 6.3 2.5 1.2 9.3 1.1 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5	.7 .8 1.1 .5 .3 .5 .3 .7 .5 .8 .3 .0 .7 .6 .0 .3 .8 .3 .7 .5 .1 .5 .5 .3 .7 .6 .0 .3 .8 .3 .3 .7 .5 .1 .5 .1 .5 .1 .5 .1 .5 .5 .1 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5	+571 +1, 815 +1, 880 +364 +1, 193 +194 +19, 127 -8, 632 +4, 328 +1, 151 +926 +225 +262 +101 -22 +63 +169 -111 +2, 581 +620 +1, 979 +409 +409 +409 +409 +409 +409 +409 +40	+143. 5 +444. 9 +133. 1 +120. 5 +308. 3 +161. 7 +19. 4 -11. 3 +17. 1 +41. 8 +66. 6 +16. 5 +22. 9 +3. 4 -0. 2 +52. 5 +34. 7 -2. 5 -30. 7 +47. 5 +72. 0 +67. 7 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7

All other durable goods	3, 708	4, 682	18, 6	17.4	-974 1	-20, 8
Professional equipment and photographic equipment and supplies	568	658	16.0	15, 6	-90	<b>-13.</b> 7
Professional equipment and supplies	443		17. 7			
Photographic aggingment and supplies	125	(1)	11.9			
Photographic equipment and supplies. Watches, clocks, and miscellaneous manufacturing.	3, 140	4,024	19.1	17.8	-884	-22.0
Watches, clocks, and inscenarious mandatorum watches, clocks, and clockwork-operated devices.	187	(1)	22, 6			
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.	2, 953	(1)	18. 9			
Nondurable goods	36, 812	47, 764	9.3	10.4	-10,952	-22.9
Food and kindred products	10, 836	13, 647	7.7	9. 2	-2,811	-20.6
Meat products	3, 125	3, 904	9. 1	9. 9	-779	-20.0
Doiry modulets	682	742	4.8	4.9	-60	-8.1
Dairy products Canning and preserving fruits, vegetables and seafoods	3, 077	4, 195	16.0	19. 1	-1,118	-26.7
Grain-mill products	268	394	1, 5 \	2. 2	-126	-32, 0
Relary products	1, 150	875	13. 2	13. 2	+275	+31.4
Bakery products.  Confectionery and related products.	592	1, 751	16. 2	27, 9	-1,159	-66, 2
Povorogo industrios	680	842	3.0	4.4	-162	-19.2
Beverage industries Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products, and not specified		-		1	İ	
food industries	1, 262	944	6. 1	4.3	+318	+33.7
Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products	7 811	(1)	4.6			
Not specified industries	451	(1) (1)	15.8			
Tobacco manufactures	1, 687	2, 547	23.7	22.6	-860	-33.8
Textile-mill products	8, 363	12, 243	13. 9	15. 3	-3,880	<b>-31.7</b>
Knitting mills	848	1, 590	30. 2	32.7	-742	-46.7
Dyeing and finishing textiles, except knit goods.	117	213	3.9	5. 0	-96	<b>-45.</b> 1
Carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings.	455	677	7.9	10.5	-222	-32.8
Yarn, thread, and fabric mills	6, 469	9, 175	14.3	15.6	-2,706	-29.5
Miscellaneous textile-mill products	474	588	13.6	10. 1	-114	-19.4
Apparel and other fabricated textile products	3, 867	4, 438	37.3	40. 4	571	-12.9
Apparel and accessories	3, 307	3, 789	42.0	46.1	-482	-12.7
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	560	649	22.3	23.6	89	-13.7
Paper and allied products	3, 107	3, 947	7.1	7.5	-840	-21.3
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	789	1,650	2.9	4.2	-861	<b>−</b> 52. 2
Paper board containers and boxes.	1, 334	1, 515	14.9	18.0	181	-11.9
Miscellaneous paper and pulp products	984	782	12.4	16.4	+202	+25.8
Wiscerganeous paper and purp products	1, 178	964	10.6	11.3	+214	+22. 2
Printing, publishing and allied productsChemical and allied products	2,657	3, 572	4, 2	4.7	-915	-25.6
Synthetic fibers.	208	387	6.8	7.7	-179	-46.3
Paints, varnishes, and related products	246	168	5. 5	3.3	+78	<del>+</del> 46. 4
Days and medicines and miscellaneous shamicals and allied products	2, 203	3, 017	4.0	4.5	-814	-27.0
Drugs and medicines and miscellaneous chemicals and allied products  Drugs and medicines	313		16.6			
Miscellaneous chemicals and allied products	1.890	(1)	3, 5			
Petroleum and coal products	307	154	1.1	.5	+153	+99.4
Detrologin and coar products		119	1.0	. 5	+105	+88.2
Petroleum refining Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products	83	35	1.5	. 5	+48	+137.1
Rubber productsRubber products	2,110	2,340	13. 2	14.1	-230	-9.8
trapper broaders	-, -10	_, , ,				

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Not available.

NOTE.—N. e. c. means not elsewhere classified.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. 1950 Census of Population.

Table 6.—Detailed Occupations of Employed Women: 1950 and 1940—Continued

J. Laborers, except farm and mine—continued

Detailed occupation	Number of women		Women as percent of all workers		Change, 1940 to 1950	
	1950	1940	1950	1940	Number	Percent
Laborers (n. e. c.)—Continued  Manufacturing—Continued  Nondurable goods—Continued  Leather and leather products Leather: Tanned, curried, and finished Footwear, except rubber Leather products, except footwear  Not specified manufacturing industries  Nonmanufacturing industries (including not reported)  Construction Railroads and railway express service Transportation, except railroad Telecommunications, and utilities and sanitary services  Wholesale and retail trade Business and repair services Personal services Personal services Public administration All other industries (including not reported)	1, 609 478 1, 021 50, 481 5, 045 6, 484 2, 124 1, 528	3, 912 352 2, 969 651 3, 029 22, 722 2, 026 1, 437 794 469 7, 693 198 5, 168 426 4, 511	19. 7 9. 3 30. 6 26. 0 11. 3 2. 8 2. 5 2. 0 1. 2 5. 4 4. 4 8. 6 2. 5 6. 1	17. 6 3. 7 29. 3 23. 3 11. 9 1. 7 . 5 . 6 . 1. 0 2. 5	$\begin{array}{c} -1,212\\ +261\\ -1,300\\ -173\\ -2,008\\ +27,759\\ +3,019\\ +5,047\\ +1,330\\ +1,059\\ +9,261\\ +389\\ +1,015\\ +2,076\\ +4,563\\ \end{array}$	-31. 0 +74. 1 -44. 7 -26. 6 -66. 3 +122. 2 +149. 0 +351. 2 +167. 5 +120. 4 +196. 5 +19. 6 +487. 3 +101. 2

Note.—N. e. c. means not elsewhere classified.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. 1950 Census of Population.