
OCCUPATIONS

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CHAPTER I
ENUMERATION AND CLASSIFICATION
OF OCCUPATIONS

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CHAPTER I.—ENUMERATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS.

ENUMERATION.

Area of enumeration.—The statistics of occupations contained in this volume relate to the mainland of the United States and the outlying possessions of Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico. This area was covered in the Fourteenth Census enumeration, taken as of January 1, 1920. The statistics for the outlying possessions enumerated are presented in this report in special tables, grouped in a special chapter. The statistics in the other chapters and tables of the report, therefore, relate only to the United States proper.

The term "United States" when used in this report without qualification refers to the 48 states and the District of Columbia, exclusive of the outlying possessions. Sometimes, however, the United States in this sense is referred to as the "United States proper" or as "continental United States."

Scope of the inquiry.—The questions concerning occupations, which were included in the population schedule at the Fourteenth Census, called for a statement of the "trade, profession, or particular kind of work done" by each person engaged in gainful labor; for a statement of the "industry, business, or establishment in which at work;" and for a statement as to whether the person was an employer, a salary or wage worker, or was working on his own account. The returns relating to the status of the gainful workers as employers, salary or wage workers, or working on their own account were used only as aids in classifying occupations, and no statistics on this portion of the inquiry have been compiled. Also, no compilation has been made of the occupation returns for children under 10 years of age. The statistics of occupations reported in this volume are limited, therefore, to gainful workers 10 years of age and over. The term "gainful workers" as used in the printed instructions to enumerators and in this report, includes all workers, except women doing housework in their own homes, without wages, and having no other employment, and children working at home, merely on general household work, on chores, or, at odd times on other work.

General conditions of enumeration.—The occupation returns at the Fourteenth Census form part of the information obtained in the general enumeration of the population which was made as of January 1, 1920,

through the agency of approximately 89,000 enumerators, who made a house-to-house canvass and secured the required information. The questions concerning occupations were three of the 29 items of inquiry included in the population schedule to be answered, so far as applicable, by each person enumerated. In order to secure a definite statement of the specific occupation, trade, or profession of each person engaged in gainful labor, detailed explanations concerning the manner of returning occupations were given the census enumerators in a book of printed instructions.¹ In addition, the census supervisors and their assistants were directed to give the enumerators personal instructions prior to the enumeration and to supervise their work carefully during the enumeration. The supervisors were directed, also, to examine and scrutinize the completed schedules received from the enumerators, and, in the event of discrepancies or deficiencies in the same, to cause these to be corrected before sending the schedules to the Census Bureau at Washington.

On the whole, the general conditions of the enumeration of occupations at the Fourteenth Census did not differ materially from those at the Thirteenth Census. The field organization for the enumeration, and the manner of directing this organization from the central office at Washington, were practically the same at each census. At the Fourteenth Census, however, the number of questions in the population schedule relating to the occupation was three, as against five at the Thirteenth Census. And, prior to the Fourteenth Census, the Thirteenth Census instructions to enumerators, with respect to the proper manner of returning occupations, were carefully revised—as suggested by Thirteenth Census experience—with the result that the Fourteenth Census instructions were less voluminous and more explicit than were those of the Thirteenth Census. The reduction in the number of questions and the change in the amount and character of the printed instructions to enumerators doubtless had the effect of improving the quality of the Fourteenth Census occupation returns.

¹ The paragraphs relating to the portion of the occupation inquiry for which statistics are here presented are reprinted on p. 30.

CLASSIFICATION.

Classifications prior to the Thirteenth Census.—From the Federal census of 1850, when the present method of individual enumeration was first inaugurated, until the enumeration in 1910, such a large proportion of the occupation returns were in general and indefinite terms that, in many cases, exact classification according to specific occupation was impossible. Therefore, of necessity, the classification followed was, in many respects, largely industrial in form. Those occupations, such as farmer, blacksmith, carpenter, doctor, and lawyer, which, usually, were carefully returned by the enumerators, and which could be classified easily apart from industries, were so classified. The remaining occupations, especially in manufacturing industries, were classified under such industrial groups as "Cotton mill operatives," "Woolen mill operatives," etc., without any attempt to distinguish the different specific occupations in each group, such as spinners, weavers, winders, etc. All occupations were grouped under five main classes or general divisions of occupations.

The Thirteenth Census classification.—At the Thirteenth Census, the form of classification, which had not been changed greatly since 1870, was found inadequate either to meet the marked changes that had taken place since 1870 in the occupational activities of the people or to meet the increased demands for more accurate and detailed information about these activities. Therefore, since it was believed that the special efforts that were being made to secure a more careful return of occupations at the Thirteenth Census would be sufficiently successful to justify an attempt at a more exact and scientific classification, an entirely new classification was decided upon.

After careful study of the classifications in use in a number of the principal nations, it was decided that the proper basis for a classification of occupations is the worker and his work, and, hence, that occupations should be classified with respect to the kind of work done or service rendered rather than according to the article made or worked upon, or the place where the work was done. Therefore, it was thought that the best form of classification for the United States would be an occupational classification with an industrial framework. Such a classification, it was believed, would give the most vivid picture of the occupational position of each and every worker, and would best show the specific services rendered, work done, or processes performed by each worker.

In the development of this new classification, each important industry, or service group,¹ was taken as a separate unit, and each of the specific occupations

¹ Public service, Professional service, and Domestic and personal service.

followed by the workers in it was listed thereunder, in so far as such occupation was definitely returned by the enumerators and was of sufficient importance to justify its separate presentation. Also, in the new classification, the number of main classes or general divisions of occupations was increased from five to eight, with an additional group for clerical occupations.

It is believed that an occupation classification which shows each specific occupation in each industry and in each service group—as did, roughly, the Thirteenth Census classification—is the ideal form of classification. This is the form toward which the classifications of many of the leading nations now appear to be moving. No other form will show so completely the exact occupational status of each and every worker; and no other form is so well fitted to furnish that specific information about the workers in each specific occupation of each industry which is demanded as an aid in the present-day studies of occupations. Also, no other form lends itself so well to any regrouping which students or others may desire.

But while the detailed form of occupation classification used at the Thirteenth Census is believed to be ideal in the abstract, it was shown by Thirteenth Census experience to be rather impracticable and unsatisfactory under actual conditions of enumeration and classification prevailing at a Federal census of the United States.

Up to the present, the specific processes performed by the workers in each particular occupation have been studied carefully and described in detail, in printed reports, for only a part of the industries of the United States. Until much further work has been done in this line it will be impossible to construct, even approximately, a technically exact classification which will include each specific occupation in each different industry and service group.

But the construction of a detailed classification of occupations by industry, which is approximately technically exact, will solve only a part—and by far the lesser part—of the problem of securing accurate, detailed occupation statistics. The difficult problem of following the classification accurately will remain.

The chief obstacle to following accurately a detailed classification of specific occupations is the great difficulty of securing the accurate return by the census enumerators of technically exact designations of specific occupations.

Because of the great complexity and overlapping of many present-day industries, there is in many cases to-day no definite line of demarcation between industries; and, consequently, processes which usually are considered as belonging to separate and distinct

industries frequently are performed in one and the same establishment. This fact makes it impossible in many cases for the enumerator to determine in which of two closely related industries a given person works, and, hence, makes it impossible for him to return the occupation of such person properly; and, in turn, makes it impossible for the classifying clerk to classify the occupation properly, according to any definite and logical scheme. In short, the difficulty here is that which results from the necessary attempt to reduce to a fixed and definite classification the occupations of an industrial system the organization of which is not only complex but constantly changing.

In addition to the technical difficulty, due to the complexity of present-day industrial organization and, hence, ineradicable, there are certain practical difficulties which are even greater hindrances in the securing of the accurate return by the enumerators of the specific occupations of the persons enumerated. Chief of these is the difficulty of overcoming the carelessness of a great army of census enumerators, and their great lack of knowledge of specific occupations and their technical designations. Next in importance is the great difficulty of securing absolutely correct returns from persons who are ignorant, indifferent, or not trained in making accurate statement, or who, as a matter of fact, do not know the precise nature of the occupations followed by persons other than themselves, as is the case with some of those who furnish information to census enumerators.

Unless these practical difficulties, and the technical difficulty due to the overlapping of industries can be eliminated, accurate enumeration and return of occupations, and, in turn, accurate classification and statistics of occupations, are impossible. Each of these practical difficulties may be lessened somewhat, but neither can be eliminated entirely. Neither does it seem practicable to resort to an entirely different method of enumeration. And, with the further complexity of industries and industrial processes which seems certain to take place, the difficulties of securing technically exact enumeration of occupations will tend to increase rather than to decrease.

Because of the impossibility of formulating and following a detailed classification showing each occupation in each industry, which would have any high degree of accuracy, either in form or in the statistics finally presented, it was decided, for the Fourteenth Census, to abandon the detailed form of classification followed at the Thirteenth Census.

The Fourteenth Census classification.—The Fourteenth Census classification of occupations is the result of a revision of the classification followed in General Tables I, II, and III of the Thirteenth Census Report on Occupation Statistics. The 215 main occupations and occupation groups of that classification were expanded, however, into 224, and the total 428 occupations and occupation groups were expanded into 572. The expansion consisted principally in

showing separately the laborers and the semiskilled workers, respectively, for certain manufacturing industries for which they were not shown separately in General Tables I, II, and III of the Thirteenth Census Report on Occupation Statistics. In addition, certain composite occupation groups shown at the Thirteenth Census were broken up into more elemental groups.

Since processes and conditions of work vary from one occupation to another, and, in the same occupation, from one industry to another, it is evident that in any combination of elementary occupations the resultant group will be less specific than were its component parts. Notwithstanding this fact, combinations of elementary occupations were deemed advisable because of the impossibility of securing the accurate return of technically exact designations of specific occupations through the house-to-house canvass made by the Fourteenth Census enumerators. The general plan of combination was to group together all the workers in each separate occupation without regard to the different industries in which the occupation is pursued. In so condensed a classification, however, it is impossible to show separately each different occupation. In many cases, therefore, different occupations were combined; but the aim was to combine only those occupations which are very similar. Those occupations which are not sufficiently similar to others to be combined with them and which are not sufficiently important to be classified separately, and those occupations which mean little apart from the industries in which they are pursued were combined under a number of residuary occupation groups, such as semiskilled operatives in candy factories, semiskilled operatives in cotton mills, etc. These residuary groups, while not strictly occupational, have a great deal of occupational significance; for, although each of them is made up of the workers in numerous occupations, pursued, sometimes, in several different industries, these workers together form a group which, in many respects, is occupationally homogeneous. Since the proprietors, the officials, the supervisory persons, the clerical workers, the followers of trades, and the laborers are otherwise classified, all the persons included in each of the residuary groups shown under "Manufacturing and mechanical industries," are factory operatives mainly belonging to the semiskilled class. In each extractive industry the nature of the returns was such that it was deemed best to combine the laborers and the semiskilled workers.

Thus, so far as practicable, the combination of elementary occupations was along *occupational* rather than *industrial* lines.

In the Fourteenth Census classification, as in the Thirteenth, the occupations and occupation groups, excepting clerical occupations, are grouped under the eight general divisions into which, for purposes of occupation classification, the industrial field is divided, each occupation being classified in that part of the

industrial field in which it is most commonly pursued. For example, blacksmiths, carpenters, electricians, and machinists are classified under "Manufacturing and mechanical industries," though each of these trades is pursued in almost every industry. Clerical occupations, which can hardly be said to be more common to one general division of occupations than to another, have been classified apart.

The index to occupations.—In classifying occupations at the Twelfth Census (1900), an index to occupations, based upon that of the Eleventh Census (1890), was used. This index, with approximately 2,600 occupational designations, classed under 475 occupation groups, was entirely inadequate as a guide to the proper classification of the occupations of the 38,000,000 and over gainful workers at the Thirteenth Census (1910). Therefore, a new index to occupations was prepared, conforming with the new classification formulated for the Thirteenth Census. This index was based primarily upon the occupations returned by the enumerators at the Twelfth Census. To these were added, as the classification work progressed, the new occupational designations returned at the Thirteenth Census.

The Fourteenth Census index to occupations was based upon that followed at the Thirteenth Census. It was supplemented, however, by many additional occupational designations gleaned from the occupational glossaries published by the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics, that published in 1918 by the War Department, those published in the reports of different vocational education surveys, and a few published by private corporations. The index, thus compiled, contains 20,000 or more occupational designations. In the classified form of the index each occupational designation is classified under its proper occupation or occupation group, and each occupation or occupation group is preceded by its symbol. In the alphabetical form of the index, all the occupational designations are arranged alphabetically, and each designation is preceded by a symbol indicating to which of the 572 occupations and occupation groups of the classification it belongs.

CHANGES IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONS CLASSIFIED WITH DIFFICULTY.

ALL OCCUPATIONS.

The detailed statistics presented in Table 4, Ch. II show that in many occupations there were marked increases or decreases from 1910 to 1920 in the number of workers. Most prominent of the causes which contributed to these increases and decreases were the change in the census date, the World War, and the changes made in the occupation classification.

The change of the census date from the spring season in 1910 (April 15) to midwinter in 1920 (January 1) undoubtedly affected materially the number of workers returned as pursuing seasonal or largely seasonal occupations. For example, the change of

Method of classifying occupations in 1920.—The force for classifying the occupations returned on the enumerators' schedules at the Fourteenth Census was divided into small subsections, each containing twelve clerks under the supervision of a subsection chief. These clerks, each using a copy of the alphabetical index to occupations, examined the schedules and assigned a punch symbol to each occupational designation covered by the index. The designations not covered by the index, as well as all doubtful cases, were referred to a few specially selected clerks for classification. All available directories and reports were used as aids in classifying, and, on occasion, reference was made to the Fourteenth Census schedules for agriculture. The punch symbols were written on the schedules by the classifying clerks and later punched on punch cards.¹ The cards were then sorted mechanically by occupation, and before tabulation all cards for females in occupations not usually followed by females, or usually followed by only a small number of females, were compared with the original population schedules and the proper corrections made. After the cards were tabulated, further comparisons and corrections were made, especially in cases of very peculiar or unusual occupations for women, and in cases where children were represented as following occupations the mental or physical requirements for the pursuit of which are not usually possessed by persons of such age. Also, after tabulation, cards for occupations very unusual in the locality in question and cards for occupations very unusual for colored² persons of the class in question were compared with the original schedules and detected errors corrected. But an error in the statement of the sex, age, color, or occupation of a person usually could not be detected unless it was inconsistent with the other information returned on the schedule for this same person. Most of the cases in which women, children, and colored persons are reported as working at occupations very unusual for such persons probably are the result of such undetected errors in the schedules.

the census date from spring to midwinter doubtless resulted in the number of agricultural workers returned by the census enumerators being much smaller than had the census been taken in the spring, as it was in 1910. On the other hand, the large increase from 1910 to 1920 in the number of laborers, and in the number

¹ At the Fourteenth Census a separate punch card was used for each person gainfully occupied, to which was transferred by punching, for purposes of mechanical sorting and of tabulation by electrical machines, all the information returned on the population schedule concerning the home tenure, sex, age, marital condition, color or race, nativity, birthplace, literacy, school attendance, and occupation of the person.

² Negro, Indian, Chinese, Japanese, etc.

of semiskilled operatives in fruit and vegetable canning, etc., probably resulted to a considerable extent from changing the census date to a time nearer the latest harvest season for fruits and vegetables.

The World War brought about drastic and rapid changes in many of our industries. To meet war needs new industries sprang into existence and some existing industries, because not needed to further the war efforts of the Nation, rapidly declined in importance. Along with these industrial changes went corresponding changes in the occupational activities of the people. Of the 4,000,000 or more persons who entered military pursuits during the war the great majority were drawn from civil pursuits. While to a large extent persons not gainfully occupied at the beginning of the war took up gainful pursuits to replace the large number of gainful workers drawn from civil to military pursuits, these new entrants into civil pursuits did not simply fill up the ranks in the occupations from which those entering the military service had been drawn, but went where their immediate services were most needed for war work. Also, to meet the demands, many persons gainfully occupied prior to the war changed from their usual occupations to new ones. As results of these occupational changes the number of workers declined rapidly in some occupations and increased rapidly in others. Large numbers of workers were drawn from the fields to the factories, and from factories producing luxuries or nonessentials to those producing munitions or essentials. The readjustment to a peace-time basis was only partially completed at the date of the census. Hence, it is believed that many of the changes from 1910 to 1920 in the number of workers in the respective occupations may properly be ascribed in large part to the changes brought about by the World War. The marked increases in the number of laborers and semiskilled operatives in ship and boat building and in powder, cartridge, dynamite, etc., factories are striking examples of the occupational effects of the war. And to the war should also be ascribed in part, it is believed, the great decrease in the number of farm laborers.

As already explained (see p. 11), the occupation classification used at the Fourteenth Census is the result of a careful revision of the one used at the Thirteenth Census. In making this revision it has been necessary, occasionally, to transfer an occupational designation to a different occupation group from that under which it was classified at the Thirteenth Census. While such transfers have improved the accuracy of the Fourteenth Census occupation classification and statistics, they have made comparison with the Thirteenth Census occupation statistics more difficult. Because of these changes a moderate increase or decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the number of workers in an occupation may be apparent only and due to a difference in classification. The occupations

appreciably affected by transfers of designations are confined mainly to manufacturing and transportation pursuits.

AGRICULTURE.

Farmers and farm laborers.—In 1920, as in 1910 and in 1900, occasionally an enumerator did not distinguish carefully, in his returns in the occupation columns of the schedule, between "farmers" and "farm laborers." From the evidence in the other columns of the schedule, however, the classifiers were able to correct most of these errors. The number of such errors that could not be so corrected was comparatively small, and it is probable that in any area for which occupation statistics are reported they, to a large extent, balance each other.

Decrease in farm laborers.—The great decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the number of farm laborers, and especially in the number of farm laborers on the home farm, is believed to have been due in large measure to the change of the census date from a very busy farming season in 1910 (April 15) to a comparatively dull farming season in 1920 (January 1). It is believed that when the enumeration was made in 1920 (as of January 1) many persons usually employed as farm laborers were not then at work and were not returned by the census enumerators as gainfully occupied. This appears to have been true especially in the case of children living on the home farm. The enumerators' schedules show that a considerable proportion of such children were returned as neither attending school nor being gainfully occupied. Also, the decrease of farm laborers doubtless was partly due to the fact that during the war large numbers of them left the farms for the factories or the military service and had not returned to the farms or been replaced there by others at the date of the census. (See, also, discussion on p. 20.)

"Laborers, odd jobs," etc.—A frequent form of return in 1920, as in 1910, was "Laborer, odd jobs," "Odd jobs," or "Working out," with no statement as to whether the person so returned worked on a farm or elsewhere. In classifying such returns, the persons were considered to be farm laborers if they lived in unincorporated places and there was no evidence that they were working in mines, construction gangs, lumber camps, or at other nonagricultural work; and they were considered to be general or not specified laborers if they lived in incorporated places. It is believed that through the operation of this rule most of these errors were corrected.

Children returned as farm laborers.—The enumerators were instructed to return children at work on farms for their own parents as *farm laborers—home farm*, and to return children at work on farms for others as *farm laborers—working out*, but many of them failed to make these distinctions carefully. Quite frequently, the young children of a farmer were

enumerated with the home family, but were returned in the occupation columns merely as *laborers—farm*. The classifying clerks were instructed to consider such children, when they were 16 years of age or under, as laborers on the home farm, unless there was evidence to the contrary; but the attempted division of children returned as farm laborers into *farm laborers—home farm* and *farm laborers—working out* was not very successful.

Number of children in agricultural pursuits.—During the decade 1910 to 1920 there was a striking decrease in the number of children 10 to 15 years of age returned as engaged in agricultural pursuits, the decrease in the number returned as agricultural laborers being especially large. This decrease, following a marked increase during the preceding decade in the number of children returned as following the same occupations, calls for explanation.

A careful analysis made of the figures for 1900 and 1910 (see Thirteenth Census Report on Occupation Statistics, p. 28) indicates that during this period there was no marked increase in the number of children actually engaged in agricultural pursuits, and that the apparent great increase was, in large measure, the result of a difference in the basis of enumeration at the two censuses, due to a difference in the instructions to enumerators. Therefore, the reported large decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the number of children 10 to 15 years of age engaged in agricultural pursuits probably is in part apparent only, and the result of reporting too many children in these pursuits in 1910. That it is to a large extent actual, however, is indicated by the fact that the number of children 10 to 15 years of age returned as engaged in agricultural pursuits was only about three-fifths as large in 1920 as in 1900. The decrease from 1910 to 1920—to the extent that it was actual—is believed to have resulted mainly from the failure of the census enumerators, who made the enumeration as of January 1, to return as gainfully occupied farm children who would have been so returned had the enumeration been made as of April 15, as it was in 1910. Changes in the enumerators' instructions probably contributed somewhat to the decrease. (See, also, the preceding paragraph on "Farm laborers" and the discussion on p. 23.)

Number of women in agricultural pursuits.—There was a striking decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the number of women returned as engaged in agricultural pursuits, especially in the number returned as farm laborers. There was a marked decrease, also, in the proportion women engaged in agricultural pursuits formed of all gainfully occupied women. As stated elsewhere (see p. 23 for a full discussion), these great decreases may have been in part apparent only and due to an overenumeration in 1910. In a considerable measure, however, each decrease probably was actual. To the extent the decreases were actual, they are believed to have resulted mainly from the change in

the census date and changes in the enumerators' instructions.

Ditchers (farm).—Since ditching on farms usually is not carried on extensively during the winter months, the great decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the number of ditchers (farm) probably resulted largely from the change of the census date from April 15 in 1910 to January 1 in 1920. In part, no doubt, the decrease was due to other causes.

MANUFACTURING AND MINING.

Apprentices.—The former custom of parents indenting or binding out their children as apprentices to artisans to learn trades practically no longer exists in the United States. In fact, the designations used by the Fourteenth Census enumerators in returning the occupations of young persons pursuing hand trades frequently were the designations for *journeymen*—such as blacksmith, carpenter, machinist, etc.—and not those for *apprentices* learning the trades—such as blacksmith's apprentice, carpenter's apprentice, machinist's apprentice, etc. In classifying these returns, the clerks were instructed that whenever a young person was returned as pursuing a trade, the mental or physical requirements for the pursuit of which usually are not possessed by a person of such age, they should classify the person as an *apprentice*, and not as a *journeyman*, in the designated trade. Because of this instruction, it is evident that many of those reported in the final statistics as apprentices were not actually so returned. It is probable, also, that some of those returned as *journeymen* and classified as apprentices were, in fact, neither journeymen nor apprentices, but *semiskilled operatives*. By far the most flagrant examples of such incorrect returns are believed to exist in the cases of young persons returned as machinists. Probably many of those returned as *machinists* and classified as *machinists' apprentices* were, in fact, only *machine tenders*.

At the Thirteenth Census, practically the same instructions were given for classifying apprentices as at the Fourteenth Census, but these instructions were not adhered to so rigidly and a number of young persons were finally reported as journeymen in the respective trades.

While it is believed that the method of classifying apprentices, followed at the Thirteenth and at the Fourteenth Censuses, was the best practicable one, at each census the resultant statistics for apprentices doubtless contain a considerable element of error.

Builders and building contractors.—At the Thirteenth Census, and again at the Fourteenth Census, an effort was made to classify as "builders and building contractors" only those persons occupied principally in making and carrying out building contracts, and to classify with their respective trades, as carpenters, masons, plasterers, etc., all persons working with their tools; but—especially at the Thirteenth Census—this effort was not very successful, and it was believed

that the number of builders and building contractors reported at the Thirteenth Census was far too large.¹ The reported large decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the number of builders and building contractors, therefore, probably is, to a considerable extent, an apparent decrease only and the result of far too many persons being reported in this occupation in 1910. It is probable, also, that the number of builders and building contractors reported in 1920 is considerably smaller than the normal number usually engaged in this occupation, due, principally, to the stagnant condition of the building industry at the date of the enumeration (January 1), but in part, possibly, to the failure of the census enumerators to return as pursuing this occupation—because temporarily unoccupied—some of those who should have been so returned.

Children returned as mine and quarry operatives.—The marked decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the number of children returned as mine and quarry operatives doubtless resulted largely from increased legal restrictions against such employment.

Clothing factory employees.—It was frequently difficult to distinguish the makers of "suits, coats, cloaks, and overalls" from the makers of other garments; and often, also, difficulty was experienced in distinguishing between the makers of knit underwear and the makers of other underwear and between knitters of cotton, silk, and woolen garments and the workers in cotton, silk, and woolen mills.

Electrical supply factory employees.—Since in many cases the Fourteenth Census enumerators in their returns of occupations did not distinguish carefully employees producing electric bells, lamps, washing machines, etc., from employees producing bells, lamps, washing machines, etc., which were not electric, much difficulty was experienced in properly classifying these employees, and it is probable that the number of employees reported as working in electrical supply factories is too small.

Electricians and electrical engineers.—Since in most of the industries the electricians and the electrical engineers were classified together in 1910, there are no statistics showing the number of persons in each of these occupations at that date. Therefore, for presentation in Table 4 of Chapter II, the probable number in each occupation in 1910 was estimated. In this estimate it was assumed that the number of male electricians and electrical engineers, respectively, constituted the same proportion of the total number of male electricians and electrical engineers in 1910 as in 1920, and that in 1910 there were 86 female electricians and 6 female electrical engineers.

Fruit packing house and meat packing house employees.—Where fruit-packing houses and meat-packing houses were operated in the same locality, and, likewise, where the term "packing house" was

used to designate fruit or vegetable canneries, as was sometimes the case, it was difficult to classify the employees properly. Also, the frequent use of the term "stockyards" for "meat-packing house," in Chicago, made difficult the proper classification of the meat-packing house employees of that city.

Inspectors in extraction of minerals.—At the Thirteenth Census, and again at the Fourteenth Census, the occupations of firemen in mines frequently were so returned by the census enumerators that the classifying clerks were not able to distinguish carefully between the occupations of firemen of stationary boilers and those of firemen who inspect mines for the presence of gases, the sufficiency of the ventilation, etc.; and it is believed that at the Thirteenth Census many of the latter class of firemen were classified as firemen of stationary boilers. An effort was made, through changes in the occupation index to be used by the classifying clerks, to avoid such errors of classification at the Fourteenth Census. The results of the effort, however, are disappointing. The very striking increase from 1910 to 1920 in the number of inspectors in the extraction of minerals—the occupation group including firemen who inspect mines for the presence of gases, the sufficiency of the ventilation, etc.—indicates strongly that in 1920 many firemen of stationary boilers in mines were incorrectly classified in this group.

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

Steel mill and iron manufactory employees.—An effort was made to distinguish the employees of blast furnaces and steel-rolling mills—the mills which manufacture and roll iron and steel—from the employees of the factories which remanufacture iron and steel into hardware, implements, machinery, etc., but this effort was not entirely successful. In the first place, many of the enumerators, where they could have done so, failed to distinguish between steel mills and the factories which remanufacture iron and steel. In the second place, the enumerators often found it impossible to specify a given establishment either as a steel-rolling mill or as a factory engaged in the remanufacture of iron and steel, for it was both. The fact that to-day the steel industry is not clear-cut and distinct, but frequently overlaps the iron and steel remanufacturing industries, often makes impossible the return of the specific industry in which the employees of a given establishment work, and hence renders impossible their exact classification according to industry.

Not specified mine employees.—Some of the enumerators, in returning the occupations of mine

¹ See Thirteenth Census Report on Occupation Statistics, p. 20.

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

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

Specified occupations returned under trade names.—In all those cases in which hand trades, through the introduction of machinery, the multiplication of processes, and the division of labor, have recently developed into factory industries, there was a marked tendency for the operatives to give the old trade names as their occupations, rather than the names of the specific processes they were performing. In some industries a large percentage of the operatives were returned under these trade designations. This was especially true in the case of such industries as bakeries, flour and grain mills, jewelry factories, and suit, coat, and cloak factories. As a result, the number of bakers, millers, jewelers and lapidaries (factory), and tailors and tailoresses reported doubtless is excessive, as doubtless was the number reported in each of these respective occupations in 1910. Sometimes, also, the proprietors in such industries were returned under the old trade designations, as bakers, millers, jewelers, tailors, etc.; but usually these returns could be properly classified, since the persons were returned as *employers*.

TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.

Clerks in stores and salesmen and saleswomen.—Although instructed specifically to the contrary, many of the Fourteenth Census enumerators failed utterly—as did the enumerators at preceding censuses—to distinguish between the clerks and the sales people employed in wholesale and retail trade. The tendency was to return salesmen and saleswomen as clerks, although their duties were in no sense clerical. As a result, the statistics reporting the number in each of these occupations are far from accurate. This is indicated by the fact that the number of salesmen and saleswomen reported is considerably less than the

number of wholesale and retail dealers, and by the further fact that there are reported fewer than three salesmen and saleswomen in stores for each clerk in a store.

Deliverymen.—The marked decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the number of deliverymen, especially in the number of deliverymen for stores, is believed to have resulted largely from the substitution of motor for horse-drawn delivery wagons, since this substitution increased greatly the mileage covered by a deliveryman in a day. In part the decrease probably resulted from the classification of operators of motor delivery wagons, in 1920, as chauffeurs.

Foremen and overseers—"Other transportation."—The very marked increase between 1910 and 1920 in the number of foremen and overseers in "other transportation" doubtless was due in large measure to the great increase in the number of garage foremen, here classified, but in part, probably, to a large increase in the number of pipe-line foremen, also classified in this group.

Locomotive engineers and firemen.—In 1920, as in 1910, the enumerators did not always distinguish carefully between locomotive engineers and the stationary engineers employed by steam railroads, or between locomotive firemen and other firemen employed by steam railroads. It is probable, therefore, that at each census some stationary engineers are included with the locomotive engineers and that some other firemen are included with the locomotive firemen. Also, at each census the excess in the number of locomotive engineers over the number of locomotive firemen, and over the number of conductors (steam railroad), indicates that the number of locomotive engineers reported is excessive.

Steam and street railroad employees.—The enumerators in their returns did not always specify the employees of street railways as such, and it is probable, therefore, that some of these were classified with and have been reported as employees of steam railroads. However, it is not believed that the number of such cases is large enough to affect the statistics perceptibly.

DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE.

Cooks and general servants.—In the occupation returns, especially the returns for the colored females of the South, a careful distinction was not made between cooks and general servants. As a result, in many areas in the South the female cooks reported far outnumber the general servants, and in the United States as a whole there is more than one female cook to each three female general servants. While it is believed that the returns for male cooks and servants were much more nearly accurate than those for females, it is probable that too many males are reported as cooks and too few as general servants.

Housekeepers and stewardesses.—Notwithstanding the fact that the enumerators were given specific instructions to return as *housekeepers* only those women who were keeping house for wages, so many enumerators returned as *housekeepers* housewives doing housework in their own homes, and servants who were in no sense housekeepers, that, after a rigid exclusion of the most improbable cases, it is certain that so many housewives and servants are included under the head of *housekeepers* as to render the statistics very inaccurate. Thus, there are reported more female housekeepers and stewardesses than waitresses and more than one female housekeeper or stewardess to each five female servants. The Thirteenth Census statistics for this occupation were in like manner inaccurate.

Nurses.—An effort was made in classifying occupations to separate the trained from the practical or untrained nurses, and to exclude from each group nurse maids and children's nurses. It is believed, however, that a large number of nurse maids and children's nurses were included with the practical or untrained nurses. The very marked increase from 1910 to 1920 in the number of trained nurses doubtless was mainly in response to the increased demand for trained nurses made by the World War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

Librarians and librarians' assistants and attendants.—The classification of cataloguers in libraries with librarians' assistants and attendants in 1910 and with librarians in 1920 accounts partly for the large increase in the number of female librarians and the large decrease in the number of female librarians' assistants and attendants from 1910 to 1920.

Two occupations for same person.—The enumerators were instructed that in case a person had two occupations they should return only the more important one—that is, the one from which the person got the more money. In case an enumerator did return two occupations for the same person, it was the rule of the office to consider only the first-named occupation.

Unusual occupations for women.—The Fourteenth Census enumerators, like the enumerators at previous

censuses, returned women as following many occupations which are very peculiar or unusual for women. Careful examination of the schedules in such cases usually showed that errors had been made in the return, either of the sex or of the occupation. Most of these errors were found and corrected by the classifying clerks. Others were corrected during the work of final revision. Occasionally, however, no such errors were apparent on the schedules. These cases are reported, although it is probable that in most instances the women did not actually follow the occupations. The following are examples of such occupations:

Apprentices to building and hand trades.	Machinists.
Blacksmiths.	Millers.
Boiler washers and engine hostlers.	Plasterers.
Brick and stone masons.	Plumbers and gas and steam fitters.
Carpenters.	Stationary engineers.
Coopers.	Technical engineers.
Cranemen, derrickmen, and hoistmen.	Telegraph and telephone linemen.

The decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the number of women reported as pursuing certain skilled trades should be ascribed to the more rigid scrutiny of such returns in 1920.

Unusual occupations for children.—At the Fourteenth Census, as at the Thirteenth Census, young persons occasionally were returned as following occupations the mental or physical requirements for the pursuit of which usually are not possessed by persons so young. Children returned as following trades were classified as apprentices in the same trades (see paragraph on Apprentices, p. 14). Children returned as pursuing proprietary, official, supervisory, or other pursuits, plainly beyond the mental or physical attainments usually possessed by children, were classified, respectively, under the next lower allied occupations. Thus, for example, children returned as farmers were classified as farm laborers, those returned as cooks were classified as servants, and those returned as nurses were classified as nurse maids. Likewise, children returned as physicians were classified as physicians' attendants, those returned as dentists were classified as dentists' assistants and apprentices, and those returned as retail dealers (except those returned as peddlers or venders) were classified as salesmen and saleswomen. The decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the number of children and young persons reported as pursuing occupations beyond the usual mental or physical attainments of persons so young resulted mainly from a more rigid scrutiny and classification of the returns in 1920.

Women musicians and teachers of music.—Of the large number of women classed as musicians or teachers of music, it is probable that many did not spend a large proportion of their time at the occupation.

Decrease by classes of population.—The proportion of males 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations decreased from 1910 to 1920 in the case of each of the principal four classes of the population—native whites of native parentage, native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, foreign-born whites, and Negroes—and in the case of Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and all other classes, combined. The decrease was considerable in the case of native white males of native parentage, and was especially large in the case of Negro males and in the case of the males of the minor population classes, combined. (See Table 2, Ch. III.)

Because of the small proportion they constituted, respectively, of all males 10 years of age and over, the decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the proportion of Negro males and of males of the minor population classes 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations had not a great effect on the proportion of all males 10 years of age and over gainfully occupied; but, since native white males of native parentage constituted 52.9 per cent of all males 10 years of age and over in 1920, the decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the proportion of these gainfully occupied had the effect of lowering by 1.8 the percentage of all males 10 years of age and over gainfully occupied in 1920. (See Tables 1 and 2, Ch. III.)

The proportion of native white males of native parentage 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations decreased from 1910 to 1920 in each geographic division except the Middle Atlantic, the decrease being large in the West North Central division and in the Mountain division and especially marked in the three divisions of the South. The proportion of Negro males 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations decreased slightly in the Middle Atlantic division and in the Pacific division,

and strikingly in each of the three divisions of the South. (Table 2.)

Of females 10 years of age and over, the proportion engaged in gainful occupations increased slightly from 1910 to 1920 in the case of native white females of native parentage and in the case of native white females of foreign or mixed parentage, and decreased in the case of foreign-born white females, in the case of Negro females, and in the case of Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other females, combined, the decrease being especially striking in the case of Negro females. (See Table 2, Ch. III.)

The decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the proportion of Negro females 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations had the effect of lowering by 1.6 the percentage of all females 10 years of age and over gainfully occupied in 1920. (See Tables 1 and 2, Ch. III.)

For native white females of native parentage 10 years of age and over, the decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the proportion gainfully occupied was considerable in the South. For native white females of foreign or mixed parentage the decrease was large only in the West South Central division. For foreign-born white females there was a decrease in each geographic division, the decrease being large in the New England, the Middle Atlantic, and the West South Central divisions. The decrease for Negro females was large in each geographic division, and especially marked in the three divisions of the South. (Table 2.)

For both native white persons of native parentage and Negroes the marked decreases from 1910 to 1920 in the proportion of each sex 10 years of age and over gainfully occupied were confined to the three geographic divisions comprising the South—the South Atlantic, the East South Central, and the West South Central divisions. (Table 2.)

TABLE 2.—PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES IN EACH PRINCIPAL CLASS OF THE POPULATION, 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1920 AND 1910.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION.	PER CENT OF PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS: 1920 AND 1910															
	Male.								Female.							
	Native white.				Foreign-born white.	Negro.		Native white.				Foreign-born white.	Negro.			
	Native parentage.		Foreign or mixed parentage.					Native parentage.		Foreign or mixed parentage.						
	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910
United States.....	75.1	78.5	75.2	76.5	89.3	90.0	81.1	87.4	17.2	17.1	24.8	24.6	18.4	21.7	38.9	54.7
New England.....	77.1	77.3	72.3	72.1	91.6	91.0	86.2	86.2	25.0	22.7	36.0	35.1	20.3	30.9	44.2	49.8
Middle Atlantic.....	76.7	70.7	72.6	75.0	91.0	90.8	86.8	86.9	22.2	20.0	28.5	27.8	20.0	24.8	46.4	52.3
East North Central.....	74.7	75.5	77.7	77.9	88.8	89.1	87.2	85.0	17.3	15.5	22.9	23.1	14.8	16.5	35.7	38.7
West North Central.....	71.3	75.6	75.7	76.0	83.5	87.3	84.7	84.2	15.3	14.2	18.3	19.1	11.5	13.8	36.8	40.3
South Atlantic.....	75.9	81.9	77.1	80.1	90.6	90.1	79.4	87.1	16.3	18.6	24.3	22.9	18.5	19.7	39.0	54.6
East South Central.....	70.1	83.4	82.5	84.6	88.2	87.8	81.2	89.2	12.5	16.0	20.0	22.0	15.2	15.5	40.8	61.0
West South Central.....	74.4	81.3	77.1	81.5	86.6	89.0	79.6	86.6	12.8	14.9	16.4	21.8	15.6	19.8	34.8	52.0
Mountain.....	73.5	78.6	76.3	77.4	89.0	92.7	82.7	87.2	14.4	14.6	17.1	17.1	13.5	16.2	38.0	45.0
Pacific.....	70.4	78.0	76.5	77.4	88.6	90.0	88.7	89.3	18.9	17.4	22.7	21.4	17.7	18.6	40.2	42.2

Decrease in proportion of children occupied.—In the entire United States and in each of its geographic divisions there was a striking decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the proportion of children of each sex 10 to 15 years of age engaged in gainful occupations. (See Table 15, Ch. V.) For males the decrease was quite marked in each geographic division except the New England and the Pacific divisions, and only the District of Columbia had an increase. For females the decrease was especially large in the three divisions of the South, and there was an increase only in Arizona and the District of Columbia.

One-half of the decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the proportion of the population 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations is accounted for by the decrease in proportion for the ages 10 to 15 years.¹ For males nearly two-thirds and for females over two-fifths of the decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the proportion of the population 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations is accounted for by the decrease in proportion for ages 10 to 15 years. The statistics indicate strongly that were the respective age periods covering the ages 16 to 44 years the same in 1920 as in 1910 the proportion of the persons of each sex engaged in gainful occupations would be but slightly smaller for each respective age period in 1920 than in 1910. Of all persons 45 years of age and over the proportion engaged in gainful occupations was slightly higher for males and slightly lower for females in 1920 than in 1910. (See Table 1, Ch. IV.)

A very large part of the decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the proportion of all males 10 to 15 years of age engaged in gainful occupations resulted from the decrease in proportion for native white males of native parentage; while the decrease in the proportion of all females 10 to 15 years of age engaged in gainful occupations resulted mainly from the decrease in proportion for native white females of native parentage, and in the decrease in proportion for Negro females. (See Table 5, Ch. V.)

Decrease by general divisions of occupations.—From 1910 to 1920 there was an increase in the number of persons engaged in each general division of occupations except two—agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry, and domestic and personal service. (See Table 2, Ch. II.)

In each geographic division except the Mountain—and in each state of these divisions—there was a decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the percentage the workers in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry formed of all gainful workers, the decrease being quite marked in the three divisions of the South. (See Table 9, Ch. II.)

While the decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the number of persons engaged in domestic and personal service

¹ Thus, if the proportion engaged in gainful occupations had not decreased for ages 10 to 15 years, then the decrease in the proportion for all ages 10 years and over would have been only one-half what it was.

and in the proportion these workers formed of all gainful workers extended to each geographic division and to each state except five, neither of these decreases—though each is important—compared in extent or importance with the corresponding decrease in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry.

Decrease in number of farm laborers.—While the occupations in which there was a decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the number of workers reported are numerous and are scattered over the entire field of occupations, each of two occupations stands out as showing an especially large numerical decrease—"Farm laborers (home farm)" and "Farm laborers (working out)." (See Table 4, Ch. II.)

The decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the number of "Farm laborers (home farm)" and "Farm laborers (working out)", combined, was 2,042,105, which is considerably more than the total reported decrease during the decade in the number of workers in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry, 1,705,924. (See Table 4, Ch. II.)

The decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the number of "Farm laborers (home farm)" was widespread (Table 3). In the case of males, it extended to each geographic division and to each of 46 states, with 2 geographic divisions and 14 states each showing a decrease of over 50 per cent, and with only 2 states—Montana and Arizona—showing an increase. In the case of females, the decrease extended to each geographic division and to each of 46 states, with each geographic division except the South Atlantic, and with each of 29 states showing a decrease of over 50 per cent, and with only 2 states—Montana and Wyoming—showing an increase.

The number of male "Farm laborers (working out)" decreased from 1910 to 1920 in each geographic division except the Mountain, and in 39 of the 48 states, with only 9 states having an increase. (Table 3.) During the same period, the number of female "Farm laborers (working out)" decreased in each geographic division except the Mountain and the Pacific, and in 39 of the 48 states, the percentage of decrease being over 50 in each of 11 states, and only 9 states having an increase.

The decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the number of "Farm laborers (home farm)" extended, in the case of each sex, to each main class of the population. The percentage of decrease was much larger for native white males of foreign or mixed parentage and for foreign-born white males, and was much smaller for Negro males, than for all males. The percentage of decrease was smaller for Negro females and was larger for the females of each other main class of the population than for all females, the percentage of decrease being especially large for native white females of foreign or mixed parentage and for foreign-born white females. (Table 4.)

OCCUPATIONS.

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TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF "FARM LABORERS (HOME FARM)" AND OF "FARM LABORERS (WORKING OUT)," BY SEX, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1920 AND 1910.

DIVISION AND STATE.	FARM LABORERS (HOME FARM).				FARM LABORERS (WORKING OUT).			
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.	
	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910
United States.....	1,273,477	2,133,949	576,642	1,176,585	1,843,307	2,209,444	211,969	337,522
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:								
New England.....	10,136	23,423	492	1,055	60,624	83,666	904	1,212
Middle Atlantic.....	39,025	87,078	2,566	7,541	147,737	234,479	2,142	4,562
East North Central.....	149,470	272,477	7,335	18,757	317,025	414,854	4,068	5,272
West North Central.....	180,311	321,541	10,129	21,086	311,578	333,019	4,777	5,365
South Atlantic.....	316,581	500,485	219,712	426,163	318,270	428,018	92,507	152,340
East South Central.....	208,187	459,989	195,742	406,056	189,065	272,865	48,148	85,565
West South Central.....	238,672	412,203	138,601	291,010	296,640	327,599	53,884	79,270
Mountain.....	27,195	30,417	1,160	2,531	91,920	87,669	3,555	2,256
Pacific.....	13,320	26,267	905	2,331	110,350	119,705	1,984	1,690
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	3,704	7,909	110	102	14,498	19,180	148	159
New Hampshire.....	1,099	2,470	36	62	6,645	10,669	71	90
Vermont.....	2,191	4,822	71	123	10,467	14,448	106	149
Massachusetts.....	1,461	4,185	110	330	15,429	21,976	277	404
Rhode Island.....	244	550	6	44	2,372	4,294	28	186
Connecticut.....	1,377	3,435	159	304	11,213	16,099	274	218
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	14,072	33,069	768	2,463	72,413	111,466	962	1,981
New Jersey.....	2,561	6,025	207	1,202	16,267	28,542	269	592
Pennsylvania.....	22,392	47,984	1,591	3,876	59,107	94,471	631	1,989
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	28,524	55,916	1,049	2,488	70,642	94,502	863	1,107
Indiana.....	25,003	49,337	813	1,702	60,899	79,398	677	764
Illinois.....	34,544	66,527	1,192	3,381	89,853	115,756	908	1,414
Michigan.....	25,904	44,912	1,087	3,229	44,256	68,072	879	850
Wisconsin.....	35,495	55,785	2,594	7,897	51,375	57,128	741	1,137
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	43,797	61,026	3,014	6,068	55,534	49,928	860	1,006
Iowa.....	30,523	54,802	1,689	2,988	67,969	69,851	716	1,017
Missouri.....	40,392	85,330	1,783	4,882	73,942	81,619	1,683	1,261
North Dakota.....	13,227	16,485	1,136	1,910	22,413	34,381	340	717
South Dakota.....	12,861	19,621	956	1,871	21,508	23,951	299	389
Nebraska.....	18,506	34,430	914	1,918	34,227	33,445	529	413
Kansas.....	21,005	49,791	637	1,454	35,985	39,844	350	552
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	1,250	3,351	59	594	5,099	7,797	144	184
Maryland.....	7,987	15,021	394	1,623	31,466	41,636	730	1,652
District of Columbia.....	10	19	1	5	185	208	3	6
Virginia.....	35,884	67,602	4,945	17,357	66,494	84,882	3,626	7,716
West Virginia.....	15,333	34,652	1,241	3,698	21,503	31,951	418	844
North Carolina.....	78,654	134,195	48,007	116,483	53,612	73,672	18,155	32,255
South Carolina.....	68,980	91,731	80,277	128,370	41,938	66,028	32,300	49,900
Georgia.....	99,390	136,822	79,896	143,761	73,709	96,787	31,896	51,672
Florida.....	9,223	17,093	4,892	14,287	24,393	25,597	5,336	8,111
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	50,617	95,190	5,835	16,059	60,733	82,123	1,226	3,001
Tennessee.....	65,998	102,343	18,815	44,599	54,248	72,722	5,150	7,273
Alabama.....	94,615	134,893	83,520	161,074	41,899	65,242	20,001	41,961
Mississippi.....	80,957	127,563	87,572	184,354	32,185	52,778	21,771	33,330
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	64,401	97,886	43,035	84,599	45,861	52,847	10,610	17,521
Louisiana.....	30,110	48,202	25,553	47,128	62,497	85,114	17,805	20,727
Oklahoma.....	39,668	72,528	11,499	21,883	50,940	53,533	4,011	3,334
Texas.....	104,693	193,650	58,514	137,400	137,345	180,075	21,452	27,683
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	4,386	2,979	151	95	13,171	15,173	125	343
Idaho.....	5,247	5,454	131	385	13,821	13,597	81	152
Wyoming.....	1,000	1,238	84	41	5,640	4,795	90	74
Colorado.....	6,754	6,831	431	805	22,055	21,331	647	1,079
New Mexico.....	3,632	6,685	108	1,006	12,089	15,214	219	353
Arizona.....	1,089	1,050	67	87	12,902	6,510	2,236	95
Utah.....	4,870	5,827	96	141	9,786	7,722	108	100
Nevada.....	237	353	2	20	3,056	3,327	40	60
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	4,417	8,018	337	668	20,909	25,557	270	415
Oregon.....	3,912	7,278	138	566	15,741	18,991	158	301
California.....	4,991	10,971	430	1,097	73,730	72,157	1,556	974

POPULATION.

The percentage of decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the number of "Farm laborers (working out)" was somewhat smaller for native white males of native parentage, and was much smaller for native white males of foreign or mixed parentage, than for all males; while for foreign-born white males the percentage of decrease was slightly larger, and for Negro males and for Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other males combined was much larger, than for all males. In the case of females, the percentage of decrease was somewhat larger for native white females of native parentage and for Negro females than for all females, and was much smaller for native white females of foreign or mixed parentage and for foreign-born white females than for all females. As the single exception, there was an actual increase from 1910 to 1920 in the number of females of the minor population classes engaged as "Farm laborers (working out)." (Table 4.)

The percentage of decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the number of "Farm laborers (home farm)" was, for both sexes, 50.8 for ages 10 to 15 years and 40.5 for ages 16 years and over and unknown. For males the percentage of decrease was 50.9 for ages 10 to 15 years and 33.9 for ages 16 years and over and unknown, while for females it was 50.4 for ages 10 to 15 years and 51.2 for ages 16 years and over and unknown. (Table 5.)

The percentage of decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the number of "Farm laborers (working out)" was, for both sexes, 75.4 for ages 10 to 15 years and 16.2 for ages 16 years and over and unknown. For males the percentage of decrease was 74.6 for ages 10 to 15 years and 14.6 for ages 16 years and over and unknown, while for females it was 77.9 for ages 10 to 15 years and 28.6 for ages 16 years and over and unknown.

CAUSES OF DECREASE IN PROPORTION OF POPULATION GAINFULLY OCCUPIED.

The preceding discussion shows that while the decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the proportion of the population 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations was greater for males than for females, was greater for certain population classes than for others, was greater for children than for adults, was greater in certain sections of the country than in others, and in certain occupation fields and occupations than in others, yet there was a general decrease which was not confined to either sex, to any class of population, to any age group, to any geographic location, or to any field of occupations or special group of occupations.

Most important of the causes of the decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the proportion of the population 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations was the change in the census date.

The change of the census date from April 15 in 1910 to January 1 in 1920 doubtless had a pronounced effect on the number of workers returned as pursuing

TABLE 4.—PER CENT OF DECREASE IN FARM LABORERS IN THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1910 TO 1920, BY SEX, FOR EACH PRINCIPAL CLASS OF THE POPULATION.

CLASS OF POPULATION.	PER CENT DECREASE: 1910—1920			
	Farm laborers (home farm).		Farm laborers (working out).	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
All classes	40.3	51.0	19.8	37.8
Native white—Native parentage	40.5	51.0	16.6	39.3
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	46.6	59.9	9.6	22.7
Foreign-born white	51.1	70.1	20.2	0.4
Negro	34.6	48.2	30.5	33.3
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other	44.9	57.7	29.7	11.2

¹ Increase.

TABLE 5.—DECREASE IN FARM LABORERS IN THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1910 TO 1920, BY SEX AND AGE PERIODS.

OCCUPATION, SEX, AND AGE PERIOD.	1920	1910	DECREASE: 1910—1920	
			Number.	Per cent.
FARM LABORERS (HOME FARM).				
Both sexes:				
10-15 years	569,824	1,157,323	587,499	50.8
16 years of age and over ¹	1,280,295	2,153,211	872,916	40.5
Male:				
10-15 years	396,191	807,261	411,070	50.9
16 years of age and over ¹	877,286	1,320,938	449,402	33.9
Female:				
10-15 years	173,633	350,062	176,420	50.4
16 years of age and over ¹	403,000	820,523	423,514	51.2
FARM LABORERS (WORKING OUT).				
Both sexes:				
10-15 years	63,990	260,813	195,823	75.4
16 years of age and over ¹	1,991,286	2,377,153	385,867	16.2
Male:				
10-15 years	51,000	200,928	149,928	74.6
16 years of age and over ¹	1,792,307	2,098,510	306,200	14.6
Female:				
10-15 years	12,990	58,885	45,895	77.9
16 years of age and over ¹	198,979	278,637	70,638	28.6

¹ Includes age unknown.

those occupations which are seasonal or largely seasonal. Thus, for example, taking the census on January 1 undoubtedly resulted in the return by the census enumerators of a smaller number of workers in agricultural pursuits, in building trades, and in all general construction work than would have been returned had the census been taken as of April 15, as it was in 1910. It is certain, too, that large numbers of those who usually pursued seasonal occupations, but who were not at work at these occupations at the date of the census enumeration (January 1), had not taken up other occupations but were temporarily unoccupied; and it is believed that many of the Fourteenth Census enumerators construed their instructions too strictly and returned as having no occupations workers, especially workers in seasonal occupations, who were but temporarily unemployed.

The decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the number and in the proportion of children 10 to 15 years of age engaged in gainful occupations undoubtedly was the

result, in part, of increased legal restrictions against child labor, of better compulsory school attendance laws, and of more efficient enforcement of these two classes of law. For example, the marked decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the number of children employed as mine and quarry operatives (see Table 7, Ch. V) probably was in large measure the result of increased legal restrictions against such employment. It is probable, also, that the greater popular disapproval of child labor decreased the tendency to employ children.

The great decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the number of persons engaged in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry, and in the proportion these workers formed of all gainful workers is believed to have resulted mainly from the change in the census date and from the World War.

In most sections of the United States agricultural work, especially the work of field laborers, is at or near its lowest ebb in January. Because of this fact, taking the census in January undoubtedly resulted in a smaller number of agricultural workers being returned by the census enumerators than would have been returned had the census been taken as of April 15, as it was in 1910.

That the marked decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the number of persons reported as engaged in the respective agricultural pursuits (see Table 4, Ch. II) was due in large part to an underenumeration in 1920 is indicated strongly by the fact that the enumerators' schedules for 1920 show that large numbers of children and young persons living on farms were returned as having no occupations. This condition was true especially in the case of children living on farms. A considerable proportion of these were returned as neither at school nor at work.

The great decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the number of agricultural workers should be ascribed in part, it is believed, to the World War. During the war, large numbers of farm workers, especially of farm laborers, left the farms for the factories or to enter the military service. To a very large extent, probably, these workers had not returned to the farms or been replaced there by others at the date of the census.

As has already been shown (see p. 22), a large proportion of the decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the number of persons engaged in agricultural pursuits, especially in the number of farm laborers, was confined to the decrease for children 10 to 15 years of age. To some extent, this decrease for children 10 to 15 years of age is believed to be apparent only and due to an overenumeration in 1910. A comparison made of Twelfth with Thirteenth Census occupation statistics (see Thirteenth Census Report on Occupation Statistics, pp. 28 and 29) showed that from 1900 to 1910 there was an increase of 34.8 per cent in

the number of children 10 to 15 years of age reported as engaged in agricultural pursuits. Since there was no similar increase in the total number of persons engaged in agricultural pursuits, and since there was a marked decrease in the number of children 10 to 15 years of age engaged in nonagricultural pursuits, it was believed that the great increase from 1900 to 1910 in the number of children returned as engaged in agricultural pursuits was due to a difference in the basis of enumeration at the two censuses, rather than to any actual increase in the number at work.

It was thought that the great increase from 1900 to 1910 in the number of children returned as engaged in agricultural pursuits might have been due in part to the following instruction to the Thirteenth Census enumerators:

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

The effect of the above instruction upon the returns of the enumerators, it was thought, was more marked in the case of children working at agricultural pursuits than in the case of children working at other pursuits; and it was believed that this instruction caused the enumerators to include a larger proportion of the farm children among the gainfully occupied than otherwise they would have done. This paragraph was omitted from the Fourteenth Census instructions to enumerators, and in these instructions it was emphasized—as it had not been in the Thirteenth Census instructions to enumerators—that children who worked “regularly” for their own parents on farms should be returned as farm laborers, while children who worked “for their parents at home merely on general household work, on chores, or at odd times on other work, should be reported as having no occupation.” These changes in the instructions to the enumerators probably account to some extent for the decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the number of children returned as gainful workers—especially for the decrease in the number returned as farm laborers.

In the case of women, also, the great decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the proportion engaged in gainful occupations may be in part apparent only and due to an overenumeration in 1910. An examination of the statistics indicates (see Thirteenth Census Report on Occupation Statistics, pp. 26–28) that the number of females returned by the Thirteenth Census enumerators as engaged in gainful occupations was excessive, especially as to the number returned as engaged in agricultural pursuits. The increase from 1900 to 1910 in the number of females returned as agricultural laborers was particularly striking—an

increase of 129.5 per cent, as compared with an increase of only 23.3 per cent from 1890 to 1900. Numerically, a large part of the increase from 1900 to 1910 in female agricultural laborers was confined to the South, to Negroes, and to children 10 to 15 years of age.

It is believed that the Thirteenth Census enumerators, working under more liberal instructions and construing these instructions more loosely, returned as gainfully occupied females who would not have been so returned by the Fourteenth Census enumerators.

PRESENTATION.

Scope of report.—In a country like the United States, where the number of states and cities for each of which separate occupation statistics should be presented is so large, where the industries are so numerous and so diversified, and where, because of the great subdivision of labor, the occupations within the different industries are so many, it is impossible to present, in a single volume of moderate size, all the occupation statistics for which students, statisticians, business organizations, and others may have need. In the present report, the aim has been to make such a selection of occupation tables that the chief statistical facts in connection with the occupations of the United States, of each state, and of each city of 25,000 inhabitants or more will be shown, in one table or another, and in such form that many of the statistical facts of less importance can be derived from them easily.

Time and cost limits made it necessary to omit from this report statistics on the countries of birth of foreign-born gainful workers and statistics on the literacy of gainful workers. Also, because of the time limit for the completion of the report, no attempt has been made to give a complete analysis of the statistics presented. The purpose has been to include only the explanatory text necessary to the proper interpretation of the statistics, and in general, to include only the summary statistics necessary to a ready analysis of the detailed statistics presented. For comparative purposes, however, certain of the summary tables include statistics for preceding censuses.

Form of report.—This report is divided into eight chapters. Chapter I relates to the enumeration and classification of occupations at the Fourteenth Census, and to the sufficiency of the occupation returns, while Chapters II to VIII present the Fourteenth Census occupation statistics, together with comparative occupation statistics for preceding censuses. The titles of Chapters II to VIII follow:

- II.—Number and sex of occupied persons.
- III.—Color or race, nativity, and parentage of occupied persons.
- IV.—Age of occupied persons.
- V.—Children in gainful occupations.
- VI.—Marital condition of occupied women.
- VII.—Males and females in selected occupations.
- VIII.—Occupation statistics for Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico.

In general, each of the seven chapters named above (Chapters II to VIII) contains detailed tables and, preceding these, summary tables giving the statistics relating to the subject of the chapter—the summary tables being accompanied by brief explanatory text. But, since the detailed tables of Chapter VII—Males and females in selected occupations—present statistics relating both to the color or race, nativity, and parentage and to the age of the workers in the occupations included and since Chapters III and IV, respectively, are devoted to these two respective classes of occupation statistics, no summary tables precede the detailed tables of Chapter VII.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS CONCERNING THE RETURN OF OCCUPATIONS AT THE CENSUSES OF 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, AND 1920.

CENSUS OF 1880.

OCCUPATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Distinguish between stone masons and brick masons.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CENSUS OF 1890.

PROFESSION, TRADE, OR OCCUPATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Return *stock herders* and *stock drovers* separately from *stock raisers*. Do not include *lumbermen*, *raftsmen*, *log drivers*, etc., engaged in hauling or transporting lumber (generally by water) from the forest to the mill, with the employees of lumberyards or lumber mills.

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

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

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

Professional pursuits.—This class includes *actors*, *artists* and *teachers of art*, *clergymen*, *dentists*, *designers*, *draftsmen*, *engravers*, *civil*

engineers and surveyors, mechanical and mining engineers, government clerks and officials, journalists, lawyers, musicians and teachers of music, physicians, surgeons, professors (in colleges and universities), teachers (in schools), and other pursuits of a professional nature. Specify each profession in detail, according to the fact. These are cited simply as illustrations of these classes of pursuits.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Distinguish between cloak makers, dressmakers, seamstresses, tailors, etc. In the case of sewing-machine operators, specify the work done.

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

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

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

CENSUS OF 1900.

OCCUPATION, TRADE, OR PROFESSION.

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

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

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

156. Indicate in every case the kind of work done or character of service rendered. Do not state merely the article made or worked upon, or the place where the work is done. For example, the reply "carriage builder," or "works in carriage factory," is unsatisfactory, because men of different trades, such as blacksmiths, joiners, wheelwrights, painters, upholsterers, work together in building carriages. Such an answer, therefore, does not show what kind of work the person performs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

165. The illustrations given under this head show the nature of the answers which should be made to this inquiry. They are not in-

tended to cover all occupations, but are merely examples of the answers desired in order to secure a proper description of the character of the service rendered or kind of work done by each and every person engaged in gainful labor.

AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FISHING.

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

MINING AND QUARRYING.

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

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

PROFESSIONAL PURSUITS.

177. Specify each profession in detail, according to the fact, as follows: Actor, artist or teacher of art, clergyman, dentist, designer, draftsman, engraver, civil engineer or surveyor, mechanical or mining engineer, government clerk or official, journalist, lawyer, librarian, musician or teacher of music, physician, surgeon, professor (in college or university), teacher (in school), or other pursuits of a professional nature.

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

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

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

181. Return a *veterinary surgeon* separately from another surgeon.
 182. Distinguish a *journalist, editor, or reporter* from an *author* or other literary person who does not follow journalism as a distinct profession.
 183. Return a *chemist, assayer, metallurgist, or other scientific person* by his distinctive title.

DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE.

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

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

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

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

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

PURSUITS OF TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL PURSUITS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NONGAINFUL PURSUITS.

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

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

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

CENSUS OF 1910.

OCCUPATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

153. **Women doing housework.**—In the case of a woman doing housework in her own home, without salary or wages, and having no other employment, the entry in column 18 should be *none*. But a woman working at housework for wages should be returned in column 18 as *housekeeper, servant, cook, or chambermaid*, as the case may be; and the entry in column 19 should state the kind of place where she works, as *private family, hotel, or boarding house*. Or, if a woman, in addition to doing housework in her own home, regularly earns money by some other occupation, whether pursued in her own home or outside, that occupation should be returned in columns 18 and 19. For instance, a woman who regularly takes in washing should be reported as *laundress* or *washerwoman*, followed in column 19 by *at home*.

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

155. **Children on farms.**—In the case of children who work for their own parents on a farm, the entry in column 18 should be *farm*

laborer and in column 19 *home farm*; but for children who work as farm laborers for others, the entry in column 19 should be *working out*.

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

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

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

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

160. The term "laborer" should be avoided if any more precise definition of the occupation can be secured. Employees in factories and mills, for example, usually have some definite designation, as *weaver, roller, puddler*, etc. Where the term "laborer" is used, be careful to define accurately the industry in column 19.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OCCUPATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

162. **Keeping boarders.**—Keeping boarders or lodgers should be returned as an occupation if the person engaged in it relies upon it as his (or her) principal means of support or principal

source of income. In that case the return should be *keeper—boarding house* or *keeper—lodging house*. If, however, a family keeps a few boarders or roomers merely as a means of supplementing or eking out the earnings or income obtained from other occupations or from other sources, no one in the family should be returned as a boarding or lodging house keeper.

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

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

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

166. **Workers attending school.**—In the case of a person who is at work and also attends a school or college, enter the occupation followed in columns 26 and 27, and indicate the fact of school or college attendance in column 16.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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