## APPENDIX

#### EFFECT OF CHANGES IN DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND BY MARITAL CON-DITION UPON NUMBER OF WOMEN GAINFULLY EMPLOYED

From 1910 to 1920 the number of foreign-born white women engaged in gainful occupations fell off from 1,195,953 to 1,102,697, and the proportion of such women gainfully occupied declined from 22.1 to 18.8 per cent.

To what extent was this decline from 1910 to 1920 in the number and proportion of foreign-born white women engaged in gainful occupations the result of the changes in age distribution and in distribution by marital condition, which in turn were the result of the practical cessation of immigration to the United States during the World War?

#### EFFECT OF THE CHANGE IN AGE DISTRIBUTION

The following statement shows that between 1910 and 1920 there was a marked change in the age distribution of foreign-born white females, the proportion in each of the lower age periods or years having declined and the proportion in each of the higher periods having increased:

	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE FEMALES			
<b>∆</b> G <b>e</b>	192	0	1910	
	Number	Per cent distri- bution	Number	Per cent distri- bution
All ages	6, 184, 432	100.0	5, 821, 757	100. 0
Under 16 years	$\begin{array}{r} 312,066\\ 51,145\\ 52,530\\ 123,369\\ 469,856\\ 2,720,964\\ 1,799,118\\ 048,843\\ 6,532\end{array}$	5.0 0.8 0.8 2.0 7.6 44.0 29.1 10.5 0.1	$\begin{array}{c} 413, 567\\ 50, 574\\ 58, 782\\ 174, 586\\ 606, 461\\ 2, 437, 200\\ 1, 407, 783\\ 576, 341\\ 6, 505\end{array}$	7.10.9103.010.441.925.79.90.1

Had the 6,184,432 foreign-born white females of all ages in the United States in 1920 been distributed by age as were the foreignborn white females in 1910, then the number and distribution of those 16 years of age and over would have been as shown in the first column

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in the statement below; and had the proportion gainfully occupied been the same for each age period or year as actually prevailed in 1920, then the number and distribution of the gainfully occupied 16 years of age and over in 1920 would have been as shown in the last column of the statement:

<b>∆</b> GR	FOREIGN-BO Number there would have been had the age dis- tribution of foreign- born white females been as it was in 1910	Per cent occupied in 1920 by age periods	WOMEN: 1920 Number that would have been occupied in 1920 had the age dis- tribution boon as it was in 1910
16 years and over		20.1	1, 155, 807
16 years         17 years         18 and 19 years         20 to 24 years         25 to 44 years         45 to 64 years         65 years and over         Age unknown	185, 387642, 6702, 589, 2411, 588, 150611, 778	$\begin{array}{c} 49.4\\ 60.3\\ 58.6\\ 37.7\\ 18.6\\ 13.9\\ 5.9\\ 26.0\end{array}$	27, 474 37, 262 103, 637 242, 289 481, 599 220, 753 36, 095 1, 698

Thus, had the age composition of foreign-born white females been the same in 1920 as in 1910, and had the proportion in each age gainfully occupied been as it was in 1920, then there would have been 1,155,807 foreign-born white women gainfully occupied in 1920 as against 1,195,953 in 1910, and the proportion of such women gainfully occupied would have been 20.1 per cent in 1920 as against 22.1 per cent in 1910. It appears, therefore, that while the decline from 1910 to 1920 in the number and proportion of foreign-born white women gainfully occupied resulted in considerable measure from the difference in the age composition of the foreign-born white female population some other contributing cause or causes existed.

EFFECT OF THE CHANGE IN DISTRIBUTION BY MARITAL CONDITION

It is evident that a check to immigration, such as prevailed during the World War, would have a direct effect upon the distribution of foreign-born women among the marital classes, and in this way an indirect effect upon the proportion of foreign-born women gainfully occupied.

A check on immigration at once checks the immigrant recruits in each respective marital class. But since the single class is recruited entirely from immigrants while each of the other classes is recruited partly from immigrants and partly from entrants from one or more

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of the other marital classes, it follows that when immigration largely ceases the single class will decline in numbers through the marriage and death of many of its members, while the married class will continue to increase so long as new marriages exceed the decrease from death, divorce, and widowhood. And it is possible, also, for the number of foreign-born widows and divorced women to increase for a time even though immigration cease entirely.

The following statement shows that while from 1910 to 1920 there was a considerable increase in the number of foreign-born white married women, and in the number of widowed and divorced, there was a large decrease in the number of single—a decrease of 161,868, or 16.9 per cent—and a decrease, also, in the per cent the single constituted of the total.

		0	1910	
MARITAL CONDITION	Number	Per cent distri- bution	Number	Per cent distri- bution
Aggregate	5, 872, 366	100.0	5, 408, 190	100. 0
Married Single, widowed, divorced, and unknown	4, 122, 932 1, 749, 434	70.2 29.8	3, 623, 544 1, 784, 646	67. 0 33. 0
Single Widowed and divorced Unknown	794, 781 946, 881 7, 772	13.5 16.1 0.1	956, 649 820, 632 7, 365	17.7 15.2 0.1

The decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the number of single women produced a netdecrease in the total number of single, widowed, divorced, and unknown; and, since the proportion gainfully occupied in 1920 was 46.1 per cent for the total of these classes, as against only 7.2 per cent for the married, this decrease in the number of single, widowed, divorced, and unknown, accompanied, as it was, by an increase in the number married would naturally result in a reduction in the proportion of all foreign-born white women gainfully occupied.

Had the proportion of foreign-born white women who were married been the same in 1920 as in 1910, and had the proportion of gainfully occupied for each of the two classes been the same as reported for 1920, then the proportion of foreign-born white women gainfully occupied in 1920 would have been 20 per cent instead of the 18.8 per cent reported. It would, however, still have been considerably below the 22.1 per cent reported for 1910. The figures are summarized in the next statement. Of course, a somewhat different result would be obtained if we could distinguish in the analyses the single from the widowed and divorced.

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			FOREIGN-BORN WHITE WOMEN; 1920				
	MARITAL CONDITION	Distributed ital condit 1910	l by mar- tion as in	Engaged in occupa	n gainful tions		
e ser se a		Number	Percent	Number	Per cent		
Aggregate.		5, 872, 366	100. 0	1, 178, 546	20. (		
farried ingle, widowed,	divorced, and unknown	3, 934, 485 1, 937, 881	67. 0 33. 0	283, 283 893, 263	7. 2 46. 1		

COMBINED EFFECT OF CHANGES IN AGE DISTRIBUTION AND MARITAL CONDITION

Had the distribution of foreign-born white females of all ages, by age and also by marital condition, been the same in 1920 as in 1910, then in 1920 the total number of foreign-born white women 16 years of age and over would have been 5,741,175, and the distribution of these women by age and marital condition would have been as shown in the following statement:

AGE	Total	MARR	IED	SINGLE, W DIVORCEI UNKNO	D, AND
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
16 years and over	5, 741, 175	3, 847, 013	67.0	1, 893, 262	33.0
16 to 19 years	302, 798 642, 676 2, 589, 241 2, 206, 460	44, 209 348, 973 2, 115, 410 1, 339, 321	14. 6 54. 3 81. 7 60. 7	258, 580 293, 703 473, 831 867, 139	85. 4 45. 7 18. 3 39. 3

Had the proportion gainfully occupied in each age and marital condition class been as reported in 1910, then in 1920 the number gainfully occupied would have been as follows:

	NARRIED			SINGLE, WIDOWED, DIVORCED, AND UNKNOWN		
AGE	Total	Engaged in gainful occupations		Total	Engaged in gainful occupations	
		Number	Per cent	number	Number	Per cent
16 years and over	3, 847, 913	279,059	7. 3	1, 893, 262	964, 695	50. 6
16 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 44 years 45 years and over and unknown	44, 209 348, 973 2, 115, 410 1, 339, 321	5, 128 33, 501 173, 464 86, 966	11.6 9.6 8.2 5.0	258, 589 293, 703 473, 831 867, 139	170, 669 242, 599 356, 321 195, 108	06. 0 82. 6 75. 2 22. 5

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Summarizing the figures of the above statement, we have the following:

FOREIGN-BORN WHITE WOMEN: 1920

Aggregate	5, 741, 175
Engaged in gainful occupations	1, 243, 754
Per cent engaged in gainful occupations	21. 7

Thus, according to the figures presented, had the age and marital condition distribution of foreign-born white females of all ages been the same in 1920 as in 1910, then in 1920 the proportion of the foreign-born white women 16 years and over gainfully occupied would have been 21.7 per cent as compared with the 18.8 per cent reported for 1920 and with the 22.1 per cent reported for 1910.

With the age and marital condition distribution the same in 1920 as in 1910, the percentage gainfully occupied would have been only 0.4 below what it was in 1910—a slight difference that might easily be due to the change in the date of enumeration or to the changes made in the instructions to enumerators as explained in the text (Ch. III).

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# DETAILED TABLES

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# TABLE 115.-WOMEN EMPLOYED IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION, WITH

		ALL CI	ALL CLASSES		RACE AND NATIVITY;			
	OCCUPATION	1920	1910	Native parent- age	o white Foreign or mixed parent-	Foreign- born white		
					age 2,042,804	1 100 807		
1	In occupation strategies	8, 202, 901	7,438,686	3,596,397				
2	Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry_	896, 057	1, 397, 324	303,070	45, 993	87,973		
8 4 5 6	Dairy farmers, farmers, and stock raisers Dairy farmers_ Farmers, general farms Stock raisers	253, 836 3, 946 247, 253 2, 637	261,956 2,576 257,706 1,674	129,4511,833125,8721,601	22, 252 1, 017 20, 762 473	21, 148 944 10, 370 328		
7 9 10 11 12	Dairy farm, farm, and stock farm laborers Dairy farm laborers Farm laborers (home farm) Farm laborers (working out) Farm laborers (turpentine farm) Stock herders, drovers, and feeders	$\begin{array}{r} 605,668\\ 2,412\\ 403,009\\ 198,979\\ 268\\ 1,000\\ \end{array}$	$1, 108, 613 \\ 2, 566 \\ 826, 523 \\ 278, 637 \\ 292 \\ 595$	152,7681,180118,11932,94019504	$18, 130 \\ 599 \\ 12, 733 \\ 4, 630 \\ 1 \\ 167$	12, 112 370 4, 927 6, 726 		
13 14 15 16 17 18	Dairy farm, farm, garden, orchard, etc., foremen Dairy farm foremon. Farm foremon, general farms Tarm foremon, stock farms Garden and greenhouse foremen Orchard, nursery, etc., foremen	$14, 340 \\ 140 \\ 13, 767 \\ 94 \\ 176 \\ 163$	7, 776 85 7, 505 41 88 87	10, 250 72 9, 917 62 101 98	2,041 36 1,911 18 35 41	1, 444 32 1, 349 13 27 23		
19 20	Fishermen and oystermen Foresters, forest rangers, and timber cruisers	365 2	468	$^{170}_{2}$	20	48		
21 22 23 24 25 26	Gardeners, florists, fruit growers, and nurserymen Florists Fruit growers Gardoners Landscape gardeners Nurserymen	9, 283 938 3, 194 5, 068 25 58	7,834 1,051 2,276 4,413 15 79	5, 490 537 1, 820 3, 085 17 40	$1,026 \\ 230 \\ 653 \\ 726 \\ 8 \\ 9$	1, 544 158 606 713 7		
27 28 29 30 31	Garden, greenhouse, orchard, and nursery laborers. Cranberry bog laborers Garden laborers Greenhouse laborers Orchard and nursery laborers	8, 699 5 5, 773 1, 120 1, 801	6, 708 61 4, 493 903 1, 341	2, 455 3 1, 384 536 532	1, 276 061 308 807	1, 174 1 743 102 238		
32	Lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers	262	74	90	33	40		
33 34 35	Owners and managers of log and timber camps Managers and officials Owners and proprietors	13 5 8	4	4	б 4 1	4 1 8		
36 37 38 39	Other agricultural and animal husbandry pursuits. Apiarists. Corn shellers, hay balors, grain threshers, etc Irrigators and ditch tenders	3, 589 134 4 3	3, 801 124 9	2, 381 97 3	004 30	450 7 1 2		
40 41 42	Poultry raisers. Poultry yard laborers. Other and not specified pursuits	2, 324 946 178	3, 226 357 85	1, 571 622 88	1 396 150 27	821 90 23		
43	Extraction of minerals	2, 718	1, 023	1, 104	407	778		
44 45 46	Foremen, overseers, and inspectors Foremen and overseers Inspectors	8 6 2	10 9 1	8 5 1	2 1 1			
47 48 49 50	Operators, officials, and managers Managers Officials Operators	182 23 41 118	107 12 9 86	120 11 31 78	45 0 8 31	16 6 - 1 9		
51 52 53 54	Coal mine operatives Copper mine operatives Gold and silver mine operatives Irou mine operatives	$^{1,388}_{136}\\^{34}_{97}$	368 19 39 36	475 23 14 1	238 27 12 17	508 84 6 48		