

CHILDREN IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.

INTRODUCTION.

The people of the United States, from its earliest history to the present, have always been interested in the occupations of their children. This is amply evidenced by the laws they have enacted upon the subject of child labor, for these laws may be taken as a reflection of the more advanced public opinion of the time they were enacted. During the colonial period, when the handicraft system of production prevailed, the people were concerned lest their children might grow up in idleness, without having been trained to any useful trade or work; and, hence, the child labor laws of this period were designed—as, for example, was that of Connecticut—to insure that all parents and masters “bring up their children and apprentices in some honest lawful calling, labor or employment * * * profitable for themselves and the Commonwealth, if they will not or can not train them up in learning, to fit them for higher employments.”¹ But, with the transition from the handicraft to the factory system of production, and with the accompanying change from the largely personal relationship between master and apprentice prevailing under the handicraft system, to the more nearly commercial relationship between employer and employees under the factory system, the people soon learned that children working in the factories—primarily for wages, rather than to learn useful trades—might be and frequently were employed to the detriment both of themselves and the “Commonwealth.” Therefore, the purpose of child labor legislation changed, and for at least three-quarters of a century the states have been enacting laws restricting the employment of children. During this period, these restrictive laws—following, though often laggingly, the industrial development of the country, and registering, though roughly, the advance in a growing public sentiment against child labor—gradually have been increased in number, their scope has been extended, they have become more and more stringent, and their enforcement has become less and less lax.

To-day, probably more than ever before, the people of the United States are interested in the child workers and in the problems connected with their employment. And the present-day interest in and study of child labor problems have raised these questions:

How many and what proportion of the children are at work? Is their number increasing or decreasing? What is the sex and what are the ages of these working

children, and what their color or race, nativity, and parentage? In what industries and occupations are they employed, and in what localities? Have they gone judiciously into occupations well suited to their physical and mental development and to their training for future higher pursuits; or have they, at tender and impressionable ages, through force of circumstances been thrust into or, without needed guidance, carelessly drifted into whatever occupations offered openings? To what extent are children to-day working in hazardous occupations, to what extent in unhealthful occupations, and to what extent in “blind-alley” occupations with no outlet to future development and advancement? And, finally, to what extent are the working children of to-day a real factor in the productive labor force of the country? For information relating to these and similar questions the inquirers are turning to the statistics of the Federal Census—the only child labor statistics which cover the entire United States.

The statistics relating to children engaged in gainful occupations in continental United States at the date of the Fourteenth Census, January 1, 1920, are presented in Chapter V of the census report on Occupations,² which chapter is here reprinted. Because of the time limit for the completion of the occupation report, however, no attempt was made in Chapter V to analyze the statistics presented. The purpose of this study is briefly to analyze these statistics—especially those relating to children engaged in non-agricultural pursuits.

No special tabulation of the occupation returns has been made for this study, the Fourteenth Census statistics herein presented all being derived from the regular tabulation made for the full occupation report.

ENUMERATION.

Before proceeding with an analysis of the results, it is important to consider the general conditions and limitations of the enumeration of the occupations of children at the Fourteenth Census.

Scope of the inquiry.—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 occu-

¹ Connecticut, Code of 1850.

² Vol. IV of the Fourteenth Census Reports.

pations were three of the 29 items of inquiry included in the population schedule to be answered, so far as applicable, by or for each person enumerated. These questions 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.

Instructions to enumerators.—In order to secure a definite statement of the specific occupation, trade, or profession of each person engaged in gainful labor, at each Federal census, detailed explanations concerning the manner of returning occupations are given the census enumerators in a book of printed instructions. And, because of the nature of the work performed by many of the child workers, the lack of regularity or continuity in the work of many of them, and the fact that many of them work for their parents without wages, special instructions are given in regard to the return of their occupations. Those paragraphs of the instructions for the censuses of 1910 and 1920, respectively, which relate particularly to the return of the occupations of children are presented and compared on page 16 of this report.

Age limits.—While the Fourteenth Census enumerators were instructed to return an occupation for each person gainfully occupied, comparatively few returns were made for children under 10 years of age. Because of the small number of such returns and because of the probable high degree of error in them they were not tabulated. The minimum age limit adopted for this study, therefore, is 10 years. The maximum age limit adopted has been determined by the age classification followed in tabulating the occupation returns. Since the age period covering the ages next above 15 years extended from 16 to 20 years in the Thirteenth Census (1910) tabulation and from 16 to 24 years in the Twelfth Census (1900) tabulation, the maximum age limit in the tables of this study presenting comparative statistics for preceding censuses is 15 years—that is, including all children who are 15 but not yet 16 years of age. Also, in most of the tables which present only Fourteenth Census statistics, the maximum age limit is 15 years; in others of these tables, however, the maximum age is 17 years.

Explanation of terms.—In this study the term "gainful occupations," when applied to children, includes the occupations of all child workers except those working at home, merely on general household work, on chores, or at odd times on other work. The term "children," when used without qualification as to age, refers to children 10 to 15 years of age.

DESCRIPTION OF GENERAL TABLES.

Statistics relating to the occupations of children in continental United States, as returned at the Fourteenth Census, are presented in the general

tables of this report, reprinted from Chapter V of the occupations report. Tables 1 to 14 give the statistics for the United States; Tables 15 to 17, for divisions and states; and Tables 18 to 21, for principal cities.

Table 17 shows for each state and the District of Columbia, and Table 20 shows for each city of 100,000 inhabitants or more, the children 10 to 17 years of age engaged in each selected occupation, classified for each sex by years of age. In general, in each state and city, each specific occupation which gave employment to 25 or more children, and each general occupation—such as the laborers or the semiskilled operatives in a given industry—which gave employment to 50 or more children were selected for presentation. Frequently, however, two or more closely allied occupations are combined; and, frequently, a main occupation group is shown rather than the specific occupations which comprise it.

OCCUPATIONS CLASSIFIED WITH DIFFICULTY.

Children returned as farm laborers.—Since many of the Fourteenth Census enumerators failed to distinguish carefully between children working on farms for their parents and those working on farms for others, the attempted division of children returned as farm laborers into *farm laborers—home farm* and *farm laborers—working out* was not very successful.

Apprentices.—The designations used by the Fourteenth Census enumerators in returning the occupations of young persons pursuing hand trades frequently were those for *journeymen*—such as blacksmith, carpenter, machinist, etc.—and not those for *apprentices* learning the trades—such as blacksmith's apprentice, carpenter's apprentice, etc. A young person 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, was classified as an *apprentice*, and not as a *journeyman*, in the designated trade. It is evident, therefore, that many of those reported as apprentices were not 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*.

Unusual occupations for children.—At the Fourteenth 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. Those returned as pursuing proprietary, official, or other pursuits, plainly beyond the mental or physical attainments usually possessed by children, were classified, respectively, under the next lower allied occupations. Thus, 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.

I.—PROBABLE DEFICIENCY IN THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN REPORTED AS AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN 1920.

DECREASE IN NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF CHILDREN REPORTED OCCUPIED.

The statistics presented in this section show that from 1910 to 1920 there was a general decrease in the number of children reported as engaged in gainful occupations—a decrease which was not limited to either sex, to any part of the country, to any field of occupations, or to any special occupations. But while this decrease was widely extended, it was, as a matter of fact, most pronounced in the number of children reported as engaged in agricultural pursuits, almost all of whom were farm laborers.

In continental United States the total number of children 10 to 15 years of age reported as engaged in gainful occupations in 1920 was 1,060,858, representing 8.5 per cent of all children in that age period, as compared with 1,990,225, or 18.4 per cent, in 1910; 1,750,178, or 18.2 per cent, in 1900; 1,503,771, or 18.1 per cent, in 1890; and 1,118,356, or 16.8 per cent, in 1880. The percentages show that the proportion of children reported as engaged in gainful occupations remained almost stationary during two decades—1890 to 1910—and then dropped suddenly and strikingly. The marked decrease in proportion from 1910 to 1920,

as compared with the almost stationary proportion during the preceding 20 years, calls for further examination.

Not only in the United States as a whole, but also in each geographic division there was a decrease from 1910 to 1920 both in the number and in the proportion of children engaged in gainful occupations, the decrease being especially striking in the West North Central division and in each of the three divisions comprising the South—the South Atlantic, the East South Central, and the West South Central divisions (Table I). In many of the states the decrease in the number of children reported as gainfully occupied was over 50 per cent, and only 6 states showed an increase. The decrease in the percentage of all children 10 to 15 years of age engaged in gainful occupations extended to each state, with only the District of Columbia showing an increase; and in most of the states the decrease was quite pronounced. The percentages of Table 15 of the detailed tables show that this decrease was more marked for males than for females.

The striking decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the number of children engaged in gainful occupations—a decrease of 46.7 per cent—was far more marked in agricultural pursuits (54.8 per cent) than in nonagricultural pursuits (25.9 per cent). In fact, of the total decrease of 929,367 in the number of children engaged in all gainful occupations, 785,119, or 84.5 per cent, was in the number engaged in agricultural pursuits.

CENSUS YEAR AND SEX.	CHILDREN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES.		
	Total number.	Engaged in gainful occupations.	
		Number.	Per cent.
1920			
Both sexes.....	12,502,582	1,060,858	8.5
Male.....	6,294,985	714,248	11.3
Female.....	6,207,597	346,610	5.6
1910			
Both sexes.....	10,828,365	1,990,225	18.4
Male.....	5,464,228	1,353,139	24.8
Female.....	5,364,137	637,086	11.9
1900			
Both sexes.....	9,613,252	1,750,178	18.2
Male.....	4,852,427	1,204,411	26.1
Female.....	4,760,825	485,767	10.2
1890			
Both sexes.....	8,322,373	1,503,771	18.1
Male.....	4,219,145	1,094,854	25.9
Female.....	4,103,228	408,917	10.0
1880			
Both sexes.....	6,649,483	1,118,356	16.8
Male.....	3,376,114	825,187	24.4
Female.....	3,273,369	293,169	9.0

¹ Corrected figures; for explanation, see Occupation Report for 1900, pp. LXVI-LXXIII.

CLASS OF OCCUPATIONS.	CHILDREN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, FOR THE UNITED STATES.			
	1920	1910	Decrease: 1910 to 1920.	
			Number.	Per cent.
All occupations.....	1,060,858	1,990,225	929,367	46.7
Agricultural pursuits.....	647,309	1,432,428	785,119	54.8
Nonagricultural pursuits.....	413,549	557,797	144,248	25.9

The percentages of the following summary show that from 1910 to 1920 the proportion of all children 10 to 15 years of age engaged in agricultural pursuits decreased far more rapidly than did the proportion engaged in nonagricultural pursuits. Thus, while there was a decrease of 8 in the per cent engaged in agricultural pursuits the decrease was but 1.9 in the per cent engaged in nonagricultural pursuits.

FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

CHILDREN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES.

CENSUS YEAR. ¹	Total number.	Engaged in gainful occupations.					
		All occupations.		Agricultural pursuits.		Nonagricultural pursuits.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
1920.....	12,592,582	1,990,858	8.5	647,309	5.2	413,549	3.3
1910.....	10,528,365	1,990,225	18.4	1,432,428	13.2	557,797	5.2
1900.....	9,613,252	1,790,178	18.2	1,063,965	11.1	686,213	7.1
1890.....	6,649,483	1,118,336	16.8	721,852	10.9	396,504	6.0

¹ Since the figures for 1890 are for the age period 10 to 14 years they are omitted from this summary.

In each geographic division, as well as in the United States as a whole, there was a marked decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the number of children engaged in agricultural pursuits; and this large decrease extended

to each state except one—Arizona, where the number of children engaged in agricultural pursuits doubled between 1910 and 1920 (Table II). In 7 of the 9 geographic divisions and in each of 33 states the decrease during the decade was over 50 per cent. Likewise, from 1910 to 1920, there was a decrease in each geographic division in the number of children engaged in nonagricultural pursuits, but in each division the per cent of this decrease was much smaller than the per cent of decrease in the number engaged in agricultural pursuits. While the decrease in the number of children engaged in nonagricultural pursuits extended to 38 different states and was over 50 per cent in each of 9 states, in 10 other states and in the District of Columbia the number of nonagricultural child workers increased between 1910 and 1920. The greatest proportionate increase was in the District of Columbia.

TABLE I.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, IN 1920 AND IN 1910, WITH NUMBER AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE, AND WITH PER CENT OF TOTAL CHILDREN 10 TO 15 GAINFULLY OCCUPIED, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES.

CHILDREN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.							CHILDREN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.						
DIVISION AND STATE.	1920	1910	Increase (+) or decrease (-): 1910 to 1920.		Per cent of total number of children 10 to 15.		1920	1910	Increase (+) or decrease (-): 1910 to 1920.		Per cent of total number of children 10 to 15.		
			Number.	Per cent.	1920	1910			Number.	Per cent.	1920	1910	
UNITED STATES.....	1,990,858	1,990,225	-629,367	-48.7	8.5	18.4							
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:													
New England.....	59,239	63,920	-4,700	-7.4	7.7	9.6							
Middle Atlantic.....	121,541	187,781	-66,240	-29.9	5.5	9.1							
East North Central.....	169,861	176,240	-7,379	-4.2	4.4	8.7							
West North Central.....	37,969	142,046	-104,077	-39.2	3.9	19.2							
South Atlantic.....	273,981	563,246	-289,265	-51.4	14.3	34.1							
East South Central.....	222,442	444,890	-222,448	-49.9	17.5	38.5							
West South Central.....	194,267	372,673	-178,406	-48.6	12.7	31.0							
Mountain.....	18,612	22,188	-3,576	-16.1	4.0	7.8							
Pacific.....	16,469	29,222	-12,753	-43.7	3.1	5.2							
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	2,565	5,426	-2,861	-52.4	3.1	7.0							
New Hampshire.....	1,226	3,759	-2,533	-67.4	3.3	8.7							
Vermont.....	1,277	2,565	-1,288	-50.2	3.3	6.8							
Massachusetts.....	33,723	32,743	+980	+3.0	8.6	9.6							
Rhode Island.....	8,569	8,076	+493	+6.1	13.4	14.3							
Connecticut.....	11,559	11,368	+191	+1.7	8.1	10.0							
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	49,846	65,064	-15,218	-23.4	4.7	7.0							
New Jersey.....	29,624	25,792	+3,832	+14.9	7.6	9.5							
Pennsylvania.....	55,671	96,895	-41,224	-42.5	5.6	11.4							
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	18,119	42,846	-24,727	-57.7	3.0	8.4							
Indiana.....	16,911	34,680	-17,769	-49.8	5.2	11.0							
Illinois.....	56,993	54,510	+2,483	+4.6	5.3	9.1							
Michigan.....	13,164	19,293	-6,129	-31.8	3.4	6.3							
Wisconsin.....	18,694	29,898	-11,204	-37.5	5.1	8.1							
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	4,371	18,364	-13,993	-76.0	3.0	7.2							
Iowa.....	9,121	24,363	-15,242	-62.6	3.4	9.2							
Missouri.....	23,367	52,792	-29,425	-55.8	5.7	13.6							
North Dakota.....	2,544	7,832	-5,288	-67.6	3.2	10.5							
South Dakota.....	2,555	8,200	-5,645	-68.9	3.3	11.5							
Nebraska.....	5,266	12,304	-7,038	-57.0	3.4	8.5							
Kansas.....	7,276	18,730	-11,454	-61.2	3.4	9.3							
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	1,406	3,656	-2,250	-61.5	5.9	15.8							
Maryland.....	12,300	24,167	-11,867	-49.1	7.5	15.7							
District of Columbia.....	1,871	1,345	+526	+39.1	5.3	4.6							
Virginia.....	25,493	61,879	-36,386	-58.8	8.2	22.0							
West Virginia.....	7,431	23,802	-16,371	-68.8	3.9	15.4							
North Carolina.....	62,162	144,632	-82,470	-57.0	16.6	45.9							
South Carolina.....	63,520	117,252	-53,732	-45.8	24.4	51.9							
Georgia.....	88,984	161,589	-72,605	-45.0	20.8	43.4							
Florida.....	10,864	24,924	-14,060	-56.4	8.8	26.3							
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	26,754	64,692	-37,938	-58.6	8.4	21.5							
Tennessee.....	39,837	83,956	-44,119	-52.6	12.3	29.0							
Alabama.....	84,897	154,712	-70,315	-45.4	24.1	51.7							
Mississippi.....	70,354	138,530	-68,176	-49.2	25.5	53.4							
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	48,140	92,450	-44,310	-47.9	18.5	43.2							
Louisiana.....	32,274	59,732	-27,458	-46.0	12.5	26.1							
Oklahoma.....	22,961	46,111	-23,150	-50.2	7.9	20.9							
Texas.....	80,872	174,380	-93,508	-53.6	12.6	32.2							
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	1,402	1,764	-362	-20.5	2.3	5.0							
Idaho.....	1,608	2,698	-1,090	-40.4	2.9	7.1							
Wyoming.....	608	866	-258	-29.8	3.0	6.8							
Colorado.....	4,558	5,864	-1,306	-22.3	4.3	7.1							
New Mexico.....	2,195	5,806	-3,611	-62.2	4.6	14.2							
Arizona.....	2,711	1,673	+1,038	+62.0	7.1	7.8							
Utah.....	2,361	3,231	-870	-26.9	3.9	6.8							
Nevada.....	169	286	-117	-40.9	2.5	4.9							
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	4,650	5,466	-816	-14.9	3.4	4.9							
Oregon.....	2,462	3,505	-1,043	-29.8	3.0	5.3							
California.....	9,057	11,251	-2,194	-19.5	3.0	5.4							

CHILDREN IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.

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TABLE II.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS AND IN NONAGRICULTURAL PURSUITS, IN 1920 AND IN 1910, WITH NUMBER AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE FOR EACH CLASS OF PURSUITS, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES.

DIVISION AND STATE.	CHILDREN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.											
	All occupations.				Agricultural pursuits.				Nonagricultural pursuits.			
	1920	1910	Increase (+) or decrease (-): 1910 to 1920.		1920	1910	Increase (+) or decrease (-): 1910 to 1920.		1920	1910	Increase (+) or decrease (-): 1910 to 1920.	
			Number.	Per cent.			Number.	Per cent.			Number.	Per cent.
UNITED STATES.....	1,000,858	1,990,225	-929,367	-46.7	647,309	1,432,428	-785,119	-54.8	413,549	557,797	-144,248	-25.9
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:												
New England.....	59,239	63,939	-4,700	-7.4	3,053	5,692	-2,639	-46.4	56,186	58,247	-2,061	-3.5
Middle Atlantic.....	131,541	187,781	-56,240	-29.9	8,922	29,453	-20,531	-69.7	122,619	158,328	-35,709	-22.6
East North Central.....	190,401	176,249	-75,439	-42.8	23,425	76,935	-53,510	-69.6	77,376	99,305	-21,929	-22.1
West North Central.....	57,906	142,046	-84,140	-59.2	29,722	103,348	-73,626	-71.2	28,184	38,698	-10,514	-27.2
South Atlantic.....	273,981	563,246	-289,265	-51.4	214,906	456,913	-242,007	-53.0	59,075	106,333	-47,258	-44.4
East South Central.....	221,342	441,890	-220,548	-49.9	196,620	396,203	-199,583	-50.4	24,722	45,687	-20,965	-45.9
West South Central.....	184,267	372,673	-188,406	-50.6	158,187	341,736	-183,549	-53.7	26,080	30,937	-4,857	-15.7
Mountain.....	15,612	22,188	-6,576	-29.6	8,950	15,057	-6,107	-40.6	6,662	7,131	-469	-6.6
Pacific.....	16,169	20,222	-4,053	-20.0	3,524	7,091	-3,567	-50.3	12,645	13,131	-486	-3.7
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	2,585	5,426	-2,841	-52.4	823	1,600	-777	-48.6	1,762	3,826	-2,064	-53.9
New Hampshire.....	1,526	3,759	-2,233	-59.4	215	543	-328	-60.4	1,311	3,216	-1,905	-59.2
Vermont.....	1,277	2,565	-1,288	-50.2	510	1,306	-796	-60.9	767	1,259	-492	-39.1
Massachusetts.....	33,723	32,745	+978	+3.0	831	1,131	-300	-26.5	32,892	31,614	+1,278	+4.0
Rhode Island.....	8,569	8,076	+493	+6.1	119	231	-112	-48.5	8,450	7,845	+605	+7.7
Connecticut.....	11,559	11,368	+191	+1.7	555	881	-326	-37.0	11,004	10,487	+517	+4.9
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	49,846	65,094	-15,248	-23.4	2,401	6,612	-4,211	-63.7	47,445	58,482	-11,037	-18.9
New Jersey.....	26,024	25,792	+232	+0.9	998	2,542	-1,544	-60.7	25,026	23,250	+1,776	+7.6
Pennsylvania.....	55,671	90,895	-41,224	-42.5	5,523	20,299	-14,776	-72.8	50,148	76,596	-26,448	-34.5
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	18,119	42,846	-24,727	-57.7	3,721	15,341	-11,620	-75.7	14,398	27,505	-13,107	-47.7
Indiana.....	16,911	33,693	-16,782	-49.8	4,844	17,981	-13,137	-73.1	12,067	15,712	-3,645	-23.2
Illinois.....	30,933	56,510	-25,577	-45.2	5,801	23,370	-17,569	-75.2	31,132	33,140	-2,008	-6.1
Michigan.....	13,154	19,293	-6,139	-31.8	3,588	8,292	-4,704	-56.7	9,566	11,001	-1,435	-13.0
Wisconsin.....	15,684	23,898	-8,214	-34.4	5,471	11,951	-6,480	-54.2	10,213	11,947	-1,734	-14.5
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	8,271	18,364	-10,093	-55.0	4,698	13,373	-8,675	-64.9	3,573	4,991	-1,418	-28.4
Iowa.....	9,121	24,385	-15,264	-62.6	4,184	16,711	-12,527	-75.0	4,937	7,674	-2,737	-35.7
Missouri.....	22,587	52,702	-30,115	-57.1	9,622	25,134	-15,512	-61.7	12,965	17,568	-4,603	-26.2
North Dakota.....	2,816	7,352	-4,536	-61.7	2,364	6,283	-3,919	-62.4	452	1,069	-617	-57.2
South Dakota.....	2,555	8,209	-5,654	-68.9	1,928	7,090	-5,162	-72.8	627	1,119	-492	-44.0
Nebraska.....	5,286	12,304	-7,018	-57.0	3,171	9,947	-6,776	-68.1	2,115	2,357	-242	-10.3
Kansas.....	7,270	18,730	-11,460	-61.2	3,755	14,810	-11,055	-74.6	3,515	3,920	-405	-10.3
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	1,406	3,656	-2,250	-61.5	393	2,185	-1,792	-82.0	1,013	1,471	-458	-31.1
Maryland.....	12,300	24,167	-11,867	-49.1	3,168	9,127	-5,959	-65.3	9,132	15,040	-5,908	-39.3
District of Columbia.....	1,871	1,345	+526	+39.1	5	52	-47	(1)	1,866	1,293	+573	+44.3
Virginia.....	25,493	61,879	-36,386	-58.8	15,501	44,312	-28,811	-65.0	9,992	17,567	-7,575	-43.1
West Virginia.....	7,431	23,802	-16,371	-68.8	4,112	16,566	-12,454	-75.2	3,319	7,236	-3,917	-54.1
North Carolina.....	62,162	144,632	-82,470	-57.0	50,582	120,832	-70,250	-58.1	11,580	23,800	-12,220	-51.3
South Carolina.....	63,520	117,252	-53,732	-45.8	56,920	102,105	-45,185	-44.3	6,600	15,147	-8,547	-56.7
Georgia.....	88,934	161,589	-72,655	-45.0	77,105	142,614	-65,509	-45.9	11,829	18,976	-7,146	-37.4
Florida.....	10,864	24,924	-14,060	-56.4	7,120	19,120	-12,000	-62.8	3,744	5,804	-2,060	-35.5
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	26,754	64,692	-37,938	-58.6	21,086	53,209	-32,123	-60.5	5,718	11,483	-5,765	-50.2
Tennessee.....	39,837	82,956	-43,119	-52.6	32,326	70,692	-38,366	-54.3	7,511	13,284	-5,773	-43.4
Alabama.....	84,397	154,712	-70,315	-45.4	77,395	140,310	-62,915	-44.8	7,002	14,492	-7,490	-51.4
Mississippi.....	70,354	138,530	-68,176	-49.2	65,803	131,992	-66,189	-50.1	4,491	6,538	-2,047	-31.3
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	48,140	92,450	-44,310	-47.9	45,696	87,522	-41,826	-47.8	2,454	4,928	-2,474	-50.2
Louisiana.....	32,274	59,732	-27,458	-46.0	23,718	49,435	-25,717	-52.0	8,556	10,297	-1,741	-16.9
Oklahoma.....	22,981	46,111	-23,130	-50.2	19,752	43,060	-23,308	-54.1	3,229	3,051	+178	+5.8
Texas.....	80,872	174,380	-93,508	-53.6	69,091	161,719	-92,628	-57.3	11,841	12,661	-820	-6.5
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	1,402	1,764	-362	-20.5	678	1,033	-355	-34.4	724	711	+13	+18.3
Idaho.....	1,608	2,698	-1,090	-40.4	1,092	2,166	-1,074	-49.6	516	532	-16	-3.0
Wyoming.....	608	866	-258	-29.8	307	601	-294	-48.9	301	265	+36	+13.6
Colorado.....	4,558	5,864	-1,306	-22.3	1,955	3,197	-1,242	-38.8	2,603	2,667	-64	-2.4
New Mexico.....	2,195	5,806	-3,611	-62.2	1,418	4,750	-3,332	-70.1	777	1,056	-279	-26.4
Arizona.....	2,711	1,673	+1,038	+62.0	1,981	987	+994	+100.7	730	686	+44	+6.4
Utah.....	2,361	3,231	-870	-26.9	1,477	2,184	-707	-32.4	884	1,047	-163	-15.6
Nevada.....	169	286	-117	-40.9	42	119	-77	-64.7	127	167	-40	-24.0
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	4,650	5,466	-816	-14.9	1,024	2,251	-1,227	-54.5	3,626	3,215	+411	+12.8
Oregon.....	2,462	3,505	-1,043	-29.8	668	2,000	-1,332	-66.6	1,794	1,505	+289	+19.2
California.....	9,057	11,251	-2,194	-19.5	1,832	2,840	-1,008	-35.5	7,225	8,411	-1,186	-14.1

(1) Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

The percentages of the following statement show that at each specified age the decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the number of children engaged in agricultural pursuits was much greater than was the decrease in the number engaged in nonagricultural pursuits. These percentages show, also, and for each class of pursuits, that the decrease from 1910 to 1920 was considerably larger in the number of children 10 to 13 than in the number 14 years of age, and was larger in the number 14 than in the number 15 years of age.

AGE AND CLASS OF OCCUPATION.	CHILDREN ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, FOR THE UNITED STATES.			
	1920	1910	Decrease: 1910 to 1920.	
			Number.	Per cent.
10 to 15 years of age:				
All occupations.....	1,069,858	1,990,225	920,367	46.7
Agricultural pursuits.....	667,899	1,432,429	764,530	54.8
Nonagricultural pursuits.....	401,959	557,797	155,838	25.9
10 to 13 years of age:				
All occupations.....	378,063	895,976	517,913	57.8
Agricultural pursuits.....	328,958	800,135	471,177	58.9
Nonagricultural pursuits.....	49,105	95,841	46,736	48.8
14 years of age:				
All occupations.....	257,564	473,498	215,934	45.6
Agricultural pursuits.....	159,977	311,601	151,624	51.5
Nonagricultural pursuits.....	97,587	161,897	64,310	34.4
15 years of age:				
All occupations.....	425,201	629,734	204,533	31.5
Agricultural pursuits.....	367,374	521,282	153,908	47.9
Nonagricultural pursuits.....	57,827	108,452	50,625	43.9

DECREASE IN NUMBER OF FARM LABORERS.

Of the children working in agriculture, two occupations—"Farm laborers (home farm)" and "Farm laborers (working out)"—together gave employment to 98.9 per cent in 1910 and to 97.9 per cent in 1920. And each of these two occupations stands out as showing an especially large numerical decrease from 1910 to 1920. The number of children employed as "Farm laborers (home farm)" decreased 50.8 per cent, and the number employed as "Farm laborers (working out)" decreased 75.4 per cent. This marked decrease in the number of farm laborers 10 to 15 years of age was part of a general decrease in the number of farm laborers of all ages. Except in the case of female farm laborers on the home farm, however, the per cent of decrease was far larger for children than for adults.

SEX AND AGE.	FARM LABORERS IN THE UNITED STATES.			
	1920	1910	Decrease: 1910 to 1920.	
			Number.	Per cent.
HOME FARM.				
Total.....	1,850,119	3,310,534	1,460,415	44.1
Males 16 years and over.....	877,286	1,326,688	449,402	33.9
Females 16 years and over.....	403,009	826,523	423,514	51.2
Children 10 to 15 years.....	569,824	1,157,323	587,499	50.8
WORKING OUT.				
Total.....	2,055,276	2,636,966	581,690	22.1
Males 16 years and over.....	1,792,307	2,098,516	306,209	14.6
Females 16 years and over.....	198,979	278,637	79,658	28.6
Children 10 to 15 years.....	63,990	259,813	195,823	75.4

It will be noted that in the case of children reported as farm laborers the decrease from 1910 to 1920 was far greater in the number working out (75.4 per cent) than in the number working on the home farm (50.8 per cent). Probably most of the farm work done by children working out is in the fields, and most of this field work—such as that in the cotton fields and that in the beet fields—is seasonal and is not performed during the winter. Of the children working on the home farm, however, many are engaged in caring for the livestock, doing chores, etc.—work which is performed in winter as well as in summer. Therefore, the change of the census date from the spring season (Apr. 15) in 1910 to midwinter (Jan. 1) in 1920 doubtless affected the number of children returned by the census enumerators as farm laborers working out more than the number returned as farm laborers on the home farm. It is probable, also, that some of the children who usually worked out during the summer were at work on the home farms when the census was taken in midwinter, in 1920, and were enumerated as farm laborers on the home farm.

The decrease during the decade 1910 to 1920 in the number of children employed as "Farm laborers (home farm)" was widespread (Table III). It extended to each geographic division and to each state, with 6 divisions and 33 states each showing a decrease of over 50 per cent. The number of children employed as "Farm laborers (working out)" decreased from 1910 to 1920 in each geographic division and in each of 47 states, with Arizona alone showing an increase. In 7 of the 9 divisions and in 42 states the decrease was over 50 per cent.

CHILDREN IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.

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TABLE III.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE REPORTED AS "FARM LABORERS (HOME FARM)" AND NUMBER REPORTED AS "FARM LABORERS (WORKING OUT)," IN 1920 AND IN 1910, WITH NUMBER AND PER CENT OF DECREASE, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES.

DIVISION AND STATE.	FARM LABORERS 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE.							
	Home farm.				Working out.			
	1920	1910	Decrease: 1910 to 1920.		1920	1910	Decrease: 1910 to 1920.	
			Number.	Per cent.			Number.	Per cent.
UNITED STATES.....	569,824	1,157,323	587,499	50.8	63,990	259,813	195,823	75.4
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:								
New England.....	1,125	2,677	1,552	58.0	1,261	2,599	1,338	51.5
Middle Atlantic.....	4,667	16,517	11,850	71.7	2,858	11,723	8,865	75.6
East North Central.....	16,673	55,559	38,886	70.0	4,864	19,826	14,962	75.5
West North Central.....	23,623	82,969	59,346	71.5	5,077	19,216	14,139	73.6
South Atlantic.....	192,045	360,526	168,481	46.7	19,995	92,476	72,481	78.4
East South Central.....	185,543	338,673	153,130	45.2	9,926	55,975	46,049	82.3
West South Central.....	140,045	287,758	147,713	51.3	16,308	51,992	35,684	68.6
Mountain.....	4,870	8,680	3,810	43.9	2,535	1,837	1,302	73.9
Pacific.....	1,233	3,964	2,731	68.9	1,166	2,169	1,003	46.2
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	383	1,021	638	62.5	247	567	320	51.3
New Hampshire.....	69	198	129	65.2	107	322	215	66.8
Vermont.....	182	658	476	72.3	195	598	403	67.4
Massachusetts.....	233	367	134	36.5	419	595	176	29.6
Rhode Island.....	34	72	38	(1)	60	120	60	50.0
Connecticut.....	224	361	137	38.0	233	457	224	49.0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	1,044	3,227	2,183	67.6	711	2,947	2,236	75.9
New Jersey.....	352	1,084	732	67.5	330	1,266	936	73.9
Pennsylvania.....	3,271	12,206	8,935	73.2	1,817	7,510	5,693	75.8
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	2,664	10,868	8,204	75.5	857	4,088	3,231	79.0
Indiana.....	3,788	13,296	9,508	71.5	918	4,492	3,574	79.6
Illinois.....	3,989	16,277	12,288	75.5	1,439	6,488	5,049	77.8
Michigan.....	2,512	6,080	3,568	58.7	665	2,096	1,331	66.8
Wisconsin.....	3,720	9,038	5,318	58.8	985	2,752	1,767	64.2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	3,914	11,072	7,158	64.6	617	2,165	1,548	71.5
Iowa.....	3,011	12,033	9,022	75.0	1,017	4,474	3,457	77.3
Missouri.....	7,571	28,435	20,864	73.4	1,668	6,270	4,602	73.4
North Dakota.....	2,040	4,795	2,755	57.5	301	1,443	1,142	79.1
South Dakota.....	1,578	5,812	4,234	72.8	296	1,211	915	75.6
Nebraska.....	2,547	8,148	5,601	68.7	508	1,700	1,192	70.1
Kansas.....	2,962	12,674	9,712	76.6	670	1,953	1,283	65.7
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	224	1,216	992	81.6	137	938	801	85.4
Maryland.....	1,666	4,514	2,848	63.1	1,130	4,003	2,873	71.8
District of Columbia.....					3	42	39	(1)
Virginia.....	12,058	31,885	19,827	62.2	2,791	11,840	9,049	76.4
West Virginia.....	3,493	13,468	9,975	74.1	482	2,925	2,443	83.5
North Carolina.....	46,730	100,521	53,791	53.5	3,549	19,835	16,286	82.1
South Carolina.....	52,232	81,846	29,614	36.2	4,530	20,108	15,578	77.5
Georgia.....	70,575	114,425	43,850	38.3	6,060	27,478	21,388	77.8
Florida.....	5,067	12,651	7,584	59.9	1,283	5,307	4,024	75.8
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	19,055	43,979	24,924	56.6	1,686	8,967	7,281	81.2
Tennessee.....	29,495	59,216	29,721	50.2	2,511	10,941	8,430	77.0
Alabama.....	73,317	119,145	45,828	38.5	3,779	20,638	16,859	81.7
Mississippi.....	63,646	116,330	52,684	45.3	1,950	15,429	13,479	87.4
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	43,057	75,642	32,585	43.1	2,413	11,633	9,220	79.3
Louisiana.....	19,064	34,946	15,882	45.4	4,080	13,895	9,815	70.8
Oklahoma.....	17,729	37,920	20,191	53.2	1,896	4,973	3,077	61.9
Texas.....	60,165	139,250	79,085	56.8	7,919	21,391	13,472	63.0
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	514	524	10	1.9	120	448	328	73.2
Idaho.....	871	1,521	650	42.7	149	545	396	72.7
Wyoming.....	205	354	149	42.1	62	183	121	66.1
Colorado.....	1,215	1,806	591	32.7	547	1,168	621	53.2
New Mexico.....	730	2,538	1,808	71.2	260	788	528	66.2
Arizona.....	176	275	99	36.0	1,075	201	874	434.8
Utah.....	1,137	1,619	482	29.8	299	456	157	64.4
Nevada.....	22	43	21	(1)	17	48	31	(1)
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	453	1,418	965	65.9	232	623	391	62.8
Oregon.....	330	1,221	891	73.0	132	550	418	76.0
California.....	420	1,325	905	68.3	802	996	194	19.6

1 Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

1 Increase.

CAUSES OF DECREASE IN NUMBER OF CHILDREN REPORTED IN AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS.

Of the 4,000,000 or more persons who entered military pursuits during the World War, a considerable proportion was drawn from the farms. Also, during the war, large numbers of workers went from the farms to the factories. It is believed that many of those who left the farms for the military service or the factories during the war had not returned to the farms or been replaced there by others at the date of the census and that, as a result, there was a real scarcity of adult farm workers during the year immediately preceding the census date. If this be true, then, apparently, there should have been at this time unusual need for the employment of child labor on the farms, and the extent of such employment should have been larger than usual. We have found, on the contrary, a reported marked decrease from 1910 to 1920, both in the number and in the proportion of all children 10 to 15 years of age engaged in agricultural pursuits—a decrease that was particularly striking in each of the two farm occupations giving employment to very large numbers of children—"Farm laborers (home farm)" and "Farm laborers (working out)." What were the causes of this reported marked decrease? To what extent did it represent an actual decrease in the number of children engaged in agricultural pursuits, and to what extent was it an apparent decrease only and due to a difference in the basis or in the accuracy of the enumeration at the two censuses? Were there differences in the basis or in the accuracy of the enumeration at the two censuses such as would affect materially the comparability of the statistics of one census with those of the other?

The great decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the number of children engaged in agricultural pursuits is believed to have resulted in large measure from the change in the census date from a very busy farming season in 1910 (Apr. 15) to a very dull farming season in 1920 (Jan. 1). 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 children being returned by the census enumerators as engaged in agricultural pursuits than would have been returned had the census been taken as of April 15, as it was in 1910. It is believed that when the enumeration was made in 1920 (as of Jan. 1) many children usually employed as farm laborers were not then at work and were not returned by the census enumerators as gainfully occupied. The enumerators' schedules show that a considerable proportion of the children living on the home farm were returned as neither attending school nor as being gainfully occupied.

It is probable, also, that the striking decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the number of children reported as engaged in agricultural pursuits resulted in considerable measure from differences in the instructions to enumerators at the two censuses. The instructions at the census of 1910 contained the following paragraphs in regard to returning occupations for children:

144. Column 18. *Trade or profession.*—An entry should be made in this column [of the schedule] 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 a 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).

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.

At the census of 1920, the paragraphs corresponding to the above were as follows:

152. Column 26. *Trade or profession.*—An entry should be made in this column [of the schedule] 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.

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.

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.

It will be noted that the instructions for the census of 1910 (par. 144) place special emphasis on the importance of securing a return for every child gainfully employed. A study of the returns for that census indicated that many of the farm children enumerated as gainful workers probably were merely doing chores

or performing other light tasks, and were not working with sufficient continuity or regularity to be classed as farm laborers. Therefore, in the Fourteenth Census revision of the instructions to enumerators (par. 152, above), that part of paragraph 144 of the Thirteenth Census instructions which emphasized so strongly the importance of returning the occupations of children was omitted. This omission doubtless had the effect of fewer children being returned in 1920 as gainfully occupied than otherwise would have been the case, and the effect probably was greater in the case of agricultural than in the case of nonagricultural child workers, since the latter commonly work away from home and for wages, and, hence, probably their occupations were quite generally returned at each census. On the other hand, a large proportion of the children engaged in agricultural pursuits work for their parents and without wages; and since their work varies from doing a few errands or chores to field work regularly performed, the enumerator necessarily has considerable latitude in interpreting the census instructions and drawing the line between the gainful and the nongainful workers.

In the Fourteenth Census revision of the paragraph relating to "Children on farms," it may be noted that the word "regularly" is added. Since a large proportion of child workers on farms do not work regularly, the addition of that word probably had the effect of keeping down somewhat the number of children returned as farm laborers in 1920.

The difference between the Thirteenth Census instruction relating to "Children working for parents" and the corresponding instruction at the Fourteenth Census, probably was not important enough to have affected materially the number of children returned as engaged in agricultural pursuits. At the Thirteenth Census, children who "materially" assisted their parents in work "other than household work" were to be returned as gainfully occupied. At the Fourteenth Census the word "materially" was replaced by the words "somewhat regularly," and "chores" was added to "household work" as not being considered gainful, even though "somewhat regularly" done.

The effect of the 1920 instruction calling for the return of the occupations of all workers attending school (par. 166) probably was the return of more such persons as gainful workers than would have been returned had no instruction on this point been given, as was the case in 1910. However, it is not believed that this instruction affected greatly the number of farm children returned as gainful workers in 1920.

FURTHER ANALYSIS LIMITED TO NONAGRICULTURAL PURSUITS.

From the preceding discussion, it is fairly evident that the marked decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the number of children reported as engaged in agricultural pursuits can not be confidently accepted as represent-

ing a decrease in the extent to which children actually were employed on farms. We can not be certain, indeed, that there was any actual decrease, but if there was it is very improbable that it was as great as the figures indicate. That being the case, it is evident that many of the conclusions that otherwise might safely be drawn from a study of the Fourteenth Census returns for children engaged in all gainful occupations, or from a study of the returns for children engaged in agricultural pursuits, probably would be incorrect. Therefore, it is thought best to limit the further analysis of the Fourteenth Census returns of the occupations of children to the returns for children engaged in nonagricultural pursuits. This limitation is made the less reluctantly because it is believed that the actually grave child labor problems in the United States to-day are mainly in connection with the labor of children in nonagricultural pursuits.

While, without doubt, there are some very important problems connected with the employment of children in agricultural pursuits, these problems probably do not affect a large proportion of such children. These children work out of doors, their work usually is far less continuous than that of most child workers in nonagricultural pursuits, and a much larger proportion of them work for, with, or under the direction of their own parents. Of the 647,309 children 10 to 15 years of age returned as engaged in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry in 1920, 569,824, or 88 per cent, were farm laborers on the home farm, and it is very probable that a majority of the remaining 77,485 worked either for or under the direction of their own parents. For some of the children engaged in agricultural pursuits—those, for example, who work in the sugar-beet fields, in the cotton fields, or in the cranberry bogs—the work is too arduous, and, at seasons, too continuous not to be injurious to them, but for the great majority of the agricultural child workers probably the most serious objection to their working is the fact that all too frequently their work is permitted to interfere with their school attendance. For the children engaged in nonagricultural pursuits, however, the case is far more serious. Many, if not most, of these children work away from their own homes and for others than their own parents. The work of most of them is indoors, and in many occupations the work is so arduous and continuous as to be positively injurious to them. In some cases, also, the working conditions and the influences surrounding the children while at work are not the proper ones. Fortunately, of the 1,060,858 children 10 to 15 years of age returned as engaged in gainful occupations in the United States in 1920, only 413,549, or 39 per cent, were engaged in nonagricultural pursuits. The remainder of this study will be devoted to an analysis of the statistics relating to them.

II.—CHILDREN ENGAGED IN NONAGRICULTURAL PURSUITS.

This section discusses the number and proportion of children engaged in nonagricultural pursuits in the United States in 1920, together with the sex and age distribution of these children, the marked decrease in their number during recent years, their importance as a factor in industry, and their color or race, nativity, and parentage.

In the United States, in 1920, 1,648,286 children 10 to 17 years of age were engaged in nonagricultural pursuits, and these nonagricultural child workers constituted 10.1 per cent of all children 10 to 17 years of age—11.7 per cent of the boys and 8.4 per cent of the girls.

NUMBER AND PROPORTION, BY YEARS OF AGE.

In the consideration of many of the problems in which child labor is a factor it is very important to know not only the total number of child workers, but the number at each year of age. Thus, for example, it is evident that any physical injury to children from engaging in gainful labor, or any moral injury from evil influences surrounding them while at work, ordinarily will vary inversely as the ages of the children. Physical labor which will injure a boy of 10, because too heavy for him, will not of necessity injure the stronger and physically more mature boy of 15 years; and evil influences which will injure the impressionable mind of 10 may be largely withstood by the more mature mind of 15 years. Likewise, absence from school, because of being at work, may be more detrimental to a child of 10 than to one 14 or 15 years of age.

Most of the child labor and education problems are recognized as being different in the case of children 10 to 13 years from what they are in the case of older children; and the child labor laws usually prescribe 14 years as the minimum age for leaving school and beginning work. Therefore, especially for purposes of study and law administration, occupied children 10 to 13 form a group which in many respects is different from occupied children 14 years of age and over. Hence, since it was impracticable at the Fourteenth Census to tabulate the occupation returns for children by each single year of age, it seemed best to combine the returns for ages 10 to 13 years and to tabulate by single years the returns for ages 14, 15, 16, and 17 years. As an indication of the probable distribution by year of age of children 10 to 13 engaged in nonagricultural pursuits in the United States in 1920, the following statement, showing such a distribution for 1910 and 1900, is presented:

YEAR OF AGE.	CHILDREN 10 TO 13 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN NONAGRICULTURAL PURSUITS, FOR THE UNITED STATES.			
	1910		1900	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
10 to 13 years.....	95,841	100.0	185,660	100.0
10 years.....	8,293	8.6	20,608	11.1
11 years.....	12,355	12.9	26,849	14.5
12 years.....	28,559	29.8	49,471	26.6
13 years.....	46,634	48.7	88,732	47.8

If the change in the per cent the children in each year of age constituted of all children 10 to 13 engaged in nonagricultural pursuits was the same in extent and direction from 1910 to 1920 as from 1900 to 1910, then of the 49,105 children 10 to 13 engaged in nonagricultural pursuits in 1920, 2,995, or 6.1 per cent, were 10; 5,549, or 11.3 per cent, were 11; 16,205, or 33 per cent, were 12; and 24,356, or 49.6 per cent, were 13 years of age.

The number and the proportion of the children 10 to 17 years of age who were engaged in nonagricultural pursuits in continental United States on January 1, 1920, is shown, by years of age, in the following table:

YEAR OF AGE.	CHILDREN 10 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920		
	Total number.	Engaged in nonagricultural pursuits.	
		Number.	Per cent.
10 to 17 years.....	16,330,713	1,648,286	10.1
10 to 13 years.....	8,594,872	49,105	0.6
14 years.....	2,046,265	106,617	5.2
15 years.....	1,861,445	257,827	13.9
16 years.....	1,972,958	518,666	27.8
17 years.....	1,855,173	686,071	37.0

Slightly more than one in each 10 children 10 to 17 years of age were engaged in nonagricultural pursuits in 1920, making a grand total of 1,648,286 nonagricultural workers within these age limits. The proportion engaged in nonagricultural pursuits varied greatly, however, with the age of the children, increasing from only six-tenths of one in each 100 children 10 to 13 years to 37 in each 100 children 17 years of age.

The number of occupied children 10 to 13 years of age is especially important, since most of the evils which accompany the gainful employment of children are much more grave in the case of children 10 to 13 than in the case of older children. It is the children 10 to 13 engaged in nonagricultural pursuits who con-

stitute the most serious child labor problem, and it is for these children that most of the child labor laws exist. It is gratifying to know, therefore, that in 1920 only 6 in each 1,000 children 10 to 13—8 in each 1,000 boys and 3 in each 1,000 girls—were reported as engaged in nonagricultural pursuits, and that the total number so occupied was only 49,105.

SUFFICIENCY OF STATISTICS, BY YEARS OF AGE.

The degree of error in the census enumeration of the occupations of the gainful workers doubtless is greater in the case of children than in the case of adults. Some of the children work at part-time occupations—newsboys, bootblacks, and errand boys, for example. Others work irregularly. Because of these facts, and because of the small returns from their work, the mother or other person giving information to the census enumerator doubtless is more likely to overlook their occupations than those of the adult breadwinners of the family.

In most states, in 1920, children under 14 years of age were prohibited by the child labor laws from entering many of the nonagricultural pursuits, and were required by the compulsory school attendance laws to attend school until they became 14 years of age. It is very probable, therefore, that there was some tendency on the part of those giving information to the census enumerators to overstate the ages of children 10 to 13 who were illegally employed, or to conceal the fact of their employment. Hence, it is very probable that the number of children 10 to 13 reported as engaged in those occupations in which, in many states, children of such age could not legally be employed is in some degree an understatement. And there may have been a similar tendency to state that children 14 and 15 years of age, working without the age and schooling certificates required in many states for children under 16, were 16 years of age, so that, to some extent, possibly, the number reported as 15 is an understatement and the number reported as 16 is an overstatement.

DISTRIBUTION, BY SEX AND YEARS OF AGE.

The children engaged in nonagricultural pursuits in 1920 did not come equally from the two sexes. They included a much larger number of boys than of girls. Of the total number 10 to 17 years of age, 58.4 per cent were boys and 41.6 per cent were girls. In the age period 10 to 13 years boys were three times as numerous as girls; at each older year, however, the proportion of girls increased, until at the seventeenth year girls constituted 42.8 per cent of the total.

The statistics in detail (see Table 8, p. 70) suggest that the larger number of boys than of girls in the age period 10 to 13 probably was due in some measure to a difference of opportunity, since boys can enter more freely than girls certain of the occupations in which the boys far outnumber the girls.

YEAR OF AGE.	CHILDREN 10 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE IN NONAGRICULTURAL PURSUITS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920				
	Total.	Male.		Female.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
10 to 17 years.....	1,648,286	961,982	58.4	686,304	41.6
10 to 13 years.....	49,105	36,850	75.0	12,255	25.0
14 years.....	106,617	65,323	61.3	41,294	38.7
15 years.....	257,827	152,837	59.3	104,990	40.7
16 years.....	548,666	314,766	57.4	233,900	42.6
17 years.....	686,071	302,206	57.2	283,865	42.8

DECREASE.

While there is much interest in the statistics relating to occupied children 16 and 17 years of age, probably the present-day interest is greater in the statistics relating to children 10 to 15 years of age.

Since the child labor statistics for 1890 were tabulated only for the age period 10 to 14 and those for 1880 only for the age period 10 to 15, the number and proportion of children 10 to 15 engaged in nonagricultural pursuits in 1880, 1900, 1910, and 1920 and, separately, the number and proportion of children 10 to 14 engaged in nonagricultural pursuits in 1890, 1900, 1910, and 1920 are shown for the United States in the following statement:

CENSUS YEAR.	CHILDREN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE.			CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE.		
	Total number.	Engaged in nonagricultural pursuits.		Total number.	Engaged in nonagricultural pursuits.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
1920.....	12,502,582	413,549	3.3	10,641,137	153,722	1.5
1910.....	10,828,365	557,797	5.2	9,107,140	258,338	2.8
1900.....	9,613,232	686,213	7.1	8,080,234	376,164	4.7
1890 ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	7,033,509	274,167	3.9
1880 ¹	6,649,483	396,504	6.0	.....	.....	.....

¹ The statistics for 1890 were tabulated only for the age period 10 to 14 and those for 1880 only for the age period 10 to 15.

The number of children 10 to 15 years of age engaged in nonagricultural pursuits increased from 396,504 in 1880 to 686,213 in 1900—an increase of 289,709, or 73.1 per cent. From 1900 to 1920, however, the number decreased from 686,213 to 413,549—a decrease of 272,664, or 39.7 per cent. Likewise, the proportion of all children 10 to 15 years of age engaged in nonagricultural pursuits increased from 6 per cent in 1880 to 7.1 per cent in 1900, and then dropped to 5.2 per cent in 1910 and to 3.3 per cent in 1920. The proportion was less than one-half as large in 1920 as in 1900.

The statistics presented in the above statement for children 10 to 14 show much the same trend as do those presented for children 10 to 15 years of age. Thus, the number and proportion of the children 10 to 14 engaged in nonagricultural pursuits increased considerably from 1890 to 1900, and then declined rapidly from 1900 to 1920.

FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The statistics for the age period 10 to 14, considered with those for the age period 10 to 15, indicate that the increase from 1880 to 1900 in the proportion of children 10 to 15 engaged in nonagricultural pursuits probably was a gradual one, extending over the two intervening decades.

The striking decrease from 1900 to 1920 in the number of children 10 to 15 years of age engaged in nonagricultural pursuits becomes the more significant when considered in relation to the change during the same period in the total number of children in this age period. Thus, while the total number of children 10 to 15 years of age increased 12.6 per cent from 1900 to 1910, and 15.5 per cent from 1910 to 1920, the num-

ber engaged in nonagricultural pursuits decreased 18.7 per cent from 1900 to 1910 and 25.9 per cent from 1910 to 1920 (Table IV). And while there was an increase of 11.5 per cent from 1900 to 1910, and an increase of 18.4 per cent from 1910 to 1920, in the total number of children 10 to 13 years of age, during each decade there was a decrease of almost one-half in the number of these children engaged in nonagricultural pursuits. In the case of children 14 and 15 years of age, also, the large increase in the total number from 1900 to 1920 was in marked contrast to the large decrease in the number engaged in nonagricultural pursuits. This contrast was particularly striking in the case of children 14 years of age.

TABLE IV.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE IN THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND NUMBER ENGAGED IN NONAGRICULTURAL PURSUITS, IN 1920, 1910, AND 1900, WITH NUMBER AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE FROM 1900 TO 1910 AND FROM 1910 TO 1920.

YEAR OF AGE.	CHILDREN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE.													
	In the total population.								Engaged in nonagricultural pursuits.					
	1920	1910	1900	Increase.				1920	1910	1900	Decrease.			
				1910 to 1920.		1900 to 1910.					1910 to 1920.		1900 to 1910.	
				Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.				Number.	Per cent.		
10 to 15 years..	12,592,392	10,829,365	9,613,252	+1,674,217	+15.5	+1,215,113	+12.6	413,549	557,797	686,213	-144,248	-25.9	-128,416	-18.7
10 to 13 years..	8,594,872	7,259,618	6,611,670	+1,335,854	+18.4	+747,348	+11.5	49,105	95,841	185,660	-46,736	-48.8	-89,819	-48.4
14 years.....	2,046,265	1,848,122	1,598,564	+198,143	+10.7	+279,558	+17.8	106,617	162,497	190,504	-55,880	-34.4	-28,007	-14.7
15 years.....	1,951,443	1,721,225	1,503,018	+140,220	+8.1	+188,267	+12.3	257,827	299,459	310,049	-41,632	-13.9	-10,590	-3.4

The opposite statement shows that the proportion which children 10 to 13 years of age formed of all children engaged in nonagricultural pursuits dropped from 27.1 per cent in 1900 to 17.2 per cent in 1910 and to 11.9 per cent in 1920. This marked decrease in the proportion 10 to 13 was largely balanced by the increase in the proportion 15, there being no great change from 1900 to 1920 in the proportion 14 years of age.

YEAR OF AGE.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY YEARS OF AGE, OF CHILDREN ENGAGED IN NONAGRICULTURAL PURSUITS, FOR THE UNITED STATES.		
	1920	1910	1900
10 to 15 years.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
10 to 13 years.....	11.9	17.2	27.1
14 years.....	25.8	29.1	27.8
15 years.....	62.3	53.7	45.2

TABLE V.—NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF CHILDREN 10 TO 13, 14, AND 15 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN NONAGRICULTURAL PURSUITS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920, 1910, AND 1900.

CENSUS YEAR.	10 TO 13 YEARS.			14 YEARS.			15 YEARS.		
	Total.	Engaged in nonagricultural pursuits.		Total.	Engaged in nonagricultural pursuits.		Total.	Engaged in nonagricultural pursuits.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
1920.....	8,594,872	49,105	0.6	2,046,265	106,617	5.2	1,861,445	257,827	13.9
1910.....	7,259,618	95,841	1.3	1,848,122	162,497	8.8	1,721,225	299,459	17.4
1900.....	6,611,670	185,660	2.8	1,598,564	190,504	12.1	1,503,018	310,049	20.2

The percentages of Table V show that for each of the ages 10 to 13, 14, and 15 the proportion of children engaged in nonagricultural pursuits declined rapidly during the two decades from 1900 to 1920. In 1920, as contrasted with 1900, the proportion was but

slightly over one-fifth as large for children 10 to 13, considerably less than one-half as large for children 14, and not greatly over two-thirds as large for children 15 years of age. In each case, the decrease from 1900 to 1920 was gradual.

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number and proportion of children 10 to 13, 14, and 15 years of age, respectively, engaged in nonagricultural pursuits (Table VI).

DIVISION AND STATE.	CHILDREN ENGAGED IN NONAGRICULTURAL PURSUITS.											
	10 to 13 years of age.				14 years of age.				15 years of age.			
	1920		1910		1920		1910		1920		1910	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
UNITED STATES.....	49,105	0.6	95,841	1.3	106,617	5.2	162,497	8.8	237,827	13.9	299,459	17.4
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:												
New England.....	2,568	0.5	3,164	0.7	17,651	14.5	18,312	16.2	35,947	30.6	36,770	33.7
Middle Atlantic.....	6,849	0.4	11,498	0.8	28,646	7.5	47,063	13.7	87,124	24.7	99,225	30.4
East North Central.....	9,746	0.6	10,474	0.8	17,920	4.8	28,434	8.1	49,710	14.3	60,397	18.4
West North Central.....	4,290	0.4	5,033	0.6	6,813	2.8	10,735	4.5	17,081	7.6	22,330	9.9
South Atlantic.....	10,103	0.8	37,429	3.4	17,590	5.5	30,741	10.9	31,382	11.3	38,163	15.0
East South Central.....	5,680	0.7	15,339	2.0	6,785	3.2	12,885	6.5	12,257	6.7	17,463	9.7
West South Central.....	5,506	0.6	8,994	1.1	6,921	2.9	8,619	4.2	13,653	6.3	13,334	7.1
Mountain.....	1,322	0.5	1,376	0.7	1,624	2.6	1,936	4.1	3,716	6.4	3,819	8.6
Pacific.....	3,051	0.8	1,944	0.8	2,637	3.1	3,229	4.8	6,957	8.8	7,958	12.2
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	188	0.3	426	0.8	290	2.2	1,078	8.2	1,284	10.0	2,322	18.3
New Hampshire.....	153	0.5	206	0.7	300	4.1	976	13.2	858	12.4	2,034	28.4
Vermont.....	121	0.5	193	0.8	146	2.3	237	3.8	500	8.3	829	13.4
Massachusetts.....	1,325	0.6	1,507	0.7	10,555	17.1	10,150	17.7	21,012	24.7	19,957	36.2
Rhode Island.....	177	0.4	301	0.8	3,116	30.7	2,772	28.4	5,157	52.1	4,772	59.9
Connecticut.....	594	0.6	531	0.7	3,274	14.4	3,100	16.2	7,136	33.5	6,836	36.9
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	2,413	0.3	3,284	0.5	7,654	4.6	14,666	9.3	37,348	23.8	40,532	27.3
New Jersey.....	909	0.4	1,370	0.8	7,013	12.9	6,968	13.1	17,009	34.1	14,912	34.2
Pennsylvania.....	3,437	0.5	6,844	1.2	13,944	8.8	23,971	18.0	32,767	22.6	43,781	32.4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	2,819	0.7	3,574	1.1	2,343	2.4	7,697	8.8	9,236	10.4	16,234	38.8
Indiana.....	1,802	0.8	2,190	1.1	3,055	5.7	4,823	9.2	7,210	14.5	8,669	17.6
Illinois.....	2,334	0.5	2,482	0.6	8,005	7.0	9,496	8.8	20,793	20.0	21,162	21.1
Michigan.....	1,881	0.7	1,354	0.7	1,696	2.7	2,940	5.6	5,989	10.4	6,707	13.6
Wisconsin.....	910	0.4	874	0.4	2,821	5.6	3,478	6.9	6,482	13.3	7,595	16.0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	647	0.3	792	0.5	764	1.7	1,096	2.5	2,162	5.0	3,103	7.7
Iowa.....	1,071	0.6	1,124	0.6	1,158	2.6	2,168	4.8	2,708	6.4		

In the case of children 10 to 13 the decrease extended to each geographic division, except the Pacific, and to the District of Columbia and 39 of the 48 states. The proportion remained unchanged in the Pacific division and in 7 different states, while in 2 states—Washington and Oregon—the proportion increased. In 1920, the proportion engaged in nonagricultural pursuits ranged from 0.4 per cent in the Middle Atlantic and in the West North Central divisions to 0.8 per cent in the South Atlantic and in the Pacific divisions, whereas, in 1910, the range was from 0.6 per cent in the West North Central division to 3.4 per cent in the South Atlantic division. Likewise among the states, in 1920, the proportion engaged in nonagricultural pursuits ranged from 0.2 per cent in North Dakota to 1.1 per cent in Florida and the District of Columbia, while in 1910 it ranged from 0.4 per cent in Wisconsin, Nebraska, Idaho, and Wyoming to 4.8 per cent in North Carolina. The decrease during the decade was most marked in the South Atlantic division—from 3.4 to 0.8 per cent—and in two states of this division—North Carolina, from 4.8 to 0.6 per cent, and South Carolina from 4.2 to 0.6 per cent.

The proportion of the children 14 years of age engaged in nonagricultural pursuits decreased between 1910 and 1920 in each geographic division and in 46 of the 48 states. The proportion increased in Rhode Island and the District of Columbia and remained unchanged in Oregon. Both in 1920 and in 1910, there was a very wide difference between the geographic divisions, and also between the states, in the proportion of the children 14 years of age engaged in nonagricultural pursuits. In 1920, this proportion varied from 2.6 per cent in the Mountain division to 14.5 per cent in New England, while, in 1910, the variation was from 4.1 per cent in the Mountain division to 16.2 per cent in New England. Among the states, the proportion varied, in 1920, from 0.7 per cent in North Dakota to 30.7 per cent in Rhode Island, and, in 1910, from 2.1 per cent in Nebraska and Oklahoma to 28.4 per cent in Rhode Island.

The proportion of the children 15 years of age engaged in nonagricultural pursuits decreased from 1910 to 1920 in each geographic division and in 45 of the 48 states. The proportion increased in Rhode Island, Nevada, and the District of Columbia and remained unchanged in Texas. In 1920, the proportion engaged in nonagricultural pursuits ranged from 6.3 per cent in the West South Central division to 30.6 per cent in New England, whereas, in 1910, the range was from 7.1 per cent in the West South Central to 33.7 per cent in New England. Among the states, the range in 1920 was from 2 per cent in North Dakota to 52.1 per cent in Rhode Island, while in 1910 it was from 4.2 per cent in Oklahoma to 50.9 per cent in Rhode Island.

CAUSES OF DECREASE.

Doubtless many causes contributed to the marked decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the number and proportion of children 10 to 15 years of age engaged in nonagricultural pursuits. To some extent, possibly, the decrease may have resulted from the change of the census date from April 15 in 1910 to January 1 in 1920, since children probably are less inclined to start to work in January, when practically all schools are in session, than in April, when some of the schools have ended and others are nearing the end of the year's work. And it is possible that changes made in the instructions to census enumerators (see p. 10) may have resulted in fewer children—especially part-time or irregularly employed children—being returned as engaged in nonagricultural pursuits in 1920 than otherwise would have been returned. Most prominent of the causes resulting in the decrease, however, are believed to be the increased legal restrictions against child labor, better compulsory school attendance laws, the more efficient enforcement of the child labor and compulsory school attendance laws, and greater popular disapproval of child labor.

Since, in the United States, the legislation restricting the employment of children applies in the main only to children in a part of the nonagricultural pursuits—to those engaged in mining and quarrying, to those in manufacturing pursuits, and to those in a few other pursuits—the probable effect of this legislation on the number of children engaged in the different pursuits can best be studied in the next section, in connection with the analysis of the statistics relating to children engaged in certain selected occupations. But it may be stated here that, notwithstanding the fact that during the war period there probably was some relaxation in the enforcement of the child labor laws, and, as a result, probably some increase in the employment of children in nonagricultural pursuits, yet the increase from 1910 to 1920 in the amount and stringency of the child labor legislation by the states probably resulted in further restricting the number of children engaged in nonagricultural pursuits. And, doubtless, the two Federal child labor laws enacted during this decade—the first in force from September 1, 1917, to June 3, 1918, and the second in force from April 25, 1919, to May 15, 1922—resulted in decreasing considerably the employment of children in those industries to which they applied—mining and quarrying and manufacturing.¹ Also, since the great majority of the child labor laws and many of the compulsory school attendance laws applied only to children under 14 years of age, the great reduction from 1910 to 1920 in the number of children 10 to 13 engaged in nonagricultural pursuits—a reduction from 95,841 in 1910 to 49,105 in

¹ For the general provisions of these laws, see pp. 33 and 47.

1920—probably was due to a considerable extent to the increased legal restrictions against their employment, to the better and more widely extended compulsory school attendance laws, and to the better enforcement of these two classes of laws.

And it must be remembered that the number of children employed is restricted not merely by the laws fixing the minimum age for employment and the laws requiring school attendance, but also by all those laws which prescribe for children working standards different from those which prevail for adults. Examples are: Laws prescribing for children different physical qualifications for employment, different hours for beginning and ending work, a shorter work day, and fewer hours of work per week; and laws prohibiting night work for children and their employment in occupations which are hazardous or otherwise undesirable for children. These laws, as well as the minimum age and compulsory school attendance laws, were increased in number, extended in scope, and materially strengthened between 1910 and 1920.

The advance during the decade 1910 to 1920 in the legislation restricting the employment of children and requiring their attendance at school is evidence that during this time there was also considerable advance in public opinion against the employment of young children and in favor of their attendance at school; and it is believed that the greater popular disapproval of child labor decreased somewhat the tendency to employ young children.

IMPORTANCE OF CHILD LABOR AS A FACTOR IN INDUSTRY.

In the United States, from the beginning of the factory system of manufacture to the present time, employers frequently have claimed child labor to be necessary to the success of their business. To what extent has child labor been a real factor in industry in recent years? Has it, as a factor, been increasing or decreasing? And what is its importance to-day? The following summary for the United States shows the per cent which the children in each age period constituted of all persons engaged in nonagricultural pursuits in 1920, 1910, and 1900:

YEAR OF AGE.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN NONAGRICULTURAL PURSUITS, FOR THE UNITED STATES.					
	1920		1910		1900	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
10 years and over.	30,661,090	100.0	25,508,254	100.0	18,622,528	100.0
10 to 15 years.....	413,549	1.3	557,797	2.2	686,213	3.7
10 to 13 years.....	49,105	0.2	95,941	0.4	183,660	1.0
14 years.....	106,617	0.3	162,497	0.6	190,501	1.0
15 years.....	257,827	0.8	299,459	1.2	310,049	1.7
16 years and over ¹ .	30,247,541	98.7	24,950,457	97.8	17,936,315	96.3

¹ Includes age unknown.

The statistics of the above summary show that in recent years children have not been an important factor in the total labor supply in nonagricultural pursuits and that their importance as a factor in this supply has declined rapidly. Thus, of the total workers in nonagricultural pursuits, children 10 to 15 years of age constituted but 3.7 per cent in 1900, but 2.2 per cent in 1910, and but 1.3 per cent in 1920. By years of age, also, the relative importance of children 10 to 15 in nonagricultural pursuits decreased very rapidly during the two decades, 1900 to 1920. In this broad field of labor the importance of children 15 years of age was only one-half as great, that of children 14 years of age only one-third as great, and that of children 10 to 13 years of age only one-fifth as great, in 1920 as in 1900.

Out of each 1,000 gainful workers in nonagricultural pursuits in 1920 less than 2 were 10 to 13, but slightly over 3 were 14, and but slightly over 8 were 15 years of age. And, if the productivity rather than the numbers of the workers be considered, the relative importance of children 10 to 15 years of age in nonagricultural pursuits plainly is far less than indicated by these proportions. Especially is it evident that in the United States to-day children 10 to 13 years of age are but a very insignificant factor in the total labor supply in nonagricultural pursuits, and that were their labor in this field of occupations to cease entirely the total quantity produced would not be affected very materially. In manufacturing and mechanical industries—the industries in which the employers most frequently have urged the necessity of child labor—children 10 to 13 years of age constituted only 1 in each 1,353 workers in 1920. Of the 945,707 textile mill operatives in 1920 only 1 in each 682 was a child 10 to 13 years of age, and of the 378,769 cotton mill operatives in 1920 only 1 in 609 was 10 to 13 years of age.

COLOR OR RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE.

Distributed by class of population, 45 per cent of the nonagricultural child workers in 1920 were native whites of native parentage, 35.8 per cent native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 7.7 per cent foreign-born whites, 11.4 per cent Negroes, and two-tenths of 1 per cent belonged to other population classes.

CLASS OF POPULATION.	CHILDREN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN NON-AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920					
	Per cent.			Per cent distribution.		
	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.
All classes.....	3.3	4.1	2.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Native white:						
Native parentage.....	2.5	3.2	1.7	45.0	48.4	39.6
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	4.9	5.6	4.2	35.8	33.1	40.1
Foreign-born white.....	7.7	8.5	6.8	7.7	7.0	8.9
Negro.....	3.2	4.0	2.4	11.4	11.4	11.3
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.....	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.2

The percentages of the preceding table show that the proportion of the children engaged in nonagricultural pursuits in 1920 varied greatly between the different population classes, ranging from 1.6 per cent for the "Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other" group to 7.7 per cent for the foreign-born whites. These variations probably resulted mainly from differences between the population classes in—

- (1) The necessity for the children working;
- (2) The opportunity for the children securing work;
- (3) The extent to which the children were subject to laws restricting their labor and requiring their attendance at school;
- (4) The age composition of the child population; and
- (5) The custom of the children engaging in gainful occupations.

NECESSITY FOR CHILDREN WORKING.

It is evident that the need for children engaging in gainful occupations is measured by the economic condition and the standard of living of the families to which they belong. Prosperous and well-to-do families, who are able to maintain their standard of living without the income from the labor of their young children, feel no necessity for putting the children to work and, hence, usually keep them at school. Among the poorer classes, however, the adult workers of a family sometimes find it difficult to provide even a meager living for the entire family, and feel a real need of the income from the labor of the young children. In such cases there will be a tendency to take the children from school and put them to work in order that they may contribute to the family income.

TABLE VII.—NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF CHILDREN 10 TO 13, 14, AND 15 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN NONAGRICULTURAL PURSUITS, BY SEX AND POPULATION CLASSES, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920 AND 1910.

CENSUS YEAR, SEX, AND CLASS OF POPULATION.	AGGREGATE, 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE.			10 TO 13 YEARS.			14 YEARS.			15 YEARS.		
	Total number.	Engaged in nonagricultural pursuits.		Total number.	Engaged in nonagricultural pursuits.		Total number.	Engaged in nonagricultural pursuits.		Total number.	Engaged in nonagricultural pursuits.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
1920												
BOTH SEXES.	12,302,582	413,549	3.3	8,504,872	49,105	0.6	2,046,265	108,617	5.2	1,801,445	257,827	13.9
Native white—Native parentage.	7,576,827	186,026	2.5	5,213,136	25,109	0.5	1,242,573	47,903	3.9	1,121,118	113,014	10.1
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.	3,029,339	148,161	4.9	2,111,080	9,220	0.4	471,171	38,132	8.1	438,088	100,740	23.0
Foreign-born white.	413,251	31,811	7.7	253,322	2,614	0.8	78,040	7,499	9.6	81,890	22,298	27.2
Negro.	1,450,000	46,000	3.2	969,218	12,558	1.3	247,606	12,931	5.2	214,082	21,477	10.0
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.	41,159	645	1.6	28,116	204	0.7	9,785	152	2.2	6,258	289	4.6
MALE.	6,204,985	253,610	4.1	4,336,009	36,850	0.8	1,033,297	65,323	6.3	925,679	152,837	16.5
Native white—Native parentage.	3,820,798	123,300	3.2	2,637,658	20,508	0.8	631,720	31,673	5.0	561,320	71,119	12.7
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.	1,535,175	84,334	5.6	1,061,824	6,926	0.7	236,786	21,379	9.0	217,665	50,229	25.8
Foreign-born white.	297,432	17,732	5.5	127,961	1,400	1.1	39,191	4,147	10.6	40,280	12,183	30.2
Negro.	719,314	29,110	4.0	494,192	7,946	1.6	122,059	8,037	6.6	103,063	13,127	12.7
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.	21,236	330	1.6	14,364	67	0.5	3,541	87	2.5	3,351	179	5.3
FEMALE.	6,207,397	139,339	2.6	4,258,863	12,255	0.3	1,012,968	41,294	4.1	935,766	104,990	11.2
Native white—Native parentage.	3,746,119	62,726	1.7	2,575,498	4,601	0.2	610,853	16,230	2.7	559,798	41,895	7.5
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.	1,504,604	63,867	4.2	1,049,256	2,294	0.2	234,385	16,753	7.1	220,423	44,520	20.2
Foreign-born white.	295,829	14,078	6.8	125,361	611	0.5	38,849	3,352	8.6	41,619	10,115	24.3
Negro.	731,682	17,836	2.4	495,026	4,612	0.9	125,637	4,894	3.9	111,019	8,350	7.5
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.	19,993	312	1.6	13,752	137	1.0	3,244	65	2.0	2,907	110	3.8
1910												
BOTH SEXES.	10,828,365	337,797	3.2	7,250,016	95,841	1.3	1,848,122	162,497	8.8	1,721,225	209,459	17.4
Native white—Native parentage.	6,322,926	249,404	3.8	4,251,358	49,199	1.2	1,073,925	69,056	6.4	998,643	122,149	12.2
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.	2,689,259	182,240	6.8	1,776,845	11,458	0.6	458,950	55,300	12.0	433,464	115,482	26.6
Foreign-born white.	433,515	52,430	12.1	283,603	4,210	1.5	74,727	15,330	20.5	75,185	32,899	43.8
Negro.	1,362,821	81,741	6.0	920,718	30,697	3.3	234,548	22,534	9.6	207,555	28,510	13.7
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.	39,844	973	2.4	26,494	277	1.0	6,972	277	4.0	6,378	419	6.0
MALE.	5,464,228	339,988	6.1	3,665,779	59,759	1.6	935,974	96,875	10.4	862,475	174,254	20.2
Native white—Native parentage.	3,203,293	151,644	4.7	2,153,822	32,156	1.5	549,834	43,768	8.0	504,547	75,720	15.0
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.	1,339,563	105,505	7.9	893,169	7,764	0.9	230,376	32,158	13.3	215,448	65,583	30.4
Foreign-born white.	218,372	27,692	12.7	143,599	2,862	1.8	37,764	8,131	21.5	37,069	16,999	45.9
Negro.	679,965	45,456	6.7	461,435	17,122	3.7	116,639	12,644	10.8	101,921	15,690	15.4
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.	21,063	591	2.8	13,814	155	1.1	3,761	174	4.6	3,400	262	7.5
FEMALE.	5,364,137	236,909	4.2	3,589,239	36,082	1.0	912,148	65,622	7.2	858,750	125,205	14.6
Native white—Native parentage.	3,117,723	98,760	2.8	2,097,536	17,043	0.8	526,091	25,288	4.8	494,096	46,429	9.4
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.	1,329,666	78,735	5.8	883,676	3,694	0.4	227,974	23,142	10.2	218,010	49,899	22.9
Foreign-born white.	215,143	24,747	11.5	140,064	1,648	1.2	36,963	7,199	19.5	38,116	16,900	41.7
Negro.	682,826	36,285	5.3	459,283	13,575	3.0	117,909	9,880	8.4	105,634	12,820	12.1
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.	18,770	382	2.0	12,680	122	1.0	3,211	103	3.2	2,888	157	5.4

The principal four classes of children distinguished in census occupation statistics are native whites of native parentage, native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, foreign-born whites, and Negroes. While individual families form numerous exceptions, probably it may be assumed that, in general, the necessity for these children going to work, as determined by the economic condition of the population classes to which they belong, is greatest for Negroes, next highest for foreign-born whites, next for native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, and least for native whites of native parentage.¹ The percentages of Table VII show that these conclusions conform with the actual conditions in 1920 and in 1910, so far as concerns the employment of white children 14 and 15 years of age, and Negro children 10 to 13 years of age. In the case of white children 10 to 13 years of age, however, and in the case of Negro children 14 and 15 years of age the variation between classes in the proportion employed does not conform with the variation in the supposed economic condition of the respective classes to which the children belong. Both in 1920 and in 1910, the proportion of the boys 10 to 13 years of age engaged in nonagricultural pursuits was slightly greater for native whites of native parentage than for native whites of foreign or mixed parentage. The proportion of the girls 10 to 13 years of age engaged in nonagricultural pursuits was the same in 1920 for native whites of native parentage and native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, while in 1910 the proportion was considerably higher for native whites of native parentage than for native whites of foreign or mixed parentage. Also, both in 1920 and in 1910, the proportion of children 14 and 15 years of age engaged in nonagricultural pursuits was higher for native whites of foreign or mixed parentage and for foreign-born whites than for Negroes.

Thus, it appears that some factor or factors other than the economic condition of the respective classes to which they belong is in part responsible for the proportions of the children of the principal population classes reported as engaged in nonagricultural pursuits in 1920 and in 1910.

The percentages of Table VII show the proportion of the children of each principal class of the population engaged in nonagricultural pursuits in 1920 and in 1910, while the percentages of Table VIII, based upon the numbers of Table VII, show the proportion which the nonagricultural child workers in each principal class of the population formed of the total nonagricultural child workers in 1920 and in 1910.

¹ The Federal Children's Bureau found that in Boston "the economic need as a reason for child labor appeared to decrease as the family's length of residence in this country increased." Thus, while 40.5 per cent of the interviewed children stated that they left school for economic reasons, the proportion was 34.3 per cent for native children of native parentage, 39.1 per cent for native children of foreign parentage, and 53.6 per cent for foreign-born children.—Working Children of Boston, pp. 99 and 115.

TABLE VIII.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY POPULATION CLASSES, OF CHILDREN OF EACH SEX 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN NONAGRICULTURAL PURSUITS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920 AND 1910.

SEX AND CLASS OF POPULATION.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN NONAGRICULTURAL PURSUITS.							
	1920				1910			
	10 to 15 years.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	10 to 15 years.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.
BOTH SEXES.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Native white:								
Native parentage.....	45.0	51.1	44.9	43.8	43.1	51.3	42.5	40.8
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	35.8	18.8	35.8	39.1	32.7	12.0	34.0	38.6
Foreign-born white.....	7.7	4.1	7.0	8.6	9.4	4.4	9.4	11.0
Negro.....	11.4	25.6	12.1	8.3	14.7	32.0	13.9	9.5
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.....	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
MALE.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Native white:								
Native parentage.....	48.4	55.7	48.5	46.5	45.8	53.8	45.2	43.5
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	33.1	18.8	32.7	36.8	31.9	13.0	33.2	37.6
Foreign-born white.....	7.0	3.8	6.3	8.0	8.4	4.3	8.4	9.8
Negro.....	11.4	21.6	12.3	8.6	13.7	28.7	13.1	9.0
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.....	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
FEMALE.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Native white:								
Native parentage.....	39.6	37.5	39.3	39.9	39.1	47.2	38.5	37.1
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	40.1	18.7	40.6	42.4	33.8	10.2	35.3	39.9
Foreign-born white.....	8.9	5.0	8.1	9.6	10.9	4.6	11.0	12.7
Negro.....	11.3	37.6	11.9	8.0	16.0	37.6	15.1	10.2
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.....	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1

OPPORTUNITY FOR CHILDREN SECURING WORK.

It is plain that, other things being the same, the proportion of the children of the respective population classes engaged in nonagricultural pursuits will vary with the opportunity these children have for securing such work. This opportunity is by no means the same for the children of all population classes. A very large proportion of the nonagricultural work of the United States is carried on in urban districts, while the proportion of the children living in urban districts varies greatly with the different classes of the population, as is shown by the following summary for 1920:

CLASS OF POPULATION.	CHILDREN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE: 1920				
	Total number.	Urban.		Rural.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
All classes.....	12,502,582	5,496,700	43.9	7,015,882	56.1
Native white:					
Native parentage.....	7,576,827	2,742,800	36.2	4,833,927	63.8
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	3,020,330	2,086,060	69.1	934,270	30.9
Foreign-born white.....	413,261	307,908	74.5	105,353	25.5
Negro.....	1,450,966	343,584	23.7	1,107,412	76.3
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.....	41,159	6,243	15.2	34,916	84.8

The above summary shows that a very large proportion both of the native white children of foreign

or mixed parentage and of the foreign-born white children lived in urban areas in 1920, while the proportion of the native white children of native parentage and that of Negro children living in urban areas was comparatively small. Of each 100 foreign-born white children 10 to 15 years of age, 74.5 lived in urban areas, as compared with 36.2 of each 100 native white children of native parentage. In general, therefore, it would appear that, roughly, the average foreign-born white child had twice as many chances for securing nonagricultural work as had the average native white child of native parentage. And the opportunity for securing such work apparently was far greater, also, for native white children of foreign or mixed parentage than for native white children of native parentage.

The proportion of children 10 to 15 years of age engaged in nonagricultural pursuits in 1920 was, as already shown (Table VII), considerably lower for Negroes than for either native whites of foreign or mixed parentage or foreign-born whites. The lower proportion for Negro children probably resulted principally from their poorer opportunity for securing nonagricultural work, due to the smaller proportion of them living in urban areas, where most of the nonagricultural work is done (see statement, p. 25). To some extent, however, the lower proportion for Negro children probably came from their being less well fitted for and less freely employed in many of the nonagricultural pursuits than were white children.

Because of the comparatively small number of Negro children living in most of the Northern cities in 1920 and the comparatively small number of native white children of foreign or mixed parentage, or of foreign-born white children living in most of the Southern cities, it is impossible to make a very satisfactory comparison between Negro children and each of these two classes of white children as to the proportion engaged in nonagricultural pursuits in individual cities, where the opportunity for securing nonagricultural work probably was much the same for each class. In the following summary, however, the three classes are compared as to the proportion engaged in nonagricultural pursuits, for each city of 100,000 inhabitants or more in which, in 1920, there were 4,000 or over of Negro children and also of native white children of foreign or mixed parentage 10 to 15 years of age.

The summary shows that the proportion of the children engaged in nonagricultural pursuits in 1920 was higher for native whites of foreign or mixed parentage than for Negroes in each of the selected Northern cities, while in each of the selected Southern cities the proportion was higher for Negroes than for native whites of foreign or mixed parentage. In the seven cities combined, however, the proportion was considerably higher for Negroes (7.4 per cent) than for native whites of foreign or mixed parentage (6.2 per

cent). The summary shows, also, that in each of the selected Northern cities the proportion of the children engaged in nonagricultural pursuits was considerably higher for foreign-born whites than for Negroes, and that the same was true in Baltimore, the only selected Southern city containing any considerable number of foreign-born white children 10 to 15 years of age.

CITY.	NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF CHILDREN OF EACH SPECIFIED CLASS 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN NONAGRICULTURAL PURSUITS: 1920								
	Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.			Foreign-born white.			Negro.		
	Total number.	Engaged in nonagricultural pursuits.		Total number.	Engaged in nonagricultural pursuits.		Total number.	Engaged in nonagricultural pursuits.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Seven selected cities.....	666,391	41,321	6.2	101,602	9,313	9.2	61,621	4,535	7.4
<i>Northern cities.</i>									
Chicago.....	169,287	12,341	7.3	22,120	2,614	11.8	7,248	405	5.6
New York.....	373,285	19,586	5.2	61,552	4,910	8.0	9,340	356	3.8
Philadelphia.....	82,089	4,927	6.0	11,866	966	8.1	10,011	452	4.5
St. Louis.....	20,318	2,069	10.3	2,529	439	17.4	5,635	393	7.0
<i>Southern cities.</i>									
Baltimore.....	20,120	1,702	8.5	2,266	277	12.3	8,825	966	10.9
New Orleans.....	5,583	456	8.2	622	57	9.2	10,635	1,255	11.8
Washington.....	4,709	210	4.5	657	50	7.6	9,927	708	7.1

The statistics indicate that where the opportunity for securing nonagricultural work was the same the proportion of the children engaged in such work probably was as high for Negroes as for native whites of foreign or mixed parentage. In all cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more combined, in 1920, the proportion was considerably higher for Negroes (8 per cent) than for native whites of foreign or mixed parentage (6.3 per cent) (Table IX). Also, in the case of males, the proportion was somewhat higher for Negroes (10.8 per cent) than for foreign-born whites (10.2 per cent). This higher proportion for Negro males was due to the large number and proportion of them engaged in nonagricultural pursuits in some of the Southern cities. In the 7 cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more, each of which in 1920 contained 2,000 or over foreign-born white males 10 to 15 years of age, 9.1 per cent of these males were engaged in nonagricultural pursuits, whereas in the 11 cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more, each of which contained 2,000 or over Negro males 10 to 15 years of age, 11.6 per cent of these males were engaged in nonagricultural pursuits. In the case of females, the proportion engaged in nonagricultural pursuits in all cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more combined was much higher for foreign-born whites (8.1 per cent) than for Negroes (5.6 per cent). The higher proportion for foreign-born white females may have resulted partly from their being better fitted than Negro females for many of the nonagri-

cultural pursuits, partly from their being more readily employed in these pursuits, and partly from a desire for economic advancement and a higher standard of living greater among them than among Negroes.¹

TABLE IX.—NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF CHILDREN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN NONAGRICULTURAL PURSUITS, CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND POPULATION CLASSES, FOR CITIES OF 100,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE AND FOR SMALLER CITIES AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1920.

SEX AND CLASS OF POPULATION.	CHILDREN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE: 1920					
	In cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more.			In smaller cities and country districts.		
	Total.	Engaged in nonagricultural pursuits.		Total.	Engaged in nonagricultural pursuits.	
		Num-ber.	Per-cent.		Num-ber.	Per-cent.
BOTH SEXES.....	2,641,260	165,583	6.3	9,861,322	247,906	2.5
Native white:						
Native parentage.....	1,054,011	58,277	5.5	6,522,816	127,749	2.0
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	1,254,074	78,450	6.3	1,766,265	69,651	3.9
Foreign-born white.....	192,833	17,658	9.2	220,428	14,153	6.4
Negro.....	137,729	11,077	8.0	1,313,267	35,889	2.7
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.....	2,613	121	4.6	38,546	524	1.4
MALE.....	1,311,542	90,812	7.6	4,983,443	155,198	3.1
Native white:						
Native parentage.....	522,526	37,951	7.3	3,308,182	85,349	2.6
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	626,448	44,914	7.2	889,827	39,020	4.5
Foreign-born white.....	96,516	9,864	10.2	110,916	7,869	7.1
Negro.....	64,541	6,983	10.8	654,773	22,127	3.4
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.....	1,511	100	6.6	19,745	233	1.2
FEMALE.....	1,329,718	65,771	4.9	4,877,879	92,708	1.9
Native white:						
Native parentage.....	531,485	20,326	3.8	3,214,634	42,400	1.3
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	627,626	33,536	5.3	876,438	30,031	3.4
Foreign-born white.....	96,317	7,794	8.1	109,512	6,284	5.7
Negro.....	73,188	4,094	5.6	658,494	13,762	2.1
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.....	1,102	21	1.9	18,801	291	1.5

The fact that in the smaller cities and country districts the proportion of the children 10 to 15 years of age engaged in nonagricultural pursuits in 1920 was higher for native whites of foreign or mixed parentage (3.9 per cent) and for foreign-born whites (6.4 per cent) than for Negroes (2.7 per cent) doubtless is

¹ The statistics for the entire United States suggest that the tendency to leave school to engage in nonagricultural pursuits may be greater among foreign-born white than among Negro girls 14 and 15 years of age. In the case of girls 10 to 13 years of age, the proportion attending school in 1920 was considerably higher for foreign whites (86.4 per cent) than for Negroes (81.8 per cent), while the proportion engaged in nonagricultural pursuits (Table VII) was considerably lower for foreign-born whites (0.5 per cent) than for Negroes (0.9 per cent). In the case both of girls 14 and of those 15 years of age, however, the proportion attending school was lower and the proportion engaged in nonagricultural pursuits was higher for foreign-born whites than for Negroes. Of the girls 14 years of age, the proportion attending school in 1920 was somewhat lower for foreign-born whites (75.1 per cent) than for Negroes (76.5 per cent), while the proportion engaged in nonagricultural pursuits (Table VII) was far higher for foreign-born whites (8.6 per cent) than for Negroes (3.9 per cent). Of the girls 15 years of age, the proportion attending school in 1920 was very much lower for foreign-born whites (55.7 per cent) than for Negroes (67.6 per cent), while the proportion engaged in nonagricultural pursuits (Table VII) was far higher for foreign-born whites (24.3 per cent) than for Negroes (7.5 per cent).

largely explained by the further fact that the proportion of these children living in the smaller cities¹—where there is much nonagricultural work to be done, as distinguished from the proportion living in purely country districts, where there is comparatively little nonagricultural work to be done—was far larger both for native whites of foreign or mixed parentage (47.1 per cent) and for foreign-born whites (52.2 per cent) than for Negroes (15.7 per cent).

Both in 1920 and 1910 the proportion of children 10 to 13 years of age engaged in nonagricultural pursuits was considerably higher for Negroes than for any of the three white classes (Table VII). An examination of the statistics indicates strongly that this high proportion of Negro children 10 to 13 years of age engaged in nonagricultural pursuits resulted mainly from the very large number and proportion of them engaged in domestic and personal service pursuits. Especially was this true in the case of girls. The very large proportion of the Negro boys 10 to 13 years of age engaged in nonagricultural pursuits in 1920 is partly accounted for by the fact that the proportion of them employed as "Messenger, errand, and office boys" was over two and one-fourth times as large as the proportion for any other population class.

In most states, in 1920 and in 1910, no restrictions, or but few restrictions, were placed on the entry of children into those occupations in which an exceptionally large proportion of Negro children 10 to 13 years of age was found employed—the occupation of "Messenger, errand, and office boys" for boys, and the different servant occupations for both boys and girls. Moreover, Negro children 10 to 13 years of age are better fitted for these than for many of the other nonagricultural pursuits, and doubtless they are more readily employed in these than in many of the others.

LAWS RESTRICTING CHILD LABOR.

In the United States there is considerable variation between the different states and localities in the legislation restricting child labor and requiring school attendance. In general, it may be stated, these two classes of law are both more stringent and better enforced in the northern than in the southern part of the United States. Since the effect of these laws is to restrict the proportion of children engaged in gainful occupations, it is evident that the proportion of the children of a given population class which will engage in nonagricultural pursuits will be affected much or little by existing restrictive legislation, according as these children are centered mainly in the North or mainly in the South. The following summary shows for 1920 the number and the proportion of the children of the different population classes, 10 to 15 years of age, living in the North, the South, and the West, respectively.

¹ Places of 2,500 and under 100,000 inhabitants..

CLASS OF POPULATION.	CHILDREN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE IN 1920 LIVING IN—					
	The North.		The South.		The West.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
All classes.....	4,955,941	55.6	4,628,613	57.0	918,028	7.3
Native white:						
Native parentage.....	3,915,361	51.7	3,079,780	66.6	581,080	7.7
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	2,382,996	85.7	170,985	5.7	250,448	8.6
Foreign-born white.....	316,617	76.6	45,402	11.0	51,242	12.4
Negro.....	125,576	8.7	1,319,867	91.0	5,535	0.4
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.....	8,491	20.6	12,379	30.6	20,099	48.8

The percentages of the above statement show plainly that the proportion of the children 10 to 15 years of age subject to the stringent child labor and compulsory school attendance laws of the North was much greater for native white children of foreign or mixed parentage (85.7 per cent) and for foreign-born white children (76.6 per cent) than for native white children of native parentage (51.7 per cent) or Negro children (8.7 per cent), and that the reverse was true in regard to the proportion subject to the less drastic and probably less well enforced restrictive legislation of the South.

Notwithstanding the supposed greater restrictive legislation in the North than in the South, the next statement shows that in the case of each population class the proportion of the children engaged in non-agricultural pursuits in 1920 was greater in the North than in the South. The explanation probably is that since a far larger proportion of the nonagricultural work of the United States is done in the North, the opportunity which children have to secure such work is much greater in the North than in the South.

CLASS OF POPULATION.	NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF CHILDREN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN NONAGRICULTURAL PURSUITS: 1920					
	The North.		The South.		The West.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
All classes.....	284,265	4.1	108,877	2.4	19,367	2.1
Native white:						
Native parentage.....	214,795	2.9	69,302	2.0	10,929	1.9
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	133,845	5.2	5,256	3.7	6,090	2.3
Foreign-born white.....	27,516	8.7	2,644	5.8	1,651	3.2
Negro.....	6,120	4.9	49,612	3.1	225	4.1
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.....	80	0.9	63	0.5	502	2.5

AGE COMPOSITION OF THE CHILD POPULATION.

Differences between the population classes in the age composition of the child population accounts to some extent for the prevailing differences in the proportion of the children engaged in nonagricultural pursuits. This is true especially in the case of foreign-born white children and in the case of Negro children.

The relatively large proportion (7.7 per cent) of the foreign-born white children engaged in nonagricultural

pursuits in 1920 (Table VII) doubtless is explained in considerable measure by the fact that a smaller proportion of the children of this than of any other population class was 10 to 13 and a larger proportion 14 and 15 years of age, respectively (see statement below), coupled with the fact (Table VII) that the proportion of children engaged in nonagricultural pursuits in 1920 increased rapidly with the age of the children. Thus, if in 1920 foreign-born white children 10 to 15 had been distributed among the three ages 10 to 13, 14, and 15 years, in the same proportions as were the native white children of foreign or mixed parentage, then, other factors remaining unchanged, the proportion of the foreign-born white children engaged in nonagricultural pursuits would have been 6 per cent instead of what it actually was—7.7 per cent. Likewise, the lower proportion of Negro than of foreign-born white children engaged in nonagricultural pursuits in 1920 is explained in part by the difference in the age distribution of these two classes of children. Thus, if in 1920, Negro children 10 to 15 had been distributed among the three ages, 10 to 13, 14, and 15, in the same proportions as were the foreign-born whites 10 to 15, and had the proportion of Negroes of each age engaged in nonagricultural pursuits remained unchanged (Table VII) then the proportion of Negroes 10 to 15 engaged in nonagricultural pursuits in 1920 would have been 3.8 per cent, instead of what it actually was—3.2 per cent.

YEAR OF AGE.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY YEARS OF AGE, OF CHILDREN 10 TO 15 IN EACH PRINCIPAL CLASS OF THE POPULATION, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920					
	All classes.	Native white.		Foreign-born white.	Negro.	Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.
		Native parentage.	Foreign or mixed parentage.			
10 to 15 years.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
10 to 13 years.....	68.7	68.8	69.9	61.3	68.2	68.3
14 years.....	16.4	16.4	15.6	18.9	17.1	16.5
15 years.....	14.9	14.8	14.5	19.8	14.8	15.2

CUSTOM OF CHILDREN WORKING.

The variation between the population classes in regard to the custom of the children engaging in gainful labor is believed to be an important factor in determining the proportion of the children of the respective classes engaged in nonagricultural pursuits. Frequently, a child goes or is sent to work primarily because it is the custom of the neighborhood in which he lives or of the class to which he belongs for children of his age to go to work, and not because his family feels any particular need of the income from his labor.¹

¹ In the report of an investigation into the "Industrial Home Work of Children" in Providence, Pawtucket, and Central Falls, R. I., made by the Federal Children's Bureau in 1913, it is stated (p. 21) that 15.5 per cent of the parents said that the children began work because friends or neighbors worked.

III.—NONAGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS PURSUED BY CHILDREN.

The next preceding section of this study is devoted to an analysis of the general statistics relating to children engaged in nonagricultural pursuits. So far there has been no analysis of the statistics relating to the children engaged in particular nonagricultural pursuits. What are the principal nonagricultural occupations pursued by the children of the United States? What is the number of children in each of these occupations? Has this number been increasing or decreasing? And what does a detailed analysis of the statistics show in regard to the sex, age, color or race, nativity and parentage, geographic distribution, and industrial importance of the children in each of these occupations?

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.

The statistics show that the 413,549 children engaged in nonagricultural pursuits in 1920 were widely distributed over the occupational field and were employed in a great variety of occupations (see General Table 7, p. 68). Large numbers of them (7,191, or 1.7 per cent) were working at the mines and quarries, or about the oil and gas wells, or the salt wells and works, 5,850 being coal mine operatives. A very large proportion of the total number (185,337, or 44.8 per cent) were working in the shops and factories of the country or at other manufacturing work, 19,323 of these being apprentices, 11,757 clothing industry operatives, 12,904 iron and steel industry operatives, 10,585 lumber and furniture industry operatives, while 54,649—13.2 per cent of all non-agricultural child workers—were textile industry operatives. A total of 18,912, or 4.6 per cent of all, were engaged in the different transportation pursuits, such as draymen, teamsters, and expressmen (3,768), railroad laborers (2,670), telegraph messengers (4,069), telephone operators (3,188), etc.; and 63,388, or 15.3 per cent of all, were engaged in various trading pursuits, such as deliverymen for stores (4,301), laborers, porters, and helpers in stores (4,983), clerks and salespeople in stores (30,370), and newsboys (20,706). Many thousands (80,140, or 19.4 per cent of the total number) were clerical workers, such as bookkeepers and cashiers (3,338), clerks (22,521), stenographers and typists (5,674), etc., or were messenger, bundle, and office boys and girls (48,028). Other thousands (4,595, or 1.1 per cent of all) were in public and professional service, nearly half of them (2,110) being attendants and helpers. And still other thousands (54,006, or 13.1 per cent of all) were engaged in domestic and personal service as bootblacks (2,072), laundry workers (5,276), servants (38,180), waiters (3,406), etc.

INCREASE OR DECREASE IN NUMBER IN EACH OCCUPATION.

As has already been shown, the number of children 10 to 15 years of age engaged in nonagricultural pursuits decreased from 557,797 in 1910 to 413,549 in 1920—a decrease of 144,248, or 25.9 per cent. Reference to Table 7, following, shows that this decrease extended to the great majority of the nonagricultural pursuits giving employment to children. Thus, of the 82 nonagricultural occupations for which comparable statistics are presented in Table 7, 58 show a decrease and only 24 an increase between 1910 and 1920 in the number of children employed. And of the 57 of these occupations each of which is more or less specific and in 1920 gave employment to 400 or more children, 38, or two-thirds, show a decrease, and only 19, or one-third, an increase, between 1910 and 1920 in the number of children employed (see following tabular statement). Among the more important occupations, the decrease was quite marked in apprentices to dressmakers and milliners (67.9 per cent), coal mine operatives (61.5 per cent), laborers and semiskilled operatives in the building and hand trades (56.1 per cent), launderers and laundresses (not in laundry) (62.7 per cent), and servants (57.6 per cent), while the increase was particularly large in clerks (except clerks in stores) (80.4 per cent), janitors and sextons (56.7 per cent), laborers and semiskilled operatives in electrical supply factories (55.8 per cent), laborers, garage, road, and street (90.6 per cent), and stenographers and typists (109.6 per cent). These comparisons are shown in the following statement:

OCCUPATION.	CHILDREN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE IN EACH SPECIFIED NONAGRI- CULTURAL PURSUIT, FOR THE UNITED STATES.		
	1920	1910	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-): 1910 to 1920.
All nonagricultural pursuits.....	413,549	557,797	-25.9
Actors and showmen.....	400	628	-36.3
Agents, canvassers, and collectors.....	579	560	+3.4
Apprentices to building and hand trades.....	6,980	(¹)	.....
Apprentices to dressmakers and milliners.....	1,969	6,197	-67.9
Apprentices, other.....	10,354	(¹)	.....
Artists and musicians.....	626	1,217	-48.6
Attendants and helpers, professional service.....	2,110	(¹)	.....
Barbers, hairdressers, and manicurists.....	928	1,395	-41.9
Bookkeepers, cashiers, and accountants.....	3,338	2,855	+16.9
Bootblacks.....	2,072	1,861	+13.2
Charwomen and cleaners.....	432	482	-15.6
Chauffeurs.....	784	127	+517.3
Clerks (except clerks in stores).....	22,521	12,465	+80.4
Clerks in stores.....	15,046	15,692	-4.1

¹ Totals include figures for occupations (28,195) omitted in detail because not comparable with 1920 figures.

² Comparable figures for 1910 not available.

³ Many of the "Clerks in stores" probably are "Salesmen and saleswomen."

FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

OCCUPATION.	CHILDREN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE IN EACH SPECIFIED NONAGRI- CULTURAL PURSUIT, FOR THE UNITED STATES.		
	1920	1910	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-): 1910 to 1920.
Coal mine operatives.....	5,399	15,212	-61.5
Deliverymen, stores.....	4,301	5,132	-47.1
Draymen, teamsters, and expressmen.....	3,798	4,085	-7.8
Elevator tenders.....	4,563	587	-5.7
Lancers and cartons.....	1,412	991	+46.7
Laborers and semiskilled operatives (n. o. a.) (manufacturing):			
Building and hand trades.....	7,476	17,046	-56.1
Chemical and allied industries.....	2,158	2,506	-13.9
Cigar and tobacco industries.....	4,908	9,812	-49.7
Clay, glass, and stone industries.....	4,968	9,225	-46.1
Clothing industries.....	11,767	19,187	-38.6
Electrical supply factories.....	1,892	1,214	+55.8
Food industries.....	9,991	8,674	+23.0
Iron and steel industries.....	12,904	14,372	-10.2
Other metal industries.....	3,766	4,677	-7.6
Lumber and furniture industries.....	10,885	18,806	-43.7
Paper and pulp mills.....	1,273	1,397	-4.8
Paper box factories.....	1,790	2,293	-19.8
Printing and publishing.....	4,023	3,961	+1.6
Rubber factories.....	2,166	1,547	+36.1
Shoe factories.....	7,545	8,359	-10.1
Tanneries.....	781	780	-1.0
Textile industries.....	51,649	77,945	-29.9
Cotton mills.....	21,875	40,572	-46.1
Knitting mills.....	7,991	11,066	-27.8
Silk mills.....	19,023	8,861	+13.2
Woolen and worsted mills.....	7,677	7,800	-8.3
All other textile mills.....	7,683	9,636	-20.4
All other industries.....	21,519	20,807	+3.4
Laborers (domestic and professional service).....	494	1,251	-60.5
Laborers (garage, road, and street).....	1,858	975	+93.6
Laborers in coal and lumber yards, warehouses, etc.....	965	884	+11.7
Laborers, porters, and helpers in stores.....	4,983	5,741	-13.2
Laborers (public service).....	617	419	+49.6
Laborers, steam railroad.....	2,535	3,275	-22.0
Laundresses and laundresses (not in laundry).....	2,446	6,569	-62.7
Laundry operatives.....	2,828	3,640	-22.3
Messenger, bundle, and office boys and girls ¹	48,028	52,394	-8.3
Newsboys.....	29,706	20,459	+41.3
Oil and gas well operatives.....	445	167	+166.5
Painters, glaziers, varnishers, enamelers, etc.....	513	534	-2.1
Porters (except in stores).....	969	1,324	-26.8
Salesmen and saleswomen (stores).....	15,321	16,329	-6.2
Servants ²	38,180	89,942	-57.6
Shoemakers and cobblers (not in factory).....	493	252	+95.6
Stenographers and typists.....	5,674	2,707	+109.6
Telegraph messengers.....	4,060	4,612	-11.8
Telephone operators.....	3,188	2,608	+22.2
Waiters.....	3,406	3,581	-4.9
All other nonagricultural pursuits.....	7,721	18,096	-57.3

¹ Teamsters in agriculture, forestry, and the extraction of minerals are classified with the other workers in these industries, respectively; and drivers for bakeries and laundries are classified with deliverymen in trade.

² Not otherwise specified.

³ Includes, also, children returned as "Tailors and tailoresses."

⁴ Includes, also, children 10 to 15 years of age returned as "Clerks (except clerks in stores)."

⁵ Includes, also, children 10 to 15 years of age returned as "Housekeepers and stewards," or as "Nurses (not trained)."

ANALYSIS OF SELECTED OCCUPATIONS.

The following pages present a somewhat detailed analysis of the statistics relating to the children engaged in a few of the principal nonagricultural occupations included in the above statement. Space limits made it impracticable to analyze in equal detail the statistics relating to the child workers in each nonagricultural occupation. Each occupation selected for analysis is considered a particularly important one for children—both because of the large number of children pursuing it and because of its typical character. Together, these occupations are

thought to be fairly representative of the principal nonagricultural occupations pursued by children. It is quite probable, however, that some other occupations are fully as important for children as are these.

While, as already stated, the 413,549 nonagricultural child workers in 1920 were engaged in a great variety of pursuits, widely distributed over the occupational field, yet the 13 large occupation groups shown in the following table and analyzed in this section gave employment to 250,827, or 60.7 per cent, of them. Two of these occupation groups each gave employment to over 10 per cent, and four others each gave employment to 5 per cent or over. Together, six of these occupation groups gave employment to 44.8 per cent of the total number.

TABLE X.—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY OCCUPATION, OF CHILDREN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN SELECTED NONAGRICULTURAL PURSUITS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920.

OCCUPATION.	CHILDREN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN NONAGRICULTURAL PURSUITS: 1920					
	Both sexes.		Male.		Female.	
	Num- ber.	Per cent dis- tri- bu- tion.	Num- ber.	Per cent dis- tri- bu- tion.	Num- ber.	Per cent dis- tri- bu- tion.
All nonagricultural pursuits.....	413,549	100.0	255,010	100.0	158,539	100.0
Messenger, bundle, and office boys and girls ¹	48,028	11.6	43,721	17.1	4,307	2.7
Servants and waiters.....	41,586	10.1	8,807	3.5	32,779	20.7
Salesmen and saleswomen (stores) ²	30,370	7.3	17,708	6.9	12,662	8.0
Clerks (except clerks in stores).....	22,521	5.4	13,928	5.5	8,593	5.4
Cotton mill operatives.....	21,875	5.3	10,498	4.1	11,377	7.2
Newsboys.....	29,706	5.0	20,513	8.0	1,928	0.1
Iron and steel industry operatives.....	12,904	3.1	10,617	4.2	2,287	1.4
Clothing industry operatives.....	11,767	2.8	2,288	0.9	9,469	6.0
Lumber and furniture industry operatives.....	10,585	2.6	9,159	3.6	1,426	0.9
Silk mill operatives.....	10,023	2.4	3,220	1.3	6,803	4.3
Shoe factory operatives.....	7,545	1.8	4,374	1.7	3,171	2.0
Woolen and worsted mill operatives.....	7,077	1.7	3,009	1.2	4,068	2.6
Coal mine operatives.....	5,850	1.4	5,743	2.3	107	0.1
All other occupations.....	102,722	24.8	101,425	39.8	61,297	38.7

¹ Except telegraph messengers.

² Includes "Clerks in stores."

COTTON MILL OPERATIVES.

Among the first of the factories to give employment to children in this country was the cotton mill; and from the colonial period to the present time the cotton mill has remained one of the principal factories employing child labor. Indeed, in recent decades, and probably in earlier ones also, the cotton mill to a greater extent than any other manufacturing industry furnished employment to children; and to-day, the cotton mill gives employment to a far greater number of child workers than does any other manufacturing industry. In 1920, there were 21,875 cotton mill operatives 10 to 15 years of age, and they constituted 5.3 per cent of all children in this age period engaged in nonagricultural pursuits. Only four other non-agricultural occupation groups surpassed the cotton mill in the number of child workers in 1920—messenger, bundle, and office boys and girls; servants and

waiters; salesmen and saleswomen (stores);¹ and clerks (except clerks in stores).²

COLOR OR RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE.

More than one-half (52.9 per cent) of the children working in the cotton mills in 1920 were native whites of native parentage; over one-third (35.8 per cent) of them were native whites of foreign or mixed parentage; less than one-tenth (9.1 per cent) were foreign-born whites; and a small proportion (2.3 per cent) were Negroes. Six out of ten (59.8 per cent) of the native whites of native parentage were in two Southern states—North Carolina and South Carolina; while two New England states—Massachusetts and Rhode Island—gave employment to more than eight out of ten of the native whites of foreign or mixed parentage (82.7 per cent), and of the foreign-born whites (83.6 per cent). Nine out of ten of the Negroes were in the South.

TABLE XI.—NUMBER OF COTTON MILL OPERATIVES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE DISTRIBUTED BY SEX AND BY COLOR OR RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE, FOR STATES: 1920.

STATE.	COTTON MILL OPERATIVES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE: 1920						
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native white.			Negro.
				Native parentage.	Foreign or mixed parentage.	Foreign-born white.	
United States.....	121,875	10,498	11,377	11,562	7,829	1,984	499
Northern and Western states.....	11,417	5,402	6,015	1,623	7,772	1,973	48
Maine.....	144	65	79	25	95	24	.....
New Hampshire.....	212	108	104	36	127	49	.....
Massachusetts.....	7,264	3,536	3,728	780	5,119	1,326	39
Rhode Island.....	1,935	943	992	247	1,352	333	3
Connecticut.....	1,761	368	393	130	542	86	2
New York.....	220	89	134	49	130	40	1
New Jersey.....	252	78	174	80	129	42	1
Pennsylvania.....	458	147	311	190	231	37	.....
All other states ²	171	71	100	86	47	36	2
Southern states.....	10,458	5,090	5,362	9,939	57	11	451
Maryland.....	101	57	44	92	9	.....	.....
Virginia.....	274	142	132	247	1	.....	26
North Carolina.....	4,297	2,014	2,283	4,224	3	2	68
South Carolina.....	2,809	1,462	1,347	2,691	9	3	106
Georgia.....	1,627	795	832	1,483	.....	.....	144
Tennessee.....	322	153	169	316	3	.....	3
Alabama.....	598	278	320	511	5	8	79
Mississippi.....	193	94	99	187	.....	.....	6
Louisiana.....	106	42	64	76	14	1	15
All other states ²	131	59	72	112	13	2	4

¹ Includes 1 Indian male.

² Comprises states in this group having fewer than 100 cotton mill operatives 10 to 15 years of age in 1920.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION.

The child cotton mill operatives in 1920 were largely concentrated in two comparatively small areas—one in New England and the other in the South (Table

¹ Includes, also, children returned by the census enumerators as "Clerks in stores."

² 1920 statistics showing the child "laborers" and "semiskilled operatives" in cotton mills are presented for the United States in Tables 8 to 12 (pp. 70 to 99), for the principal cotton manufacturing states, in Table 17 (p. 107), and for the principal cotton manufacturing cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more, in Table 20 (p. 191). Similar statistics are presented for cities of 25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants in Table 21 (p. 261).

XII). The first area, comprising Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, contained 45.5 per cent of the total number; and the second area, comprising North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, contained 39.9 per cent. Together, these two areas, including but six states, contained 85.5 per cent of all children working in the cotton mills. All other Northern and Western states reported 6.7 per cent, and all other Southern states reported 7.9 per cent.

It is quite significant that in 1920 over one-half of the child cotton mill operatives were in Northern and Western states, and that nearly one-third of them (33.2 per cent) were in the state of Massachusetts.

During the two decades from 1900 to 1920 there was a marked change in the geographic distribution of children working in cotton mills (Table XII). Thus, while in 1900 not far from two-thirds (63.1 per cent) and in 1910 somewhat over two-thirds (67.1 per cent) of the child cotton mill operatives were in the South, the proportion in the South had dropped to less than one-half (47.8 per cent) in 1920. And, whereas one-half (49.6 per cent) of the children working in cotton mills in 1900 were in the three states of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, this proportion had dropped to two-fifths (39.9 per cent) in 1920. On the other hand, while in 1900, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut together gave employment to but 22.1 per cent of all child cotton mill operatives, this proportion had increased to 45.5 per cent in 1920. The increase was especially striking in Massachusetts—from 14.9 per cent of the total in 1900 to 33.2 per cent in 1920.

TABLE XII.—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY STATES, OF COTTON MILL OPERATIVES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE: 1920, 1910, AND 1900.

STATE.	COTTON MILL OPERATIVES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE.					
	1920		1910		1900	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
United States.....	21,875	100.0	40,572	100.0	44,427	100.0
Northern and Western states.....	11,417	52.2	13,338	32.9	16,404	36.9
Maine.....	144	0.7	1,178	2.9	1,749	3.9
New Hampshire.....	212	1.0	996	2.4	1,892	4.3
Massachusetts.....	7,264	33.2	6,001	16.3	6,634	14.9
Rhode Island.....	1,935	8.8	1,078	4.9	2,122	4.8
Connecticut.....	1,761	3.5	667	1.6	1,053	2.4
New York.....	220	1.0	331	0.8	550	1.2
New Jersey.....	252	1.2	477	1.2	481	1.1
Pennsylvania.....	458	2.1	774	1.9	1,151	2.6
All other states ¹	171	0.8	366	0.9	772	1.7
Southern states.....	10,458	47.8	27,234	67.1	28,023	63.1
Maryland.....	101	0.5	525	1.3	1,052	2.4
Virginia.....	274	1.3	713	1.8	545	1.2
North Carolina.....	4,297	19.6	9,204	22.7	9,445	21.3
South Carolina.....	2,809	12.8	8,431	20.8	8,049	18.1
Georgia.....	1,627	7.4	4,329	10.7	4,552	10.2
Tennessee.....	322	1.5	545	1.3	443	1.0
Alabama.....	598	2.7	2,688	6.6	2,747	6.2
Mississippi.....	193	0.9	332	0.9	411	0.9
Louisiana.....	106	0.5	61	0.2	184	0.4
All other states ¹	131	0.6	386	1.0	595	1.3

¹ Comprises states in this group having fewer than 100 cotton mill operatives 10 to 15 years of age in 1920.

DECREASE IN NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE
OCCUPATION.

The number of children working in the cotton mills increased rapidly during the 20 years from 1880 to 1900 and then decreased rapidly during the next 20 years. Thus, from 1880 to 1900 the number increased from 28,006 to 44,427—an increase of 16,421, or 58.6 per cent. From 1900 to 1920, however, the number decreased from 44,427 to 21,875—a decrease of 22,552, or 50.8 per cent. The decrease was far less during the decade 1900 to 1910 (3,855, or 8.7 per cent) than during the decade 1910 to 1920 (18,697, or 46.1 per cent).¹

The marked decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the number of cotton mill operatives 10 to 15 years of age was especially pronounced in the South, being 61.6 per cent in the Southern states as compared with 14.4 per cent in the Northern and Western states (Table XIII). Both the numerical and the percentage decrease was particularly large in each of the principal cotton manufacturing states of the South—North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. In striking contrast to the large decrease in these four Southern states was the increase of 10 per cent in the number in Massachusetts, the increase of 14.1 per cent in the number in Connecticut, and the decrease of but 2.2 per cent in the number in Rhode Island.

TABLE XIII.—NUMBER OF COTTON MILL OPERATIVES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE, IN 1920 AND IN 1910, WITH NUMBER AND PER CENT OF DECREASE, FOR STATES.

STATE.	COTTON MILL OPERATIVES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE.			
	1920	1910	Decrease: 1910 to 1920.	
			Number.	Per cent.
United States.....	21,875	40,572	18,697	46.1
Northern and Western states.....	11,417	13,338	1,921	14.4
Maine.....	144	1,178	1,034	87.8
New Hampshire.....	212	966	754	78.1
Massachusetts.....	7,264	6,001	1,263	17.0
Rhode Island.....	1,025	1,078	43	2.2
Connecticut.....	761	667	94	14.1
New York.....	220	331	111	33.5
New Jersey.....	232	477	225	47.2
Pennsylvania.....	458	774	316	40.8
All other states ¹	171	366	195	53.3
Southern states.....	10,458	27,234	16,776	61.6
Maryland.....	101	525	424	80.8
Virginia.....	274	713	439	61.6
North Carolina.....	4,297	9,294	4,997	53.3
South Carolina.....	2,809	8,431	5,622	66.7
Georgia.....	1,627	4,329	2,702	62.4
Tennessee.....	323	545	222	40.9
Alabama.....	399	2,698	2,299	77.8
Mississippi.....	193	352	159	45.2
Louisiana.....	106	61	45	73.8
All other states ¹	131	366	235	66.1

¹ Increase.

² Comprises states in this group having fewer than 100 cotton mill operatives 10 to 15 years of age in 1920.

The statistics of Table XIII show that of the total decrease, from 1910 to 1920, of 18,697 in the number

¹ In striking contrast to the marked decrease from 1900 to 1920 of 50.8 per cent in the number of cotton mill operatives 10 to 15 years of age during the same period of 76.7 per cent in the number 16 years of age and over.

of child cotton mill operatives, 16,776 (89.7 per cent) was in the Southern states, and that 15,321 (81.9 per cent) was in the four states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. The following statement shows that of the 18,697 total decrease 11,138 (59.6 per cent) was in the age period 10 to 13 years. The decrease in the number 10 to 13 was 94.7 per cent, as compared with a decrease of 36.7 per cent in the number 14, and with a decrease of 17.7 per cent in the number 15 years of age. The statement shows, further, that the proportion children 10 to 13 constituted of the total number of children in the cotton mills dropped from 29 per cent in 1910 to only 2.8 per cent in 1920.

AGE.	COTTON MILL OPERATIVES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES.					
	1920	1910	Decrease: 1910 to 1920.		Per cent distribution.	
			Number.	Per cent.	1920	1910
10 to 15 years.....	21,875	40,572	18,697	46.1	100.0	100.0
10 to 13 years.....	622	11,760	11,138	94.7	2.8	29.0
14 years.....	8,215	12,976	4,761	36.7	37.6	32.0
15 years.....	13,038	15,836	2,798	17.7	59.6	39.0

Of the total decrease from 1910 to 1920 of 11,138 in the number of cotton mill operatives 10 to 13 years of age, 10,476 (94.1 per cent) was in four Southern states—North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. In fact, the decrease in the number 10 to 13 years of age in these four states was equivalent to 56 per cent of the decrease of 18,697 in the total number 10 to 15 years of age in the entire United States.

STATE.	COTTON MILL OPERATIVES 10 TO 13 YEARS OF AGE.				
	1920	1910	Decrease: 1910 to 1920.		Per cent distribution of decrease.
			Number.	Per cent.	
United States.....	622	11,760	11,138	94.7	100.0
Four Southern states.....	404	10,880	10,476	96.3	94.1
North Carolina.....	165	4,124	3,959	96.0	35.5
South Carolina.....	99	3,737	3,638	97.4	32.7
Georgia.....	90	1,809	1,719	95.2	16.0
Alabama.....	50	1,150	1,100	95.7	9.9
All other states.....	218	880	662	75.2	5.9

The foregoing discussion indicates that the decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the total number of children employed as cotton mill operatives was due to causes affecting particularly the number of such operatives 10 to 13 years of age in the four Southern states named above. In South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama the legal minimum age for the employment of children in cotton mills in 1910 was 12 years, with exceptions for children 10 to 12 in Georgia and under 12 in South Carolina in cases of dependency. In North Carolina

the minimum age in 1910 was 13 years, with the broad exception that children between 12 and 13 might be employed in "apprenticeship capacity" after having attended school four of the preceding twelve months. In 1920, however, the minimum age had been raised to 14 years in each state, with an exception of children over 12 in Georgia, because of poverty, and with an exception in North Carolina of boys 12 to 14, working outside school hours, on certificate, under certain specified conditions, and of children working under direct personal control of their parents and in and about places owned or operated by their parents. Thus, with these exceptions in Georgia and North Carolina, children 12 or 13 could not legally be employed in any of these four states in 1920, whereas in 1910 they could legally be employed in any of them. Doubtless the higher minimum age in 1920 and the stronger administrative provisions of the child labor law contributed to the decrease in the number of children 10 to 13 employed. It is possible, too, that increased public sentiment against the employment of young children in the cotton mills resulted in the better enforcement of existing laws in 1920 than in 1910.

Each of two Federal laws enacted during the decade undoubtedly resulted in restricting considerably the number of children 10 to 13 employed in cotton mills. The first of these laws—in force from September 1, 1917 to June 3, 1918—prohibited the shipment in interstate or foreign commerce of the products of any factory or mill in which within 30 days prior to the removal of such products children under 14 had been employed or permitted to work. The second law—in force from April 25, 1919, to May 15, 1922—provided that any person operating a factory or mill in which children under 14 had been employed or permitted to work during any portion of the taxable year should pay a tax of 10 per cent of the net profits from such factory or mill. Any reduction in the number of cotton mill operatives 10 to 13 resulting from the operation of these two Federal laws must have been principally in the South, since, even in 1910, but few children under 14 were employed in cotton mills outside of the South.

IMPORTANCE OF CHILDREN IN THE OCCUPATION.

The numerical importance of child workers in the cotton manufacturing industry is shown by the statistics of Table XIV. In the United States as a whole, children 10 to 15 years of age formed 5.8 per cent of all cotton mill operatives in 1920. In the Northern and Western states the proportion of children was somewhat lower (5.7 per cent), while in the Southern states it was somewhat higher (5.9 per cent).

The proportion of children among the cotton mill operatives in 1920 varied greatly between individual states, ranging from 1.2 per cent in Maine and New Hampshire to 7.8 per cent in Pennsylvania and to 8

per cent in Mississippi. The variation between the different New England states was particularly striking, as was also the variation between North Carolina and Georgia and Alabama.

During the 20 years from 1900 to 1920 there was a very marked decrease in the proportion children formed of all cotton mill operatives—a decrease for the entire United States from 18 to 5.8 per cent (Table XIV). This decrease was particularly striking in the Southern states, considered either as a group of states or as individual states. In the Southern states, taken as a group, the decrease was from 29 to 5.9 per cent, as against a decrease in the Northern and Western states from 10.9 to 5.7 per cent. Massachusetts, which, of all the states named in Table XIV, showed the lowest proportion of children among its cotton mill operatives in 1900, experienced the least decrease in this proportion during the 20 years from 1900 to 1920, and, in 1920, had a higher proportion than had any one of a number of other states. In fact, in 1920, but two others of the more important cotton manufacturing states—Rhode Island and North Carolina—each had a higher proportion of children among its cotton mill operatives than had Massachusetts.

It will be noted that in the Southern states the proportion children formed of all cotton mill operatives declined far more rapidly from 1910 to 1920 than from 1900 to 1910, while in the Northern and Western states the decrease was more rapid from 1900 to 1910 than from 1910 to 1920.

TABLE XIV.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF CHILDREN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE AMONG COTTON MILL OPERATIVES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, FOR STATES: 1920, 1910, AND 1900.

STATE.	COTTON MILL OPERATIVES.								
	1920			1910			1900		
	10 years of age and over.		10 to 15 years of age.	10 years of age and over.		10 to 15 years of age.	10 years of age and over.		10 to 15 years of age.
	Num-ber.	Per-cent.		Num-ber.	Per-cent.		Num-ber.	Per-cent.	
United States....	378,769	21,875	5.8	317,953	40,572	12.8	246,391	44,427	18.0
Northern and Western states.....	200,220	11,417	5.7	189,096	13,335	7.0	149,924	15,404	10.9
Maine.....	11,939	144	1.2	12,323	1,178	9.6	11,597	1,749	15.1
New Hampshire.....	17,878	212	1.2	18,286	966	5.3	17,792	1,892	10.6
Massachusetts.....	108,549	7,264	6.7	98,364	6,601	6.7	76,813	6,634	8.6
Rhode Island.....	25,265	1,935	7.7	22,302	1,978	8.9	15,498	2,122	13.7
Connecticut.....	11,576	761	6.6	11,791	667	5.7	10,150	1,053	10.4
New York.....	10,366	220	2.1	11,770	331	2.8	5,105	530	10.8
New Jersey.....	4,702	252	5.4	4,486	477	10.6	2,644	481	18.2
Pennsylvania.....	5,835	458	7.8	7,400	774	10.5	6,056	1,151	19.0
All other states ¹	4,110	171	4.2	2,974	366	12.3	4,269	773	18.1
Southern states.....	178,549	10,458	5.9	128,257	27,234	21.2	96,467	28,023	29.0
Maryland.....	2,755	101	3.7	3,374	525	15.6	4,009	1,052	26.2
Virginia.....	6,475	274	4.2	4,881	713	15.2	2,648	545	20.6
North Carolina.....	60,689	4,297	7.1	40,703	9,204	22.6	30,717	9,445	30.7
South Carolina.....	42,631	2,809	6.6	37,917	8,481	22.2	26,821	8,049	30.8
Georgia.....	34,237	1,637	4.8	21,307	4,329	20.3	16,544	4,552	27.5
Tennessee.....	5,350	322	6.0	2,452	645	22.1	1,803	443	24.6
Alabama.....	18,190	598	3.3	12,038	2,688	22.3	9,049	2,747	30.4
Mississippi.....	2,415	193	8.0	1,819	352	19.4	1,636	411	25.1
Louisiana.....	1,533	109	6.9	624	61	9.8	703	184	26.2
All other states ¹	4,174	131	3.1	3,332	386	11.6	2,537	595	23.5

¹ Comprises states in this group having fewer than 100 cotton mill operatives 10 to 15 years of age in 1920.

SILK MILL OPERATIVES.

While silk culture and the manufacture of silk as a household art were carried on in this country during the colonial period, the first factory for the manufacture of silk by power machinery was not built until 1810, and it was not until about 1830 or 1840 that the manufacture of silk began to be of some importance as a factory industry.

There are no statistics showing the total number of children at work in the silk mills during the early history of the industry in the United States, but doubtless children were employed in these mills and doubtless the number of children employed grew with the growth of the industry. In 1880, 3,267 children 10 to 15 years of age were working in the silk mills, and this number increased to 8,938 in 1900. In 1920 the number was 10,023, and these children constituted 2.4 per cent of all children 10 to 15 years of age engaged in nonagricultural pursuits.¹

SEX.

Of the 10,023 children employed in the silk mills in 1920, 3,220, or 32.1 per cent, were boys and 6,803, or 67.9 per cent, were girls (Table XV). Likewise, in 1910 and in 1900, over two-thirds, and in 1880 over three-fifths, of the child silk mill operatives were girls. This large preponderance of girls at each census would seem to indicate either that girls can be employed in the silk mills to much better advantage than can boys, or else that the opportunities for employment outside the silk mills are much greater for boys than for girls.

TABLE XV.—NUMBER OF SILK MILL OPERATIVES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE DISTRIBUTED BY SEX AND BY COLOR OR RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE, FOR STATES: 1920.

STATE.	SILK MILL OPERATIVES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE: 1920						
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native white.			Negro.
				Native parentage.	Foreign or mixed parentage.	Foreign-born white.	
United States.....	10,023	3,220	6,803	3,580	5,549	870	24
Pennsylvania.....	5,983	1,999	3,984	2,498	3,146	336	3
New Jersey.....	1,990	664	1,326	396	1,270	320	4
New York.....	579	118	461	165	356	55	3
Connecticut.....	355	123	232	69	243	32	1
Massachusetts.....	353	99	254	78	232	43	.....
Rhode Island.....	200	43	157	24	137	39	.....
All other states ¹	553	174	379	355	165	30	13

¹ Includes each state having fewer than 200 silk mill operatives 10 to 15 years of age in 1920.

COLOR OR RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE.

Of each 100 children employed in the silk mills in 1920, 36 were native whites of native parentage, 55

¹ 1920 statistics showing the child "laborers" and "semiskilled operatives" in silk mills are presented for the United States in Tables 8 to 12 (pp. 70 to 96) and for the states and the cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more in which they were numerically important, in Tables 17 and 20 (pp. 107 and 191). Similar statistics are presented for cities of 25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants in Table 21 (p. 261).

were native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, and 9 were foreign-born whites or Negroes (Table XV). Pennsylvania was the principal state of employment of each class of white children, and Pennsylvania and New Jersey, together, gave employment to from 75 to 80 per cent of the child operatives of each white class.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION.

Four-fifths (79.5 per cent) of the children working in the silk mills in 1920 were employed in two states—New Jersey and Pennsylvania—and these two states gave employment to three-fourths (75 per cent) of the total number in 1910 (Table XVI). New York, the third state in point of numbers employed, contained only 5.8 per cent of the child operatives in 1920 and only 6.4 per cent in 1910.

TABLE XVI.—NUMBER OF SILK MILL OPERATIVES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE, IN 1920 AND IN 1910, WITH NUMBER AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE, AND WITH PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, FOR STATES.

STATE.	SILK MILL OPERATIVES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE.					
	1920	1910	Increase (+) or decrease (−): 1910 to 1920.		Per cent distribution by states.	
			Number.	Per cent.	1920	1910
United States.....	10,023	8,851	+1,172	+13.2	100.0	100.0
Pennsylvania.....	5,983	4,923	+1,060	+21.5	59.7	55.6
New Jersey.....	1,990	1,715	+275	+16.0	19.9	19.4
New York.....	579	566	+13	+2.3	5.8	6.4
Connecticut.....	355	368	−3	−0.8	3.6	4.2
Massachusetts.....	353	368	−15	−4.1	3.5	4.2
Rhode Island.....	200	158	+42	+26.6	2.0	1.8
All other states ¹	553	753	−200	−26.6	5.5	8.5

¹ Includes each state having fewer than 200 silk mill operatives 10 to 15 years of age in 1920.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE OCCUPATION.

From 1910 to 1920 the number of children employed in the cotton mills of the country decreased 46.1 per cent, and the number employed in the woolen and worsted mills decreased 9.3 per cent. During the same decade, however, the number employed in the silk mills increased from 8,851 to 10,023—an increase of 1,172, or 13.2 per cent (Table XVI).¹ Of this total increase of 1,172, a very large part—1,060—was in the state of Pennsylvania.

The statistics of Table XVII show that the large increase from 1910 to 1920 in the number of silk mill operatives 10 to 15 years of age was confined to the increase in the number 14 and 15 years of age. This number increased 1,369, or 16.2 per cent, during the decade, while the number 10 to 13 years of age decreased 197, or 47.8 per cent. The increase in the number 14 and 15 years of age was large in New Jersey (285), and especially large in Pennsylvania (1,073).

¹ The increase from 1910 to 1920 of 13.2 per cent in the number of silk mill operatives 10 to 15 years of age was accompanied by an increase of 55.8 per cent in the number 16 years of age and over.

The statistics covering the two decades, 1900 to 1920, show that the number of silk mill operatives 14 and 15 years of age increased from 6,814 in 1900 to 8,439 in 1910 and to 9,808 in 1920, while the number 10 to 13 years of age, decreased from 2,124 in 1900 to 412 in 1910 and to 215 in 1920. This marked decrease in the number 10 to 13 probably resulted in large measure from the influence of the restrictive child labor legislation enacted between 1900 and 1920.

TABLE XVII.—NUMBER OF SILK MILL OPERATIVES 10 TO 13, AND 14 AND 15 YEARS OF AGE, IN 1920 AND IN 1910, WITH NUMBER AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE, FOR STATES.

STATE.	SILK MILL OPERATIVES.							
	10 to 13 years of age.				14 and 15 years of age.			
	1920		1910		1920		1910	
			Increase (+) or decrease (—): 1910 to 1920.				Increase (+) or decrease (—): 1910 to 1920.	
			Num-ber.	Per-cent.			Num-ber.	Per-cent.
United States..	215	412	-197	-47.8	9,808	8,439	+1,369	+16.2
Pennsylvania.....	145	158	-13	-8.2	5,838	4,765	+1,073	+22.5
New Jersey.....	30	40	-10	(1)	1,960	1,675	+285	+17.0
New York.....	13	8	+5	(1)	566	558	+8	+1.4
Connecticut.....	6	3	+3	(1)	359	365	-6	-1.6
Massachusetts.....	4	1	+3	(1)	349	367	-18	-4.9
Rhode Island.....	2	1	-1	(1)	200	156	+44	+28.2
All other states ² ..	17	200	-183	-91.5	536	553	-17	-3.1

¹ Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Includes each state having fewer than 200 silk mill operatives 10 to 15 years of age in 1920.

IMPORTANCE OF CHILDREN IN THE OCCUPATION.

During the 20 years from 1900 to 1920 the importance of children among silk mill operatives declined rapidly (Table XVIII). Whereas, in 1900, children constituted 16.4 per cent of all silk mill operatives, the proportion of children had dropped to 10.6 per cent in 1910 and to 8 per cent in 1920. At each census there was considerable variation between the states in the proportion children formed of the total operatives, and at each census this proportion was particularly high in Pennsylvania.

The large proportion of children among the total silk mill operatives in Pennsylvania, as compared with the proportion in New Jersey, probably is due to a considerable extent to the difference in the character of the silk manufacturing industry as it is carried on in these two states. The proportion of the total operatives who are engaged in the throwing branch of the industry—spinning, winding, etc.—is much larger in Pennsylvania than in New Jersey, while the proportion engaged in the weaving branch is much larger in New Jersey than in Pennsylvania. Children can be employed to much better advantage in spinning, winding, etc., than in weaving.

TABLE XVIII.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF CHILDREN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE AMONG SILK MILL OPERATIVES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, FOR STATES: 1920, 1910, AND 1900.

SILK MILL OPERATIVES.										
STATE.	1920				1910				1900 ¹	
	10 years of age and over.		10 to 15 years of age.		10 years of age and over.		10 to 15 years of age.		10 years of age and over.	
	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.
United States..	125,801	10.023	8.0	83,177	8.851	10.6	54,969	8.938	16.4	
Pennsylvania.....	53,604	5.983	11.2	28,552	4.923	17.2	17,878	4.868	27.2	
New Jersey.....	34,511	1.999	5.8	26,944	1.715	6.4	29,875	2.278	19.9	
New York.....	15,322	579	3.8	10,600	596	5.3	6,153	665	10.8	
Connecticut.....	7,677	363	4.8	6,598	398	5.6	4,617	461	10.0	
Massachusetts.....	5,191	353	6.8	3,674	368	10.0	2,420	219	9.0	
Rhode Island.....	3,107	290	6.4	2,254	158	7.0	357	30	8.4	
All other states ² ..	6,399	553	8.7	4,555	753	16.5	2,160	417	19.3	

¹ The numbers for 1900 are not exactly comparable with those for 1910 and 1920.

² Includes each state having fewer than 200 silk mill operatives 10 to 15 years of age in 1920.

WOOLEN AND WORSTED MILL OPERATIVES.

Among the first factories in this country was the woollen mill. Factory production of woollen cloth was a direct outgrowth of what had long existed in the colonies as a household industry. During the period in which the household branch of the industry predominated a large proportion of the population made their own clothing, from the growing of the raw material to the weaving of the cloth. Doubtless the children assisted in this work in the home, and some of them followed the work from the home to the factory.

Unfortunately, there are no comparable census occupation statistics showing the total number of children employed in the woollen and worsted mills of the country prior to 1910. The existing statistics for earlier censuses indicate, however, that the number of child operatives in these mills has been declining for several decades—probably since 1880, when the occupation statistics reported 9,928 children 10 to 15 years of age in woollen mills alone. Since, until about 1880, there was, in most of the states, but little drastic and well enforced legislation prohibiting the employment of children in woollen and worsted mills, it is probable that the number so employed had increased with the growth of the industry to near this time.

In 1920 there were 7,077 woollen and worsted mill operatives 10 to 15 years of age, and they constituted 1.7 per cent of all children in this age period engaged in nonagricultural pursuits. Of the total number, 3,009, or 42.5 per cent, were boys and 4,068, or 57.5 per cent, were girls.¹

¹ 1920 statistics showing the child "laborers" and "semiskilled operatives" in woollen and worsted mills are presented for the United States in Tables 8 to 12 (pp. 70 to 99), and for the states and the cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more in which they are numerically important, in Tables 17 and 20 (pp. 107 and 191). Similar statistics are presented for cities of 25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants in Table 21 (p. 261).

FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

COLOR OR RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE.

Over three-fifths (61.9 per cent) of the 7,077 children working in the woolen and worsted mills in 1920 were native whites of foreign or mixed parentage. Native whites of native parentage constituted somewhat over one-fifth (21.8 per cent) of the total, foreign-born whites about one-sixth (16 per cent), and a few (23) were Negroes and Indians (Table XIX). Massachusetts gave employment to a larger number of the white children of each class than did any other state. Pennsylvania was second in the number of native whites of native parentage employed, and Rhode Island in the number of native whites of foreign or mixed parentage and in the number of foreign-born whites.

TABLE XIX.—NUMBER OF WOOLEN AND WORSTED MILL OPERATIVES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE DISTRIBUTED BY SEX AND BY COLOR OR RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE, FOR STATES: 1920.

STATE.	WOOLEN AND WORSTED MILL OPERATIVES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE: 1920							
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native white.		Foreign-born or mixed parentage.	Negro.	Indian.
				Native per cent.	Foreign or mixed parentage.			
United States.....	7,077	3,609	4,068	1,540	4,393	1,131	18	5
Massachusetts.....	2,768	1,231	1,472	408	1,808	494	3	.....
Rhode Island.....	1,482	689	853	233	1,054	270	5	.....
New Jersey.....	985	338	577	55	625	205	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	892	338	494	327	625	78	2	.....
Connecticut.....	348	163	185	58	261	28	1	.....
New York.....	281	87	144	85	91	25	.....	.....
All other states ¹	626	273	353	404	169	41	7	5

¹ Includes each state having fewer than 100 woolen and worsted mill operatives 10 to 15 years of age in 1920.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION.

Almost 6 out of 10 (59.1 per cent) of the children working in woolen and worsted mills in 1920 were in two states—Massachusetts and Rhode Island—and these two states together with New Jersey and Pennsylvania, gave employment to 5 out of 6 (83.4 per cent) of them (Table XX).

TABLE XX.—NUMBER OF WOOLEN AND WORSTED MILL OPERATIVES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE, IN 1920 AND IN 1910, WITH NUMBER AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE, AND WITH PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, FOR STATES.

STATE.	WOOLEN AND WORSTED MILL OPERATIVES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE.					
			Increase (+) or decrease (—): 1910 to 1920.		Per cent distribution by states.	
	1920	1910	Num-ber.	Per cent.	1920	1910
United States.....	7,077	7,906	-723	-9.3	100.0	100.0
Massachusetts.....	2,768	2,218	+485	+21.9	38.2	28.4
Rhode Island.....	1,482	1,340	+142	+10.6	20.9	17.2
New Jersey.....	985	632	+253	+40.0	12.5	8.1
Pennsylvania.....	892	1,434	-562	-42.0	11.8	18.4
Connecticut.....	348	376	-28	-7.4	4.9	4.8
New York.....	281	221	+60	+27.0	2.8	2.8
All other states ¹	626	1,579	-953	-60.4	8.8	20.2

¹ Includes each state having fewer than 100 woolen and worsted mill operatives 10 to 15 years of age in 1920.

In 1910, the same four states contained 72.1 per cent of the total number. At each census Massachusetts contained a far larger proportion of the total number than did any other state—38.2 per cent in 1920 and 28.4 per cent in 1910.

DECREASE IN NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE OCCUPATION.

The number of woolen and worsted mill operatives 10 to 15 years of age decreased from 7,800 in 1910 to 7,077 in 1920—a decrease of 723, or 9.3 per cent (Table XX). While the decrease in number was quite large in Pennsylvania—42 per cent—there was a marked increase in the number in Massachusetts (21.9 per cent) and in the number in New Jersey (40 per cent). The decrease from 1910 to 1920 was far larger for children 10 to 13 (59.4 per cent) than for those 14 and 15 years of age (7.6 per cent); and in 1920 only 99 children 10 to 13 were employed in the woolen and worsted mills, as compared with 6,978 who were 14 or 15 years of age (Table XXI).

In striking contrast to the decrease, from 1910 to 1920, of 9.3 per cent in the number of woolen and worsted mill operatives 10 to 15 years of age was the increase during the same period of 29.1 per cent in the number 16 years of age and over. While the marked increase in the number 10 to 15 years of age in Massachusetts and in New Jersey was accompanied by a large increase in the number 16 years of age and over, the striking decrease in the number 10 to 15 years of age in Pennsylvania was in contrast to a considerable increase in the number 16 years of age and over.

TABLE XXI.—NUMBER OF WOOLEN AND WORSTED MILL OPERATIVES 10 TO 13, AND 14 AND 15 YEARS OF AGE, IN 1920 AND IN 1910, WITH NUMBER AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE, FOR STATES.

STATE.	WOOLEN AND WORSTED MILL OPERATIVES.							
	10 to 13 years of age.				14 and 15 years of age.			
	1920	1910	Increase (+) or decrease (—): 1910 to 1920.		1920	1910	Increase (+) or decrease (—): 1910 to 1920.	
			Num-ber.	Per cent.			Num-ber.	Per cent.
United States.....	99	244	-145	-59.4	6,978	7,556	-578	-7.6
Massachusetts.....	28	18	+10	(1)	2,675	2,200	+475	+21.5
Rhode Island.....	15	12	+3	(1)	1,407	1,328	+139	+10.5
New Jersey.....	16	10	+6	(1)	869	622	+247	+39.7
Pennsylvania.....	7	42	-35	(1)	825	1,392	-567	-40.7
Connecticut.....	5	7	-2	(1)	343	369	-26	-7.0
New York.....	5	4	+1	(1)	196	217	-21	-9.7
All other states ¹	23	151	-128	-84.8	603	1,428	-825	-57.8

¹ Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Includes each state having fewer than 100 woolen and worsted mill operatives 10 to 15 years of age in 1920.

IMPORTANCE OF CHILDREN IN THE OCCUPATION.

The numerical importance of children among woolen and worsted mill operatives in 1920 and in 1910 is shown by the statistics of Table XXII. Whereas

children 10 to 15 years of age formed 6.6 per cent of all woolen and worsted mill operatives in the country in 1910, this proportion had dropped to 4.8 per cent in 1920. Also, in five of the six states named in Table XXII children formed a smaller proportion of the total operatives in 1920 than in 1910. At each census, the proportion of children among the total operatives varied considerably between the different states.

TABLE XXII.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF CHILDREN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE AMONG WOOLEN AND WORSTED MILL OPERATIVES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, FOR STATES: 1920 AND 1910.

STATE.	WOOLEN AND WORSTED MILL OPERATIVES.					
	1920			1910		
	10 years of age and over.	10 to 15 years of age.		10 years of age and over.	10 to 15 years of age.	
		Num-ber.	Per-cent.		Num-ber.	Per-cent.
United States.....	148,645	7,077	4.8	117,476	7,800	6.6
Massachusetts.....	52,884	2,703	5.1	41,456	2,218	5.4
Rhode Island.....	19,738	1,482	7.5	17,875	1,340	7.5
New Jersey.....	14,103	885	6.3	8,596	632	7.4
Pennsylvania.....	11,916	832	7.0	12,014	1,434	11.9
Connecticut.....	8,218	345	4.2	6,844	376	5.5
New York.....	9,180	301	2.2	5,837	221	3.8
All other states ¹	32,606	626	1.9	24,884	1,579	6.3

¹ Includes each state having fewer than 100 woolen and worsted mill operatives 10 to 15 years of age in 1920.

CLOTHING INDUSTRY OPERATIVES.

The clothing industry operatives here discussed comprise the child laborers and semiskilled operatives in the different clothing industries. The number of children 10 to 15 years of age in each of these industries in 1920 is shown by sex in the following statement:¹

INDUSTRY.	CLOTHING INDUSTRY OPERATIVES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920		
	Total.	Male.	Female.
Clothing industries.....	11,757	2,288	9,469
Corset factories.....	837	87	550
Glove factories.....	849	228	621
Hat factories (felt).....	539	226	313
Shirt, collar, and cuff factories.....	2,635	403	2,232
Suit, coat, cloak, and overall factories.....	3,037	839	2,198
Other clothing factories.....	4,060	505	3,555

According to the above statement, 11,757 children were working in the clothing industries of the United States in 1920. Of the total number only one-fifth (2,288, or 19.5 per cent) were boys, while four-fifths (9,469 or 80.5 per cent) were girls. The very large preponderance of girls doubtless came mainly from

¹ 1920 statistics showing the number of child laborers and semi-skilled operatives in the respective clothing industries are presented for the United States in Tables 8 to 12, and for the states and the cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more in which they are numerically important, in Tables 17 and 20.

their being better suited than boys for most of the sewing and other work performed by children in the clothing factories.

Notwithstanding the fact that the clothing industries have long been considered an important field of employment for children, the children employed in these industries in 1920 constituted only 2.8 per cent of all children engaged in nonagricultural pursuits. Each of 7 of the 13 large occupation groups analyzed in this section gave employment to a greater number of children (Table X, p. 30). Only three of these occupation groups, however, gave employment to a greater number of girls than did the clothing industries, but each of them gave employment to a considerably greater number of boys.

COLOR OR RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE.

One-half (49.9 per cent) of the children working in the clothing industries in 1920 were native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, while one-third (33.4 per cent) of them were native whites of native parentage. Foreign-born whites constituted 14.1 per cent and Negroes 2.6 per cent of the total number (Table XXIII). Pennsylvania was first among the states in the number of native whites of native parentage employed, while New York led in the number native whites of foreign or mixed parentage and in the number of foreign-born whites. Four states—New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Illinois—together contained over one-half of the native whites of native parentage, three-fourths of the foreign-born whites, and not far from three-fourths of the native whites of foreign or mixed parentage.

TABLE XXIII.—NUMBER OF CLOTHING INDUSTRY OPERATIVES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE DISTRIBUTED BY SEX AND BY COLOR OR RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE, FOR STATES: 1920.

STATE.	CLOTHING INDUSTRY OPERATIVES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE: 1920						
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native white.			
				Na-tive	For- eign or mixed par- entage.	For- eign- born white.	Ne- gro.
United States.....	11,757	2,288	9,469	3,930	5,869	1,655	303
New York.....	2,808	461	2,342	430	1,654	706	13
Pennsylvania.....	2,058	440	1,618	1,118	803	119	20
New Jersey.....	1,340	169	1,171	234	891	207	8
Illinois.....	1,299	201	1,098	191	891	209	8
Maryland.....	699	113	586	391	219	59	30
Connecticut.....	529	113	416	71	375	80	3
Indiana.....	527	64	463	317	174	35	1
Massachusetts.....	517	82	435	91	330	93	3
Missouri.....	399	72	327	227	111	52	9
Wisconsin.....	262	51	211	75	168	18	1
Kentucky.....	155	31	124	122	20	2	11
Michigan.....	128	70	58	60	40	18	1
Virginia.....	126	28	98	118	1	.....	12
Ohio.....	125	51	74	70	46	9	.....
Georgia.....	107	46	61	63	.....	.....	44
All other states ¹	683	296	387	330	146	48	139

¹ Includes each state having fewer than 100 clothing industry operatives 10 to 15 years of age in 1920.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION.

While each of 15 states contained over 100 child clothing industry operatives in 1920, yet more than 6 out of 10 (63.8 per cent) of these operatives were concentrated in four states—New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Illinois; and these four states, together with four additional ones—Maryland, Connecticut, Indiana, and Massachusetts—contained 83.1 per cent of the total number (Table XXIV). Thus, one-sixth of the 48 states contained five-sixths of the child clothing industry operatives in 1920. New York contained a larger proportion than any other state—23.8 per cent—while Pennsylvania ranked second with 17.5 per cent.

The most important changes from 1910 to 1920 in the geographic distribution of the child clothing industry operatives were the decrease in the proportion in New York from 27.5 to 23.8 per cent, the decrease in the proportion in Illinois from 14.1 to 11.0 per cent, the increase in the proportion in New Jersey from 6.2 to 11.4 per cent, and the decrease in the proportion in Ohio from 5.3 to 1.1 per cent (Table XXIV).

TABLE XXIV.—NUMBER OF CLOTHING INDUSTRY OPERATIVES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE, IN 1920 AND IN 1910, WITH NUMBER AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE, AND WITH PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, FOR STATES.

STATE.	CLOTHING INDUSTRY OPERATIVES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE.					
	1920	1910	Increase (+) or decrease (-): 1910 to 1920.		Per cent distribution by states.	
			Num- ber.	Per cent.	1920	1910
United States.....	11,757	19,157	-7,400	-38.6	100.0	100.0
New York.....	2,693	5,274	-2,471	-46.9	23.8	27.5
Pennsylvania.....	2,033	3,118	-1,085	-34.8	17.5	16.3
New Jersey.....	1,349	1,189	+159	+13.7	11.4	6.2
Illinois.....	1,259	2,459	-1,200	-49.0	11.0	14.1
Maryland.....	699	1,047	-348	-33.2	5.9	5.6
Connecticut.....	529	650	-121	-18.6	4.5	3.4
Indiana.....	527	442	+85	+19.2	4.5	2.3
Massachusetts.....	517	617	-100	-16.3	4.4	3.2
Missouri.....	399	474	-75	-15.8	3.4	2.5
Wisconsin.....	262	265	-3	-1.1	2.2	2.1
Kentucky.....	155	265	-110	-41.5	1.3	1.5
Michigan.....	128	255	-127	-49.8	1.1	1.3
Virginia.....	126	160	-34	-21.3	1.1	0.5
Ohio.....	125	1,008	-883	-87.6	1.1	5.3
Georgia.....	107	153	-46	-30.1	0.9	0.9
All other states ¹	680	821	-141	-17.2	5.8	4.3

¹ Includes, also, children 10 to 15 years of age returned as "Tailors and tailoresses."
² Includes each state having fewer than 100 clothing industry operatives 10 to 15 years of age in 1920.

DECREASE IN NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE OCCUPATION.

During the decade 1910 to 1920 the number of clothing industry operatives 10 to 15 years of age decreased from 19,157 to 11,757—a decrease of 7,400, or 38.6 per cent (Table XXIV). This decrease extended to 12 of the 15 states named in Table XXIV, while each of the remaining three states—New Jersey, Indiana, and Virginia—showed an increase

from 1910 to 1920. The decrease was particularly large in Illinois (51.9 per cent), Maryland (57.6 per cent), and Ohio (87.6 per cent).

The decrease from 1910 to 1920 of 38.6 per cent in the number of clothing industry operatives 10 to 15 years of age is the more significant in view of the fact that during the same period there was an increase of 8.6 per cent in the number of clothing industry operatives 16 years of age and over.

The statistics of Table XXV show that in the entire United States the per cent of decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the number of clothing industry operatives was considerably larger for children 10 to 13 (47.4) than for those 14 and 15 years of age (38.3). These statistics show, also, that among the states there were some striking decreases from 1910 to 1920 in the number of clothing industry operatives 10 to 13 and 14 and 15 years of age, respectively. The number 10 to 13 decreased 227, or 95.8 per cent, in Maryland, while the number 14 and 15 decreased 2,397, or 46.8 per cent, in New York, 1,013, or 33.6 per cent, in Pennsylvania, 1,395, or 52.3 per cent, in Illinois, 721, or 51.1 per cent, in Maryland, and 881, or 88 per cent, in Ohio. No state is reported as having had in 1920 as many as 100 clothing industry operatives 10 to 13 years of age, and only two states—New York and Pennsylvania—are reported as having had more than 35 such operatives each. It is possible, however, that some of the children 10 to 13 years of age doing home work for clothing factories were not so reported to the census enumerators and, hence, were not included in the figures here presented.

TABLE XXV.—NUMBER OF CLOTHING INDUSTRY OPERATIVES 10 TO 13, AND 14 AND 15 YEARS OF AGE, IN 1920 AND IN 1910, WITH NUMBER AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE, FOR STATES.

STATE.	CLOTHING INDUSTRY OPERATIVES.							
	10 to 13 years of age.				14 and 15 years of age.			
	1920	1910	Increase (+) or decrease (-): 1910 to 1920.		1920	1910	Increase (+) or decrease (-): 1910 to 1920.	
			Num- ber.	Per cent.			Num- ber.	Per cent.
United States..	412	783	-371	-47.4	11,345	18,374	-7,029	-38.3
New York.....	82	156	-74	-47.4	2,721	5,118	-2,397	-46.8
Pennsylvania.....	59	106	-47	-44.3	1,999	3,012	-1,013	-33.6
New Jersey.....	35	25	+10	(1)	1,305	1,164	+141	+12.1
Illinois.....	26	31	-5	(1)	1,273	2,668	-1,395	-52.3
Maryland.....	10	237	-227	-95.8	689	1,410	-721	-51.1
Connecticut.....	11	2	+9	(1)	518	648	-130	-20.1
Indiana.....	12	7	+5	(1)	515	435	+80	+18.4
Massachusetts.....	12	12	0	0	505	625	-120	-19.2
Missouri.....	3	4	-1	(1)	387	460	-73	-15.9
Wisconsin.....	5	24	-19	(1)	259	391	-132	-33.8
Kentucky.....	35	5	+30	(1)	150	261	-111	-42.5
Michigan.....	9	17	-8	(1)	93	250	-157	-62.8
Virginia.....	5	7	-2	(1)	117	83	+34	(1)
Ohio.....	15	36	-21	(1)	120	1,001	-881	-88.0
Georgia.....	81	100	-19	-19.0	92	127	-35	-27.6
All other states ¹					602	721	-119	-16.5

¹ Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Includes each state having fewer than 100 clothing industry operatives 10 to 15 years of age in 1920.

IMPORTANCE OF CHILDREN IN THE OCCUPATION.

Children 10 to 15 years of age constituted 2.8 per cent of the clothing industry operatives in the United States in 1920 (Table XXVI). The proportion of children among the total operatives varied greatly between the different states, however, ranging, in the 15 states named in Table XXVI, from eight-tenths of 1 per cent in Ohio to 6.5 per cent in New Jersey. In but three of these states—New York, Michigan, and Ohio—was the proportion of children as low as in the entire United States—2.8 per cent.

The percentages of the following statement show that in 1920 the proportion of children among the total operatives varied considerably between the different clothing industries, ranging from 2.1 per cent in the case of suit, coat, cloak, and overall factories to 4.8 per cent in the case of shirt, collar, and cuff factories.

INDUSTRY.	CLOTHING INDUSTRY OPERATIVES, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920		
	10 years of age and over.	10 to 15 years of age.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Clothing industries.....	422,137	11,757	2.8
Corset factories.....	13,413	637	4.7
Glove factories.....	25,114	849	3.4
Hat factories (felt).....	22,167	539	2.4
Shirt, collar, and cuff factories.....	55,085	2,635	4.8
Suit, coat, cloak, and overall factories.....	147,856	3,037	2.1
Other clothing factories.....	158,502	4,060	2.6

TABLE XXVI.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF CHILDREN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE AMONG CLOTHING INDUSTRY OPERATIVES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, FOR STATES: 1920 AND 1910.

STATE.	CLOTHING INDUSTRY OPERATIVES.					
	1920			1910		
	10 years of age and over.	10 to 15 years of age.		10 years of age and over.	10 to 15 years of age. ¹	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
United States.....	422,137	11,757	2.8	397,018	19,157	4.8
New York.....	182,690	2,803	1.5	184,529	5,274	2.9
Pennsylvania.....	39,532	2,058	5.2	40,015	3,118	7.8
New Jersey.....	20,751	1,340	6.5	21,455	1,180	5.5
Illinois.....	36,705	1,299	3.5	35,030	2,099	7.7
Maryland.....	15,757	699	4.4	14,539	1,647	11.3
Connecticut.....	11,437	529	4.6	14,067	650	4.6
Indiana.....	8,742	527	6.0	5,805	442	7.6
Massachusetts.....	15,282	517	3.4	18,261	637	3.5
Missouri.....	13,083	390	3.1	7,652	474	6.2
Wisconsin.....	6,633	282	3.9	5,175	395	7.6
Kentucky.....	5,060	155	3.1	3,492	285	8.2
Michigan.....	5,518	128	2.3	6,559	255	3.9
Virginia.....	3,319	126	3.8	1,356	100	7.4
Ohio.....	15,616	125	0.8	13,480	1,008	7.5
Georgia.....	3,122	107	3.4	1,798	163	9.1
All other states ²	38,931	683	1.8	23,805	821	3.4

¹ Includes children 10 to 15 returned as "Tailors and tailresses."

² Includes each state having fewer than 100 clothing industry operatives 10 to 15 years of age in 1920.

Both in the entire United States and in most of the states there was a decline between 1910 and 1920 in the importance of children among clothing industry operatives (Table XXVI). In the entire United

States the proportion of children among the total operatives dropped from 4.8 per cent in 1910 to 2.8 per cent in 1920. In Maryland the drop during the decade was from 11.3 to 4.4 per cent, in Ohio it was from 7.5 to 0.8 per cent, and in Georgia from 9.1 to 3.4 per cent. In 13 of the 15 states named in Table XXVI the proportion of children among the total operatives decreased between 1910 and 1920, in one state—New Jersey—the proportion of children increased, and in one state—Connecticut—the proportion did not change.

SHOE FACTORY OPERATIVES.

Among the industries giving employment to large numbers of children is the shoe factory. In 1920, there were 7,545 children 10 to 15 years of age employed as shoe factory operatives, and they constituted 1.8 per cent of all children in this age period engaged in nonagricultural pursuits. Of the total number, 4,374, or 58 per cent, were boys and 3,171, or 42 per cent, were girls (Table XXVII).¹

TABLE XXVII.—NUMBER OF SHOE FACTORY OPERATIVES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE DISTRIBUTED BY SEX AND BY COLOR OR RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE, FOR STATES: 1920.

STATE.	SHOE FACTORY OPERATIVES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE: 1920						
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native white.		Foreign-born white.	Negro.
				Native parentage.	Foreign or mixed parentage.		
United States.....	7,545	4,374	3,171	3,159	3,537	713	45
Massachusetts.....	3,314	1,896	1,418	799	2,096	418	11
Missouri.....	758	389	369	551	174	31	2
Pennsylvania.....	728	427	301	613	101	14	.....
New York.....	596	339	257	150	345	99	2
Wisconsin.....	499	318	181	107	363	29	.....
Illinois.....	423	225	198	208	176	37	2
New Hampshire.....	212	120	92	64	126	22	.....
Ohio.....	192	157	35	166	21	5	.....
Maine.....	122	76	46	54	56	11	1
New Jersey.....	109	59	50	44	49	16	.....
All other states ¹	592	368	224	404	130	31	27

¹ Includes each state having fewer than 100 shoe factory operatives 10 to 15 years of age in 1920.

COLOR OR RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE.

Of each 100 children working in shoe factories in 1920, 42 were native whites of native parentage, 48 were native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, and 10 were foreign-born whites and Negroes. Over two-thirds of the native whites of native parentage were in four states—Illinois, Massachusetts, Missouri, and Pennsylvania; over three-fourths of the native whites of foreign or mixed parentage were in three states—Massachusetts, New York, and Wisconsin; and not far from three-fourths of the foreign-born whites were in

¹ 1920 statistics showing the child "laborers" and "semiskilled operatives" in shoe factories are presented for the United States in Tables 8 to 12 (pp. 70–99) and for the states and the cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more in which they are numerically important, in Tables 17 and 20 (pp. 107 and 191). Similar statistics are presented for cities of 25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants in Table 21 (p. 261).

FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

two states—Massachusetts and New York. Massachusetts gave employment to a considerably larger number of each class than did any other state.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION.

More than one-half (54 per cent) of the child shoe factory operatives in 1920 were in two states—Massachusetts and Missouri—and six states together included more than four-fifths (83.7 per cent) of them (Table XXVIII).

TABLE XXVIII.—NUMBER OF SHOE FACTORY OPERATIVES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE, IN 1920 AND IN 1910, WITH NUMBER AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE, AND WITH PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, FOR STATES.

STATE.	SHOE FACTORY OPERATIVES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE.					
	1920	1910	Increase (+) or decrease (-): 1910 to 1920.		Per cent distribution by states.	
			Num-ber.	Per cent.	1920	1910
United States.....	7,545	8,393	-848	-10.1	100.0	100.0
Massachusetts.....	3,314	2,298	+1,016	+44.1	43.9	26.3
Missouri.....	795	1,573	-815	-51.8	10.6	18.7
Pennsylvania.....	728	828	-95	-11.5	9.6	9.8
New York.....	595	477	+119	+24.9	7.9	5.7
Wisconsin.....	499	413	+86	+20.8	6.6	4.9
Illinois.....	423	317	+106	+33.4	5.6	3.8
New Hampshire.....	312	277	-35	-12.3	4.1	3.3
Ohio.....	192	794	-602	-75.8	2.5	9.5
Maine.....	122	178	-56	-31.5	1.6	2.1
New Jersey.....	100	249	-149	-59.2	1.4	3.0
All other states ¹	592	784	-192	-24.5	7.8	9.3

¹ Includes each state having fewer than 100 shoe factory operatives 10 to 15 years of age in 1920.

Of the 8,393 children working in the shoe factories in 1910, six states together contained more than three-

fourths (76.9 per cent) and over one-fourth of them (26.3) per cent) were in the state of Massachusetts.

There was considerable change from 1910 to 1920 in the geographic distribution of child shoe factory operatives. Thus, during this decade, the proportion in Ohio dropped from 9.5 to 2.5 per cent, the proportion in Missouri dropped from 18.7 to 10 per cent, and the proportion in Massachusetts jumped from 26.3 to 43.9 per cent.

DECREASE IN NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE OCCUPATION.

From 1910 to 1920 the number of child shoe factory operatives decreased from 8,393 to 7,545—a decrease of 848, or 10.1 per cent (Table XXVIII).¹ While the decrease extended to many of the states and was quite large in some of them, in other states there was a large increase during the decade. The decrease was particularly large in Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Ohio, and the increase was especially large in Massachusetts. The statistics of Table XXIX show that the per cent of decrease from 1910 to 1920 was much larger for children 10 to 13 (35.8), and for those 14 (25.7), than for those 15 years of age (1.8). Likewise, during this decade, the proportion of the shoe factory operatives 10 to 15 years of age who were 10 to 13 dropped from 2.4 to 1.7 per cent, the proportion 14 dropped from 31.4 to 25.9 per cent, and the proportion 15 increased from 66.2 to 72.3 per cent.

¹ Whereas, from 1910 to 1920, the number of shoe factory operatives 10 to 15 decreased 10.1 per cent, the number 16 years of age and over increased 19.1 per cent.

TABLE XXIX.—NUMBER OF SHOE FACTORY OPERATIVES 10 TO 13, 14, AND 15 YEARS OF AGE, IN 1920 AND IN 1910, WITH NUMBER AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE, FOR STATES.

STATE.	SHOE FACTORY OPERATIVES											
	10 to 13 years of age.				14 years of age.				15 years of age.			
	1920	1910	Increase (+) or decrease (-): 1910 to 1920.		1920	1910	Increase (+) or decrease (-): 1910 to 1920.		1920	1910	Increase (+) or decrease (-): 1910 to 1920.	
			Number.	Per cent.			Number.	Per cent.			Number.	Per cent.
United States.....	131	204	-73	-35.8	1,957	2,633	-676	-25.7	5,457	5,556	-99	-1.8
Massachusetts.....	42	21	+21	(1)	963	890	+73	+8.2	2,309	1,597	+712	+44.6
Missouri.....	23	66	-43	(1)	196	570	-374	-65.6	539	937	-398	-42.5
Pennsylvania.....	6	13	-7	(1)	230	322	-92	-28.6	492	488	+4	+0.8
New York.....	15	4	+11	(1)	73	134	-61	-45.5	508	339	+169	+49.9
Wisconsin.....	3	3	—	(1)	129	134	-5	-3.7	357	276	+81	+29.3
Illinois.....	6	7	-1	(1)	161	111	+50	+45.0	316	190	+126	+66.3
New Hampshire.....	9	15	-6	(1)	80	170	-90	-52.9	153	392	-239	-61.0
Ohio.....	3	10	-7	(1)	17	235	-218	-92.8	172	549	-377	-68.7
Maine.....	1	8	-7	(1)	5	40	-35	(1)	117	130	-13	-10.0
New Jersey.....	1	4	-3	(1)	30	85	-55	(1)	78	180	-102	-56.7
All other states ¹	25	53	-28	(1)	153	242	-89	-36.8	416	489	-73	-14.9

¹ Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Includes each state having fewer than 100 shoe factory operatives 10 to 15 years of age in 1920.

CHILDREN IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.

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IMPORTANCE OF CHILDREN IN THE OCCUPATION.

The importance of children among shoe factory operatives declined rapidly during the 20 years from 1900 to 1920 (Table XXX). Whereas children formed 7.7 per cent of all shoe factory operatives in 1900, this proportion had dropped to 4.4 per cent in 1910 and 3.3 per cent in 1920. At each census the proportion children formed of the total operatives varied greatly between the different States. There was also a marked variation between the States in the decrease from 1900 to 1920 in the proportion children were of the total operatives. Thus, in 1900, children formed 16.9 per cent of the total shoe factory operatives in Ohio, as compared with a proportion of 7.7 per cent for the entire United States. But the proportion children were of the total operatives decreased much more rapidly in Ohio than in the United States as a whole, with the result that in 1920 this proportion was only 1.6 per cent in Ohio, as against 3.3 per cent in the United States as a whole. In Massachusetts alone children formed a larger proportion of the total shoe factory operatives in 1920 than in 1910.

TABLE XXX.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF CHILDREN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE AMONG SHOE FACTORY OPERATIVES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, FOR STATES: 1920, 1910, AND 1900.

STATE.	SHOE FACTORY OPERATIVES.					
	1920			1910		
	10 years of age and over.		Per cent.	10 years of age and over.		Per cent.
	Num-ber.	Per cent.		Num-ber.	Per cent.	
United States..	225,435	7,545	3.3	191,287	8,303	4.4
Massachusetts...	90,033	3,314	3.7	81,715	2,208	2.7
Missouri.....	18,576	758	4.1	17,217	1,573	9.1
Pennsylvania....	12,478	728	5.8	9,882	823	8.3
New York.....	32,614	596	1.8	19,073	477	2.5
Wisconsin.....	8,102	499	6.2	4,691	413	8.8
Illinois.....	7,776	423	5.4	5,084	317	6.2
New Hampshire..	16,343	212	1.4	14,407	577	4.0
Ohio.....	11,865	192	1.6	12,833	794	6.2
Maine.....	11,228	122	1.1	6,586	178	2.7
New Jersey.....	3,052	109	3.6	4,590	249	5.4
All other states ¹	14,368	592	4.1	15,209	784	5.2

¹ Includes 685 apprentices.

² Includes, also, children returned as apprentices in shoe factories, and those returned as shoemakers and cobblers (not in factory). The latter numbered 263 in 1910.

³ Includes each state having fewer than 100 shoe factory operatives 10 to 15 years of age in 1920.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY OPERATIVES.

The iron and steel industry operatives here discussed include the laborers and semiskilled operatives 10 to 15 years of age in the different iron and steel industries. The number of children in each of these industries in 1920 is shown by sex in the following table.¹

¹ 1920 statistics showing the number of "child laborers" and "semiskilled operatives" in the respective iron and steel industries are presented for the United States in Tables 8 to 12 (pp. 70-99), and for the states and cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more in which they are numerically important, in Tables 17 and 20 (pp. 107 and 191). The total child iron and steel industry operatives is shown for each city of 25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants in Table 21 (p. 261).

INDUSTRY.	IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY OPERATIVES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920		
	Total.	Male.	Female.
Iron and steel industries.....	12,904	10,617	2,287
Agricultural implement factories.....	112	102	10
Automobile factories.....	1,181	927	254
Blast furnaces and steel rolling mills ¹	2,629	1,799	290
Car and railroad shops.....	549	521	28
Ship and boat building.....	1,196	1,178	18
Wagon and carriage factories.....	274	248	26
Other iron and steel factories ²	6,775	5,165	1,610
Not specified metal industries.....	788	677	111

¹ Includes tinplate mills.

² Includes iron foundries.

Of the 12,904 children working as iron and steel industry operatives in 1920, 10,617 (82.3 per cent) were boys and 2,287 (17.7 per cent) were girls. These operatives constituted 3.1 per cent of all children engaged in nonagricultural pursuits. Each of six non-agricultural occupation groups gave employment to a larger number of children (Table X, p. 30).

COLOR OR RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE.

Distributed by color or race, nativity, and parentage, 5,014 (38.9 per cent) of the 12,904 children employed as iron and steel industry operatives in 1920 were native whites of native parentage. A somewhat larger number (5,641, or 43.7 per cent) were native whites of foreign or mixed parentage. Foreign-born whites numbered 1,409 (10.9 per cent), Negroes, 832 (6.4 per cent), and all other classes, 8 (Table XXXI). Pennsylvania contained a larger number of each class of white children than did any other state, while Alabama was first in the number of Negro children.

TABLE XXXI.—NUMBER OF IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY OPERATIVES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE DISTRIBUTED BY SEX AND BY COLOR OR RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE, FOR STATES: 1920.

STATE.	IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY OPERATIVES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE: 1920							
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native white.		Foreign-born white.	Negro.	All other.
				Native parentage.	Foreign or mixed parentage.			
United States..	12,904	10,617	2,287	5,014	5,641	1,409	832	8
Pennsylvania....	2,375	2,043	832	1,090	975	220	90	.....
Connecticut.....	1,217	661	526	140	857	215	5	.....
New Jersey.....	1,005	758	247	272	532	161	20	.....
New York.....	1,008	791	212	328	527	142	3	.....
Ohio.....	991	940	51	454	398	101	38	.....
Massachusetts....	969	737	232	197	659	110	3	.....
Illinois.....	900	747	153	308	461	107	24	.....
Michigan.....	687	530	157	267	295	104	20	.....
Indiana.....	632	436	196	383	59	30	30	.....
Wisconsin.....	576	330	46	97	215	63	1	.....
Missouri.....	304	261	43	183	96	22	13	.....
Alabama.....	240	227	13	61	6	.....	173	.....
Rhode Island....	235	195	39	51	146	37	1	.....
Virginia.....	207	208	1	108	3	2	94	.....
All other states ¹	1,863	1,734	129	1,075	372	95	317	4

¹ Includes each state having fewer than 200 iron and steel industry operatives 10 to 15 years of age in 1920.

FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION.

Each of 14 states contained over 200 iron and steel industry child operatives in 1920, and these 14 states together contained over 85 per cent of the total number (Table XXXII). Pennsylvania contained a much larger number than any other state—2,375, or 18.4 per cent of the total. Connecticut contained 9.4 per cent of the total, and each of 5 other states contained from 7 to 8 per cent. It will be noted that the 14 states named in Table XXXII include only 2 Southern states—Alabama, with 1.9 per cent of the child operatives, and Virginia, with 1.6 per cent.

The most important changes from 1910 to 1920 in the geographic distribution of the iron and steel industry child operatives were the decrease in the proportion in Pennsylvania from 22.6 to 18.4 per cent and the decrease in the proportion in Ohio from 10.9 to 7.7 per cent.

TABLE XXXII.—NUMBER OF IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY OPERATIVES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE, IN 1920 AND IN 1910, WITH NUMBER AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE, AND WITH PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, FOR STATES.

STATE.	IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY OPERATIVES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE.					
			Increase (+) or decrease (-): 1910 to 1920.		Per cent distribution by states.	
	1920	1910	Number.	Per cent.	1920	1910
United States.....	12,904	14,372	-1,468	-10.2	100.0	100.0
Pennsylvania.....	2,375	3,252	-877	-27.0	18.4	22.6
Connecticut.....	1,217	1,294	-77	-5.9	9.4	9.0
New Jersey.....	1,005	849	+156	+18.3	7.8	5.9
New York.....	1,003	759	+244	+32.1	7.8	5.3
Ohio.....	991	1,308	-317	-24.2	7.7	9.0
Massachusetts.....	959	842	+117	+13.9	7.5	5.9
Illinois.....	909	814	+95	+11.6	7.0	5.7
Michigan.....	887	649	+238	+36.5	6.8	4.5
Indiana.....	882	951	-69	-7.3	6.8	6.6
Wisconsin.....	876	649	+227	+35.0	6.8	4.5
Missouri.....	864	800	+64	+8.0	6.7	5.6
Alabama.....	240	435	-195	-44.8	1.9	3.0
Rhode Island.....	235	229	+6	+2.6	1.8	1.6
Virginia.....	207	267	-60	-22.5	1.6	1.9
All other states ¹	1,903	1,748	+155	+8.9	14.4	12.2

¹ Includes each state having fewer than 200 iron and steel industry operatives 10 to 15 years of age in 1920.

DECREASE IN NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE OCCUPATION.

The number of children employed as iron and steel industry operatives decreased from 14,372 in 1910 to 12,904 in 1920—a decrease of 1,468, or 10.2 per cent (Table XXXII). This decrease extended to each of 7 of the 14 states named in Table XXXII, while each of the other 7 states showed an increase during the decade. The decrease was especially large in Pennsylvania (27 per cent), Ohio (36.8 per cent), Indiana (44.1 per cent), and Alabama (47.3 per cent), while the increase was particularly marked in New York (33.7 per cent).

The large decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the number of iron and steel industry operatives 10 to 15 years of

age was in striking contrast to the marked increase in the number 16 years of age and over. Whereas the number of operatives 10 to 15 decreased 1,468, or 10.2 per cent, the number 16 years of age and over increased 569,080, or 67.9 per cent.

The percentages of Table XXXIII show that in the United States as a whole the decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the number of iron and steel industry operatives was somewhat larger for children 10 to 13 (12.7 per cent) than for those 14 and 15 years of age (10.1 per cent). The state of Pennsylvania, however, was a striking exception to this general rule, since it shows a decrease of only 5.6 per cent for children 10 to 13 as against a decrease of 27.7 per cent for children 14 and 15 years of age. In the case of each age group, the number of operatives increased between 1910 and 1920 in a number of states. In 1920, Pennsylvania was the only state giving employment to as many as 100 iron and steel industry operatives 10 to 13 years of age.

TABLE XXXIII.—NUMBER OF IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY OPERATIVES 10 TO 13, AND 14 AND 15 YEARS OF AGE, IN 1920 AND IN 1910, WITH NUMBER AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE, FOR STATES.

STATE.	IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY OPERATIVES.							
	10 to 13 years of age.				14 and 15 years of age.			
			Increase (+) or decrease (-): 1910 to 1920.				Increase (+) or decrease (-): 1910 to 1920.	
	1920	1910	Number.	Per cent.	1920	1910	Number.	Per cent.
United States.....	630	722	-92	-12.7	12,274	13,650	-1,376	-10.1
Pennsylvania.....	101	107	-6	-5.6	2,274	3,145	-871	-27.7
Connecticut.....	32	17	+15	(1)	1,185	1,247	-62	-5.0
New Jersey.....	16	21	-5	(1)	989	819	+170	+20.8
New York.....	37	18	+19	(1)	966	732	+234	+32.0
Ohio.....	60	36	+24	(1)	931	1,532	-601	-39.2
Massachusetts.....	21	9	+12	(1)	948	883	+65	+7.3
Illinois.....	36	23	+13	(1)	864	791	+73	+9.2
Michigan.....	41	9	+32	(1)	646	640	+6	+0.9
Indiana.....	35	34	+1	(1)	497	917	-420	-45.8
Wisconsin.....	12	6	+6	(1)	364	443	-79	-17.8
Missouri.....	8	15	-7	(1)	296	285	+11	+3.9
Alabama.....	4	137	-133	-97.9	196	318	-122	-38.4
Rhode Island.....	7	1	+6	(1)	228	222	+6	+2.7
Virginia.....	12	50	-38	(1)	195	217	-22	-10.1
All other states ¹	168	239	-71	-29.7	1,695	1,509	+186	+12.3

¹ Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Includes each state having fewer than 200 iron and steel industry operatives 10 to 15 years of age in 1920.

IMPORTANCE OF CHILDREN IN THE OCCUPATION.

In 1920 less than 1 in each 100 (0.9 per cent) of the iron and steel industry operatives was a child 10 to 15 years of age (Table XXXIV). Likewise in each of 7 of the 14 states named in Table XXXIV children constituted less than 1 per cent of the operatives in 1920; and the highest proportion of children among the operatives of any state was 2.6 per cent, in Connecticut.

Both in the United States as a whole and in each of the states named in Table XXXIV the proportion of children among the iron and steel industry operatives decreased between 1910 and 1920.

CHILDREN IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.

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TABLE XXXIV.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF CHILDREN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE AMONG IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY OPERATIVES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, FOR STATES: 1920 AND 1910.

STATE.	IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY OPERATIVES.					
	1920			1910		
	10 years of age and over.	10 to 15 years of age.		10 years of age and over.	10 to 15 years of age.	
	Num-ber.	Per-cent.		Num-ber.	Per-cent.	
United States.....	1,419,593	12,904	0.9	851,981	11,372	1.7
Pennsylvania.....	293,022	2,375	0.8	218,833	3,252	1.5
Connecticut.....	46,490	1,217	2.6	37,685	1,264	3.4
New Jersey.....	57,514	1,005	1.7	36,668	840	2.3
New York.....	118,118	1,003	0.8	80,488	750	0.9
Ohio.....	174,779	991	0.6	106,723	1,568	1.5
Massachusetts.....	55,023	969	1.8	36,244	842	2.3
Illinois.....	99,921	900	0.9	82,802	814	1.0
Michigan.....	155,783	687	0.4	42,127	649	1.5
Indiana.....	62,951	532	0.8	39,374	951	2.4
Wisconsin.....	41,104	376	0.9	24,008	449	1.9
Missouri.....	22,927	304	1.3	16,134	300	1.9
Alabama.....	24,943	240	1.0	11,840	465	3.8
Rhode Island.....	9,996	235	2.4	8,274	223	2.7
Virginia.....	17,442	207	1.2	10,497	267	2.5
All other states ¹	239,540	1,863	0.8	100,284	1,748	1.7

¹ Includes each state having fewer than 200 iron and steel industry operatives 10 to 15 years of age in 1920.

LUMBER AND FURNITURE INDUSTRY OPERATIVES.

The large group of lumber and furniture industry operatives here discussed comprises the child laborers and the semiskilled operatives in furniture factories, piano and organ factories, saw and planing mills,¹ and other woodworking factories. The number and proportion of these operatives in each industry in 1920 is shown in the following summary:

INDUSTRY.	NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY INDUSTRY, OF LUMBER AND FURNITURE INDUSTRY OPERATIVES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920					
	Total.		Male.		Female.	
	Num-ber.	Per-cent distribution.	Num-ber.	Per-cent distribution.	Num-ber.	Per-cent distribution.
Lumber and furniture industries.....	10,585	100.0	9,159	100.0	1,426	100.0
Furniture factories.....	2,001	18.9	1,653	18.0	348	24.4
Piano and organ factories.....	614	5.8	411	4.5	203	14.2
Saw and planing mills ¹	5,818	55.0	5,390	58.8	428	30.0
Other woodworking factories.....	2,152	20.3	1,705	18.6	447	31.3

¹ Includes box factories (wood).

The above statement shows that in 1920 a very large proportion (86.5 per cent) of the lumber and furniture industry operatives 10 to 15 years of age were boys and that a very small proportion (13.5 per cent) were girls. The statement shows, also, that more than one-half, both of the total child operatives (55 per cent) and of the boys (58.8 per cent), were employed in saw and planing mills. The more detailed statistics (see Table 8, following) show that of the 5,390 boys employed in saw and planing mills 4,639 were laborers and 751 were semiskilled operatives. These statistics show, also, that in all lumber and furniture industries

¹ Includes box factories (wood).

combined, 6,694 of the 9,159 boys (73.1 per cent) were laborers and 2,465 (26.9 per cent) were semiskilled operatives, while of the 1,426 girls, 532 (37.3 per cent) were laborers and 894 (62.7 per cent) were semiskilled operatives.¹

COLOR OR RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE.

Not far from one-half (48.7 per cent) of the children working in the lumber and furniture industries in 1920 were native whites of native parentage, and more than one-fourth (26.7 per cent) of them were Negroes. One-fifth (20.3 per cent) were native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 4 per cent were foreign-born whites, and a few (22) belonged to other races (Table XXXV). The native whites of native parentage were most numerous in Indiana and North Carolina, the native whites of foreign or mixed parentage in Wisconsin, and the Negroes in Alabama.

TABLE XXXV.—NUMBER OF LUMBER AND FURNITURE INDUSTRY OPERATIVES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE DISTRIBUTED BY SEX AND BY COLOR OR RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE, FOR STATES: 1920.

STATE.	LUMBER AND FURNITURE INDUSTRY OPERATIVES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE: 1920						
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native white.		Negro.	All other.
				Native parentage.	Foreign or mixed parentage.		
United States.....	10,585	9,159	1,426	5,160	2,147	426	2,830
North Carolina.....	707	669	38	412	3	282	493
Alabama.....	671	642	29	208	412	54	1
Wisconsin.....	670	489	181	203	1	376	1
Mississippi.....	572	537	35	193	2	319	2
Virginia.....	569	528	41	249	63	4	340
Indiana.....	525	410	115	456	1	4	4
Georgia.....	518	473	45	177	1	340	1
Pennsylvania.....	508	391	117	368	115	21	4
Louisiana.....	500	499	31	190	24	281	1
Massachusetts.....	467	357	110	104	300	62	1
Arkansas.....	463	430	33	279	2	181	1
Illinois.....	442	332	110	92	278	61	10
Tennessee.....	431	387	44	234	2	105	1
Michigan.....	411	339	72	197	181	31	1
New York.....	378	279	99	125	232	46	3
Florida.....	297	279	18	101	7	189	1
Missouri.....	280	240	40	226	44	5	5
Texas.....	236	223	13	118	5	19	94
Washington.....	236	212	24	122	81	24	9
All other states ¹	1,704	1,473	231	1,016	424	95	164

¹ Includes each state having fewer than 200 lumber and furniture industry operatives 10 to 15 years of age in 1920.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION.

In 1920, the child lumber and furniture industry operatives were widely distributed among the states, there being 19 states each containing over 2 per cent of them and no state containing as many as 7 per cent (Table XXXVI). North Carolina contained 6.7 per cent, Alabama and Wisconsin each 6.3 per cent, and Mississippi and Virginia each 5.4 per cent. Likewise

¹ 1920 statistics showing the child "laborers" and "semiskilled operatives" in the lumber and furniture industries are presented for the United States in Tables 8 to 13 (pp. 70-100) and for the states and the cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more in which they were numerically important in Tables 17 and 20 (pp. 107 and 191). Similar statistics are presented for cities of 25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants in Table 21 (p. 261).

FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

in 1910, the 19 states named in Table XXXVI contained 82.1 per cent of the total number and none of these states contained as many as 9 per cent. North Carolina contained 8.6 per cent, Virginia, 6.2 per cent, and Louisiana, 5.5 per cent.

There were no marked changes from 1910 to 1920 in the geographic distribution of the child lumber and furniture industry operatives. The proportion in Massachusetts increased from 1.8 to 4.4 per cent, while the proportion in North Carolina dropped from 8.6 to 6.7 per cent and the proportion in Texas from 4.2 to 2.2 per cent. The changes were smaller in the other states.

TABLE XXXVI.—NUMBER OF LUMBER AND FURNITURE INDUSTRY OPERATIVES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE, IN 1920 AND IN 1910, WITH NUMBER AND PER CENT OF DECREASE, AND WITH PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, FOR STATES.

STATE.	LUMBER AND FURNITURE INDUSTRY OPERATIVES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE.					
			Decrease: 1910 to 1920.		Per cent distribution by states.	
	1920	1910	Num- ber.	Per cent.	1920	1910
United States.....	10,585	18,806	8,221	43.7	100.0	100.0
North Carolina.....	707	1,615	908	56.2	6.7	8.6
Alabama.....	671	968	297	39.7	6.3	5.1
Wisconsin.....	670	916	246	26.4	6.3	4.8
Mississippi.....	372	636	264	31.6	5.4	4.4
Virginia.....	560	1,162	602	51.0	5.4	6.2
Indiana.....	525	790	265	33.5	5.0	4.2
Georgia.....	518	882	364	41.3	4.9	4.7
Pennsylvania.....	508	927	419	45.2	4.8	4.9
Louisiana.....	509	1,031	521	51.5	4.7	5.5
Massachusetts.....	467	341	126	37.0	4.4	1.8
Arkansas.....	463	823	360	49.8	4.4	4.9
Illinois.....	442	776	334	43.0	4.2	4.1
Tennessee.....	431	847	416	49.1	4.1	4.5
Michigan.....	411	657	246	37.4	3.9	3.5
New York.....	378	631	253	40.1	3.6	3.4
Florida.....	297	652	355	54.4	2.8	3.5
Missouri.....	260	423	163	38.8	2.6	2.2
Texas.....	236	709	473	66.8	2.2	4.2
Washington.....	236	279	43	15.4	2.2	1.5
All other states ¹	1,704	3,337	1,633	49.2	16.1	17.9

¹ Increase.

² Includes each state having fewer than 200 lumber and furniture industry operatives 10 to 15 years of age in 1920.

DECREASE IN NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE OCCUPATION.

The number of children at work in the lumber and furniture industries decreased from 18,806 in 1910 to 10,585 in 1920—a decrease of 8,221, or 43.7 per cent (Table XXXVI).¹ This marked decrease was quite general, extending to each of the 19 states named in Table XXXVI, except Massachusetts, where there was an increase of 37 per cent. The decrease was over 50 per cent in Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, and Virginia, and over 70 per cent in Texas. The percentages of Table XXXVII show that the decrease was far larger for children 10 to 13 (70.5 per cent) than for those 14 and 15 years of age (36.4 per cent). For the children of each age period the numerical decrease was larger in North Carolina than in any other state.

¹ From 1910 to 1920 the number of lumber and furniture industry operatives 16 years of age and over increased 2.6 per cent.

TABLE XXXVII.—NUMBER OF LUMBER AND FURNITURE INDUSTRY OPERATIVES 10 TO 13, AND 14 AND 15 YEARS OF AGE, IN 1920 AND IN 1910, WITH NUMBER AND PER CENT OF DECREASE, FOR STATES.

STATE.	LUMBER AND FURNITURE INDUSTRY OPERATIVES.							
	10 to 13 years of age.				14 and 15 years of age.			
	1920	1910	Decrease: 1910 to 1920.		1920	1910	Decrease: 1910 to 1920.	
			Num- ber.	Per cent.			Num- ber.	Per cent.
United States.....	1,190	4,032	2,843	70.5	9,396	14,774	5,378	36.4
North Carolina.....	106	602	496	82.4	601	1,013	412	40.7
Alabama.....	152	395	243	61.5	519	573	54	9.4
Wisconsin.....	11	14	3	(¹)	639	896	257	28.5
Mississippi.....	121	243	122	50.2	451	563	112	23.9
Virginia.....	80	372	292	78.5	489	700	211	38.1
Indiana.....	18	42	24	(¹)	507	748	241	32.2
Georgia.....	116	304	188	61.8	402	578	176	30.4
Pennsylvania.....	16	48	32	(¹)	492	884	392	44.3
Louisiana.....	62	272	210	77.2	438	750	312	41.6
Massachusetts.....	3	12	9	(¹)	464	329	135	41.0
Arkansas.....	97	317	220	69.4	366	606	240	39.6
Illinois.....	16	81	65	(¹)	426	745	319	42.8
Tennessee.....	96	265	179	67.5	345	582	237	40.7
Michigan.....	27	20	7	(¹)	384	637	253	39.7
New York.....	7	12	5	(¹)	371	619	248	40.1
Florida.....	71	235	164	69.8	226	417	191	45.8
Missouri.....	30	73	43	(¹)	250	350	100	28.6
Texas.....	32	237	205	86.5	204	562	358	63.7
Washington.....	16	31	15	(¹)	220	248	28	11.3
All other states ²	122	512	390	76.2	1,582	2,845	1,263	44.4

¹ Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Increase.

³ Includes each state having fewer than 200 lumber and furniture industry operatives 10 to 15 years of age in 1920.

IMPORTANCE OF CHILDREN IN THE OCCUPATION.

In 1910 children constituted 3.9 per cent of the lumber and furniture industry operatives of the United States (Table XXXVIII). By 1920, however, this proportion had dropped to 2.2 per cent.

TABLE XXXVIII.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF CHILDREN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE AMONG LUMBER AND FURNITURE INDUSTRY OPERATIVES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, FOR STATES: 1920 AND 1910.

STATE.	LUMBER AND FURNITURE INDUSTRY OPERATIVES.					
	1920			1910		
	10 years of age and over.	10 to 15 years of age.		10 years of age and over.	10 to 15 years of age.	
		Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.
United States.....	489,332	10,585	2.2	485,515	18,806	3.9
North Carolina.....	21,693	707	3.3	22,605	1,615	7.1
Alabama.....	20,551	671	3.3	13,819	968	7.0
Wisconsin.....	22,635	670	3.0	23,575	910	3.9
Mississippi.....	23,248	572	2.5	20,583	336	4.1
Virginia.....	15,401	569	3.7	18,156	1,162	6.4
Indiana.....	17,962	525	2.9	13,231	790	6.0
Georgia.....	15,252	518	3.4	15,204	882	5.8
Pennsylvania.....	19,583	508	2.6	20,686	927	4.5
Louisiana.....	23,784	500	1.7	31,331	1,031	3.3
Massachusetts.....	13,949	467	3.3	13,879	341	2.5
Arkansas.....	21,190	463	2.2	19,518	923	4.7
Illinois.....	20,211	442	2.2	21,274	776	3.6
Tennessee.....	14,172	431	3.0	12,980	847	6.5
Michigan.....	26,424	411	1.6	27,175	657	2.4
New York.....	31,144	378	1.2	31,361	631	2.0
Florida.....	13,734	297	2.2	11,958	652	5.5
Missouri.....	8,973	280	3.1	9,396	423	4.5
Texas.....	14,802	236	1.6	17,848	799	4.5
Washington.....	26,513	236	0.9	23,904	279	1.2
All other states ¹	113,111	1,704	1.5	117,026	3,857	2.9

¹ Includes each state having fewer than 200 lumber and furniture industry operatives 10 to 15 years of age in 1920.

Except in Massachusetts, the proportion of children among the total operatives declined between 1910 and 1920 in each of the principal states employing children in this occupation. At each census the proportion children formed of the total operatives varied considerably between the states named in Table XXXVIII, ranging, in 1910, from 1.2 per cent in Washington to 7.1 per cent in North Carolina and, in 1920, from 0.9 per cent in Washington to 3.7 per cent in Virginia.

COAL MINE OPERATIVES.

In the United States, in past years, much of the discussion and much of the legislation relating to child labor has been in regard to children working as mine and quarry operatives. Because of the arduous and hazardous nature of much of the work in and about the mines and quarries, there has long been an especially strong public sentiment against the employment of children at such work. The statistics show, however, that, at least during recent decades, large numbers of children were working in the mines and quarries. In 1880, there were 12,488 children 10 to 15 years of age employed as mine and quarry operatives. The number had almost doubled by 1900, being at that time 24,209. Between 1900 and 1910, however, the number decreased strikingly, being only 17,923 at the latter date. A further striking decrease during the last decade brought the number down to 6,746 in 1920.¹

Most of the children engaged in mining and quarrying are at work at the coal mines, where they are employed principally as slate pickers, door tenders, drivers, and laborers. None of the other mines gives employment to a large number of children, and the number employed in quarries is comparatively small. But few girls are employed as mine and quarry operatives. Of the boys so employed, 87.2 per cent in 1900, 84.9 per cent in 1910, and 86.6 per cent in 1920 were coal mine operatives.

In 1920 there were 5,850 coal mine operatives 10 to 15 years of age and they constituted 1.4 per cent of all children in this age period engaged in nonagricultural pursuits. Of the total number, 5,743 were boys and 107 were girls (Table XXXIX).²

COLOR OR RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE.

Of the 5,850 children employed as coal mine operatives in 1920, 2,578 (44.1 per cent) were native whites of native parentage. A somewhat smaller number, 2,507 (42.8 per cent), were native whites of foreign or

mixed parentage. Foreign-born whites numbered only 430 (7.4 per cent), Negroes only 333 (5.7 per cent), and only 2 were Japanese (Table XXXIX). The native white children of native parentage were well distributed among the principal coal mining states, and in each of these states except Pennsylvania they outnumbered the native whites of foreign or mixed parentage and the foreign-born whites combined. The native white children of foreign or mixed parentage, however, were largely concentrated (85.4 per cent of them) in the state of Pennsylvania, where they constituted 65.1 per cent of all the children working in the coal mines. A large proportion (66 per cent) of the foreign-born whites were also in Pennsylvania, while one-third of the Negroes were in the state of Alabama.

The distribution of coal mine operatives by class of population, in 1920, was very different for children from what it was for adults. Thus, of the operatives 10 to 15 years, 44.1 per cent were native whites of native parentage, 42.9 per cent native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 7.4 per cent foreign-born whites, and 5.7 per cent Negroes, whereas, of the operatives 16 years of age and over, 40.5 per cent were native whites of native parentage, 13.7 per cent native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 38.2 per cent foreign-born whites, and 7.5 per cent Negroes. There was, likewise, a very marked difference in certain states in the distribution by class of population of the child and of the adult coal mine operatives. In Pennsylvania, 25.7 per cent of the child operatives were native whites of native parentage, 65.1 per cent native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 8.6 per cent foreign-born whites, and a few (17) were Negroes, while of the adult operatives 22.7 per cent were native whites of native parentage, 20.3 per cent native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 55.9 per cent foreign-born whites, and 1 per cent Negroes.

The fact that, in 1920, native whites of foreign or mixed parentage constituted a large proportion (42.9 per cent) of the child coal mine operatives of the United States, although a small proportion (13.7 per cent) of the adult operatives, and the fact that foreign-born whites constituted a small proportion of the child operatives (7.4 per cent), although a large proportion of the adult operatives (38.2 per cent), are explained by the fact that but comparatively few foreign-born white children come to this country and enter the coal mines, and by the further fact that the native-born children of the foreign-born white miners are native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, and when they enter the coal mines—as doubtless many of them do—they swell the number of native white children of foreign or mixed parentage rather than the number of the foreign-born white children.

¹ Because of changes in the occupation classification, the figures for 1880 and 1900 are only approximately comparable with those for 1910 and 1920.

² 1920 statistics showing the child coal mine operatives are presented for the United States in Tables 8 to 12 (pp. 70-99) and for the states in which they are numerically important, in Table 17 (p. 107).

TABLE XXXIX.—NUMBER OF COAL MINE OPERATIVES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE DISTRIBUTED BY SEX AND BY COLOR OR RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE, FOR STATES: 1920.

STATE.	COAL MINE OPERATIVES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE: 1920						
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native white.		Foreign-born white.	Negro.
				Native parentage.	Foreign parentage.		
United States.....	5,850	5,743	107	2,378	2,507	490	333
Pennsylvania.....	3,285	3,224	61	844	2,140	284	17
Kentucky.....	458	453	5	395	6	3	54
West Virginia.....	423	409	14	312	19	25	69
Ohio.....	367	363	4	197	89	13	5
Illinois.....	235	225	10	113	86	24	12
Alabama.....	214	213	1	94	7	2	111
Indiana.....	204	200	4	158	28	14	4
Tennessee.....	178	175	3	164	1	1	13
Virginia.....	144	142	2	119	1	4	20
All other states ¹	402	399	3	182	130	63	35

¹ Includes 2 Japanese males.² Includes each state having fewer than 100 coal mine operatives 10 to 15 years of age in 1920.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION.

While, in 1920, there were nine states each having more than 100 coal mine operatives 10 to 15 years of age, yet considerably over one-half (56.2 per cent) of the total number were concentrated in the state of Pennsylvania (Table XL). Kentucky, the second state in point of numbers, contained only 7.8 per cent of the total and less than one-seventh as many as Pennsylvania. Likewise, in 1910, more than one-half (52.3 per cent) of the child coal mine operatives were in Pennsylvania; and West Virginia, second in rank as to number of child operatives, contained only 11.7 per cent of the total and less than one-fourth as many as Pennsylvania. Between 1910 and 1920 there was considerable decrease in the proportion of the total child operatives in Alabama and in West Virginia, and considerable increase in the proportion in Illinois, in Kentucky, and in Pennsylvania.

TABLE XL.—NUMBER OF COAL MINE OPERATIVES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE, IN 1920 AND IN 1910, WITH NUMBER AND PER CENT OF DECREASE, AND WITH PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, FOR STATES.

STATE.	COAL MINE OPERATIVES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE.					
	1920		1910		Decrease: 1910 to 1920	
					Per cent distribution by states.	
					1920	1910
United States.....	5,850	15,213	9,362	61.5	100.0	100.0
Pennsylvania.....	3,285	7,858	4,678	58.7	56.2	52.3
Kentucky.....	458	653	195	29.9	7.8	4.3
West Virginia.....	423	1,785	1,362	76.3	7.2	11.7
Ohio.....	367	741	434	58.6	5.2	4.9
Illinois.....	235	196	138	39.9	4.0	1.3
Alabama.....	214	1,017	803	76.0	2.7	6.7
Indiana.....	204	511	307	60.1	3.5	3.4
Tennessee.....	178	378	400	69.2	3.0	3.8
Virginia.....	144	338	192	37.1	2.5	2.2
All other states ¹	402	1,440	1,038	72.1	8.9	9.5

¹ Increase.² Includes each state having fewer than 100 coal mine operatives 10 to 15 years of age in 1920.

DECREASE IN NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE OCCUPATION.

During the decade 1910 to 1920 the number of children working in coal mines decreased from 15,212 to 5,850—a decrease of 9,362, or 61.5 per cent (Table XL).¹ This decrease extended to each state named in Table XL, except Illinois, where the number increased somewhat during the decade. The decrease in number was large in Alabama (803), Ohio (434), Pennsylvania (4,670), Tennessee (400), and West Virginia (1,362). The decrease in these five states together was equivalent to over four-fifths (81.9 per cent) of the total net decrease for all states, while the decrease in Pennsylvania alone was equal to practically one-half (49.9 per cent) of the total net decrease for all states.

The statistics of Table XLI show that in the United States as a whole the per cent of decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the number of coal mine operatives was much larger for children 10 to 13 (72.4 per cent), and for children 14 (77.5 per cent), than for those 15 years of age (48.5 per cent). It will be noted that not only in the entire United States but also in Pennsylvania and in West Virginia the per cent of decrease was much higher for children 14 than for those 10 to 13 years of age.

TABLE XLI.—NUMBER OF COAL MINE OPERATIVES 10 TO 13, 14, AND 15 YEARS OF AGE, IN 1920 AND IN 1910, WITH NUMBER AND PER CENT OF DECREASE, FOR STATES.

STATE.	COAL MINE OPERATIVES.											
	10 to 13 years of age.				14 years of age.				15 years of age.			
	1920		Decrease: 1910 to 1920.		1920		Decrease: 1910 to 1920.		1920		Decrease: 1910 to 1920.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
United States.....	487	1,765	1,278	72.4	1,209	5,390	4,171	77.5	4,154	8,067	3,913	48.5
Pennsylvania.....	191	428	302	61.3	717	3,068	2,351	76.6	2,377	4,894	2,017	45.9
Kentucky.....	49	103	117	71.8	105	181	76	42.0	307	309	2	0.6
West Virginia.....	68	308	243	78.6	82	659	577	87.6	275	817	542	66.3
Ohio.....	23	40	17	(1)	38	172	134	77.9	246	529	283	53.5
Illinois.....	40	24	16	(1)	32	39	7	(1)	163	133	30	22.6
Alabama.....	26	340	314	92.4	52	323	271	83.9	136	354	218	61.6
Indiana.....	16	20	4	(1)	24	153	129	84.3	164	338	174	51.5
Tennessee.....	16	110	94	85.5	49	215	166	77.2	113	253	140	55.3
Virginia.....	21	99	78	(1)	29	112	83	74.1	94	125	31	24.8
All other states ¹	42	167	125	74.9	81	458	377	82.3	279	815	536	65.8

¹ Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.² Increase.³ Includes each state having fewer than 100 coal mine operatives 10 to 15 years of age in 1920.

The marked decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the number of children employed as mine and quarry operatives probably was in large measure the result of increased legal restrictions against such employment. In 1910, at least one-fourth of the states had

¹ The decrease from 1910 to 1920 of 61.5 per cent in the number of coal mine operatives 10 to 15 years of age is the more significant because of the increase during the same period of 21.6 per cent in the number 16 years of age and over.

no specific legal provisions in regard to the minimum age for the employment of children in mines. Of the states which had such provisions in 1910, not far from two-thirds raised the minimum age prior to 1920. Thus, while in 1910 the minimum age was 16 years in only about a half dozen states, in 1920 it was 16 or higher in 29 states. And whereas the minimum age usually prescribed in the laws was 14 years in 1910, it was 16 years in 1920.

Not only was the minimum age limit for the employment of children in mines raised from 14 to 16 years by many of the states, during the decade 1910 to 1920, but also, during this decade, many of the states extended the scope of their laws to include work above ground about the mines as well as work underground in the mines. In 1920 the laws of a number of states specifically prohibited—which some of their earlier laws had not—the employment of children under the prescribed minimum age in the coal breakers as well as in the underground workings of the mines.

In each of the five states in which from 1910 to 1920 there was a particularly large decrease in the number of coal mine operatives 10 to 15 years of age (see p. 46) the minimum age for the employment of boys in coal mines was raised during the decade—from 14 to 16 years in Alabama, Ohio,¹ Pennsylvania, and Tennessee, and from 12 to 16 in West Virginia; and in one of these states—Ohio—the law in 1920 specifically prohibited, which the law in 1910 had not, the employment of boys under the minimum age about or in connection with mines or coal breakers.

Not only was there a considerable advance from 1910 to 1920 in the state laws restricting the employment of children 10 to 15 years of age in or about mines and quarries, but also, during this decade, two Federal laws restricting such employment were enacted. The first of these—in force from September 1, 1917, to June 3, 1918—prohibited the shipment in interstate or foreign commerce of the products of any mine or quarry in which within thirty days prior to the removal of such products children under the age of sixteen years had been employed. The second Federal law—effective from April 25, 1919, until declared unconstitutional, May 15, 1922—was in force at the date of the Fourteenth Census. It provided that every person operating any mine or quarry in which children under the age of sixteen years had been employed or permitted to work during any portion of the taxable year should pay a tax of 10 per cent of the net profits from products of such mine or quarry. Since the phrase "any mine or quarry," occurring in these laws, was construed to mean in or about any

mine or quarry, the scope of the laws was wider than that of the laws of many of the states. Without doubt each of the two Federal laws was effective in reducing the number of children 10 to 15 years of age employed in or about mines and quarries.

IMPORTANCE OF CHILDREN IN THE OCCUPATION.

In the United States, in 1920, children formed a very small proportion of the total coal mine operatives—only eight-tenths of one per cent (Table XLII). In Pennsylvania, where considerably more than one-half (56.2 per cent) of the child coal mine operatives were employed in 1920, they constituted but 1.1 per cent of all operatives. And the proportion of children among the total operatives was smaller in each other state containing 200 or more child operatives.

Both in the entire United States and in many of the states there was a rapid decline from 1910 to 1920 in the importance of children among coal mine operatives. In the United States the proportion of children among the total operatives dropped from 2.5 per cent in 1910 to 0.8 per cent in 1920. In Alabama, the drop was from 4.9 to 0.8 per cent, in Kentucky from 3.6 to 1 per cent, in Pennsylvania from 2.7 to 1.1 per cent, and in West Virginia from 3.2 to 0.5 per cent.

While the available 1900 statistics relating to coal mine operatives are not strictly comparable with those for 1910 and 1920, they are sufficiently comparable to justify the statement that in 1900 approximately 6 per cent of the total operatives were children 10 to 15 years of age. If this be approximately the correct per cent of children in 1900, then the decrease in the per cent of children among the total operatives was twice as large during the decade 1900 to 1910 (from 6 to 2.5 per cent) as during the decade 1910 to 1920 (from 2.5 to 0.8 per cent).

TABLE XLII.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF CHILDREN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE AMONG COAL MINE OPERATIVES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, FOR STATES: 1920 AND 1910.

STATE.	COAL MINE OPERATIVES.					
	1920			1910		
	10 years of age and over.	10 to 15 years of age.		10 years of age and over.	10 to 15 years of age.	
		Num-ber.	Per-cent.		Num-ber.	Per-cent.
United States.....	733,936	5,850	0.8	613,924	15,212	2.5
Pennsylvania.....	298,057	3,285	1.1	291,930	7,955	2.7
Kentucky.....	41,345	458	1.0	18,318	653	3.6
West Virginia.....	88,003	423	0.5	54,938	1,785	3.2
Ohio.....	47,889	307	0.6	40,409	741	1.8
Illinois.....	82,403	235	0.3	58,788	166	0.3
Alabama.....	26,248	214	0.8	20,801	1,017	4.9
Indiana.....	29,180	204	0.7	19,187	511	2.7
Tennessee.....	12,254	178	1.5	11,099	578	5.2
Virginia.....	12,438	144	1.2	7,295	336	4.6
All other states ¹	93,119	402	0.4	91,159	1,440	1.6

¹ In Ohio the minimum age in 1910 was 14 during vacation and 15 during school term.

¹ Includes each state having fewer than 100 coal mine operatives 10 to 15 years of age in 1920.

FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

CLERKS.

Of the 413,549 children engaged in nonagricultural pursuits in 1920, 5.4 per cent, or approximately 54 out of each 1,000, were clerks. A total of 22,521 children 10 to 15 years of age were employed in this occupation group, and only three of the nonagricultural occupation groups gave employment to so large a number. (See Table X, p. 30.)¹

This occupation group includes all clerks except those working in stores. Because of the very common use of the term "clerk" for salesman or saleswoman, it is believed that a very large proportion of the children 10 to 15 years of age returned by the census enumerators as clerks in stores were, in fact, salesmen and saleswomen. Hence, in this report, clerks in stores are included with salesmen and saleswomen and not with the large group of clerks here discussed.

Since in 1920 no children under 14 were reported as clerks, the statistics here presented of children so employed relate to children 14 and 15 years of age.

At the Fourteenth Census (1920) all clerks, except those in stores, were classified in one group, regardless of what part of the great industrial field they were employed in. The Thirteenth Census statistics, which were classified in detail, show that while the 12,485 children 14 and 15 years of age employed as clerks in 1910 were rather widely distributed over the industrial field, more than three-fourths of them (9,548) were working either in manufacturing (5,909) or in trade (3,639). Transportation gave employment to 1,807 and 1,130 were employed in other fields.

COLOR OR RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE.

Of each 100 children employed as clerks in 1920, 45 were native whites of native parentage, 47 were native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, and 8 were of other population classes. In the case of boys, native whites of native parentage constituted a larger proportion of the total than did native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, while, in the case of girls, the reverse was true.

CLASS OF POPULATION.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY CLASS OF POPULATION, OF CLERKS 14 AND 15 YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920		
	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.
All classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Native white:			
Native.....	45.2	47.4	41.7
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	47.0	44.8	50.5
Foreign-born white.....	7.4	7.3	7.4
Negro.....	0.4	0.5	0.4
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

¹ 1920 statistics relating to clerks 14 and 15 years of age are presented for the United States in Tables 8 to 14 (pp. 70-101), for states in Table 17 (p. 107), and for cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more in Table 20 (p. 191).

The following table shows that in 1920 foreign-born white clerks were as a class generally older than the native white clerks:

TABLE XLIII.—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY YEARS OF AGE, OF CLERKS 14 AND 15 YEARS OF AGE IN EACH PRINCIPAL CLASS OF THE POPULATION, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920.

		CLERKS 14 AND 15 YEARS OF AGE: 1920			
SEX AND CLASS OF POPULATION.	Total.	14 years of age.		15 years of age.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
BOTH SEXES.....	22,521	4,323	19.2	18,198	80.8
Native white:					
Native parentage.....	10,185	2,043	20.1	8,142	79.9
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	10,574	1,987	18.8	8,587	81.2
Foreign-born white.....	1,656	265	16.0	1,391	84.0
Negro.....	99	26	(1)	73	(1)
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.....	7	2	(1)	5	(1)
MALE.....	13,928	2,564	18.4	11,364	81.6
Native white:					
Native parentage.....	6,606	1,315	19.9	5,291	80.1
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	6,233	1,072	17.2	5,161	82.8
Foreign-born white.....	1,019	150	15.3	869	84.7
Negro.....	64	20	(1)	44	(1)
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.....	6	1	(1)	5	(1)
FEMALE.....	8,593	1,759	20.5	6,834	79.5
Native white:					
Native parentage.....	3,579	728	20.3	2,851	79.7
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	4,341	915	21.1	3,426	78.9
Foreign-born white.....	637	109	17.1	528	82.9
Negro.....	35	6	(1)	29	(1)
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.....	1	1	(1)	.....	.....

¹ Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE XLIV.—CLERKS 14 AND 15 YEARS OF AGE IN EACH PRINCIPAL CLASS OF THE POPULATION, IN 1920 AND IN 1910, WITH NUMBER AND PER CENT OF INCREASE, FOR THE UNITED STATES.

SEX AND CLASS OF POPULATION.	CLERKS 14 AND 15 YEARS OF AGE.			
	1920	1910	Increase: 1910 to 1920.	
			Number.	Per cent.
BOTH SEXES.....	22,521	12,485	10,036	80.4
Native white:				
Native parentage.....	10,185	5,478	4,707	85.9
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	10,574	6,130	4,444	72.5
Foreign-born white.....	1,656	820	836	102.0
Negro.....	99	55	44	(¹)
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.....	7	2	5	(¹)
MALE.....	13,928	9,269	4,659	50.3
Native white:				
Native parentage.....	6,606	4,226	2,380	58.3
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	6,233	4,418	1,815	41.1
Foreign-born white.....	1,019	577	442	76.6
Negro.....	64	46	18	(¹)
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.....	6	2	4	(¹)
FEMALE.....	8,593	3,216	5,377	167.2
Native white:				
Native parentage.....	3,579	1,252	2,327	185.9
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	4,341	1,712	2,629	153.6
Foreign-born white.....	637	243	394	162.1
Negro.....	35	9	26	(¹)
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.....	1	.....	1	(¹)

¹ Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

In the case of each of the three white classes of the population there was a very large increase from 1910 to 1920 in the number of children employed as clerks. The percentage of increase was especially striking for females (Table XLIV, p. 48).

AGE DISTRIBUTION.

Of the children 14 and 15 years of age employed as clerks in 1920, 8 out of each 10 (80.8 per cent) were 15 years of age. Of the children 14 and 15 in all nonagricultural pursuits, however, only 7 out of each 10 (70.7 per cent) were 15 years of age. It will be noted, also, that clerks 15 years of age constituted a larger proportion of the total in 1920 than in 1910.

CENSUS YEAR AND AGE.	CLERKS 14 AND 15 YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES.					
	Both sexes.		Male.		Female.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
1920						
Total.....	22,521	100.0	13,928	100.0	8,593	100.0
14 years.....	4,323	19.2	2,564	18.4	1,759	20.5
15 years.....	18,198	80.8	11,364	81.6	6,834	79.5
1910						
Total.....	12,485	100.0	9,298	100.0	3,216	100.0
14 years.....	2,718	21.8	1,979	21.4	739	23.0
15 years.....	9,767	78.2	7,290	78.6	2,477	77.0

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE OCCUPATION.

There was a very marked increase from 1910 to 1920 in the number of children 14 and 15 years of age employed as clerks—an increase of 10,036, or 80.4 per cent. The increase was particularly striking for girls—5,377, or 167.2 per cent—and especially for girls 15 years of age—4,357, or 175.9 per cent. For girls 14 and 15 years of age the increase (167.2 per cent) was far smaller than for females 16 years of age and over (288.3 per cent); and for boys 14 and 15 years of age the increase (50.3 per cent) was considerably less than the increase for males 16 years of age and over (70.3 per cent). Thus, it appears that the large increase from 1910 to 1920 in the number of children employed as clerks was in the main but part of a correspondingly large increase in the total number of clerks. In fact, for the two sexes combined the percentage of increase was far less for children 14 and 15 (80.4) than for persons 16 years of age and over (107).

The marked increase from 1910 to 1920 in the number of clerks 14 and 15 years of age extended to each of the 14 states named in Table XLV and was over 100 per cent in 6 of these states. In Pennsylvania the increase was but 10.7 per cent, while in Texas it was 172.4 per cent.

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SEX AND AGE.	CLERKS 14 AND 15 YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES.			
	1920	1910	Increase: 1910 to 1920.	
			Number.	Per cent.
BOTH SEXES.....	22,521	12,485	10,036	80.4
14 years.....	4,323	2,718	1,605	59.1
15 years.....	18,198	9,767	8,431	86.3
MALE.....	13,928	9,298	4,630	50.3
14 years.....	2,564	1,979	585	29.6
15 years.....	11,364	7,290	4,074	55.9
FEMALE.....	8,593	3,216	5,377	167.2
14 years.....	1,759	739	1,020	138.0
15 years.....	6,834	2,477	4,357	175.9

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION.

While each of 14 states contained over 300 clerks 14 and 15 years of age in 1920, yet not far from one-half (47.8 per cent) of the total number of clerks 14 and 15 years of age were in two states—New York and Illinois (Table XLV). In 1910 these two states contained over two-fifths (40.2 per cent) of the total number.

Between 1910 and 1920 the proportion of the child clerks in New York increased from 28.5 to 32.2 per cent, the proportion in Illinois increased from 11.8 to 15.5 per cent, and the proportion in Pennsylvania decreased from 11.5 to 7.1 per cent. Less important changes in the geographic distribution of the child clerks took place in the other states.

TABLE XLV.—NUMBER OF CLERKS 14 AND 15 YEARS OF AGE, IN 1920 AND IN 1910, WITH NUMBER AND PER CENT OF INCREASE, AND WITH PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, FOR STATES.

STATE.	CLERKS 14 AND 15 YEARS OF AGE.					
	1920	1910	Increase: 1910 to 1920.		Per cent distribution by states.	
			Number.	Per cent.	1920	1910
United States.....	22,521	12,485	10,036	80.4	100.0	100.0
New York.....	7,262	3,555	3,707	104.3	32.2	28.5
Illinois.....	3,495	1,469	2,026	137.9	15.5	11.8
New Jersey.....	1,911	879	1,032	117.4	8.5	7.0
Pennsylvania.....	1,590	1,436	154	10.7	7.1	11.5
Massachusetts.....	1,044	609	435	71.4	4.6	4.9
Missouri.....	970	591	379	64.1	4.3	4.7
Ohio.....	574	500	74	14.8	2.5	4.0
Connecticut.....	571	237	334	140.9	2.5	1.9
Maryland.....	550	325	225	69.2	2.4	2.6
Michigan.....	434	300	134	44.7	1.9	2.4
Texas.....	395	145	250	172.4	1.8	1.2
Indiana.....	362	236	126	53.4	1.6	1.6
Wisconsin.....	322	197	125	63.5	1.4	1.6
Louisiana.....	319	137	182	132.8	1.4	1.1
All other states ¹	2,722	1,869	853	45.6	12.1	15.0

¹ Includes each state having fewer than 300 clerks 14 and 15 years of age in 1920.

IMPORTANCE OF CHILDREN IN THE OCCUPATION.

In 1920 only 1.5 per cent of all clerks, or only 15 in each 1,000, were children 14 and 15 years of age (Table XLVI). This proportion varied considerably between the respective states, however, and usually

it was higher for girls than for boys. The variation between the states in the proportion children constituted of all clerks doubtless was in large measure the result of differences in the demand for clerical workers. To some extent, probably, the variation was due to differences in the laws fixing the minimum age for the employment of children. The comparatively low proportion children were of all clerks in Michigan (0.8 per cent) and in Ohio (0.6 per cent) probably resulted largely from the comparatively high minimum age for the employment of children in clerical pursuits in those two states—in Michigan 15 years, and in Ohio 15 years for boys and 16 years for girls. That this is true is indicated by the small number of clerks in these two states who were 14 years of age—43 in Michigan and 55 in Ohio.

Notwithstanding the large increase from 1910 to 1920 of 80.4 per cent in the number of children employed as clerks, the proportion children constituted of all clerks dropped from 1.7 per cent in 1910 to 1.5 per cent in 1920. In each of 5 of the 14 states named in Table XLVI, however, the proportion of children among the total clerks increased somewhat between 1910 and 1920.

TABLE XLVI.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF CHILDREN 14 AND 15 YEARS OF AGE AMONG CLERKS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, FOR STATES: 1920 AND 1910.

STATE.	CLERKS.					
	1920			1910		
	14 years of age and over.	14 and 15 years of age.		14 years of age and over.	14 and 15 years of age.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
United States.....	1,487,905	22,521	1.5	726,292	12,485	1.7
New York.....	285,436	7,262	2.5	146,735	3,555	2.4
Illinois.....	148,412	3,495	2.4	74,454	1,469	2.0
New Jersey.....	80,564	1,911	2.4	39,947	879	2.2
Pennsylvania.....	151,734	1,566	1.0	77,321	1,436	1.9
Massachusetts.....	85,336	1,044	1.2	44,031	609	1.4
Missouri.....	49,283	970	2.0	26,841	591	2.2
Ohio.....	91,561	574	0.6	40,361	500	1.2
Connecticut.....	33,716	571	1.7	12,627	237	2.0
Maryland.....	28,122	550	2.0	13,739	325	2.4
Michigan.....	56,622	434	0.8	18,988	360	1.6
Texas.....	33,945	395	1.2	12,995	145	1.1
Indiana.....	30,117	362	1.2	14,090	236	1.7
Wisconsin.....	26,491	322	1.2	12,486	197	1.6
Louisiana.....	14,465	319	2.2	7,681	137	1.8
All other states ¹	373,191	2,722	0.7	178,686	1,869	1.0

¹ Includes each state having fewer than 300 clerks 14 and 15 years of age in 1920.

SALESMEN AND SALESWOMEN.

One of the more important occupations for children is the selling of merchandise in stores. Of the 413,549

children 10 to 15 years of age engaged in nonagricultural pursuits in 1920, 30,370, or approximately 73 in each 1,000, were returned by the census enumerators either as "salesmen and saleswomen" or as "clerks" in stores. Only two other large occupation groups—messenger, bundle, and office boys and girls, and servants and waiters—gave employment to so large a number of the nonagricultural child workers in 1920.

The group of salesmen and saleswomen here discussed includes not only the 15,321 children returned as "salesmen and saleswomen" in stores, but also the 15,049 children returned as "clerks" in stores. It is believed that most of the children returned as "clerks" in stores were, as a matter of fact, engaged in selling goods, rather than in work on the books and accounts. Hence, they are here included with the salesmen and saleswomen.

OCCUPATION.	SALESMEN AND SALESWOMEN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920		
	Total.	Male.	Female.
Salesmen and saleswomen.....	30,370	17,708	12,662
Clerks in stores.....	15,049	9,139	5,910
Salesmen and saleswomen (stores).....	15,321	8,569	6,752

Of the 30,370 children employed as salesmen and saleswomen, in 1920, 17,708 (58.3 per cent) were boys and 12,662 (41.7 per cent) were girls. A larger number of the boys were returned as "clerks" than as "salesmen," while of the girls a larger number were returned as "saleswomen" than as "clerks."¹

COLOR OR RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE.

Considerably over one-half (54.9 per cent) of the child salesmen and saleswomen in 1920 were native whites of native parentage. Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage constituted 36 per cent of the total number, foreign-born whites 7.7 per cent, Negroes 1.3 per cent, and a few (25) belonged to other population classes (Table XLVII). While the child salesmen and saleswomen of each population class were rather widely distributed among the states, yet it will be noted that a few states contained a considerable proportion of each class.

¹ 1920 statistics showing the child "Clerks in stores" and "Salesmen and saleswomen (stores)" are presented for the United States in Tables 8 to 14 (pp. 70-101) and for the states and the cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more in which they were numerically important, in Tables 17 and 20 (pp. 107 and 191). Similar statistics are presented for cities of 25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants in Table 21 (p. 261).

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TABLE XLVII.—NUMBER OF SALESMEN AND SALESWOMEN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE DISTRIBUTED BY SEX AND BY COLOR OR RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE, FOR STATES: 1920.

STATE.	SALESMEN AND SALESWOMEN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE: 1920						
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native white.		Foreign-born white.	Negro.
				Native parentage.	Foreign or mixed parentage.		
United States.	30,370	17,708	12,662	16,680	10,942	2,335	388
New York.....	3,902	2,083	1,819	1,211	2,171	515	5
Pennsylvania.....	3,465	1,742	1,723	1,763	1,424	258	19
Illinois.....	2,594	1,201	1,393	944	1,335	298	17
Massachusetts.....	1,567	1,019	548	413	960	190	4
New Jersey.....	1,483	840	643	531	780	165	7
Ohio.....	1,379	985	394	939	359	75	12
Indiana.....	1,287	737	550	1,053	183	43	8
Missouri.....	1,205	734	471	870	264	57	8
Texas.....	1,112	733	379	780	184	85	11
Michigan.....	999	593	406	500	412	85	2
Connecticut.....	884	447	437	270	504	108	2
Maryland.....	748	387	361	502	193	48	5
California.....	692	475	217	410	226	43	13
Virginia.....	648	439	209	523	60	14	51
Georgia.....	647	419	228	565	30	13	39
Louisiana.....	636	341	295	487	107	14	27
Iowa.....	543	343	200	400	128	14	1
Wisconsin.....	525	287	238	231	265	28	1
Kansas.....	429	292	137	350	69	5	4
North Carolina.....	425	288	137	400	6	19	1
Minnesota.....	414	224	190	158	233	23	10
Tennessee.....	413	300	113	367	23	10	13
All other states ¹	4,373	2,799	1,574	3,010	1,029	193	134

¹ Includes each state having fewer than 400 salesmen and saleswomen 10 to 15 years of age in 1920.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION.

In 1920 there were 22 states each containing over 400 child salesmen and saleswomen and 9 states each containing over 1,000 (Table XLVIII). Almost one-fourth (24.3 per cent) of the total number, however, were in two states—New York and Pennsylvania; and these two states contained considerably over one-fourth (27.3 per cent) of the total number in 1910.

While from 1910 to 1920 the proportion of the total child salesmen and saleswomen in the state of New York dropped from 15.9 to 12.8 per cent, there was no considerable change during the decade in the proportion in any other state.

DECREASE IN NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE OCCUPATION.

The number of children employed as salesmen and saleswomen decreased from 32,021 in 1910 to 30,370 in 1920—a decrease of 1,651, or 5.2 per cent (Table XLVIII).¹ This decrease extended to 12 of the 22

¹ The decrease from 1910 to 1920 of 5.2 per cent in the number of salesmen and saleswomen 10 to 15 is the more significant because of the increase during the same period of 22.5 per cent in the number 16 years of age and over.

states named in Table XLVIII, and in each of 3 states—New York, Ohio, and Maryland—the decrease was over 20 per cent. In each of 10 other states, however, there was an increase in the number of child salesmen and saleswomen; and in each of 6 states the increase was over 20 per cent.

TABLE XLVIII.—NUMBER OF SALESMEN AND SALESWOMEN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE, IN 1920 AND IN 1910, WITH NUMBER AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE, AND WITH PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, FOR STATES.

STATE.	SALESMEN AND SALESWOMEN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE.					
	1920	1910	Increase (+) or decrease (—): 1910 to 1920.		Per cent distribution by states.	
			Number.	Per cent.	1920	1910
United States.....	30,370	32,021	-1,651	-5.2	100.00	100.00
New York.....	3,902	5,081	-1,179	-23.2	12.8	15.9
Pennsylvania.....	3,465	3,666	-201	-5.5	11.4	11.4
Illinois.....	2,594	2,508	+86	+3.4	8.5	7.8
Massachusetts.....	1,567	1,599	-32	-2.0	5.2	5.0
New Jersey.....	1,483	1,535	-52	-3.4	4.9	4.8
Ohio.....	1,379	1,744	-365	-20.9	4.5	5.4
Indiana.....	1,287	1,005	+282	+28.1	4.2	3.1
Missouri.....	1,205	1,394	-189	-13.6	4.0	4.4
Texas.....	1,112	890	+222	+24.9	3.7	2.8
Michigan.....	999	695	+304	+43.7	3.3	2.2
Connecticut.....	884	671	+213	+31.7	2.9	2.1
Maryland.....	748	952	-204	-21.4	2.3	3.0
California.....	692	839	-147	-17.4	2.3	2.7
Virginia.....	648	611	+37	+6.1	2.1	1.9
Georgia.....	647	708	-61	-8.0	2.1	2.2
Louisiana.....	636	602	+34	+5.6	2.1	1.9
Iowa.....	543	502	+41	+8.2	1.8	1.6
Wisconsin.....	525	610	-85	-13.9	1.7	1.9
Kansas.....	429	341	+88	+25.8	1.4	1.1
North Carolina.....	425	427	-2	-0.5	1.4	1.3
Minnesota.....	414	339	+75	+22.1	1.4	1.1
Tennessee.....	413	497	-84	-16.9	1.4	1.6
All other states ¹	4,373	4,790	-417	-8.7	14.4	15.0

¹ Includes each state having fewer than 400 salesmen and saleswomen 10 to 15 years of age in 1920.

The decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the number of child salesmen and saleswomen in the entire United States was confined mainly to the decrease of 15.7 per cent in the number 14 years of age. The number 10 to 13 remained practically stationary during the decade, while the number 15 decreased only 1.7 per cent (Table XLIX). In the case of each specified age, however, a number of states were striking exceptions to the degree and trend of change in the entire United States. Thus, among the states, the change in the number 10 to 13 varied from a decrease of 42.2 per cent in North Carolina to an increase of 37.3 per cent in Ohio; the change in the number 14 varied from a decrease of 43.5 per cent in New York to an increase of 29.3 per cent in Louisiana; and the change in the number 15 varied from a decrease of 23.1 per cent in California to an increase of 46.4 per cent in Texas.

FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

TABLE XLIX.—NUMBER OF SALESMEN AND SALESWOMEN 10 TO 13, 14, AND 15 YEARS OF AGE, IN 1920 AND IN 1910, WITH NUMBER AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE, FOR STATES.

STATE.	SALESMEN AND SALESWOMEN.											
	10 to 13 years of age.				14 years of age.				15 years of age.			
	1920	1910	Increase (+) or decrease (-): 1910 to 1920.		1920	1910	Increase (+) or decrease (-): 1910 to 1920.		1920	1910	Increase (+) or decrease (-): 1910 to 1920.	
			Number.	Per cent.			Number.	Per cent.			Number.	Per cent.
United States	2,330	2,345	+5	+0.2	6,910	8,196	-1,286	-15.7	21,110	21,480	-370	-1.7
New York	128	156	-28	-17.9	596	1,055	-459	-43.5	3,178	3,870	-692	-17.9
Pennsylvania	159	293	-134	-45.7	875	1,039	-164	-15.8	2,431	2,424	+7	+0.3
Illinois	135	79	+56	(1)	554	574	-20	-3.5	1,905	1,855	+50	+2.7
Massachusetts	80	31	+49	(1)	358	413	-55	-13.3	1,129	1,155	-26	-2.3
New Jersey	59	53	+6	(1)	375	407	-32	-7.9	1,049	1,075	-26	-2.4
Ohio	162	118	+44	+37.3	280	476	-196	-41.2	937	1,150	-213	-18.5
Indiana	114	75	+39	(1)	320	268	+52	+19.4	853	662	+191	+28.9
Missouri	77	103	-26	-25.2	317	405	-88	-21.7	811	886	-75	-8.5
Texas	142	159	-17	-10.7	263	248	+15	+6.0	707	483	+224	+46.4
Michigan	93	28	+65	(1)	186	152	+34	+22.4	720	515	+205	+39.8
Connecticut	30	7	+23	(1)	227	197	+30	+15.2	627	467	+160	+34.3
Maryland	29	91	-62	(1)	194	277	-83	-30.0	525	584	-59	-10.1
California	72	45	+27	(1)	136	185	-49	-26.5	484	629	-145	-23.1
Virginia	75	110	-35	-31.8	170	166	+4	+2.4	403	335	+68	+20.3
Georgia	109	122	-13	-10.7	185	209	-24	-11.5	353	372	-19	-5.1
Louisiana	47	54	-7	(1)	194	150	+44	+29.3	395	398	-3	-0.8
Iowa	62	22	+40	(1)	120	140	-20	-14.3	361	340	+21	+6.2
Wisconsin	35	26	+9	(1)	124	169	-45	-26.6	366	415	-49	-11.8
Kansas	41	25	+16	(1)	103	97	+6	(1)	285	221	+64	+29.0
North Carolina	67	116	-49	-42.2	126	129	-3	-2.3	232	182	+50	+27.5
Minnesota	42	28	+14	(1)	79	54	+25	(1)	293	257	+36	+14.0
Tennessee	62	93	-31	(1)	110	142	-32	-22.5	241	262	-21	-8.0
All other states ¹	530	603	-73	-12.1	1,018	1,244	-226	-18.2	2,825	2,943	-118	-4.0

¹ Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes each state having fewer than 400 salesmen and saleswomen 10 to 15 years of age in 1920.

IMPORTANCE OF CHILDREN IN THE OCCUPATION.

Of the total sales persons (including "clerks") in stores, in 1920, only 2 in each 100 were children 10 to 15 years of age (Table L).

TABLE L.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF CHILDREN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE AMONG SALESMEN AND SALESWOMEN 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, FOR STATES: 1920 AND 1910.

STATE.	SALESMEN AND SALESWOMEN.					
	1920			1910		
	10 years of age and over.	10 to 15 years of age.		10 years of age and over.	10 to 15 years of age.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
United States	1,539,700	30,370	2.0	1,264,421	32,021	2.5
New York	220,774	2,902	1.3	199,729	5,081	2.5
Pennsylvania	131,282	2,465	1.9	107,656	3,656	3.4
Illinois	130,509	2,504	2.0	108,929	2,508	2.3
Massachusetts	78,478	1,567	2.0	73,385	1,599	2.2
New Jersey	66,726	1,483	2.2	45,041	1,535	3.4
Ohio	99,126	1,379	1.5	71,248	1,744	2.4
Indiana	42,137	1,287	3.1	34,542	1,035	2.9
Missouri	58,792	1,235	2.0	54,191	1,394	2.6
Texas	67,842	1,112	1.9	37,282	980	2.6
Michigan	52,217	999	1.9	35,300	685	2.4
Connecticut	19,357	894	4.6	16,512	671	4.1
Maryland	23,914	758	3.1	22,657	902	4.2
California	76,964	692	0.9	52,111	859	1.6
Virginia	21,769	648	3.0	16,228	611	3.8
Georgia	23,421	647	2.5	19,143	708	3.7
Louisiana	18,267	636	3.5	15,350	602	3.9
Iowa	31,904	543	1.7	26,372	502	1.9
Wisconsin	30,626	525	1.7	25,664	616	2.3
Kansas	22,635	429	1.9	19,682	341	1.7
North Carolina	19,048	425	2.2	12,791	427	3.3
Minnesota	28,433	414	1.4	32,565	339	1.0
Tennessee	21,746	413	1.9	18,408	497	2.7
All other states ¹	275,632	4,373	1.6	220,650	4,790	2.2

¹ Includes each state having fewer than 400 salesmen and saleswomen 10 to 15 years of age in 1920.

The proportion of children varied considerably, however, between the different states named in Table L, ranging from 0.9 per cent of the total in California to 4.6 per cent in Connecticut. Both in the entire United States and in most of the states the proportion of children among the total sales persons decreased somewhat, though not greatly, between 1910 and 1920. In a few states, however, there was a small increase during the decade in the proportion which children constituted of the total.

NEWSBOYS.

One of the most important occupations for boys in the United States is the sale and distribution of newspapers. In 1920, 8 out of each 100 boys 10 to 15 years of age engaged in nonagricultural pursuits were newsboys, and only one nonagricultural pursuit—messenger, bundle, and office boys—gave employment to a larger number of the boys in this age period.

The occupation of "Newsboy" is predominantly a male pursuit. Of the 27,961 persons 10 years of age and over engaged in this occupation in 1920, only 326 were females, and of the 20,706 persons 10 to 15 years of age in the occupation only 193 were females. Because of the very small number of girls in the occupation, this study is confined to an analysis of the statistics for boys 10 to 15 years of age.¹

¹ 1920 statistics relating to newsboys 10 to 15 years of age are presented for the United States in Tables 8 to 13 (pp. 70-100) and for the states and the cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more, in which they were numerically important, in Tables 17 and 20 (pp. 107 and 191).

DESCRIPTION OF THE OCCUPATION.

The term "Newsboy," as used to-day, really includes two distinct pursuits—the selling of newspapers on the streets and the delivery of newspapers to the homes of subscribers.

The newsboy who sells papers is an independent dealer, working on his own account and himself assuming all the responsibility for the success of his ventures. He buys his stock of papers, tucks them under his arm, and sells them on the streets. In his quest for customers he darts back and forth across the busy thoroughfares and in and out of hotels and other public places. He makes his way through the dense shopping and holiday crowds and contends with the other newsboys for his share of the trade. His work subjects him not only to inclement weather, irregular hours, and the physical hazards of life on the crowded streets, but also to the moral hazards of too great independence and of too close contact with the many-sided downtown life of a large city.

The occupation of the boy who delivers newspapers to the homes of subscribers is essentially different from that of the boy who sells papers on the street. The delivery boy is in no sense an independent merchant or dealer. He neither buys nor sells; he handles no money; and he assumes no responsibility except for his own work. He is an employee, subject to fixed and definite regulations. He delivers a definite number of papers to definite subscribers, living on a definite route. There is a careful check upon his work. If it is not done promptly and efficiently, complaints will be made to his employers. Furthermore, he works regular hours—an hour or two each day, either in the morning before school or in the afternoon after school. His work is in the residential section of the city, usually in his own neighborhood. Thus, the delivery boy is largely removed from the hazards to which the boy selling papers on the down-town streets is subjected.

Selling newspapers on the streets is a particularly objectionable occupation for boys, delivering papers to homes of subscribers is not. For this reason it is especially unfortunate that the nature of the Fourteenth Census returns of the occupations of boys engaged in these two pursuits was such that accurate statistics for each pursuit could not be compiled.

SUFFICIENCY OF THE RETURNS.

The business of selling newspapers on the street is one a boy can take up or drop largely at his own convenience. He may work at it a few hours in the afternoon but not all day, one month but not the

next, during the summer vacation but not throughout the year. And, to some extent, the same is true also in the case of boys who deliver papers to homes. Evidently, therefore, the number of newsboys at work in a state or a city on a given day is far less than the number who work some time during the year. And doubtless it is true that in a state or a city where newsboys must annually secure permits to sell papers the total number of permits in force on a given date is largely in excess of the number of boys selling papers on that date. Because of these facts, it is plain that the number of newsboys in a given state or city, as returned by the census enumerators, usually will be much smaller than the number of boys working at the occupation some time during the year preceding the census date, and—where permits are required—much smaller than the number of permits in force on the census date.

The characteristics of the occupation of newsboys are such that accurate enumeration of the workers is extremely difficult. The intermittent nature of the work of many of the boys, the short hours worked by most of them, their youth, and the small returns received from their work probably result in their parents returning as occupied some who have not been employed recently, and as without occupations some who actually are at work. In certain states and cities, especially, the number of newsboys reported for 1920 is so small as to indicate strongly that not all who were engaged in the occupation at the date of the census were returned by the enumerators. And it is very probable that at preceding censuses also the returns for newsboys contained a considerable element of error.

IMPORTANCE OF BOYS IN THE OCCUPATION.

The occupation of "Newsboy" is not only predominantly a male pursuit, but also is essentially a boys' pursuit. In the United States nearly three-fourths and in the respective states from somewhat over one-half to somewhat over seven-eighths of the newsboys in 1920 were 10 to 15 years of age (Table LI). Also, in the United States as a whole, and as a rule in the respective states, boys 10 to 15 years of age constituted a considerably larger proportion of the total newsboys in 1920 than in 1910. And whereas from 1910 to 1920, the number of newsboys 10 to 15 years of age increased in a majority of the states shown in Table LI, the number 16 years of age and over decreased in a majority of these states. In Massachusetts and in New York, however, there was a very striking decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the number of newsboys 10 to 15 years of age.

TABLE LI.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF BOYS 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE AMONG NEWSBOYS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, FOR STATES: 1920 AND 1910.

STATE.	BOYS 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE AMONG NEWSBOYS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.					
	1920			1910		
	News-boys 10 years of age and over.	Newsboys 10 to 15 years of age.		News-boys 10 years of age and over.	Newsboys 10 to 15 years of age.	
	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.	
United States.....	27,625	29,513	74.2	29,435	29,277	68.9
California.....	1,776	1,271	71.6	1,256	731	58.2
Illinois.....	1,663	1,226	72.4	2,151	1,331	61.9
Indiana.....	1,517	1,323	87.2	1,632	1,290	79.0
Iowa.....	896	786	87.7	530	429	80.9
Kansas.....	657	598	77.3	509	394	65.6
Massachusetts.....	913	663	72.6	1,638	1,293	78.4
Michigan.....	1,619	1,455	89.8	1,629	1,299	84.4
New York.....	1,978	987	50.0	2,970	1,737	58.5
Ohio.....	2,899	2,421	83.5	3,547	2,853	80.3
Oregon.....	667	569	84.0	281	195	69.4
Pennsylvania.....	1,805	1,351	74.8	2,740	1,518	69.4
Texas.....	833	589	70.7	543	385	70.5
Washington.....	1,612	819	50.8	554	329	59.2
Wisconsin.....	1,062	917	86.3	595	452	77.9
All other states ¹	8,417	5,657	67.2	8,985	5,431	60.4

¹ Includes each state having fewer than 500 newsboys 10 to 15 years of age in 1920.

The proportion which boys 10 to 15 years of age constituted of the total newsboys in 1920 was much lower in New York than in any other state included in Table LI. Also, in view of New York's large population and its numerous large cities, the total number of its newsboys in 1920 is surprisingly small. The explanation of these facts seems to be that in New York State much of the work ordinarily done by newsboys has been taken over by newsdealers. If newsdealers and newsboys be combined, New York had a much larger number in 1920 than any other state (Table LII).

TABLE LII.—TOTAL NUMBER OF MALE NEWSBOYS AND NEWSDEALERS, FOR STATES: 1920 AND 1910.

STATE.	MALE NEWSBOYS AND NEWSDEALERS.					
	1920			1910		
	Total.	News-boys.	News-dealers.	Total.	News-boys.	News-dealers.
United States.....	33,443	27,625	7,818	33,969	29,435	4,534
California.....	2,131	1,776	355	1,436	1,256	180
Illinois.....	2,409	1,663	746	2,579	2,151	428
Indiana.....	1,673	1,517	156	1,732	1,632	100
Iowa.....	1,096	896	199	641	530	111
Kansas.....	739	657	82	593	509	84
Massachusetts.....	1,541	913	628	2,656	1,638	1,018
Michigan.....	1,742	1,619	123	1,639	1,539	100
New York.....	3,765	1,978	1,787	4,952	2,970	1,982
Ohio.....	3,191	2,899	291	3,779	3,547	232
Oregon.....	713	667	46	312	281	31
Pennsylvania.....	2,583	1,805	778	3,359	2,740	619
Texas.....	1,052	833	219	653	543	110
Washington.....	1,161	1,012	149	587	554	33
Wisconsin.....	1,160	1,062	98	637	595	42
All other states ¹	10,819	8,417	2,402	10,973	8,985	1,988

¹ Includes each state having fewer than 500 newsboys 10 years of age and over in 1920.

Since all the newsdealers are 16 years of age or over, it is evident that in New York newsboys 10 to 15 years of age are not simply doing, under a different name, much the same work they formerly did, but are giving over this work to adult newsdealers. The same change in the method of selling newspapers appears to be taking place elsewhere,¹ and it seems likely that before many years much of the present-day business of the resourceful and vociferous newsboy will have been taken over by the less vociferous but probably more efficient adult newsdealer—a transition greatly to be wished for, both in the interest of children and in that of the general public.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF NEWSBOYS.

From 1910 to 1920 the total number of newsboys 10 to 15 years of age increased but slightly—only 236, or 1.2 per cent. There was, however, a considerable increase in the number 10 to 13—839, or 7 per cent. The number 14 increased less than 1 per cent, while the number 15 actually decreased nearly 18 per cent. Boys 10 to 13 formed a somewhat larger and boys 15 a somewhat smaller proportion of the total in 1920 than in 1910, while the proportion of the total formed by boys 14 remained stationary.

YEARS OF AGE.	NEWSBOYS 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES.					
	1920	1910	Increase (+) or decrease (—): 1910 to 1920.		Per cent distribution.	
			Num-ber.	Per cent.	1920	1910
10 to 15 years.....	29,513	29,277	+236	+1.2	100.0	100.0
10 to 13 years.....	12,789	11,950	+839	+7.0	62.3	58.9
14 years.....	4,712	4,669	+43	+0.9	23.0	23.0
15 years.....	3,012	3,658	-646	-17.7	14.7	18.0

While, from 1910 to 1920, the number of newsboys in the entire United States changed but little (1.2 per cent), the number in each of certain geographic divisions changed strikingly. The large decrease in the number in New England (45.4 per cent), and in the number in the Middle Atlantic division (34.8 per cent), each is in marked contrast to the large increase in the number in the West South Central division (34.5 per cent), to the number in the Mountain division (48.4 per cent), and to the number in the Pacific division (106.2 per cent).

¹ In Chicago, from 1910 to 1920, the number of newsboys 10 to 15 decreased from 302 to 143, and the total number decreased from 870 to 449. Meanwhile, the number of newsdealers increased from 268 to 539.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION.	NEWSBOYS 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE.			
	1920	1910	Increase (+) or decrease (-): 1910 to 1920.	
			Number	Per cent.
United States.....	20,513	20,277	+236	+1.2
New England.....	1,137	2,082	-945	-45.4
Middle Atlantic.....	2,554	3,915	-1,361	-34.8
East North Central.....	7,322	7,255	+67	+0.9
West North Central.....	2,543	1,911	+632	+33.1
South Atlantic.....	1,500	1,499	+1	+0.1
East South Central.....	831	946	-115	-12.2
West South Central.....	1,185	881	+304	+34.5
Mountain.....	791	533	+258	+48.4
Pacific.....	2,650	1,285	+1,365	+106.2

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF NEWSBOYS.

Boys who sell or distribute newspapers are as a class quite young. Of the 20,513 newsboys 10 to 15 years of age in the United States in 1920, over 6 in each 10 were under 14, slightly less than 1 in 4 was 14, and but slightly over 1 in 7 was 15 years of age. There was a very striking difference between the age distribution of newsboys and of the boys in other nonagricultural pursuits. Thus, boys 10 to 13 years of age formed over six times as large a proportion of all newsboys 10 to 15 years of age as of the boys 10 to 15 years of age engaged in other nonagricultural pursuits, while boys 15 years of age formed considerably less than one-fourth as large a proportion of all newsboys 10 to 15 years of age as of the boys 10 to 15 years of age in other nonagricultural pursuits.

YEAR OF AGE.	BOYS 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE IN NONAGRICULTURAL PURSUITS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920					
	All nonagricultural pursuits.		Newsboys.		Other nonagricultural pursuits.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
10 to 15 years.....	255,010	100.0	20,513	100.0	234,497	100.0
10 to 13 years.....	36,850	14.5	12,789	62.3	24,061	10.3
14 years.....	65,323	25.6	4,712	23.0	60,611	25.8
15 years.....	152,837	59.9	3,012	14.7	149,825	63.9

In most sections of the United States there are no rigid restrictions against boys 10 to 13 years of age becoming newsboys; and, since, usually, the occupation of newsboy is a part-time occupation, with the work coming early in the morning and late in the afternoon, boys 10 to 13 years of age can pursue it without remaining out of school and, hence, without violating compulsory school attendance laws. Also, for the most part, the work is light and not beyond the physical and mental attainments of boys 10 to 13 years old. And, for the large number of boys who distribute papers to

the homes of subscribers and do not go into the business sections of the cities, the occupation is not an undesirable one. These things make the occupation peculiarly attractive to boys 10 to 13 years of age. Boys 15 years of age, however, being restricted from entering but few pursuits, and in most sections of the country not being required to attend school, doubtless find full-time employment in other occupations more remunerative than selling or distributing newspapers.

TABLE LIII.—Distribution, by Years of Age, of Newsboys 10 to 15, for Divisions and States: 1920 and 1910.

DIVISION AND STATE.	NEWSBOYS 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE.							
	1920				1910			
	Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.
UNITED STATES.....	20,513	12,789	4,712	3,012	20,277	11,900	4,609	3,653
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:								
New England.....	1,137	724	239	174	2,082	1,248	478	356
Middle Atlantic.....	2,554	1,528	624	402	3,915	2,219	931	765
East North Central.....	7,322	4,799	1,646	883	7,255	4,402	1,645	1,208
West North Central.....	2,543	1,505	573	375	1,911	1,127	456	328
South Atlantic.....	1,500	915	345	240	1,499	899	318	282
East South Central.....	831	435	221	175	946	555	199	192
West South Central.....	1,185	724	268	193	881	499	221	161
Mountain.....	791	425	208	158	533	298	121	114
Pacific.....	2,650	1,650	588	412	1,285	703	360	282
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	36	21	8	7	114	63	28	23
New Hampshire.....	72	48	17	7	94	56	19	19
Vermont.....	54	37	10	7	112	77	22	13
Massachusetts.....	663	427	132	104	1,203	701	281	221
Rhode Island.....	55	32	10	13	166	97	39	30
Connecticut.....	287	159	62	36	393	254	89	50
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	987	568	253	166	1,737	977	420	340
New Jersey.....	216	121	48	47	360	177	91	92
Pennsylvania.....	1,351	859	323	189	1,818	1,065	426	333
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	2,421	1,636	520	265	2,883	1,832	628	423
Indiana.....	1,323	894	259	170	1,290	801	277	212
Illinois.....	1,226	744	308	174	1,331	682	354	285
Michigan.....	1,435	987	294	154	1,299	806	286	207
Wisconsin.....	917	532	265	120	452	271	100	81
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	493	291	110	92	276	157	64	55
Iowa.....	786	528	168	90	429	272	96	61
Missouri.....	430	240	117	73	555	295	156	104
North Dakota.....	37	25	8	4	35	22	8	3
South Dakota.....	59	46	12	1	64	46	12	6
Nebraska.....	230	148	55	27	220	137	44	39
Kansas.....	508	317	103	88	334	198	76	60
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	39	18	5	7	31	18	7	6
Maryland.....	226	125	61	40	180	100	42	38
Dist. of Columbia.....	152	107	25	20	178	91	47	40
Virginia.....	277	187	59	31	233	145	60	28
West Virginia.....	147	94	31	22	279	191	53	35
North Carolina.....	93	60	19	14	140	92	25	23
South Carolina.....	86	52	19	15	61	40	10	11
Georgia.....	311	180	80	51	298	162	55	51
Florida.....	178	92	46	40	99	60	19	20
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	260	100	87	67	325	183	75	67
Tennessee.....	304	167	80	57	279	160	63	56
Alabama.....	191	112	44	35	238	150	43	45
Mississippi.....	76	30	10	16	104	62	18	24
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	89	53	18	18	128	80	27	21
Louisiana.....	173	94	44	35	157	62	47	28
Oklahoma.....	314	216	71	47	251	146	47	38
Texas.....	589	361	135	93	385	211	100	74
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	129	69	36	24	75	41	21	13
Idaho.....	67	45	14	8	58	33	16	9
Wyoming.....	40	25	12	7	7	2	2	3
Colorado.....	313	166	86	63	254	136	58	60
New Mexico.....	29	17	6	6	32	21	4	7
Arizona.....	74	36	26	12	26	16	5	5
Utah.....	126	61	24	41	51	30	9	12
Nevada.....	11	6	3	2	30	19	6	5
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	819	499	175	145	359	211	72	76
Oregon.....	590	340	128	92	195	110	55	30
California.....	1,271	811	285	175	731	382	173	176

The number of newsboys 10 to 15 in each geographic division and in each state are distributed by years of age for 1920 and for 1910 in Table LIII. During the decade the number of newsboys 10 to 15 years of age increased in 6 geographic divisions and 26 states, and decreased in 3 geographic divisions, the District of Columbia, and 22 states. The most striking increases were in Washington, Oregon, California, and Wisconsin; while the most striking decreases were in Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. In each geographic division and in each state except three, boys 10 to 13 formed over 50 per cent of the total, both in 1920 and in 1910. The excepted states were Arizona, Kentucky, and Utah in 1920, and New Jersey, Louisiana, and Wyoming in 1910.

COLOR OR RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE OF NEWSBOYS.

Seven out of each 10 newsboys 10 to 15 years of age are native white of native parentage, one-fourth are native white of foreign or mixed parentage, and less than 4 out of each 100 are foreign-born white or Negro, respectively.

CLASS OF POPULATION.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY CLASS OF POPULATION, OF NEWSBOYS 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920			
	Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.
All classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Native white:				
Native parentage.....	69.5	70.7	69.6	65.1
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	23.2	23.2	23.0	24.0
Foreign-born white.....	3.7	2.8	4.4	6.3
Negro.....	3.5	3.3	3.6	4.3
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.....	(¹)	(¹)	0.1	0.2

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

As shown by the following summary, foreign-born white newsboys are as a class considerably older than the native white.

NEWSBOYS 10 TO 15 DISTRIBUTED BY YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920							
CLASS OF POPULATION.	Total.	10 to 13 years.		14 years.		15 years.	
		Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.
All classes.....	20,513	12,789	62.3	4,712	23.0	3,012	14.7
Native white:							
Native parentage.....	14,261	8,647	60.4	3,252	22.8	1,962	13.8
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	4,766	2,961	62.1	1,082	22.7	723	15.2
Foreign-born white.....	761	364	47.8	236	27.1	101	25.1
Negro.....	715	416	58.2	168	23.5	131	18.3
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.....	10	1	(1)	4	(1)	5	(1)

¹ Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

While there was a small increase from 1910 to 1920 in the total number of newsboys 10 to 15 years of age, this increase was confined entirely to the increase

for native white boys of native parentage. The number of newsboys from each other population class decreased during the decade, the decrease being quite marked in the case of foreign-born whites.

CLASS OF POPULATION.	NEWSBOYS 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES.			
	1920	1910	Increase (+) or decrease (-): 1910 to 1920.	
			Number.	Per cent.
All classes.....	20,513	20,277	+236	+1.2
Native white:				
Native parentage.....	14,261	13,012	+1,249	+9.6
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	4,766	5,384	-618	-11.5
Foreign-born white.....	761	1,114	-353	-31.7
Negro.....	715	757	-42	-5.5
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.....	10	10	.....	.....

MESSENGER, BUNDLE, AND OFFICE BOYS AND GIRLS.

In 1920, 48,028 children were working as messenger, bundle, and office boys and girls. Approximately 116 in each 1,000 children engaged in nonagricultural pursuits were in this occupation group, and no other occupation group gave employment to so large a number of the nonagricultural child workers.

The occupation group here discussed as messenger, bundle, and office boys and girls really includes two subgroups—"Bundle and cash boys and girls" and "Messenger, errand, and office boys and girls."¹ The number of children working in each of these subgroups in 1920, and the proportion they constituted of the total is shown in the following statement:

OCCUPATION	MESSENGER, BUNDLE, AND OFFICE BOYS AND GIRLS: 1920					
	Both sexes.		Male.		Female.	
	Num-ber.	Per cent distribu-tion.	Num-ber.	Per cent distribu-tion.	Num-ber.	Per cent distribu-tion.
Messenger, bundle, and office boys and girls.....	48,028	100.0	43,721	100.0	4,307	100.0
Bundle and cash boys and girls.....	2,164	4.5	940	2.1	1,224	28.4
Messenger, errand, and office boys and girls.....	45,864	95.5	42,781	97.9	3,083	71.6

The above statement shows that of the total messenger, bundle, and office boys and girls 95.5 per cent were "Messenger, errand, and office boys and girls" and only 4.5 per cent "Bundle and cash boys and girls." Only 2.1 per cent of the boys, as compared with 28.4 per cent of the girls, were in the subgroup "Bundle and cash boys and girls;" while 97.9 per cent of the boys, as against 71.6 per cent of the girls, were in the subgroup "Messenger, errand, and office boys and girls."

¹ Telegraph messengers are not included.

Of the 48,028 messenger, bundle, and office boys and girls 10 to 15 years of age, in the United States in 1920, 43,721 (91 per cent) were boys and 4,307 (9 per cent) were girls (Table LIV).¹

COLOR OR RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE.

Native whites of native parentage constituted 46.3 per cent of the total messenger, bundle, and office boys and girls 10 to 15 years of age, in 1920. Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage constituted 38.1 per cent, foreign-born whites 6 per cent, Negroes 9.5 per cent, and a small number (20) belonged to other population classes (Table LIV). Over one-third (35.5 per cent) of the native whites of native parentage and not far from two-thirds of the native whites of foreign or mixed parentage (64.5 per cent) and of the foreign-born whites (63.2 per cent) were concentrated in four states, New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts.

TABLE LIV.—NUMBER OF MESSENGER, BUNDLE, AND OFFICE BOYS AND GIRLS 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE DISTRIBUTED BY SEX AND BY COLOR OR RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE, FOR STATES: 1920.

STATE.	MESSENGER, BUNDLE, AND OFFICE BOYS AND GIRLS 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE: 1920							
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native white.				All other.
				Native parentage.	Foreign or mixed parentage.	Foreign-born white.	Negro.	
United States.....	48,028	43,721	4,307	22,259	18,303	2,874	4,572	20
New York.....	8,467	7,633	834	2,809	4,758	807	91	2
Illinois.....	5,778	5,243	535	1,766	3,403	533	76	...
Pennsylvania.....	4,557	4,021	536	2,538	1,728	177	114	...
Massachusetts.....	3,030	2,742	288	783	1,923	298	26	...
New Jersey.....	2,444	2,225	219	973	1,227	204	40	...
Missouri.....	1,981	1,786	195	1,350	473	62	96	...
Georgia.....	1,609	1,564	45	692	14	1	902	...
Ohio.....	1,570	1,519	51	942	483	93	32	...
Texas.....	1,532	1,423	109	1,057	177	103	185	...
Maryland.....	1,330	1,174	156	835	291	32	171	1
Louisiana.....	1,264	1,208	56	736	87	7	414	...
California.....	1,140	1,033	107	667	384	75	6	8
Indiana.....	1,046	863	183	851	142	23	30	...
Wisconsin.....	908	813	95	349	502	55	2	...
Connecticut.....	905	803	102	245	597	84	9	...
Virginia.....	859	815	44	520	36	8	295	...
Michigan.....	780	679	101	333	358	80	9	...
North Carolina.....	677	606	71	249	76	5	89	...
Kentucky.....	630	542	88	354	14	1	219	...
Tennessee.....	558	551	7	194	7	2	351	...
Alabama.....	554	531	23	378	131	10	10	...
Iowa.....	529	492	37	315	1,520	214	949	9
All other states ¹	5,850	5,390	460	3,158	1,520	214	949	9

¹ Includes each state having fewer than 500 messenger, bundle, and office boys and girls 10 to 15 years of age in 1920.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION.

While in 1920 there were 22 states each containing over 500 messenger, bundle, and office boys and girls, yet over one-half (50.5 per cent) of the total number were concentrated in 5 states—New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and New Jersey (Table

¹ 1920 statistics relating to messenger, bundle, and office boys and girls are presented for the United States in Tables 8 to 14 (pp. 70-101), for states in Table 17 (p. 107), for cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more in Table 20 (p. 191), and for cities of 25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants in Table 21 (p. 261).

LV). In 1910 the same 5 states contained 56.7 per cent of the total number. The percentages of Table LV show, however, that from 1910 to 1920 there was a tendency toward a wider distribution of the messenger, bundle, and office boys and girls among the respective states.

TABLE LV.—NUMBER OF MESSENGER, BUNDLE, AND OFFICE BOYS AND GIRLS 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE, IN 1920 AND IN 1910, WITH NUMBER AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE, AND WITH PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, FOR STATES.

STATE.	MESSENGER, BUNDLE, AND OFFICE BOYS AND GIRLS 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE.					
	1920	1910	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1910 to 1920.		Per cent distribution by states.	
			Num-ber.	Per cent.	1920	1910
United States.....	48,028	52,394	-4,366	-8.3	100.0	100.0
New York.....	8,467	11,735	-3,268	-27.9	17.6	22.4
Illinois.....	5,778	5,329	+449	+8.4	12.0	10.2
Pennsylvania.....	4,557	7,414	-2,857	-38.5	9.5	14.2
Massachusetts.....	3,030	3,145	-115	-3.7	6.3	6.0
New Jersey.....	2,444	2,091	+353	+16.9	5.1	4.0
Missouri.....	1,981	1,871	+110	+5.9	4.1	3.6
Georgia.....	1,609	1,272	+337	+26.5	3.4	2.4
Ohio.....	1,570	2,390	-820	-34.3	3.3	4.6
Texas.....	1,532	1,069	+463	+39.4	3.2	2.1
Maryland.....	1,330	1,391	-61	-4.4	2.8	2.7
Louisiana.....	1,264	957	+327	+34.9	2.6	1.8
California.....	1,140	1,424	-284	-19.9	2.4	2.7
Indiana.....	1,046	905	+141	+15.6	2.2	1.7
Wisconsin.....	908	871	+37	+4.2	1.9	1.7
Connecticut.....	905	864	+41	+4.7	1.9	1.6
Virginia.....	859	631	+228	+36.1	1.8	1.2
Michigan.....	780	855	-75	-8.8	1.6	1.6
North Carolina.....	677	607	+70	+11.5	1.4	1.2
Kentucky.....	630	781	-151	-19.3	1.3	1.5
Tennessee.....	558	627	-69	-6.2	1.2	1.2
Alabama.....	554	725	-171	-23.6	1.2	1.4
Iowa.....	529	621	-92	-14.8	1.1	1.2
All other states.....	5,850	4,808	+1,042	+21.7	12.2	9.2

¹ Includes each state having fewer than 500 messenger, bundle, and office boys and girls 10 to 15 years of age in 1920.

DECREASE IN NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE OCCUPATION.

It is interesting to note that the only large group of clerical occupations which showed an actual decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the number of children employed was the group which is most nearly a children's occupation group—messenger, bundle, and office boys and girls (see Table 7, following). In this group there was a decrease during the decade of 4,366, or 8.3 per cent (Table LV). If, however, the number of "Bundle and cash boys and girls" be considered separately from the number of "Messenger, errand, and office boys and girls" it is disclosed that of the total decrease of 4,366 a very large proportion—3,594—was in the number of "Bundle and cash boys and girls" and a very small proportion—772—in the number of "Messenger, errand, and office boys and girls." The statistics by sex, not here presented, show that the decrease in the number of "Bundle and cash boys and girls" was 1,514 for boys and 2,080 for girls, while in the case of "Messenger, errand, and office boys and girls" there was a decrease of 1,813 in the number of boys and an increase of 1,041 in the number of girls.

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That the decrease in the number of "Bundle and cash boys and girls" 10 to 15 years of age from 5,758 in 1910 to 2,164 in 1920 probably was due largely to a decrease in the demand for workers in this occupation is suggested by the fact that during the same period the number of persons 16 years of age and over in this occupation decreased from 5,108 to 4,809. The decrease from 1910 to 1920 of 772 in the number of "Messenger, errand, and office boys and girls" 10 to 15 years of age, however, was far overbalanced by the increase of 9,446 in those 16 years of age and over.

It will be noted that during the decade 1910 to 1920 one-half of the states named in Table LV showed an increase while the other one-half showed a decrease in the number of messenger, bundle, and office boys and girls. The increase was especially large in Illinois and Texas, while the decrease was particularly large in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

In the case of most of the nonagricultural pursuits in which the number of children employed decreased

between 1910 and 1920 the per cent of decrease was far larger for children 10 to 13 than for those 14 or 15 years of age. In the case of messenger, bundle, and office boys and girls, however, the per cent of decrease was far less for children 10 to 13 (4.7) than for those 14 years of age (21.1) (Table LVI). Likewise, among the respective states, the change from 1910 to 1920 in the number of children employed in this occupation group frequently was quite different for children 10 to 13 from what it was for children 14 or 15 years of age. In New York, the number 10 to 13 increased 42.8 per cent, while the number 14 decreased 46.8 per cent and the number 15 decreased 22 per cent. In Maryland there was a decrease of 79.2 per cent in the number 10 to 13, a decrease of 8.1 per cent in the number 14, and an increase of 57.4 per cent in the number 15 years of age. In California the number 10 to 13 increased 76.3 per cent, while the number 14 decreased 49.4 per cent and the number 15 decreased 19.8 per cent.

TABLE LVI.—NUMBER OF MESSENGER, BUNDLE, AND OFFICE BOYS AND GIRLS 10 TO 13, 14, AND 15 YEARS OF AGE, IN 1920 AND IN 1910, WITH NUMBER AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE, FOR STATES.

STATE.	MESSENGER, BUNDLE, AND OFFICE BOYS AND GIRLS.											
	10 to 13 years of age.				14 years of age.				15 years of age.			
	1920	1910	Increase (+) or decrease (-): 1910 to 1920.		1920	1910	Increase (+) or decrease (-): 1910 to 1920.		1920	1910	Increase (+) or decrease (-): 1910 to 1920.	
			Number.	Per cent.			Number.	Per cent.			Number.	Per cent.
United States.....	6,807	7,143	-336	-4.7	14,254	18,061	-3,807	-21.1	26,967	27,190	-223	-0.8
New York.....	527	369	+158	+42.8	1,991	3,742	-1,751	-46.8	5,949	7,625	-1,676	-22.0
Illinois.....	547	278	+269	+96.8	1,824	1,835	-11	-0.6	3,607	3,216	+391	+12.2
Pennsylvania.....	498	377	+121	+32.1	1,805	3,054	-1,249	-40.9	2,644	3,783	-1,139	-30.1
Massachusetts.....	197	196	+1	+0.5	1,014	1,106	-92	-8.3	1,819	1,873	-54	-2.9
New Jersey.....	196	167	+29	+17.4	825	729	+96	+13.2	1,423	1,195	+228	+19.1
Missouri.....	209	181	+28	+15.5	703	740	-37	-5.0	1,078	950	+128	+13.5
Georgia.....	658	695	-37	-5.3	488	325	+163	+49.5	465	282	+183	+64.9
Ohio.....	237	231	+6	+2.6	268	904	-636	-70.4	1,085	1,255	-170	-13.6
Texas.....	428	499	-71	-14.2	424	320	+104	+32.5	680	370	+310	+83.8
Maryland.....	78	373	-295	-79.2	487	530	-43	-8.1	765	486	+279	+57.4
Louisiana.....	258	249	+9	+3.6	506	336	+170	+50.6	506	361	+145	+40.2
California.....	275	136	+139	+102.2	259	512	-253	-49.4	606	756	-150	-19.8
Indiana.....	187	154	+33	+21.4	338	345	-7	-2.0	521	406	+115	+28.3
Wisconsin.....	79	31	+48	+155.0	293	352	-59	-16.8	536	488	+48	+9.8
Connecticut.....	76	52	+24	+31.6	309	347	-38	-11.0	520	465	+55	+11.8
Virginia.....	221	268	-47	-17.5	270	182	+88	+48.4	368	181	+187	+103.3
Michigan.....	161	88	+73	+83.0	144	336	-192	-57.1	475	431	+44	+10.2
North Carolina.....	282	319	-37	-11.6	263	148	+115	+77.7	215	140	+75	+53.6
Kentucky.....	105	167	-62	-37.2	200	299	-99	-33.1	327	355	-28	-7.9
Tennessee.....	173	292	-119	-40.8	190	186	+4	+2.2	225	149	+76	+51.0
Alabama.....	219	411	-192	-46.7	148	165	-17	-10.3	187	149	+38	+25.5
Iowa.....	114	138	-24	-17.4	160	214	-54	-25.2	255	249	+6	+2.4
All other states ¹	1,409	1,349	+60	+4.4	1,716	1,394	+322	+23.1	2,731	2,025	+706	+34.9

¹ Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Includes each state having fewer than 500 messenger, bundle, and office boys and girls 10 to 15 years of age in 1920.

IMPORTANCE OF CHILDREN IN THE OCCUPATION.

The percentages of Table LVII show that the importance of children among messenger, bundle, and office boys and girls declined rapidly during the decade 1910 to 1920. Whereas children 10 to 15 years of age constituted 48.4 per cent of all persons in this large occupation group in 1910, this proportion had dropped

to 42.5 per cent in 1920. Likewise, in 19 of the 22 states named in Table LVII the proportion of children among messenger, bundle, and office boys and girls declined between 1910 and 1920. The decline was quite large in Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, and Alabama.

By combining "Telegraph messengers" and "Messenger, bundle, and office boys and girls" comparison can be made with the censuses of 1900 and 1880. Such

a comparison shows that while children 10 to 15 years of age constituted 60.2 per cent of the combined group in 1880 this proportion had dropped to 58.7 per cent in 1900, to 48.6 per cent in 1910, and to 42.6 per cent in 1920. Thus, it appears that the children are gradually giving over a larger and larger proportion of the messenger work to older and more responsible persons.

TABLE LVII.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF CHILDREN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE AMONG MESSENGER, BUNDLE, AND OFFICE BOYS AND GIRLS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, FOR STATES: 1920 AND 1910.

STATE.	MESSENGER, BUNDLE, AND OFFICE BOYS AND GIRLS. ¹					
	1920			1910		
	10 years of age and over.	10 to 15 years of age.		10 years of age and over.	10 to 15 years of age.	
	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.	
United States.....	113,022	48,028	42.5	108,241	52,394	48.4
New York.....	21,676	8,467	39.1	28,123	11,736	41.7
Illinois.....	12,127	5,778	47.6	11,161	5,329	47.7
Pennsylvania.....	11,096	4,557	41.1	13,782	7,414	53.8
Massachusetts.....	6,200	3,030	48.9	6,783	3,145	46.4
New Jersey.....	4,917	2,444	49.7	4,380	2,091	47.7
Missouri.....	3,957	1,981	50.1	3,340	1,871	56.0
Georgia.....	2,590	1,059	62.1	1,774	1,272	71.7
Ohio.....	4,571	1,570	34.3	4,620	2,390	51.7
Texas.....	3,537	1,532	43.3	1,838	1,099	59.8
Maryland.....	2,514	1,330	52.9	2,319	1,391	60.0
Louisiana.....	2,115	1,294	59.8	1,621	937	57.8
California.....	3,551	1,140	32.1	3,060	1,424	46.5
Indiana.....	2,218	1,046	47.2	1,510	965	63.9
Wisconsin.....	2,162	908	42.0	1,717	871	50.7
Connecticut.....	1,623	805	55.8	1,504	864	57.4
Virginia.....	1,776	859	48.4	1,132	631	55.7
Michigan.....	2,410	780	32.2	1,731	855	49.4
North Carolina.....	1,241	677	54.6	954	607	63.6
Kentucky.....	1,520	630	41.4	1,327	781	58.9
Tennessee.....	1,336	588	44.0	1,060	627	59.2
Alabama.....	1,108	554	50.0	1,031	725	70.3
Iowa.....	1,352	529	39.1	1,170	621	53.1
All other states ²	17,416	5,850	33.6	12,304	4,808	39.1

¹ Includes children 10 to 13 returned as "Clerks (except clerks in stores)."

² Includes each state having fewer than 500 messenger, bundle, and office boys and girls 10 to 15 years of age in 1920.

SERVANTS AND WAITERS.

The large group of servants and waiters here discussed includes seven occupations. These occupations, with the number of children 10 to 15 years of age pursuing each of them in 1920, are shown in the following statement:¹

OCCUPATION.	SERVANTS AND WAITERS 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920		
	Total.	Male.	Female.
Servants and waiters.....	41,586	8,807	32,779
Bell boys, chore boys, etc.....	2,164	2,112	52
Chambermaids.....	677	4	673
Coachmen and footmen.....	4	4	0
Ladies' maids, valets, etc.....	69	10	59
Nurse maids.....	3,532	10	3,522
Other servants.....	31,734	5,464	26,270
Waiters.....	3,406	1,203	2,203

¹ 1920 statistics showing the number of child servants and waiters are presented for the United States in Tables 8 to 14 (pp. 70-101), for states in Table 17 (p. 107), for cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more in Table 20 (p. 191), and for cities of 25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants in Table 21 (p. 201).

About one in each 10 (10.1 per cent) of the children engaged in nonagricultural pursuits in 1920 was working in one or another of the seven occupations here included in the group "Servants and waiters," and but one other large occupation group—messenger, bundle, and office boys and girls—gave employment to a larger number of children 10 to 15 years of age.

Almost four-fifths (78.8 per cent) of the children working as servants and waiters in 1920 were girls and but slightly over one-fifth (21.2 per cent) were boys.

COLOR OR RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE.

Almost two-fifths (39.1 per cent) of the child servants and waiters in 1920 were Negroes. A somewhat smaller proportion (36.7 per cent) were native whites of native parentage. Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage constituted 18.8 per cent of the total number, foreign-born whites 5.1 per cent, and all other classes 0.4 per cent (Table LVIII).

The large proportion of Negroes among the children employed as servants and waiters (39.1 per cent) becomes the more striking when compared with the proportion of Negroes among the children engaged in all nonagricultural pursuits—11.4 per cent. Also, while only 1 in 10 (10.1 per cent) of all nonagricultural child workers were in this large occupation group in 1920, the proportion was over 1 in 3 (34.6 per cent) for Negroes. No other nonagricultural pursuit approached "Servants and waiters" in the number of Negro children employed in 1920—16,253. The nonagricultural occupation second in rank as to number of Negro children employed—messenger, errand, and office boys and girls—gave employment to only 4,572 of them.

The large proportion of Negroes among the child servants and waiters—and, also, the large proportion of the Negro nonagricultural child workers employed as servants and waiters—probably is accounted for partly by the fact that Negro children are better fitted for the different servant pursuits than for many of the other nonagricultural pursuits, partly by the fact that Negro children are more readily employed in these than in many of the other nonagricultural pursuits, and partly by the fact that a very large proportion (91 per cent) of the Negro children live in the South where they are readily employed as servants and waiters and where the opportunity for employment in many of the other nonagricultural pursuits is less than in the North. More than one-half (54.3 per cent) of the Negro children employed as servants and waiters in 1920 were in six Southern states—Virginia, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and Mississippi—and in each of these states the great majority of the child servants and waiters were Negroes.

FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

TABLE LVIII.—NUMBER OF SERVANTS AND WAITERS 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE DISTRIBUTED BY SEX AND BY COLOR OR RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE, FOR STATES: 1920.

STATES.	SERVANTS AND WAITERS 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE: 1920							
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native white.			Negro.	All other.
				Native parentage.	Foreign or mixed parentage.	Foreign-born white.		
United States.....	41,586	8,807	32,779	15,344	7,806	2,105	16,233	178
Pennsylvania.....	4,114	496	3,618	1,806	1,322	267	428	1
Virginia.....	2,339	364	1,975	369	12	5	1,751	2
Illinois.....	2,672	260	1,812	948	753	230	150	1
Louisiana.....	2,070	491	1,579	327	29	8	1,706	1
Georgia.....	2,486	427	1,629	172	2	2	1,890	1
Texas.....	1,917	593	1,324	364	219	370	764	1
New York.....	1,741	375	1,366	713	663	183	172	8
Alabama.....	1,503	263	1,135	131	7	1	1,364	1
Tennessee.....	1,438	453	1,006	383	4	1	1,049	1
Ohio.....	1,410	230	1,180	756	377	111	165	1
Maryland.....	1,268	254	1,014	316	60	7	895	1
Indiana.....	1,236	207	1,029	929	135	36	136	1
North Carolina.....	1,204	263	941	248	1	1	951	1
Missouri.....	1,182	234	949	708	122	29	323	1
Mississippi.....	1,176	351	825	88	2	1	1,086	1
Wisconsin.....	1,150	74	1,076	518	330	84	4	5
Kentucky.....	1,086	264	822	384	16	1	485	1
Michigan.....	1,022	313	709	530	366	92	29	5
South Carolina.....	969	229	740	32	2	1	935	1
Massachusetts.....	936	367	629	309	473	116	37	1
New Jersey.....	887	134	753	236	313	76	242	1
Iowa.....	806	168	638	321	199	42	44	1
Minnesota.....	773	134	639	360	419	51	1	2
California.....	636	224	412	274	163	63	36	100
West Virginia.....	622	84	538	431	37	15	139	1
Florida.....	596	151	445	61	9	1	525	1
Connecticut.....	552	114	438	163	294	50	45	1
All other states.....	4,828	1,086	3,742	2,487	1,076	273	942	50

¹ Includes each state having fewer than 500 servants and waiters 10 to 15 years of age in 1920.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION.

The 41,586 children employed as servants and waiters in 1920 were rather widely distributed, there being 27 states each containing 500 or more of them and no state containing as large a proportion as 10 per cent (Table LIX). Both in 1920 and in 1910, however, a few states contained a considerable proportion of the total number. Pennsylvania, Virginia, Illinois, Louisiana, and Georgia together contained 30.4 per cent of all in 1920 and 30 per cent of all in 1910. During the decade 1910 to 1920 there were no marked changes in the geographic distribution of the child servants and waiters.

DECREASE IN NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE OCCUPATION.

Between 1910 and 1920 the number of child servants and waiters decreased from 93,523 to 41,586—a decrease of 51,937, or 55.5 per cent (Table LIX). This marked decrease extended to each of the states named in Table LIX, the per cent of decrease ranging

from 24.9 in Connecticut to 69.2 in North Carolina and being over 50 in each of 20 of these 27 states.

The striking percentage decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the number of servants and waiters 10 to 15 years of age was not accompanied by a corresponding decrease in the number 16 years of age and over. Whereas, the decrease was 55.5 per cent for children 10 to 15 years of age, it was only 12.5 per cent for persons 16 years of age and over.

TABLE LIX.—NUMBER OF SERVANTS AND WAITERS 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE, IN 1920 AND IN 1910, WITH NUMBER AND PER CENT OF DECREASE, AND WITH PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, FOR STATES.

STATE.	SERVANTS AND WAITERS 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE.					
	1920	1910	Decrease: 1910 to 1920.		Per cent distribution by states.	
			Number.	Per cent.	1920	1910
United States.....	41,586	93,523	51,937	55.5	100.0	100.0
Pennsylvania.....	4,114	9,548	5,434	56.9	9.9	10.2
Virginia.....	2,339	6,106	3,767	61.7	5.6	6.5
Illinois.....	2,672	4,467	2,395	53.6	5.0	4.8
Louisiana.....	2,070	3,730	1,660	44.5	5.0	4.0
Georgia.....	2,486	4,169	2,113	50.7	4.9	4.5
Texas.....	1,917	2,993	1,076	36.0	4.6	3.2
New York.....	1,741	5,338	3,597	67.4	4.2	5.7
Alabama.....	1,503	3,127	1,624	51.9	3.6	3.3
Tennessee.....	1,438	3,271	1,833	56.0	3.5	3.5
Ohio.....	1,410	4,123	2,713	65.8	3.4	4.4
Maryland.....	1,268	3,011	1,743	57.9	3.0	3.2
Indiana.....	1,236	2,545	1,309	51.4	3.0	2.7
North Carolina.....	1,204	3,897	2,696	69.2	2.9	4.2
Missouri.....	1,182	2,699	1,817	66.6	2.8	3.2
Mississippi.....	1,176	2,196	1,020	46.4	2.8	2.3
Wisconsin.....	1,150	2,743	1,593	58.1	2.8	2.9
Kentucky.....	1,086	3,338	2,252	67.5	2.6	3.6
Michigan.....	1,022	1,641	519	33.7	2.5	1.6
South Carolina.....	969	2,673	1,704	63.7	2.3	2.9
Massachusetts.....	936	1,350	414	30.7	2.3	1.4
New Jersey.....	887	2,235	1,348	60.3	2.1	2.4
Iowa.....	806	2,015	1,209	60.0	1.9	2.2
Minnesota.....	773	1,787	1,014	56.7	1.9	1.9
California.....	636	1,282	646	50.4	1.5	1.4
West Virginia.....	622	1,579	957	60.6	1.5	1.7
Florida.....	596	1,099	503	45.8	1.4	1.2
Connecticut.....	552	735	183	24.9	1.3	0.8
All other states.....	4,828	9,626	4,798	49.8	11.6	10.3

¹ Includes each state having fewer than 500 servants and waiters 10 to 15 years of age in 1920.

In the entire United States the per cent of decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the number of servants and waiters was considerably greater for children 10 to 13 (66.6) than for those 14 (56.3) or those 15 (46.9) years of age (Table LX). Each of 5 of the 27 states named in Table LX, however, was an exception to this general rule, since in each of these states—New York, Ohio, Michigan, Massachusetts, and California—the per cent of decrease was greater for children 14 than for those 10 to 13 years of age. In Michigan and Massachusetts the decrease was also greater for children 15 than for those 10 to 13 years of age.

CHILDREN IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.

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TABLE LX.—NUMBER OF SERVANTS AND WAITERS 10 TO 13, 14, AND 15 YEARS OF AGE, IN 1920 AND IN 1910, WITH NUMBER AND PER CENT OF DECREASE, FOR STATES.

STATE.	SERVANTS AND WAITERS.											
	10 to 13 years of age.				14 years of age.				15 years of age.			
	1920	1910	Decrease: 1910 to 1920.		1920	1910	Decrease: 1910 to 1920.		1920	1910	Decrease: 1910 to 1920.	
			Number.	Per cent.			Number.	Per cent.			Number.	Per cent.
United States.....	9,612	28,796	19,184	66.6	11,150	25,489	14,339	56.3	20,824	39,238	18,414	46.9
Pennsylvania.....	672	2,521	1,849	73.3	1,196	2,814	1,618	57.5	2,246	4,213	1,967	46.7
Virginia.....	814	2,765	1,951	70.6	667	1,575	908	57.7	858	1,766	908	51.4
Illinois.....	215	714	499	69.9	568	1,285	717	55.8	1,289	2,468	1,179	47.8
Louisiana.....	695	1,525	830	54.4	577	1,017	440	43.3	798	1,188	390	32.8
Georgia.....	674	1,808	1,134	62.7	564	1,114	550	49.4	818	1,247	429	34.4
Texas.....	556	1,168	612	52.4	508	768	260	33.9	853	1,057	204	19.3
New York.....	242	731	489	66.9	467	1,422	1,015	71.4	1,092	3,185	2,093	65.7
Alabama.....	561	1,542	981	63.6	395	775	380	49.0	547	819	263	32.5
Tennessee.....	491	1,404	913	65.0	391	886	495	55.9	536	981	445	43.3
Ohio.....	187	675	488	72.3	324	1,202	878	73.0	869	2,246	1,377	60.0
Maryland.....	334	1,120	786	70.2	349	892	543	60.9	585	999	414	41.4
Indiana.....	182	574	392	68.3	337	740	403	54.5	717	1,231	514	41.8
North Carolina.....	393	1,911	1,518	79.4	349	998	649	61.1	459	1,088	629	57.8
Missouri.....	216	756	540	71.4	294	902	608	67.4	672	1,341	669	49.9
Mississippi.....	477	1,061	584	55.0	336	549	213	38.8	363	546	223	38.1
Wisconsin.....	97	393	296	75.3	262	743	481	64.7	791	1,607	816	50.8
Kentucky.....	336	1,324	988	74.6	287	883	596	67.5	463	1,131	668	59.1
Michigan.....	157	195	38	19.5	255	383	128	33.4	610	863	253	26.7
South Carolina.....	325	1,345	1,020	75.8	272	651	379	58.2	372	677	305	45.1
Massachusetts.....	139	186	47	25.3	282	412	130	31.6	615	752	237	31.5
New Jersey.....	148	471	323	68.6	261	727	466	64.1	478	1,037	559	53.9
Iowa.....	125	386	261	67.6	233	589	356	60.4	448	1,040	592	56.9
Minnesota.....	138	392	254	64.8	195	451	256	56.8	440	944	504	53.4
California.....	117	233	116	49.8	160	400	240	60.0	359	649	290	44.7
West Virginia.....	150	531	381	71.8	160	431	271	62.9	312	617	305	49.4
Florida.....	176	507	331	65.3	158	262	104	39.7	262	330	68	26.6
Connecticut.....	66	87	21	(1)	160	235	75	31.9	326	413	87	21.1
All other states.....	929	2,471	1,542	62.4	1,293	2,483	1,290	51.6	2,696	4,672	1,976	42.3

¹ Per cent not shown where basis less than 100.

² Includes each state having fewer than 500 servants and waiters 10 to 15 years of age in 1920.

IMPORTANCE OF CHILDREN IN THE OCCUPATION.

Notwithstanding the fact that in 1920 the number of children employed as servants and waiters was considerably larger than the number employed in any other nonagricultural pursuit except messenger, bundle, and office boys and girls, yet the proportion of children among the total workers was much smaller in the case of servants and waiters than in the case of each of a number of other nonagricultural pursuits. For example, while children 10 to 15 years of age constituted 4.8 per cent of the woolen and worsted mill operatives, 5.8 per cent of the cotton mill operatives, 8 per cent of the silk mill operatives, 42.5 per cent of the messenger, bundle, and office boys and girls, and 74.2 per cent of the newsboys, they constituted only 2.8 per cent of the servants and waiters. In the states named in Table LXI, however, the proportion of children among the servants and waiters ranged from 0.8 per cent in New York to 5.9 per cent in Louisiana.

In the entire United States the proportion of children among servants and waiters decreased from 5.3 in 1910 to 2.8 in 1920. Likewise, in each state named in Table LXI, except Connecticut, children constituted a smaller proportion of the total in 1920 than in 1910; and in most of these states the decrease during the decade was rather large.

TABLE LXI.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF CHILDREN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE AMONG SERVANTS AND WAITERS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, FOR STATES, 1920 AND 1910.

STATE.	SERVANTS AND WAITERS. ¹					
	1920			1910		
	10 years of age and over.	10 to 15 years of age.		10 years of age and over.	10 to 15 years of age.	
	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.	
United States.....	1,499,931	41,586	2.8	1,766,952	93,523	5.3
Pennsylvania.....	120,971	4,114	3.4	158,478	9,548	6.0
Virginia.....	41,926	2,339	5.6	52,719	6,106	11.6
Illinois.....	88,263	2,072	2.3	101,912	4,467	4.4
Louisiana.....	34,968	2,070	5.9	38,094	3,720	9.8
Georgia.....	45,926	2,056	4.5	46,884	4,169	8.9
Texas.....	57,641	1,917	3.3	50,095	2,993	6.0
New York.....	221,331	1,741	0.8	262,365	5,338	2.0
Alabama.....	30,515	1,503	4.9	32,874	3,127	9.5
Tennessee.....	31,624	1,438	4.5	39,406	3,271	8.3
Ohio.....	65,540	1,410	2.2	76,104	4,123	5.4
Maryland.....	33,164	1,268	3.8	40,417	3,011	7.4
Indiana.....	28,134	1,236	4.4	34,899	2,545	7.3
North Carolina.....	26,176	1,201	4.6	34,108	3,897	11.4
Missouri.....	45,487	1,182	2.6	52,687	2,999	5.7
Mississippi.....	22,653	1,176	5.2	26,023	2,196	8.4
Wisconsin.....	31,113	1,150	3.7	41,480	2,743	6.6
Kentucky.....	25,095	1,086	4.3	37,330	3,338	8.9
Michigan.....	38,981	1,022	2.6	42,239	1,541	3.6
South Carolina.....	22,115	969	4.4	24,542	2,673	10.9
Massachusetts.....	68,514	936	1.4	88,822	1,350	1.5
New Jersey.....	45,871	887	1.9	61,308	2,235	3.6
Iowa.....	23,777	806	3.4	29,634	2,015	6.8
Minnesota.....	33,253	773	2.3	43,791	1,787	4.1
California.....	67,287	636	0.9	61,807	1,282	2.1
West Virginia.....	12,549	622	5.0	15,712	1,579	9.4
Florida.....	21,110	596	2.8	15,225	1,099	7.2
Connecticut.....	18,912	552	3.1	23,369	735	3.1
All other states.....	198,055	4,828	2.4	227,623	9,626	4.2

¹ Includes at each census children 10 to 15 years of age returned as "Housekeepers and stewards," or "Nurses (not trained)."

² Includes each state having fewer than 500 servants and waiters 10 to 15 years of age in 1920.

GENERAL TABLES.

GENERAL TABLES.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF CHILDREN OF EACH SEX 10 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, BY YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920.

YEAR OF AGE.	CHILDREN 10 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE: 1920								
	Both sexes.			Male.			Female.		
	Total number.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total number.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total number.	Engaged in gainful occupations.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
10 to 17 years	10,396,713	2,773,506	17.0	8,197,852	1,617,704	22.2	8,132,861	955,802	11.8
10 to 12 years	8,394,872	378,063	4.4	4,336,009	258,259	6.0	4,258,863	110,804	2.6
13 years	2,046,265	237,394	12.6	1,033,267	174,483	16.9	1,012,968	82,011	8.2
14 years	1,861,445	425,261	22.8	925,679	281,306	30.4	935,766	143,895	15.4
15 years	1,972,968	778,957	39.5	976,834	501,134	51.3	996,124	277,822	27.9
16 years	1,835,173	333,691	18.2	926,033	602,322	65.0	929,140	331,369	35.7

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF CHILDREN OF EACH SEX 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1880-1920.

CHILDREN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE: 1880-1920																				
SEX.	1920						1910			1900			1890			1880				
	Total number.		Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total number.		Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total number.		Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total number.		Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total number.		Engaged in gainful occupations.	
			Number	Per cent.			Number.	Per cent.			Number.	Per cent.			Number.	Per cent.			Number.	Per cent.
Both sexes	12,502,582	1,000,888	8.0			10,028,365	1,900,226	18.4	9,613,252	1,750,178	18.2	8,322,373	1,503,771	18.1	6,649,483	1,118,356	16.8			
Male	6,294,985	718,248	11.3			5,904,228	1,350,129	24.8	4,852,427	1,264,411	25.1	4,219,145	1,094,854	25.9	3,376,114	825,187	24.4			
Female	6,207,597	282,640	5.6			3,994,137	637,096	11.9	4,760,825	485,767	10.2	4,103,228	408,917	10.0	3,273,369	293,169	9.0			

¹ Corrected figures; for explanation, see occupation report for 1900, pp. LXVI-LXXIII.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY GENERAL DIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS, OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED CHILDREN OF EACH SEX 10 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920.

CHILDREN ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS: 1920												
SEX AND GENERAL DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONS.	10 to 12 years.		10 to 13 years.		14 years.		15 years.		16 years.		17 years.	
	Number.	Percent distribution.	Number.	Percent distribution.	Number.	Percent distribution.	Number.	Percent distribution.	Number.	Percent distribution.	Number.	Percent distribution.
BOTH SEXES.												
All occupations...	2,773,506	100.0	378,063	100.0	257,594	100.0	423,371	100.0	778,957	100.0	933,661	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry	1,125,220	40.6	328,958	87.0	150,977	58.6	167,374	39.4	230,291	29.6	247,620	26.5
Extraction of minerals	50,460	1.8	9,648	0.2	1,499	0.6	5,045	1.2	19,772	2.5	23,438	2.5
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	772,530	27.9	9,473	2.5	50,512	19.6	125,352	29.5	270,603	34.7	316,910	33.9
Transportation	167,297	3.9	1,899	0.5	4,362	1.7	12,651	3.0	34,720	4.5	53,665	5.7
Trade	198,690	7.1	17,313	4.6	14,844	5.8	31,311	7.4	60,756	7.8	73,906	7.9
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	12,657	0.4	153	(1)	208	0.1	769	0.2	2,465	0.3	8,462	0.9
Professional service	20,688	0.7	621	0.2	892	0.3	2,642	0.5	5,114	0.7	12,109	1.3
Domestic and personal service	196,542	6.0	12,172	3.2	14,481	5.6	27,353	6.4	59,998	6.5	61,538	6.6
Clerical occupations	320,421	11.6	6,927	1.8	19,909	7.7	53,304	12.5	104,238	13.4	136,043	14.6
MALE.												
All occupations	1,817,704	100.0	258,259	100.0	174,683	100.0	261,308	100.0	501,134	100.0	602,322	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry	855,722	47.1	221,409	85.7	109,360	62.6	128,469	45.7	180,368	37.2	210,110	34.9
Extraction of minerals	49,951	2.7	9,598	0.2	1,465	0.8	4,982	1.9	19,039	3.9	23,267	3.9
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	479,550	25.9	6,737	2.6	27,039	15.5	70,559	25.1	162,731	32.5	203,434	33.8
Transportation	76,696	4.2	1,682	0.7	3,907	2.2	10,028	3.6	23,844	4.8	37,145	6.2
Trade	128,854	7.1	16,369	6.3	11,825	6.8	21,030	7.5	36,044	7.2	43,570	7.2
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	11,918	0.7	136	0.1	199	0.1	750	0.3	2,428	0.5	8,405	1.4
Professional service	7,753	0.4	325	0.1	504	0.3	1,150	0.4	2,294	0.5	3,480	0.6
Domestic and personal service	46,470	2.3	4,580	1.9	4,299	2.5	6,903	2.5	11,218	2.2	13,170	2.2
Clerical occupations	178,880	9.7	6,125	2.4	16,075	9.2	37,435	13.3	56,518	11.3	59,729	9.9
FEMALE.												
All occupations	955,802	100.0	119,804	100.0	82,911	100.0	143,895	100.0	277,823	100.0	331,369	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry	260,498	28.2	107,549	89.8	41,617	50.2	38,905	27.0	43,923	15.8	37,504	11.3
Extraction of minerals	450	(1)	49	(1)	34	(1)	63	(1)	133	(1)	171	0.1
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	302,369	31.6	2,756	2.3	23,473	28.3	54,793	38.1	107,822	38.8	113,476	34.2
Transportation	30,691	3.2	217	0.2	455	0.5	2,923	1.8	10,876	3.9	10,520	3.0
Trade	69,176	7.2	844	0.7	3,406	4.0	10,281	7.1	24,712	8.9	30,330	9.0
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	139	(1)	17	(1)	38	(1)	31	(1)	87	(1)	67	(1)
Professional service	12,895	1.4	296	0.2	298	0.4	362	0.6	2,820	1.0	8,529	2.6
Domestic and personal service	126,072	13.2	7,292	6.1	10,182	12.3	20,459	14.2	39,780	14.3	48,308	14.6
Clerical occupations	144,541	15.1	804	0.7	3,834	4.6	15,869	11.0	47,720	17.2	76,314	23.0

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¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

CHILDREN IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.

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TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY GENERAL DIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS, OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED CHILDREN OF EACH SEX 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920 AND 1910.

SEX AND GENERAL DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONS.	1920						1910					
	10 to 15 years.		10 to 13 years.		14 and 15 years.		10 to 15 years.		10 to 13 years.		14 and 15 years.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
BOTH SEXES.												
All occupations.....	1,080,858	100.0	378,063	100.0	682,795	100.0	1,990,225	100.0	695,976	100.0	1,094,249	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry.....	647,300	61.0	328,958	87.0	318,351	46.6	1,432,428	72.0	800,135	80.3	632,293	57.8
Extraction of minerals.....	7,191	0.7	647	0.2	6,544	1.0	18,090	0.9	2,358	0.3	15,732	1.4
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	185,237	17.5	9,473	2.5	175,764	25.8	260,932	13.1	32,746	3.7	228,186	20.9
Transportation.....	18,912	1.8	1,899	0.5	17,013	2.5	20,800	1.0	2,679	0.3	18,121	1.7
Trade.....	63,368	6.0	17,213	4.6	46,155	6.8	70,700	3.6	17,519	2.6	53,181	4.9
Public service (not elsewhere classified).....	1,130	0.1	153	(1)	977	0.1	517	(1)	63	(1)	474	(1)
Professional service.....	3,465	0.3	621	0.2	2,844	0.4	3,566	0.2	578	0.1	2,988	0.3
Domestic and personal service.....	54,006	5.1	12,172	3.2	41,834	6.1	112,171	5.6	32,635	3.6	79,536	7.3
Clerical occupations.....	80,140	7.6	6,927	1.8	73,213	10.7	71,001	3.6	7,203	0.9	63,798	5.8
MALE.												
All occupations.....	714,848	100.0	258,259	100.0	456,589	100.0	1,353,130	100.0	508,030	100.0	744,100	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry.....	459,238	64.3	221,409	85.7	237,829	52.2	1,022,251	75.5	549,271	90.2	472,980	63.6
Extraction of minerals.....	7,045	1.0	598	0.2	6,447	1.4	18,019	1.3	2,350	0.4	15,669	2.1
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	104,335	14.6	6,737	2.6	97,598	21.4	151,178	11.2	21,950	3.6	129,228	17.4
Transportation.....	15,617	2.2	1,682	0.7	13,935	3.1	18,497	1.4	2,534	0.4	15,963	2.1
Trade.....	49,234	6.9	16,369	6.3	32,865	7.2	57,883	4.3	16,714	2.7	41,169	5.5
Public service (not elsewhere classified).....	1,085	0.2	136	0.1	949	0.2	627	(1)	62	(1)	465	0.1
Professional service.....	1,979	0.3	325	0.1	1,654	0.4	2,056	0.2	342	0.1	1,714	0.2
Domestic and personal service.....	16,082	2.3	4,880	1.9	11,202	2.5	24,356	1.8	9,010	1.5	15,346	2.1
Clerical occupations.....	50,633	8.2	6,123	2.4	44,510	11.7	58,422	4.3	6,797	1.1	51,625	6.9
FEMALE.												
All occupations.....	366,010	100.0	119,804	100.0	236,206	100.0	637,095	100.0	286,946	100.0	350,149	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry.....	188,071	51.4	107,549	89.8	80,522	33.5	410,177	64.4	250,864	87.4	159,313	45.5
Extraction of minerals.....	146	(1)	49	(1)	97	(1)	71	(1)	8	(1)	63	(1)
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	81,002	22.4	2,736	2.3	78,266	34.5	109,754	17.2	10,796	3.8	98,958	28.5
Transportation.....	3,295	1.0	217	0.2	3,078	1.4	2,303	0.4	145	0.1	2,158	0.6
Trade.....	14,134	4.1	844	0.7	13,290	5.9	12,867	2.0	835	0.3	12,032	3.4
Public service (not elsewhere classified).....	1,486	(1)	17	(1)	28	(1)	10	(1)	1	(1)	9	(1)
Professional service.....	1,486	0.4	299	0.2	1,186	0.5	1,510	0.2	236	0.1	1,274	0.4
Domestic and personal service.....	37,924	10.9	7,292	6.1	30,632	13.5	87,815	13.8	23,625	8.2	64,190	18.3
Clerical occupations.....	20,567	5.9	804	0.7	19,763	8.7	12,579	2.0	466	0.2	12,113	3.5

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF CHILDREN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, BY SEX, AGE, AND POPULATION CLASSES, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920 AND 1910.

[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.]

CENSUS YEAR, SEX, AND CLASS OF POPULATION.	AGGREGATE 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE.			10 TO 13 YEARS.			14 YEARS.			15 YEARS.		
	Total number.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total number.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total number.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total number.	Engaged in gainful occupations.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
1920												
Both sexes.	11,502,502	1,060,836	9.2	8,804,872	378,063	4.3	2,046,265	257,594	12.6	1,861,445	425,201	22.8
Native white—Native parentage.	7,576,827	527,176	7.0	5,203,136	193,042	3.7	1,242,573	127,848	10.3	1,121,118	206,286	18.4
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.	3,030,339	175,060	5.8	2,111,090	17,506	0.8	471,171	44,784	9.5	435,088	112,770	25.7
Foreign-born white.	413,201	36,692	8.9	253,322	4,770	1.9	78,040	9,234	11.8	81,899	24,688	30.1
Negro.	1,480,096	317,231	21.5	989,218	161,452	16.3	247,596	75,143	30.3	214,082	80,636	37.7
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.	41,159	2,699	6.6	28,116	1,233	4.4	6,785	585	8.6	6,258	821	13.1
Indian.	33,203	2,359	7.1	24,287	1,217	5.0	5,886	503	8.5	5,330	639	12.0
Chinese.	2,411	158	6.6	1,569	36	2.3	430	43	9.9	406	79	19.5
Japanese.	3,067	169	5.5	2,143	38	1.8	426	35	8.2	498	96	19.3
All other. ¹	178	13	7.3	117	2	1.7	37	4	10.8	24	7	29.2
Male.	6,294,946	714,344	11.3	4,336,099	255,259	5.9	1,033,297	174,633	16.9	925,679	281,306	30.4
Native white—Native parentage.	3,830,718	360,244	9.4	2,637,068	144,005	5.5	631,720	95,919	15.2	561,320	146,720	26.7
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.	1,516,275	107,410	7.1	1,061,824	13,150	1.2	236,786	27,117	11.5	217,665	67,143	30.8
Foreign-born white.	297,432	22,926	7.7	127,961	3,260	2.6	39,191	5,488	14.0	40,280	14,169	35.2
Negro.	719,314	161,877	22.6	494,192	96,470	19.5	122,059	45,751	37.5	103,063	49,656	48.2
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.	21,256	1,791	8.4	14,964	765	5.1	3,541	408	11.5	3,351	618	18.4
Indian.	17,918	1,496	8.3	12,260	707	5.8	2,965	333	11.2	2,693	456	16.9
Chinese.	1,524	144	9.4	937	32	3.4	286	41	14.3	301	71	23.6
Japanese.	1,725	141	8.2	1,198	25	2.1	271	31	11.4	346	85	24.6
All other. ¹	89	10	11.1	50	1	2.0	19	3	15.8	11	6	54.5
Female.	5,207,557	346,492	6.7	4,468,773	119,804	2.7	1,012,968	82,961	8.2	935,766	143,895	15.4
Native white—Native parentage.	3,746,119	166,932	4.5	2,575,468	48,437	1.9	610,853	31,929	5.2	559,798	56,566	10.1
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.	1,504,064	67,650	4.5	1,049,256	4,350	0.4	234,385	17,667	7.5	220,423	45,627	20.7
Foreign-born white.	235,829	15,766	6.7	125,361	1,591	1.2	38,849	3,746	9.6	41,610	10,519	25.3
Negro.	731,603	125,354	17.1	495,026	64,982	13.1	125,537	29,392	23.4	111,019	30,980	27.9
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.	19,903	906	4.6	13,722	528	3.8	3,244	177	5.5	2,907	203	7.0
Indian.	17,585	853	4.9	12,627	510	4.0	2,921	170	5.8	2,637	183	6.9
Chinese.	897	14	1.6	632	4	0.6	150	2	1.3	105	8	7.6
Japanese.	1,842	28	1.5	1,035	13	1.3	155	4	2.6	152	11	7.2
All other. ¹	89	3	3.4	54	1	1.9	18	1	5.6	13	1	7.7
1910												
Both sexes.	10,628,306	1,900,326	17.9	7,259,018	895,976	12.3	1,846,122	473,498	25.6	1,721,225	620,751	36.1
Native white—Native parentage.	8,322,926	1,022,561	12.3	4,251,358	473,786	11.1	1,072,925	242,360	22.6	998,643	306,415	30.7
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.	2,069,259	265,245	12.8	1,776,845	44,676	2.5	458,950	76,427	16.7	433,404	144,142	33.3
Foreign-born white.	443,515	62,987	14.2	263,693	8,821	3.3	74,727	17,943	24.0	75,185	30,233	40.2
Negro.	1,562,821	694,935	44.5	923,718	366,525	39.7	234,548	135,792	57.9	207,555	132,711	63.9
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.	29,844	4,494	15.1	29,494	2,168	7.3	6,972	1,066	15.3	6,378	1,250	19.6
Male.	5,464,328	1,343,136	24.6	3,665,779	609,030	16.6	935,974	334,500	35.7	862,475	419,609	48.7
Native white—Native parentage.	3,205,203	771,994	24.1	2,153,822	356,830	16.6	546,834	184,709	33.8	504,547	230,365	45.7
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.	1,459,563	176,042	12.1	1,293,169	34,105	2.6	230,976	60,674	26.3	215,448	91,363	42.4
Foreign-born white.	218,372	36,156	16.6	143,639	6,015	4.2	37,764	10,203	27.3	37,099	19,851	53.6
Negro.	679,995	365,700	53.8	461,433	210,554	45.6	116,639	78,103	67.0	101,921	77,052	75.6
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.	21,066	3,325	15.8	19,814	1,526	7.7	3,761	821	21.8	3,490	978	28.0
Female.	5,164,127	557,190	10.8	3,593,239	286,946	8.0	910,148	138,998	15.3	858,750	201,142	23.4
Native white—Native parentage.	5,117,723	239,637	4.7	2,997,536	116,936	3.9	526,091	57,651	11.0	494,096	76,050	15.4
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.	1,329,066	80,203	6.0	1,295,676	10,871	0.8	227,974	25,853	11.3	218,016	52,779	24.2
Foreign-born white.	215,143	36,828	17.1	140,064	2,806	2.0	36,963	7,650	20.7	38,116	16,382	43.0
Negro.	682,826	269,229	39.4	459,283	155,671	34.0	117,909	57,599	48.9	105,634	55,659	52.7
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.	18,779	1,159	6.2	12,680	642	5.1	3,211	245	7.6	2,888	272	9.4

¹ "All other" comprises Filipinos, Hindus, Koreans, Hawaiians, etc.

CHILDREN IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.

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TABLE 6.—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY GENERAL DIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS, OF THE GAINFULLY OCCUPIED CHILDREN OF EACH SEX 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE, IN EACH PRINCIPAL CLASS OF THE POPULATION, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920 AND 1910.

CENSUS YEAR, SEX, AND GENERAL DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONS.	CLASS OF POPULATION.											
	All classes.		Native white—Native percentage.		Native white—Foreign or mixed percentage.		Foreign-born white.		Negro.		Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
1920												
BOTH SEXES.												
All occupations.....	1,060,858	100.0	527,176	100.0	175,060	100.0	38,692	100.0	317,231	100.0	2,609	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry.....	647,309	61.0	341,180	64.7	26,959	15.4	6,881	17.8	270,265	85.2	2,054	76.1
Extraction of minerals.....	7,191	0.7	3,423	0.6	2,693	1.5	487	1.3	583	0.2	5	0.2
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	185,337	17.5	77,174	14.6	77,442	44.2	17,947	46.4	12,498	3.9	316	11.7
Transportation.....	18,912	1.8	10,608	2.0	4,344	2.5	1,164	3.0	2,770	0.9	26	1.0
Trade.....	63,368	6.0	36,430	6.9	19,031	10.9	3,751	9.7	4,110	1.3	46	1.7
Public service (not elsewhere classified).....	1,130	0.1	542	0.1	220	0.1	66	0.2	300	0.1	2	0.1
Professional service.....	3,465	0.3	2,162	0.4	881	0.5	166	0.4	249	0.1	7	0.3
Domestic and personal service.....	54,006	5.1	19,334	3.7	9,867	5.6	2,801	7.2	21,788	6.9	216	8.0
Clerical occupations.....	80,140	7.6	36,353	6.9	33,623	19.2	5,429	14.0	4,708	1.5	27	1.0
MALE.												
All occupations.....	714,248	100.0	366,244	100.0	167,416	100.0	22,926	100.0	191,877	100.0	1,791	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry.....	459,238	64.3	266,944	68.4	22,876	21.3	5,193	22.7	162,767	84.8	1,458	81.4
Extraction of minerals.....	7,045	1.0	3,369	0.9	2,632	2.5	469	2.0	571	0.3	4	0.2
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	104,335	14.6	46,379	11.9	38,566	35.9	9,699	39.4	10,250	5.3	81	4.5
Transportation.....	15,617	2.2	8,438	2.2	3,419	3.2	1,024	4.5	2,711	1.4	25	1.4
Trade.....	49,234	6.9	29,474	7.6	13,299	12.4	2,511	11.0	3,911	2.0	39	2.2
Public service (not elsewhere classified).....	1,085	0.2	525	0.1	212	0.2	65	0.3	281	0.1	2	0.1
Professional service.....	1,979	0.3	1,258	0.3	490	0.5	94	0.4	135	0.1	2	0.1
Domestic and personal service.....	16,082	2.3	5,929	1.5	2,456	2.3	837	3.7	6,708	3.5	164	8.5
Clerical occupations.....	59,633	8.3	27,928	7.2	23,440	21.8	3,694	16.1	4,545	2.4	26	1.5
FEMALE.												
All occupations.....	346,610	100.0	136,932	100.0	67,650	100.0	15,766	100.0	125,354	100.0	908	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry.....	188,071	54.3	74,236	54.2	4,083	6.0	1,688	19.7	107,468	85.5	596	65.6
Extraction of minerals.....	146	(1)	64	(1)	61	0.1	13	0.1	12	(1)	1	0.1
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	81,022	23.4	30,785	22.5	38,856	57.4	8,938	56.5	2,205	1.8	235	25.9
Transportation.....	3,295	1.0	2,170	1.6	925	1.4	140	0.9	59	(1)	1	0.1
Trade.....	14,134	4.1	6,956	5.1	5,723	8.5	1,240	7.9	199	0.2	7	0.8
Public service (not elsewhere classified).....	45	(1)	17	(1)	8	(1)	1	(1)	19	(1)	—	—
Professional service.....	1,486	0.4	904	0.7	391	0.6	72	0.5	114	0.1	5	0.6
Domestic and personal service.....	37,924	10.9	13,405	9.8	7,411	11.0	1,964	12.5	15,082	12.0	62	6.8
Clerical occupations.....	20,507	5.9	8,425	6.2	19,183	15.1	1,735	11.0	163	0.1	1	0.1
1910												
BOTH SEXES.												
All occupations.....	1,990,225	100.0	1,022,561	100.0	265,345	100.0	62,897	100.0	634,938	100.0	4,484	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry.....	1,432,428	72.0	782,167	76.5	83,006	31.3	10,538	16.8	553,197	87.1	3,511	78.3
Extraction of minerals.....	18,090	0.9	8,112	0.8	6,004	2.3	2,019	3.2	1,948	0.3	7	0.2
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	260,932	13.1	115,922	11.3	93,104	35.1	31,300	49.8	20,222	3.2	334	7.2
Transportation.....	20,800	1.0	10,325	1.0	5,697	1.9	1,572	2.5	3,785	0.6	21	0.5
Trade.....	70,700	3.6	35,972	3.5	29,492	8.9	4,835	7.7	6,394	1.0	59	1.3
Public service (not elsewhere classified).....	537	(1)	229	(1)	111	(1)	40	0.1	137	(1)	—	—
Professional service.....	3,566	0.2	1,986	0.2	1,079	0.4	225	0.4	268	(1)	8	0.2
Domestic and personal service.....	112,171	5.6	39,320	3.8	19,807	7.5	7,364	11.7	45,148	7.1	532	11.9
Clerical occupations.....	71,061	3.6	28,838	2.8	33,556	12.7	5,096	7.9	2,870	0.6	22	0.5
MALE.												
All occupations.....	1,353,139	100.0	771,904	100.0	176,042	100.0	36,189	100.0	365,709	100.0	3,325	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry.....	1,022,251	75.5	620,260	80.4	70,537	40.1	8,467	23.4	220,253	87.6	2,734	82.2
Extraction of minerals.....	18,019	1.3	8,080	1.0	5,985	3.4	2,007	5.6	1,940	0.5	7	0.2
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	151,178	11.2	71,291	9.2	47,302	26.9	14,848	41.1	17,635	4.8	102	3.1
Transportation.....	18,497	1.4	8,776	1.1	4,424	2.5	1,507	4.2	3,770	1.0	20	0.6
Trade.....	57,833	4.3	30,602	4.0	17,554	9.9	2,680	10.2	6,145	1.7	52	1.6
Public service (not elsewhere classified).....	527	(1)	226	(1)	107	0.1	38	0.1	156	(1)	—	—
Professional service.....	2,056	0.2	1,064	0.1	687	0.4	164	0.5	166	(1)	5	0.2
Domestic and personal service.....	24,556	1.8	7,517	1.0	3,127	1.8	1,470	4.1	11,858	3.2	384	11.5
Clerical occupations.....	38,422	4.3	24,088	3.1	26,549	15.1	3,978	11.0	3,786	1.0	21	0.6
FEMALE.												
All occupations.....	637,086	100.0	250,657	100.0	89,303	100.0	26,708	100.0	269,229	100.0	1,159	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry.....	410,177	64.4	161,897	64.6	12,468	14.0	2,091	7.8	232,944	86.5	777	67.0
Extraction of minerals.....	71	(1)	32	(1)	19	(1)	12	(1)	8	(1)	—	—
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	109,754	17.2	44,631	17.8	45,802	51.3	16,512	61.5	2,587	1.0	222	19.2
Transportation.....	2,303	0.4	1,549	0.6	673	0.8	65	0.2	15	(1)	1	0.1
Trade.....	12,867	2.0	5,370	2.1	6,128	6.9	1,173	4.4	180	0.1	7	0.6
Public service (not elsewhere classified).....	10	(1)	3	(1)	4	(1)	2	(1)	1	(1)	—	—
Professional service.....	1,510	0.2	922	0.4	422	0.5	61	0.2	103	(1)	3	0.3
Domestic and personal service.....	87,815	13.8	31,803	12.7	16,680	18.7	5,894	22.0	33,290	12.4	148	12.8
Clerical occupations.....	12,579	2.0	4,450	1.8	7,007	7.9	1,028	3.8	93	(1)	1	0.1

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

TABLE 7.—CHILDREN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION IN 1920 AND IN 1910, WITH PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE, CLASSIFIED BY SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES.

OCCUPATION.	1920			1910			PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE: 1910-1920.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
POPULATION 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE.....	12,502,502	6,294,905	6,207,597	10,828,365	5,464,228	5,364,137	+15.5	+15.2	+15.7
All occupations.....	1,990,856	714,348	346,610	1,990,225	1,353,139	637,086	-48.7	-47.2	-45.6
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry.....	647,509	459,238	188,071	1,432,428	1,022,251	410,177	-54.8	-55.1	-54.1
Dairy farm, farm, and stock farm laborers.....	639,823	452,576	187,247	1,423,914	1,014,453	409,461	-55.1	-55.4	-54.3
Dairy farm laborers.....	2,873	2,688	185	1,751	1,751	0	+49.4	+63.5	-12.3
Farm laborers (home farm).....	569,824	396,191	173,633	1,157,323	807,201	350,122	-50.8	-50.9	-50.4
Farm laborers (working out).....	63,990	51,000	12,990	259,813	200,928	58,885	-75.4	-74.6	-77.9
Farm laborers (turpentine farm).....	663	622	41	1,389	1,365	24	-52.3	-51.4	-51.4
Stock herders, drovers, and feeders.....	2,473	2,075	398	3,427	3,148	279	-27.8	-34.1	+42.7
Fishermen and oystermen.....	498	394	104	1,100	1,092	8	+1.2	+0.2	+6.8
Garden, greenhouse, orchard, and nursery laborers.....	4,672	3,950	722	4,617	3,941	676	+24.0	+25.8	+15.1
Garden laborers.....	3,320	2,795	525	2,678	2,222	456	-42.4	-44.3	-42.5
Greenhouse laborers.....	348	304	44	604	1,173	162	-24.8	-27.5	-5.6
Orchard and nursery laborers.....	1,004	851	153	1,835	2,359	524	-12.5	-13.1	-13.1
Lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers.....	2,064	2,047	17	2,559	2,555	4	+6.1	-20.0	.....
Poultry raisers and poultry yard laborers.....	190	124	66	179	155	24	-41.3	-42.1	.....
All other occupations.....	152	147	5	259	254	5	.....	.....	.....
Extraction of minerals.....	7,191	7,045	146	18,090	18,019	71	-60.2	-60.9	.....
Coal mine operatives.....	5,850	5,743	107	15,212	15,175	37	-61.5	-62.2	.....
Copper mine operatives.....	59	59	0	123	123	0	-52.0	-52.0	.....
Gold and silver mine operatives.....	30	30	0	61	61	0	.....	.....	.....
Iron mine operatives.....	127	125	2	821	818	3	-84.5	-84.7	.....
Operatives in other and not specified mines.....	291	287	4	508	499	9	-42.7	-42.5	.....
Quarry operatives.....	389	386	3	1,198	1,196	2	-67.5	-67.7	.....
Oil, gas, and salt well operatives.....	445	415	30	167	147	20	+106.5	+182.3	.....
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	185,337	104,335	81,002	280,932	151,178	129,754	-29.0	-31.0	-26.2
Apprentices to building and hand trades.....	6,080	6,076	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	-67.9	.....	-68.1
Apprentices to dressmakers and milliners.....	1,989	10	1,979	6,107	2	6,195	.....	.....	.....
Apprentices, other.....	10,354	8,938	1,416	(*)	(*)	(*)	-63.6	-65.3	-57.8
Filers, grinders, buffers, and polishers (metal).....	216	159	57	593	458	135	-42.0	-42.0	.....
Firemen (except locomotive and fire department).....	167	167	0	288	288	0	-12.3	-12.3	.....
Furnacemen, smeltermen, heaters, pourers, etc.....	308	308	0	351	351	0	.....	.....	.....
Laborers and semiskilled operatives (n. a. s.).....	7,476	7,009	467	17,046	16,480	566	-56.1	-57.5	-17.5
Building and hand trades.....	2,158	1,119	1,039	2,506	1,174	1,332	-13.9	-4.7	-22.0
Chemical and allied industries.....	4,968	3,939	1,029	9,812	3,591	6,221	-49.7	-64.7	-41.0
Cigar and tobacco factories.....	4,968	3,939	1,029	9,812	3,591	6,221	-49.7	-64.7	-41.0
Clay, glass, and stone industries.....	11,767	2,288	9,479	9,225	8,047	1,178	-46.1	-51.1	-12.5
Clothing industries.....	1,892	1,013	879	19,157	8,414	10,743	-38.6	-33.0	-36.9
Electrical supply factories.....	9,904	4,033	5,871	1,214	567	647	+65.8	+78.7	+38.9
Food industries.....	12,904	10,617	2,287	8,801	3,240	5,561	+25.0	+14.3	+9.7
Iron and steel industries.....	3,798	2,381	1,417	14,372	12,360	2,012	-10.2	-14.3	+5.3
Other metal industries.....	10,385	9,199	1,186	2,572	1,505	1,067	-7.6	-15.2	+3.2
Lumber and furniture industries.....	1,273	730	543	18,806	17,164	1,642	-43.7	-46.6	-13.2
Paper and pulp mills.....	1,790	464	1,326	1,337	732	605	-4.8	-0.3	-10.2
Paper box factories.....	4,023	2,048	1,975	1,326	373	953	-10.8	+24.4	-23.7
Printing and publishing.....	2,106	1,167	939	3,961	1,812	2,149	+1.6	+13.0	-8.1
Rubber factories.....	7,945	4,374	3,571	1,547	752	795	+36.1	+55.2	+18.1
Shoe factories.....	7,811	584	7,227	8,393	4,694	3,699	-10.1	-6.8	-14.3
Tanneries.....	54,649	21,917	32,732	77,945	32,844	45,101	-29.9	-33.3	-27.4
Textile industries.....	21,875	10,498	11,377	40,572	20,374	20,198	-46.1	-48.5	-42.7
Cotton mills.....	7,991	2,087	5,904	11,066	2,977	8,089	-27.8	-29.9	-27.0
Knitting mills.....	10,623	3,220	7,403	8,851	2,519	6,332	+13.2	+27.8	+7.4
Silk mills.....	7,077	3,009	4,068	7,800	3,330	4,470	-9.3	-9.6	-9.0
Woolen and worsted mills.....	7,683	3,103	4,580	9,656	3,644	6,012	-20.4	-14.8	-23.8
All other textile mills.....	21,519	12,112	9,407	20,807	11,766	9,041	+3.4	+2.9	+4.0
All other industries.....	253	251	2	323	321	2	-21.7	-21.8	.....
Painters, glaziers, varnishers, enamellers, etc.....	513	411	102	524	395	129	-2.1	+4.1	-20.9
Shoemakers and cobblers (not in factory).....	493	492	1	252	246	6	+95.6	+100.0	.....
All other occupations.....	.....	.....	.....	3,933	1,553	2,380	.....	.....	.....
Transportation.....	18,912	15,617	3,295	20,800	18,497	2,303	-9.1	-15.6	+43.1
Carriage and hack drivers.....	96	94	2	859	859	0	-88.8	-89.1	.....
Chauffeurs.....	784	776	8	127	126	1	+517.3	+516.9	.....
Draymen, teamsters, and expressmen.....	3,768	3,746	22	4,085	4,085	0	-7.8	-8.3	.....
Horsemen and stable hands.....	301	301	0	1,567	1,567	0	-80.8	-80.8	.....
Laborers.....	1,856	1,852	4	975	975	0	+90.6	+89.9	.....
Garage, road, and street.....	2,555	2,447	108	3,276	3,245	31	-22.0	-24.3	.....
Steam railroad.....	115	112	3	147	145	2	-21.8	-22.8	.....
Street railroad.....	337	334	3	528	524	4	-32.1	-32.4	.....
Other transportation.....	106	103	3	130	130	0	-18.5	-20.8	.....
Longshoremen and stevedores.....	391	378	13	178	174	4	+122.2	+117.2	.....
Mail carriers.....	293	276	17	262	262	0	+8.0	+5.3	.....
Sailors and deck hands.....	4,099	3,994	105	4,612	4,570	42	-11.8	-12.8	.....
Telegraph messengers.....	3,188	2,778	410	2,608	4,327	2,181	+22.2	-34.9	+33.4
Telephone operators.....	1,041	896	145	1,451	1,399	52	-28.3	-38.0	.....
All other occupations.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* A plus sign (+) denotes increase and a minus sign (-) denotes decrease. Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

† Includes 2 male cranberry bog laborers.

‡ Totals include figures for occupations (total, 27,179; male, 23,331; female, 1,899) omitted in detail because not comparable with 1920 figures.

§ Comparable figures for 1910 not available.

|| Not otherwise specified.

¶ Includes, also, children 10 to 15 years of age returned as "Tailors and tailresses."

** Teamsters in agriculture, forestry, and the extraction of minerals are classified with the other workers in those industries, respectively; and drivers for bakeries and laundries are classified with deliverymen in trade.

CHILDREN IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.

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TABLE 7.—CHILDREN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION IN 1920 AND IN 1910, WITH PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE, CLASSIFIED BY SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES—Contd.

OCCUPATION.	1920			1910			PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE: ¹ 1910-1920.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Trade.....	63,368	49,234	14,134	70,706	57,233	12,967	-10.4	-14.9	+9.8
Clerks in stores ²	15,049	9,139	5,910	15,692	11,059	4,633	-4.1	-17.4	+27.6
Deliverymen:									
Bakeries and laundries.....	320	318	2	550	549	1	-41.8	-42.1	.....
Stores.....	4,801	4,287	11	8,132	8,126	6	-47.1	-47.2	.....
Laborers in coal and lumber yards, warehouses, etc.....	965	955	30	864	856	8	+11.7	+9.2	.....
Laborers, porters, and helpers in stores.....	4,983	4,565	418	5,741	5,442	299	-13.2	-16.1	+39.8
Newsboys.....	29,706	29,513	193	29,450	29,277	173	+1.3	+1.2	+11.6
Salesmen and saleswomen (stores).....	15,321	8,599	6,732	16,329	9,604	6,725	-6.2	-19.8	+0.4
All other occupations.....	1,723	808	815	2,942	1,920	1,022	-41.4	-52.7	-29.3
Public service (not elsewhere classified).....	1,130	1,065	45	537	527	10	+116.4	+105.9	.....
Laborers (public service).....	617	585	32	410	406	4	+50.5	+44.1	.....
All other occupations.....	513	500	13	127	121	6	+393.9	+313.2	.....
Professional service.....	3,465	1,979	1,486	2,566	2,056	1,510	-2.8	-2.7	-1.6
Actors and showmen.....	400	266	134	628	345	283	-36.3	-22.9	-52.7
Artists and musicians.....	626	328	298	1,217	515	702	-48.6	-36.3	-57.5
Attendants and helpers (professional service).....	2,110	1,137	973	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	.....	.....	.....
Photographers.....	267	196	71	203	156	47	+31.5	+25.6	.....
All other occupations.....	62	52	10	493	227	266	-87.4	-77.1	-96.2
Domestic and personal service.....	54,006	16,083	37,924	112,171	24,356	87,815	-51.9	-34.0	-58.8
Barbers, hairdressers, and manicurists.....	926	771	155	1,895	1,308	287	-41.9	-41.1	-46.0
Bootblacks.....	2,072	2,009	3	1,831	1,829	2	+13.2	+13.1	.....
Charwomen and cleaners.....	492	191	211	482	86	396	-16.6	.....	-46.7
Elevator tenders.....	563	459	104	567	597	.....	-6.7	-23.1	.....
Janitors and sextons.....	1,412	1,303	109	961	806	155	+56.7	+61.7	.....
Laborers (domestic and professional service).....	494	456	38	1,251	1,149	102	-60.5	-60.3	-62.7
Laundries and laundresses (not in laundry).....	2,448	196	2,252	6,565	145	6,418	-62.7	+25.2	-64.9
Laundry operatives.....	2,828	629	2,199	3,640	678	2,962	-22.3	-7.2	-25.8
Porters (except in stores).....	969	964	5	1,324	1,324	.....	-26.8	-27.2	.....
Servants ⁵	38,180	7,604	30,576	89,942	14,727	75,215	-57.6	-48.4	-59.3
Bell boys, chore boys, etc.....	2,164	2,112	52	4,259	4,177	82	-49.2	-49.4	.....
Chambermaids.....	677	4	673	1,503	14	1,489	-55.0	.....	-54.8
Other servants ⁶	35,339	5,488	29,851	84,180	10,536	73,644	-58.0	-47.9	-59.5
Waiters.....	3,406	1,203	2,203	3,581	1,380	2,201	-4.9	-12.8	+0.1
All other occupations.....	306	237	69	464	327	137	-34.1	-27.5	-49.6
Clerical occupations.....	80,140	59,633	20,507	71,091	58,422	12,879	+12.9	+2.1	+63.0
Agents, canvassers, and collectors.....	579	489	90	560	512	48	+3.4	-4.5	.....
Bookkeepers, cashiers, and accountants.....	3,338	817	2,521	2,855	999	1,856	+16.9	-18.2	+35.8
Clerks (except clerks in stores).....	22,621	13,928	8,693	12,485	9,209	3,276	+80.4	+59.3	+167.2
Messenger, bundle, and office boys and girls ⁶	48,028	43,721	4,307	32,394	47,048	5,346	-8.3	-7.1	-19.4
Stenographers and typists.....	5,674	678	4,996	2,707	594	2,113	+109.6	+14.1	+136.4

¹ A plus sign (+) denotes increase and a minus sign (-) denotes decrease. Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Many of the "Clerks in stores" probably are "Salesmen and saleswomen."

³ Totals include figures for occupations (total, 1,025; male, 813; female, 212) omitted in detail because not comparable with 1920 figures.

⁴ Comparable figures for 1910 not available.

⁵ Includes, also, children 10 to 15 years of age returned as "Housekeepers and stewards" or as "Nurses (not trained)."

⁶ Includes, also, children 10 to 13 years of age returned as "Clerks (except clerks in stores)." Does not include telegraph messengers.

TABLE 8.—CHILDREN 10 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION, CLASSIFIED FOR EACH SEX BY YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920.

[For a discussion of the figures for certain occupations of this table, see pp. 13-17, 29-31.]

OCCUPATION.	Both sexes.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
		Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.
All occupations	2,773,596	1,617,704	358,259	174,683	281,304	501,134	602,322	955,802	119,804	82,911	143,895	277,823	331,369
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry	1,125,229	855,732	221,609	109,360	128,469	186,368	210,116	269,498	107,549	41,617	38,905	43,923	27,504
Dairy farm, farm, and stock farm laborers.....	1,162,168	834,340	219,748	107,622	125,206	179,776	201,988	267,828	107,217	41,415	38,615	43,513	27,068
Dairy farm laborers.....	8,428	8,437	604	680	1,494	2,697	3,052	891	79	47	59	109	67
Farm laborers (home farm).....	984,743	645,625	201,544	92,944	101,703	136,659	112,775	230,118	100,393	38,168	35,072	38,406	27,079
Farm laborers (working out).....	269,721	174,090	16,565	13,336	21,099	38,835	84,165	27,721	6,464	3,120	3,406	4,901	9,830
Farm laborers (transferring farm).....	1,395	1,328	256	176	160	303	313	67	20	9	12	20	6
Stock herders, drivers, and feeders.....	5,571	5,090	779	486	810	1,282	1,683	531	261	71	66	77	56
Fishermen and oystermen.....	1,606	1,373	54	98	242	493	680	33	2	2	10	10	9
Garden, greenhouse, orchard, and nursery laborers.....	11,532	10,060	1,216	1,032	1,702	2,952	3,158	1,472	288	179	255	361	389
Garden laborers.....	7,256	6,255	944	734	1,117	1,695	1,762	995	210	140	175	227	243
Greenhouse laborers.....	1,177	1,022	34	73	197	368	350	155	6	13	25	55	56
Orchard and nursery laborers.....	3,105	2,783	238	225	388	886	1,046	322	72	26	55	79	90
Lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers.....	9,003	9,986	319	535	1,193	2,929	3,990	37	10	4	8	10	10
Teamsters and haulers.....	790	790	29	50	54	276	360	37	10	4	3	10	10
Other lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers.....	8,213	9,176	290	485	1,109	2,653	3,630	37	10	4	3	10	10
Other agricultural and animal husbandry pursuits.....	911	783	72	73	126	218	294	128	32	17	22	29	28
Appliances.....	21	21	2	1	2	8	11	1					
Corn shellers, hay balers, grain threshers, etc.....	189	188	7	11	21	56	93	1				1	
Ditchers (farm).....	61	61	3	6	12	14	20						
Irrigators and ditch tenders.....	106	106	6	8	23	36	39						
Poultry yard laborers.....	414	292	38	35	61	79	89	115	32	14	20	26	27
Other and not specified pursuits.....	123	115	16	13	19	31	36	8		3	2	2	1
Extraction of minerals	56,461	49,951	598	1,465	4,982	19,639	23,267	450	49	34	63	133	171
Coal mine operatives.....	42,071	41,790	450	1,180	4,113	17,032	19,015	281	37	29	41	85	89
Copper mine operatives.....	613	612	5	10	44	195	358	1				1	
Gold and silver mine operatives.....	311	311	3	2	25	77	204						
Iron mine operatives.....	958	950	17	31	77	294	531	8	1	1		2	4
Operatives in other and not specified mines.....	1,453	1,441	34	83	170	451	703	12	2		2	5	3
Lead and zinc mine operatives.....	684	676	14	35	82	216	329	8	1		1	4	2
Other specified mine operatives.....	551	547	15	34	69	164	265	4	1		1	1	1
Not specified mine operatives.....	218	218	5	14	19	71	109						
Quarry operatives.....	1,097	1,089	41	82	263	724	879	3	2		1	2	3
Oil, gas, and salt well operatives.....	2,096	2,858	48	77	290	866	1,577	140	7	4	19	38	72
Oil and gas well operatives.....	2,613	2,567	41	72	250	768	1,456	20	6	2	5	4	9
Salt well and works operatives.....	383	271	7	5	40	98	121	114	1	2	14	34	63
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	773,850	476,556	6,737	37,039	70,559	162,781	203,434	302,300	2,736	23,473	54,793	107,822	113,476
Apprentices to building and hand trades.....	54,905	74,888	374	1,199	5,293	19,209	28,703	17		1	8	6	7
Blacksmiths' apprentices.....	2,064	2,069	37	57	190	695	1,114	1				1	
Boiler makers' apprentices.....	1,166	1,166	13	15	71	357	710						
Cabinetmakers' apprentices.....	895	895	8	30	116	311	480						
Carpenters' apprentices.....	3,743	3,743	127	291	697	2,237	470	1			1		
Copers' apprentices.....	330	330	11	21	66	212	470						
Electricians' apprentices.....	7,666	7,665	60	133	673	2,472	4,627	1					
Machinists' apprentices.....	28,741	28,736	176	395	2,136	9,816	16,683	5		1		2	3
Masons' apprentices.....	951	951	24	33	82	313	460						
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers' apprentices.....	1,342	1,336	43	95	303	801	94				2	2	2
Paper hangers' apprentices.....	109	106	2	12	27	56	9						
Plasterers' apprentices.....	276	276	11	10	36	73	146				1	1	2
Plumbers' apprentices.....	4,857	4,857	33	125	493	1,549	2,657						
Roofers' and slaters' apprentices.....	182	182	3	3	17	60	99						
Tinsmiths' and cooper's apprentices.....	2,263	2,263	16	69	276	757	1,145						
Apprentices to dressmakers and milliners.....	3,770	15	2	2	6	3	2	3,755	169	455	1,355	1,542	234
Dressmakers' apprentices.....	2,474	4	1	2	2	1	1	2,470	150	260	662	1,319	79
Milliners' apprentices.....	1,296	11	1	2	4	2	1	1,285	19	105	693	223	155
Apprentices, other.....	45,117	41,020	426	1,921	6,891	15,794	16,288	4,097	64	355	997	2,011	670
Architects', designers', and draftsmen's apprentices.....	3,136	2,853	12	42	249	945	1,605	283	4	8	33	94	144
Jewelers', watchmakers', goldsmiths', and silversmiths' apprentices.....	2,293	1,921	17	110	379	696	719	372	3	37	76	142	114
Printers' and bookbinders' apprentices.....	9,423	9,540	99	611	2,094	4,453	1,284	883	20	50	198	498	117
Other apprentices.....	20,265	27,706	299	1,133	3,899	9,700	12,680	2,550	37	260	690	1,277	295
Bakers.....	1,754	1,754					1,754						
Carpenters.....	3,697	3,697					3,697						
Compositors, linotypers, and typesetters.....	3,646	3,678					3,678						
Coopers.....	235	235					235						
Dressmakers and seamstresses (not in factory).....	1,660	3					3						
Dyers.....	184	184					184						
Electrotypers, stereotypers, and lithographers.....	257	257					257						
Electrotypers and stereotypers.....	79	79					79						
Lithographers.....	178	178					178						
Engineers (stationary), crane-men, hoistmen, etc.....	1,707	1,707				563	1,144						
Engineers (stationary).....	1,172	1,172				438	769						
Crane-men, derrickmen, hoistmen, etc.....	535	535				160	375						
Files, grinders, buffers, and polishers (metal).....	2,025	1,646	5	28	126	677	810	370	3	11	43	158	164
Files and polishers.....	1,222	916	5	28	126	372	355	306	8	11	43	126	123
Grinders.....	211	196				81	115	15				6	9
Grinders.....	392	394				224	310	58				26	32

* Includes 7 male cranberry bog laborers.

* Many of the "Machinists' apprentices" probably are machine tenders.

CHILDREN IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.

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TABLE 8.—CHILDREN 10 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION, CLASSIFIED FOR EACH SEX BY YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920—Continued.

[For a discussion of the figures for certain occupations of this table, see pp. 13-17, 29-61.]

OCCUPATION.	Both sexes.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
		Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.
Manufacturing and mechanical industries—Continued.													
Firemen (except locomotive and fire department).....	1,511	1,511	.....	42	125	420	924	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Furnacemen, smeltermen, heaters, pourers, etc.....	2,474	2,474	16	53	239	941	1,225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Furnacemen and smeltermen.....	634	634	9	17	79	246	283	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Heaters.....	1,774	1,774	7	36	160	695	902	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ladlers and pourers.....	25	25	.....	.....	.....	10	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puddlers.....	41	41	.....	.....	.....	16	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laborers (n. o. s.):													
Building, general, and not specified laborers.....	26,440	25,200	943	1,274	3,437	8,122	11,324	1,240	172	98	190	349	431
Chemical and allied industries.....	3,842	3,154	51	168	408	1,132	1,400	688	7	41	113	264	263
Fertilizer factories.....	654	644	23	67	82	181	291	10	.....	3	1	4	2
Paint and varnish factories.....	292	254	2	10	47	100	95	38	1	1	9	18	9
Powder, cartridge, dynamite, fuse, and fireworks factories.....	490	370	2	14	38	128	183	120	1	7	19	39	54
Soap factories.....	563	266	1	9	47	94	115	97	1	1	14	48	35
Other chemical factories.....	2,043	1,620	23	68	194	619	716	429	4	29	70	137	163
Cigar and tobacco factories.....	3,764	1,908	47	136	310	689	721	1,861	36	152	278	679	716
Clay, glass, and stone industries.....	10,958	9,822	102	541	1,664	3,684	3,761	1,136	16	65	179	430	437
Brick, tile, and terra cotta factories.....	3,729	3,626	88	183	599	1,347	1,409	103	7	4	17	31	44
Glass factories.....	4,390	3,917	43	233	691	1,382	1,268	773	6	47	128	308	289
Lime, cement, and artificial stone factories.....	1,279	1,264	19	44	133	408	600	15	.....	1	2	5	7
Marble and stone yards.....	289	281	3	14	43	100	121	8	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Potteries.....	1,271	1,034	9	67	198	387	363	237	3	19	32	96	93
Clothing industries.....	2,649	1,100	37	106	249	354	354	1,549	11	145	311	561	521
Corset factories.....	196	40	.....	8	6	13	13	156	.....	17	41	43	55
Glove factories.....	390	170	2	13	42	69	44	220	1	15	44	91	69
Hat factories (felt).....	137	100	1	10	26	32	31	37	3	4	6	12	12
Shirt, collar, and cuff factories.....	573	224	3	21	59	74	67	349	2	32	74	138	103
Suit, coat, cloak, and overall factories.....	781	396	29	36	84	107	140	385	4	30	64	135	152
Other clothing factories.....	572	170	2	18	32	59	59	402	1	47	82	142	130
Food industries.	11,574	8,607	152	393	1,128	2,997	3,937	2,967	56	158	438	1,152	1,163
Bakeries.....	1,533	1,146	37	102	216	413	378	407	5	28	66	180	148
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk factories.....	1,103	929	13	30	108	322	450	174	2	4	15	79	74
Candy factories.....	1,454	739	7	52	123	206	287	725	7	59	137	274	248
Fish curing and packing.....	473	330	15	28	83	97	137	143	15	15	34	41	38
Flour and grain mills.....	1,730	768	12	23	66	235	343	22	.....	1	2	4	15
Fruit and vegetable canning, etc.....	1,149	639	12	33	82	215	291	516	6	24	85	290	201
Slaughter and packing houses.....	2,997	2,321	28	66	254	598	1,275	476	12	8	37	193	226
Sugar factories and refineries.....	742	683	10	24	78	235	336	59	2	2	6	25	24
Other food factories.....	1,573	928	18	33	121	222	434	445	7	17	56	176	189
Harness and saddle industries.....	213	179	1	16	41	62	59	34	1	.....	1	14	18
Helpers in building and hand trades.....	5,751	5,737	106	275	861	1,984	2,511	14	3	2	1	6	2
Iron and steel industries.	34,712	32,457	265	1,632	3,681	11,696	15,783	2,255	60	125	292	786	992
Agricultural implement factories.....	480	461	5	8	46	175	227	19	.....	1	2	7	9
Automobile factories.....	3,761	3,331	21	66	318	1,186	1,760	410	8	8	32	151	211
Blast furnaces and steel rolling mills.....	9,792	9,438	99	220	593	3,477	4,743	354	24	15	45	107	163
Car and railroad shops.....	2,403	2,376	18	44	215	802	1,297	27	1	.....	7	6	13
Ship and boat building.....	3,716	3,684	25	109	378	1,274	1,898	32	3	3	1	9	16
Wagon and carriage factories.....	796	751	12	33	107	291	308	45	2	1	6	21	15
Other iron and steel factories.....	11,177	9,961	59	444	1,393	3,625	4,440	1,216	18	85	183	415	515
Not specified metal industries.....	2,587	2,435	32	108	319	866	1,110	152	4	12	16	70	80
Other metal industries.	4,939	3,770	31	206	544	1,393	1,596	1,169	8	49	167	411	534
Brass mills.....	905	735	3	34	96	269	333	170	2	5	20	73	70
Clock and watch factories.....	541	275	3	29	50	95	96	206	.....	7	29	90	140
Copper factories.....	200	187	4	2	12	32	117	.....	2	.....	2	4	5
Gold and silver factories.....	153	115	.....	12	26	49	81	38	.....	1	6	11	17
Jewelry factories.....	173	123	.....	13	36	106	227	50	1	5	13	17	14
Lead and zinc factories.....	452	441	9	13	36	106	227	11	1	.....	2	4	4
Tinware, enamelware, etc., factories.....	2,131	1,609	8	98	249	647	612	522	2	22	78	181	239
Other metal factories.....	384	235	4	14	42	84	141	99	.....	6	17	31	45
Lumber and furniture industries.	28,383	26,127	926	1,782	3,998	8,745	10,688	2,256	85	134	313	796	928
Furniture factories.....	4,194	3,572	35	250	599	1,400	1,288	622	10	25	90	229	268
Piano and organ factories.....	653	474	7	43	73	177	174	179	.....	10	30	72	67
Saw and planing mills.....	19,295	18,528	767	1,207	2,675	5,966	7,923	767	87	84	98	247	311
Other woodworking factories.....	4,241	3,553	127	282	639	1,202	1,306	688	18	45	95	248	282
Paper and pulp mills.....	3,999	2,931	10	70	295	1,028	1,528	468	11	27	58	188	184
Printing and publishing.....	2,140	1,467	40	97	307	534	489	679	3	44	124	251	257
Blank book, envelope, tag, paper bag, etc., factories.....	531	298	3	9	48	137	101	283	1	14	42	84	92
Printing, publishing, and engraving.....	1,615	1,169	37	88	259	397	388	446	2	30	82	167	165
Shoe factories.....	3,876	2,665	15	165	548	995	919	1,211	7	69	200	456	479
Tanneries.....	1,656	1,512	11	58	226	555	662	144	.....	7	27	56	54
Textile industries—													
Carpet mills.....	398	281	1	23	47	111	99	117	.....	9	18	50	40
Cotton mills.....	11,621	8,150	129	1,412	1,775	2,549	2,285	3,471	69	462	698	1,197	1,045
Knitting mills.....	2,665	1,198	16	139	255	447	541	1,467	22	156	294	492	543
Lace and embroidery mills.....	224	137	1	20	30	54	32	87	.....	13	18	35	21
Silk mills.....	2,393	1,399	10	132	323	547	245	1,007	15	104	220	369	299
Textile dyeing, finishing, and printing mills.....	1,093	537	3	66	167	272	329	166	.....	15	37	63	51
Woolen and worsted mills.....	2,535	1,734	8	165	351	620	590	801	2	109	165	262	263

1 Not otherwise specified.

2 Includes tinplate mills.

3 Includes iron foundries.

4 Includes box factories (wood).

FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

TABLE 8.—CHILDREN 10 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION, CLASSIFIED FOR EACH SEX BY YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920—Continued.

[For a discussion of the figures for certain occupations of this table, see pp. 13-17, 29-61.]

OCCUPATION.	Both sexes.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
		Total.	10 to 12 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	Total.	10 to 12 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.
Manufacturing and mechanical industries—Continued.													
Laborers (n. o. s.)—Continued.													
Textile industries—Continued.													
Other textile mills.	1,914	1,303	10	138	233	445	477	611	13	67	133	190	208
Hemp and jute mills.	108	84	2	5	17	34	26	24	8	6	10	5	5
Linen mills.	62	39		6	8	13	12	23	7	7	4	5	5
Rope and cordage factories.	332	265		17	38	93	117	67	1	14	21	30	30
Sail, awning, and tent factories.	33	23		1	1	14	7	10			4	5	5
Not specified textile mills.	1,379	892	8	109	169	291	315	487	12	55	106	161	163
Other industries.	35,850	27,897	558	1,580	4,297	9,823	11,549	8,043	120	532	1,389	2,870	3,132
Broom and brush factories.	481	393	11	33	67	153	119	98	1	7	18	32	40
Button factories.	215	138		5	31	38	77	7		2	1	2	2
Charcoal and coke works.	996	599	14	29	79	250	227	7	1	2	4	13	12
Electric light and power plants.	770	739	7	66	247	652	692	711	2	27	87	260	335
Electrical supply factories.	2,373	1,694	4	16	49	139	219	7		2	2	3	2
Gas works.	434	427	8	23	91	232	384	32	1	4	13	20	24
Leather belt, leather case, etc., factories.	212	223	6	15	47	83	102	59	1	4	12	22	20
Liquor and beverage industries.	978	948	68	97	190	398	285	30	2	4	8	14	14
Paper box factories.	715	294	2	31	66	133	132	351	2	34	86	124	105
Petroleum refineries.	1,123	1,089	11	23	127	258	570	34		2	1	11	20
Rubber factories.	2,985	2,346	16	193	317	767	1,143	639	5	28	95	209	302
Straw factories.	68	51		5	14	19	13	17		1	2	6	8
Trunk factories.	322	271	3	15	43	107	103	51		5	7	15	24
Turpentine distilleries.	795	685	109	90	121	166	199	20	7	2	1	5	5
Other miscellaneous industries.	6,909	5,565	134	379	925	1,993	2,221	1,344	26	71	243	506	498
Other not specified industries.	16,852	12,286	165	650	1,883	4,495	5,093	4,566	72	338	807	1,633	1,716
Milliners and millinery dealers.	3,172	37				14	23	3,135				1,358	1,777
Others of machinery.	1,394	1,374	7	83	161	454	669	10	2			5	3
Painters, glaziers, varnishers, enamelers, etc.	3,721	3,132	14	87	219	751	1,970	589	3	17	82	245	242
Enamelers, lacquerers, and japanners.	192	102	1	5	26	60	70	172		4	29	73	66
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers (building).	1,061	1,061					1,061						
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers (factory).	2,326	1,909	13	82	284	691	839	417	3	13	53	172	176
Paper hangers.	64	64					61						
Semiskilled operatives (n. o. s.)													
Chemical and allied industries.	6,145	2,150	29	112	356	738	915	3,995	26	198	654	1,490	1,621
Fertilizer factories.	67	63	1	3	16	19	30	4		1			3
Paint and varnish factories.	467	279	2	16	49	194	114	197		11	33	67	86
Powder, cartridge, dynamite, fuse, and fireworks factories.	584	267	4	6	24	87	116	357	1	8	56	131	161
Soap factories.	1,690	320	2	19	61	112	126	700	2	44	103	207	284
Other chemical factories.	4,027	1,299	20	74	221	446	529	2,737	23	134	462	1,031	1,087
Cigar and tobacco factories.	16,145	2,964	79	262	504	1,068	1,120	13,181	142	912	2,149	4,857	5,121
Clay, glass, and stone industries.	9,698	5,917	66	404	1,162	2,104	2,141	3,271	30	183	556	1,296	1,206
Brick, tile, and terra cotta factories.	589	442	10	24	75	135	198	147	1	14	29	47	56
Glass factories.	6,162	4,090	45	294	890	1,520	1,431	2,072	25	125	336	839	747
Lime, cement, and artificial stone factories.	277	238	4	9	37	73	115	39			9	16	14
Marble and stone yards.	154	130	2	10	16	48	60	18		3	4	4	7
Potteries.	1,990	911	5	67	174	328	337	995	4	41	178	390	382
Clothing industries.	42,494	6,691	166	496	1,245	2,206	2,589	35,793	190	2,391	6,412	12,810	13,981
Coat factories.	1,795	170	4	20	49	53	44	1,625	7	170	315	559	574
Shoe factories.	2,852	535	1	90	129	163	191	2,307	7	382	730	1,016	1,015
Hat factories (all).	1,633	718	8	51	139	255	274	935	4	101	195	324	311
Hat, collar, and cuff factories.	8,573	1,639	17	87	214	399	350	7,536	49	600	1,475	2,708	2,704
Suit, coat, cloak, and overcoat factories.	11,349	2,642	65	174	453	852	1,109	8,698	60	555	1,485	3,225	3,373
Other clothing factories.	16,286	1,597	72	104	277	514	630	14,692	71	794	2,560	5,264	6,003
Food industries.	28,918	10,635	298	701	2,051	4,365	3,230	18,163	131	1,253	3,265	6,738	6,776
Bakeries.	7,590	4,099	113	390	999	2,094	592	3,481	28	169	550	1,342	1,392
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk factories.	1,072	562	13	26	75	173	275	510	5	9	65	206	225
Candy factories.	12,316	2,596	26	187	456	941	956	9,720	36	810	1,958	3,590	3,328
Fish curing and packing.	712	326	17	99	71	89	110	386	14	49	83	116	124
Flour and grain mills.	444	267	8	25	52	109	173	77	2	1	0	24	41
Fruit and vegetable canning, etc.	1,381	296	7	24	52	108	95	1,095	7	71	169	407	441
Slaughter and packing houses.	2,637	1,579	15	46	172	536	801	1,067	17	35	97	382	536
Sugar factories and refineries.	227	118	1	3	18	45	51	109	1	1	12	36	59
Other food factories.	2,449	731	8	51	126	270	276	1,718	21	108	322	635	632
Harness and saddle industries.	447	344	7	25	59	122	131	103	1	12	22	32	36
Iron and steel industries.	44,460	34,574	224	1,226	4,189	12,371	16,594	9,886	81	480	1,249	3,607	4,469
Agricultural implement factories.	4,090	513	1	12	36	111	159	3,877			5	36	44
Automobile factories.	6,095	4,395	22	81	419	1,542	2,231	3,149	2	42	153	576	928
Blot furnaces and steel rolling mills.	5,263	4,499	39	125	429	1,638	2,350	774	4	84	108	293	335
Car and railroad shops.	2,741	2,645	18	31	193	879	1,522	96		7	9	32	44
Ship and boat building.	3,573	3,522	32	111	423	1,936	2,920	51	1	8	7	14	26
Wagon and carriage factories.	587	464	2	20	74	172	196	133		4	13	67	59
Other iron and steel factories.	22,415	15,766	108	781	2,370	5,717	6,789	6,649	57	369	898	2,455	2,870
Not specified metal industries.	1,163	990	11	55	152	356	416	386	2	21	56	144	163
Other metal industries.	11,594	5,408	27	367	1,066	1,935	2,073	6,066	23	296	942	2,213	2,522
Brass mills.	1,632	947	1	29	149	356	402	685	3	31	73	267	321
Clock and watch factories.	1,995	718	2	40	120	256	291	1,280	4	57	187	467	565
Copper factories.	134	100	1	2	8	37	58	28		1	3	12	12
Gold and silver factories.	694	274	4	14	67	90	99	330		24	59	120	127
Jewelry factories.	2,336	1,220	8	164	297	371	390	1,336	6	164	305	434	427
Lead and zinc factories.	299	138	1	6	24	56	51	71		8	14	28	21
Tinware, enamelware, etc., factories.	3,210	1,497	8	91	243	556	699	1,713	7	82	218	644	762
Other metal factories.	1,163	698	2	21	89	213	193	653	3	29	83	251	287

* Not otherwise specified.

* Includes tinplate mills.

* Includes iron foundries.

CHILDREN IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
LIBRARY

TABLE 8.—(CHILDREN 10 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION, CLASSIFIED FOR EACH SEX BY YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920—Continued.)

[For a discussion of the figures for certain occupations of this table, see pp. 13-17, 29-31.]

OCCUPATION.	Both sexes.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
		Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.
Manufacturing and mechanical industries—Continued.													
Femiskilled operatives (n. o. s.)—Continued.													
Lumber and furniture industries.....	13,983	10,198	140	656	1,669	3,605	4,128	3,785	38	251	605	1,402	1,489
Furniture factories.....	4,327	3,188	22	196	551	1,166	1,253	1,139	10	54	159	408	508
Piano and organ factories.....	1,785	1,101	6	80	202	497	406	684	4	39	129	273	248
Saw and planing mills ¹	4,393	3,598	62	191	498	1,234	1,613	795	11	76	132	304	272
Other woodworking factories.....	3,478	2,311	50	189	418	798	856	1,167	13	82	194	417	461
Paper and pulp mills.....	4,422	2,287	14	67	274	739	1,193	2,135	15	104	328	759	929
Printing and publishing.....	14,261	6,380	79	378	1,147	2,355	2,421	7,881	39	437	1,328	2,913	3,164
Blank book, envelope, tag, paper bag, etc., factories.....	2,529	636	6	35	128	250	217	1,893	8	113	303	710	759
Printing, publishing, and engraving.....	11,732	5,744	73	343	1,019	2,105	2,204	5,988	31	324	1,025	2,203	2,405
Shoe factories.....	24,634	13,202	54	956	2,613	4,814	4,765	11,432	55	744	2,096	4,982	4,455
Tanneries.....	1,920	1,198	5	76	208	423	486	722	1	42	120	272	287
Textile industries—													
Carpet mills.....	2,356	1,062	6	71	212	397	376	1,294	6	83	240	482	483
Cotton mills.....	50,990	21,144	209	2,623	4,359	7,237	6,765	29,836	224	3,718	6,296	10,145	9,543
Knitting mills.....	22,810	4,727	47	590	1,040	1,522	1,488	18,083	98	1,701	3,633	6,186	6,465
Lace and embroidery mills.....	3,992	856	9	101	197	292	257	3,136	15	285	717	1,045	1,074
Silk mills.....	28,569	7,529	52	806	1,968	2,683	2,120	21,040	138	1,914	4,402	7,514	7,072
Textile dyeing, finishing, and printing mills.....	2,482	1,437	6	131	299	557	444	1,045	5	93	181	385	381
Woolen and worsted mills.....	17,655	6,647	40	949	1,496	2,169	1,993	11,008	49	1,324	2,419	3,604	3,612
Other textile mills.....	12,167	3,803	39	466	827	1,265	1,206	8,364	153	799	1,689	2,931	2,801
Hemp and jute mills.....	594	232	—	46	61	54	71	362	1	50	86	130	95
Linen mills.....	565	174	1	31	47	52	43	391	2	53	93	137	106
Rope and cordage factories.....	1,225	509	2	33	90	195	189	719	2	45	115	249	308
Sail, awning, and tent factories.....	139	75	—	8	10	24	33	64	—	2	8	33	21
Not specified textile mills.....	9,641	2,813	36	348	619	940	870	6,828	148	649	1,378	2,982	2,271
Other industries.	75,130	31,888	604	1,952	5,629	11,230	12,473	43,242	399	2,781	7,434	15,767	17,001
Broom and brush factories.....	1,209	740	23	68	169	242	247	469	—	30	63	177	199
Building and hand trades.....	118	116	—	1	12	35	68	2	—	—	—	—	—
Button factories.....	1,844	718	6	46	133	278	255	1,126	5	75	218	409	419
Charcoal and coke works.....	73	72	1	3	8	32	28	1	—	—	—	—	—
Electric light and power plants.....	723	657	5	20	66	218	248	66	1	2	19	29	35
Electrical supply factories.....	9,268	3,898	22	129	542	1,472	1,733	5,370	30	147	386	2,065	2,542
Gas works.....	354	327	2	7	37	108	173	27	—	—	5	13	9
Leather belt, leather case, etc., factories.....	2,109	1,036	9	72	233	393	388	1,014	3	62	209	369	390
Liquor and beverage industries.....	771	650	19	55	127	204	245	121	4	11	14	40	52
Paper box factories.....	5,228	1,187	7	96	265	449	382	4,041	15	336	853	1,516	1,321
Petroleum refineries.....	520	401	2	8	30	146	195	119	1	2	14	44	68
Rubber factories.....	6,742	3,445	19	177	538	1,196	1,548	3,297	11	217	583	1,142	1,344
Straw factories.....	1,452	446	4	18	75	153	196	1,006	3	57	200	346	490
Trunk factories.....	635	438	1	31	85	172	149	197	1	12	43	68	73
Turpentine distilleries.....	27	27	4	1	5	6	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other miscellaneous industries.....	15,455	6,305	55	445	1,224	2,171	2,410	9,150	45	601	1,641	3,365	3,498
Other not specified industries.....	28,602	11,366	428	778	2,069	3,994	4,097	17,236	190	1,179	3,003	6,192	6,672
Shoemakers and cobblers (not in factory).....	1,584	1,571	69	142	281	498	581	13	—	—	1	4	8
Tailors and tailoresses.....	1,679	638	—	—	—	—	—	1,041	—	—	—	—	1,041
Upholsterers.....	1,007	840	—	—	—	352	488	167	—	—	—	61	106
Transportation.....	107,297	76,606	1,682	3,807	10,028	23,844	37,145	30,691	217	455	2,623	10,876	18,520
Water transportation (selected occupations):													
Boatmen, canal men, and lock keepers.....	121	120	2	7	14	40	57	1	—	—	—	1	—
Longshoremen and stevedores.....	802	793	12	26	65	230	480	9	2	1	—	1	5
Sailors and deck hands.....	2,513	2,504	23	53	200	744	1,484	9	2	1	3	1	1
Road and street transportation (selected occupations):													
Carriage and hack drivers.....	416	414	14	21	59	137	183	2	—	—	2	—	—
Chauffeurs.....	8,323	8,283	—	167	809	2,348	5,159	40	—	2	6	10	22
Draymen, teamsters, and expressmen.....	17,926	17,859	502	854	2,390	5,698	8,420	67	12	2	8	18	27
Hostlers and stable hands.....	970	970	51	89	161	303	366	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laborers (garage, road, and street).....	7,901	7,879	232	423	1,198	2,600	3,427	22	2	1	3	10	6
Garage.....	3,779	3,767	87	191	605	1,303	1,581	12	1	1	2	7	1
Road and street building and repairing.....	4,017	4,007	138	220	593	1,297	1,806	10	1	—	1	3	5
Street cleaning.....	106	106	7	11	11	36	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Railroad transportation (selected occupations):													
Boiler washers and engine hostlers.....	690	690	—	—	—	240	450	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conductors (street railroad).....	231	231	—	—	—	—	231	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laborers.....	18,165	17,851	246	506	1,817	5,852	9,430	314	42	25	34	74	139
Steam railroad.....	17,462	17,164	239	482	1,736	5,636	9,071	298	41	25	32	65	135
Street railroad.....	703	687	7	24	81	216	359	16	1	—	2	9	4
Motormen (street railroad).....	59	59	—	—	—	—	59	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switchmen, flagmen, and yardmen.....	519	519	—	—	—	—	519	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switchmen and flagmen (steam railroad).....	355	355	—	—	—	—	355	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switchmen and flagmen (street railroad).....	24	24	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yardmen (steam railroad).....	140	140	—	—	—	—	140	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ticket and station agents.....	230	199	—	—	—	59	140	31	—	—	—	5	26

¹ Not otherwise specified.

² Includes box factories (wood).

³ Teamsters in agriculture, forestry, and the extraction of minerals are classified with the other workers in those industries, respectively; and drivers for bakeries and laundries are classified with deliverymen in trade.

FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

TABLE 8.—CHILDREN 10 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION, CLASSIFIED FOR EACH SEX BY YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920—Continued.

[For a discussion of the figures for certain occupations of this table, see pp. 13-17, 29-31.]

OCCUPATION.	Both sexes.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
		Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.
Transportation—Continued.													
Express, post, telegraph, and telephone (selected occupations):													
Mail carriers.....	1,545	1,493	26	105	247	544	560	63	2	4	7	27	23
Telegraph and telephone linemen.....	893	890				260	633						
Telegraph messengers.....	7,194	6,976	339	1,358	2,297	2,066	916	218	8	18	49	83	60
Telegraph operators.....	2,736	1,233				433	880	1,443				467	978
Telephone operators.....	29,368	1,179	31	74	173	352	549	28,189	123	380	2,407	10,116	15,163
Other transportation pursuits:													
Inspectors.....	218	218				61	157						
Steam railroad.....	168	168				46	122						
Telegraph and telephone.....	28	28				8	20						
All other transportation.....	22	22				7	15						
Laborers (n. o. s.):	1,749	1,739	38	63	293	510	866	19	1		2	6	10
Express companies.....	634	630	9	29	78	201	322	4					4
Pipe-layers.....	363	363	6	6	37	81	173						
Telegraph and telephone.....	422	409	13	26	89	116	165	13	1		2	6	4
Water transportation.....	228	228	6	4	26	64	128						
Other transportation.....	162	160	4	7	23	48	78	2					2
Other occupations (semiskilled):													
Road and street building and repairing.....	4,728	4,464	166	163	545	1,372	2,219	264	22	21	102	57	62
Steam railroad.....	234	227	58	32	56	32	55	7		1		4	2
Street railroad.....	3,416	3,353	74	78	290	1,075	1,866	63	4	3	6	23	27
Telegraph and telephone.....	365	352	7	5	37	161	142	13		1	1	2	9
Water transportation.....	352	370	29	49	181	67	75	176	18	16	95	25	22
Other transportation.....	46	45	1	3	5	10	26	1				1	
	113	111	9	4	12	37	55	4				2	2
Trade.....													
	194,626	128,854	16,869	11,635	21,630	34,044	43,876	69,176	844	3,009	10,281	24,712	30,330
Clerks in stores ¹	60,569	33,694	716	2,142	6,281	11,328	12,627	27,475	227	1,293	4,300	9,874	11,691
Decorators, drapers, and window dressers.....	490	422		10	51	131	210	58		3	10	20	25
Deliverymen.....	15,300	15,261	734	1,187	2,694	4,881	5,765	49	4	6	6	10	23
Bakeries and laundries.....	1,290	1,285	47	73	198	341	586	5		1	1		3
Stores.....	14,010	13,966	687	1,114	2,486	4,500	5,179	44	4	5	5	10	20
Laborers in coal and lumber yards, warehouses, etc.	4,524	4,496	119	291	624	1,456	2,015	118	1	11	18	46	42
Coal yards.....	772	770	32	57	133	226	322	2		1		1	
Elevators.....	275	274	4	16	37	91	126	4				3	1
Lumber yards.....	1,749	1,742	40	64	241	621	776	7	1	1	1	3	4
Stockyards.....	779	773	22	27	192	248	374	6					2
Warehouses.....	946	947	12	37	111	270	417	99		9	16	39	35
Laborers, porters, and helpers in stores.....	13,547	12,284	875	1,298	2,422	3,803	3,916	1,263	56	91	271	395	450
Newsboys.....	23,171	22,947	12,789	4,712	3,012	1,643	791	224	134	34	25	19	12
Retail dealers.....	2,718	2,606	86	80	170	332	1,437	113	12	6	5	24	66
Butchers and meat dealers.....	1,299	1,239				498	741						
Candy and confectionery.....	116	116				32	51	33				18	15
Fruit.....	110	110				42	68						
Groceries.....	245	249				209	209	36					36
Hucksters and peddlers.....	922	875	86	80	170	260	282	44	12	6	5	6	15
Newsdealers.....	80	80				80	80						
Salesmen and saleswomen (stores).....	72,093	35,209	1,009	2,112	5,448	10,991	15,649	36,824	398	1,363	4,991	13,205	16,867
Other pursuits (semiskilled):													
Fruit graders and packers.....	5,668	2,699	50	123	338	969	1,166	3,062	12	202	565	1,119	1,154
Meat cutters.....	679	295	9	13	39	87	147	375	6	19	41	128	181
Packers, wholesale and retail trade.....	378	378				168	210						
Other occupations.....	2,849	1,060	11	46	165	404	430	1,793		127	389	679	598
	1,791	967	30	64	194	300	379	884	6	56	135	312	375
Public service (not elsewhere classified).....													
	12,067	11,318	196	199	750	2,428	2,405	139	17	9	19	37	57
Guards, watchmen, and doorkeepers.....	293	293				102	191						
Laborers (public service):	2,997	2,964	86	128	377	940	1,379	93	12	7	13	25	36
Garbage men and scavengers.....	163	163	8	10	32	64	59	2			1	1	
Other laborers.....	2,832	2,741	78	118	395	876	1,320	91	12	7	12	24	36
Soldiers, sailors, and marines ²	7,877	7,877				1,232	6,595						
All other occupations.....	890	844	56	71	373	104	240	46	5	2	6	12	21
Professional service.....													
	20,668	7,753	225	594	1,156	2,294	2,480	12,935	296	298	892	2,820	8,623
Actors and showmen.....	1,837	1,175	51	56	139	373	536	712	58	17	59	236	342
Actors.....	879	227	34	19	25	47	109	632	54	17	52	224	305
Showmen.....	1,058	948	17	38	134	326	433	60	4		7	12	37
Artists, sculptors, and teachers of art.....	721	374	4	6	52	131	181	347	8	5	38	110	166
Authors, editors, and reporters.....	291	139	1		1		137	62				2	59
Musicians and teachers of music.....	2,069	1,194	61	72	133	310	558	1,555	39	47	161	456	832
Photographers.....	1,366	864	10	41	145	277	381	455	11	13	47	144	240
Teachers.....	6,427	627				148	479	5,800				1,009	4,791
Teachers (athletics, dancing, etc.).....	164	32					32	72					72
Teachers (school).....	6,263	595				148	447	5,728				1,009	4,719
Trained nurses.....	982	45					45	937					937

¹ Not otherwise specified.² Many of the "Clerks in stores" probably are "Salesmen and saleswomen."³ Includes only those resident in continental United States at the date of the enumeration.

CHILDREN IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.

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TABLE 8.—CHILDREN 10 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION, CLASSIFIED FOR EACH SEX BY YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920—Continued.

[For a discussion of the figures for certain occupations of this table, see pp. 13-17, 29-61.]

OCCUPATION.	Both sexes.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
		Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.
Professional service—Continued.													
Other professional pursuits.....	96	51					51	45					45
Aeronauts.....	22	22					22						
Other occupations.....	74	29					29	45					45
Semiprofessional pursuits.....	372	257	11	15	24	47	169	115	3	2	4	7	99
Abstractors, notaries, and justices of peace.....	33	18					18	15					15
Officials of lodges, societies, etc.....	25	17				9	8	8				2	6
Religious, charity, and welfare workers.....	141	73					73	68					68
Turfmen and sportsmen.....	136	136	11	13	23	36	53						
All other occupations.....	37	13		2	1	2	5	24	3	2	4	5	10
Attendants and helpers (professional service).....	6,004	3,097	187	314	636	1,008	952	2,907	177	213	583	856	1,078
Dentists' assistants and apprentices.....	929	493	6	39	82	168	198	436	7	14	56	151	208
Librarians' assistants and attendants.....	500	206	4	19	41	69	73	294	10	11	28	85	160
Physicians' and surgeons' attendants.....	878	190	25	31	33	59	42	688	23	28	82	210	345
Stage hands and circus helpers.....	409	372	21	37	65	113	136	37	3	2	4	20	8
Theater ushers.....	1,830	1,271	61	149	312	434	315	659	15	27	108	233	276
Other attendants and helpers.....	1,358	565	70	39	103	165	188	793	119	131	305	157	81
Domestic and personal service.....	186,542	40,470	4,880	4,290	6,903	11,218	13,170	126,072	7,292	10,182	20,450	33,780	46,368
Barbers, hairdressers, and manicurists.....	3,412	2,701	98	190	483	799	1,131	711	18	33	104	235	321
Boothblacks.....	3,430	3,423	719	605	745	770	584	7			2	1	3
Charwomen and cleaners.....	908	383	81	46	64	89	103	525	56	67	88	154	180
Elevator tenders.....	2,894	2,219	34	118	307	792	998	675	9	14	81	217	354
Janitors and sextons.....	3,045	2,776	364	398	541	706	767	269	36	32	41	62	98
Laborers (domestic and professional service).....	1,558	1,431	128	99	229	456	539	127	9	14	15	38	51
Launderers and laundresses (not in laundry).....	8,332	422	83	54	59	97	129	7,910	420	618	1,214	2,374	3,284
Laundry operatives.....	11,200	1,973	113	159	357	667	677	9,227	160	328	1,511	3,326	3,792
Laborers.....	1,447	531	26	44	105	196	160	916	21	56	172	334	533
Other operatives.....	9,753	1,442	87	115	252	471	517	8,311	139	472	1,339	2,992	3,269
Porters (except in stores).....	3,167	3,150	168	279	517	915	1,271	17	1	1	3	2	19
Porters, domestic and professional service.....	2,043	2,031	123	195	347	606	760	12			2	2	8
Porters, steam railroad.....	226	226	6	15	18	60	127						
Other porters (except in stores).....	898	893	39	69	152	249	384	8	1	1	1		2
Servants.....	111,982	16,764	2,830	1,973	2,801	4,305	4,765	95,218	6,351	8,337	15,888	29,474	35,168
Bell boys, chore boys, etc.....	4,800	4,046	678	536	898	1,373	1,161	154	15	13	24	55	47
Butlers.....	133	133				57	76						
Chambermaids.....	2,084	14	1	2	1	3	7	2,070	168	181	324	636	761
Coachmen and footmen.....	21	21		1	3	7	10						
Cooks.....	8,811	1,477				538	939	7,334				3,109	4,225
Ladies' maids, valets, etc.....	158	19	3		7	6	3	139	19	17	23	41	39
Nurse maids.....	7,222	10	8					7,212	1,151	1,618	1,353	1,947	1,743
Other servants.....	88,753	10,444	2,140	1,434	1,890	2,411	2,569	78,309	4,998	7,108	14,164	23,686	28,353
Waiters.....	15,542	4,406	209	321	673	1,321	1,882	11,136	222	519	1,462	3,829	5,104
Other pursuits.....	1,072	822	53	57	127	231	354	260	9	19	41	68	113
Bartenders.....	105	102		2	7	29	84	3		1	1	1	
Bathhouse keepers and attendants.....	57	23	3	2	3	7	8	34	1	6	10	7	19
Cleaners and renovators (clothing, etc.).....	563	373	19	24	66	99	165	190	3	10	27	50	100
Hunters, trappers, and guides.....	301	299	28	29	49	99	103	2		1		1	
Other occupations.....	46	25	3		2	6	14	21	5	1	3	9	3
Clerical occupations.....	320,421	175,880	6,123	16,075	27,435	56,518	59,729	144,541	804	2,834	15,968	47,720	76,314
Agents, canvassers, and collectors.....	2,485	2,055	101	122	266	592	974	430	19	22	49	132	208
Agents.....	979	788				286	502	191				61	130
Canvassers.....	504	390	101	62	126	36	65	114	19	16	32	22	25
Collectors.....	1,002	877		60	140	270	407	125		6	17	49	53
Bookkeepers and cashiers.....	32,566	8,600		148	669	2,497	5,295	23,957		412	2,109	7,644	13,792
Clerks (except clerks in stores).....	135,466	81,769		2,564	11,364	28,557	39,284	53,697		1,759	6,834	18,591	26,513
Shipping clerks.....	9,054	8,422		185	1,031	3,021	4,185	632		32	84	227	289
Weighters.....	836	606		33	91	190	292	230		12	29	89	100
Other clerks.....	125,576	72,741		2,346	10,242	25,346	34,807	82,835		1,715	6,721	18,275	26,124
Messenger, bundle, and office boys and girls¹.....	87,313	78,717	6,022	13,117	24,582	23,385	11,611	8,596	785	1,137	2,336	2,585	1,704
Bundle and cash boys and girls.....	4,495	1,681	111	329	500	472	269	2,814	21	363	840	999	621
Messenger, errand, and office boys and girls ¹	82,818	77,036	5,911	12,788	24,082	22,913	11,342	5,782	764	774	1,545	1,616	1,083
Stenographers and typists.....	62,591	4,730		124	554	1,487	2,565	57,861		504	4,492	18,768	34,097

¹Except telegraph messengers.

FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

TABLE 9.—NATIVE WHITE CHILDREN OF NATIVE PARENTAGE 10 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION, CLASSIFIED FOR EACH SEX BY YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920.

[Those occupations of Table 8 in which there were no native white children of native parentage are omitted from this table. For a discussion of the figures for certain occupations, see pp. 13-17, 29-31.]

OCCUPATION.	Both sexes.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
		Total.	10 to 12 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	Total.	10 to 12 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.
All occupations	1,399,302	998,249	144,685	95,919	149,726	272,619	335,386	401,053	48,437	31,829	56,566	117,827	146,294
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry	623,906	521,093	124,097	64,246	78,691	118,355	135,794	102,813	43,836	15,699	14,671	15,743	12,884
Dairy farm, farm, and stock farm laborers	611,983	509,069	123,245	63,314	76,762	114,536	131,063	102,123	43,706	15,615	14,551	15,567	12,684
Dairy farm laborers	5,490	5,287	266	113	143	1,708	202	41	22	32	54	54	53
Farm laborers (home farm)	495,216	399,347	115,891	56,175	63,653	88,908	75,060	95,829	42,182	14,035	13,797	14,479	10,436
Farm laborers (working out)	109,730	100,756	6,638	6,389	11,673	23,266	52,790	5,974	1,453	640	700	1,004	2,177
Farm laborers (transferring farm)	187	163	24	26	23	45	45	4	2	1	1	1	1
Stock herders, drovers, and feeders	3,481	3,367	337	209	351	914	1,256	114	28	18	21	29	18
Fishermen and oystermen	1,074	1,052	29	72	156	329	466	22	1	1	6	7	7
Garden, greenhouse, orchard, and nursery laborers	5,694	5,649	549	483	555	1,516	1,646	555	96	69	96	147	147
Garden laborers	4,427	4,382	407	334	545	902	994	345	69	53	55	84	84
Greenhouse laborers	506	509	24	32	108	159	186	87	2	11	13	35	26
Orchard and nursery laborers	1,561	1,458	118	117	202	455	566	125	25	5	28	28	37
Lumbermen, raftmen, and woodchoppers	5,535	5,517	185	328	751	1,833	2,420	18	4	4	1	4	5
Teamsters and haulers	533	533	14	37	61	189	252	18	4	4	1	4	5
Other lumbermen, raftmen, and woodchoppers	4,902	4,984	171	291	690	1,644	2,168	18	4	4	1	4	5
Other agricultural and animal husbandry pursuits	610	515	49	49	77	141	199	95	29	10	17	18	21
Apiculturists	17	17	2	2	5	5	10	1	1	1	1	1	1
Corn shellers, hay balers, grain threshers, etc.	139	138	6	7	14	34	75	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ditchers (farm)	36	36	2	4	6	19	14	1	1	1	1	1	1
Irrigators and ditch tenders	43	43	1	3	7	14	18	1	1	1	1	1	1
Poultry yard laborers	282	199	26	22	35	51	56	92	29	10	16	17	20
Other and not specified pursuits	93	91	12	13	15	25	26	2	1	1	1	1	1
Extraction of minerals	26,455	26,277	265	684	2,400	10,612	12,896	178	24	9	21	54	70
Coal mine operatives	20,931	20,828	266	496	1,835	8,246	10,043	103	19	8	12	32	32
Copper mine operatives	161	161	2	2	13	60	84	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gold and silver mine operatives	176	176	1	1	14	42	119	1	1	1	1	1	1
Iron mine operatives	295	295	4	10	23	104	134	1	1	1	1	1	1
Operatives in other and not specified mines	1,043	1,034	21	59	109	335	510	9	2	1	1	4	2
Land and glass mine operatives	633	625	14	53	73	208	295	8	1	1	1	4	2
Other specified mine operatives	289	279	5	15	26	88	143	1	1	1	1	1	1
Not specified mine operatives	139	130	2	11	6	39	72	1	1	1	1	1	1
Quarry operatives	1,231	1,225	18	48	153	452	554	6	1	1	1	2	3
Oil, gas, and salt well operatives	2,618	2,558	34	66	253	773	1,432	60	2	1	8	16	33
Oil and gas well operatives	2,440	2,423	31	64	234	726	1,368	17	1	1	4	2	9
Salt well and works operatives	178	135	3	2	19	47	64	43	1	1	4	14	24
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	949,542	827,195	3,145	11,820	31,408	78,821	101,935	122,347	1,100	9,081	20,614	44,546	47,006
Apprentices to building and hand trades	28,361	28,354	324	615	2,539	10,037	14,840	7	1	1	1	3	3
Blacksmiths' apprentices	1,277	1,277	23	27	105	424	698	1	1	1	1	1	1
Boiler makers' apprentices	672	672	8	5	37	201	421	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cabinetmakers' apprentices	457	457	5	16	64	160	212	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carpenters' apprentices	2,279	2,278	81	113	426	1,395	263	1	1	1	1	1	1
Coppers' apprentices	134	134	6	5	25	95	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Electricians' apprentices	4,105	4,105	35	76	332	1,294	2,400	1	1	1	1	1	1
Machinists' apprentices	14,128	14,127	109	178	912	4,485	8,449	1	1	1	1	1	1
Masons' apprentices	472	472	9	14	40	166	243	1	1	1	1	1	1
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers' apprentices	790	787	20	60	167	489	51	3	1	1	1	1	1
Paper hangers' apprentices	73	73	1	9	20	37	6	2	1	1	1	1	1
Plumbers' apprentices	127	127	5	9	17	35	64	1	1	1	1	1	1
Plumbers' apprentices	2,610	2,610	22	66	240	808	1,424	1	1	1	1	1	1
Roofers and slaters' apprentices	92	92	2	9	29	89	122	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tinsmiths and coopersmiths' apprentices	1,143	1,143	6	43	144	396	554	1	1	1	1	1	1
Apprentices to dressmakers and milliners	1,218	1,218	4	1	1	1	1	1,214	79	154	400	488	93
Dressmakers' apprentices	772	772	2	1	1	1	1	770	71	83	190	399	27
Milliners' apprentices	446	446	2	1	1	1	1	444	8	71	210	89	66
Apprentices, other	22,319	20,955	237	979	3,103	7,893	8,771	1,866	28	90	300	656	292
Architects, designers, and draftsmen's apprentices	1,593	1,593	6	26	121	463	783	104	2	3	12	32	55
Jewelers', watchmakers', goldsmiths', and silversmiths' apprentices	796	693	4	30	126	233	238	103	1	4	16	40	43
Printers' and bookbinders' apprentices	4,717	4,298	61	352	1,000	2,131	694	479	16	23	104	271	65
Other apprentices	15,093	11,083	164	571	1,856	5,036	7,056	680	10	60	168	313	129
Bakers	896	896	1	1	1	1	1	896	1	1	1	1	1
Carpenters	2,334	2,334	1	1	1	1	1	2,334	1	1	1	1	1
Compositors, linotypes, and typesetters	1,796	1,463	1	1	1	1	1	1,461	1	1	1	1	1
Coppers	135	135	1	1	1	1	1	135	1	1	1	1	1
Dressmakers and seamstresses (not in factory)	540	540	1	1	1	1	1	539	1	1	1	1	1
Dyers	80	80	1	1	1	1	1	80	1	1	1	1	1
Electrotypers, stereotypers, and lithographers	120	120	1	1	1	1	1	120	1	1	1	1	1
Electrotypers and stereotypers	44	44	1	1	1	1	1	44	1	1	1	1	1
Lithographers	76	76	1	1	1	1	1	76	1	1	1	1	1
Engineers (stationary), crane-men, hoistmen, etc.	1,196	1,196	1	1	1	1	1	1,196	1	1	1	1	1
Engineers (stationary)	801	801	1	1	1	1	1	801	1	1	1	1	1
Crane-men, derrickmen, hoistmen, etc.	395	395	1	1	1	1	1	395	1	1	1	1	1
Filers, grinders, buffers, and polishers (metal)	865	706	2	12	44	285	365	159	1	6	21	65	88
Buffers and polishers	462	349	2	12	44	137	155	122	1	6	21	45	49
Filers	96	91	1	1	1	1	1	91	1	1	1	1	1
Grinders	307	275	1	1	1	1	1	275	1	1	1	1	1

* Includes 2 male cranberry bog laborers.

* Many of the "Machinists' apprentices" probably are machine tenders.

CHILDREN IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.

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TABLE 9.—NATIVE WHITE CHILDREN OF NATIVE PARENTAGE 10 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION, CLASSIFIED FOR EACH SEX BY YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920—
(Continued.)

[Those occupations of Table 8 in which there were no native white children of native parentage are omitted from this table. For a discussion of the figures for certain occupations, see pp. 13-17, 29-31.]

OCCUPATION.	Both SEXES.	MALES.					FEMALES.						
		Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.
Manufacturing and mechanical industries—Continued.													
Firemen (except locomotive and fire department).....	951	951		28	82	270	571						
Furnacemen, smeltermen, heaters, pourers, etc.....	1,083	1,083	5	18	103	306	561						
Furnacemen and smeltermen.....	270	270	2	5	33	91	139						
Heaters.....	776	776	3	13	70	291	399						
Ladlers and pourers.....	11	11				3	8						
Puddlers.....	26	26				11	15						
Laborers (n. o. s.):													
Building, general, and not specified laborers.....	14,293	13,835	405	614	1,793	4,660	6,363	458	54	30	69	131	174
Chemical and allied industries.	1,557	1,247	13	44	147	465	578	310		18	43	117	132
Fertilizer factories.....	71	71		6	8	21	36						
Paint and varnish factories.....	117	106		4	15	44	43	11			1	6	4
Powder, cartridge, dynamite, fuse, and fireworks factories.....	262	201		4	17	75	105	61		2	8	16	35
Soap factories.....	150	105	1	3	14	39	48	45			6	24	15
Other chemical factories.....	957	764	12	27	93	286	346	193		16	28	71	78
Cigar and tobacco factories.....	1,689	754	11	52	129	269	293	935	8	71	146	363	347
Clay, glass, and stone industries.	6,402	5,740	53	250	910	2,228	2,299	662	7	25	89	253	288
Brick, tile, and terra cotta factories.....	2,154	2,090	24	75	331	823	837	64	2	3	7	21	31
Glass factories.....	2,446	2,019	15	97	355	790	762	427	4	17	66	166	174
Lime, cement, and artificial stone factories.....	760	755	9	27	79	291	349	5				2	3
Marble and stone yards.....	180	174	1	9	25	57	82	6				2	4
Potteries.....	862	702	4	42	120	267	269	160	1	5	16	62	76
Clothing industries.	1,342	499	22	36	117	168	156	843	5	69	154	326	289
Corset factories.....	79	10		2		2	6	69		4	15	20	36
Glove factories.....	217	84	2	1	18	42	21	133	1	7	24	63	38
Hat factories (felt).....	52	34		3	7	11	13	18	1	2	4	6	5
Shirt, collar, and cuff factories.....	301	119	1	8	34	39	37	182	1	17	96	75	53
Suit, coat, cloak, and overall factories.....	402	177	19	15	44	47	52	225	2	16	34	74	95
Other clothing factories.....	291	75		7	14	27	27	216		23	41	88	64
Food industries.	5,710	4,452	62	181	532	1,583	2,074	1,258	11	57	167	504	519
Bakeries.....	756	580	16	51	106	220	187	176	2	9	21	86	58
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk factories.....	781	647	8	20	68	238	313	114	2	3	8	55	46
Candy factories.....	663	317		23	45	114	135	346	2	26	57	129	132
Fish curing and packing.....	168	142	4	10	23	48	57	26	1		6	8	11
Flour and grain mills.....	480	471	6	16	63	154	232	9		1	1	2	5
Fruit and vegetable canning, etc.....	554	341	6	16	43	119	157	213	2	7	37	81	86
Slaughter and packing houses.....	1,292	1,118	11	27	111	406	563	174	2	5	11	69	87
Sugar factories and refineries.....	424	392	3	5	42	131	211	32		2	2	13	15
Other food factories.....	612	444	8	13	51	153	219	168		4	24	61	73
Harness and saddle industries.	144	118	1	12	21	48	36	26	1		1	10	11
Helpers in building and hand trades.....	2,836	2,829	61	138	446	932	1,232	7	1	2		3	1
Iron and steel industries.	15,783	14,962	98	415	1,575	5,430	7,444	821	15	40	74	309	383
Agricultural implement factories.....	232	223	3	4	24	84	108	9		1	1	3	4
Automobile factories.....	1,831	1,659	6	37	150	614	832	172	4	4	9	66	89
Blast furnaces and steel rolling mills.....	4,141	4,028	28	83	379	1,445	2,102	113	6	8	13	36	50
Car and railroad shops.....	1,358	1,348	6	18	117	463	744	10			2	3	5
Ship and boat building.....	1,391	1,385	8	40	138	486	713	6	1	2		1	2
Wagon and carriage factories.....	531	506	7	17	67	203	212	25		1	4	14	6
Other iron and steel factories.....	5,139	4,718	26	170	580	1,749	2,213	421	3	19	43	151	205
Not specified metal industries.....	1,160	1,095	14	46	149	386	500	65	1	5	2	35	22
Other metal industries.	2,103	1,680	10	89	214	617	750	423	2	20	63	199	199
Brass mills.....	308	259	1	15	35	91	117	49		1	7	18	23
Clock and watch factories.....	151	82		8	10	29	35	69		3	8	19	39
Copper factories.....	62	60			4	15	41	2				1	1
Gold and silver factories.....	55	41		2	5	19	15	14				5	9
Jewelry factories.....	38	33		2	8	13	10	5				4	1
Lead and zinc factories.....	276	269	4	8	23	84	150	7	1		1	4	1
Tinware, enamelware, etc., factories.....	1,063	833	4	48	115	333	333	220	1	14	39	74	102
Other metal factories.....	150	103	1	6	14	33	49	47		2	8	14	23
Lumber and furniture industries.	14,812	13,707	423	874	2,028	4,727	5,655	1,105	32	57	137	417	462
Furniture factories.....	2,579	2,237	19	153	390	888	817	342	5	12	40	131	154
Piano and organ factories.....	304	222	6	10	30	88	88	82		1	15	32	34
Saw and planing mills.....	9,623	9,264	330	562	1,315	3,084	3,993	339	22	21	39	119	138
Other woodworking factories.....	2,306	1,964	68	149	232	667	757	342	5	23	43	135	136
Paper and pulp mills.	1,821	1,589	4	28	149	557	851	232	6	7	21	98	100
Printing and publishing.	1,116	759	28	50	170	269	242	357	2	17	61	135	142
Blank book, envelope, tag, paper bag, etc., factories.....	244	137		2	20	71	44	107		5	21	41	40
Printing, publishing, and engraving.....	872	622	28	48	150	198	198	250	2	12	40	94	102
Shoe factories.	2,110	1,426	11	98	292	546	479	684	3	40	115	289	267
Tanneries.....	795	753	5	23	100	284	341	42		2	8	20	12
Textile industries—													
Carpet mills.....	149	102	1	8	20	37	36	47		4	9	21	13
Cotton mills.....	6,592	4,396	77	690	843	1,461	1,325	2,196	41	261	419	798	677
Knitting mills.....	1,795	798	13	81	168	307	219	997	16	125	188	315	353
Lace and embroidery mills.....	70	43		4	10	16	13	27		2	6	11	7
Silk mills.....	1,090	674	5	66	146	277	180	416	4	23	81	176	132
Textile dyeing, finishing, and printing mills.....	416	329	3	19	49	117	141	87		8	22	30	27
Woolen and worsted mills.....	807	609	1	39	111	213	245	198		17	31	69	81

¹ Not otherwise specified.

² Includes tinplate mills.

³ Includes iron foundries.

⁴ Includes box factories (wood).

FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

TABLE 9.—NATIVE WHITE CHILDREN OF NATIVE PARENTAGE 10 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION, CLASSIFIED FOR EACH SEX BY YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920—Continued.

[These occupations of Table 8 in which there were no native white children of native parentage are omitted from this table. For a discussion of the figures for certain occupations, see pp. 13-17, 29-61.]

OCCUPATION.	Both sexes.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
		Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.
Manufacturing and mechanical industries—Continued.													
Laborers (n. o. s.).—Continued.													
Textile industries—Continued.													
Other textile mills.	740	510	4	30	74	194	208	230	4	19	48	82	77
Hemp and jute mills.	35	22	1		4	8	9	13		2	3	5	3
Line mills.	13	8		1		4	3	5		1	1	1	2
Rope and cordage factories.	179	140			21	52	63	30	1	1	5	11	12
Sail, awning, and tent factories.	19	15				9	5	4					1
Not specified textile mills.	563	325	3	25	48	121	128	178	3	14	39	64	58
Other industries.	15,179	11,994	148	536	1,646	4,240	5,864	3,245	39	174	484	1,222	1,326
Broom and brush factories.	278	228	7	19	42	52	77	50			5	16	24
Button factories.	75	50		1	9	23	17	25		1	4	7	13
Charcoal and coke works.	176	176	5	6	29	73	73	21			3	9	9
Electric light and power plants.	502	481	5	8	47	163	258	1	11	24	123	164	
Electrical supply factories.	1,116	796	2	23	106	325	67	323					
Gas works.	229	229	1	2	18	31	41	23		2	3	10	7
Leather belt, leather case, etc., factories.	118	85	3							1	1	3	9
Liquor and beverage industries.	419	404	11	24	71	148	140	15		15	37	48	41
Paper box factories.	294	153	2	19	25	49	58	141			1	8	6
Petroleum refineries.	614	599	5	15	58	199	322	15		2	27	82	132
Rubber factories.	1,416	1,172	8	22	128	384	630	244			1	4	3
Straw factories.	30	23		4	6	5	7	8		2	5	10	8
Trunk factories.	164	139	2	9	29	59	55	25				1	
Turpentine distilleries.	68	67	3	9	9	19	27	1					223
Other miscellaneous industries.	2,800	2,208	33	127	332	790	926	592	8	30	88	238	223
Other not specified industries.	6,886	5,118	63	237	728	1,821	2,209	1,762	27	105	280	663	687
Milliners and millinery dealers.	1,048	4					4	1,044				450	594
Others of machinery.	696	687	2	15	51	224	395	6	1			4	1
Painters, glaziers, varnishers, enamellers, etc.	1,984	1,738	12	40	166	383	1,137	246		6	32	107	101
Enamellers, lacquerers, and japanners.	147	80	1	2	14	28	35	67		1	10	30	26
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers (building).	627	627					627						
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers (factory).	1,210	1,051	11	38	152	355	475	179		5	22	77	75
Paper hangers.	27	37					37						
Semi-skilled operatives (n. o. s.).													
Chemical and allied industries.	2,729	942	14	31	147	314	436	1,797	12	72	262	683	768
Fertilizer factories.	25	25			4	6	15						
Paint and varnish factories.	187	111		6	29	40	39	76		3	15	21	37
Powder, cartridge, dynamite, fuse, and fireworks factories.	252	109	2	2	13	30	53	152		3	15	66	68
Soap factories.	466	121	2	5	21	36	57	282	1	14	87	100	130
Other chemical factories.	1,872	585	10	18	89	195	272	1,287	11	52	195	496	533
Cigar and tobacco factories.	7,611	1,287	25	91	205	439	527	5,724	58	324	851	2,107	2,384
Clay, glass, and stone industries.	5,088	3,354	30	204	582	1,219	1,299	1,754	15	74	252	704	709
Brick, tile, and terra cotta factories.	329	244	6	9	34	75	120	79	1	6	14	21	37
Glass factories.	3,969	2,315	19	159	422	857	858	1,054	11	49	146	425	423
Lime, cement, and artificial stone factories.	146	131		3	4	22	28	15			4	5	6
Marble and stone yards.	71	58		3	4	22	28	13			3	2	7
Potteries.	1,179	355	3	31	101	222	227	563	3	16	87	251	236
Clothing industries.	13,359	2,100	89	195	429	676	726	11,459	55	787	1,987	4,157	4,473
Coat factories.	533	55	1	7	19	19	12	475	2	31	77	163	139
Glove factories.	1,459	293	1	29	66	81	59	1,187	4	80	201	370	532
Hat factories (felt).	623	272	5	24	43	97	163	351	1	37	88	126	90
Shirt, collar, and cuff factories.	3,639	438	6	43	99	167	143	3,191	12	253	603	1,168	1,155
Suit, coat, cloak, and overcoat factories.	3,302	646	29	58	118	199	251	2,656	19	163	437	1,011	1,026
Other clothing factories.	4,662	403	47	40	75	113	128	3,599	17	223	571	1,316	1,472
Food industries.	11,987	4,883	111	339	891	1,997	1,554	7,104	59	426	1,143	2,749	2,727
Bakeries.	3,123	1,534	61	134	425	946	270	1,289	14	58	207	500	510
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk factories.	641	344	19	18	46	105	165	297	4	4	30	120	139
Candy factories.	5,012	1,147	12	87	198	429	421	3,865	15	266	658	1,505	1,421
Fish curing and packing.	291	165	9	19	26	24	27	186	5	35	41	57	48
Flour and grain mills.	290	135	5	29	37	74	120	34	1	1	3	15	14
Fruit and vegetable canning, etc.	876	250	2	8	25	48	50	443	4	24	59	162	194
Slaughter and packing houses.	995	662	7	23	74	226	353	303	7	11	26	114	145
Sugar factories and refineries.	163	62		1	11	26	24	41			3	16	22
Other food factories.	956	310	5	21	51	109	124	646	9	27	116	260	234
Harness and saddle industries.	279	221	3	14	37	74	93	58	1	7	10	20	20
Iron and steel industries.	19,263	15,809	112	475	1,681	5,565	7,976	3,454	29	128	372	1,297	1,628
Agricultural implement factories.	171	146		3	12	52	79	25			1	8	16
Automobile factories.	2,739	2,057	15	39	181	713	1,109	673	3	11	61	231	367
Blast furnaces and steel rolling mills.	2,483	2,295	8	47	195	770	1,182	278	2	13	40	110	113
Car and railroad shops.	1,064	1,081	10	21	139	550	931	43	3	1	2	15	22
Ship and boat building.	2,621	2,504	18	55	228	891	1,399	27		2	3	7	15
Wagon and carriage factories.	365	294	2	9	35	109	129	81		2	5	33	41
Other iron and steel factories.	8,676	6,469	54	279	839	2,336	2,961	2,207	21	95	244	843	1,004
Not specified metal industries.	523	409	5	19	49	144	186	120		4	16	50	50
Other metal industries.	4,677	1,996	6	127	394	712	817	2,081	7	120	285	775	894
Brass mills.	526	343		13	57	130	143	185	1	9	22	65	88
Clock and watch factories.	684	293		1	43	100	131	402	1	16	49	141	195
Copper factories.	56	47			14	16	27	3				1	2
Gold and silver factories.	167	77		4	14	24	35	110			5	17	37
Jewelry factories.	704	311	1	43	68	95	104	393	1	39	78	151	124
Lead and zinc factories.	96	63	1	2	9	20	31	38		7	5	15	6
Tinware, enameledware, etc., factories.	1,435	703	3	46	113	264	274	753	4	36	92	279	342
Other metal factories.	373	171	1	10	25	63	72	202		8	22	86	86

* Not otherwise specified.

† Includes tinplate mills.

‡ Includes iron foundries.

CHILDREN IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.

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TABLE 9.—NATIVE WHITE CHILDREN OF NATIVE PARENTAGE 10 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION, CLASSIFIED FOR EACH SEX BY YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920—Continued.

[Those occupations of Table 8 in which there were no native white children of native parentage are omitted from this table. For a discussion of the figures for certain occupations, see pp. 13-17, 29-31.]

OCCUPATION.	Both sexes.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
		Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.
Manufacturing and mechanical industries—Continued.													
Semiskilled operatives (n. o. s.)—Continued.													
Lumber and furniture industries.....	7,170	5,337	76	301	823	1,880	2,257	1,833	23	108	278	690	734
Furniture factories.....	2,280	1,691	15	104	272	600	700	589	8	24	73	220	244
Piano and organ factories.....	624	385	2	15	58	163	147	239	3	9	44	98	85
Saw and planing mills ¹	2,599	2,134	30	100	298	733	973	465	7	40	84	171	163
Other woodworking factories.....	1,667	1,127	29	82	195	384	437	540	5	35	77	201	222
Paper and pulp mills.....	2,093	1,158	10	27	132	348	641	935	6	31	132	335	431
Printing and publishing.....	6,471	2,816	48	189	470	1,006	1,103	3,655	18	179	530	1,418	1,510
Blank book, envelope, tag, paper bag, etc., factories.....	1,124	266	3	10	43	108	107	858	3	56	124	329	346
Printing, publishing, and engraving.....	5,347	2,550	45	179	427	903	996	2,797	15	123	406	1,089	1,164
Shoe factories.....	10,778	5,684	28	379	1,047	2,126	2,104	5,094	25	291	821	1,889	2,068
Tanneries.....	680	445	2	15	63	177	188	235	12	34	93	93	96
Textile industries—													
Carpet mills.....	811	301	1	28	70	154	138	420	3	38	74	150	155
Cotton mills.....	28,556	12,298	145	1,425	2,334	4,360	4,044	16,258	156	1,940	3,232	5,691	5,230
Knitting mills.....	13,542	2,978	27	423	672	964	892	10,564	63	1,078	2,068	3,632	3,698
Lace and embroidery mills.....	979	243	.....	26	64	82	71	736	3	70	159	273	231
Silk mills.....	10,976	3,309	14	308	780	1,216	982	7,667	42	651	1,431	2,808	2,715
Textile dyeing, finishing, and printing mills.....	834	447	2	38	94	172	141	387	4	26	64	138	135
Woolen and worsted mills.....	4,619	1,901	13	176	349	694	669	2,718	15	236	552	917	998
Other textile mills.....	4,230	1,420	8	145	255	513	499	2,810	14	244	466	1,013	1,043
Hemp and jute mills.....	152	58	.....	9	11	18	20	94	.....	9	29	35	21
Linen m ls.....	131	48	.....	8	9	18	13	83	.....	9	11	24	29
Rope and cordage factories.....	586	250	1	16	39	94	100	336	.....	26	54	114	142
Sail, awning, and tent factories.....	77	39	.....	2	9	14	14	38	.....	1	4	20	13
Not specified textile mills.....	3,284	1,025	7	110	187	360	352	2,259	14	199	398	810	838
Other industries.....	27,491	12,694	321	735	2,063	4,383	5,192	14,797	132	885	2,346	5,371	6,063
Broom and brush factories.....	603	376	15	39	82	113	127	237	.....	17	27	83	109
Building and hand trades.....	61	61	.....	.....	7	14	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Button factories.....	662	273	3	15	55	108	97	389	.....	25	81	143	140
Charcoal and coke works.....	30	30	.....	2	4	9	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electric light and power plants.....	439	408	4	14	41	135	222	30	1	.....	4	9	19
Electrical supply factories.....	3,434	1,547	4	173	49	590	721	1,887	15	55	171	773	941
Gas works.....	183	175	2	2	19	57	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather belt, leather case, etc., factories.....	576	258	1	22	62	90	318	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liquor and beverage industries.....	332	286	3	22	50	93	112	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper box factories.....	1,837	426	4	35	101	170	116	1,411	3	116	276	523	438
Petroleum refineries.....	247	207	2	2	24	62	117	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rubber factories.....	2,611	1,563	8	55	195	512	793	1,048	5	44	163	386	430
Straw factories.....	299	78	1	5	19	27	26	221	2	12	54	76	77
Trunk factories.....	289	196	1	12	38	76	75	93	1	5	21	22	34
Turpentine distilleries.....	13	13	1	.....	1	2	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other miscellaneous industries.....	5,854	2,431	15	170	449	858	630	3,423	9	198	384	1,232	1,400
Other not specified industries.....	10,021	4,368	256	291	737	1,486	1,598	5,653	94	385	893	2,617	2,261
Shoemakers and cobblers (not in factory).....	588	581	27	47	96	194	217	7	.....	.....	.....	2	5
Tailors and tailoresses.....	331	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	134	197	.....	.....	.....	.....	197
Upholsterers.....	473	392	.....	.....	.....	149	243	81	.....	.....	.....	33	48
Transportation.....	61,822	42,834	885	2,136	5,415	12,310	20,796	19,286	137	326	1,707	6,858	10,260
Water transportation (selected occupations):													
Boatmen, canal men, and lock keepers.....	90	89	1	2	10	30	46	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Longshoremen and stevedores.....	166	105	1	5	14	56	89	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sailors and deck hands.....	1,342	1,341	12	28	126	385	790	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Road and street transportation (selected occupations):													
Carriage and hack drivers.....	256	254	4	13	34	87	116	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Chauffeurs.....	4,189	4,172	.....	81	316	1,204	2,571	17	.....	2	2	4	9
Draymen, teamsters, and expressmen ²	10,110	10,079	244	447	1,297	3,250	4,841	31	7	2	.....	10	12
Hostlers and stable hands.....	524	524	20	42	88	178	196	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laborers (garage, road, and street).....	4,073	4,071	83	194	605	1,377	1,802	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Garage.....	2,193	2,191	45	105	356	760	925	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Road and street building and repairing.....	1,835	1,835	47	84	244	597	863	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Street cleaning.....	45	45	1	5	5	20	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railroad transportation (selected occupations):													
Boiler washers and engine hostlers.....	420	420	.....	.....	.....	154	266	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conductors (street railroad).....	160	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laborers.....	9,535	9,432	83	221	905	3,145	5,078	103	12	8	11	30	42
Steam railroad.....	9,190	9,094	82	213	865	3,044	4,890	96	12	8	9	26	41
Street railroad.....	345	338	1	8	40	101	188	7	.....	.....	2	4	1
Motormen (street railroad).....	40	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Switchmen, flagmen, and yardmen.....	313	313	.....	.....	.....	.....	313	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Switchmen and flagmen (steam railroad).....	216	216	.....	.....	.....	.....	216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Switchmen and flagmen (street railroad).....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yardmen (steam railroad).....	86	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ticket and station agents.....	184	158	.....	.....	.....	45	113	26	.....	.....	.....	3	23

¹ Not otherwise specified.

² Includes box factories (wood).

³ Teamsters in agriculture, forestry, and the extraction of minerals are classified with the other workers in those industries, respectively; and drivers for bakeries and laundries are classified with deliverymen in trade.

FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

TABLE 9.—NATIVE WHITE CHILDREN OF NATIVE PARENTAGE 10 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION, CLASSIFIED FOR EACH SEX BY YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920—
(Continued.)

[Those occupations of Table 8 in which there were no native white children of native parentage are omitted from this table. For a discussion of the figures for certain occupations, see pp.13-17, 29-31.]

OCCUPATION.	Both sexes.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
		Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.
Transportation—Continued.													
Express, post, telegraph, and telephone (selected occupations):													
Mail carriers.....	969	947	16	63	142	345	379	42	2	3	6	17	14
Telegraph and telephone linemen.....	626	626				186	440						
Telegraph transmitters.....	4,238	4,097	257	854	1,279	1,182	532	141	4	12	34	61	40
Telegraph operators.....	1,770	859				279	580	911				307	604
Telephone operators.....	18,551	725	23	58	112	222	310	17,826	94	285	1,580	6,392	9,475
Other transportation pursuits:													
Inspectors.....	144	144				36	108						
Steam railroad.....	112	112				27	85						
Telegraph and telephone.....	15	15				4	11						
All other transportation.....	17	17				5	12						
Laborers (n. o. s.):													
Express companies.....	1,076	1,060	21	36	151	289	533	16			2	5	9
Pipe-layers.....	329	317	3	19	37	87	180	3					3
Telegraph and telephone.....	253	253	4	4	25	68	151						
Water transportation.....	393	292	7	16	65	78	126	11			2	5	4
Other transportation.....	140	140	4	2	18	40	76	2					2
Other occupations (semiskilled):													
Road and street building and repairing.....	2,026	2,358	110	95	340	860	1,453	168	18	13	70	35	32
Steam railroad.....	143	137	39	16	27	20	35	6		1		3	2
Street railroad.....	2,258	2,231	49	52	176	694	1,250	37	3	2	3	14	15
Telegraph and telephone.....	204	190	2	4	21	94	78	5				1	4
Water transportation.....	331	214	18	18	109	27	42	117	15	10	67	16	9
Other transportation.....	29	28	1	3	3	7	14	1				1	
	61	59	1	2	4	18	34	2					2
Trade.....	106,614	70,360	10,982	7,166	11,326	18,632	22,154	36,354	486	1,483	4,987	13,001	16,397
Clerks in stores ¹	31,504	17,483	491	1,275	3,377	5,805	6,535	14,021	121	633	2,019	5,009	6,239
Decorators, drapers, and window dressers.....	260	260		3	29	86	118	24			3	10	8
Deliverymen.....	7,962	7,945	337	631	1,413	2,579	2,985	17	2		4	1	10
Bakeries and laundries.....	628	626	24	40	97	185	280	2			1		1
Stores.....	7,334	7,319	313	591	1,316	2,394	2,705	15	2		3	1	9
Laborers in coal and lumber yards, warehouses, etc.:													
Coal yards.....	2,166	2,139	57	92	287	727	973	30		1	5	15	9
Elevators.....	360	359	12	27	53	110	157	1				1	
Lumber yards.....	182	178	1	7	25	64	81	4				3	1
Stockyards.....	880	877	28	27	119	805	398	3		1	1		1
Warehouses.....	306	305	11	14	40	97	143	1					1
	438	417	5	17	50	151	194	21			4	11	6
Laborers, porters, and helpers in stores.....	5,077	4,661	279	457	945	1,433	1,447	516	20	40	98	158	200
Newsboys.....	13,825	15,669	9,047	3,232	1,962	980	428	156	98	26	16	9	7
Retail dealers.....	1,625	967	38	23	68	293	500	38	3	1	2	7	25
Butchers and meat dealers.....	467	467				185	282						
Candy and confectionery.....	49	39				14	25	10				6	4
Fruit.....	23	23				9	14						
Groceries.....	121	115					115	16					16
Hucksters and peddlers.....	219	207	26	28	68	85	88	12	3	1	2	1	5
Newsdealers.....	36	36					36						
Salesmen and saleswomen (stores).....	46,263	20,622	706	1,373	3,110	6,289	8,554	20,251	238	707	2,630	7,284	9,392
Other pursuits (semiskilled):													
Fruit graders and packers.....	2,312	1,211	27	55	135	440	554	1,301	4	72	210	508	507
Meat cutters.....	401	200	4	7	25	60	104	201	2	10	22	74	93
Packers, wholesalers and retail trade.....	215	215				101	114						
Other occupations.....	1,063	348	7	13	47	149	132	737		45	141	299	252
	611	448	16	35	63	130	204	363	2	17	47	135	162
Public service (not elsewhere classified).....	7,447	7,386	55	87	383	1,336	5,525	61	7	3	7	15	29
Guards, watchmen, and doorkeepers.....	189	189				62	127						
Laborers (public service):													
Garbage men and scavengers.....	1,192	1,190	25	43	142	377	572	33	3	1	5	8	16
Other laborers.....	45	44	2	4	4	21	13	1			1		
	1,147	1,145	27	39	138	356	559	32	3	1	4	8	16
Soldiers, sailors, and marines².....	5,504	5,504				830	4,674						
All other occupations.....	502	504	30	44	241	67	152	28	4	2	2	7	13
Professional service.....	13,192	4,633	215	398	705	1,332	2,043	8,559	185	184	535	1,730	5,925
Actors and showmen:													
Actors.....	1,217	827	38	36	117	258	378	390	34	7	33	129	187
Showmen.....	590	141	24	9	15	30	63	359	32	7	30	122	188
	717	686	14	27	102	228	315	31	2		3	7	19
Artists, sculptors, and teachers of art:													
Authors, editors, and reporters.....	299	136	2	4	20	65	67	141	5	2	15	42	77
Musicians and teachers of music.....	129	94					83	45				1	44
Photographers.....	1,547	537	41	48	71	146	251	990	24	36	109	289	532
	690	415	5	27	68	130	185	275	7	7	24	84	163
Teachers:													
Teachers (athletics, dancing, etc.).....	4,776	471				107	364	4,305				699	3,606
Teachers (school).....	76	24					24	52					52
	4,700	447				107	340	4,253				699	3,554
Trained nurses.....	646	26					28	618					618

¹ Not otherwise specified.² Many of the "Clerks in stores" probably are "Salesmen and saleswomen."³ Includes only those resident in continental United States at the date of the enumeration.

CHILDREN IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.

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TABLE 9.—NATIVE WHITE CHILDREN OF NATIVE PARENTAGE 10 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION, CLASSIFIED FOR EACH SEX BY YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920—Continued.

[Those occupations of Table 8 in which there were no native white children of native parentage are omitted from this table. For a discussion of the figures for certain occupations, see pp. 13-17, 29-61.]

OCCUPATION.	Both sexes.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
		Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.
Professional service—Continued.													
Other professional pursuits.....	54	29					29	25					25
Aeronauts.....	11	11					11						
Other occupations.....	43	18					18	25					25
Semiprofessional pursuits.....	201	143	2	6	12	24	99	58		1	1	6	50
Abstracters, notaries, and justices of peace.....	23	12					12	11					11
Officials of lodges, societies, etc.....	15	10				5	5	5				2	3
Religious, charity, and welfare workers.....	84	52					52	32					32
Turfmen and sportsmen.....	60	60	2	5	11	17	25	25					
All other occupations.....	19	9		1	1	2	5	10		1	1	4	4
Attendants and helpers (professional service).....	3,633	1,921	126	217	417	602	559	1,712	115	131	353	480	633
Dentists' assistants and apprentices.....	435	186	6	20	53	60	67	247	4	9	29	84	121
Librarians' assistants and attendants.....	232	120	3	10	28	37	42	162	8	9	16	44	85
Physicians' and surgeons' attendants.....	530	106	16	21	18	25	26	424	14	13	51	119	227
Stage hands and circus helpers.....	261	239	13	26	42	78	22	2	2			13	4
Theater ushers.....	1,289	901	47	116	223	308	207	588	9	14	70	141	154
Other attendants and helpers.....	838	369	41	27	73	94	134	469	78	84	185	80	42
Domestic and personal service.....	62,867	14,676	1,769	1,631	2,529	4,123	4,624	48,191	2,254	3,523	7,628	15,713	19,073
Barbers, hairdressers, and manicurists.....	1,476	1,142	46	83	188	336	489	334	5	15	48	113	153
Bootblacks.....	590	589	179	142	126	97	45	1				1	
Charwomen and cleaners.....	300	156	48	21	23	27	27	144	15	19	18	47	45
Elevator tenders.....	1,048	771	13	43	124	290	301	277	3	5	38	93	138
Janitors and sextons.....	1,479	1,400	244	231	280	332	313	79	15	9	12	15	28
Laborers (domestic and professional service).....	719	669	68	54	98	205	244	50	1	4	8	15	22
Launderers and laundresses (not in laundry).....	1,089	103	10	15	14	21	43	986	53	88	151	317	377
Laundry operatives.....	5,116	1,003	67	86	196	336	318	4,113	55	194	634	1,544	1,886
Laborers.....	733	275	14	23	69	91	78	458	3	27	79	171	178
Other operatives.....	4,383	728	53	63	127	245	240	3,655	52	167	555	1,373	1,508
Porters (except in stores).....	441	439	29	44	68	150	148	2		1		1	
Porters, domestic and professional service.....	293	292	26	30	40	107	89	1				1	
Porters, steam railroad.....	50	50		7	6	10	27						
Other porters (except in stores).....	98	97	3	7	22	33	32	1					
Servants.....	42,275	6,016	937	720	1,092	1,594	1,733	36,259	2,008	2,888	5,951	11,567	13,850
Bell boys, chore boys, etc.....	1,844	1,799	260	228	361	553	397	45	5	3	6	17	14
Butlers.....	11	11				4	7						
Chambermaids.....	488	5	1	1		3	4	483	28	29	73	153	200
Coachmen and footmen.....	9	9			2								
Cooks.....	2,060	572				223	349	1,488				634	854
Ladies' maids, valets, etc.....	89	6	1		2	2	1	83	13	12	13	29	25
Nurse maids.....	1,610	4	3		1			1,606	151	184	291	513	467
Other servants.....	36,164	3,610	672	491	666	809	972	32,554	1,806	2,660	5,568	10,230	12,290
Waiters.....	7,785	1,941	98	157	314	596	776	5,844	100	294	750	1,974	2,726
Other pursuits.....	549	447	30	35	66	129	187	102	4	6	13	26	48
Bartenders.....	27	27			3	6	18						
Bathhouse keepers and attendants.....	28	11	1	1		2	7	17		2	5	3	7
Cleaners and renovators (clothing, etc.).....	231	169	6	9	25	45	74	72	1	3	11	18	39
Hunters, trappers, and guides.....	235	235	21	28	37	72	80						
Other occupations.....	28	15	2		1	4	8	13	3	1	2	5	2
Clerical occupations.....	147,487	54,195	3,172	7,893	16,953	26,638	29,629	63,262	408	1,621	6,396	20,167	24,670
Agents, canvassers, and collectors.....	1,667	1,383	88	102	200	387	606	284	13	14	35	84	138
Agents.....	607	453				177	306	124				39	85
Canvassers.....	369	291	88	48	95	19	41	78	13	10	22	16	16
Collectors.....	691	609	54	106	191	259	259	82		4	12	29	37
Bookkeepers and cashiers.....	14,193	3,971		79	265	1,146	2,481	10,222		203	825	3,180	6,014
Clerks (except clerks in stores).....	65,517	40,429		1,315	5,291	13,892	19,981	25,088		728	2,851	8,540	12,969
Shipping clerks.....	3,244	2,977		48	321	1,060	1,545	267		16	26	99	124
Weighers.....	401	288		18	30	89	151	113		8	11	44	50
Other clerks.....	61,872	37,164		1,249	4,940	12,743	18,232	24,708		704	2,812	8,397	12,795
Messenger, bundle, and office boys and girls¹.....	40,254	36,218	3,084	6,253	10,942	10,533	5,406	4,036	395	506	1,079	1,190	886
Bundle and cash boys and girls.....	2,366	921	66	193	276	234	132	1,445	12	192	417	489	335
Messenger, errand, and office boys and girls ¹	37,888	35,297	3,018	6,060	10,666	10,299	5,264	2,591	383	314	662	701	551
Stenographers and typists.....	25,826	2,194		54	265	680	1,205	23,632		170	1,006	7,173	14,683

¹ Except telegraph messengers.

FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

TABLE 10.—NATIVE WHITE CHILDREN OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE 10 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION, CLASSIFIED FOR EACH SEX BY YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920.

[These occupations of Table 8 in which there were no native white children of foreign or mixed parentage are omitted from this table. For a discussion of the figures for certain occupations, see pp. 13-17, 29-61.]

OCCUPATION.	Both sexes.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
		Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.
All occupations.	658,979	387,348	13,150	27,117	67,143	129,044	150,894	271,631	4,356	17,667	45,627	93,069	110,912
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry.	78,306	63,218	6,234	5,738	10,914	20,663	25,659	7,148	2,062	914	1,107	1,513	1,552
Dairy farm, farm, and stock farm laborers.	71,344	64,736	5,992	5,422	10,178	19,207	23,937	6,812	2,004	877	1,043	1,428	1,480
Dairy farm laborers.	2,478	2,348	128	199	406	773	842	130	27	15	21	39	28
Farm laborers (home farm).	48,927	42,350	4,896	4,134	7,373	13,367	12,518	5,677	1,764	773	888	1,205	1,049
Farm laborers (working out).	20,311	19,391	822	1,007	2,296	4,906	10,300	980	210	87	134	175	374
Farm laborers (transient farm).	3						2						
Stock herders, drovers, and feeders.	729	704	46	62	101	220	275	25	3	2	2	9	9
Fishermen and oystermen.	229	235	5	4	48	67	94	2		1		1	
Garden, greenhouse, orchard, and nursery laborers.	2,762	2,448	198	237	445	782	786	314	53	34	62	78	87
Garden laborers.	1,537	1,372	140	156	274	394	418	165	23	25	37	40	40
Greenhouse laborers.	436	387	6	32	70	162	117	49	3	2	9	17	18
Orchard and nursery laborers.	789	689	52	49	101	236	251	100	27	7	16	21	29
Lumbermen, raftmen, and woodchoppers.	1,083	1,077	18	64	224	577	794	6	2			2	2
Teamsters and hauliers.	121	121		5	9	51	56						
Other lumbermen, raftmen, and woodchoppers.	1,562	1,556	18	59	215	526	738	6	2			2	2
Other agricultural and animal husbandry pursuits.	133	139	11	11	19	50	48	14	3	2	2	4	3
Appliances.	4	4				3	1						
Corn shellers, hay balers, grain threshers, etc.	28	28		2	2	13	11						
Ditchers (farm).	9	9	1			2	6						
Irrigators and ditch tenders.	24	24	2	2	8	5	7						
Poultry yard laborers.	81	67	7	7	9	23	21	14	3	2	2	4	2
Other and not specified pursuits.	7	7	1			4	2						
Extraction of minerals.	16,425	16,349	159	545	1,924	6,820	6,797	176	11	16	34	56	59
Coal mine operatives.	15,933	14,906	146	529	1,792	6,379	6,069	127	10	15	24	42	36
Copper mine operatives.	333	332	1	6	25	106	194	1				1	
Gold and silver mine operatives.	104	104	1		9	31	63						
Iron mine operatives.	313	310	3	4	20	87	196	3	1			2	
Operatives in other and not specified mines.	97	97	2	3	10	34	48						
Lead and zinc mine operatives.	35	35		1	6	6	22						
Other specified mine operatives.	25	25	1	2	2	11	9						
Not specified mine operatives.	37	37	1		2	17	17						
Quarry operatives.	335	324	3	13	47	125	146	1			1		
Oil, gas, and salt well operatives.	210	166	3	3	21	58	81	44		1	9	11	23
Oil and gas well operatives.	78	78	2	2	9	16	49						
Salt well and works operatives.	132	88	1	1	12	42	32	44		1	9	11	23
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	292,748	160,947	1,263	19,186	27,127	54,746	65,615	131,801	864	11,464	26,528	46,336	46,608
Apprentices to building and hand trades.	20,061	20,653	155	429	2,083	7,162	10,835	6		1		3	2
Blacksmiths' apprentices.	362	361	3	16	60	189	293	1				1	
Boiler makers' apprentices.	392	392	3	6	27	131	225						
Cabinetmakers' apprentices.	330	330		6	41	121	160						
Carpenters' apprentices.	904	904	28	58	180	565	163						
Coopers' apprentices.	108	108	1	10	24	69	4						
Electricians' apprentices.	3,077	2,676	20	40	283	964	1,769	1					
Machinists' apprentices.	11,008	11,002	65	175	991	3,896	6,475	4		1		2	2
Masons' apprentices.	291	291	9	7	25	93	157						
Painters', glaziers', and varnishers' apprentices.	382	382	8	24	100	219	31						
Paper hangers' apprentices.	29	29	1	3	5	10	1						
Plasterers' apprentices.	58	58	1		8	15	34						
Plumbers' apprentices.	1,862	1,862	11	46	226	541	998						
Roofers and slaters' apprentices.	64	64	2	2	4	25	33						
Tinsmiths' and coopersmiths' apprentices.	915	915	5	25	109	284	492						
Apprentices to dressmakers and milliners.	1,778	7	1	2	2	1	1	1,771	45	220	704	699	103
Dressmakers' apprentices.	1,120	1	1					1,120	39	119	336	680	35
Milliners' apprentices.	648	6		2	2	1	1	642	6	101	368	99	68
Apprentices, other.	17,758	15,699	128	780	2,743	6,196	5,892	2,059	27	213	549	999	271
Architects', designers', and draftsmen's apprentices.	1,339	1,204	5	14	114	396	675	135	2	5	15	45	68
Jewelers', watchmakers', goldsmiths', and silversmiths' apprentices.	1,127	994	16	62	189	323	320	223	3	30	54	90	46
Printers' and bookbinders' apprentices.	2,404	2,460	25	225	869	1,850	493	344	4	23	83	196	38
Other apprentices.	11,488	10,131	88	451	1,571	3,617	4,404	1,357	18	155	397	668	119
Bakers.	617	617					617						
Carpenters.	922	922					922						
Compositors, linotypers, and typesetters.	1,306	1,306					1,306						
Coopers.	76	76					76						180
Dressmakers and seamstresses (not in factory).	611	2					2						
Dyers.	68	68					68						609
Electrotypers, stereotypers, and lithographers.	114	114					114						
Electrotypers and stereotypers.	29	29					29						
Lithographers.	85	85					85						
Engineers (stationary), cranesmen, hoistmen, etc.	362	362				148	234						
Engineers (stationary).	237	237				101	136						
Cranesmen, derrickmen, hoistmen, etc.	145	145				47	98						
Files, grinders, buffers, and polishers (metal).	874	761	2	14	68	303	314	173	2	3	20	79	69
Buffers and polishers.	489	443	2	14	68	195	164	146	2	3	20	69	52
Files.	81	81				81	50	10				4	6
Grinders.	104	177				77	100	17				6	11

1 Includes 4 male cranberry bog laborers.

2 Many of the "Machinists' apprentices" probably are machine tenders.

CHILDREN IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.

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TABLE 10.—NATIVE WHITE CHILDREN OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE 10 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION, CLASSIFIED FOR EACH SEX BY YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920—Continued.

[Those occupations of Table 8 in which there were no native white children of foreign or mixed parentage are omitted from this table. For a discussion of the figures for certain occupations, see pp. 13-17, 29-31.]

OCCUPATION.	Both sexes.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
		Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.
Manufacturing and mechanical industries—Continued.													
Firemen (except locomotive and fire department)...	305	305	.....	4	19	80	202	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Furnacemen, smeltermen, heaters, pourers, etc.	982	982	9	18	99	400	456	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Furnacemen and smeltermen	253	253	5	8	31	114	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Heaters	714	714	4	10	68	286	352	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ladlers and pourers	10	10	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puddlers	5	5	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laborers (n. o. s.):													
Building, general, and not specified laborers	4,372	4,147	61	170	594	1,378	1,944	225	15	19	33	73	85
Chemical and allied industries	1,112	841	9	47	120	314	351	271	5	18	52	104	92
Fertilizer factories	29	29	.....	3	1	7	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paint and varnish factories	129	109	1	5	22	45	36	20	1	1	7	6	5
Powder, cartridge, dynamite, fuse, and fireworks factories	171	125	1	9	10	46	59	46	1	5	8	21	11
Soap factories	148	108	.....	4	22	35	47	40	1	1	7	15	16
Other chemical factories	644	479	7	26	65	181	200	165	2	11	30	62	60
Cigar and tobacco factories	287	124	2	9	24	62	27	163	5	12	21	80	45
Clay, glass, and stone industries	2,497	2,194	34	164	463	816	717	306	1	28	58	128	98
Brick, tile, and terra cotta factories	686	666	7	36	131	246	246	29	.....	1	6	7	6
Glass factories	1,192	979	21	104	294	358	262	213	.....	22	39	86	66
Lime, cement, and artificial stone factories	243	235	3	4	20	90	118	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4
Marble and stone yards	70	68	.....	3	15	28	22	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Potteries	306	246	3	17	63	94	69	60	1	5	12	30	12
Clothing industries	888	344	4	45	88	120	87	344	4	63	126	178	173
Corset factories	86	23	.....	5	5	9	4	63	.....	11	18	10	18
Gloves factories	147	74	.....	10	23	26	15	73	.....	7	17	24	25
Hat factories (felt)	62	48	.....	6	16	15	11	14	2	1	1	4	6
Shirt, collar, and cuff factories	214	77	1	12	21	28	15	137	1	14	32	50	40
Suit, coat, cloak, and overall factories	157	48	1	1	8	16	22	109	1	12	21	43	32
Other clothing factories	222	74	2	11	15	26	20	148	.....	18	37	41	52
Food industries	3,137	2,128	28	97	363	760	942	1,009	12	65	162	390	380
Bakeries	500	341	8	30	70	125	108	159	1	14	28	33	63
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk factories	261	213	2	7	26	66	112	48	.....	1	6	17	24
Candy factories	512	239	3	16	51	88	81	273	2	27	64	96	84
Fish curing and packing	121	89	1	7	13	28	40	32	5	5	3	12	7
Flour and grain mills	130	119	4	3	11	49	52	11	.....	.....	1	2	8
Fruit and vegetable canning, etc.	357	176	1	7	25	58	85	181	.....	10	28	75	68
Slaughter and packing houses	750	567	6	9	49	206	298	183	2	2	20	78	81
Sugar factories and refineries	133	143	1	7	17	54	64	10	.....	.....	.....	7	3
Other food factories	353	241	1	11	41	86	102	112	2	6	12	30	42
Harness and saddle industries	38	34	.....	4	9	9	12	4	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Helpers in building and hand trades	2,126	2,121	19	76	263	809	930	5	1	.....	1	2	1
Iron and steel industries	11,462	10,466	59	361	1,387	3,898	4,761	996	23	58	159	341	415
Agricultural implement factories	153	148	1	1	13	37	74	7	.....	.....	.....	4	3
Automobile factories	1,282	1,116	7	9	119	404	577	166	2	2	17	57	88
Blast furnaces and steel rolling mills	3,207	3,055	28	65	325	1,218	1,419	152	10	2	22	47	71
Car and railroad shops	568	558	4	13	60	182	299	10	1	.....	2	3	4
Ship and boat building	1,171	1,171	6	38	124	429	574	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Wagon and carriage factories	147	133	1	6	26	53	47	14	1	.....	2	6	5
Other iron and steel factories	4,156	3,563	8	194	610	1,285	1,466	263	8	48	106	200	231
Not specified metal industries	771	724	4	35	110	270	305	47	1	6	10	17	13
Other metal industries	2,037	1,465	11	97	252	528	577	572	5	22	89	214	242
Brass mills	423	325	2	14	47	121	141	98	2	.....	13	47	33
Clock and watch factories	325	162	1	18	37	52	54	163	.....	3	20	63	77
Copper factories	86	78	2	2	7	19	48	8	2	.....	1	3	2
Gold and silver factories	72	53	.....	7	16	18	12	19	.....	3	3	6	7
Jewelry factories	99	69	.....	8	15	25	21	30	.....	3	10	8	9
Lead and zinc factories	116	114	2	5	11	43	53	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Tinware, enamelware, etc., factories	781	567	3	38	102	221	203	214	1	7	34	74	98
Other metal factories	135	97	1	5	17	29	45	38	.....	3	7	13	15
Lumber and furniture industries	4,063	3,533	18	184	566	1,352	1,413	550	4	31	77	185	243
Furniture factories	1,039	869	5	67	166	338	263	170	.....	8	25	62	75
Piano and organ factories	281	201	1	25	32	77	66	80	.....	9	11	33	27
Saw and planing mills	1,911	1,782	11	50	216	679	826	129	2	5	13	45	64
Other woodworking factories	852	681	1	42	152	258	228	171	2	9	28	55	77
Paper and pulp mills	1,100	930	4	24	98	316	488	170	4	12	26	62	66
Printing and publishing	799	536	8	34	118	192	184	263	.....	22	56	91	94
Blank book, envelope, tag, paper bag, etc., factories	217	114	2	5	20	49	38	103	.....	8	18	35	42
Printing, publishing, and engraving	582	422	6	29	98	143	146	160	.....	14	38	56	52
Shoe factories	1,375	955	3	80	211	347	325	420	1	24	80	182	163
Tanneries	560	489	3	27	87	172	200	71	.....	4	17	27	23
Textile industries—													
Carpet mills	178	128	.....	12	17	52	47	50	.....	4	7	21	18
Cotton mills	2,809	2,091	15	512	591	568	405	718	6	131	170	326	185
Knitting mills	547	267	1	35	65	94	71	280	1	18	69	87	105
Lace and embroidery mills	115	70	1	13	15	26	15	45	.....	7	19	18	10
Silk mills	1,077	577	3	75	154	216	129	500	10	74	126	165	125
Textile dyeing, finishing, and printing mills	446	388	.....	39	96	121	132	58	.....	7	12	24	15
Woolen and worsted mills	1,294	863	4	98	197	513	251	431	2	74	93	136	126

1 Not otherwise specified.

2 Includes tinsmith mills.

3 Includes iron foundries.

4 Includes box factories (wood).

FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

TABLE 10.—NATIVE WHITE CHILDREN OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE 10 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION, CLASSIFIED FOR EACH SEX BY YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920—Continued.

[Those occupations of Table 8 in which there were no native white children of foreign or mixed parentage are omitted from this table. For a discussion of the figures for certain occupations, see pp. 13-17, 29-61.]

OCCUPATION.	Both sexes.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
		Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.
Manufacturing and mechanical industries—Continued.													
Textile industries—Continued.													
Other textile mills.	764	544	2	64	123	167	169	240	1	34	64	69	72
Hemp and jute mills.	55	48	1	4	11	20	12	7	1	1	2	2	2
Linen mills.	40	27		4	7	8	8	13		4	3	3	3
Rope and cordage factories.	98	76		13	10	20	33	22			7	2	11
Sail, awning, and tent factories.	10	5		1		3	1	5					3
Not specified textile mills.	581	388	1	62	94	116	115	193	1	29	52	58	53
Other industries.	11,599	8,493	66	490	1,483	3,140	3,224	3,196	30	250	635	1,078	1,203
Broom and brush factories.	136	99		9	20	44	26	37			13	10	13
Button factories.	110	67		4	19	27	17	43	1		11	1	13
Charcoal and coke works.	276	271	4	15	40	131	81	5		2	1	1	2
Electric light and power plants.	163	156	2	8	27	43	76	7		1	1	3	2
Electrical supply factories.	975	663	4	37	115	246	261	312		15	52	98	147
Gas works.	106	102	1	3	14	36	48	4		2	1	2	1
Leather belt, leather case, etc., factories.	140	111	2	11	22	33	43	29			1	2	4
Liquor and beverage industries.	136	129	3	5	22	52	47	165	1	14	38	57	55
Paper box factories.	330	165		12	39	69	45	17		2		3	12
Petroleum refineries.	314	297	2	2	41	104	148	280		21	54	90	113
Rubber factories.	1,100	820	4	65	142	264	345	4				2	2
Straw factories.	27	23		1	6	12	32	19		3	2	4	10
Trunk factories.	107	88		9	12	35	42	430		19	88	162	158
Other miscellaneous industries.	1,564	1,124	10	78	230	422	394	1,837	23	165	365	623	661
Other not specified industries.	6,115	4,278	34	231	734	1,622	1,657	1,827				641	761
Milliners and millinery dealers.	1,424	22			9	13	13	1,402				1	2
Oilers of machinery.	537	533	2	59	78	182	212	4	1				
Painters, glaziers, varnishers, enamelers, etc.	1,214	974	1	30	102	278	563	240	1	9	34	92	104
Enamelers, lacquerers, and japanners.	137	63		1	8	27	27	74		2	11	32	29
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers (building).	274	274					274	166	1	7	23	60	75
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers (factory).	803	637	1	29	94	251	262						
Paper hangers.	18	18					18						
Semiskilled operatives (n. e. s.):													
Chemical and allied industries.	2,674	892	11	73	141	309	358	1,782	12	109	327	665	669
Fertilizer factories.	11	10		2	2	2	4	1					1
Paint and varnish factories.	206	120	2	3	16	38	61	86		6	16	33	31
Powder, cartridge, dynamite, fuse, and fire-work factories.	247	80	2	4	7	17	50	167	1	4	34	52	76
Soap factories.	494	187		14	31	60	52	337	1	27	56	131	122
Other chemical factories.	1,716	526	7	50	85	192	191	1,191	10	72	221	449	439
Cigar and tobacco factories.	5,501	832	16	56	160	328	272	4,669	36	406	908	1,721	1,803
Clay, glass, and stone industries.	2,973	1,818	23	180	462	646	597	1,155	12	81	242	455	365
Brick, tile, and terra cotta factories.	184	133	1	8	30	44	50	51		6	10	20	16
Glass factories.	2,086	1,313	20	106	292	482	413	773	11	60	152	317	233
Lime, cement, and artificial stone factories.	79	63		3	14	16	30	16			3	7	6
Marble and stone yards.	62	57	2	5	7	19	24	5					
Potteries.	562	252		28	59	85	80	310	1	16	74	109	110
Clothing industries.	10,399	2,713	46	189	542	925	1,011	16,677	107	1,327	3,328	5,940	5,966
Corset factories.	1,006	66	2	9	25	26	26	912	4	119	216	316	287
Glove factories.	1,115	213		18	45	65	85	902	3	79	155	276	389
Hat factories (felt).	801	397		31	71	129	121	464	3	56	84	153	168
Shirt, collar, and cuff factories.	3,781	420	11	49	97	146	135	3,352	34	302	705	1,177	1,134
Suit, coat, cloak, and overcoat factories.	4,923	977	15	58	158	335	401	3,948	28	314	751	1,436	1,417
Other clothing factories.	7,779	669	15	43	136	232	243	7,101	35	457	1,447	2,591	2,571
Food industries.	12,190	3,841	50	258	802	1,606	1,125	8,358	46	661	1,661	3,028	2,962
Bakeries.	3,391	1,606	26	119	420	810	221	1,695	10	86	267	660	672
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk factories.	356	177	2	4	26	57	88	179		4	31	72	72
Candy factories.	5,560	975	8	72	201	354	340	4,585	17	456	1,043	1,832	1,487
Fish curing and packing.	152	62		11	13	25	13	90	3	7	14	27	39
Flour and grain mills.	98	64	1	2	7	22	32	34	1		5	9	19
Fruit and vegetable canning, etc.	570	103	4	10	18	39	32	467	2	34	88	176	167
Slaughter and packing houses.	1,625	829	6	17	56	180	270	496	7	14	51	166	258
Sugar factories and refineries.	91	41	1	1	7	16	16	50			7	15	27
Other food factories.	1,046	284	2	22	54	103	103	782	5	60	155	271	271
Harness and saddle industries.	124	92	3	8	19	34	28	32		4	10	8	10
Iron and steel industries.	19,129	14,228	70	588	1,943	5,195	6,432	4,901	37	277	679	1,751	2,157
Agricultural implement factories.	188	124		5	11	44	64	44			3	21	22
Automobile factories.	2,317	1,748	6	31	189	614	908	769	7	23	67	251	421
Blast furnaces and steel rolling mills.	2,026	1,084	11	65	178	650	760	362		18	46	134	166
Car and railroad shops.	783	746	6	7	41	242	450	39	1	6	6	12	8
Ship and boat building.	2,149	2,124	8	36	195	770	1,118	16	1		3	18	14
Wagon and carriage factories.	183	146		15	34	51	53	42		2	8	13	8
Other iron and steel factories.	10,064	7,346	36	412	1,230	2,668	2,910	3,438	27	215	515	1,245	1,436
Not specified metal industries.	621	430	6	24	73	156	169	191	1	14	31	69	76
Other metal industries.	5,814	2,842	16	205	549	953	919	3,172	10	241	544	1,125	1,252
Brass mills.	832	454	1	22	71	176	184	368	2	21	38	163	184
Clock and watch factories.	1,079	902	2	29	74	133	124	717	2	37	122	264	262
Copper factories.	66	46		1	4	18	23	20			1	10	7
Gold and silver factories.	335	156	4	9	43	52	48	179		18	34	71	56
Jewelry factories.	1,437	664	4	69	190	211	199	763	4	109	195	218	237
Lead and zinc factories.	91	87		4	11	25	17	34		1	9	13	11
Tinware, enamelware, etc., factories.	1,317	614	4	40	105	219	248	703	1	35	94	265	308
Other metal factories.	617	290	1	10	51	119	78	358	1	19	50	131	157

1 Not otherwise specified.

2 Includes tinplate mills.

3 Includes iron foundries.

CHILDREN IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.

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TABLE 10.—NATIVE WHITE CHILDREN OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE 10 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION, CLASSIFIED FOR EACH SEX BY YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920—Continued.

[These occupations of Table 8 in which there were no native white children of foreign or mixed parentage are omitted from this table. For a discussion of the figures for certain occupations, see pp. 13-17, 29-31.]

OCCUPATION.	Both sexes.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
		Total.	10 to 12 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	Total.	10 to 12 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.
Manufacturing and mechanical industries—Continued.													
Semiskilled operatives (n. o. s.)—Continued.													
Lumber and furniture industries.....	4,466	3,419	14	264	620	1,277	1,244	1,447	4	112	253	527	551
Furniture factories.....	1,491	1,113	5	73	220	428	387	375	1	21	61	127	168
Piano and organ factories.....	939	574	1	57	123	199	194	365	1	23	67	140	135
Saw and planing mills ¹	1,116	881	5	45	112	341	378	255	1	25	39	97	73
Other woodworking factories.....	1,320	851	3	89	165	309	285	469	2	43	86	163	175
Paper and pulp mills.....	1,787	854	3	33	110	293	415	933	6	57	160	333	377
Printing and publishing.....	6,358	2,812	22	160	546	1,056	1,028	3,546	21	208	678	1,244	1,395
Blank book, envelope, tag, paper bag, etc., factories.....	1,152	287	1	20	71	108	87	865	5	44	156	311	349
Printing, publishing, and engraving.....	5,206	2,525	21	140	475	948	941	2,681	16	164	522	933	1,046
Shoe factories.....	10,922	5,854	18	490	1,278	2,195	1,973	5,068	20	384	1,069	1,738	1,837
Tanneries.....	971	598	2	51	121	198	226	373	1	25	70	138	140
Textile industries—													
Carpet mills.....	1,179	511	5	33	115	183	175	668	1	36	131	254	246
Cotton mills.....	16,610	6,591	29	991	1,569	2,104	1,878	10,619	45	1,420	2,339	3,233	2,991
Knitting mills.....	7,262	1,297	17	138	294	439	409	5,963	29	520	1,254	2,008	2,154
Lace and embroidery mills.....	2,187	432	8	57	107	148	112	1,755	11	183	454	560	547
Silk mills.....	14,548	3,374	32	431	915	1,171	825	11,174	87	1,126	2,516	3,901	3,544
Textile dyeing, finishing, and printing mills.....	1,310	778	2	73	175	297	231	532	1	58	95	182	196
Woolen and worsted mills.....	9,921	3,623	18	632	914	1,083	973	6,296	25	583	1,443	2,615	1,930
Other textile mills.....	5,740	1,798	18	256	451	537	516	3,942	22	429	996	1,373	1,221
Hemp and jute mills.....	304	122	1	26	40	24	32	182	1	32	37	63	49
Linen mills.....	346	103	1	21	32	25	24	243	2	39	69	80	53
Rope and cordage factories.....	454	177	1	13	39	66	58	277	2	17	51	101	106
Sail, awning, and tent factories.....	45	27	1	4	1	8	14	18	1	1	4	11	2
Not specified textile mills.....	4,591	1,369	16	192	339	434	388	3,222	17	331	745	1,118	1,011
Other industries.....	35,168	13,936	172	946	2,692	4,990	5,136	21,232	126	1,503	4,025	7,727	7,851
Broom and brush factories.....	426	242	4	18	54	87	79	184	1	8	30	71	75
Building and hand trades.....	45	43	1	1	4	14	24	2	1	1	1	1	1
Button factories.....	814	291	3	25	56	107	100	523	4	40	95	198	186
Charcoal and coke works.....	237	27	1	3	3	13	10	10	1	1	1	1	1
Electric light and power plants.....	237	203	1	4	22	78	102	111	2	6	11	11	10
Electrical supply factories.....	4,676	1,892	13	65	307	712	792	2,784	15	85	344	1,096	1,242
Gas works.....	142	126	1	5	14	45	16	62	1	4	6	4	4
Leather belt, leather case, etc., factories.....	986	531	1	39	127	209	161	455	3	34	103	143	172
Liquor and beverage industries.....	232	176	5	9	27	66	69	56	4	8	19	25	25
Paper box factories.....	2,637	582	1	50	138	208	185	2,055	10	189	480	762	614
Petroleum refineries.....	220	161	1	6	23	67	65	59	1	8	21	29	29
Rubber factories.....	3,123	1,397	8	102	261	485	541	1,726	6	145	357	563	635
Straw factories.....	705	216	2	11	35	77	91	489	1	36	101	165	186
Trunk factories.....	258	183	1	18	36	77	52	75	1	6	16	27	26
Turpentine distilleries.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other miscellaneous industries.....	7,024	2,733	21	222	584	912	994	4,291	25	317	833	1,584	1,532
Other not specified industries.....	13,613	5,126	107	371	1,601	1,840	1,807	8,487	62	636	1,639	3,036	3,114
Shoemakers and cobblers (not in factory).....	502	500	23	51	104	159	163	2	1	1	1	1	1
Tailors and tailoresses.....	740	241	1	1	1	1	241	499	1	1	1	1	499
Upholsterers.....	414	348	1	1	1	1	182	66	1	1	1	1	43
Transportation.....	25,190	18,349	204	768	2,447	5,874	9,056	9,841	46	97	782	2,493	5,423
Water transportation (selected occupations):													
Boatmen, canal men, and lock keepers.....	16	16	1	1	2	6	7	1	1	1	1	1	1
Longshoremen and stevedores.....	293	293	4	6	26	67	155	5	2	1	1	1	3
Sailors and deck hands.....	717	715	3	9	42	222	439	2	1	1	1	1	1
Road and street transportation (selected occupations):													
Carriage and hack drivers.....	81	81	4	3	11	26	37	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chauffeurs.....	2,373	2,359	1	31	136	656	1,546	14	1	1	1	1	7
Draymen, teamsters, and expressmen ²	4,348	4,330	41	118	549	1,446	2,176	18	3	1	1	1	6
Hostlers and stable hands.....	146	146	5	8	22	54	57	1	1	1	1	1	1
Laborers (garage, road, and street).....	1,390	1,384	21	58	221	496	588	6	1	1	1	1	1
Garage.....	884	880	9	26	150	330	355	4	1	1	1	1	1
Road and street building and repairing.....	482	480	10	17	70	162	231	12	1	1	1	1	1
Street cleaning.....	24	24	2	5	1	4	12	1	1	1	1	1	1
Railroad transportation (selected occupations):													
Boiler washers and engine hostlers.....	197	197	1	1	1	64	133	1	1	1	1	1	1
Conductors (street railroad).....	57	57	1	1	1	1	57	1	1	1	1	1	1
Laborers.....	3,500	3,430	24	54	320	1,178	1,854	70	8	2	8	20	32
Steam railroad.....	3,322	3,255	28	49	297	1,120	1,796	67	8	2	8	17	33
Street railroad.....	178	175	1	5	23	58	58	3	1	1	1	3	1
Motormen (street railroad).....	17	17	1	1	1	1	17	1	1	1	1	1	1
Switchmen, flagmen, and yardmen.....	170	170	1	1	1	1	170	1	1	1	1	1	1
Switchmen and flagmen (steam railroad).....	115	115	1	1	1	1	115	1	1	1	1	1	1
Switchmen and flagmen (street railroad).....	11	11	1	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1
Yardmen (steam railroad).....	44	44	1	1	1	1	44	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ticket and station agents.....	41	37	1	1	1	12	25	4	1	1	1	1	3

¹ Not otherwise specified.² Includes box factories (wood).³ Teamsters in agriculture, forestry, and the extraction of minerals are classified with the other workers in those industries, respectively; and drivers for bakeries and laundries are classified with deliverymen in trade.

FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

TABLE 10.—NATIVE WHITE CHILDREN OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE 10 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION, CLASSIFIED FOR EACH SEX BY YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920—Continued.

[These occupations of Table 8 in which there were no native white children of foreign or mixed parentage are omitted from this table. For a discussion of the figures for certain occupations, see pp. 13-17, 29-31.]

OCCUPATION.	Both sexes.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
		Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.
Transportation—(continued.)													
Express, post, telegraph, and telephone (selected occupations):													
Mail carriers.....	436	418	6	31	86	159	136	18	.....	1	1	10	6
Telegraph and telephone linemen.....	249	240	.....	.....	62	178	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Telegraph messengers.....	2,138	2,080	49	362	779	627	249	68	3	6	14	26	19
Telegraph operators.....	791	341	.....	.....	124	217	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	139	311
Telephone operators.....	9,487	374	7	10	54	104	199	9,113	27	80	724	3,271	5,011
Other transportation pursuits:													
Inspectors.....	64	64	.....	.....	.....	20	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steam railroad.....	48	38	.....	.....	.....	15	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Telegraph and telephone.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other transportation.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laborers (n. o. s.):													
Express companies.....	378	376	3	13	56	138	164	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Pipe-fitters.....	232	232	3	5	29	85	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Telegraph and telephone.....	17	17	.....	.....	.....	7	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Water transportation.....	90	88	.....	.....	20	30	30	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Other transportation.....	21	21	1	.....	.....	6	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other occupations (semiskilled):													
Road and street building and repairing.....	1,309	1,309	35	44	150	413	608	71	1	8	24	14	24
Steam railroad.....	62	62	15	9	16	7	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Street railroad.....	968	882	13	12	68	303	491	21	1	1	2	6	11
Telegraph and telephone.....	127	121	3	.....	12	58	46	6	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Water transportation.....	179	137	2	21	60	28	28	42	.....	6	22	5	9
Other transportation.....	13	13	.....	.....	1	2	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trade.....	64,361	39,424	3,612	3,036	6,637	11,873	14,262	25,477	245	1,237	4,250	9,099	10,648
Clerks in stores ¹	23,114	12,250	165	696	2,392	4,337	4,660	10,864	84	556	1,960	3,908	4,356
Decorators, drapers, and window dressers.....	164	141	.....	5	18	45	73	23	.....	.....	5	6	12
Deliverymen.....	4,282	4,286	92	240	719	1,455	1,700	16	1	5	1	5	4
Bakeries and laundries.....	408	466	11	24	74	138	219	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Stores.....	3,814	3,800	81	216	645	1,317	1,541	14	1	4	1	5	3
Laborers in coal and lumber yards, warehouses, etc.:													
Coal yards.....	1,121	1,073	11	29	149	386	488	48	1	5	10	14	18
Elevators.....	156	154	2	11	26	44	69	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lumberyards.....	81	81	2	5	6	18	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stockyards.....	432	430	1	11	66	180	192	3	1	.....	.....	1	1
Warehouses.....	251	248	5	5	26	105	107	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Laborers, porters, and helpers in stores.....	232	190	1	7	23	59	100	42	.....	4	1	13	16
Newsboys.....	3,601	3,104	142	287	697	1,043	995	497	15	34	130	164	154
Retail dealers.....	5,446	5,399	2,961	1,082	723	420	213	47	26	6	6	6	3
Butchers and meat dealers.....	1,093	1,098	18	34	70	368	568	35	3	2	2	10	18
Candy and confectionery.....	549	549	.....	.....	.....	224	325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruit.....	37	22	.....	.....	.....	10	12	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Groceries.....	54	54	.....	.....	.....	23	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hucksters and peddlers.....	70	63	.....	.....	.....	63	63	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Newsdealers.....	396	343	18	34	70	111	110	13	3	2	2	2	4
Salesmen and saleswomen (stores).....	27	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other pursuits (semiskilled):													
Fruit graders and packers.....	23,756	11,127	213	391	1,801	3,426	5,096	12,629	111	525	1,848	4,534	5,611
Meat cutters.....	2,324	1,906	10	56	148	393	399	1,318	4	104	288	452	470
Packers, wholesale and retail trade.....	143	44	2	3	7	10	22	98	1	5	9	31	52
Other occupations.....	119	119	.....	.....	.....	35	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public service (not elsewhere classified).....	1,341	596	2	30	85	204	187	833	.....	68	212	292	261
Guards, watchmen, and doorkeepers.....	722	335	6	23	56	124	126	387	3	31	67	129	157
Laborers (public service):													
Garbage men and scavengers.....	66	66	.....	.....	.....	25	41	.....	.....	1	7	8	10
Other laborers.....	490	475	9	12	49	165	240	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soldiers, sailors, and marines ²	42	41	.....	.....	.....	15	18	14	.....	1	3	5	6
All other occupations.....	448	434	9	11	42	150	222	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Professional service.....	1,549	1,949	.....	.....	.....	362	1,587	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Actors and showmen.....	239	228	18	18	106	24	62	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Actors.....	5,862	2,145	64	102	324	686	969	2,947	67	73	251	702	1,854
Showmen.....	425	226	9	19	26	77	104	209	17	5	19	68	100
Artists, sculptors, and teachers of art.....	243	174	7	7	4	9	25	197	17	5	16	67	92
Authors, editors, and reporters.....	166	174	3	3	22	68	79	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Musicians and teachers of music.....	298	189	1	2	26	48	77	145	1	3	18	43	80
Photographers.....	65	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teachers.....	779	268	16	15	45	166	188	408	12	8	38	112	238
Teachers (athletics, dancing, etc.).....	485	341	5	18	66	119	141	144	4	4	16	48	72
Teachers (school).....	996	97	.....	.....	.....	26	71	902	.....	.....	.....	159	743
Trained nurses.....	23	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	977	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	838	.....	.....	.....	159	729
.....	263	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	239	.....	.....	.....	.....	239

¹ Not otherwise specified.² Many of the "Clerks in stores" probably are "Salesmen and saleswomen."³ Includes only those resident in continental United States at the date of the enumeration.

CHILDREN IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.

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TABLE 10.—NATIVE WHITE CHILDREN OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE 10 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION, CLASSIFIED FOR EACH SEX BY YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920—Continued.

[Those occupations of Table 8 in which there were no native white children of foreign or mixed parentage are omitted from this table. For a discussion of the figures for certain occupations, see pp. 13-17, 29-31.]

OCCUPATION.	Both sexes.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
		Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.
Professional service—Continued.													
Other professional pursuits.....	27	17					17	10					10
Aeronauts.....	10	10					10						
Other occupations.....	17	7					7	10					10
Semiprofessional pursuits.													
Abstractors, notaries, and justices of peace.....	97	54		3	1	12	38	43	3	1	3		36
Officials of lodges, societies, etc.....	9	6					6	3					3
Religious, charity, and welfare workers.....	6	3				2	1	3					3
Turfmen and sportsmen.....	40	13					13	27					27
Other occupations.....	28	28		2	1	10	15						
	14	4		1			3	10	3	1	3		3
Attendants and helpers (professional service).													
Dentists' assistants and apprentices.....	1,657	827	33	62	163	296	271	830	30	51	157	271	321
Librarians' assistants and attendants.....	370	214		13	32	79	90	166	3	4	24	52	73
Physicians' and surgeons' attendants.....	179	73	1	9	12	27	24	106	2	2	9	33	60
Stage hands and circus helpers.....	211	46	3	4	10	20	9	165	3	8	20	61	73
Theater ushers.....	82	71	4	6	15	19	27	11	1		2	6	2
Other attendants and helpers.....	473	289	13	24	75	97	80	184	4	7	26	66	81
	342	134	12	6	19	56	41	208	17	30	76	53	32
Domestic and personal service.....													
	34,376	6,966	506	643	1,307	2,159	2,351	27,410	755	1,969	4,676	9,207	10,792
Barbers, hairdressers, and manicurists.....	1,007	820	24	62	180	236	318	187	6	10	28	65	78
Boothblacks.....	363	363	75	76	90	73	49						
Charwomen and cleaners.....	174	82	11	11	13	22	25	92	10	10	19	27	26
Elevator tenders.....	670	553	6	30	78	208	231	117	2	1	14	40	60
Janitors and sextons.....	550	492	48	67	110	137	130	58	8	12	11	11	16
Laborers (domestic and professional service).....	359	319	15	12	56	112	124	40	2	4	5	14	15
Laundresses and laundresses (not in laundry).....	476	49	1	3	6	22	17	427	9	30	63	133	172
Laundry operatives.....													
Laborers.....	2,922	463	12	36	92	175	148	2,459	19	125	411	918	986
Other operatives.....	295	108	3	9	19	47	30	187	4	5	33	78	67
	2,627	355	9	27	73	128	118	2,272	15	120	378	840	919
Porters (except in stores).													
Porters, domestic and professional service.....	262	261	8	21	54	74	104	1			1		
Porters, steam railroad.....	140	140	8	16	29	32	55						
Other porters (except in stores).....	32	32		1	4	10	17						
	90	89		4	21	32	32	1			1		
Servants.													
Bell boys, chore boys, etc.....	23,437	3,628	209	270	485	805	799	20,809	653	1,658	3,084	6,849	7,965
Butlers.....	1,068	1,038	114	114	231	315	264	30	2	3	6	10	9
Chambermaids.....	3	3				2	1						
Coachmen and footmen.....	354	7		1	1	3	2	347	7	9	40	137	154
Cooks.....	6	6				3	3						
Ladies' maids, valets, etc.....	994	230				79	151	464					
Nurse maids.....	35	8			2	3	2	27	2	3	6	12	4
Other servants.....	1,053	1,053						1,053	87	131	195	334	306
	20,224	1,836	154	156	251	400	376	18,888	555	1,512	3,437	6,171	7,213
Waiters.....													
	3,895	754	28	46	119	240	321	3,141	43	124	427	1,105	1,442
Other pursuits.													
Bartenders.....	261	182	9	9	24	55	85	79	3	6	13	25	32
Bathhouse keepers and attendants.....	60	58		2	4	15	37	2		1		1	
Cleaners and renovators (clothing, etc.).....	11	4			2	2	7	7	1	2	2	1	1
Hunters, trappers, and guides.....	135	73	2	5	12	25	29	62		2	10	19	31
Other occupations.....	40	39	6	2	6	12	14	1		1			
	15	8	1		1	1	5	7	2		1	4	
Clerical occupations.....													
	138,137	71,332	1,091	5,071	16,278	23,627	24,265	66,805	306	1,885	7,992	22,955	31,967
Agents, canvassers, and collectors.....	670	558	12	20	57	105	204	112	6	5	12	33	56
Agents.....	301	247				86	161	54				15	39
Canvassers.....	115	88	12	14	25	15	22	27	6	4	9	3	5
Collectors.....	254	223		6	32	64	121	31		1	3	15	12
Bookkeepers and cashiers.....													
	14,129	3,835		59	336	1,120	2,320	10,294		165	1,015	3,330	5,784
Clerks (except clerks in stores).													
Clerks (except clerks in stores).....	58,913	34,641		1,072	5,161	12,280	16,178	24,272		915	3,426	8,532	11,399
Shipping clerks.....	4,283	4,005		113	631	1,435	1,903	278		14	43	99	122
Weighers.....	358	260		8	55	79	118	98		3	18	38	39
Other clerks.....	54,272	30,376		951	4,575	10,693	14,157	23,896		898	3,365	8,395	11,238
Messenger, bundle, and office boys and girls.													
Messenger, bundle, and office boys and girls.....	33,672	30,164	1,079	4,856	10,470	9,424	4,275	3,568	300	513	1,065	1,049	621
Bundle and cash boys and girls.....	1,645	536	14	91	164	184	83	1,109	7	135	355	390	222
Messenger, errand, and office boys and girls.....	32,027	29,568	1,065	4,765	10,306	9,240	4,192	2,459	293	378	730	659	399
Stenographers and typists.....													
	30,753	2,194		64	254	668	1,188	28,559		287	2,454	9,711	16,107

¹ Except telegraph messengers.

FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

TABLE 11.—FOREIGN-BORN WHITE CHILDREN 10 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION, CLASSIFIED FOR EACH SEX BY YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920.

[These occupations of Table 8 in which there were no foreign-born white children are omitted from this table. For a discussion of the figures for certain occupations, see pp. 13-17, 29-61.]

OCCUPATION.	Both sexes.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
		Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.
All occupations.....	168,682	95,387	3,269	5,488	14,169	32,072	40,369	72,695	1,501	3,746	10,519	25,263	31,666
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry.....	15,651	13,627	1,966	1,341	1,986	3,535	4,299	2,624	890	394	404	511	425
Dairy farm, farm, and stock farm laborers.....	14,126	11,624	1,725	1,226	1,808	3,115	3,750	2,502	862	381	386	479	394
Dairy farm laborers.....	497	480	21	31	71	151	206	17	1	4	3	5	4
Farm laborers (home farm).....	6,054	4,865	765	556	799	1,437	1,226	1,231	390	189	212	270	170
Farm laborers (working out).....	7,422	6,171	940	620	913	1,476	2,256	1,251	471	188	171	202	219
Stock herders, drivers, and feeders.....	173	179	13	19	25	51	62	3				2	1
Fishermen and oystermen.....	60	58	4	3	5	21	25	2				2	
Garden, greenhouse, orchard, and nursery laborers.....	908	800	191	85	116	236	262	108	26	13	17	26	26
Garden laborers.....	496	428	82	58	69	104	115	68	21	8	13	15	11
Greenhouse laborers.....	97	86	1	7	13	35	30	11				1	8
Orchard and nursery laborers.....	315	286	18	20	34	97	117	29	5	5	2	10	7
Lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers.....	490	486	31	22	45	147	241	4	2				2
Teamsters and haulers.....	23	23			1	7	15						
Other lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers.....	467	463	31	22	44	140	226	4	2				2
Other agricultural and animal husbandry pursuits.....	67	59	5	5	12	16	21	8			1	4	3
Corn shellers, hay balers, grain threshers, etc.....	2	2				1	1						
Ditchers (farm).....	3	3			2		1						
Irrigators and ditch tenders.....	31	31	3	2	6	10	10	7			1	4	3
Poultry yard laborers.....	26	18	1	3	3	4	7	8					
Other and not specified pursuits.....	5	5	1		1	1	2						
Extraction of minerals.....	4,449	4,393	56	88	325	1,811	2,113	56	8	5	5	14	24
Coal mine operatives.....	3,996	3,952	42	75	297	1,684	1,854	34	7	5	4	8	10
Copper mine operatives.....	116	116	2	2	5	27	80						
Gold and silver mine operatives.....	28	28	2	1	1	4	20						
Iron mine operatives.....	77	77	3	2	3	23	46						
Operatives in other and not specified mines.....	48	48		3	2	11	32						
Lead and zinc mine operatives.....	11	11		1		1	9						
Other specified mine operatives.....	25	25		1	2	6	16						
Not specified mine operatives.....	12	12		1		4	7						
Quarry operatives.....	125	124	5	3	13	45	58	1	1				
Oil, gas, and salt well operatives.....	69	48	2	2	4	17	23	21			1	6	14
Oil and gas well operatives.....	24	24	1	2	2	10	9						
Salt well and works operatives.....	45	24	1		2	7	14	21			1	6	14
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	85,552	45,883	394	2,107	6,488	16,169	26,685	39,659	255	2,313	6,340	14,269	16,482
Apprentices to building and hand trades.....	4,996	4,933	35	93	433	1,693	2,679	8			1		2
Blacksmiths' apprentices.....	159	150		4	11	32	83						
Boiler makers' apprentices.....	87	87		1	6	23	58						
Cabinetmakers' apprentices.....	93	93	1	5	9	28	50						
Carpenters' apprentices.....	306	306	16	16	38	198	28						
Coopers' apprentices.....	24	24		1	3	18	2						
Electricians' apprentices.....	749	749	6	10	52	234	438						
Machinists' apprentices ¹	2,794	2,794	5	36	234	878	1,641						
Masons' apprentices.....	85	85	2	5	4	21	53						
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers' apprentices.....	98	96	5	2	18	61	8				1		1
Paper hangers' apprentices.....	6	6			1	6	1						
Plasterers' apprentices.....	24	24		1	10	13							
Plumbers' apprentices.....	246	246		12	20	102	212						
Roofers' and slaters' apprentices.....	16	16				2	8						
Tinsmiths and coppermiths' apprentices.....	179	179			18	68	84						
Apprentices to dressmakers and milliners.....	584	4			1	2	1	580	23	60	203	260	34
Dressmakers' apprentices.....	394	1					1	393	20	41	92	225	15
Milliners' apprentices.....	190	3			1	2		187	3	19	111	35	19
Apprentices, other.....	4,360	3,719	31	146	636	1,522	1,384	644	7	52	139	347	99
Architects, designers, and draftsmen's apprentices.....	289	248	1	2	14	85	146	41			6	15	20
Jewelers', watchmakers', goldsmiths', and silversmiths' apprentices.....	492	358	1	17	55	132	153	44		3	6	12	23
Printers' and bookbinders' apprentices.....	928	774	7	30	269	435	98	54		4	8	29	13
Other apprentices.....	2,844	2,339	22	97	358	870	992	505	7	45	119	291	43
Bakers.....	214	214					214						
Carpenters.....	293	293					293						
Compositors, linotypers, and typesetters.....	418	381					381	37					37
Coopers.....	16	16					16						
Dressmakers and seamstresses (not in factory).....	299							299					299
Dyers.....	33	33					33						
Electrotypers, stereotypers, and lithographers.....	23	23					23						
Electrotypers and stereotypers.....	6	6					6						
Lithographers.....	17	17					17						
Engineers (stationary), crane-men, hoistmen, etc.....	92	92				26	56						
Engineers (stationary).....	54	54				21	33						
Crane-men, hoistmen, etc.....	38	38				15	23						
Files, grinders, buffers, and polishers (metal).....	245	232		1	12	77	112	43		2	2	13	26
Files and polishers.....	157	122		1	12	46	63	35		2	2	11	20
Files.....	19	19					19						
Grinders.....	69	61				22	39	8				2	6

¹ Many of the "Machinists' apprentices" probably are machine tenders.

CHILDREN IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.

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TABLE 11.—FOREIGN-BORN WHITE CHILDREN 10 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION, CLASSIFIED FOR EACH SEX BY YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920—Continued.

(Those occupations of Table 8 in which there were no foreign-born white children are omitted from this table. For a discussion of the figures for certain occupations, see pp. 13-17, 29-31.)

OCCUPATION.	Both sexes.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
		Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.
Manufacturing and mechanical industries—Continued.													
Firemen (except locomotive and fire department).....	77	77		2	4	19	52						
Furnacemen, smeltermen, heaters, pourers, etc.....	275	275		7	18	98	152						
Furnacemen and smeltermen.....	58	58			6	25	27						
Heaters.....	211	211		7	12	71	121						
Ladlers and pourers.....	4	4				2	2						
Puddlers.....	2	2					2						
Laborers (n. o. s.):													
Building, general, and not specified laborers.....	1,566	1,487	55	86	199	478	669	75	11	6	13	20	27
Chemical and allied industries.....	339	262	3	8	30	112	109	77	1	2	13	34	27
Fertilizer factories.....	10	9	1	1		2	5	1				1	
Paint and varnish factories.....	29	23	1		6	8	8	6				6	
Powder, cartridge, dynamite, fuse, and fireworks factories.....	34	21	1		2	9	9	13			3	2	8
Soap factories.....	46	36		2	6	14	14	10			1	7	2
Other chemical factories.....	230	173		5	16	79	73	47	1	2	9	18	17
Cigar and tobacco factories.....	101	54	2	5	7	21	19	47		5	5	13	24
Clay, glass, and stone industries.....	788	703	9	35	108	283	268	85	2	6	18	29	30
Brick, tile, and terra cotta factories.....	236	230	3	7	36	87	97	6	1		1	1	3
Glass factories.....	329	262	2	14	47	117	82	67	1	4	13	24	25
Lime, cement, and artificial stone factories.....	138	137	3	8	13	47	66	1			1		2
Marble and stone yards.....	16	16			2	7	7						
Potteries.....	69	58	1	6	10	25	16	11		2	3	4	2
Clothing industries.....	239	104	1	9	17	30	47	135	2	11	30	45	47
Corset factories.....	31	7		1	1	2	3	24		2	8	7	7
Glove factories.....	25	11		2	1	1	7	14		1	3	4	6
Hat factories (felt).....	20	17	1	1	3	6	6	3		1	1	1	
Shirt, collar, and cuff factories.....	41	19		1	3	4	11	22			5	10	7
Suit, coat, cloak, and overalls factories.....	70	31		4	7	11	9	30	1	2	9	13	14
Other clothing factories.....	52	19			2	6	11	33	1	5	4	10	13
Food industries.....	1,080	750	13	30	90	257	360	330	9	12	41	135	133
Bakeries.....	149	91	1	6	12	33	39	58	1	3	15	19	20
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk factories.....	51	39		1	9	9	21	12		9	1	7	4
Candy factories.....	148	89	1	6	14	30	38	59		4	9	30	16
Fish curing and packing.....	20	16	1		1	6	8	4			1	1	2
Flour and grain mills.....	39	38	1	2	6	12	17	1					1
Fruit and vegetable canning, etc.....	140	58			6	21	31	82	4	3	10	33	32
Slaughter and packing houses.....	370	294	4	11	31	102	146	76	3	1	4	30	38
Sugar factories and refineries.....	65	58	3	3	4	18	30	7	1			2	4
Other food factories.....	98	67	2	1	8	26	30	31		1	1	13	16
Harness and saddle industries.....	7	7			5	1	1						
Helpers in building and hand trades.....	402	402	2	18	52	138	192						
Iron and steel industries.	3,831	3,480	27	105	249	1,244	1,755	351	7	20	47	121	156
Agricultural implement factories.....	61	58	1	2	5	22	28	3			1		2
Automobile factories.....	459	395	4	13	30	119	229	64	1		4	28	31
Blast furnaces and steel rolling mills ¹	1,117	1,059	7	20	91	401	540	58	2	2	4	20	30
Car and railroad shops.....	193	188	1	4	10	64	109	5			2		3
Ship and boat building.....	414	412	3	7	28	150	224	2					2
Wagon and carriage factories.....	32	31		3	3	15	15	1					1
Other iron and steel factories ²	1,286	1,098	9	46	156	367	490	188	4	17	38	58	76
Not specified metal industries.....	269	239	2	10	26	81	120	30		1	3	15	11
Other metal industries.	635	477	6	15	59	191	206	158	1	7	15	51	84
Brass mills.....	152	129		4	14	46	65	23		1		8	14
Clock and watch factories.....	62	28	2	3	2	13	8	34		1	1	8	24
Copper factories.....	44	42	2		1	15	24	2			1		1
Gold and silver factories.....	24	19			5	10	4	5		1	3		1
Jewelry factories.....	32	21		2	10	3	6	11	1	2	3	3	2
Lead and zinc factories.....	42	40	1		1	21	17	2					2
Tinware, enamelware, etc., factories.....	228	199		4	20	73	62	69		1	5	29	34
Other metal factories.....	51	39	1	2	6	10	20	12		1	2	3	6
Lumber and furniture industries.	1,005	848	8	42	110	365	383	157	3	3	30	55	66
Furniture factories.....	276	219	2	8	26	92	91	57	1	1	13	22	20
Piano and organ factories.....	62	46		8	19	12	16	16			4	7	5
Saw and planing mills ³	458	422	5	13	49	142	213	30	1	1	6	10	18
Other woodworking factories.....	209	161	1	13	25	56	63	45	1	1	7	16	23
Paper and pulp mills.	325	273	1	5	29	102	136	32	1	7	8	20	16
Printing and publishing.	163	110	2	7	13	40	39	53	1	3	7	23	19
Blank book, envelope, tag, paper bag, etc., factories.....	53	32		1	4	14	13	21	1	1	3	7	9
Printing, publishing and engraving.....	110	78	2	6	9	35	26	32		2	4	16	10
Shoe factories.	350	256	1	18	42	90	165	103	3	5	5	41	49
Tanneries.	161	142	1	4	25	56	56	19			1	6	12
Textile industries—													
Carpet mills.....	64	45		3	9	19	14	19		1	2	8	8
Cotton mills.....	948	716	7	124	174	230	181	232	2	37	46	74	73
Knitting mills.....	158	88	1	7	16	32	32	70		6	18	17	29
Lace and embroidery mills.....	34	20		3	3	11	3	14		3	2	5	4
Silk mills.....	206	127	1	11	28	32	35	79	1	6	22	21	29
Textile dyeing, finishing, and printing mills.....	104	92		8	19	23	42	12			1	7	4
Woolen and worsted mills.....	411	247	1	26	49	93	87	164		18	40	56	50

¹ Not otherwise specified.² Includes tinplate mills.³ Includes iron foundries.⁴ Includes box factories (wood).

FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

TABLE 11.—FOREIGN-BORN WHITE CHILDREN 10 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION, CLASSIFIED FOR EACH SEX BY YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920—Continued.

[Those occupations of Table 8 in which there were no foreign-born white children are omitted from this table. For a discussion of the figures for certain occupations, see pp. 13-17, 29-61.]

OCCUPATION.	Both sexes.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
		Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.
Manufacturing and mechanical industries—Continued.													
Laborers (n. o. s.)—Continued.													
Textile industries—Continued.													
Other textile mills.	219	133		17	21	48	47	86	1	11	12	24	38
Hemp and jute mills.	14	11			2	5	4	3				3	
Linum mills.	9	4		1	1	1	1	5		2	3		
Rope and cordage factories.	37	24			2	13	9	13			2	6	5
Sail, awning, and tent factories.	1	1					1						
Not specified textile mills.	158	93		16	16	29	32	65	1	9	7	15	33
Other industries.	3,602	2,621	26	133	379	964	1,119	981	11	53	169	378	370
Broom and brush factories.	35	29		2	4	16	7	6				2	2
Button factories.	25	17			3	7	7	8			2		
Charcoal and coke works.	72	71	3	5	8	26	29	1				1	
Electric light and power plants.	39	37		1	6	10	20	2	1			1	
Electrical supply factories.	242	167	1	4	24	62	76	75	1	1	10	39	24
Gas works.	30	29		2	1	11	15	1					1
Leather belt, leather case, etc., factories.	42	37		1	6	16	14	5			1	2	2
Liquor and beverage industries.	36	36	1	1	11	17	6						
Paper box factories.	76	32			2	11	19	44	1	5	10	19	9
Petroleum refineries.	86	85	3	3	11	26	42	1					1
Rubber factories.	460	287	3	12	39	96	137	113	2	5	13	36	57
Straw factories.	9	5			2	2	1	4		1	1		2
Trunk factories.	41	35	1	1	10	11	12	6				1	5
Turpentine distilleries.	1	1				1							
Other miscellaneous industries.	440	316	4	21	58	106	127	124	3	4	21	50	46
Other not specified industries.	2,028	1,437	10	89	194	546	607	591	3	35	111	223	219
Milliners and millinery dealers.	667	11				5	6	656				252	404
Oilers of machinery.	124	124		7	28	43	46						
Painters, glaziers, varnishers, enamelers, etc.	406	323	1	11	37	74	200	83	1	2	12	37	31
Enamelers, lacquerers, and japanners.	42	13		2	2	4	5	29		1	7	10	11
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers (building).	112	112					112						
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers (factory).	252	198	1	9	35	70	83	84	1	1	5	27	20
Paper hangers.	6	6					6						
Semiskilled operatives (n. o. s.):													
Chemical and allied industries.	609	285		5	53	89	88	374	1	12	60	136	165
Fertilizer factories.	3	2				1	1	1					1
Paint and varnish factories.	63	54		1	2	19	12	31		1	1	12	17
Powder, cartridge, dynamite, fuse, and fireworks factories.	61	24			4	10	10	37			1	13	16
Soap factories.	113	58			4	13	17	75		2	7	33	30
Other chemical industries.	367	137		4	39	46	48	230	1	8	42	78	101
Cigar and tobacco factories.	1,902	336	4	15	50	124	143	1,566	18	112	224	618	594
Clay, glass, and stone industries.	740	448	3	27	89	167	162	292	3	23	47	113	106
Brick, tile, and terra cotta factories.	42	26		1	6	6	13	16		2	5	6	3
Glass factories.	505	317	3	17	67	123	107	188	3	13	29	77	66
Lime, cement, and artificial stone factories.	30	23		1		14	8	7			1	4	2
Marble and stone yards.	17	17			4	4	8						
Potteries.	146	63		7	12	20	26	81		8	12	26	35
Clothing industries.	8,508	1,429	17	55	266	487	670	7,079	32	256	1,025	2,513	3,253
Corset factories.	258	21		3	5	8	5	237	1	20	42	77	97
Glove factories.	267	46		6	9	16	15	211	1	12	25	79	94
Hat factories (felt).	20	96	1	6	12	31	45	113		8	23	40	42
Shirt, collar, and cuff factories.	1,061	133		3	19	52	59	868	2	38	151	320	357
Suit, coat, cloak, and overall factories.	2,577	643	6	20	95	220	302	1,934	12	70	271	729	832
Other clothing factories.	4,297	491	10	17	60	160	244	3,716	16	108	513	1,268	1,811
Food industries.	3,491	1,152	18	56	224	468	386	2,249	14	133	379	814	909
Bakeries.	900	447	13	24	114	232	64	453	2	22	67	171	191
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk factories.	58	29		3	2	7	17	29		1	2	13	13
Candy factories.	1,505	363	3	17	64	122	157	1,142	4	79	240	409	410
Fish curing and packing.	43	12		1	2	1	8	31	1		6	11	13
Flour and grain mills.	32	25			4	6	12	9			1		8
Fruit and vegetable canning, etc.	186	25				10	8	155	1	11	18	58	67
Slaughter and packing houses.	373	157	1	2	17	55	82	216	2	6	16	88	106
Sugar factories and refineries.	26	10		1		1	8	16		1		5	10
Other food factories.	284	85	1	5	6	34	30	198	4	13	29	61	91
Harness and saddle industries.	26	21		3	2	9	7	4			1		3
Iron and steel industries.	5,181	3,009	10	119	444	1,334	1,783	1,462	11	73	188	534	656
Agricultural implement factories.	36	41		3	6	15	16	15			1	7	138
Automobile factories.	783	529	1	16	39	194	276	263	2		25	91	138
Blast furnaces and steel rolling mills.	592	465	6	6	34	179	240	127	2	5	18	40	59
Car and railroad shops.	208	195	1	2	9	68	115	13				5	3
Ship and boat building.	538	530	2	4	55	186	283	8			1	4	4
Wagon and carriage factories.	33	23		2	5	6	10	10				6	4
Other iron and steel industries.	2,758	1,902	8	83	275	641	785	956	6	57	154	353	406
Not specified metal industries.	193	123		9	21	45	48	70		8	9	22	38
Other metal industries.	1,363	706	3	32	109	263	309	797	6	33	105	301	352
Brass mills.	224	135		4	19	45	67	100		1	13	37	49
Clock and watch factories.	252	71		3	11	21	26	161	1	4	16	62	78
Copper factories.	16	11			1	3	7	5			1	1	3
Gold and silver factories.	79	38		1	16	14	13	41		1	8	12	20
Jewelry factories.	367	242	2	19	35	64	82	165	1	16	30	62	56
Lead and zinc factories.	19	15			2	10	3	4					4
Tinware, enamelware, etc., factories.	389	157	1	4	19	65	68	232	2	9	27	95	99
Other metal factories.	166	77		1	12	31	33	80	2	2	10	32	43

1 Not otherwise specified.

2 Includes tinplate mills.

3 Includes iron foundries.

CHILDREN IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.

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TABLE 11.—FOREIGN-BORN WHITE CHILDREN 10 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION, CLASSIFIED FOR EACH SEX BY YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920—Continued.

[Those occupations of Table 8 in which there were no foreign-born white children are omitted from this table. For a discussion of the figures for certain occupations, see pp. 13, 17, 29, 61.]

OCCUPATION.	Both sexes.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
		Total.	10 to 12 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	Total.	10 to 12 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.
Manufacturing and mechanical industries—Continued.													
Semiskilled operatives (n. o. s.)—Continued.													
Lumber and furniture industries.....	1,176	822	6	33	123	281	379	354	2	21	45	136	150
Furniture factories.....	442	311	1	13	46	114	137	131	1	7	15	45	63
Piano and organ factories.....	216	138	3	8	21	44	62	78		7	9	34	28
Saw and planing mills ¹	233	171		4	25	53	89	62	1	4	7	27	23
Other woodworking factories.....	285	202	2	8	31	70	91	83		3	14	30	36
Paper and pulp mills.....	463	245	1	7	26	86	125	218		11	27	77	103
Printing and publishing.....	1,303	661	5	20	111	268	257	642		50	112	233	247
Blank book, envelope, tag, paper bag, etc., factories.....	235	70	1	4	11	35	19	165		13	21	67	64
Printing, publishing, and engraving.....	1,068	591	4	16	100	233	238	477		37	91	166	183
Shoe factories.....	2,803	1,566	4	92	266	555	649	1,237	9	68	200	444	516
Tanneries.....	236	134		8	21	41	64	102	1	5	14	35	47
Textile industries—													
Carpet mills.....	344	147		10	21	55	58	197	1	7	32	77	80
Cotton mills.....	5,461	2,054	16	104	410	719	715	3,407	19	335	620	1,167	1,266
Knitting mills.....	1,782	427	1	24	70	152	180	1,355	5	87	247	487	529
Lace and embroidery mills.....	795	179	1	18	25	61	74	616	1	32	99	206	278
Silk mills.....	2,983	826	5	66	161	291	308	2,157	9	134	426	793	795
Textile dyeing, finishing, and printing mills.....	306	193	2	18	29	79	65	113		8	19	41	45
Woolen and worsted mills.....	3,070	1,106	9	140	228	383	346	1,964	8	200	421	660	675
Other textile mills.....	1,650	508	2	50	104	178	168	1,142	2	80	267	419	434
Hemp and jute mills.....	138	52		11	10	12	19	96		9	29	32	25
Linen mills.....	83	21		2	5	9	5	62		5	13	22	22
Rope and cordage factories.....	164	66		2	7	31	26	98		2	9	30	57
Sail, awning, and tent factories.....	9	2				1	1	7				1	6
Not specified textile mills.....	1,250	367	2	41	82	126	117	889	2	64	165	334	324
Other industries.....	10,547	4,220	29	169	681	1,553	1,788	6,327	26	295	938	2,366	2,708
Broom and brush factories.....	117	66		12	24	30	30	51		3	4	22	22
Building and hand trades.....	7	7			1	5	5						
Button factories.....	306	143		4	29	63	56	163	1	9	34	53	66
Charcoal and coke works.....	8	8			1	5	2	4					
Electric light and power plants.....	37	33		1	2	12	18						
Electrical supply factories.....	1,127	436	2	15	60	154	205	691		7	71	290	353
Gas works.....	25	23			3	6	14	2				1	1
Leather belt, leather case, etc., factories.....	510	294	3	16	41	106	134	216		6	31	94	95
Liquor and beverage industries.....	43	36		2	4	10	20	7	1	2	1	1	2
Paper box factories.....	699	160	2	7	26	54	71	539	2	29	90	217	201
Petroleum refineries.....	42	25			3	13	9	17				9	8
Rubber factories.....	909	452		19	78	158	197	517		27	61	171	258
Straw factories.....	433	147	1	1	20	48	77	286		9	41	102	184
Trunk factories.....	83	57		1	11	23	22	26		1	5	9	11
Other miscellaneous industries.....	2,189	903	4	39	150	329	381	1,286	8	75	204	495	504
Other not specified industries.....	3,952	1,430	17	70	240	543	551	2,522	14	127	396	944	1,041
Shoemakers and cobblers (not in factory).....	297	295	5	14	45	103	128	2				1	1
Tailors and tailoresses.....	556	219					219	337					337
Upholsterers.....	113	95				35	60	18				4	14
Transportation.....	6,290	4,923	104	352	667	1,514	2,385	1,367	11	21	108	484	743
Water transportation (selected occupations):													
Boatmen, canal men, and lock keepers.....	3	3		1	1		1						2
Longshoremen and stevedores.....	109	107	3	2	4	30	68	2					
Sailors and deck hands.....	261	261	1	3	15	72	170						
Road and street transportation (selected occupations):													
Carriage and hack drivers.....	10	10		1	1	2	6						2
Chauffeurs.....	425	423		4	27	100	292	2					1
Draymen, teamsters, and expressmen ²	756	754	14	18	98	209	415	2				1	
Hostlers and stable hands.....	34	34	2	2	3	13	14						
Laborers (garage, road, and street).....	391	388	8	21	57	127	175	3			1	1	1
Garage.....	145	143	2	9	18	48	66	2			1		1
Road and street building and repairing.....	241	240	6	12	39	78	105	1				1	
Street cleaning.....	5	5				1	4						
Railroad transportation (selected occupations):													
Boiler washers and engine hostlers.....	35	35				13	22						
Conductors (street railroad).....	14	14					14						
Laborers.....	1,722	1,670	55	75	197	541	802	52	7	7	3	12	23
Steam railroad.....	1,659	1,610	54	73	193	520	770	49	7	7	3	10	22
Street railroad.....	63	60	1	2	4	21	32	3				2	1
Motormen (street railroad).....	2	2					2						
Switchmen, flagmen, and yardmen.....	24	24					24						
Switchmen and flagmen (steam railroad).....	18	18					18						
Switchmen and flagmen (street railroad).....	1	1					1						
Yardmen (steam railroad).....	5	5					5						
Ticket and station agents.....	4	4				2	2						

¹ Not otherwise specified.² Includes box factories (wood).³ Teamsters in agriculture, forestry, and the extraction of minerals are classified with the other workers in those industries, respectively; and drivers for bakeries and laundries are classified with deliverymen in trade.

FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

TABLE 11.—FOREIGN-BORN WHITE CHILDREN 10 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION, CLASSIFIED FOR EACH SEX BY YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920—Continued.

[Those occupations of Table 8 in which there were no foreign-born white children are omitted from this table. For a discussion of the figures for certain occupations, see pp. 13-17, 29-31.]

OCCUPATION.	Both sexes.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
		Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.
Transportation—Continued													
Express, post, telegraph, and telephone (selected occupations):													
Mail carriers.....	23	55		4	9	21	21						
Telegraph and telephone linemen.....	23	23				10	13						
Telegraph messengers.....	651	643	4	99	208	227	105	8			1	6	1
Telegraph operators.....	179	90				26	62	80				21	59
Telephone operators.....	1,262	65	1	4	3	22	33	1,197	1	14	90	437	649
Other transportation pursuits:													
Inspectors.....		7				3	4						
Steam railroad.....	3	5				2	3						
Telegraph and telephone.....	2	2				1	1						
Laborers (n. o. s.):	78	78	3	5	10	28	32						
Express companies.....	23	33	1	1	4	14	13						
Pipe-layers.....	19	19	1	1	5	4	8						
Telegraph and telephone.....	7	7	1	1	1	2	2						
Water transportation.....	14	14				7	6						
Other transportation.....	3	3				1	3						
Other occupations (semiskilled):	234	233	13	14	32	66	108	21	3		7	6	5
Road and street building and repairing.....	20	20	2	6	5	3	4						
Steam railroad.....	158	155	6	6	11	52	80	3				2	1
Street railroad.....	28	26	2	1	3	6	14	2			1		1
Telegraph and telephone.....	39	23	3	1	12	3	4	16	3		6	4	3
Water transportation.....	3	3			1	1	1						
Other transportation.....	6	6				1	5						
Trade.....													
	16,861	10,160	482	559	1,470	3,215	4,424	6,641	59	239	942	2,403	2,998
Clerks in stores ¹	5,322	2,969	27	135	461	1,068	1,278	2,353	11	12	95	372	885
Decorators, drapers, and window dressers.....	49	28		1	3	17	17	11				2	4
Deliverymen.....	695	692	6	32	121	210	323	3					3
Bakeries and laundries.....	106	145	1	2	14	33	55	1					1
Stores.....	589	587	5	30	167	177	268	2					2
Laborers in coal and lumber yards, warehouses, etc.	275	261	3	11	34	84	129	14		2	2	8	2
Coal yards.....	35	35		2	5	15	13						
Elevators.....	11	11		1		2	8						
Lumberyards.....	111	111	1	3	18	47	42						
Stockyards.....	70	70	2	4	7	12	45						
Warehouses.....	48	34		1	4	8	21	14		2	2	8	2
Laborers, porters, and helpers in stores.....	878	847	27	61	198	288	313	131	3	11	22	46	49
Newsboys.....	1,028	1,019	304	206	191	159	99	9	5	1	2	1	
Retail dealers.....	421	409	10	7	17	124	251	22	2			5	15
Butchers and meat dealers.....	176	176				66	110						
Candy and confectionery.....	24	17				6	11	7				4	3
Fruit.....	30	30				8	22						
Groceries.....	37	27				8	27	10					10
Hucksters and peddlers.....	142	137	19	7	17	44	59	5	2			1	2
Newsdealers.....	22	22					22						
Salesmen and saleswomen (stores).....	7,360	3,626	45	104	450	1,162	1,859	3,740	35	116	483	1,316	1,790
Other pursuits (semiskilled):	663	365		2	35	108	165	358	2	14	59	138	145
Fruit graders and packers.....	76	24			2	11	11	52	1	1	7	18	25
Meat cutters.....	32	32				10	22						
Packers, wholesale and retail trade.....	379	171		1	28	45	97	208		9	35	83	81
Other occupations.....	176	78		1	5	37	35	98	1	4	17	37	39
Public service (not elsewhere classified):													
	559	555	8	9	48	155	335	4		1		2	1
Guards, watchmen, and doorkeepers.....	21	21				7	14						
Laborers (public service):	210	206	6	5	34	84	77	4		1		2	1
Garbage men and scavengers.....	14	14	1		4	5	4						
Other laborers.....	196	192	5	5	30	79	73	4		1		2	1
Soldiers, sailors, and marines ²	297	297				63	234						
All other occupations.....	31	31	2	4	14	1	10						
Professional service.....													
	1,189	583	6	26	62	185	304	578	9	13	50	180	324
Actors and showmen.....	134	65	2	5	5	23	30	69	3	4	3	25	34
Actors.....	81	17	2	1	2	4	8	64	3	4	3	25	29
Showmen.....	53	48		4	3	19	22	5					5
Artists, sculptors, and teachers of art.....	118	62	1		7	17	37	56	2		4	23	27
Authors, editors, and reporters.....	5	5					5						
Musicians and teachers of music.....	250	139		6	15	39	79	91		1	6	31	53
Photographers.....	111	61		3	10	24	44	30		1	6	10	13
Teachers.....	135	26				7	19	109				26	83
Teachers (athletics, dancing, etc.).....	8							5					5
Teachers (school).....	129	26				7	19	104				26	78
Trained nurses.....	47	3					3	44					44

¹Not otherwise specified.²Many of the "Clerks in stores" probably are "Salesmen and saleswomen."³Includes only those resident in continental United States at the date of the enumeration.

CHILDREN IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.

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TABLE 11.—FOREIGN-BORN WHITE CHILDREN 10 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION, CLASSIFIED FOR EACH SEX BY YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920—Continued.

[Those occupations of Table 8 in which there were no foreign-born white children are omitted from this table. For a discussion of the figures for certain occupations, see pp. 13-17, 29-31.]

OCCUPATION.	Both sexes.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
		Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.
Professional service—Continued.													
Other professional pursuits.....	15	5	8				5	10					10
Aeronauts.....	1	1					1	1					
Other occupations.....	14	4					4	10					10
Semiprofessional pursuits.													
Abstracters, notaries, and justices of peace.....	18	10				2	8	8				1	7
Officials of lodges, societies, etc.....	1	1						1					1
Religious, charity, and welfare workers.....	3	3				1	2	5					5
Turfman and sportsmen.....	8	3					3						
All other occupations.....	4	4				1	3						
Attendants and helpers (professional service).....	2							2				1	1
Dentists' assistants and apprentices.....	346	187	3	12	25	73	74	159	4	7	31	64	53
Librarians' assistants and attendants.....	98	75		3	13	25	34	23			2	12	9
Physicians' and surgeons' attendants.....	33	9			1	3	5	24			3	8	13
Stage hands and circus helpers.....	39	10		2	1	7		29	1	3	5	8	12
Theater ushers.....	21	19			1		9	2				1	1
Other attendants and helpers.....	80	44	1	3	6	18	16	36	1	2	5	15	13
	75	30	2	4	3	11	10	45	2	2	16	20	5
Domestic and personal service.	10,821	2,875	136	192	459	838	1,202	7,946	221	471	1,272	2,712	2,270
Barbers, hairdressers, and manicurists.....	523	456	13	27	76	139	203	65		3	11	21	30
Bootblacks.....	293	291	62	31	67	54	77	2	1				1
Charwomen and cleaners.....	63	36		2	11	9	14	27	2	3	7	6	9
Elevator tenders.....	183	157		4	17	54	82	26	1	2	1	11	11
Janitors and sextons.....	130	106	6	12	23	32	33	24	2	1	4	8	9
Laborers (domestic and professional service).....	106	95	3	6	10	25	51	11	1			5	4
Laundresses and laundresses (not in laundry).....	229	19	1	2	4	6	6	210	9	14	34	61	92
Laundry operatives.....	830	166	3	9	27	49	78	664	3	31	105	241	284
Laborers.....	70	29		2		16	11	41		3	5	15	13
Other operatives.....	760	137	3	7	27	33	67	623	3	28	100	226	266
Porters (except in stores).....	96	95	5	11	16	29	34	1					1
Porters, domestic and professional service.....	61	61	4	8	10	17	22						
Porters, steam railroad.....	2	2				1	1						
Other porters (except in stores).....	33	32	1	3	6	11	11	1					1
Servants.	7,096	983	81	70	145	302	385	6,623	192	395	995	2,065	2,406
Bell boys, chore boys, etc.....	298	287	19	17	82	161	98	11		1	2	5	3
Butlers.....	1	1					1						
Chambermaids.....	133	1					1	132	1	8	27	38	58
Coachmen and footmen.....	2	2		1			1						
Cooks.....	269	110				32	78	159				62	97
Ladies' maids, valets, etc.....	11							11	2	1		4	4
Nurse maids.....	276							276	18	23	52	93	90
Other servants.....	6,016	582	62	52	93	169	206	5,434	171	362	914	1,833	2,154
Walters.	1,285	423	12	15	58	124	214	862	10	21	111	314	406
Other pursuits.	77	46		3	5	13	25	31			4	10	17
Bartenders.....	14	13				5	8	1			1		
Bathhouse keepers and attendants.....	5	3		1		1	1	2			1	1	
Cleaners and renovators (clothing, etc.).....	54	26		1	5	6	14	28			2	9	17
Hunters, trappers, and guides.....	2	2		1			1						
Other occupations.....	2	2				1	1						
Clerical occupations.	26,800	12,978	177	853	2,064	4,652	4,632	12,822	48	289	1,398	4,688	7,399
Agents, canvassers, and collectors.....	128	105	1		7	37	60	23		1	2	10	10
Agents.....	68	57				22	35	11				7	4
Canvassers.....	14	10	1		5	2	2	4		1		1	2
Collectors.....	46	38			2	13	23	8			2	2	4
Bookkeepers and cashiers.....	4,135	784		10	65	223	486	3,351		41	266	1,107	1,937
Clerks (except clerks in stores).....	10,444	6,303		156	863	2,308	2,976	4,141		109	528	1,456	2,048
Shipping clerks.....	1,437	1,356		20	172	475	689	81		2	13	27	39
Weighters.....	64	48		4	6	18	20	16		1		6	9
Other clerks.....	8,943	4,899		132	685	1,815	2,267	4,044		106	515	1,423	2,000
Messenger, bundle, and office boys and girls ¹	6,206	5,462	176	694	1,690	1,970	942	746	48	94	182	271	151
Bundle and cash boys and girls.....	349	116	2	19	41	81	23	235	2	34	68	81	48
Messenger, errand, and office boys and girls ¹	5,859	5,346	174	663	1,649	1,939	919	513	46	60	114	190	103
Stenographers and typists.....	5,885	324		3	39	114	168	5,561		44	420	1,844	3,233

¹ Except telegraph messengers.

FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

TABLE 12.—NEGRO CHILDREN 10 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION, CLASSIFIED FOR EACH SEX BY YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920.

[Those occupations of Table 8 in which there were no Negro children are omitted from this table. For a discussion of the figures for certain occupations, see pp. 13-17, 24-61.]

OCCUPATION	Both sexes	MALES						FEMALES					
		Total	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	Total	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.
All occupations	541,348	332,445	96,470	45,751	49,696	66,351	74,217	208,903	64,982	29,392	30,980	41,371	42,178
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry	405,579	249,436	58,524	27,714	36,529	43,125	43,544	156,134	60,370	24,498	22,630	28,053	22,583
Dairy farm, farm, and stock farm laborers	402,066	246,429	88,064	37,356	36,060	42,351	42,598	155,637	60,258	24,431	22,545	25,946	22,457
Dairy farm laborers	339	209	59	31	62	62	85	40	9	6	3	10	12
Farm laborers (home farm)	334,066	197,961	79,613	31,897	29,662	33,013	23,756	136,099	55,839	22,218	20,141	22,404	15,397
Farm laborers (working out)	66,423	47,062	8,187	5,266	6,129	9,001	18,469	19,421	4,289	2,197	2,389	3,510	7,036
Farm laborers (tar-pentine farm)	1,135	1,072	352	150	167	257	206	63	18	9	11	19	6
Stock herders, drovers, and feeders	109	95	28	12	20	18	22	14	3	1	1	3	0
Fishermen and oystermen	232	226	15	19	32	71	89	6	1		4		1
Garden, greenhouse, orchard, and nursery laborers	2,627	1,556	355	219	262	356	364	471	109	62	77	100	123
Garden laborers	1,690	1,276	308	183	212	285	288	404	95	54	69	81	105
Greenhouse laborers	45	38	3	2	6	12	15	7			1	2	4
Orchard and nursery laborers	362	242	44	34	44	59	61	60	14	8	7	17	14
Lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers	1,173	1,164	83	113	159	356	473	9	2		2	4	1
Teamsters and haulers	93	98	6	8	13	29	37						
Other lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers	1,080	1,071	77	105	146	307	436	9	2		2	4	1
Other agricultural land and animal husbandry pursuits	72	61	7	7	16	11	20	11		5	2	3	1
Corn shellers, hay balers, grain threshers, etc.	26	20	1	2	5	6	6						
Ditchers (farm)	12	12		2	4	2	4						
Irrigators and ditch tenders	1	1				1							
Poultry yard laborers	21	16	4	3	4	1	4	5		2	1	1	1
Other and not specified pursuits	18	12	2		3	1	6	6		3	1	2	
Extraction of minerals	3,047	3,068	96	143	339	991	1,446	39	6	4	2	9	18
Coal mine operatives	2,113	2,096	56	87	187	721	1,045	17	1	1	1	3	11
Copper mine operatives	2	2			1	1							
Iron mine operatives	273	268	7	15	31	80	135	5		1			4
Operatives in other and not specified mines	261	258	11	18	49	70	110	3			1	1	1
Lead and zinc mine operatives	4	4			1	1	2						
Other specified mine operatives	229	217	9	16	37	59	96	3			1	1	1
Not specified mine operatives	37	37	2	2	11	10	12						
Quarry operatives	304	304	15	18	50	101	120						
Oil, gas, and salt well operatives	94	80	9	5	12	18	36	14	5	2		5	2
Oil and gas well operatives	66	58	7	3	5	16	27	8	5	1		2	
Salt well and works operatives	28	22	2	2	7	2	9	6		1		3	2
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	44,128	36,129	1,925	2,841	5,484	10,874	15,005	8,069	400	563	1,245	2,569	3,292
Apprentices to building and hand trades	938	937	60	71	149	311	346	1			1		
Blacksmiths' apprentices	163	163	11	10	14	30	40						
Boiler makers' apprentices	15	15	2	3	2	2	6						
Cabinetmakers' apprentices	14	14	2	1	2	2	7						
Carpenters' apprentices	169	169	12	14	33	88	16						
Coopers' apprentices	54	54	4	5	14	30	1						
Electricians' apprentices	44	44	1	7	6	10	20						
Machinists' apprentices	269	269	3	6	19	55	126						
Masons' apprentices	163	163	4	7	13	33	46						
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers' apprentices	71	70	10	9	18	29	4	1			1		
Paper hangers' apprentices	5	5			1	3	1						
Plasterers' apprentices	67	67	5	6	11	10	35						
Plumbers' apprentices	38	38		1	7	7	23						
Roofers' and slaters' apprentices	16	16	1	1	4	4	6						
Tinsmiths' and copper-smiths' apprentices	34	34	5	1	5	8	15						
Apprentices to dressmakers and milliners	185							185	22	21	45	93	4
Dressmakers' apprentices	173							173	20	17	41	93	2
Milliners' apprentices	12							12	2	4	4		2
Apprentices, other	659	632	90	45	109	213	235	27	2		8	9	8
Architects, designers, and draftsmen's apprentices	3	2				1	1	3				2	1
Jewelers', watchmakers', goldsmiths', and silversmiths' apprentices	26	23			9	7	7	2					2
Printers' and bookbinders' apprentices	71	68	3	6	16	35	4	5			2	2	1
Other apprentices	558	541	25	39	84	170	223	17	2		6	5	4
Bakers	86	86					86						
Carpenters	147	147					147						
Compositors, linotypers, and typesetters	35	29					29	6					6
Coopers	38	38					38						
Dressmakers and seamstresses (not in factory)	146							146					146
Dyers	3	3					3						
Engineers (stationary), crane-men, hoistmen, etc.	37	37				13	24						
Engineers (stationary)	26	26				5	15						
Crane-men, derrickmen, hoistmen, etc.	17	17				8	9						
Filers, grinders, buffers, and polishers (metal)	36	36	1	1	2	14	18	4				1	3
Buffers and polishers	14	11	1	1	2	4	3	3				1	2
Filers	5	5				2	3						
Grinders	27	20				8	12	1					1

* Includes 1 male cranberry bog laborer.

* Many of the "Machinists' apprentices" probably are machine tenders.

CHILDREN IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.

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TABLE 12.—NEGRO CHILDREN 10 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION, CLASSIFIED FOR EACH SEX BY YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920—Continued.

[Those occupations of Table 8 in which there were no Negro children are omitted from this table. For a discussion of the figures for certain occupations, see pp. 13-17, 29-31.]

OCCUPATION.	Both sexes.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
		Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.
Manufacturing and mechanical industries—Continued.													
Firemen (except locomotive and fire department).....	176	176		8	19	51	98						
Furnacemen, smeltermen, heaters, pourers, etc.....	132	132	2	10	19	47	54						
Furnacemen and smeltermen.....	53	53	2	4	9	16	22						
Heaters.....	71	71		6	10	27	28						
Puddlers.....	8	8				4							
Laborers (n. o. s.):													
Building, general, and not specified laborers.....	6,119	5,650	417	502	840	1,587	2,304	469	90	42	71	123	143
Chemical and allied industries.....	825	795	26	69	105	236	379	30	1	3	5	9	12
Fertilizer factories.....	552	543	22	57	73	150	241	9		3	1	3	2
Paint and varnish factories.....	17	16		1	4	3	8	1			1		
Powder, cartridge, dynamite, fuse, and fireworks factories.....	23	23		1	4	8	10						
Soap factories.....	19	17			5	6	6	2					2
Other chemical factories.....	214	196	4	10	19	69	94	18	1		3	6	8
Cigar and tobacco factories.....	1,686	970	32	70	150	336	382	716	23	64	106	223	300
Clay, glass, and stone industries.....	1,267	1,182	66	92	183	366	475	85	6	6	14	29	30
Brick, tile, and terra cotta factories.....	652	639	54	65	101	191	228	13	4		3	2	4
Glass factories.....	421	356	5	18	55	117	161	65	1	4	10	27	23
Lime, cement, and artificial stone factories.....	137	136	4	5	21	39	67	1		1			
Marble and stone yards.....	23	23	2	2	1	8	10						
Potteries.....	34	28	1	2	5	11	9	6	1	1	1		3
Clothing industries.....	180	153	10	16	27	36	64	27		2	1	12	12
Glove factories.....	1	1					1						
Hat factories (felt).....	3	1					1						
Shirt, collar, and cuff factories.....	17	9	1		1	3	4	2				1	1
Suit, coat, cloak, and overall factories.....	152	140	9	16	25	33	57	12		1	1	3	3
Other clothing factories.....	7	2			1		1	5		1		3	1
Food industries.....	1,622	1,255	51	81	179	394	550	367	24	24	67	123	129
Bakeries.....	148	134	12	15	28	55	44	14	1	2	2	2	7
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk factories.....	30	30	3	2	6	9	10						
Candy factories.....	131	94	3	7	13	28	33	47		2			
Fish curing and packing.....	154	75	9	11	16	14	25	79	9	10	7	19	16
Flour and grain mills.....	81	80	1	4	13	20	42	1			23	29	17
Fruit and vegetable canning, etc.....	93	54	5	8	7	17	17	39		4	30	11	1
Slaughter and packing houses.....	581	538	8	19	63	183	265	43	5		2	16	24
Sugar factories and refineries.....	94	84	3	7	12	31	31	10	1		4	3	20
Other food factories.....	310	176	7	8	21	57	83	134	5	6	19	52	52
Harness and saddle industries.....	24	20			6	4	10	4				2	2
Helpers in building and hand trades.....	386	384	30	43	70	105	136	2	1			1	
Iron and steel industries.....	3,610	3,523	81	149	366	1,118	1,809	87	15	7	12	15	38
Agricultural implement factories.....	34	34		1	4	12	17						
Automobile factories.....	183	175	4	6	17	48	100	8	1	2	2		3
Blast furnaces and steel rolling mills ¹	1,324	1,293	30	52	119	412	680	31	6	3	6	4	12
Car and railroad shops.....	280	278	7	9	28	91	143	2		1	1		1
Ship and boat building.....	727	710	8	24	86	269	383	17	2	1		1	12
Wagon and carriage factories.....	86	81	4	7	11	25	34	5	1				3
Other iron and steel factories ²	591	577	16	33	67	193	268	14	3	1	1	6	3
Not specified metal industries.....	385	375	12	17	34	128	184	10	2		1	3	4
Other metal industries.....	162	146	4	5	19	56	62	16				7	9
Brass mills.....	22	22		1		11	19						
Clock and watch factories.....	3	3			1	1	1						
Copper factories.....	7	6				3	3	1					1
Gold and silver factories.....	2	2											
Jewelry factories.....	4							4				2	2
Lead and zinc factories.....	18	18	2		1	8	7						
Tinware, enamelware, etc., factories.....	58	49	1	3	12	19	14	9				4	5
Other metal factories.....	48	46	1	1	5	12	27	2				1	1
Lumber and furniture industries.....	8,378	7,938	475	678	1,273	2,334	3,178	440	45	43	69	129	154
Furniture factories.....	297	245	9	21	47	81	87	52	4	4	12	14	18
Piano and organ factories.....	6	5			1		4	1					1
Saw and planing mills ³	7,203	6,942	469	579	1,086	2,086	2,832	261	31	27	46	73	90
Other woodworking factories.....	872	746	57	78	139	217	255	126	10	12	17	42	45
Paper and pulp mills.....	145	132	1	12	19	52	48	13		1	3	8	1
Printing and publishing.....	66	60	2	6	6	22	24	6		2		2	2
Blank book, envelope, tag, paper bag, etc., factories.....	16	14	1	1	4	2	6	2				1	1
Printing, publishing, and engraving.....	50	46	1	5	2	20	18	4		2		1	1
Shoe factories.....	32	28		3	3	12	10	4				4	
Tanneries.....	134	122	2	4	14	39	63	12		1	1	3	7
Textile industries—													
Carpet mills.....	7	6			1	3	2	1					1
Cotton mills.....	1,270	945	30	86	167	290	372	325	20	33	63	99	110
Knitting mills.....	165	45	1	6	5	14	19	120	5	7	19	33	56
Lace and embroidery mills.....	5	4			2	1	1						
Silk mills.....	20	8	1		4	2	1	12		1	1	1	3
Textile dyeing, finishing, and printing mills.....	37	28			3	11	14	9			2	2	5
Woolen and worsted mills.....	22	14	2	2	3	1	6	8		1	1	1	6

¹ Not otherwise specified.

² Includes tinplate mills.

³ Includes iron foundries.

⁴ Includes box factories (wood).

FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

TABLE 12.—NEGRO CHILDREN 10 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION, CLASSIFIED FOR EACH SEX BY YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920—Continued.

[Those occupations of Table 81a in which there were no Negro children are omitted from this table. For a discussion of the figures for certain occupations, see pp. 13-17, 29-31.]

OCCUPATION	Both sexes.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
		Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.
Manufacturing and mechanical industries—Continued.													
Laborers (n. o. s.)—Continued													
Textile industries—Continued.													
Other textile mills	179	115	4	7	15	26	53	55	7	3	9	15	21
Hemp and jute mills	4	3	1			1	1	1			1		
Rope and cordage factories	27	25			5	8	12	2					2
Sail, awning, and tent factories	3	2						1					
Not specified textile mills	136	85	4	6	10	25	40	51	7	3	8	14	19
Other industries	5,437	4,938	318	421	787	1,475	1,837	619	40	55	99	192	233
Broom and brush factories	31	26	4	3		10	9	5	1		2		
Button factories	5	4				1	3	1					1
Charcoal and coke works	52	81	4	3	11	19	44	2		1			1
Electric light and power plants	65	63	1	6	10	16	30	2					
Electrical supply factories	40	39		2	2	19	16	1					
Gas works	69	67	2	4	7	23	29	2			1	1	1
Leather belt, leather case, etc., factories	12	10	1	1		4	4	2					
Liquor and beverage industries	387	379	55	57	86	91	92	8	1	1	2	3	1
Paper box factories	15	14						1					
Petroleum refineries	107	106	1	4	17	27	58	1					1
Rubber factories	69	67	1		8	23	31	2			1	1	
Saw factories	2	1					1	1					1
Trunk factories	10	9		2		2	4	1					1
Turpentine distilleries	636	617	196	81	112	145	172	19	7	2	1	4	5
Other miscellaneous industries	2,193	1,906	87	153	305	584	777	197	12	18	40	56	71
Other not specified industries	1,824	1,449	58	102	227	505	557	375	19	33	50	124	149
Milliners and millinery dealers	33							33				15	18
Others of machinery	29	29	3	2	4	5	15						
Painters, glaziers, varnishers, enamellers, etc.	114	94		6	5	15	68	20	1		4	9	6
Enamellers, lacquerers, and japanners	7	5			2	1	2	2			1	1	
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers (building)	47	47					47						
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers (factory)	69	42		6	3	14	19	18	1		3	8	6
Paper hangers	3	3					3						
Semiskilled operatives (n. o. s.)													
Chemical and allied industries	123	81	4	3	15	26	33	42	1	5	5	12	19
Fertilizer factories	28	26	1	1	4	10	10	2					1
Paint and varnish factories	9	5			2	1	2	4		1	1	1	1
Powder, cartridge, dynamite, fuse, and fireworks factories	4	3					3	1					1
Soap factories	19	4			1	3	6	6		1		3	2
Other chemical factories	72	43	3	2	8	12	18	29	1	2	4	8	14
Cigar and tobacco factories	1,728	500	25	40	89	177	178	1,219	30	70	170	409	540
Clay, glass, and stone industries	286	216	10	23	29	72	82	70		5	15	24	26
Brick, tile, and terra cotta factories	40	39	3	6	5	10	15	1					
Glass factories	201	144	3	12	19	58	52	57		3	9	20	25
Lime, cement, and artificial stone factories	22	21	4	3	2	1	11	1			1		
Marble and stone yards	4	4		1	1	2							
Potteries	19	8		1	2	1	4	11		1	5	4	1
Clothing industries	1,023	449	22	44	83	118	182	574	5	21	72	190	288
Coat factories	1	3		1		1	1	1					1
Shoe factories	10	3				1	2	7			1	5	1
Hat factories (felt)	21	14				5	7	7				5	2
Shirt, collar, and cuff factories	144	19		1	1	4	13	125	1	7	16	43	58
Suit, coat, cloak, and overcoat factories	530	376	22	38	72	98	148	180	1	8	26	49	76
Other clothing industries	308	34		4	6	9	15	274	3	6	29	88	148
Food industries	1,215	767	28	56	133	289	261	448	12	33	81	145	177
Bakeries	254	216	13	23	41	105	28	44	2	3	9	11	19
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk factories	17	12	1	1	1	4	5	5	1		2	1	1
Candy factories	236	109	3	11	23	36	36	127		9	17	44	57
Fish curing and packing	226	144	8	8	30	37	61	76	5	7	21	19	24
Flour and grain mills	24	24	2	2	4	7	9						
Fruit and vegetable canning, etc.	51	21		3	4	9	5	30		2	4	11	13
Slaughter and packing houses	244	192	1	5	25	65	96	52	1	4	4	16	27
Sugar factories and refineries	7	5				2	3	2			2		
Other food factories	162	50		3	5	24	18	112	3	8	22	43	36
Harness and saddle industries	19	10	1		1	5	3	9		1	1	4	3
Iron and steel industries	961	833	23	43	120	277	370	68	4	2	10	25	27
Agricultural implement factories	5	2		1	1			3				2	1
Automobile factories	64	59		1	10	21	27	5				3	2
Blat furnaces and steel rolling mills	192	153	5	1	16	49	68	7			4	3	
Car and railroad shops	54	53	1	1		19	26	1			1		
Ship and boat building	271	271	7	12	45	89	118						
Wagon and carriage factories	11	11		1		6	4						
Other iron and steel factories	296	248	10	17	35	72	114	48	3		5	14	24
Not specified metal industries	38	34		3	7	11	13	4	1	2		3	
Other metal industries	199	65	2	3	14	17	27	46		2	8	12	24
Brass mills	17	15			2	6	8	2				2	
Clock and watch factories	3	3			1	2							
Copper factories	2	2	1										
Gold and silver factories	3	3											
Jewelry factories	28	13	1	2	4	1	5	15			2	3	10
Lead and zinc factories	3	3			2	1							
Tinware, enamelware, etc., factories	48	23		1	4	8	10	25		2	5	5	13
Other metal factories	5	1			1			4			1	2	1

1 Not otherwise specified.

2 Includes tinplate mills.

3 Includes iron foundries.

CHILDREN IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.

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TABLE 12.—NEGRO CHILDREN 10 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION, CLASSIFIED FOR EACH SEX BY YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920—Continued.

[Those occupations of Table 8 in which there were no Negro children are omitted from this table. For a discussion of the figures for certain occupations, see pp. 13-17, 26-31.]

OCCUPATION.	Both sexes.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
		Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.
Manufacturing and mechanical industries—Continued.													
Semiskilled operatives (n. o. s.)—Continued.													
Lumber and furniture industries.....	749	602	44	57	102	159	240	138	7	10	27	42	52
Furniture factories.....	110	69	1	5	13	22	28	41		2	10	16	13
Piano and organ factories.....	6	4				1	3	2	1			1	
Saw and planing mills ¹	433	400	27	42	62	102	157	33	2	7	2	9	13
Other woodworking factories.....	191	129	16	10	27	34	42	62	4	1	15	16	26
Paper and pulp mills.....	78	29			5	12	12	49	3	5	9	14	18
Printing and publishing.....	126	99	4	8	20	24	33	37			8	17	12
Blank book, envelope, tag, paper bag, etc., factories.....	18	13	1	1	3	4	4	5			2	3	
Printing, publishing, and engraving.....	108	76	3	7	17	20	29	32			6	14	12
Shoe factories.....	139	97	4	5	22	28	38	33	1	1	6	11	14
Tanneries.....	33	21	1	2	3	7	8	12			2	6	4
Textile industries—													
Carpet mills.....	22	13			3	5	5	9	1	2	3	1	2
Cotton mills.....	351	199	10	13	25	74	67	132	4	14	24	54	56
Knitting mills.....	224	25	2	5	4	7	7	199	1	16	39	59	54
Lace and embroidery mills.....	31	2			1	1		29			5	6	18
Silk mills.....	62	20	1	1	3	5	19	42		3	9	12	18
Textile dyeing, finishing, and printing mills.....	32	19		2	1	9	7	13		1	3	4	5
Woolen and worsted mills.....	33	15		1	5	4	5	18		2	2	7	7
Other textile mills.....	177	55		8	13	14	29	122	4	7	20	48	43
Linen mills.....	5	2			1	1	1	3				1	2
Rope and cordage factories.....	24	16		2	5	4	5	8			1	4	3
Sail, awning, and tent factories.....	8	7		2		1	4	1				1	
Not specified textile mills.....	140	30		4	7	9	10	110	4	7	19	42	38
Other industries.....	1,914	1,664	81	102	193	303	355	890	25	48	124	299	384
Broom and brush factories.....	63	50	4	11	12	18	11	7		2	2	1	2
Building and hand trades.....	5	5				2	3	2					
Button factories.....	62	11		2	2	5	7	51		1	8	15	27
Charcoal and coke works.....	10	10		1	1	5	5						
Electric light and power plants.....	30	22		1	2	3	6	14				2	6
Electrical supply factories.....	4	3			1	1	2	1			1		
Gas works.....	37	12		1	3	4	3	25		1	2	11	11
Leather belt, leather case, etc., factories.....	164	152	11	22	40	35	44	12	2	2	1	4	3
Liquor and beverage industries.....	54	19		1		8	10	35		2	6	14	13
Paper box factories.....	11	8				4	4	3			2	2	1
Petroleum refineries.....	39	23		1	4	11	17	6		1	2	2	1
Rubber factories.....	15	5		1	1	1	2	10			4	3	3
Straw factories.....	5	2				2	3	3			1		2
Trunk factories.....	12	12	3	1	4	3	1						
Turpentine distilleries.....	386	287	15	14	41	71	96	149	3	11	20	54	61
Other miscellaneous industries.....	1,010	440	47	46	82	125	140	570	26	28	75	193	254
Other not specified industries.....													
Shoemakers and cobblers (not in factory).....	194	192	14	30	36	40	72	2			1		1
Tailors and tailoresses.....	50	44					44	6					6
Upholsterers.....	7	5				2	3	2				1	1
Transportation.....	10,856	10,672	485	741	1,485	3,105	4,856	183	23	11	25	38	86
Water transportation (selected occupations):													
Boatman, canal men, and lock keepers.....	12	12	1	3	1	4	3						
Longshoremen and stevedores.....	264	263	4	13	21	77	148	1					
Sailors and deck hands.....	192	186	7	13	17	65	84	6	2	1	2		1
Road and street transportation (selected occupations):													
Carriage and hack drivers.....	69	69	6	4	13	22	24						
Chauffeurs.....	1,332	1,325		50	140	387	748	7				3	4
Draymen, teamsters, and expressmen ²	2,696	2,680	201	271	444	785	979	16	2		3	3	8
Hostlers and stable hands.....	265	265	24	37	48	58	98						
Laborers (garage, road, and street):	2,026	2,016	109	145	308	597	856	10	2		1	4	3
Garage.....	555	551	31	41	81	164	234	4	1		1	2	
Road and street building and repairing.....	1,441	1,435	74	104	223	422	612	6	1			2	3
Street cleaning.....	30	30	4	1	4	11	10						
Railroad transportation (selected occupations):													
Boiler washers and engine hostlers.....	35	35				6	29						
Laborers.....	3,327	3,240	83	153	290	960	1,654	87	15	8	11	11	42
Steam railroad.....	3,211	3,127	79	144	376	923	1,603	84	14	8	11	11	40
Street railroad.....	116	113	4	9	14	35	51	3	1				2
Switchmen, flagmen, and yardmen.....	12	12					12						
Switchmen and flagmen (steam railroad).....	6	6					6						
Switchmen and flagmen (street railroad).....	1	1					1						
Yardmen (steam railroad).....	5	5					5						
Ticket and station agents.....	1							1				1	
Express, post, telegraph, and telephone (selected occupations):													
Mail carriers.....	64	61	4	5	10	18	24	3					3
Telegraph and telephone linemen.....	3	3				1	2						
Telegraph messengers.....	156	155	29	26	41	29	30	1	1				
Telegraph operators.....	4	3				2	1	1					1
Telephone operators.....	61	15		2	2	4	7	46	1	1	7	14	23

¹ Not otherwise specified.² Includes box factories (wood).³ Teamsters in agriculture, forestry, and the extraction of minerals are classified with the other workers in those industries, respectively; and drivers for bakeries and laundries are classified with deliverymen in trade.

FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

TABLE 12.—NEGRO CHILDREN 10 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION, CLASSIFIED FOR EACH SEX BY YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920—Continued.

[Those occupations of Table 8 in which there were no Negro children are omitted from this table. For a discussion of the figures for certain occupations, see pp. 13-17, 29-31.]

OCCUPATION.	Both sexes.	MALES						FEMALES					
		Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.
Transportation—Continued.													
Other transportation pursuits:													
Inspectors (steam railroad).....	3	3				2	1						1
Laborers (n. a. s.).....	216	215	9	9	26	55	106	1					1
Express companies.....	49	48	2	4	5	15	19	1					1
Pipe-layers.....	14	14			3	2	9						
Telegraph and telephone.....	22	22	4	2	3	6	7						
Water transportation.....	52	52	1	1	5	11	34						
Other transportation.....	79	79	2	2	17	21	37						
Other occupations (unskilled):													
Road and street building and repairing.....	117	114	8	9	14	33	50	3			1	2	
Steam railroad.....	9	8	2	1	2	2	1	1					
Street railroad.....	97	95	6	8	10	26	45	2			1	1	
Telegraph and telephone.....	6	6			1	3	2						
Water transportation.....	2	2				1	1						
Other transportation.....	1	1				1	1						
Other transportation.....	2	2			1	1							
Trade.....	9,851	8,880	1,286	1,066	1,557	2,295	2,674	671	52	50	97	199	273
Clerks in stores ¹	592	561	32	32	49	109	139	231	10	9	38	70	104
Decorators, drapers, and window dressers.....	7	7		1	1	3	2						
Deliverymen.....	2,540	2,336	298	283	429	635	691	13	1	1	1	4	6
Bakeries and laundries.....	88	88	11	7	13	25	32						
Stores.....	2,261	2,248	287	276	416	610	659	13	1	1	1	4	6
Laborers in coal and lumber yards, warehouses, etc.													
Coal yards.....	958	932	39	59	134	259	421	26		3	1	9	13
Elevators.....	222	222	18	17	47	57	83						
Lumber yards.....	34	34	1	3	6	7	17						
Stock yards.....	328	321	10	23	38	109	141	2					2
Warehouses.....	152	150	4	4	29	34	79	2				2	
Warehouses.....	227	205	6	12	34	52	101	22		3	1	7	11
Laborers, porters, and helpers in stores.....	3,882	3,764	427	402	680	1,037	1,158	118	17	6	21	27	47
Newspapers.....	801	849	416	198	131	84	50	12	5	1	1	3	2
Retail dealers.....	165	147	19	11	15	47	55	18	4	3	1	2	8
Butchers and meat dealers.....	47	47				23	24						
Candy and confectionery.....	3	4				2	2						
Fruit.....	2	2				2							
Groceries.....	6	8				3	3						
Hucksters and peddlers.....	104	99	19	11	15	20	25	14	4	3	1	2	4
Newdealers.....	1	1					1						
Salesmen and saleswomen (stores).....	561	376	44	40	79	101	112	185	13	15	27	64	66
Other pursuits (unskilled):													
Fruit graders and packers.....	176	108	13	10	19	20	46	68	2	12	7	20	27
Meat cutters.....	40	23	3	3	5	4	8	17	2	3	2	4	6
Packers, wholesale and retail trade.....	12	12				2	10						
Other occupations.....	43	28	2	2	5	5	14	15		5	1	5	4
Other occupations.....	81	45	8	5	9	9	14	30		4	4	11	17
Public service (not elsewhere classified).....	1,288	1,246	46	72	163	355	604	48	10	4	5	12	17
Guards, watchmen, and doorkeepers.....	17	17				8	9						
Laborers (public service):													
Garbage men and scavengers.....	1,098	1,067	40	67	151	319	487	41	9	4	5	10	13
Other laborers.....	63	63	5	4	7	23	24						
Soldiers, sailors, and marines ²	1,035	994	25	63	144	289	463	41	9	4	5	10	13
All other occupations.....	116	116				23	93						
All other occupations.....	57	50	6	5	12	12	15	7	1			2	4
Professional service.....	1,223	387	46	26	59	88	163	836	33	27	54	206	516
Actors and showmen:													
Actors.....	96	55	2	4	11	15	23	41	3	1	4	13	20
Showmen.....	44	15	1		4	4	6	29	1	1	3	9	15
Artists, sculptors, and teachers of art.....	52	40	1	4	7	11	17	12	2		1	4	5
Authors.....	6	1				1		5			1	2	2
Musicians and teachers of music.....	2	2					1						
Photographers.....	134	69	4	3	4	18	40	65	3	2	7	24	29
Teachers (school).....	21	17		1	1	4	11	4		1		2	1
Trained nurses.....	519	39				8	25	477				124	353
Trained nurses.....	25	25						35					35

¹ Not otherwise specified.² Many of the "Clerks in stores" probably are "Salesmen and saleswomen."³ Includes only those resident in continental United States at the date of the enumeration.

CHILDREN IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.

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TABLE 12.—NEGRO CHILDREN 10 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION, CLASSIFIED FOR EACH SEX BY YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920—Continued.

[Those occupations of Table 8 in which there were no Negro children are omitted from this table. For a discussion of the figures for certain occupations, see pp. 13-17, 29-31.]

OCCUPATION.	Both sexes.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
		Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.
Professional service—Continued.													
Semiprofessional pursuits.....	55	50	9	6	11	9	15	5					5
Officials of lodges, societies, etc.....	1	1				1							
Religious, charity, and welfare workers.....	9	5					5	4					4
Turfmen and sportsmen.....	44	44	9	6	11	8	10						
All other occupations.....	1							1					1
Attendants and helpers (professional service).....	364	160	25	32	31	34	48	204	27	23	42	41	71
Dentists' assistants and apprentices.....	27	17		2	4	4	7	10		1	1	3	5
Librarians' assistants and attendants.....	6	4				2	2	2					2
Physicians' and surgeons' attendants.....	98	28	6	4	4	7	7	79	5	4	6	22	33
Stage hands and circus helpers.....	45	45	4	8	7	7	17	2					1
Theater ushers.....	87	37		6	8	11	12	56	1	5	7	11	23
Other attendants and helpers.....	101	31	15	2	8	3	3	70	21	15	28	4	2
Domestic and personal service.....	57,644	15,364	2,385	1,798	2,523	3,924	4,734	42,280	4,046	4,197	6,639	12,078	15,130
Barbers, hairdressers, and manicurists.....	403	279	14	18	39	87	121	124	7	5	17	36	39
Bootblacks.....	2,183	2,179	403	355	462	546	413	4			2		2
Charwomen and cleaners.....	370	108	22	12	17	21	36	262	29	35	44	74	80
Elevator tenders.....	992	737	15	41	98	239	354	255	3	6	28	73	145
Janitors and sextons.....	872	766	65	88	126	202	285	106	11	10	14	27	44
Laborers (domestic and professional service).....	372	346	42	27	65	94	118	26	5	5	2	4	10
Launderers and laundresses (not in laundry).....	6,525	251	71	34	35	48	63	6,274	349	485	962	1,841	2,637
Laundry operatives.....	2,238	252	23	24	31	87	87	1,986	83	178	360	620	745
Laborers.....	335	107	8	9	14	40	36	228	14	21	34	69	70
Other operatives.....	1,903	145	15	15	17	47	51	1,758	69	157	306	551	675
Porters (except in stores).....	2,367	2,354	126	203	379	662	954	13	1		2	1	9
Porters, domestic and professional service.....	1,548	1,537	85	141	268	450	593	11			2	1	8
Porters, steam railroad.....	142	142	36	7	8	39	82						
Other porters (except in stores).....	677	675	35	55	103	173	309	2	1				1
Servants.....	38,709	6,787	1,523	889	1,090	1,585	1,698	21,922	3,487	3,387	5,251	8,968	10,849
Bell boys, chore boys, etc.....	1,561	1,493	280	177	251	390	395	68	8	6	10	23	21
Butlers.....	118	118				51	67						
Chambermaids.....	1,104	1				1	1	1,103	132	135	188	267	346
Coachmen and footmen.....	4	4			1	1	2						
Cooks.....	5,724	516				193	323	5,208				2,222	2,986
Ladies' maids, valets, etc.....	22	4	1		3		13	13	2	1	4	5	6
Nurse maids.....	4,278	6	5		1			4,272	894	680	815	1,007	876
Other servants.....	25,896	4,645	1,239	712	834	950	910	21,253	2,451	2,565	4,239	5,494	6,814
Walters.....	2,440	1,170	65	97	163	323	522	1,270	69	79	171	427	524
Other pursuits.....	173	135	14	10	28	30	53	38	2	7	6	7	16
Bartenders.....	3	3			1	3							
Bathhouse keepers and attendants.....	12	4	2		1	1		8					
Cleaners and renovators (clothing, etc.).....	143	115	11	9	24	25	48	28	2	5	4	4	13
Hunters, trappers, and guides.....	14	13	1	1	3	3	5	1				1	1
Other occupations.....	1												
Clerical occupations.....	7,972	7,329	1,679	1,340	1,826	1,593	1,191	643	42	28	83	207	273
Agents, canvassers, and collectors.....	20	9			2	3	4	11		2		5	4
Agents.....	3	1				1		2					2
Canvassers.....	6	1			1			5		1		2	2
Collectors.....	11	7			1	2	4	4		1		3	
Bookkeepers and cashiers.....	103	16			3	7	6	87		3	3	25	56
Clerks (except clerks in stores).....	576	383		20	44	124	195	193		6	29	62	96
Shipping clerks.....	89	83		4	6	28	45	6				2	4
Weighters.....	13	10		3		4	3	3				1	2
Other clerks.....	474	290		13	38	92	147	184		6	29	59	90
Messenger, bundle, and office boys and girls¹.....	7,148	6,903	1,679	1,317	1,471	1,454	982	245	42	24	39	75	65
Bundle and cash boys and girls.....	135	108	29	26	18	23	11	27				9	16
Messenger, errand, and office boys and girls ¹	7,013	6,795	1,650	1,291	1,453	1,431	971	218	42	22	39	66	49
Stenographers and typists.....	125	18		3	6	5	4	107		3	12	40	52

¹ Except telegraph messengers.

FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

TABLE 13.—INDIAN CHILDREN 10 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION, CLASSIFIED FOR EACH SEX BY YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920.

[These occupations of Table 3 in which there were no Indian children are omitted from this table. For a discussion of the figures for certain occupations, see pp. 13, 17, 29-31.]

OCCUPATION.	Both sexes.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
		Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.
All occupations.....	4,357	3,004	707	333	456	693	810	1,353	510	170	183	243	247
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry.....	3,229	2,551	677	306	386	569	611	738	380	109	89	90	70
Dairy farm, farm, and stock farm laborers.....	3,102	2,369	673	293	367	514	522	733	380	108	89	88	68
Dairy farm laborers.....	12	12		3	2	2	5						
Farm laborers (home farm).....	1,347	1,073	238	159	190	280	196	274	116	52	36	46	24
Farm laborers (working out).....	497	368	55	47	73	153	255	84	37	6	11	8	22
Stock herders, drovers, and feeders.....	1,076	701	369	84	112	79	66	375	227	50	42	34	22
Fishermen and oystermen.....	17	16			1	4	11	1					1
Garden, orchard, and nursery laborers.....	45	41	3	4	4	15	15	4		1		2	1
Garden laborers.....	8	7	1	1		3	2	1				1	
Orchard and nursery laborers.....	37	34	2	3	4	12	13	3		1		1	1
Lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers.....	117	117	1	8	14	36	58						
All other occupations.....	8	8		1	2		5						
Extraction of minerals.....	19	18		1	1	4	12	1			1		
Mine and quarry operatives.....	14	14			1	4	9						
Oil and gas well operatives.....	5	4		1			3	1			1		
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	665	260	17	12	33	77	121	405	117	52	62	99	75
Apprentices.....	22	16		1		8	7	6			4	2	
Laborers (n. o. s.):.....													
Building, general, and not specified laborers.....	76	68	5	2	10	15	36	8	2	1	1	2	2
Food industries.....	11	10		2	2	1	5	1			1		
Iron and steel industries.....	13	13		1	2	4	6						
Lumber and furniture industries.....	60	58	1	3	6	20	28	2	1				1
All other industries.....	40	37		1	3	13	18	3			1		2
Semiskilled operatives (n. o. s.):.....													
Lumber and furniture industries.....	28	15		1	1	7	6	13	2		2	7	2
Textile industries.....	364	24	11	1	5	3	4	360	112	51	52	83	62
All other industries.....	20	19			3	3	4	10			1	5	4
All other occupations.....	11	9			1	1	7	2					2
Transportation.....	63	73	4	5	11	25	28	10			1	2	7
Draymen, teamsters, and expressmen ¹	9	9	2		2	1	4						
Laborers, road and street building and repairing.....	18	17	1	3	6	2	5	1					1
Laborers, steam railroad.....	35	33	1	1	2	16	13	2			1	1	
All other occupations.....	21	14		1	1	6	6	7				1	6
Trade.....	51	41	4	3	10	8	16	10			4	3	3
Clerks, salesmen, and saleswomen (stores).....	20	13	1		2	4	6	7			3	3	1
Deliverymen (stores).....	12	12		1	2	2	6						
Newsboys.....	8	8	1	2	5								
All other occupations.....	11	8	1		1	2	4	3			1		2
Public service (not elsewhere classified) (all occupations).....	10	10		1	1	3	5						
Professional service (all occupations).....	14	2				2		12	1		1	1	9
Domestic and personal service.....	267	26	5	2	9	8	12	171	12	8	25	46	80
Hunters, trappers, and guides.....	9	9			4	2	3						
Laundresses and laundresses (not in laundry).....	13	10		1				13		1	4	2	6
Servants.....	166	19	4	1	4	6	4	147	12	6	19	40	70
Waiters.....	8	2					2	6		1	1	1	3
All other occupations.....	11	6	1	1	1		3	5			1	3	1
Clerical occupations.....	19	13		3	3	2	5	6		1		2	3
Bookkeepers, cashiers, and clerks.....	7	2			1		1	5					
Messenger, errand, and office boys and girls ²	12	11		3	2	2	4	1		1		2	2
													1

¹ Not otherwise specified.

² Teamsters in agriculture, forestry, and the extraction of minerals are classified with the other workers in those industries, respectively; and drivers for bakeries and laundries are classified with deliverymen in trade.

³ Except telegraph messengers.

CHILDREN IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.

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TABLE 14.—CHINESE, JAPANESE, AND ALL OTHER NONWHITE¹ CHILDREN 10 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION, CLASSIFIED FOR EACH SEX BY YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920.

[Those occupations of Table 8 in which there were no Chinese, Japanese, or other nonwhite children are omitted from this table. For a discussion of the figures for certain occupations, see pp. 13-17, 29-61.]

OCCUPATION.	Both sexes.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
		Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	Total.	10 to 13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.
All occupations.....	1,438	1,271	58	75	102	350	636	167	18	7	29	50	72
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry.....	438	397	21	15	51	101	209	41	11	3	4	13	10
Dairy farm laborers.....	13	11	1	1	1	6	2	2	1			1	
Farm laborers (home farm).....	59	51	1	3	14	14	19	8	2	1		2	3
Farm laborers (working out).....	108	157	7	7	15	33	95	11	4	2	1	2	2
Garden laborers.....	102	90	6	2	17	20	45	12	2		1	6	3
Orchard and nursery laborers.....	81	74	4	2	5	27	38	7	1		2	2	2
All other occupations.....	15	14	2		1	1	10	1	1				
Extraction of minerals (all occupations).....	6	6			2	1	3						
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	145	126	3	7	9	34	73	19			4	3	12
Apprentices.....	10	10				8	2						
Laborers (n. o. s. ²):													
Building, general, and not specified laborers.....	14	13			1	4	8	1			1		
Food industries.....	14	12		2	2	2	6	2					2
Iron and steel industries.....	13	13		1	2	2	8						
Lumber and furniture industries.....	45	43	1	1	9	7	31	2					2
All other industries.....	10	9			1	4	4	1			1		
Semiskilled operatives (n. o. s. ²):													
Food industries.....	13	9	1	1		4	3	4			1	2	1
All other industries.....	16	11	1	2		1	7	5			1	1	3
All other occupations.....	10	6				2	4	4					4
Transportation.....	57	55		2	3	16	34	2				1	1
Laborers, steam railroad.....	45	45		2	3	11	29						
All other occupations.....	12	10				5	5	2				1	1
Trade.....	112	89	1	11	10	21	46	23	2		1	7	13
Clerks in stores.....	29	25	1	4		7	13	4				1	3
Salesmen and saleswomen (stores).....	61	47		4	8	11	24	14	1		1	5	7
All other occupations.....	22	17		3	2	3	9	5	1			1	3
Public service (not elsewhere classified) (all occupations).....	9	9				3	6						
Professional service (all occupations).....	8	3		2			1	5	1	1	1	1	1
Domestic and personal service.....	627	553	29	32	76	158	247	74	4	2	16	24	33
Janitors and sextons.....	11	9			1	3	5	2				1	1
Laundry operatives.....	89	89	8	4	11	20	46						
Servants.....	389	331	14	23	45	103	146	58	4	3	8	15	28
Bellboys, chore boys, etc.....	27	27	3		3	14	7						
Cooks.....	52	49			11	38	11	3				2	1
Other servants.....	310	255	11	23	42	78	101	55	4	3	8	13	27
Walters.....	129	116	6	6	19	38	47	13			2	8	3
All other occupations.....	9	8	1			4	3	1					1
Clerical occupations.....	34	33	4	5	11	6	7	2				1	2
Clerks (except clerks in stores).....	12	12		1	4	3	4						
Messenger, errand, and office boys and girls.....	19	19	4	4	7	2	2						
All other occupations.....	5	2				1	1	3				1	2

¹ "All other" comprises Filipinos, Hindus, Koreans, Hawaiians, etc.
² Not otherwise specified.

³ Many of the "Clerks in stores" probably are "Salesmen and saleswomen."
⁴ Except telegraph messengers.

FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

TABLE 15.—NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF CHILDREN OF EACH SEX 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1920 AND 1910.

DIVISION AND STATE.	MALES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE: 1920			MALES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE: 1910			FEMALES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE: 1920			FEMALES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE: 1910		
	Total number.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total number.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total number.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total number.	Engaged in gainful occupations.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
United States	6,294,935	714,245	11.3	5,404,228	1,353,120	24.8	6,207,597	346,610	5.6	5,364,137	637,068	11.9
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:												
New England	384,222	34,465	9.0	334,762	38,086	11.4	383,909	24,771	6.5	333,886	25,843	7.7
Middle Atlantic	1,261,840	77,631	6.1	1,027,768	118,312	11.5	1,195,896	54,510	4.6	1,025,227	69,489	6.8
East North Central	1,166,568	72,361	6.2	1,025,615	133,903	13.0	1,146,143	28,400	2.5	1,006,752	43,237	4.3
West North Central	745,989	45,845	6.1	705,934	121,601	17.1	731,371	12,061	1.6	689,453	21,445	3.1
South Atlantic	961,537	181,430	18.9	835,646	364,529	43.6	950,037	92,551	9.7	815,579	198,717	24.4
East South Central	649,781	151,775	23.2	583,337	295,255	50.6	626,494	62,567	10.1	564,753	146,635	26.0
West South Central	731,628	125,630	17.2	609,307	248,765	40.8	718,736	58,637	8.2	594,593	123,908	20.8
Mountain	196,871	12,515	6.3	194,810	18,565	9.5	194,682	3,097	1.6	139,410	4,593	3.3
Pacific	284,149	15,133	5.3	196,352	13,983	7.1	290,316	3,016	1.0	191,484	4,239	2.2
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine	41,486	1,853	4.5	38,826	2,710	6.9	41,343	732	1.8	38,454	1,716	4.5
New Hampshire	22,825	1,002	4.4	21,710	2,232	10.3	22,496	521	2.3	21,725	1,537	7.1
Vermont	19,638	935	4.8	19,107	1,967	10.3	18,911	342	1.8	18,541	598	3.2
Massachusetts	197,205	19,714	10.0	189,990	19,172	10.1	196,821	14,009	7.1	170,042	13,573	8.0
Rhode Island	31,146	4,476	14.4	28,095	4,350	15.5	32,393	4,093	12.6	28,299	3,726	13.2
Connecticut	71,722	6,488	9.0	57,034	6,675	11.7	71,545	5,071	7.1	50,825	4,693	9.3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York	532,343	39,382	7.4	496,895	39,357	7.9	527,292	20,461	3.9	467,191	25,737	5.5
New Jersey	179,747	14,196	7.9	130,309	14,944	11.5	170,438	11,828	6.9	135,993	10,844	8.0
Pennsylvania	498,730	33,453	6.7	424,564	64,067	15.1	498,166	22,218	4.5	422,043	32,888	7.8
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio	360,942	15,230	4.2	255,713	31,909	12.5	295,799	2,889	1.0	252,063	10,940	4.3
Indiana	193,831	12,428	6.4	134,238	27,688	20.6	160,145	4,483	2.8	150,899	6,005	4.0
Illinois	351,552	23,870	6.8	311,761	41,912	13.4	347,758	13,063	3.8	309,401	14,598	4.7
Michigan	194,494	9,891	5.1	155,502	14,512	9.3	189,719	3,263	1.7	152,193	4,781	3.1
Wisconsin	135,746	10,082	7.4	148,401	16,995	11.4	152,722	4,702	3.1	145,206	6,913	4.8
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota	149,111	6,538	4.4	129,091	14,767	11.4	137,417	1,743	1.3	125,002	3,657	2.9
Iowa	136,390	7,481	5.5	134,077	20,777	15.5	133,837	1,640	1.2	131,631	3,608	2.7
Missouri	199,637	16,994	8.5	185,183	44,375	24.0	196,025	5,994	3.0	192,136	8,329	4.3
North Dakota	44,613	2,215	5.0	29,848	8,929	30.0	45,270	601	1.4	34,148	1,423	4.2
South Dakota	39,839	2,138	5.4	36,821	6,953	18.9	38,567	417	1.1	34,672	1,256	3.6
Nebraska	78,981	4,968	6.3	73,615	16,865	22.9	76,939	920	1.2	71,826	1,439	2.0
Kansas	106,417	6,224	5.8	101,656	16,997	16.7	105,289	1,046	1.0	99,133	1,733	1.7
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware	12,008	952	7.9	11,826	2,753	23.3	11,801	454	3.8	11,259	903	8.0
Maryland	82,847	8,255	10.0	77,358	16,336	21.1	81,699	4,045	5.0	76,730	7,331	10.2
District of Columbia	17,149	1,272	7.4	14,465	913	6.3	18,081	599	3.3	15,080	432	2.9
Virginia	157,364	19,901	12.7	142,317	47,204	33.2	154,551	5,562	3.6	138,920	14,675	10.6
West Virginia	96,362	5,979	6.2	70,543	20,546	29.1	94,937	1,452	1.5	75,658	3,254	4.3
North Carolina	188,538	49,945	26.5	159,276	91,649	57.5	184,946	21,217	11.5	155,495	52,983	34.1
South Carolina	130,337	37,411	28.7	114,019	66,382	58.2	129,867	26,109	20.1	112,093	50,870	45.4
Georgia	215,008	58,761	27.3	189,378	101,648	53.7	212,227	30,173	14.2	183,323	59,941	32.7
Florida	61,924	7,924	12.8	47,721	17,090	35.8	61,928	2,910	4.7	47,041	7,828	16.6
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky	161,245	22,550	14.0	152,511	33,858	22.2	157,123	4,201	2.7	148,441	10,854	7.3
Tennessee	164,135	30,670	18.7	147,323	64,065	43.5	159,393	9,167	5.8	141,092	19,921	14.0
Alabama	175,571	53,844	30.7	152,179	94,126	61.9	173,966	30,553	17.6	146,795	60,586	41.3
Mississippi	139,770	44,711	32.0	131,833	85,256	64.8	136,012	25,643	18.9	127,525	55,274	43.3
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas	159,813	32,092	20.1	107,875	60,109	55.7	128,740	16,048	12.5	105,917	32,341	30.5
Louisiana	128,369	21,928	17.1	114,766	38,830	33.8	129,683	10,346	8.0	114,171	20,902	18.3
Oklahoma	147,667	17,679	12.0	112,344	35,383	31.5	142,406	5,902	4.1	107,760	10,728	10.0
Texas	324,739	54,531	16.8	274,322	114,443	41.7	317,847	26,341	8.3	260,745	59,937	22.6
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana	30,430	1,165	3.8	17,994	1,448	8.1	29,595	217	0.8	17,330	316	1.8
Idaho	27,823	1,421	5.1	19,529	2,424	12.4	26,818	187	0.7	18,249	274	1.5
Wyoming	10,599	513	4.9	6,511	755	11.6	9,878	95	1.0	6,243	111	1.8
Colorado	53,081	3,615	6.8	41,983	4,683	11.2	52,109	943	1.8	40,988	1,181	2.9
New Mexico	24,082	1,729	7.2	20,811	4,942	23.7	23,950	466	1.9	20,020	864	4.3
Arizona	19,318	1,810	9.4	11,166	1,287	11.6	18,960	901	4.8	10,369	376	3.6
Utah	30,364	2,126	7.0	23,897	2,611	11.0	36,111	235	0.6	23,406	420	1.8
Nevada	3,444	196	5.7	3,022	235	7.8	3,271	33	1.0	2,805	51	1.8
PACIFIC:												
Washington	69,714	3,836	5.5	56,382	4,424	7.8	68,931	814	1.2	54,930	1,042	1.9
Oregon	41,134	2,098	5.1	33,959	2,979	8.7	40,306	374	0.9	32,800	535	1.6
California	153,391	7,229	4.7	106,091	8,599	8.1	151,019	1,828	1.2	103,754	2,662	2.6

CHILDREN IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.

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TABLE 16.—GAINFULLY OCCUPIED CHILDREN 10 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE IN EACH PRINCIPAL CLASS OF THE POPULATION, CLASSIFIED FOR EACH SEX BY YEARS OF AGE, BY STATES, 1920.

[The number of occupied children among the Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and other minor classes being small, they are not presented in detail, but are grouped as "all other nonwhite."]

STATE AND CLASS OF POPULATION.	Both sexes.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
		Total.	10-13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	Total.	10-13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.
Alabama.	134,088	87,557	30,078	11,810	11,956	16,442	17,271	46,531	17,518	6,599	6,436	8,435	7,543
Native white—Native parentage.	67,774	48,522	16,498	6,150	6,453	9,516	9,905	19,252	7,510	2,549	2,495	3,484	3,224
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.	674	468	45	36	66	150	171	206	22	12	17	82	73
Foreign-born white.	160	129	14	11	9	31	55	40	3	3	6	11	17
Negro.	65,464	38,434	13,517	5,611	5,427	6,741	7,138	27,039	9,943	4,033	3,928	4,857	4,229
All other nonwhite.	16	13	4	2	1	4	2	3	2	1	1	1	1
Arizona.	6,043	4,381	788	418	604	1,123	1,448	1,662	490	199	222	356	405
Native white—Native parentage.	1,960	1,632	125	125	200	468	734	338	19	17	34	100	159
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.	895	689	78	57	116	292	236	208	28	20	32	57	71
Foreign-born white.	1,034	1,319	286	166	173	343	381	585	194	88	82	117	104
Negro.	61	44	7	4	9	8	16	17	2	2	3	4	6
All other nonwhite.	1,163	647	292	66	106	102	81	516	239	72	71	69	65
Arkansas.	78,072	54,097	17,149	7,299	7,713	10,514	11,491	23,975	9,190	3,477	3,821	4,656	3,869
Native white—Native parentage.	47,471	35,519	10,962	4,518	5,145	7,170	7,826	11,952	4,694	1,678	1,687	2,061	1,992
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.	956	690	130	76	102	174	208	296	71	23	31	70	71
Foreign-born white.	123	77	5	5	12	25	30	46	5	5	5	13	18
Negro.	29,517	17,806	6,051	2,632	2,554	3,142	3,427	11,711	4,510	1,771	1,698	1,944	1,798
All other nonwhite.	5	5	1	1	1	3	3	4	1	1	1	1	1
California.	43,171	30,755	1,864	1,589	3,785	9,368	14,258	12,416	806	311	1,211	4,142	6,446
Native white—Native parentage.	21,809	15,997	1,067	873	1,917	4,557	7,583	5,812	98	150	563	1,963	3,163
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.	13,978	9,545	524	432	1,237	3,066	4,286	4,433	112	83	455	1,522	2,281
Foreign-born white.	5,807	3,949	197	185	470	1,267	1,820	1,858	70	60	177	631	920
Negro.	495	348	27	29	34	115	143	147	7	12	15	41	72
All other nonwhite.	1,082	916	49	51	127	263	426	166	24	6	21	45	70
Colorado.	15,025	11,286	991	928	1,696	3,340	4,331	3,739	172	235	536	1,150	1,646
Native white—Native parentage.	9,405	7,353	709	655	1,111	2,116	2,764	2,050	64	117	291	635	948
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.	4,217	2,954	206	197	443	905	1,203	1,263	49	83	192	395	544
Foreign-born white.	1,147	793	68	60	111	271	283	354	56	30	44	96	128
Negro.	203	135	7	9	21	40	58	68	3	4	9	21	31
All other nonwhite.	53	49	1	7	10	8	23	4	1	1	3	3	3
Connecticut.	38,714	21,218	471	1,888	4,129	6,867	7,861	17,498	177	1,551	3,343	5,771	6,686
Native white—Native parentage.	10,079	5,991	188	429	1,039	1,931	2,413	4,088	54	273	709	1,336	1,716
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.	22,764	12,102	239	1,229	2,534	3,882	4,198	10,632	99	1,033	2,160	3,499	3,801
Foreign-born white.	5,389	2,858	39	211	491	979	1,124	2,554	15	169	432	873	1,065
Negro.	430	286	5	19	33	84	125	203	9	16	42	63	72
All other nonwhite.	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Delaware.	5,066	3,237	191	248	513	1,023	1,362	1,769	48	107	290	613	702
Native white—Native parentage.	2,922	1,957	123	137	298	635	774	965	24	44	154	354	389
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.	1,039	612	15	58	106	211	222	427	4	25	89	145	161
Foreign-born white.	254	150	4	6	27	52	61	104	1	10	20	41	33
Negro.	791	518	49	47	82	135	205	273	20	28	26	73	116
All other nonwhite.													
District of Columbia.	8,037	4,615	196	349	736	1,464	1,879	3,422	63	138	398	1,166	1,697
Native white—Native parentage.	4,178	2,453	94	168	401	791	1,069	1,715	13	48	177	571	906
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.	914	534	28	38	90	160	209	280	1	10	44	133	192
Foreign-born white.	219	132	3	11	23	35	60	87		4	9	33	41
Negro.	2,721	1,481	71	123	222	468	597	1,240	49	76	168	429	518
All other nonwhite.	5	5				1	4						
Florida.	25,514	18,325	3,287	2,087	2,550	4,398	5,803	7,189	1,190	715	1,035	1,924	2,325
Native white—Native parentage.	10,765	8,681	1,420	909	1,135	2,295	2,922	2,684	317	152	262	574	779
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.	1,624	1,007	65	80	135	358	369	617	12	32	97	243	253
Foreign-born white.	622	360	13	14	51	124	158	262	8	17	26	97	114
Negro.	12,503	8,277	1,790	1,094	1,229	1,821	2,354	4,226	853	514	650	1,010	1,190
All other nonwhite.													
Georgia.	148,017	98,044	29,458	14,306	14,997	19,082	20,201	49,973	15,539	7,113	7,521	10,012	9,786
Native white—Native parentage.	67,228	48,301	13,639	6,790	7,389	9,530	10,653	18,925	5,536	2,479	2,842	4,067	4,008
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.	564	403	46	61	67	120	139	161	11	15	14	53	68
Foreign-born white.	158	96	6	8	11	21	31	60	3	2	9	18	28
Negro.	80,064	49,239	15,767	7,477	7,829	9,069	9,367	30,825	9,995	4,617	4,656	5,873	5,684
All other nonwhite.	7	5			1	2	2	2	1			1	
Idaho.	5,508	4,559	462	235	624	1,284	1,854	949	35	39	113	275	487
Native white—Native parentage.	4,027	3,352	327	259	451	947	1,368	675	23	32	84	195	341
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.	1,248	1,018	114	60	151	265	398	230	10	7	24	69	120
Foreign-born white.	193	151	20	10	21	31	69	42	1		5	11	25
Negro.	6	4		2		1	1	2	1				1
All other nonwhite.	34	24	1	4	1	10	18						
Illinois.	146,877	89,820	3,026	6,192	14,651	25,961	36,049	57,087	608	3,340	9,115	20,203	23,791
Native white—Native parentage.	61,768	42,847	2,137	2,956	6,368	13,286	17,480	18,919	843	2,772	2,860	6,717	8,627
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.	66,732	36,883	693	2,639	6,694	12,626	14,240	29,849	257	2,028	5,233	10,546	11,785
Foreign-born white.	15,241	8,037	87	465	1,256	2,756	3,473	7,204	41	405	1,151	2,980	3,021
Negro.	3,124	2,042	89	141	331	631	830	1,082	28	64	171	351	458
All other nonwhite.	14	11		1	2	2	6	3					
Indiana.	60,790	41,968	2,932	3,221	5,975	13,201	16,329	18,822	315	1,188	2,980	6,487	7,682
Native white—Native parentage.	50,055	35,384	2,389	2,769	5,330	10,940	13,765	14,671	251	894	2,165	5,044	6,217
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.	7,320	4,420	158	334	717	1,532	1,679	2,906	33	216	554	990	1,168
Foreign-born white.	1,865	928	14	40	142	339	393	667	10	44	121	253	269
Negro.	1,808	1,231	71	87	185	389	489	577	21	34	130	190	242
All other nonwhite.	6	5				1	3	1					1
Iowa.	35,598	26,795	1,788	1,991	3,132	8,361	10,953	8,801	209	351	1,060	2,331	4,280
Native white—Native parentage.	24,896	18,696	1,377	1,408	2,739	5,704	7,478	5,840	148	240	706	1,951	2,795
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.	9,550	7,030	331	421	962	2,302	3,014	2,820	48	92	308	825	1,247
Foreign-born white.	1,065	744	27	33	160	353	351	341	6	17	47	126	145
Negro.	421	331	23	29	41	101	127	160	7	2	19	29	43
All other nonwhite.	4	4				1	3						

TABLE 16.—GAINFULLY OCCUPIED CHILDREN 10 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE IN EACH PRINCIPAL CLASS OF THE POPULATION, CLASSIFIED FOR EACH SEX BY YEARS OF AGE, BY STATES: 1920—Continued.

STATE AND CLASS OF POPULATION.	Both sexes.	MALES.					FEMALES.						
		Total.	10-13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	Total.	10-13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.
Kansas.	26,124	26,487	1,748	1,699	2,977	6,167	8,086	5,637	160	234	652	1,900	2,691
Native white—Native parentage.	19,940	18,794	1,449	1,184	2,314	4,084	6,168	4,154	114	143	447	1,397	2,053
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.	4,312	3,286	214	210	487	1,085	1,352	1,014	34	51	121	310	468
Foreign-born white.	786	576	33	31	84	211	237	180	2	12	27	67	72
Negro.	1,097	811	51	74	111	205	310	286	10	28	57	94	97
All other nonwhite.	11	8	1		1		4	3				2	1
Kentucky.	62,856	51,153	8,337	5,997	8,218	13,145	15,458	11,403	1,487	1,037	1,680	3,181	4,018
Native white—Native parentage.	54,274	45,130	7,575	5,324	7,281	11,544	13,426	9,124	1,320	870	1,340	2,520	3,074
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.	1,325	1,115	50	77	178	356	452	710	12	21	64	243	340
Foreign-born white.	135	88	2	5	12	27	42	47		1	4	23	19
Negro.	6,319	4,798	710	590	745	1,216	1,537	1,821	155	145	242	394	585
All other nonwhite.	3	3		1			1	1				1	
Louisiana.	64,624	44,474	8,608	5,313	7,447	10,442	12,104	20,050	4,418	2,647	3,281	4,601	5,103
Native white—Native parentage.	25,132	19,572	2,708	2,323	3,283	5,061	6,169	5,580	727	563	940	1,461	1,890
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.	2,64	1,811	123	210	249	526	593	653	21	52	138	192	250
Foreign-born white.	360	263	10	21	36	79	117	103	3	7	20	26	47
Negro.	36,490	22,781	5,909	3,254	3,772	4,732	5,214	13,705	3,665	2,025	2,182	2,919	2,914
All other nonwhite.	50	47	10	5	7	14	11	9	2		1	3	3
Maine.	12,902	8,490	857	351	1,245	2,853	3,784	4,312	76	133	523	1,505	2,075
Native white—Native parentage.	6,700	4,893	196	229	751	1,507	2,130	1,897	47	81	232	612	925
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.	4,298	2,717	52	97	390	1,002	1,176	1,671	17	38	206	612	798
Foreign-born white.	1,675	899	17	22	99	339	462	736	11	12	82	280	351
Negro.	27	21	2	2	3	4	10	6	1	2	3		
All other nonwhite.	12	10		1	2	1	6	2				1	1
Maryland.	41,242	25,797	1,338	2,408	4,509	7,932	9,590	15,445	430	1,122	2,493	5,381	6,019
Native white—Native parentage.	24,356	15,657	699	1,407	2,642	4,962	6,007	8,099	146	597	1,341	3,140	3,475
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.	7,041	2,888	67	395	775	1,255	1,496	3,153	20	231	537	1,114	1,251
Foreign-born white.	1,498	793	11	44	114	287	327	715	4	27	106	290	318
Negro.	8,341	5,464	620	622	978	1,446	1,708	2,877	200	267	509	807	974
All other nonwhite.	6	5	1		2	2	2	1					1
Massachusetts.	104,445	56,353	1,14	6,193	12,377	18,174	20,465	48,092	287	4,610	9,112	14,478	17,605
Native white—Native parentage.	24,086	11,465	425	1,265	2,841	4,493	5,441	9,631	81	773	1,687	3,056	4,034
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.	65,297	35,112	614	4,109	7,793	10,861	11,745	28,475	160	3,155	5,965	8,903	10,492
Foreign-born white.	15,664	8,219	87	796	1,682	2,656	3,028	7,445	42	600	1,410	2,406	2,927
Negro.	876	539	18	33	96	160	232	397	4	22	49	113	149
All other nonwhite.	22	19		5	5	4	9	4					3
Michigan.	67,614	44,089	2,991	2,066	5,514	14,968	19,630	23,125	367	501	2,395	8,524	11,338
Native white—Native parentage.	30,694	21,335	1,361	1,163	2,580	6,858	9,371	9,349	178	236	986	3,357	4,592
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.	28,826	18,966	733	793	2,429	6,401	8,640	10,480	141	200	1,091	3,911	5,117
Foreign-born white.	7,293	4,254	144	131	435	1,488	2,056	3,099	44	61	283	1,173	1,478
Negro.	911	646	40	25	60	187	325	265	4	4	31	81	141
All other nonwhite.	100	88	4	2	10	34	38	12				2	6
Minnesota.	59,731	28,042	1,455	1,070	3,503	9,361	12,253	11,689	312	388	1,043	3,883	6,063
Native white—Native parentage.	13,951	10,144	624	628	1,902	3,390	4,209	3,787	141	140	354	1,219	1,903
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.	25,225	16,264	774	870	2,026	5,447	7,147	6,961	157	226	615	2,316	3,647
Foreign-born white.	2,413	1,508	54	63	160	482	749	905	14	21	73	305	492
Negro.	103	72	1	3	11	25	32	31		1	1	11	18
All other nonwhite.	50	54	2	6	8	17	26	5				2	3
Mississippi.	107,189	69,044	25,147	9,910	9,654	11,741	12,592	38,144	14,395	5,898	5,350	6,415	6,086
Native white—Native parentage.	34,997	26,438	9,222	3,724	3,673	4,093	5,126	8,539	3,380	1,302	1,180	1,362	1,335
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.	321	234	95	35	42	57	75	87	13	13	9	24	28
Foreign-born white.	190	68	12	4	8	17	27	41	5	5	7	14	10
Negro.	71,690	42,226	15,922	6,143	5,919	6,965	7,347	29,424	10,986	4,672	4,150	5,006	4,710
All other nonwhite.	111	78	26	14	12	9	17	33				9	3
Missouri.	72,798	50,582	3,645	4,721	8,927	15,434	18,256	22,215	678	1,380	3,636	7,391	9,130
Native white—Native parentage.	55,778	40,419	3,206	3,837	6,086	12,221	14,466	15,357	499	896	2,406	5,193	6,363
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.	10,897	6,392	170	544	1,207	1,999	2,372	4,515	50	308	828	1,502	1,827
Foreign-born white.	2,259	1,174	13	90	194	393	482	1,076	10	69	191	346	480
Negro.	3,953	2,667	293	249	438	815	682	1,266	119	107	211	349	480
All other nonwhite.	12	11		1	2	4	4	1				1	
Montana.	5,774	4,474	310	270	585	1,360	1,949	1,800	33	59	145	388	675
Native white—Native parentage.	2,771	2,248	171	143	287	685	962	523	15	27	68	150	263
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.	2,413	1,894	116	160	298	554	795	609	14	25	63	182	325
Foreign-born white.	518	301	19	22	47	109	169	157	4	6	12	54	81
Negro.	16	10	1	3	1	1	6	6				2	3
All other nonwhite.	50	51	3	4	9	17	18	5			1		3
Nebraska.	19,532	14,071	1,089	1,055	2,322	4,308	5,997	4,331	183	183	554	1,509	2,402
Native white—Native parentage.	11,624	8,901	728	670	1,404	2,563	3,536	2,723	113	115	304	848	1,343
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.	6,778	5,032	333	346	741	1,591	2,121	1,746	59	60	211	533	883
Foreign-born white.	840	546	28	26	56	181	255	294	8	5	33	111	137
Negro.	233	172	8	13	20	56	75	63	2	3	6	17	36
All other nonwhite.	25	20	2	1	7	10	16	5			1		3
Nevada.	685	536	29	33	74	171	231	147	5	8	26	42	72
Native white—Native parentage.	384	306	21	23	49	91	122	78	3	1	11	22	41
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.	196	158	7	9	16	83	73	38	2		7	8	21
Foreign-born white.	57	44		1	4	14	25	13			4	6	8
Negro.	4	1			1	1	3	3				2	1
All other nonwhite.	44	29	1		5	12	11	15			4	4	6
New Hampshire.	9,007	5,948	144	234	634	1,038	3,408	3,650	50	114	380	1,343	1,792
Native white—Native parentage.	3,205	2,140	51	107	278	770	993	1,106	25	44	122	379	536
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.	4,463	2,821	55	190	286	938	1,142	1,942	19	51	189	746	937
Foreign-born white.	1,227	622	8	26	60	228	360	605	6	19	48	217	315
Negro.	19	5		1	6	2	2	5			1	1	3
All other nonwhite.	2	1				1	1	1					1

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TABLE 16.—GAINFULLY OCCUPIED CHILDREN 10 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE IN EACH PRINCIPAL CLASS OF THE POPULATION, CLASSIFIED FOR EACH SEX BY YEARS OF AGE, BY STATES: 1920—(continued).

STATE AND CLASS OF POPULATION.	Both sexes.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
		Total.	10-13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	Total.	10-13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.
New Jersey.....	90,888	49,320	829	3,860	9,507	16,507	18,557	41,568	399	3,433	7,396	14,367	15,373
Native white—Native parentage.....	30,937	18,104	395	1,244	3,224	6,046	7,193	12,833	100	850	2,122	4,612	5,189
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	45,651	23,094	263	2,079	4,915	7,938	8,450	21,957	197	2,082	4,583	7,458	7,632
Foreign-born white.....	11,673	5,975	73	445	1,129	2,066	2,262	5,098	50	442	1,130	1,957	2,139
Negro.....	2,623	1,543	57	92	238	514	642	1,080	52	79	161	335	453
All other nonwhite.....	4	4	1		1	1	1						
New Mexico.....	5,856	4,690	625	461	703	1,248	1,713	1,166	196	89	181	309	391
Native white—Native parentage.....	4,207	3,539	454	285	500	952	1,348	668	59	45	104	178	282
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	561	442	41	40	79	124	167	119	11	8	21	39	40
Foreign-born white.....	461	372	24	33	62	111	142	89	14	4	15	27	26
Negro.....	29	24	2	1	5	6	10	5	1		1	1	2
All other nonwhite.....	508	313	104	42	66	55	46	285	111	32	37	64	41
New York.....	248,455	135,277	2,083	5,097	22,197	47,411	58,484	113,178	734	3,087	16,673	41,440	51,274
Native white—Native parentage.....	80,947	48,070	1,079	1,991	7,339	16,651	21,119	32,877	235	883	4,440	11,962	15,344
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	124,499	65,453	788	2,630	11,795	20,085	27,157	59,356	371	1,763	9,965	21,868	25,680
Foreign-born white.....	39,238	19,888	156	485	2,850	7,096	9,311	19,350	96	356	2,385	7,195	9,498
Negro.....	3,296	1,743	65	83	207	545	843	1,553	31	52	165	490	815
All other nonwhite.....	165	123	2	8	15	44	54	42	1	3	5	15	18
North Carolina.....	111,097	73,680	18,909	10,623	11,413	16,155	16,580	37,417	9,766	5,385	6,066	8,363	7,837
Native white—Native parentage.....	67,487	48,526	10,964	6,745	7,269	10,670	10,878	20,961	4,567	3,024	3,560	5,096	4,694
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	189	134	22	12	17	40	43	55	3	4	10	16	22
Foreign-born white.....	57	39	1	1	4	12	21	18		3	3	5	7
Negro.....	42,924	20,702	7,856	3,824	4,086	5,366	5,570	16,222	5,197	2,323	2,466	3,230	3,006
All other nonwhite.....	440	279	66	41	37	67	68	161	69	31	27	16	18
North Dakota.....	8,939	6,892	739	523	953	1,893	2,784	2,047	232	125	244	515	931
Native white—Native parentage.....	2,551	2,034	199	144	280	572	839	517	39	23	64	133	258
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	5,509	4,228	500	340	593	1,153	1,642	1,281	180	99	148	315	590
Foreign-born white.....	842	590	39	37	78	154	268	246	13	22	32	67	112
Negro.....	8	7	1	1	3	3	2	1				1	1
All other nonwhite.....	29	27		1	2	11	13	2					
Ohio.....	96,712	67,138	3,236	2,755	9,249	22,353	29,555	29,574	395	562	1,992	10,410	16,269
Native white—Native parentage.....	63,021	45,615	2,535	2,105	6,178	14,844	19,953	17,406	232	276	1,096	6,024	9,758
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	24,077	15,381	505	451	2,352	5,421	6,652	8,696	91	147	319	3,235	4,404
Foreign-born white.....	6,637	4,101	79	73	479	1,465	2,095	2,536	20	41	169	852	1,434
Negro.....	2,967	2,032	106	126	239	621	940	935	32	38	198	394	450
All other nonwhite.....	10	9	1		1	2	5	1				1	
Oklahoma.....	47,022	35,879	7,889	4,073	5,117	8,205	10,595	11,143	3,240	1,206	1,456	2,394	2,947
Native white—Native parentage.....	38,728	30,618	6,549	3,576	4,281	6,910	8,902	8,710	2,487	828	1,115	1,855	2,325
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	1,611	1,269	181	97	177	330	484	342	46	21	37	87	151
Foreign-born white.....	306	239	22	19	22	70	106	67	9	3	9	19	27
Negro.....	5,513	3,613	976	477	535	731	894	1,900	632	239	284	310	414
All other nonwhite.....	864	740	161	104	102	164	209	124	45	15	11	23	20
Oregon.....	10,080	7,448	620	490	978	2,195	3,195	2,832	54	68	252	843	1,415
Native white—Native parentage.....	6,665	5,132	450	340	686	1,455	2,201	1,533	32	39	133	499	820
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	2,634	1,798	142	118	231	545	762	839	20	23	76	267	450
Foreign-born white.....	655	409	20	21	51	129	188	246	1	5	20	84	136
Negro.....	33	26	6	4	3	7	6	7		1	1	2	3
All other nonwhite.....	93	83	2	7	7	29	38	16	1		2	1	6
Pennsylvania.....	225,595	137,251	3,508	9,019	20,926	49,397	54,491	58,344	1,338	6,443	14,437	31,144	34,985
Native white—Native parentage.....	119,431	75,742	2,446	5,271	11,439	26,172	30,414	43,689	741	3,187	6,909	15,082	17,773
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	83,205	47,912	811	3,144	7,871	18,024	18,062	33,293	443	2,746	6,232	12,621	13,251
Foreign-born white.....	17,275	10,055	112	431	1,202	3,913	4,397	7,220	65	361	1,028	2,729	3,016
Negro.....	5,668	3,529	137	172	413	1,195	1,612	2,159	89	129	280	719	942
All other nonwhite.....	16	13	2	1	3	6	6	3			1	2	
Rhode Island.....	23,785	12,734	121	1,634	2,711	3,694	4,564	11,051	55	1,518	2,889	3,427	3,521
Native white—Native parentage.....	5,203	3,196	34	309	578	843	1,432	2,067	16	221	438	669	723
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	14,343	7,416	76	1,090	1,719	2,162	2,969	6,927	29	1,048	1,706	2,961	2,083
Foreign-born white.....	3,909	1,967	16	221	877	639	714	1,942	8	240	361	655	678
Negro.....	204	149	4	13	37	50	45	115	2	9	15	42	47
All other nonwhite.....	6	6	1	1			4						
South Carolina.....	102,526	61,030	18,345	9,145	9,321	11,725	11,894	41,496	13,583	6,219	6,307	8,120	7,267
Native white—Native parentage.....	35,823	23,327	6,045	3,479	3,719	5,020	5,066	12,496	3,327	1,808	2,009	2,725	2,627
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	259	191	18	18	25	57	73	68	7	5	13	16	27
Foreign-born white.....	38	24	2	2	4	9	7	14	1	1	2	5	5
Negro.....	66,401	37,484	12,882	5,645	5,573	6,639	6,745	28,917	10,248	4,506	4,182	5,874	4,608
All other nonwhite.....	5	4		1			3				1		
South Dakota.....	8,957	7,211	538	565	1,035	2,057	3,016	1,746	113	90	214	508	826
Native white—Native parentage.....	4,254	3,460	281	277	510	967	1,434	785	53	42	89	225	376
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	4,232	3,403	235	270	485	1,010	1,403	829	52	41	107	240	389
Foreign-born white.....	401	277	19	14	29	67	148	124	6	7	17	33	61
Negro.....	15	13	1	1	3	3	5	2					
All other nonwhite.....	55	49	2	3	8	10	20	6	2		1	3	
Tennessee.....	77,580	59,209	13,838	7,745	8,097	13,191	15,343	18,371	4,942	2,111	2,714	4,362	4,842
Native white—Native parentage.....	54,957	44,401	10,011	5,722	6,846	10,048	11,774	10,536	2,117	1,070	1,528	2,761	3,080
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	582	422	53	35	66	107	161	160	5	11	17	30	85
Foreign-born white.....	170	116	9	7	14	33	53	54	1	3	6	17	27
Negro.....	21,870	14,269	3,754	1,981	2,171	3,003	3,560	7,601	2,216	1,027	1,163	1,545	1,650
All other nonwhite.....	1	1	1										
Texas.....	150,861	106,287	26,871	12,577	15,583	22,680	28,056	45,594	14,186	5,503	6,650	8,959	10,294
Native white—Native parentage.....	89,632	65,299	16,184	7,049	9,430	14,085	17,951	24,433	7,672	3,361	4,852	4,852	5,674
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	15,265	10,440	2,232	1,222	1,644	2,450	2,892	4,825	1,260	596	768	1,010	1,191
Foreign-born white.....	10,321	7,447	1,845	898	1,314	1,810	2,080	2,674	612	334	495	735	898
Negro.....	35,538	22,037	6,596	2,797	3,188	4,310	5,114	13,531	4,629	1,796	2,024	2,337	2,725
All other nonwhite.....	105	74	12	11	7	25	19	31	15	3	2	5	6

FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

TABLE 16.—GAINFULLY OCCUPIED CHILDREN 10 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE IN EACH PRINCIPAL CLASS OF THE POPULATION, CLASSIFIED FOR EACH SEX BY YEARS OF AGE, BY STATES: 1920—Continued.

STATE AND CLASS OF POPULATION.	Both SEXES.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
		Total.	10-13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	Total.	10-13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.
Utah	7,692	5,556	718	529	561	1,297	2,015	1,544	22	53	160	462	847
Native white—Native parentage.....	4,435	3,694	562	363	360	894	1,235	831	16	26	94	239	450
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	2,171	1,691	146	136	208	420	629	570	6	23	53	173	315
Foreign-born white.....	407	270	18	19	40	68	125	137	.....	3	11	49	74
Negro.....	18	11	.....	4	1	3	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1
All other nonwhite.....	56	32	.....	3	12	12	23	4	.....	.....	2	1	1
Vermont	6,119	4,660	169	300	560	1,448	1,377	1,389	38	58	246	656	861
Native white—Native parentage.....	3,998	2,966	117	142	388	946	1,273	1,122	28	44	151	373	526
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	1,690	1,060	47	49	135	380	439	580	9	11	74	221	265
Foreign-born white.....	488	333	4	13	36	116	162	155	1	3	19	62	70
Negro.....	13	11	1	.....	1	6	3	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
All other nonwhite.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	62,390	47,699	6,990	5,345	7,656	12,389	15,079	15,091	1,674	1,479	2,409	4,352	5,177
Native white—Native parentage.....	36,197	28,723	3,793	3,107	4,562	7,754	9,507	7,474	490	646	1,178	2,386	2,774
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	1,156	850	42	52	111	209	406	330	10	17	62	100	141
Foreign-born white.....	321	232	6	21	36	82	87	89	1	9	10	31	38
Negro.....	24,696	17,502	3,087	2,162	2,942	4,239	5,072	7,191	1,171	806	1,159	1,831	2,224
All other nonwhite.....	29	22	2	3	5	3	7	7	2	1	.....	4	.....
Washington	18,636	13,931	986	827	3,033	4,199	5,795	4,805	119	169	526	1,512	2,479
Native white—Native parentage.....	10,687	7,625	636	478	1,118	2,258	3,145	2,462	66	95	256	778	1,267
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	6,606	4,839	312	278	736	1,536	1,974	1,776	39	58	203	573	903
Foreign-born white.....	1,589	1,074	31	50	142	317	534	515	9	14	61	148	283
Negro.....	72	31	11	2	9	14	15	21	2	1	3	5	10
All other nonwhite.....	272	241	6	9	28	71	127	31	3	1	3	8	16
West Virginia	27,542	21,995	1,648	1,524	2,612	7,100	8,916	5,548	357	356	739	1,856	2,240
Native white—Native parentage.....	24,603	19,352	1,533	1,414	2,321	6,095	7,789	4,851	302	296	589	1,576	1,883
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	1,345	937	26	42	120	284	365	408	6	16	69	158	169
Foreign-born white.....	607	459	8	8	47	194	262	148	5	8	29	47	59
Negro.....	1,593	1,242	74	60	123	426	559	341	44	36	52	75	134
All other nonwhite.....	5	5	2	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	56,593	37,072	1,408	3,008	6,476	11,075	15,015	13,310	204	1,254	3,244	5,737	8,871
Native white—Native parentage.....	23,172	16,299	801	1,322	2,791	4,827	6,558	6,963	99	359	1,076	2,013	3,416
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	29,224	18,495	633	1,509	3,361	5,563	7,429	10,729	88	789	1,894	3,246	4,712
Foreign-born white.....	3,755	2,197	58	170	390	646	933	1,561	16	103	265	469	708
Negro.....	108	70	4	2	8	16	40	38	.....	1	6	7	24
All other nonwhite.....	120	101	2	5	16	23	55	19	1	2	3	2	11
Wyoming	2,361	1,895	118	132	263	602	780	466	24	22	49	152	219
Native white—Native parentage.....	1,816	1,290	87	92	171	380	520	296	9	9	27	82	139
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	609	465	24	29	64	163	185	144	6	8	16	48	66
Foreign-born white.....	208	151	6	10	25	50	60	52	8	5	5	22	12
Negro.....	22	18	1	1	1	4	11	4	1	.....	1	.....	2
All other nonwhite.....	11	11	.....	.....	2	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....