

REPORT ON OCCUPATIONS.

CHAPTER I.

RETURN OF OCCUPATIONS AT THE TWELFTH CENSUS.

ENUMERATION.

SCOPE OF THE INQUIRY.

The inquiry with respect to occupations made on the population schedule at the Twelfth Census called for a statement of the occupation, trade, or profession of each person 10 years of age and over who was at work—that is, occupied in gainful labor. Comparatively few persons under that age are gainfully employed, and when, contrary to instructions, such persons were returned by the enumerator they were excluded from the tabulation, so that, as at preceding censuses, the statement of the number of persons reported as engaged in gainful occupations at the Twelfth Census is limited to those 10 years of age and upward.

The inquiry was confined to a simple statement of the kind of work done or character of service rendered. No attempt was made, by means of specific returns on the schedule, to distinguish employers from employees, although this distinction would often be indicated by the designation of the occupation required by the printed instructions; nor was any attempt made to ascertain whether the work was done at home or in a shop or factory, or, in the case of an employee, to record the name and location of the establishment in which employed, as is done in Belgium, France, Germany, and some other European countries. The desirability of extending the occupation inquiries to include these additional data, or at least a part of them, has been recognized by the officials of former censuses,¹ but the limitations of American census work up to 1900 have

¹ The Superintendent of the Ninth and Tenth censuses (the late Francis A. Walker), in an article on "American Industry" in the *Atlantic Monthly* for December, 1869, comments very severely on the wholly inadequate enumeration and compilation of occupations at the census of 1860, and suggests the inclusion in the population schedule for 1870 of two additional inquiries in order to determine, in connection with the return of occupations, first, the number of persons working for themselves and sharing in the profits of business as distinguished from those receiving wages or salary, and, second, the number dependent upon each person whose occupation is reported. The Ninth Census, of which General Walker was appointed Superintendent February 7, 1870, was taken in the following June, but the population schedule did not contain the additional inquiries suggested in this article, probably for want of time to provide for their successful enumeration.

not permitted detailed inquiries of this character, the temporary organization of the census and the limited time allowed for its completion rendering special caution necessary in guarding against undue elaboration of the schedules.

AREA OF ENUMERATION.

The statistics of occupations contained in this volume relate to that portion of the present area of the United States which, under the terms of the act approved March 3, 1899, was covered by the Twelfth Census enumeration; this includes the mainland of the United States, together with the outlying territories of Alaska and Hawaii and persons in the military and naval service of the United States (including civilian employees, etc.) stationed abroad, not credited to any state or territory. No provision was made for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Guam, and Samoa as a part of the Twelfth Census, as these islands were not in the possession of the United States at the time the act above referred to was passed.² A census of Porto Rico was subsequently ordered by the President, and was taken as of November 10, 1899, under the direction of the War Department; and a census of the Philippine Islands, provided for by act of Congress, was taken as of March 2, 1903, under the direction of the Philippine Commission; but as yet the results of the former census only are available.

CONDITIONS OF THE ENUMERATION.

The question of occupations was one of the 27 items of inquiry included in the population schedule to be answered, as far as applicable, for each person enumerated in the census. The occupation returns, therefore,

² Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, and Guam added by treaty between the United States and Spain, proclaimed April 11, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 1754); island of Tutuila and all other islands of the Samoan group east of longitude 171° west of Greenwich added by convention of the United States, Germany, and Great Britain, proclaimed February 16, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 1878).

form part of the information obtained in the general enumeration of population which was taken in June, 1900, through the agency of more than 53,000 enumerators. Detailed explanations concerning the manner of returning occupations were given in the printed instructions prepared for the use of the census enumerators in order to secure a definite statement of the profession, trade, or branch of work upon which each person depended chiefly for support, or in which he was engaged during the larger part of the time.

The distinctions to be observed by the enumerators in making their returns concerning occupations are best illustrated by the following extracts from the printed instructions:¹

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Do not confuse a *day laborer* at work for the city, town, or at odd

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It was not the intention nor desire to have the classification of occupations, or any part of it, intrusted to the enumerators; the ruling consideration governing their instructions was to have them state as precisely as possible the occupation of each person reported as at work, in order that the Census Office might have in its possession the means of determining, with reasonable accuracy, the number of persons engaged in different kinds of work as a means of livelihood, rather than the number occupied in making particular things or the number at work in given places. The time given to preparation for the Twelfth Census was so limited² that not much effort, beyond the printed instructions to enumerators, could be made to secure exact returns in accordance with the intentions expressed by the foregoing examples. There was little opportunity for the personal instruction of the enumerators by the census supervisors previous to the enumeration, or for the close supervision of their work during its continuance. Moreover, since the law directed that the main results of the census should be published prior to July 1, 1902, the detention of the completed schedules in the offices of the supervisors for critical examination before they were sent to the central office at Washington was impracticable. It is clear, therefore, that the accuracy of the returns was dependent largely upon the intelligence and interest of an army of enumerators.

² The act providing for taking the Twelfth Census and the establishment thereunder of a temporary census organization was not approved until March 3, 1899, or only 15 months prior to the time of beginning the general enumeration in June, 1900.

¹ These instructions are reproduced in full in Appendix A.

CLASSIFICATION.

INHERENT DIFFICULTIES.

Under the conditions described the classification of occupations is a difficult matter, and entirely satisfactory results are not possible. An attempt was made in 1900, as in 1890, to classify occupations, in a general way at least, according to the kind of work done or character of service rendered, but this idea could not be fully carried out.

One cause of perplexity is that a person may have more than one occupation; to prevent uncertainty and error some rule must be prescribed for the selection of the occupation to be returned as representing a person's usual or customary vocation. The rule laid down in the instructions was to enter the more important occupation—that is, the one from which the more money is obtained, or, if that can not be determined, the one in which the more time is spent. In practice the enumerator frequently enters both occupations, leaving the selection to the Census Office. This is particularly true with respect to a farmer who, besides cultivating a farm, is identified with some other business enterprise.

Another case which is sometimes a source of error is that in which the wife or children assist in the work of the head of the family and yet are not actually paid in wages for their labor. Such cases are particularly common in agricultural sections where the services of the family are regularly utilized in field work. This is a condition covered by the instruction to ignore "the doing of domestic errands or family chores out of school hours, where a child regularly attends school," but to include any person above 10 years of age who "is earning money regularly by labor, contributing to the family support, or appreciably assisting in mechanical or agricultural industry."

A further possibility of error on the part of the enumerator arises from the copying of the schedules before they are forwarded to the supervisors for transmission to Washington. The printed instructions¹ emphasized the liability to errors in copying, but it is clear that they occurred in spite of the cautionary injunction, especially in such cases as the assignment to a female of an occupation which more naturally belongs to the head of the family or to a male member thereof for whom no occupation is reported, or the duplication of the occupation of a male member of the family for the wife, mother, daughter, or sister. In an inspection of

¹ Instructions to Enumerators, paragraph 56, reads as follows: The copying of the schedules for transmission to this office involves liability to error, especially in the transposition of entries to the wrong lines. For this reason it is unsafe to copy the several columns one at a time. If copying is necessary, copy line by line, using a ruler to keep the place, and take great pains to see that the ruler is not displaced. But the right way to do your work is to make the original entries with such care that no copying is required.

the schedules, such anomalous entries as these are often detected by the return for a woman of an occupation not ordinarily followed by her sex. In classifying occupations at the Twelfth Census an effort was made to correct or to exclude from the tabulations those cases in which the entry on the schedule was evidently an error, but in a few instances unusual occupations are still credited to women where the evidence of error in copying was not sufficient to warrant correction; the number of such cases is limited, however, and no further effort to verify the returns seemed advisable.

Under the time limit imposed by law, provision could not be made for a careful and detailed examination of the census returns. At the outset a temporary office does not possess a force competent to examine the schedules critically, and even if such a force existed, the office would be powerless to complete the returns in every particular prior to their detailed tabulation, unless erroneous schedules were first returned to the enumerators for correction.

For the reasons here stated the entries were generally accepted as given on the schedules and were tabulated accordingly. As a result, there is undoubtedly an element of indefiniteness and inaccuracy, and possibly omission in the returns, which, under a permanent census organization, can be very nearly, if not wholly, eliminated. The system of supervision should be made much closer than it has been heretofore and provision made for the examination and correction of returns prior to their receipt at the central office in Washington.

BASIS OF CLASSIFICATION AND METHODS OF WORK IN 1900.

Such being the conditions under which the census work had to be conducted, the only practicable scheme with respect to the work of classifying occupations was to adhere in all essential particulars to the classification of 1890; this was all the more imperative if the time limit governing the completion of the work was to be observed. An index to occupations, based upon that used at the census of 1890, was accordingly prepared in advance of the receipt of the enumerators' completed returns, in which, for purposes of tabulation, each of the more important terms likely to be used in reporting the classes of work carried on by persons engaged in gainful labor was assigned to one of 475 occupation groups. It was not the intention to make this index list exhaustive; because, in classifying the statements of the enumerators under the various occupation groups, the plan was to confine the primary work to the simpler designations (such as farmer or planter, farm or plantation laborer, clergyman or preacher, lawyer, physician or doctor, school teacher, carpenter, mason, painter,

blacksmith, dressmaker, milliner, seamstress, etc.), for which the classification was apparent on the face of the returns, reserving all other designations for more careful scrutiny and examination before their final assignment to a specific occupation group.

Every effort was made, as far as the limitations of the work permitted, to make the several occupation groups as complete as possible. To this end the primary classification work was confined, as already stated, to the simpler designations, comprising, in all, 391 different items, or occupation terms, and comprehending (in part only) less than one-half (225) of the 475 occupation groups selected for tabulation purposes. Under the system of machine tabulation used in the population work of the Twelfth Census, this primary work was conducted in connection with the punching of the cards¹ from which the detailed tabulations of general population data were derived, in order to cover as much ground as possible within the limited time at the disposal of the office. Specific instructions were issued to have this part of the work comprehend only the 391 items previously selected, and to punch all other returns of occupations under the general heading "Ot," meaning thereby "other" occupations. These, as already explained, were reserved for further examination. For this purpose provision was made in the course of the tabulation work to have these "Ot" cards thrown out mechanically by the tabulating machines for a separate handling and the transcription thereon of the occupation designation in the language used by the enumerator on the population schedule. When this process had been completed, assignment was made in each case to one of the 475 occupation groups, and reference was made to the schedules for manufactures and agriculture as a guide in making the assignment, wherever possible. The next step consisted in the mechanical exclusion by the tabulating machines of all cards for which the designation of occupation was not entirely consistent with the other facts recorded thereon, and the reexamination in such cases of the original entries on the population schedules. As already explained, there was difficulty even then in establishing the verity of the return, either because the original statement made by the person supplying the information might involve error in the sex, age, or occupation reported, or because of the blunders committed by the enumerator in copying the schedules, resulting possibly in the assignment of the occupation to the wrong member of the family or in the duplication or misplacement of some of the entries for a given family.

¹A separate card was used for each person, to which was transferred by punching, for purposes of later tabulation by electrical machines, all the information returned on the population schedule concerning the color, sex, age, nativity, occupation, etc., of each individual enumerated in the census.

RESULTS OF THE CLASSIFICATION IN 1900.

As a result of the effort in 1900 to classify the occupation returns in accordance with a previously prepared scheme, the 475 occupation designations selected for purposes of tabulation were reduced for presentation to 303, arranged under 140 groups, as against the 218 designations of 1890, with which they have been made comparable as far as the returns permitted.

The 172 designations which were combined with other designations, principally on account of the small number of persons reported under these designations, but partly as a matter of space, afford good and sufficient evidence of the futility of attempting many refinements in the subdivision of the occupation returns, especially under the conditions of the Twelfth Census work. Similar evidence is afforded, oftentimes, by those cases where a single designation used in 1890 has been subdivided for the classification in 1900 into two or more designations, which have been retained as a part of the 303 designations presented, but for which the enumerators' returns in many cases did not prove sufficiently explicit to permit of the fine distinctions nominally implied by the subdivision. Instances of this are found in the attempt to distinguish between carpetmakers (rag) and carpet factory operatives, between clock and watch makers and clock and watch repairers, between boot and shoe factory operatives and shoemakers (not in shoe factory), and the like.

For the presentation of the statistics of occupations in 1900, particularly for the detailed classification by general nativity and color, age periods, conjugal condition, parentage, etc., the more inclusive designations represented by the 140 occupation groups are more desirable, first, because they more nearly represent, in all probability, actual conditions, and, second, because, for purposes of comparison with preceding censuses, they are, on the whole, probably much more significant. This was the dominant idea, first, in the reduction of the number of specified occupations from 475 to 303 designations and, second, in the assignment of the 303 designations to 140 groups; and numerous instances could be found where it would have been a waste of space to have extended the general tables for a separate presentation of groups of workers representing, in the aggregate, only a comparatively small number of persons.

A detailed presentation, comprising the 303 specified occupations, is made in Table I, for the entire area of enumeration and for continental United States separately. In this table the designations representing the 140 occupation groups are set out to the marginal line, while the 233 details into which 70 of these groups are divided are indented. Of the 303 specified occupations in 1900 more than one-half (161) are included under the general heading "manufacturing and mechanical pur-

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suits," and these are arranged, as far as practicable, under the titles denoting the various industry groups as defined for the Twelfth Census by the division of manufactures. This arrangement was not made, however, with a view to furnishing a basis for the comparison of the number of persons engaged in the various manufacturing and mechanical pursuits as returned on

the schedules of population and of manufactures in much as the two sets of returns are hardly comparable in any particular; its sole purpose was to bring together related groups of workers, as a matter of convenience in consultation, in preference to the adoption of a strictly alphabetical arrangement for so extended a list of occupation designations.

TABLE I.—NUMBER OF PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN THE UNITED STATES ENGAGED IN EACH 303 SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS: 1900.

OCCUPATIONS.	Entire area.	Continental United States.	OCCUPATIONS.	Entire area.	Continental United States.
All occupations.....	29,287,070	29,073,233	Domestic and personal service—Continued.		
Agricultural pursuits.....	10,438,219	10,331,765	Laborers (not specified).....	2,640,420	2,625,122
Agricultural laborers.....	4,459,346	4,410,877	Elevator tenders.....	12,601	9,373
Farm and plantation laborers.....	2,047,658	1,999,696	Laborers (coalyard).....	9,373	9,373
Farm laborers (members of family).....	2,366,313	2,360,149	Laborers (general).....	2,588,233	2,577,200
Garden and nursery laborers.....	45,375	45,032	Longshoremen.....	20,934	20,934
Dairymen and dairywomen.....	10,931	10,875	Stevedores.....	9,139	9,139
Farmers, planters, and overseers.....	5,681,257	5,674,875	Launderers and laundresses.....	387,013	385,000
Farmers and planters.....	5,433,893	5,433,613	Laundry work (hand).....	365,056	364,000
Farmers (members of family).....	109,053	108,999	Laundry work (steam).....	21,957	21,000
Farm and plantation overseers.....	18,101	17,067	Nurses and midwives.....	121,269	120,000
Milk farmers.....	5,207	5,191	Nurses (trained).....	11,892	11,892
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen, etc.....	62,418	61,788	Nurses (not specified).....	103,747	103,000
Gardeners.....	37,181	36,577	Midwives.....	5,630	5,630
Florists, nurserymen, and vine growers.....	16,348	16,836	Restaurant keepers.....	34,023	33,000
Fruit growers.....	8,389	8,375	Saloon keepers.....	83,875	83,875
Lumbermen and raftsmen.....	72,190	72,020	Servants and waiters.....	1,565,440	1,560,000
Stock raisers, herders, and drovers.....	85,469	84,988	Servants.....	1,458,010	1,453,000
Stock raisers.....	37,709	37,629	Waiters.....	107,430	107,000
Stock herders and drovers.....	47,760	47,359	Soldiers, sailors, and marines (U. S.).....	128,736	128,736
Turpentine farmers and laborers.....	24,735	24,735	Soldiers (U. S.).....	105,894	105,894
Wood choppers.....	36,265	36,075	Sailors (U. S.).....	18,450	18,450
Other agricultural pursuits.....	5,608	5,582	Marines (U. S.).....	4,392	4,392
Aparists.....	1,375	1,339	Watchmen, policemen, firemen, etc.....	131,191	130,000
Not specified.....	4,233	4,193	Watchmen, policemen, and detectives.....	116,615	116,615
Professional service.....	1,264,536	1,258,538	Firemen (fire department).....	14,576	14,576
Actors, professional showmen, etc.....	84,923	84,760	Other domestic and personal service.....	43,045	43,045
Actors.....	14,810	14,708	Bootblacks.....	8,243	8,243
Professional showmen.....	16,625	16,572	Hunters, trappers, guides, and scouts.....	11,340	11,340
Theatrical managers, etc.....	3,488	3,480	Not specified.....	23,462	23,462
Architects, designers, draftsmen, etc.....	29,560	29,524	Trade and transportation.....	4,778,233	4,760,000
Architects.....	10,604	10,581	Agents.....	241,338	241,338
Designers, draftsmen, and inventors.....	18,956	18,948	Agents (insurance and real estate).....	119,288	119,288
Artists and teachers of art.....	24,902	24,878	Agents (not specified).....	122,050	122,050
Clergymen.....	111,942	111,638	Bankers and brokers.....	73,384	73,384
Dentists.....	29,704	29,665	Bankers and brokers (money and stocks).....	66,047	66,047
Electricians.....	50,782	50,717	Brokers (commercial).....	7,337	7,337
Engineers (civil, etc.) and surveyors.....	43,535	43,239	Boatmen and sailors.....	80,024	78,000
Engineers (civil).....	20,153	20,068	Boatmen and canalmen.....	13,175	13,175
Engineers (mechanical and electrical).....	14,440	14,334	Pilots.....	4,976	4,976
Engineers (mining).....	2,908	2,888	Sailors.....	61,873	60,000
Surveyors.....	6,034	5,949	Bookkeepers and accountants.....	255,526	254,000
Journalists.....	30,098	30,098	Clerks and copyists.....	632,099	630,000
Lawyers.....	114,703	114,460	Clerks and copyists.....	570,105	568,000
Literary and scientific persons.....	18,907	18,844	Clerks (shipping).....	38,615	38,615
Authors and scientists.....	5,836	5,817	Letter and mail carriers.....	28,378	28,378
Librarians and assistants.....	4,134	4,130	Commercial travelers.....	92,936	92,936
Chemists, assayers, and metallurgists.....	8,887	8,847	Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc.....	541,115	538,000
Musicians and teachers of music.....	92,264	92,174	Draymen, teamsters, and expressmen.....	504,321	502,000
Officials (government).....	90,280	86,607	Carriage and hack drivers.....	36,794	36,000
Officials (national government).....	40,595	37,020	Foremen and overseers.....	55,508	55,508
Officials (state government).....	4,345	4,345	Foremen and overseers (livery stable).....	3,238	3,238
Officials (county government).....	22,777	22,697	Foremen and overseers (steam railroad).....	35,217	35,217
Officials (city or town government).....	22,573	22,545	Foremen and overseers (street railway).....	1,023	1,023
Physicians and surgeons.....	132,225	132,002	Foremen and overseers (not specified).....	16,025	16,025
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc.....	446,797	443,133	Hostlers.....	65,831	64,000
Teachers.....	439,522	438,861	Hucksters and peddlers.....	76,872	76,872
Professors in colleges and universities.....	7,275	7,272	Livery stable keepers.....	33,680	33,680
Other professional service.....	18,904	18,864	Merchants and dealers (except wholesale).....	792,837	790,000
Veterinary surgeons.....	8,190	8,163	Boots and shoes.....	15,239	15,239
Not specified.....	5,714	5,701	Cigars and tobacco.....	15,367	15,367
Domestic and personal service.....	5,693,778	5,580,657	Clothing and men's furnishings.....	18,097	18,097
Barbers and hairdressers.....	181,338	181,116	Coal and wood.....	20,866	20,866
Bartenders.....	88,937	88,817	Drugs and medicines.....	57,346	57,346
Boarding and lodging house keepers.....	71,371	71,281	Dry goods, fancy goods, and notions.....	45,840	45,840
Hotel keepers.....	54,931	54,797	General store.....	33,031	33,031
Housekeepers and stewards.....	155,524	155,153	Groceries.....	156,557	156,557
Janitors and sextons.....	56,620	56,577	Liquors and wines.....	13,119	13,119
Janitors.....	51,226	51,191	Lumber.....	16,774	16,774
Sextons.....	5,394	5,386	Produce and provisions.....	34,194	34,194
			Not specified.....	366,457	364,000

STATISTICS OF OCCUPATIONS.

TABLE I.—NUMBER OF PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN THE UNITED STATES ENGAGED IN EACH OF 303 SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS: 1900—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Entire area.	Continental United States.	OCCUPATIONS.	Entire area.	Continental United States.
Trade and transportation—Continued.			Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits—Cont'd.		
Merchants and dealers (wholesale).....	42,848	42,326	<i>Fishing and mining.</i>		
Messengers and errand and office boys.....	71,688	71,622	Fishermen and oystermen.....	74,578	68,940
Bundle and cash boys.....	10,508	10,497	Miners and quarrymen.....	570,535	563,406
Messengers.....	44,460	44,425	Miners (coal).....	344,208	344,205
Office boys.....	16,727	16,700	Miners (gold and silver).....	59,085	52,024
Officials of banks and companies.....	74,246	74,072	Miners (not otherwise specified).....	132,634	132,693
Bank officials and cashiers.....	14,295	14,294	Quarrymen.....	34,598	34,684
Officials (insurance and trust companies, etc.).....	5,339	5,339	<i>Food and kindred products.</i>		
Officials (trade companies).....	20,473	20,389	Bakers.....	79,407	79,188
Officials (transportation companies).....	34,183	34,050	Butchers.....	113,449	113,193
Packers and shippers.....	59,769	59,545	Butter and cheese makers.....	19,261	19,241
Porters and helpers (in stores, etc.).....	54,274	54,191	Confectioners.....	31,242	31,194
Salesmen and saleswomen.....	611,787	611,189	Millers.....	40,576	40,548
Steam railroad employees.....	582,471	582,160	Other food preparers.....	32,442	28,782
Baggagemen.....	19,085	19,085	Fish curers and packers.....	8,821	952
Brakemen.....	67,492	67,474	Meat and fruit canners and preservers.....	9,251	9,249
Conductors.....	42,935	42,929	Meat packers, curers, and picklers.....	13,776	13,776
Engineers and firemen.....	107,150	107,089	Sugar makers and refiners.....	8,351	2,727
Laborers.....	249,576	249,377	Not specified.....	2,243	2,078
Station agents and employees.....	45,992	45,963	<i>Iron and steel and their products.</i>		
Switchmen, yardmen, and flagmen.....	50,241	50,233	Blacksmiths.....	227,076	226,477
Stenographers and typewriters.....	112,464	112,364	Blacksmiths.....	218,585	217,993
Stenographers.....	98,827	98,743	Apprentices and helpers.....	8,491	8,484
Typewriters.....	13,637	13,621	Iron and steel workers.....	290,724	290,538
Street railway employees.....	68,936	68,919	Iron and steel workers.....	203,220	203,089
Conductors.....	24,038	24,037	Molders.....	87,504	87,489
Drivers.....	1,366	1,352	Machinists.....	283,432	283,145
Laborers.....	4,644	4,644	Machinists.....	266,846	266,565
Motormen.....	37,436	37,434	Apprentices and helpers.....	16,586	16,580
Station agents and employees.....	1,452	1,452	Steam boiler makers.....	33,087	33,046
Telegraph and telephone linemen.....	14,765	14,757	Steam boiler makers.....	31,191	31,150
Telegraph and telephone operators.....	75,047	74,982	Helpers.....	1,896	1,896
Telegraph operators.....	55,852	55,824	Stove, furnace, and grate makers.....	12,473	12,473
Telephone operators.....	19,195	19,158	Tool and cutlery makers.....	28,122	28,122
Undertakers.....	16,200	16,189	Wheelwrights.....	13,539	13,505
Other persons in trade and transportation.....	53,486	53,434	Wireworkers.....	18,487	18,487
Auctioneers.....	2,813	2,808	<i>Leather and its finished products.</i>		
Decorators, drapers, and window dressers.....	3,053	3,052	Boot and shoe makers and repairers.....	209,047	208,903
Newspaper carriers and newsboys.....	6,904	6,833	Boot and shoe factory operatives.....	106,819	106,818
Weighers, gaugers, and measurers.....	6,670	6,666	Shoemakers (not in shoe factory).....	101,643	101,500
Not specified.....	34,056	34,015	Apprentices.....	585	585
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.....	7,112,304	7,085,309	Harness and saddle makers and repairers.....	40,198	40,101
<i>Building trades.</i>			Leather curriers and tanners.....	42,684	42,671
Carpenters and joiners.....	602,741	600,252	Curriers.....	15,779	15,769
Carpenters and joiners.....	587,082	584,635	Tanners.....	26,851	26,839
Ship carpenters.....	12,287	12,251	Apprentices.....	63	63
Apprentices and helpers.....	3,372	3,366	Trunk and leather-case makers, etc.....	7,051	7,051
Masons (brick and stone).....	161,048	160,805	Trunkmakers.....	3,657	3,657
Masons.....	149,346	149,103	Leather-case and pocketbook makers.....	3,394	3,394
Masons' laborers.....	9,254	9,254	<i>Liquors and beverages.</i>		
Apprentices and helpers.....	2,418	2,418	Bottlers and soda water makers, etc.....	10,546	10,519
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers.....	277,990	277,541	Bottlers.....	9,718	9,716
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers.....	259,109	258,663	Mineral and soda water makers.....	838	803
Painters (carriages and wagons).....	17,850	17,847	Brewers and maltsters.....	20,982	20,982
Apprentices and helpers.....	1,631	1,631	Distillers and rectifiers.....	3,145	3,144
Paper hangers.....	22,004	21,990	<i>Lumber and its remanufactures.</i>		
Paper hangers.....	21,898	21,794	Cabinetmakers.....	35,641	35,619
Apprentices and helpers.....	196	196	Coopers.....	37,226	37,200
Plasterers.....	35,706	35,694	Saw and planing mill employees.....	161,687	161,624
Plasterers.....	35,346	35,334	Saw and planing mill employees.....	150,612	150,553
Apprentices and helpers.....	360	360	Lumber yard employees.....	11,075	11,066
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters.....	97,884	97,785	Other woodworkers.....	112,011	111,596
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters.....	92,315	92,216	Basketmakers.....	6,799	6,522
Apprentices and helpers.....	5,569	5,569	Boxmakers (wood).....	8,876	8,862
Roofers and slaters.....	9,068	9,067	Furniture manufactory employees.....	23,078	23,074
Roofers and slaters.....	8,932	8,931	Piano and organ makers.....	10,221	10,221
Apprentices and helpers.....	136	136	Not specified.....	63,087	62,917
Mechanics (not otherwise specified).....	9,423	9,378	<i>Metals and metal products other than iron and steel.</i>		
<i>Chemicals and allied products.</i>			Brassworkers.....	26,760	26,760
Oil well and oil works employees.....	24,626	24,626	Brassworkers.....	20,653	20,653
Oil well employees.....	18,011	18,011	Molders.....	5,990	5,990
Oil works employees.....	6,615	6,615	Helpers.....	117	117
Other chemical workers.....	14,723	14,723	Clock and watch makers and repairers.....	24,188	24,120
Chemical works employees.....	6,740	6,740	Clock factory operatives.....	3,480	3,480
Fertilizer makers.....	1,310	1,310	Watch factory operatives.....	16,070	16,070
Powder and cartridge makers.....	4,136	4,136	Clock and watch repairers.....	4,638	4,670
Salt works employees.....	1,775	1,775	Gold and silver workers.....	26,146	26,112
Starchmakers.....	762	762	Gold and silver workers.....	9,430	9,396
<i>Clay, glass, and stone products.</i>			Jewelry manufactory employees.....	16,716	16,716
Brick and tile makers, etc.....	49,331	49,938	Tin plate and tinware makers.....	70,613	70,505
Brickmakers.....	45,595	45,594	Tin plate makers.....	7,231	7,231
Tilemakers.....	3,017	3,017	Tinnern and tinware makers.....	62,200	62,093
Terra cotta workers.....	1,322	1,322	Apprentices (tinsmiths).....	1,182	1,181
Glassworkers.....	49,999	49,998	Other metal workers.....	56,628	56,602
Marble and stone cutters.....	54,525	54,460	Copper workers.....	8,188	8,185
Potters.....	16,140	16,140	Electroplaters.....	6,387	6,387
			Gunsmiths, locksmiths, and bell hangers.....	7,452	7,446
			Lead and zinc workers.....	5,335	5,334
			Molders (metals).....	3,161	3,161
			Not specified.....	26,105	26,089

RETURN OF OCCUPATIONS AT THE TWELFTH CENSUS.

xxv

TABLE I.—NUMBER OF PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN THE UNITED STATES ENGAGED IN EACH OF 303 SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS: 1900—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Entire area.	Continental United States.	OCCUPATIONS.	Entire area.	Continental United States.
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits—Cont'd.			Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits—Cont'd.		
<i>Paper and printing.</i>			<i>Textiles—Continued.</i>		
Bookbinders.....	30,286	30,278	Other textile workers.....	29,612	29,588
Boxmakers (paper).....	21,098	21,098	Carpetmakers (rag).....	7,245	7,245
Engravers.....	11,156	11,151	Lace and embroidery makers.....	9,260	9,212
Paper and pulp mill operatives.....	36,329	36,328	Sail, awning, and tent makers.....	3,592	3,577
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen.....	155,333	155,147	Sewing machine operators.....	5,772	5,772
Printers and pressmen.....	103,855	103,690	Not specified.....	3,748	3,727
Lithographers.....	7,956	7,956	<i>Miscellaneous industries.</i>		
Compositors.....	36,819	36,838	Broom and brush makers.....	10,222	10,220
Electrotypers and stereotypers.....	3,172	3,172	Charcoal, coke, and lime burners.....	14,464	14,436
Apprentices (printers).....	3,501	3,501	Engineers and firemen (not locomotive).....	224,546	223,495
<i>Textiles.</i>			Glovmakers.....	12,276	12,271
Bleachery and dye works operatives.....	22,289	22,278	Manufacturers and officials, etc.....	243,800	243,009
Bleachery operatives.....	4,365	4,365	Manufacturers and officials, etc.....	158,070	157,948
Dye works operatives.....	17,904	17,893	Builders and contractors.....	56,915	56,749
Carpet factory operatives.....	19,372	19,372	Publishers of books, maps, and newspapers.....	10,970	10,957
Cotton mill operatives.....	246,391	246,391	Officials of mining and quarrying companies.....	17,935	17,355
Hosiery and knitting mill operatives.....	47,120	47,120	Model and pattern makers.....	15,083	15,073
Silk mill operatives.....	54,460	54,460	Photographers.....	27,029	26,941
Woolen mill operatives.....	73,196	73,196	Rubber factory operatives.....	21,866	21,866
Other textile mill operatives.....	104,619	104,619	Tobacco and cigar factory operatives.....	131,464	131,452
Hemp and jute mill operatives.....	3,519	3,519	Upholsterers.....	30,833	30,821
Linen mill operatives.....	2,100	2,100	Other miscellaneous industries.....	471,800	471,089
Print works operatives.....	6,056	6,056	Apprentices and helpers (not specified).....	31,697	31,679
Rope and cordage factory operatives.....	7,591	7,591	Artificial flower makers.....	2,775	2,775
Worsted mill operatives.....	7,041	7,041	Buttonmakers.....	6,621	6,621
Textile not specified.....	78,312	78,312	Candle, soap, and tallow makers.....	4,022	4,020
Dressmakers.....	347,076	346,884	Corsetmakers.....	8,018	8,016
Dressmakers.....	344,819	344,627	Cotton ginners.....	1,395	1,395
Apprentices.....	2,257	2,257	Electric light and power company employees.....	6,161	6,156
Hat and cap makers.....	22,733	22,733	Gas works employees.....	6,955	6,955
Milliners.....	87,881	87,859	Piano and organ tuners.....	4,295	4,293
Milliners.....	85,873	85,851	Straw workers.....	3,997	3,838
Apprentices.....	2,008	2,008	Turpentine distillers.....	7,099	7,099
Seamstresses.....	151,379	150,942	Umbrella and parasol makers.....	3,242	3,242
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers.....	39,492	39,492	Well borers.....	6,661	6,608
Tailors and tailoresses.....	230,277	229,649	Whitewashers.....	3,441	3,439
Tailors and tailoresses.....	228,709	228,081	Not specified.....	375,423	374,953
Apprentices.....	1,568	1,568			

CHANGES IN CLASSIFICATION IN 1900.

In the classification of occupations in 1890 several changes were made from that of 1880, but in 1900 that of 1890 was followed with a few changes in detail only. After mature consideration it was decided to make a transfer to "manufacturing and mechanical pursuits" of fishermen and oystermen and miners and quarrymen, classified in 1890 under "agricultural pursuits"; of engineers and firemen (not locomotive), classified in 1890 under "domestic and personal service"; and of officials of mining and quarrying companies, classified in 1890 with officials of banks, etc., under "trade and transportation." These transfers have been made also in the figures showing the number of persons engaged in each class of occupations in 1880 and 1890 wherever reproduced in this report for comparison with similar figures for 1900, except in the case of officials of mining and quarrying companies, the number of which was not separately published in the reports for those censuses.

STATEMENT OF OCCUPATIONS IN GENERAL AND INDEFINITE TERMS.

In 1900 farm and plantation laborers, garden and nursery laborers, stock herders and drovers, and the like, were frequently returned as farmers, gardeners,

florists, nurserymen, or stock raisers, but unless "farm" schedules were also returned for such persons they were classified under the "laborer" rather than the "proprietor" designation. For this reason the numbers of "gardeners, florists, nurserymen, etc." reported at the censuses of 1880 and 1890 are probably too high, as compared with the number reported in 1900.

Farm laborers were returned in 1900 under various designations, and often with no qualifying word indicating labor on farm or plantation, as, for example, help, helper, or hand; hired man (or boy); hireling, servant, employee, or assistant; laborer, laborer—day or month, laborer—cash or wages; wage worker, shareman, renter, etc. These and similar cases were included under the designation of farm laborer, especially in agricultural districts, unless the evidence of the schedule was entirely to the contrary.

The members of the families of farmers, particularly children, were also often reported as farmers rather than farm laborers, but their classification could be determined only according to age, no child under 16 being considered a farmer in any case. The result of the effort to classify correctly this class of persons in 1900 (see Table 1) shows that of the 4,410,877 agricultural laborers reported for continental United States, 2,366,149 were given as members of farm fami-

lies—that is, the wives, sons, and daughters of the farmers and planters operating the farms and plantations upon which they are reported as being employed. By comparing this number with the 1,999,696 farm laborers who have no blood or legal relationship to the persons for whom they are at work, it appears that considerably the larger proportion (53.6 per cent) of the farm labor was contributed by the members of farm families, not counting the labor of the farmer himself. A separate class is also made of members of families returned as farmers or planters where two or more members of the same family operate in common the farm or plantation upon which they resided at the time the census was taken. The number of such persons was not large, however, this class of farmers and planters for continental United States numbering 168,999, and constituting 3 per cent of all the persons returned as operating farms and plantations in 1900.

The large number of persons classified in 1900 under the designation "laborers (not specified)" is made up principally of persons living in city and town districts who were returned as either "laborers" without other description; common, general, or day laborers (or the equivalent terms thereof); city, town, or county laborers; laborers in parks and cemeteries; or laborers on streets, roads, sewers, drains, ditches, canals, waterworks, etc. As previously stated, persons returned as "laborers" in agricultural districts were classified, as far as possible, as farm laborers and, similarly, assignment of other persons reported as laborers was made to manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, wherever the evidence on the schedule was sufficient to warrant such classification. In fact, every effort was made, as far as the nature of the returns permitted, to reduce the number of persons classified under the general designation "laborers (not specified)," but this effort did not prevent a very large increase in 1900 in this class of workers over the number reported in 1890.

Care was also taken, both in the instructions to enumerators and in the office work of classification, to distinguish between paid housekeepers and women who keep house for their families or themselves or who assist in the household duties without pay, and it is not believed that any considerable number of the latter class was included under the designation "housekeepers and stewards." As much can not be said, however, concerning the return of nurses, and it is undoubtedly true that the large increase in this occupation in 1900 is due in part to the return as nurses, particularly in the South, of women who have the care of the younger children of the households in which they are employed, and who would have been more properly returned as servants.

This could not be determined from the schedules in most cases, however, and the only rule that could be applied consistently was not to include as a nurse any person under the age of 16, even though so reported. Effort was made, too, to separately classify trained nurses, and also to distinguish between launderers and laundresses working by hand and those working by steam processes, but how successful the effort has been it is difficult to say, owing, in very many cases, to the general nature of the returns.

The inclusion under "trade and transportation" of bookkeepers and clerks generally, irrespective of where they may happen to be employed, is largely a matter of necessity. An attempt was made in the classification work of 1900 to distinguish bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, and typewriters employed in government offices, manufacturing establishments, and offices of professional people from those engaged in trade and transportation, but the results of this effort were too meager to admit of these distinctions being observed in the presentation of the occupation statistics. The returns for fully one-half of these groups of workers in 1900 were given in general terms only—such as bookkeeper, clerk, stenographer, typewriter—and thus did not afford any means whatever for a proper classification under their respective classes.

The large increase in the number of persons returned as salesmen and saleswomen, as compared with the relatively small increase in the number of persons reported as clerks and copyists (see Table IV, page 1), is indicative of the more accurate return in 1900 of these two classes of workers, the natural tendency being to report salesmen oftentimes as clerks in stores, when in reality their duties are not in any sense of a clerical nature.

In general it may be said that it was necessary to classify persons engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits under general designations denoting the place of work or article produced, rather than under specific terms indicating the kind of work done, and that the proportion of indefiniteness in the returns of the groups of workers comprehending such general designations as makers, workers, employees, laborers, etc., ranges from one-fifth to one-half of the whole number of persons in each group.

Employees of car shops, carriage and wagon factories, and shipyards were separated wherever possible into metal and wood workers. Where this division could not be made on account of the indefiniteness of the returns, this class of employees has necessarily been included in the number reported as "not specified" under "other miscellaneous industries."

PRESENTATION.

STATISTICS OF OCCUPATIONS IN MAIN CENSUS REPORTS.

In order to comply with the terms of the act of March 3, 1899, which provided that the main reports of the Twelfth Census should be published on or before July 1, 1902, or within two years from the date assigned by law for the completion of the enumeration, it was decided to limit the statistics of occupations in the main report on population¹ to a presentation of the number of persons, distinguished by sex, engaged in each of 303 specified occupations, in the entire United States and in the several states and territories, and the number in each of 140 occupation groups in each of the principal cities, reserving the detailed classification by general nativity, color, age periods, conjugal condition, parentage, and months unemployed, for more complete presentation in a separate report.

This plan not only gave time for a more careful examination and analysis of the results of the inquiry, but also permitted a more adequate and detailed treatment of the subject than would have been possible within the limits of a section of the main report on population. This is true in particular of the detailed classification by nativity, color, age, etc., of selected occupation groups for each state and territory and for each of the larger cities of the country.²

The more critical examination of the tabulations, including oftentimes a reference to the original entries on the population schedule, has made necessary minor changes in the statement of the total number of persons engaged in all gainful occupations and in certain of the occupation groups, published in Part II of the Report on Population. The net result of these changes, correcting errors occasioned by the pressure of work incident to the completion of the main report within the time prescribed by the law, is an increase for the United States of 1,148 in the total number of persons engaged in all gainful occupations, representing an increase of 1,663 in the number of males and a decrease of 515 in the number of females.

PLAN OF SPECIAL REPORT ON OCCUPATIONS.

In accordance with the plan herein outlined the returns of occupations at the Twelfth Census have been tabulated and are presented in this volume in three series of general tables, as follows:

Tables 1 to 30 inclusive, presenting for the entire United States, first, the number of persons 10 years of age and over, distinguished by sex, engaged in each of 303 specified occupations; and, second, the number of persons 10 years of age and over, distinguished by sex, engaged in each of 140 groups of occupations, classified

successively by general nativity, color, age periods, conjugal condition, parentage, and months unemployed.

Tables 31 to 41 inclusive, presenting for states and territories, first, the number of persons 10 years of age and over, distinguished by sex, engaged in all gainful occupations and in each of five main classes of occupations; second, the number of persons 10 years of age and over, distinguished by sex, engaged in each of 303 specified occupations; third, the number of persons 10 years of age and over, distinguished by sex, engaged in all gainful occupations and in each of five main classes of occupations, classified successively by general nativity, color, age periods, conjugal condition, parentage, and months unemployed; and, fourth, the number of persons of each sex 10 years of age and over engaged in selected groups of occupations (including, in many cases, minor occupation designations), classified by general nativity, color, conjugal condition, months unemployed, age periods, and parentage.

Tables 42 and 43, the former presenting, for each of the 161 cities having 25,000 inhabitants or more in 1900, the number of persons 10 years of age and over, distinguished by sex, engaged in each of 140 groups of occupations; and the latter presenting, for each of the 78 cities having 50,000 inhabitants or more in 1900, the number of persons of each sex 10 years of age and over engaged in selected groups of occupations (including, in many cases, minor occupation designations), classified by general nativity, color, conjugal condition, months unemployed, age periods, and parentage.

Preceding the general tables are three chapters of text and derived tables and two appendixes.

Chapter I relates to the return of occupations at the Twelfth Census comprising, first, a brief statement of the conditions under which the census of occupations was taken; and, second, a detailed explanation of the methods pursued in the classification of occupations in 1900, including a statement of the deviations from the classification used at the census of 1890.

Chapter II is devoted to a comparison of occupations at the Twelfth and preceding censuses comprising, first, a statement of the manner in which the returns concerning occupations were made at the censuses prior to 1900, giving the essential features of the instructions and explanations relating thereto, as far as they were available; and, second, a readjustment in accordance with the classification used at the census of 1900 of the occupation specifications contained in the printed reports of the earlier censuses.

Chapter III is a summary and analysis of results comprising a discussion, with explanatory tables, of the statistics of occupations contained in the general tables, in comparison with similar data for preceding censuses.

Appendix A is a reproduction of the instructions to enumerators concerning the return of occupations at the censuses of 1870, 1880, 1890, and 1900.

¹Twelfth Census, Vol. II, pages cxxvii-clvi; 503-601.

²See Tables 41 (page 220) and 43 (page 480) of the general tables.

Appendix B is a summary of the state and territorial laws regulating the employment of children.

A set of maps and diagrams, illustrating certain features of the statistics presented, has been inserted at the end of Chapter III.

In the general tables the states and territories are arranged in alphabetical order, but in the analytical presentations given in Chapter III they are arranged in geographical order under each of the five grand divisions into which continental United States is divided for census purposes.

USE OF TERMS IN GENERAL AND ANALYTICAL TABLES.

The terms used in the general and analytical tables are explained as follows:

UNITED STATES.—The entire area of enumeration at the Twelfth Census, comprising the states and territories constituting what is termed continental United States, the outlying territories of Alaska and Hawaii, and persons in the military and naval service of the United States (including civilian employees, etc.) stationed abroad, not credited to any state or territory.

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.—That part of the United States lying on the continent of North America south of the Canadian boundary.

MILITARY AND NAVAL.—Persons in the military and naval service of the United States (including civilian employees, etc.) stationed abroad, not credited to any state or territory.

HAWAII: WHITE.—The figures for white persons in Hawaii include Caucasians, Hawaiians, part Hawaiians, and South Sea Islanders.

COLORED.—Persons of negro descent, Chinese, Japanese, and Indians.

NEGRO.—All persons of negro descent.

INDIAN.—All Indians (including the Eskimos of Alaska), whether living in tribal relations or among the general population.

PARENTAGE:

Foreign parentage (or parents).—All persons, either of native or foreign birth, having either one or both parents foreign born.

Mixed foreign parentage.—All persons, either of native or foreign birth, having both parents foreign born but of different nationalities, as father born in Ireland and mother born in England, father born in Germany and mother born in Austria, etc.

Native parentage (or parents).—All persons, either of native or foreign birth, having both parents native born, or one parent native born and one parent for whom the birthplace is unknown, or both parents for whom the birthplace is unknown. Persons of this last description are sometimes referred to by the term "unknown parentage," but they are not of sufficient importance numerically to justify separate classification and are accordingly included with the class of native parentage.

UNEMPLOYED.—Persons ordinarily engaged in gainful labor but not employed during some portion of the census year (June 1, 1899 to May 31, 1900). The statistics are presented in connection with the occupations upon which persons so reported depend chiefly for support or in which they are usually engaged for the larger part of the time, in order to show to what extent the different classes of productive workers were unemployed during any portion of the census year, either at their customary occupation or in any other form of remunerative work.