

A STATISTICAL STUDY OF WOMEN ENGAGED IN PROFESSIONAL SERVICE THESIS FOR THE DEGREE OF M. A. Pae Tsi Yuan 1930



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A STATISTICAL STUDY OF WOMEN ENGAGED IN PROFESSIONAL SERVICE

By

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A Thesis Submitted to the Graduate Faculty in Partial Fulfillment for the Degree of

MASTER OF ARTS

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Approved

Hea me nt

Dean of Graduate School

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A STATISTICAL STUDY OF WOMEN

ENGAGED IN PROFESSIONAL SERVICE

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This is primarily a statistical study of women in the United States 16 years of age and over who were engaged in professional service in 1920. The data were taken almost entirely from the 14th or 1920 Census. Volume IV. in which (1)all gainful occupations are classified under nine main headings, namely: Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry: Extraction of minerals: Manufacturing and mechanical industries: Transportation: Trade: Public service (not elsewhere classified): Professional service: Domestic and personal service: and Clerical occupations. Some forty-five (2) occupations are listed under the professional service Although the classification is rather arbitrary, nearly all the occupations classified as professions by the Census Bureau can practically meet as severe a test as that based upon the six criteria of professions set up by A. Flexner:

"....professions involve essentially intellectual operations with large individual responsibility; they derive their raw material from science and learning; this material they work up to a practical and definite end; they possess an educationally communicable technique; they tend to selforganization; they are becoming increasingly altruistic in motivation...."(3)

^{(1) &}quot;Gainful occupations" may be taken to mean all the money-earning pursuits. Thus, home housekeeping is not a gainful occupation.

⁽²⁾ A list of the names of these professions appear in Table I.
(3) Flexner, A. "Is Social Work a Profession?" Studies in Social Work, No. 4. (The New York School of Philanthropy, 1915) pp. 10-13, quoted by Dawson and Gettys in "Introduction to Sociology", page 101.

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Thus, we have a rather homogeneous population to deal with.

The importance of professional service as a woman's occupation perhaps can be best revealed by the following statistical findings:

(1) In 1920, professional service as a woman's occupation ranked fourth among the nine general divisions of occupations in order of their numerical importance. Of the 8,202,901 gainfully employed women 16 years of age and over, 1,015,012 or 12.4 per cent were engaged in professional service. Approximately 29.6 per 1,000 women of this age period were engaged in one kind of profession or another.

(2) About as many women 16 years of age and over as men of this same age period were engaged in professional service in 1920. The ratio of professional women to 100 professional (4) men was 90.2 . No other general occupational division possesses this unique characteristic. The corresponding ratio for all gainful occupations was 25.4 females to 100 males. In manufacturing and mechanical industries, this ratio was 17.2 females to 100 males, indicating that it is mainly a man's occupation. On the other hand, there were 178.8 women to every 100 men engaged in domestic and personal service. Hence, professional service is the only occupation in which women and men are almost equally important, at least numerically.

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⁽⁴⁾ Of course, it should be observed that some professions such as trained nurses, librarians and school teachers had more women than men, and some other professions such as physicians and surgeons, and engineers had more men than women. In fact, the evenness in proportion of women and men engaged in professional service as a whole was chiefly the offsetting effect of the different sex ratios existing among several professions.

	Waman	
	nomen 10 ye	ars or age
	ana over er	igaged 1D
	each specif	100
Profession	profession;	1920
	Number	: Per Cent
Teacher (School)	635,207	: 62.6
Trained Nurses	143,664	: 14.2
Musicians and Teachers of Music	: 72,431	: 7.1
Religious. Charity and Welfare Workers	26,927	: 2.7
Artists, Sculptors and Teachers of Art	: 14,566	: 1.4
Librarians	: 13,502	: 1.3
Actresses	: 13,114	: 1.3
College Presidents and Professors	10.075	: 1.0
Wealers (excent osteopaths, physicians and		;
anroanal	7,902	: .8
Physicians and Surgeons	7,219	1 .7
Photodraphere	7.048	.7
Demoisional and Surgeonal Attendents	6 277	6
Athen Drofessional Durguits	5 763	6
Whiters and Demosters	5 730	
Laitors and Reporters	5 659	
Devigners of Chamitable and Baral Institutions	A 087	. 5
Keepers of Unaritable and renal institutions	A 062	
Dentists' Attendants and Apprentices	4,000	
Teachers (Athletic, Dancing, etc.)	4,004	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Authoresses	. 3,005	
Theater Ushers	2,208	2
Officials of Lodges and Societies	2,162	: .2
Draftswomen	1,985	: .z
Dentista	: 1,829	: .2
Clergywomen	: 1,787	: .2
Lawyers, Judges and Justices	: 1,738	: .2
Chemists, Assayers, and Metallurgists	: 1,714	: .2
Osteopaths	: 1,663	: .2
Abstractors, Notaries and Justices of Peace	: 1,483	: .1
Theatrical Owners, Managers and Officials ::	: 1,257	: .1
Librarians' Assistants and Attendants	: 1,163	: .1
Other Attendants and Helpers	: 1,123	: .1
Show-women	: 1,106	: .1
Fortune tellers, Hypnotists, Spiritualists,	:	:
eta.	: 691	: .1
Stage Hands and Circus Helpers	: 417	: *
Other Semi-Professional Pursuits	369	*
Keapars of Pleasure Resorts, Race Track, etc.	: 197	*
Architects	137	*
Inventore	. 27	*
Civil Engineers and Surveyors	18	*
Fleatricel Engineers	12	*
Nachaniaal Engineers	. īī	*
Ternonte		*
Veteringry Surdeans		*
Wowen and growtomewers Lengtingth Anteanto	. 1	*
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TABLE I. WOMEN 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED PROFESSION: 1920

*Less than one-tenth of one per cent

Furthermore, the chances to "break" into professional service seem approximately equal for women and men, as 29.6 out of every 1,000 women and 31.3 of every 1,000 men were engaged in professional service in 1920.

(3) There are many time-honored professions in which women play an important part. School teachers and trained nurses are among the most outstanding ones. There were 635,207 women school teachers and 143,664 trained nurses in 1920. The former was not only the largest single profession of women but also the second largest single occupation of women, next only to the occupation of servants.

(4) In a study of American leaders, Professor Thaden has found that of 1,750 women in "Who's Who in America 1927-1928", 20 years of age and over, whose occupations can be definitely determined according to the Census classification of occupations, 1,678 or 95.9 per cent were engaged in (5) professional service. Thus, as a woman's pursuit, professional service is important in that it offers the main road through which a woman can achieve notability and build up a career.

In view of the facts just cited, professional service is clearly a very important pursuit for women.

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⁽⁵⁾ Thaden, J. F. - Leaders, as Recorded in "Who's Who in America" and in "R U S" and their Group and Inter-Group Relationships (A Doctor's Dissertation, Michigan State College).

In recent years, many investigations have been made of women in industries, perhaps because their "problems" and "maladjustments" are easily perceived. But a clear understanding of the basic facts about professional women is no less important. It will undoubtedly help a woman to solve the problems such as those arising out of the conflicting desires for career and for homemaking. Furthermore, inasmuch as professional women are generally considered as a class of socially well-adapted individuals, they certainly deserve special study.

In the following chapters, women engaged in professional service will be studied from different angles. In Chapters II and III the proportion of women engaged in professional pursuit will be analysed in regard to several factors, such as age and marital condition. The changes from 1910 to 1920 will be taken up in Chapter IV, while Chapter V will be devoted to a survey of the different conditions prevailing in different geographical areas.

Only women 16 years of age and over engaged in professional service will be included in this study, simply because only one-tenth of one per cent of all professional women in (6) 1920 were under 16 . Any other age limit is very likely to be misleading.

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⁽⁶⁾ Unless otherwise stated, in the following discussions "women" will be used to mean "women 16 years of age and over".

CHAPTER II

PROPORTION OF WOMEN ENGAGED IN PROFESSIONAL SERVICE

In the present chapter some factors in regard to the proportion of women engaged in professional service will be considered separately. Then in the next chapter we shall discuss two factors together, thus discovering the relationships existing between them. But owing to the fact that all the factors are interrelated, these two arbitrary divisions will naturally overlap each other. The data available in the Census limits the analysis of many factors. Only the following factors can be analysed:

(1) In and outside of the Big Cities

- (2) Nativity and Race
- (3) Marital Condition
- (4) Age

In addition to all professional women as a whole, women engaged in the eight numerically most important individual professions will be examined in this chapter. These eight professions appear in Table II. They constituted 91.6 per cent of all professional women.

Professional Women In and Outside of the Big Cities

By "big city" is meant a city with 100,000 inhabitants or more in 1920. Thus the phrase "in and outside of the big cities" is not synonymous to "urban and rural" used in the TABLE II. NUMBER AND PER CENT OF WOLEN IN AND OUTSIDE OF THE BIG CITIES WHO WERE ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED PROFESSION: 1920

	:	•	Outside of
	:	:in the	:the Big
Profession	: Total	:Big Cities	:Cities
Total Female Population	: 34,241,749	: 9,803,818	: 24,437,931
	:	:	:
All Occupations	: 8,202,901	: 3,191,006	; 5,011,895
Professional Service	: 1,015,012	: 321,424	693,5 88
Teachers (School)	: 635,207	: 143,961	491,246
Trained Nurses	: 143,664	: 65,328	78,336
Musicians and Teachers of	:	:	:
Music	: 72.431	: 27.881	: 44.5 50
Religious. Charity and	:	:	:
Welfare Workers	26.927	14.872	: 12.054
Artists, Sculptors and	:	1	:
Teachers of Art	: 14.566	8.939	5.627
Librarians	: 13.502	: 5.610	7.892
Actresses	: 13.114	: (7) 10.254	2.860
College Presidents and	:	:	:
Professors	: 10.075	2.268	7.807
Per	Cent Distrib	ution	
Total Female Population	: 100.0	: 28.6	: 71.4
	:	1	•
All Occupations	: 100.0	38.9	61. 1
Professional Service	: 100.0	: 31.7	: 68.3
Teachers (School)	: 100.0	: 22.3	: 77.7
Trained Nurses	: 100.0	1 45.5	: 54.5
Musicians and Teachers of	:	:	:
Music	: 100.0	. 3 8.5	61.5
Religions Charity and	:	:	:
Walfare Workers	. 100.0	. 55.2	44.8
Artists Sculptors and	:	:	:
Teachers of Art	. 100.0	. 61.2	38.8
Librariana	100.0	41.5	58.5
Latragas	100.0	. 78.2	: 81 .8
College Presidents and	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Professors	. 100.0	• • 2 2.5	. 77.5
		• ••••••	•
	•		

(7) The number of actresses 16 years of age and over in the big cities is not explicitly given in the Census. In 1920 there were 10,898 actresses and show-women 16 years of age and over in the big cities and 10,983 actresses and show-women 10 years of age and over in the big cities. The difference of these two numbers, 85, gives the number of actresses and show-women between 10 and 15 years of age. But since in 1920 there were only 11 show-women between 10 and 15 years of age, it may be assumed with but very little error that there were 85 actresses of this age period in the big cities. Subtracting 85 from 10,339 which is the number of actresses 10 years of age and over in the big cities we obtain 10,254, the total number of actresses 16 years of age and over in the big cities.

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Census. The conventional classification of "urban and rural districts" is not followed in this study simply because it is not used in the Census of occupations.

There were sixty-eight big cities in 1920. About 28.6 per cent of the 34,241,749 female population 16 years of age and over resided in them. So the female population outside of the big cities was much larger than that in the big cities.

Approximately 61.1 per cent of all gainfully employed women and 68.3 per cent of all professional women were outside of the big cities (Table II). However, this was not true for all professions. Wearly 78.2 per cent of the actresses, 61.2 per cent of the artists, sculptors and teachers of art, and 55.2 per cent of the religious, charity and welfare workers were in the big cities. School teachers, college presidents and professors had rather low percentages in the big cities, 22.3 and 22.5 per cent respectively.

TABLE III. NUMBER PER 1,000 WOMEN IN AND OUTSIDE OF THE BIG CITIES ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED PROFESSION: 1920

Profession	: :Total	:In the Big Cities	:Outside the :Big Cities
All Occupations Professional Service Teachers (School) Trained Jurses Musicians and Teachers of	239.6 29.6 18.6 4.2	: 325.5 32.8 14.7 6.7	205.1 28.4 20.1 3.2
Religious, Charity and Wel- fare Workers	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	: 2.8 : : 1.5	; 1.0 ; .5
Artists, Sculptors and Teachers of Art Librarians Actresses	: : .4 : .4 : .4	: : .9 : .6 : 1.0	: : .2 : .3 : .1
College Presidents and Professors	: .3	: .2	: .3

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Without taking the total female population into consideration, the statements made in the last paragraph are rather misleading. While the per cent of professional women was comparatively smaller in the big cities than outside of them. women in the big cities were engaged in professional service to a greater extent than those outside of them. In 1920, the chances were 32.8 out of 1,000 that a woman in the big cities was engaged in professional service (Table III). For a woman outside of the big cities, the chances were 28.4 out of 1,000 that she was engaged in professional service. But again the eight major professions for women vary in this respect. There were more school teachers, and college presidents and professors per 1,000 total female population outside of the big cities than in the big cities. On the other hand, there were about ten times as many actresses per 1.000 females in the big cities as outside of them. This differential character is probably due to the difference in the intensity of demand for, and the ability of support of, several professions between the big cities and the areas outside of the big cities.

Nativity and Race of Women in Professional Service

The classification of nativities and races in this thesis follows that of the Census, and hence the word "race" is not used in its anthropological sense.

Professional service was mainly an occupation of the native white of native parentage who made up about 64.5 per cent of all professional women. Only 3.8 per cent of them were negro women (Table IV).

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Number and Per Cent Distribution of Nomen Engaged in Each Specified Profession by Mativity and Race - 1920

Table IV

		Native White of Native	Native White of Foreign or Mixed	Foreign Born		
Profession Total Temple	Total	Parentage	Parentage	White	Negro	All other
population	34,241,749	17,969,950	6,990,685	5,872,366	3,312,081	9ô,667
All occupations Durfersional	8,202,901	3,596,397	2,042,804	1,102,697	1,445,935	15,068
Erutessional Service	1,015,012	654,440	250,529 156 529	70,485	39, CI 3	545 3
Trained Nurses	140, 604 140, 604	£60,673 80,673	28,158 58,158	21,556	661°9	285 107
Lusicians and Teachers of Lusic	72,431	47,582	18,528	4,548	2,138	35
Religious, Charity	& 20,927	14,770	6 , 513	4,80ö	705	53
Artists, Sculptors Teachers of Art	& 14 , 566	9,275	3,707	1,407	107	10
Librerians Actresses	13,502 13,114	9,890 7,256	8,006 8,006 400	559 1,727	40 516	9 21
College Presidents and Professors	10,075	7,428	1,700	448	496	8
		Per Ce	nt Distribution			
Total Female population	166.0	ີ ເ ເ ເ ເ ເ ເ ເ ເ ເ เ เ เ เ เ เ เ เ เ เ	20.4	17.1	9.7	نې •
All occupations	100.0	42.8	24.9	13.4	17.6	ୟ •
Professional Servic	e 100.0	64.5	24.7	0. • 0	8 • •	г <u>т</u>
Teachers (School) Treined Wirses		6 7.1	27 17 24 -17 29 17	4 م م	-0 • • •	* -
Trained Hurses	érs	3	0	0.01	1 • 1	- - -
of Music	10.0	65 . 4	20.6	0 • 9	3.0	¥
Religious, Charity Wellare Workers	& 100.0	54.9	24.2	18.1	8°3	.
Artists, Sculptors	ç Ç	č	(2	ł	ſ
reservers of Art		00° - 7	ດ ເ າ ເ ເ ເ ເ ເ ເ ເ ເ ເ ເ ເ ເ ເ ເ ເ ເ ເ	2 •6		Ļ
LI OF BELENS Actresses		70•2 501-6	い い い い い い		ະ ເຈັດ	4.
College Presidents	å 100.0	73.7	10° 01	4 • 4	• • •	2 *
Processors				1	,) 	
LEAD DAME .						

The number per 1,000 women of each race engaged in professional service in 1920 is given in Table V. It is interesting to note that native white women of native parentage and native white women of foreign or mixed parentage were engaged in professional service to about the same extent. And also foreign born white females and negro women had about the same number per 1,000 of their respective totals engaged in professional service. However, there were about twice as many per 1,000 negro women as foreign born white women who were school teachers. And the number of trained nurses was nearly five times greater for foreign born white females than among negro women in comparison with the size of the female population of each race.

TABLE V. NUMBER PER 1,000 WOMEN, BY NATIVETY AND RACE, ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED PROFESSION: 1980

	•		Nati Te	• Net	-	•	•	•
							•	•
	Ŧ		1 MUT PA	1 4111	983	5	5	3
	:		:01	:01	1	8	:	:
	:		: N 8-	:Por-	•	•	:	1
	•		tive	elan (n m	For-	•	•
	:		· Dow-	. 1/4			•	•
	¥		I Far-	; MLLAS		. argu	2	•
	1		: ent -	: Heren	I -3	porn	:	:411
Profession	:	Total	:age	:age	1	:White	;Negro	:Others
	:			:	-	2	1	1
All Occupations	•	239.6	. 800.1	. 292	. 2	187.8	436.6	165 9
Drofeccional Carrica		00 6	·					
LIGIASSIONAL DALAIGA	ě	67.0	: 00.4	: 00	,0;		: 17.0	; 0.0
Teachers (School)	1	18.6	: 23.7	: 22,	.0:	4.4	: 8.8	1 8.0
Trained Nurses	:	4.2	: 4.5	: 5.	.5:	: 8.7	: .6	: 1.0
Musicians and Teachers of	' :		•	:	•		• • • •	•
Musio		91	. 96	. 9	7			•
Delisions Obenite ent	•	64 e 11		i 6.		• • *	· 1.0	i • 4
Religious, charity and	:	_	•	:				:
Welfare Workers	:	.8	: .8	: .	,9:	.8.	: .2	: .2
Artists. Sculptors and	:		:	:	:		•	•
Teachers of Art	•		- - F	•		•	*	. 1
	•	• •		•			i 	i •1
LIDIALIALA	:	•4	: •9	: .	41	ﻧ ﻣﯩ		: .1
Actresses	:	.4	; .4	1.	, 5 :	.3	: .2	: .2
College Presidents and	:			•			•	•
Professors		. 2	·	•	2	1		*
Tlagg them 1	•				~ ~	• +	• • •	<u> </u>

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When the extent to which women of each race were engaged in professional service is examined in relation to the extent to which women of each race were engaged in all gainful occupations, a striking fact is brought out. While negro women, as shown above, were not engaged in professional service to an extent nearly as great as native white women, 436.6 per 1,000 of them were engaged in all gainful occupations. On the other hand, female native white of native parentage, the leading professional women, had only 200.1 per 1,000 engaged in all gainful occupations. What are the social factors which tend to create this situation?

A Census report entitled "Statistics of Women at Work", prepared under the supervision of Dr. Joseph A. Hill in 1907. suggests the economic status of different races as a possible explanation to a similar condition in 1900. The report states: "It would be expected that, in so far as economic status is the determining factor, the percentage of breadwinners (all gainfully employed women) would be greatest among negro women and least among native white women of native parentage; and (8)this is shown to be the case". Although in 1920 the number per 1.000 native white women of native parentage engaged in all gainful occupations was slightly larger than the number per 1.000 foreign born white women, this explanation may be amply justified. If this being the case, the economic status apparently did not operate on professional women in the same

⁽⁸⁾ Hill, J. A. - Statistics of Women at Work, a Census report, page 10.

manner and to the same degree as on all gainfully employed women. It is suggested that professional service usually requires persons of greater skills and hence better training than all occupations as a whole, and also that the success of the former depends more on social standing and personal prestige. In these respects, naturally, female native white of native parentage had advantages over all other races. Being handicapped socially and economically as a class, negro women naturally could not occupy as prominent a place in professional service as they did in all occupations as a whole.

Marital Condition of Women in Professional Service

Of all women 16 years of age and over in 1920, 21,306,099 or 62.2 per cent were married. 37.8 per cent of them were either single, widowed or divorced. Since the Fourteenth Census classifies women engaged in any occupation only in two conjugal classes, namely, the married and the unmarried, it is hardly possible to observe the three unmarried classes separately. It is believed, however, that the great majority of the gainfully employed unmarried women must be single and the data for unmarried women mainly reflect the condition of (10) single women engaged in gainful occupations

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⁽⁹⁾ The unmarried class also includes women of unknown marital status.

⁽¹⁰⁾ This is undoubtedly the case. The special report on occupations at the Twelfth Census classifies females in four conjugal classes, namely: the single (including unknown), the married, the widowed and the divorced. Of all gainfully employed women 10 years of age and over, 68.2 per cent were single, 14.5 per cent married, 16.1 per cent widowed and 1.2 per cent

In 1920 only 12.2 per cent of all professional women were married (Table VI). This is a lower percentage than that for all gainfully occupied women, which was 23.4. For some professions like trained nurses, librarians and school teachers, the corresponding percentage was still lower. Comparatively, a larger proportion of actresses was married.

TABLE VI. NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED PROFESSION BY MARITAL CONDITION: 1920

Profession	:Total	:Married	Unmarried
Total Female Population	:34,241,749	:21,306,099	12,935,650
	•	:	
All Occupations	: 8,202,901	: 1,920,281	6,282,620
Professional Service	: 1,015,012	: 123,578;	891,434
Teachers (School)	: 635,207	: 61,483;	573,724
Trained Nurses	: 143,664	: 10,706:	: 132,958
Musicians and Teachers of	:	:	:
Music	: 72,431	: 17,830;	54,601
Religious, Charity and Wel-	: 26,927	: 2,995:	23,932
fare Workers	:	:	:
Artists, Sculptors and	:	:	;
Teachers of Art	: 14,566	: 2,880:	: 11,686
Librarians	: 13,502	: 1,000;	12,502
Actresses	: 13,114	: 5,217:	: 7,897
College Presidents and Pro-	:	:	5
fessor s	: 10,075	: 1,140;	8,935
· ·	•	: :	;
Per Cer	nt Distribut	tion	
Total Female Population	: 100.0	: 62.2	37.8
	:		
	: 100.0	: 23.4	76.6
Prolessional Service	: 100.0	: 12.2	87.8
Teachers (School)	: 100.0	9.7	90.3
Trained Nurses	: 100.0	: 7.D ;	92.5
Musicians and Teachers of		:	
	: 100.0	: 24.6	75.4
Adiigious, Charity and Wel-	: 100.0	: 11.1 :	88.9
	•		
Artists, Sculptors and			
Teachers of Art		10.8	83.2
	: TOO'O	7.4 (92.6
AGTIGBEEE	: T00*0	: 29.8 :	60.Z
COTTage LiesIdents and Lio-			<u> </u>
16880 78	: TOO'O :	11.0	88.7

With reference to the female population of each marital class, the contrast between the married and the unmarried is even greater. 5.8 per 1,000 married women and 68.9 per 1,000 unmarried women were engaged in professional service (Table VII). But the number per 1,000 unmarried women engaged in all gainful occupations was only five times greater than the number per 1,000 married women. 90.1 out of every 1,000 married women and 485.7 out of every 1,000 unmarried women were gainfully employed.

TABLE VII. NUMBER PER 1,000 WOMEN, BY MARITAL CONDITION, EN-GAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED PROFESSION: 1920

Profession	:Total	:Married	:Unmarried
All Occupations Professional Service Teachers (School) Trained Nurses Musicians and Teabhers of Music Religious, Charity and Welfare Workers	: 239.6 : 29.6 : 18.6 : 4.2 : 2.1 :	90.1 5.8 2.9 5.5 .5 .8	: 485.7 : 68.9 : 44.5 : 10.3 : 4.2 : : 1.9
Artists, Mculptors, and Teachers of Art Librarians Actresses College Presidents and Professors	: .4 : .4 : .4 : .3	: .1 : .2 : .1	· .9 · 1.0 · .6

Less than .1

In this connection some speculations may be made to explain the relationships between marriage and professional service. It is held that a woman usually discontinues her

⁽¹⁰⁾ Continued from page 16

divorced, in 1900. Also for eleven selected cities, the data of 1920 are classified in greater detail. Of 373,204 gainfully occupied women in these 11 cities, 60.1 per cent were single; 22.9 per cent married; and 16.9 per cent widowed or divorced.

pursuit after her marriage, either because she does not choose to or does not need to, or because conditions do not permit her to engage in a gainful occupation. That is why the proportion of mnmarried women engaged in all gainful pursuits as well as in professional service is larger than that of married women. But what accounts for the fact that this difference between these two conjugal classes was greater for professional service than for occupations as a whole? One reason may be that professional women are more immune from economic pressure than other gainfully employed women and therefore more likely to drop their work after marriage. Another theory may be advanced that being a rather attractive road to great careers, professional service may discourage marriage. A woman's professional success or her desire for such success tends to keep her from being married as marriage is commonly thought to be unfavorable to a career. It may be added that a woman may take up professional work as a sort of compensation for her failure to meet an "ideal" mate. This, of course, also tends to increase the proportion of unmarried women engaged in professional service.

Age of Women in Professional Service

The coarse and irregular age classification of the Census makes the comparison among professional women of different age groups rather difficult. But it is readily seen that professional women as a whole were middle-aged women. Only

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1.2 per cent of all professional women 10 years of age and over, in contrast to 11.2 per cent of all gainfully employed women, were between the ages of 10 and 18 years (Table VIII). And of all professional women there were merely 13.9 per cent above 45 years of age, while of all gainfully employed women there were 18.1 per cent. So 74.5 per cent of professional women were between 18 and 44 years of age. This was true almost for all of the eight women's major professions. We find no school teachers, trained nurses, religious, charity and welfare workers, and librarians under 16 years of age, and no college presidents and professors under 20. The other three women's major professions consisted of comparatively young women. It seems that in general the per cent distribution of women in each profession by age periods depends a good deal upon the amount of training necessary for that profession. The more training needed, the smaller the per cent of young women.

The number per 1,000 women engaged in professional service by age period is given in Table IX.

The oldest and the youngest groups had the smallest number per 1,000 of their respective totals engaged in professional service. This is again in contrast to the condition for all occupations. The number per 1,000 women engaged in all gainful pursuits was largest for women between 16 and 17 years of age.

By far the most outstanding feature in regard to the

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Table VIII Number and Per Cent Distribution of Women 10 Years of Age and Over engaged in Each Specified Profession by Age Period - 1920

. Profession

Total Female	Total	10 - 15	16 - 17	18 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 & over	Unknown
Population	40,449,346	6,207,597	1,925,264	1,895,734	4,749,976	15,249,602	7,915,205	2,450,144	55,824
All occupations	8 549 511	346 610	609, 192	802.235	1.809.075	3.417.373	1.352.479	196.900	15.647
Professional Service	1,016,498	1,486	11,449	69,450	298,827	490,894	130,500	10,976	2,916
Teachers (school)	635,207	_,	5,728	49,064	210,741	295,450	67,955	4,519	1,750
Trained Nurses	143,664	0	937	9,712	43,386	73,556	14,538	968	567
Musicians & Teachers	1								
of Music	72,678	247	1,308	3,286	15,060	39,280	12,247	1,131	119
Religious, Charity &		0	00	AFIE	0077		0.000		0.0
Welfare Workers	26,927	0	68	400	0,201	10,100	0,920	1,071	- 90
Artists, Sculptors &	1 67 M	51	206	602	9 573	7 067	3 560	121	A A.
Libreriene	13 502	JI O	064	532	2,288	7 151	3 145	356	- 30
Actresses	13 237	123	529	1,193	3,956	6.574	777	48	43
College Presidents &	10,001	1. 50 0	0	- 9 - 0 0	0,000	.,	1 t uto		2.0
Professors	10.075	0	0	0	1,742	6,186	1,953	142	52
			Per Ce	ent Distri	oution				
Total Remale									
Population	100.0	15.3	4.8	4.7	11.7	37.7	19.6	6.7	.1
r o para o rom	20000	40.00	1.00		site also 19 F				
All occupations	100.0	4.1	7.1	9.4	21.2	40.0	15.8	2.3	.2
Professional Service	e 100.0	.1	1.1	6.8	29.4	48.3	12.8	1.1	.3
Teachers (school)	100.0	•0	. 9	7.7	33.2	46.5	10.7	.7	.3
Trained Nurses	100.0	• 0	•7	6.8	30.2	51.2	10.1	•7	• 4
Musicians and Teache	ers	Λ	1 0	1 5	0.0	E4 0	7.0 0	7 (0
Religious Cherity &	100.0	• 4	7.9	4.0	20.1	04.0	10.7	1.0	- ° ~
Welfare Workers	100.0	.0		1.6	12.0	56.1	25.7	4 0	. 4
Artists, Sculptors &	20000			7.00	2000	OU .T	we er	TeO	- • ±
Teachers of Art	100.0	• 4	2.1	4.1	17.6	48.3	24.4	2.9	.3
Librarians	100.0	.0	.0	2.9	16.9	53.0	23.3	2.6	.2
Actresses	100.0	.9	4.0	9.0	29.9	49.7	5.8	• 4	.3
College Presidents d	80								
Professors	100.0	•0	.0	•0	17.3	61.4	19.4	1.4	.5

Table	IX	Number	Per	1,	000	Women,	bу	Age	Period,	Engaged	in
		Each S	Speci	lſi	led]	Professi	ion	- 19	920		

Sho forcion	Motol	14 17	מר פו	20. 21	25 11	15.61	65 &	IIn`rn อยุท
roression	Total	10-17	10-19	<u>20-24</u>	20-94	40-04	<u>over</u>	
all occupations	239.6	316.4	423.2	380.9	224.1	152.3	80.4	280.3
Professional								
Service	29.0	5.9	36.6	62.9	32.2	14.7	4.5	52.2
leachers (sch.)	18.6	3.0	25.9	44.4	19.4	7.7	1.8	32.3
Irained Nurses	4.2	• 5	5.1	9.1	4.8	1.6	•4	10.2
Susicians and								
Teachers of Mus	sic 2.1	•7	1.7	3.2	2.6	1.4	• 5	2.1
Religious, Char:	ity							
and Welfare Wor	rk .8	*	.2	.7	1.0	•8	•4	1.7
Irtists, Sculpto	ors							
& Teachers of 1	Art .4	.2	•3	• 5	•5	.4	.2	•8
librarian s	• 4	•0	.3	• 5	•5	•4	.1	• 5
lctresses	•4	.3	•6	•8	•4	.1	*	•8
Sollege Presider	nt s							
& Professors	.3	•0	•0	•4	•4	.2	.1	.9

Less than .1

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age factor was the sudden decrease in number per 1,000 women of each age group from the 20-24 year age group to 25-44 year age group. From the 10-15 year age group to the 20-24 year age group there was a continuous increase. From the 25-44 year age group on there was a steady decrease. The continuous increase from younger age groups to the older age groups was only natural because fewer younger women are qualified to work. But what are the reasons which account for the decrease?

Among other reasons, women above 25 years of age were of an older generation than those below that age. As will be pointed out in Chapter IV women of the older generation did not take up professional service to as great an extent as those of the younger generation.

But the main reason for the decrease from the 20-24 year age group to the 25-44 year age group in the extent of taking up professional service perhaps lies in the increase of the proportion of married women from the younger age group to the older one. For convenience, we shall discuss this point in greater detail in a later section where the age factor and the marital condition will be taken up at the same time.

It should be noted that a sharp difference also appears, in regard to this decrease, between professional women and all gainfully employed women. Although there was also a

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drop for all occupied women, it occurred in a younger age period. This may be due to the fact that professional service, being more attractive than all occupations as a whole, is more likely to delay marriage. But again, it may be because young women cannot work in professional pursuits without a rather long period of training. Hence, the number per 1,000 women between 18 and 19 years of age engaged in professional service was smaller as compared with women between 20 and 24 years of age. Thus the big decrease in the extent to which women of each age group were engaged in professional service started with the 20-24 year age group instead of the 18-19 year age group like the case of all gainfully employed women. Perhaps for the same reason we do not even find such a drop for women engaged in some important professions such as college presidents and professors.

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CHAPTER III

PROPORTION OF WOMEN ENGAGED IN PROFESSIONAL SERVICE (Continued)

It is fairly obvious from the discussions in the preceding chapter that all the factors under consideration, namely: age, marital condition, nativity and race, and the big cities, are interrelated in such a way that the failure of studying them together would prevent us from understanding the real situations in regard to the proportion of women engaged in professional service. This is why this chapter is included in which the relationships among various factors will be discussed.

Marital Condition and Age

Table XI shows that unmarried professional women as a whole were younger than married professional women. About 40 per cent of the unmarried professional women were under 24 years of age while only 15 per cent of married profession al women were so classified. Although the proportion of professional women of each age group that was married increased as age advances, the vast majority of them were unmarried for every age group. This is indicated by Table XII.

TABLE X.	FEMALE POI	PULATION]	.6 YE.	ARS ()F AGE	AND	OVER	BY
	MARITAL	CONDITION	I AND	AGE	PERIOI): 19	20	

	Total :		Harried :		Unmarried	
Age Period	Number	:Pot. :	Number	:Pot. :	Number :	Pet.
Total	:34,241,74	49:100.0:	21,306,099	:100.0:	12,935,650:	100.0
16-19 20-24 25-44 45 and over*	3,820,99 4,749,9 15,249,60 10,421,1	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	583,708 2,483,697 11,918,789 6,319,905	: 2.7: : 11.7: : 55.9: : 29.7:	3,237,290 2,266,279 3,330,813 4,101,268	25.0 17.5 25.7 31.7
"Includes wo	omen of u	aknown ag	9			

TABLE XI.WOMEN 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN PROFESSION-
AL SERVICE BY MARITAL CONDITION AND AGE PERIOD: 1920

	Total :		Married :		Unmarried	
Age Period :	Number :	Pot. :	Number :	Pat. :	Number :	Pot.
Total :	1,015,012:	LOO.O:	123,578:	100.0:	891,434:	100.0
16-19 : 20-24 : 25-44 : 45 and over*:	80,899: 298,827: 490,894: 144,392:	8.0; 29.4; 48.4; 14.2;	: 1,771: 17,345: 78,871: 25,591:	: 1.4: 14.0: 63.8: 20.7:	: 79,128: 281,482: 412,023: 118,801;	8.9 31.6 46.2 13.3
		:				
*Includes wo	men of unkno	own age	9			•

TABLE XII. PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE POPULATION AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN OF EACH AGE PERIOD BY MARITAL CONDITION: 1920

Age Period : To Total : 1	tal:M	arried	Unmarried	:Total	Married	Inmerried
Total : 1	00 .					
		02.2	: 37.8	: 100	: 12.2	: 87,8
16 -19 ; 1	: 00.	15.3	84.7	: : 100	2.2	: 97.8
20-24 : 1	.00 :	52.3	47.7	: 100	5.8	: 94.2
25-44 : 1	: 00	78.2	21.8	: 100	: 16.1	: 83.9
45 and over*: 1	.00 :	60.6	: 89.4	: 100	: 17.7	: 82.3
				:		:

Includes women of unknown age

.
When Table XIII is examined we find no big decrease in number per 1,000 women engaged in professional service from the 20-24 year age group to the 25-44 year age group for either married or unmarried women separately. Among women of each marital class the number per 1,000 women engaged in professional service was almost the same for these two particular age groups.

This fact immediately suggests that the big drop must be due to the difference in marital condition between women of these two age groups. Table XII shows that the per cent of women between 20 and 24 years of age who were married was smaller than that of women between 25 and 44 years of age. This difference was bound to make the number per 1,000 women engaged in professional service smaller for the 25-44 year age group than for the 20-24 year age group, because married women of either age group were far behind unmarried women in regard to the extent of taking up professional vocations and because the number per 1,000 women of each marital class following professional pursuits remained almost unchanged from the younger age group to the older.

TABLE XIII. NUMBER PER 1,000 WOMEN 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN PROFESSIONAL SERVICE BY AGE PERIOD AND BY MARITAL CONDITION: 1920

Age Period	: Total	:	Married	:	Unmarried	
Total	: 29.6	:	5.8	:	68.9	
	:	:		:		
16-19	: 21.2	:	3.0	:	24.4	
20-24	: 62.9	:	7.0	:	124.2	
25-44	: 32.2	:	6.6	1	123.7	
45 and over *	: 13.9	:	4.0	:	29.0	
"Includes women	n of unknown	1 8ge				

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This situation has been noted in the last chapter but was left unverified. Now, by simple statistical procedure, we find that had the marital distribution of women of the older age group been the same as that of women of the younger age group, the number per 1,000 women between ages of 25 and 44 years engaged in professional service would have been 62.5, which differs but very little from the actual number per 1,000 women of 20-24 years age group engaged in pro-(11) fessional service . Hence our explanation for this decrease is very well grounded.

Moreover, it is interesting to note here that this decrease, which was true for women, did not exist at all for men. The number per 1.000 men of each age group engaged in

⁽¹¹⁾ This statistical procedure is clearly explained in "American Marriage and Family Relationships" by E. R. Groves and W. F. Ogburn (p. 142). To find the number per 1,000 women 25 to 44 years of age who would have been engaged in professional service, if the marital condition of women of this age group had been the same as that of women 20 to 24 years of age, the following indicated calculations were to be carried out: [(2,485,697).(6.6) + (2,266,279).(123.7)] 4 4,749,976 = 62.5, where 2,483,697 and 2,266,279 were the numbers of married and unmarried women 20 to 24 years of age respectively; 4,749,976 were the total number of women of this age group; 6.6 and 123.7 were the numbers per 1,000 women engaged in professional service for married and unmarried women of the same age group respectively; and 62.5 is the number required.

professional service in 1920 is given as follows:

Age Group (in years) 3.0 16-17 18-19 9.6 20-24 23.6 37.8 25-44 45-64 36.1 65 and Over 23.6 Unknown 21.8

There was no sudden decrease from the 20-24 year age group to the 25-44 year age group for men, who perhaps worked even harder after marriage and retired only because of old age. This difference between women and men may be taken as another evidence to support our preceding discussion.

Another point which should be noted here is that the per cent of women that were not married was greater for women 45 years of age and over than for women between the ages of 25 and 44 years (Table XII); but this increase in percentage of unmarried was not accompanied by a corresponding increase in number per 1,000 women engaged in professional service (Table XIII). This fact requires explanation, for it has been mentioned and "proved" in the last paragraph that the decrease in proportion of unmarried women from the 20-24 year age group to the 25-44 year age group accounted for the big decline in the extent of taking up professional service from the former age group to the latter.

In the first place, the factor of old age, of course, tended to bring about the decrease in number per 1,000 women engaged in professional service from the 25-44 year age group to the older group. In fact, this was the case for all women as well as those of each marital class alone.

In the second place, it should be recalled that the unmarried class includes three sub-classes, namely: the single, the divorced and the widowed. The percentages given below indicate that the last mentioned sub-class was chiefly responsible for the increase in proportion of unmarried women from the 25-44 year age group to the older group:

Marital Class (1920)	: :Women 25 to 4 : years of age	:Women 45 years :of age and over 4:including :age unknown
Total	: 100.0	: 100.0
Married Unmarried Single Divorced Widowed	78.2 21.8 15.7 1.0	60.6 39.4 8.7 . 8
Unknown	: .1	2

Unfortunately, we cannot observe just in what way the increase in proportion of widows affected women in professional service, as the Fourteenth Census does not show such minute classification of professional women. According (12) to the Census report, "Statistics of Women at Work", the data of 1890 show that widows of the older age groups were not engaged in all gainful occupations to as great an extent as single women. It may be reasonably inferred that the same was true for professional service in 1920. So this great

(12) Ibid. p. 15

increase in proportion of widows among the older group might be the main reason why the number per 1,000 women engaged in professional service was decreased from the 25-44 year age group to the older group. That this seems to be the case is supported by the fact that this decrease was relatively greater among unmarried women than among the married.

Marital Condition and the Big Cities

Since unmarried women were engaged in professional service to a greater extent than married women, and women in the big cities were so engaged to a greater extent than those outside of the big cities, we might expect to find the unmarried women in the big cities engaged in professional service to the greatest extent among the four classes of women in Table XVII. But contrary to our expectation, it shows that the proportion of unmarried women in the big cities engaged in professional service was a little bit smaller than that of unmarried women outside of the big cities.

Both in and outside of the big cities, married women fall behind unmarried women in number per 1,000 women engaged in professional service. It is by virtue of this fact that the number per 1,000 women taking professional vocations was greater in the big cities than outside, for the per cent of women in the big cities who were married was only 57.8 as contrasted with 64.0 per cent for those outside of the big cities (Table XIV).

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Finally, we should note that the per cent of married professional women who were in the big cities was approximately the same as that of unmarried professional women, being 31.1 per cent and 31.8 per cent respectively (Table XVI).

TABLE XIV. FEMALE POPULATION 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN AND OUTSIDE OF BIG CITIES BY MARITAL CONDITION: 1920

Marital	: Total	:	In Big	the Citie	8	Out	big	of Cit:	the ies
Condition	Number	: Pot.:	Numbe	r :	Pet.	Run	aber	:	Pot.
Total	34,241,749	:100.0:	9,803	.818:	100.0	:24.4	37.9	31:1	100.0
		: :	•				•	:	
Married	21,306,099	: 62.2:	5,667	1.010:	57.8	15,6	539,0	89:	64.0
Unmarried	12,935,650	: 37,8:	4,136	808:	42.2	8,1	198,8	42:	36.0

TABLE XV. WOMEN 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN AND OUTSIDE OF THE BIG CITIES ENGAGED IN PROFESSIONAL SERVICE BY MARITAL CONDITION: 1980

Noritel	matal	:	In the Big Citte	;	Outside	of the
Condition:	Number	Prit	Number .	Pat	Number	· Pot
Total :	1,015,012	100.0;	321,424	100.0:	693,5	88:100.0
:	197 500	; ; 	79 790		05 7	1
Unmarried:	891,434	87.8:	283,044;	88.1:	608,3	98: 12.5 90: 87.7

TABLE XVI. PER CENT OF FEMALE POPULATION AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN OF EACH MARITAL CLASS, 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, WHO WERE IN AND OUTSIDE OF THE BIG CITIES: 1920

	: Female	Populat	ion	: Prof	: Professional Women			
Marital Condition	; ; ;Total	:In the :Big :Cities	:Outside :the Big :Cities	: : :Total	:In the :Big :Cities	:Outside :the Big :Cities		
Total	:100.0	: 28.6	: 71.4	:100.0	: 31.7	: 68.3		
Married Unmarried	:100.0 :100.0	26. 6 32.0	: 73.4 : 68.0	:100.0	: 31.1 : 31.8	68.9 68.2		

TABLE XVII. NUMBER PER 1,000 WOMEN 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN OR OUTSIDE THE BIG CITIES ENGAGED IN PROFESSIONAL SERVICE CLASSIFIED BY MARITAL CONDITION: 1920

Marital	:	:	In the Big	: Outside the
Condition	: Total		Cities	: Big Cities
Total	: 29.6	:	32.8	: 28.4
Married	5.8	:	6.8	; 5.4
Unmarried	68.9		68.4	; 69.1

Marital Condition and Race

It is clearly shown in Table XXI that married women of any race were engaged in professional service to a much less extent than unmarried women of the same race. Was this difference equally great for every race? No. it is the least for negro women and the greatest for native white women of native parentage. 6.4 out of every 1.000 married negro women and 20.4 out of every 1.000 unmarried negro women were engaged in professional service. Thus, the difference in number per 1,000 women engaged in professional service between the married and the unmarried for negro women was only 14.0. But this difference for native white women of native parentage was 77.5 (Table XXI). What is the reason for this great variation among the several racial groups in this respect? Again, the explanation is probably found in the fundamental difference in economic status among these groups. Negro women perhaps oftentimes find it economically necessary to work even after marriage.

The number per 1,000 unmarried women engaged in professional service for native white women of native parentage

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was largest among all races. Then came the unmarried native white of foreign or mixed parentage, the unmarried foreign born white, and the unmarried negro women. This is exactly the order by which these races are rated in respect to the number per 1,000 of all women of each race engaged in professional service. But married women of each race did not follow the same order in this respect. Perhaps as a result of their better social status, married native white women of native parentage still led. Married negro women came next. Then we have the married native white women of foreign or mixed parentage and the married foreign born white women. For the last mentioned group, only approximately 2 out of every 1,000 married women were engaged in professional service. FEMALE POPULATION 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY TABLE XVIII. MARITAL CONDITION. NATIVITY AND RACE: : 1920

Nativity	Total		Married		Unmarri	ed
and Race	Number :	Pct.	Number	Pet.	Number :	Pct.
Total	34,241,749:	100.0	21,306,099	:100.0	:12,935,650:	100.0
Native- white Na- tive parentage Native- white For- eign or Mixed	17,969,950:	52.5	11,187,355	52.5	6,782,595	52.4
haranasas	0,990,000:	~U•=	. 0,003,302	, TO • 9		. 6 2.0
Foreign born ^g White Negro All Others:	5,872,366 3,312,081: 96,667:	17.1 9.7 .3	4,122,932 2,036,419 69,411	19.4 9.6 .3	1,749,434: 1,275,662: 27,256:	13.5 9.9 .2

Nativity :	Total	:	Marrie	: b	Unmarri	ed
and Race :	Number	Pot. :	Number :	Pot. :	Number :	Pot.
Total :	1,015,012	:100.0:	123,578:	100.0:	891,434	100.0
Native-whit Native par entage : Native-whit Foreign or Wixed Par-	● 654,440 ●	64.5:	80 ,122 ;	64.8: :	574,318	:64.4
entage :	250,529	24.7:	21,435:	17.3:	229,094	27.7
Foreign-bor White : Negro : All Others: :	n 70,485 39,013 5 4 5	6.9: 3.8: .1:	8,892: 12,955: 174:	7.2: 10.5: .1:	61,593 26,058 371	6.9 2.9 Less than .1

TABLE XIX. WOMEN 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN PROFESSIONAL SERVICE BY MARITAL CONDITION, NATIVITY AND RACE: 1920

TABLE XX. PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE POPULATION AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN OF EACH NATIVITY AND RACE 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY MARITAL CONDITION: 1920

,	Female Population			: Professional Women			
:	3	:Mar-	:Unmar-	•	:Mar-	:Unmar -	
Nativity and Race	:Total	:ried	:ried	:Total	:ried	:ried	
Total	:100.0	: 62.2	: 37.8	:100.0	: 12.2	: 87.8	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Native-white	:	:	3	1	:	3	
Native parentage	:100.0	: 62.3	: 87.7	:100.0	: 12.2	: 87,8	
Native-white Foreign	נ	1	:	:	:	8	
or Mixed Parentage;	:100.0	: 55.6	: 44.4	:100.0	: 8.6	: 91.4	
Foreign-born White:	100.0	: 70.2	: 29.8	:100.0	: 12.6	: 87.4	
Negro	100.0	: 61.5	: 38.5	:100.0	: 33.2	: 66.8	
All Others	100.0	: 71,8	: 28.2	:100.0	: 31,9	: 68,1	

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Nativity and Race	:1	otal	: 14	arried	:Ur	married
Total	3	29.6	:	5.8	:	68.9
Native-white native parentage	:	36.4	:	7.2	:	84.7
Native-white, Foreign or mixed parentage	:	35.8	:	5.5	:	73.9
Foreign-born white	:	12.0	;	2.2	:	35.2
Negro	:	11.8	:	6.4	:	20.4
All Others	:	5.6	:	2.5	:	13.6

TABLE XXI.NUMBER PER 1,000 WOMEN 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVERENGAGED IN PROFESSIONAL SERVICE BY MARITAL CONDITION AND
NATIVITIES AND RACES: 1920

apparently because they did not have proper training in their old countries.

A careful study of Tables XX and XXI at once helps us explain the fact that the number per 1,000 women engaged in professional service for the two classes of native white women was almost identical, and the same was true for foreign born white women and negro women. In the first case, we note that although native white women of foreign or mixed parentage of either marital class did not follow professional pursuits to as great an extent as native white women of native parentage of the same marital class, the percentage of married women among the native white women of foreign or mixed parentage was much lower (Table XX). Since married women of every race were not engaged in professional service to as great an extent as unmarried women of the same race, this naturally resulted in an approximate equal number per 1,000 women engaged in professional service among these two classes of female

population. Moreover, we observe that the per cent of married women among foreign born white women was greater than among negro women (Table XX), and only 2 out of every 1,000 married foreign born white women were engaged in professional service. It is again only natural that this situation brought the number per 1,000 of all foreign born white women engaged in professional service about equal to that of all negro women. in spite of the fact that unmarried women of the former race were engaged in professional service to a much greater extent than those of the latter. Had the marital distribution of women of each race been the same as that of the total female population, the number per 1,000 women of each race engaged in professional service would have been that shown in Column 1 instead of the real number indicated in Column II of the following table. The figures in Column 1 have no such class similarity existing among the first two classes or among the second two classes of population as found in Column II. So. our preceding analysis seems correct.

	1.	11.
Native White of Native Parentage	36.5	36.4
Native White of Roreign	31 a	4 5 0
Foreign Born White	31.3 14.7	35.8 12.0
Megro	11.7	11.8
All Other	6.7	5.6

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Age and the Big Cities

Professional womdn in the big cities were as a whole younger than those outside of the big cities (Table XXIII). As a matter of fact, the percentage of professional women who were in the big cities became greater and greater with advancing age. For the 16-19 year age period, only 17.4 ger cent of all professional women were in the big cities, while for the oldest group 42.9 per cent were in the big cities (Table XXIV).

This situation is also reflected upon the figures in Table XXV. The number per 1,000 women of the two younger age groups engaged in professional service was smaller in the big cities. But women of the two older age groups followed professional service to a greater extent in the big cities that outside of the big cities.

There was a big decline in the extent to which women were engaged in professional service from the 20-24 year age period to the 25-44 year age period both in and outside of the big cities. This drop, as noted before, is due to the increase in proportion of married women from the younger to the older group. It is considerably greater for women outside of the big cities than in the big cities. This may be because women outside of the big cities are more likely to give up their professional practices for marriage.

	: Total :	In the Big Cities	: Outside the : Big Cities
Age Period	: Number : Pot. :	Number : Pct.	: Number : Pot.
Total	:34,241,749:100.0:	9,803,818;100.0	:24,437,931:100.0
16-19 20-24 25-44* 45 and over	: 3,820,998: 11.2: : 4,749,976: 13.9: :15,305,426: 44.7: :10,365,349: 30.3:	919,740: 9.4 1,394,675: 14.2 4,689,077: 47.8 2,800,326: 28.6	: 2,901,258: 11.9 : 3,355,301: 13.7 :10,616,549: 43.4 : 7,565,023: 31.0
*Includes	women of unknown a	ge	

TABLE XXII. FEMALE POPULATION 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN AND OUTSIDE OF THE BIG CITIES BY AGE PERIOD: 1920

TABLE XXIII. WOMEN 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN AND OUTSIDE OF THE BIG CITIES ENGAGED IN PROFESSIONAL SERVICE BY AGE PERIOD: 1920

	Total	:	In the Bi Cities	g : :	Outside th Big Cities	10
Age Period	Number :	Pct. :	Number :	Pot, ;	Number :1	?ct.
Total	: 1,015,012:	100.0:	521,424:	100.0:	693,588:1	.00.0
	: :	:	:	:	:	
16-19	: 80,899:	8.0:	14,111:	4.4:	66,788;	9.6
20-24	298,827:	29.4;	69,632;	21.7:	229,195;	33.0
25-44*	493,810:	48.7:	177,039:	55.1:	316.771:	45.7
45 and over:	: 141,476:	13.9:	60,642:	18.9:	80,834:	11.7
*Includes	nomen of nnk	nown ac	10			

"Includes women of unknown age

TABLE XXIV. PER CENT OF FEMALE POPULATION AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN OF EACH AGE PERIOD WHO WERE IN AND OUTSIDE OF THE BIG CITIES: 1920

	: Femal	e Popula	ation	: Profe	ssional W	omen
	:	:In the Big	;Outside	:	:In the Big	:Outside
Age Perio	dTotal	:Cities	:Cities	:Total	:Cities	:Cities
Total	:100.0	: 28.6	: 71.4	:100.0	: 31.7	: 68.3
16-19	: :100.0	: : 24. 1	: 75.9	: :100.0	: 17.4	: 82.6
20-24	:100.0	: 29.4	: 70.6	:100.0	: 23.3	: 76.7
25-44*	:100.0	: 30.6	: 69.4	:100.0	: 35.9	: 64.1
40 and over	: :100.0	: 27.0	: 78.0	: :100.0	: 42.9	: 57.1

"Includes women of unknown age

.

Age Period	: : Total	:	In the Big Cities	: C : E	utside the big Cities
Total	: 29.6	:	32.8	:	28,4
16-19	: : 21 .2	:	15.3	:	23.0
20-24	: 62.9	:	49 .9	:	68.3
25-44 *	: 32.3	:	37.8	:	29.8
45 and overm	: 13.6	:	21.6	:	10,7

TABLE XXV. NUMBER PER 1,000 WOMEN 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN AND OUTSIDE THE BIG CITIES ENGAGED IN PROFESSIONAL SERVICE CLASSIFIED BY AGE PERIOD: 1920

Tincludes women of unknown age

Age and Race

The general situation in regard to the factor of all professional women was more or less true for professional women of each particular race. The great majority of professional women of any race was between sges of 20 and 44 years. For every race, there was a big decrease in number per 1.000 women engaged in professional service from the 20-24 year age group to the 25-44 year age group. This decrease, as shown in Table XXIX. was not of the same magnitude among the several races. It is greater for those races that had greater difference between the married and the unmarried women in the number per 1.000 of their respective totals engaged in professional service. For instance, native white women of native parentage who had the greatest difference in the extent of taking up professional vocations between the married and the unmarried (Table XXI) at the same time had the greatest decrease. The situation for negro women was just opposite to this. As marriage is associated with that decrease, what we have just noted was to be expected.

Table XXVI Female Populat and

.ge 'eriod	<u>Totel</u> Number	Fct.	Nat: <u>Nati</u> N	
otal	34,241,749	100.0	17,9	
6 - 17 8 - 19 0 - 24 5 - 44* 5 - 64 5 & over	1,925,264 1,895,734 4,749,976 15,305,426 7,915,205 2,450,144	5.6 5.5 13.9 44.7 23.1 7.2	1,] 1,] 2,(7,8 3,8 1,1	• • •
Incluãe s	women of unb	ເກວ⊮n a,	₽ 0 • 1	

Table XXVII Women 16 years Service by ag

3e			Nativ
riod	Total		Nativ
	Number	Pct.	Number
)ta l	1,015,012	100.0	654,44
5 - 1 7	11,449	1.1	7.65
} - 19	69,450	6.8	50,71
) - 24	298,827	29.4	208,44
) - 44*	493,810	48.7	307,76
i - 64	130,500	12.9	73,68
) & over	10,976	1.1	6,17

includes women of Unknown age.

• • • •

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Nomen	
Professional	1920
Population and	ty and Race -
of Venale I	l by Nativi
Per Cent Distribution c	Each Age Period
Table XXVIII	-

of

		Temal	.e Populat	cion				Profess	sionel Wo	men		
Age Period	Total	Native White N.P.	Native White F.orM.P.	Foreign Born White	llegro	All Other	Total	N°tive White N.P.	Native White F.orM.P.	70reign Born White	Negro	All Other
Total	loc	52.5	20.4	17.1	6.7	•3	100	64.5	24.7	6•0	3.8	4
16-17 18 10		20°2	23.4 00 7	ບ • 4 ກ	11.7 2.91	ю. К		6.00 00 00	850 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	4 • 4	ء م م	-
20-24		0 00 • • • • • • • • • •	22.5	0 0 0 0 0	12.0	• • •		69.8	う う い は い い い い い い い い い い い い い	3 い • ・ • い	* 4 • 0	- • •
25-44*	100	51.2	20.6	17.8	0.6	• .	JCO	62.3	25.6	8.0	4.0	۰.
45-64	100	43.8	18.3	20.3	6.7	~	100	56.5	28.1	12.7	2.7	¥ *
é5 å over	100	56 . 1	10.7	26.5	6.5	33	100	56 . 3	19.8	2 1 •8	3.0	* *
* Includes **Less tha	wonen n •1	of unit	iown age.									
	Table	XIXX	Number J	Per 1,000	Women] ov Age E	.6 Years Perioù a	of age a ng mati	and over vity and	r Engaged d Race -	in Profe 1920	ssional	

Age Period	Total	Native white of netive garentage	Native White of Foreign or Mixed	Foreign-born White	Netro	All others
Total	29.6	30.4	55.e8	12.0	11.8	ຍ ຍ ຍ
16 - 17	5 . 0	6.7	5.7	4.9	3.2	2.1
18 - 19	36.6	46.1	32.6	14.5	12.1	7.0
20 - 24	62.9	2.62	67.3	20.8	21.0	6 ° 6
25 - 44*	32.3	39.3	40 . 1	14.5	12.9	6.4
45 - 64	14.7	29.0	22.6	9 . 2	5.9	2.5
o5 and over	4 • 5	4 • 5	8.2	5.7	1.4	•4

*Includes women of unknown age.

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So far as age distribution is concerned, foreign born white women were totally different from all other races. The percentage of young women of this group was rather low. That is why the percentage of professional women that were foreign born white became larger and larger as age advances (Table XXVIII). Only 3.3 per cent of all professional women between the ages of 20-24 years were foreign born white, while more than 12 per cent of professional women of the 45-64 year age group were of this racial group.

Furthermore, probably due to the difficulties of social adaptation and the lack of proper training, the younger foreign born white women were engaged in professional service to a very limited extent. Only 20.8 out of every 1,000 foreign born white women between 20 and 24 years of age were so engaged. This was a smaller number in comparison with those of all other races. In fact, it was so small that it tended to minimize the drop from the 20-24 year age group to 25-44 year age group of foreign born white women in number per 1.000 women engaged in professional service. And since the older groups and the younger groups of foreign born white women were engaged in professional service to about the same extent, it would be expected that the number per 1,000 of all women of this racial group following professional pursuits was not affected by its peculiar age distribution. Had its age distribution been the same as that of the total female population, the number per 1,000 foreign born white women engaged

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in professional service would have been 12.8 which differs only slightly from 12.0, the actual number derived from its own age composition.

Race and the Big Cities

There was very great variation among the several racial groups in regard to the proportion of professional women in the big cities. The percentages of professional women of different races that were in the big cities are given in Table XXXII. These percentages, of course, depend to very great extent upon the proportion of the female population of each race in the big cities.

dearly 51.7 per cent of all professional women in the big cities and 70.4 per cent of those outside of the big cities were native white women of native parentage, who thus again had the largest number of professional women in as well as outside of the big cities.

TABLE XXX. FEMALE POPULATION 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN AND OUTSIDE OF THE BIG CITIES BY NATIVITY AND RACE: 1920

· · · · · · · · ·	•	:	In the	:	Outside	01
Nativity and	: <u>Total</u>		Big Cit	ties:	<u>Big Citi</u>	.88
Race	Number	Pot.:	Number	Pot.:	Number	:Pot.
Total	34,241,749	:100.:	9,803,818	:100.:	24,437,93	:100.
Mative White Na- tive Parentage	: : :17,969,950	: :5 2.5 :	3,345,797	34.1:	14.624.152	* ; ; ; ; ;
Native White For- eigh or Mixed						:
Parentage	: 6,990,685 :	:20.4:	2,860,668	29.2:	4,130,017	1:16.9
Foreign-born	:	: :		; ;		:
White	: 5,872,366:	:17.1:	2,927,767	: 29.9:	2.944.599	0:12.0
Negro	3,312,081	: 9.7:	658,189;	6.7:	2.653.892	2:10.9
All Other	96,667	.3:	11,397	.1:	85,270); ,3

	:				In	the	Big	Outside	the
Nativity and	:	TC	tal		C	itie	8	Big Citi	88
Race	:Nun	ber(Pot.	Number	(13)	;Pat.	Number(13)	:Pct,
Total	: 1,	015,	012:	100.0	321	,424	:100.0	693,588	:100.0
	:		:	; ;	•		:	:	:
Native-white	:		8	; ;	:		:	:	:
Native Parentag	C.	654,	440	64.5	: 166	,106	: 51.7	: 488,354	: 70.4
Mative-white For	•	-	8	; ;	3	-	:	•	:
eign or Mixed	:			: :	;		:	5	•
Parentage	:	250,	529	: 24.7:	: 105	,362	: 32.8	: 145,167	: 20.9
Foreign-born	:	-	-	; ;		-	:	8	:
White	:	70,	485	6.9	: 39	,792	: 12.4	: 30,693	: 4.4
Negro	:	39	013:	3.8:	: 9	994	: 3.1	: 29,019	: 4.2
All Others	:		545	.1:		170	: .1	375	: .1

TABLE XXXI. WOMEN 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN AND OUTSIDE OF THE BIG CITIES ENGAGED IN PROFESSIONAL SERVICE BY NATIVITY AND RACE; 1920

TABLE XXXII. PER CENT OF FEMALE POPULATION AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN OF EACH NATIVITY AND RACE 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WHO WERE IN AND OUTSIDE OF THE BIG CITIES: 1920

	. Fama	e Ponnl	ation	Profess	lonel	Women
	Total	Th the	Outon	Wotel	Th' the	·Ont-
	. TO DAT	11 0110	·····	TUNGT	. TH 0110	.040-
	:	:51g	:8100	•	Big	:8140
	:	:Cities	:Big	:	:Cities	:Big
Nativity and Race	:	:	:Cities	:	:	:Cities
Total	:100.0	: 28.6	: 71.4	:100.0	; 31.7	: 68.3
	:	•	:	:	:	:
Native-white Native	:	:	:	:	:	:
parentage	:100.0	: 18.6	: 81.4	:100.0	25.4	::74.6
Native white Foreign	1;	:	:	:	3	:
or mixed parentage	:100.0	: 40.9	: 59.1	:100.0	: 42.1	: 57.9
Foreign-born white	:100.0	: 49.9	: 50.1	:100.0	56.5	: 43.5
Negro	:100.0	: 19.9	: 80.1	:100.0	: 25.6	: 74.4
<u>All others</u>	:100.0	: 11.8	: 88,2	:100.0	: 31.2	: 68,8

(13) The Fourteenth Census gives only the figures for professional women 10 years of age and over in the big cities by nativity and race. The following adjustment has been made to get the data for professional women 16 years of age and over in and outside of the big cities by nativity and race. To illustrate, let us take native white women of native parentage. 51.7% of all professional women 10 years of age and over in the big cities were native white of native parentage. There were 506 From Table XXXIII we can readily see that for every race women were engaged in professional service to a greater extent in the big cities than outside. The two classes of native white women led all other races in the number per 1,000 women engaged in professional service both in and outside of the big cities.

TABLE XXXIII. NUMBER PER 1,000 WOMEN IN AND OUTSIDE OF THE BIG CITIES 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN PROFESSIONAL SERVICE BY NATIVITY AND RACE: 1920

Nativity and Race	: :Total	:In the :Big Citie	:Outside the s:Big Cities
Total	: 29.6	: 32.8	: 28.4
Native White Native Parentage Native White Foreign or	: 36.4	: 49.6	: 33.4
Mixed Parentage	. 35.8	. 36.8	. 35.1
Foreign Born White	: 12.0	: 13.6	: 10.4
Negro	: 11.8	: 15.2	: 10,9
All Others	: 5.6	: 14.9	: 4.4

(13) Continued from page 44

professional women in the big cities who were between the ages of 10 and 15 years. So 261 or 51.7% of 506 is subtracted from 166.367 which is the total number of native white women of native parentage 10 years of age and over in the big cities engaged in professional service. The result gives 166,106 the figure used here for native white women of native parentage 16 years of age and over in the big cities engaged in professional service. The same adjustment has been made for every nativity and race. By so doing, the per cent distribution of professional women 16 years of age and over in the big cities (whith is based on the computed data) by nativity and race remains the same as that of professional women 10 years of age and over in the big cities (which is based on the data given by the Census). In an earlier section of this chapter we have discussed the approximate equality in the extent to which each of the two classes of native white women was engaged in professional service, and found it as a result of the difference between their marital distributions. But it would be equally conceivable that this approximate equality might be due to the fact that the proportion of women in the big cities varies among different races (Table XXXII). Even though in the big cities native white women of native parentage were engaged in professional service to a much greater extent that native white women of foreign or mixed parentage, the percentage of the former racial group in the big cities was rather low. This, no doubt, tended to bring about the approximate equality noted above.

To prove this point we use the same statistical procedure to hold the proportion of women of each race that was in the big caties constant as that of the total female population. Under this assumed condition, the number per 1,000 women engaged in professional service for each race would have been:

Native White of Native Parentage38.0Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage35.6Foreign Born White11.3Negro12.1All Other7.4

These figures demonstrate the validity of our statement quite conclusively. The approximate equality among the two classes of native white women no longer exists when the pro-

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portion of women of each race in the big cities is held constant and not allowed to vary.

Similarly, the computed figures also reveal that had the percentage of women in the big cities been the same for each race as that of the total female population, there would not have been any approximate equality between negro women and foreign born white women in the number per 1,000 women engaged in professional service. Although the former group took up professional service to a greater extent than the latter either in our outside of the big cities, it had but very small proportion of its total in the big cities (Table XXXII). Inasmuch as there were more professional women out of every 1,000 women of each race in the big cities than outside, this approximate equality was bound to appear.

CHAPTER IV

THE CHANGES FROM 1910 to 1920

A few words must be said about the nature of the data used in the discussions of this chapter:

(1) The trend in regard to women in professional service from an earlier date up to 1920 cannot be discovered, although it might be desirable to know, on account of the fact that the data of the earlier censuses are not comparable with those of the 1920 Census. The classification of occupations has been changed frequently since 1870. Dr. J. Hill in his monograph. Women in Gainful Occupations: 1870 to 1920, attempts to compile from the data of the earlier censuses a table showing the number of females engaged in some principal professional pur-(14) suits for women from 1870 to 1920 . This table tends to show that there has been a steady increase in professional women. But the data are in my opinion so imperfect that no analysis of them is worth making. That is why the data of the time previous to 1910 are not used and discussed.

(2) The original classification of occupations of the Thirteenth Census is different from that of the Fourteenth Census. But fortunately the data of the Thirteenth Census are re-classified to conform to the 1920 Census classification

⁽¹⁴⁾ Hill, J. - Women in Gainful Occupations: 1870 - 1920, p. 42

of occupations. Thus we find in the Fourteenth Census comparable data of 1910 and 1920 in regard to males and females 10 years of age and over engaged in professional service. But there are no comparable figures for these two periods available for males 16 years of age and over engaged in professional service. For females 16 years of age and over following professional pursuits, the comparable data are given for 1910 and 1920 in a recent census monograph edited by Dr. Hill. But as mentioned above, in 1920 only a negligible number of professional women was under 16 years of age. So in case of need we may be justified to discuss persons 10 years of age and over instead of those 16 years of age and over.

(3) No comparison can be made between all gainfully employed women in 1910 and those in 1920 because of the change of the date of taking census from April for 1910 to January for 1920, and because of the changes in the instructions to the enumerators. This is true particularly for women engaged (15) in agricultural pursuits . Hence we cannot discover any new fact or explanation by contrasting the changes about all gainfully employed women with those about professional women.

With this understanding of the data available we can discuss them much more intelligently and critically.

(15) Ibid, pp. 16-28

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General Changes

There were 732,381 professional women in 1910 and 1,015,012 in 1920. Thus the total number of professional women in 1920 exceeded that in 1910 by 282,631 or 38.6 per cent. This increase is compared favorably with that of women in manufacturing and mechanical industries during the same decade. The rate of increase of the latter is 8.1 per cent, But women engaged in clerical occupations, transportation and trade had a much greater rate of increase than professional women. Women in clerical occupations increased 142.1 per cent, those in transportation service 101.1 per cent, and those in trade 43.6 per cent.

Among women engaged in the several professions, the rate (16) of increase varies . During this decade, women school teachers increased 33.3 per cent, trained nurses increased 87.8 per cent, and actresses increased 11.6 per cemt. Fhenomenal and sensational growth is found in many professions. For instance, religious, charity and welfare workers increased 203.3 per cent, librarians 131.7 per cent, college presidents and professors 240.6 per cent, draftswomen 400.0 per cent, and lawyers, judges and justices 211.5 per cent. Such great rate of increase is perhaps due, in part, to the fact that

⁽¹⁶⁾ The absolute increase from 1910 to 1920 in number of women engaged in each profession is given as follows: school teachers 158,546; trained nurses 67,183; religious, charity and welfare workers 18,057; librarians 7,674; college presidents and professors 7,117; draftswomen 1,594; and lawyers, judges and justices 1,180.

women began to invade these pursuits only recently.

On the other hand, the number of women engaged in some (17) other professions declined . Notable among them are "fortune tellers, hypnotists and spiritualists, etc." and "keepers of pleasure resorts and race tracks, etc.". The rate of decrease of the former is 43.5 per cent and that of the latter is 11.7 per cent. Curious enough, musicians and teachers of music, and artists, sculptors and teachers of art also suffered a loss of 13.3 per cent and 5.1 per cent respectively.

Moreover, many professions were just adopted by women during this period. Mechanical engineers and veterinary surgeons are two of them. The profession of mining engineer is the only one yet to be invaded by women.

Some of these changes just noted, without doubt, represent the definite trends in professional pursuits. For instance, the profession of religious, charity and welfare workers is undoubtedly a growing profession. The pursuit of fortune tellers, hypnotists and spiritualists, etc. is clearly a dying occupation. But some other changes such as the decrease in female musicians and teachers of music are more likely to be temporary.

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⁽¹⁷⁾ The absolute decrease from 1910 to 1920 in number of women engaged in each profession is given as follows: fortune tellers, hypnotists and spiritualists, etc. 526; keepers of pleasure resorts and race tracks, etc. 26; musicians and teachers of music 11,420; and artists, sculptors and teachers of art 788.

While the direction of the changes from 1910 to 1920 appears to be the same for both sexes, the rate of increase or decrease is different. As a rule, whenever we find an increase or a decrease in professional women we almost invariably also find an increase or a decrease in professional men accordingly. But in general, females in each professional [18] pursuit increased faster than males in the same pursuit

Males 10 years of age and over engaged in professional service increased from 950,470 in 1910 to 1,127,391 in 1920, or only 17.5 per cent, whereas females of the same age period (19)in professional service increased 38.5 per cent **A**8 **A** consequence, the sex ratio of females to 100 males in professional service also increased from 77.2 in 1910 to 90.2 in 1920. But this must not be interpreted as a result of the displacement of professional men by professional women. Rather it was because the greater proportion of the recent expansion of professional service has been taken care of by women. Men still hold their old positions in professional service, but the newly created positions, as an outgrowth of the greater demand for the various kinds of professional service are mostly taken by females rather than by males.

(18) Dempsey, Mary V. - The Occupational Progress of Women, pp. 26-29 (19) Note how close this rate of increase is that of professional women 16 years of age and over which is given above as 38.6 per cent. Thus, we are justified to use the data for persons 10 years of age and over in this part of our discussion on account of the lack of the data for persons 16 years of age and over in 1910. It is true that for some professions there was a tendency to displace men by women. For instance, while female school teachers increased 33.2 per cent, male school teachers decreased 1.3 per cent. A complete displacement of men by women in these professions is, of course, rather unthinkable.

Nevertheless, professional men still outnumbered professional women by some margin in 1920. But in view of the greater rate of increase of professional women an eventual parity of both sexes in professional service as a whole may be expected.

No discussion of the changing conditions of professional women would be complete without reference to the changes of the female population. We shall see, first of all, whether the increase in professional women from 1910 to 1920 was merely a reflection of the increase in the size of the female population.

During this decade, the total female population 16 years of age and over increased from 29,188,575 in 1910 to 34,241,749 in 1920 or about 17.3 per cent which was lower than the rate of increase of all professional women. In fact, in 1910 only 25.1 per 1,000 women were engaged in professional service, while in 1920 29.6 per 1,000 women were so engaged. Thus approximately there were four more women out of every 1,000 following professional pursuits in 1920 than in 1910. Therefore, there was an increase in professional women, even when the increase in the female population is taken into consideration.

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Now we shall attempt to study the changes of professional women of different age periods and marital classes, and also the effects of the changes in marital condition and age distribution of the general female population upon the increase in professional women. The factors "in and outside of the big cities" and "nativity and race" cannot be examined in relation to the changes of professional women because there are no data available.

(20) Marital Condition

The number and per cent distribution of female population by marital condition for 1910 and 1920 are given in the following table:

	;	1910		1	920	
	: Numbe	r ;]	Pot.	Numbe	r :	Pet.
Total	:29,188	,575:1	100.0	34,241	,749:	100.0
Married	:17,674	,396:	60.6	21,306	,099:	62.2
Unmarried	:11,514	179:	39.4:	12,935	650:	37.8

Thus the number of married women increased 20.5 per cent, and that of unmarried women increased 12.3 per cent. But professional women of each marital class increased at a greater

⁽²⁰⁾ The data for women engaged in all kinds of gainful occupations 15 years of age and over by marital class in 1910 are tabulated in the Fourteenth Census according to the 1920 Census classification of occupations. But in 1910 only 35 women 15 years of age engaged in all occupations were married. Among professional women there were perhaps noneor at heat 35 (or much less) married women. So we are safe here to take the given data as being for professional women 16 years of age and over. By treating the data in this way many misinterpretations are thus avoided, particularly in relation to the female population.

rate than the female population of the same marital class. This is based on the data for professional women by marital condition in 1910 and 1920:

	: 1910 :		1920		
	Number	:Pot.	Number	:Pot.	
Total	732,381	:100.0	: 1,015,01	2:100.0	
Married	76,287	: 10.4	: 123,570	8: 12.2	
Unmarried	: 656,094	: 89.6	: 891,43	4: 87.8	

which shows that married professional women increased 62.0 per cent and unmarried women increased 36.9 per cent. So in 1910, 4.3 out of every 1,000 married women and 67.0 out of every 1,000 unmarried women were engaged in professional service. In 1920, the corresponding figures were, as shown before, 5.8 and 68.9 for the married and unmarried women respectively. Although in 1920 unmarried women still followed professional pursuits to a greater extent than married women, the latter have taken up professional service quite rapidly and the percentage of married professional women became larger and larger. This may be taken to mean that gradually marriage would not offer as much interference to a women's career as before.

All these facts seem to point out that the increase in all professional women was not due to the difference in marital distribution of the female population between 1910 and 1920. In view of the fact that in both years the number per 1,000 married women engaged in professional service was smaller than that of unmarried women, the increase in the percentage of married women among the general female population from 60.6 per cent in 1910 to 62.2 per cent in 1920 certainly could not tend to increase the number of all professional women. Without the change in marital distribution of the female population the increase in professional women might have been even greater. In fact, had the marital distribution of all women in 1920 been the same as that in 1910 the number per 1,000 women engaged in professional service would have been 30.7 instead of the actual number 29.6.

Age

For the purpose of comparison, we have to re-classify professional women of 1910 and 1920 into two broad age groups, namely: 16-44 year age group including the unknown and 45 and over age group. This is necessary because the age classifications used for professional women in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Censuses are entirely different from each other. Furthermore we have to use the data of these two years for women of each age group engaged in women's eight numerically most important professions in 1920 as a substitute for the data for all women of each age group engaged in professional service, which are not available for 1910. However, this substitution is justifiable, inasmuch as 91.6 per cent of all professional women in 1920 and 93.0 per cent in 1910 were engaged in these eight professions.

According to the figures given below for the number and per cent distribution of female population by age period for 1910 and 1920, the female population of the older age group

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grew faster than that of the younger age group, the rate of increase being 26.0 ver cent for the former and 13.9 per cent for the latter:

	: 1910		: 1920	
	: Number	Pot.	Number	:Pot.
Total	:29,188,575	:100.0	:34,241,7	49:100.0
	:	:	:	1
16-44 and	:	:	:	:
unknown	:20,964,270	: 71.8:	:23,876,4	00: 69.7
45 and over	: 8,224,305	: 28.2	:10,365,3	49: 30.3

However, women of each age group in these eight professions increased more rapidly than the female population of the same age group.

As shown by the following data for women engaged in the eight principal professions of women for these two years, (21) women in these professions increased 38.2 per cent ; those of 16-44 year age group 33.4 per cent; and those of the older group 81.5 per cent.

	1910		: 1920	
Age Period	Number :	Pot. :	Number	Pot.
Total	672,760:	100.0:	929,486;	100.0
16-44 and		:		
unknown 45 and over	606,790: 65,970:	90.2: 9,8:	809,738; 119,748;	87.1 12.9

That is why the number per 1,000 women of the younger age group engaged in these eight professions increased from 28.9 in 1910 to 33.9 in 1920, and the number per 1,000 women of the older age group engaged in these same professions increased from 8.0 in 1910 to 11.6 in 1920. But in 1920 younger women still worked in professional vocations to a

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⁽²¹⁾ Note the closeness between this figure and the rate of increase of all professional women from 1910 to 1920.

greater extent than older women.

It is a well known fact that the general population is older at present than in former decades. In 1910, 28.2 per cent of all women were 45 years of age or over and in 1920, 30.3 per cent of women were of this age period. Did this situation help bring about the increase in women engaged in these professions or tend to make the increase smaller than it would otherwise have been? The answer is, it did tend to make the increase smaller, for had the age distribution of all women remained the same in 1920 as in 1910, the number per 1,000 women engaged in these eight professions in 1920 would have been 27.6 which is slightly greater than 27.1 the actual number per 1,000 women engaged in these eight professions in 1920. This would be anticipated because older women did not take up professional work to as great an extent as younger women in either year.

CHAPTER V

CONDITIONS IN DIFFERENT REGIONS

Like many social phenomena, the condition in regard to women engaged in professional service is very similar in the same geographical section but different among the several different sections. It is of great importance and interest to consider the condition of professional women in different (22) regions

TABLE XXXIV. NUMBER PER 1,000 WOMEN IN EACH REGION ENGAGED IN PROFESSIONAL SERVICE AND IN ALL GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS: 1920

Region	:Number p :Women En :Professi :vice	er 1,000 gaged in onal Ser-	:Number per 1,000 :Women Engaged in :Gainful Occupations :		
	:Number	:Rank	:Number	:Rank	
The United States	: 29.6	:	: 239.6	;	
West			:	:	
Facille Morretoin	i 46.0	i 1	200.5		
North	: 28.0	: 2	. T1A'9	: 9	
West North Central	· 37.4	. 3	: 187.9	8	
Middle Atlantic	: 30.2	: 5	: 272.2	: 2	
East North Central	: 28,9	: 6	: 214.8	: 6	
South	:	:	:	:	
West South Central	: 23.9	: 7	: 201.3	: 7	
South Atlantic	: 23.4	: 8	: 269.0	: 3	
East South Central	: 19.1	: 9	: 234.2	: 4	

(22) The Census classification of regions is used here. Their names indicate clearly the approximate locations of them.

According to Table XXXIV, in 1920 women in the Pacific and the Mountain regions were engaged in professional service to a much greater extent than those in the three Southern regions. The four Northern sections occupied an intermediate position in this respect. This is totally different from, if not opposite to, the ranking of the different sections with respect to the number per 1,000 women engaged in all gainful occupations. Some social factors must determine the extent to which women were engaged in all gainful occupations and the extent to which women were engaged in professional service in quite different ways.

Just how the age distribution, marital condition, racial composition and proportion in the big cities of the female population in different regions affected the number per 1,000 women in professional service will be discussed more thoroughly after a brief study of the extent to which women of each specific group (by age period, marital condition and so on) in each geographical section engaged in professional service.

A glance at Table XXXVII at once reveals that almost all the facts stated in Chapter II about all professional women in the United States are more or less true for professional women in each geographical section. To state these facts once more:

(1) Among women of different age groups, those of the 20-24 year age group were engaged in professional service to

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Table XXXV	Female Popula	tion by	Age Peri	od, Marital	L Condition,
	Nativity and	Race or	"in and	outside of	the Big
	Cities" for E	lach Geog	raphical	Section -	1920

Pacific	Moun- tain	West North Central	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West South Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	United States
1,871,310	971,112	4,045,923	2,621,950	7,579,969	7,147,542	-3,021,712	4,280,480	2,701,751	34,241,749
163,824 220,691 874,074 612,721	112,211 135,960 463,717 259,224	461,290 557,121 1,773,395 1,254,117	239,554 324,387 1,136,309 921,700	743,908 1,004,851 3,441,224 2,389,986	721,490 925,863 3,190,021 2,310,168	432,268 487,881 1,372,104 729,459	573,987 675,715 1,878,149 1,152,629	372,466 417,507 1,176,433 735,345	3,820,998 4,749,976 15,305,426 10,365,349
on 1,191,282 680,028	654,080 317,032	2,555,048 1,490,875	1,485,098 1,136,852	4,517,251 3,062,718	4,544,269 2,603,273	1,985,926 1,035,786	2,651,025 1,629,455	1,722,120 979,631	21,306,099 12,935,650
ge 949,054	545,622	2,189,038	983,854	3,207,246	3,660,289	1,980,052	2,659,052	1,795,743	17,969,950
ed 480,905	229,847	1,173,171	725,971	1,951,208	1,949,781	214,654	181,354	83,794	6,990,685
ite 389,742	163,640	572,441	883,012	2,192,814	1,350,733	167,455	123,858	28,671	5,872,366
17,581	8,650	100,157	28,311	226,075	181,947	643,608	1,312,669	793,083	3,312,081
34,028	23,353	11,116	802	2,626	4,792	15,943	3,547	460	96,667
of									
es 736,017	135,610	795,539	,795,166	3,721,840	2,332,883	346,148	676,203	264,412	9,803,818
1,135,293	835,502	3,250,384	1,826,784	3,858,129	4,814,659	2,675,564	3,604,277	2,437,339	24,437,931
	Pacific 1,871,310 163,824 220,691 874,074 612,721 1,191,282 680,028 ge 949,054 ed 480,905 ite 389,742 17,581 34,028 of es 736,017 1,135,293	Moun- tain Pacific Moun- tain 1,871,310 971,112 163,824 112,211 220,691 135,960 xm 874,074 463,717 612,721 259,224 on 1,191,282 654,080 1,191,282 654,080 680,028 317,032 ge 949,054 545,622 ed 480,905 229,847 ite 389,742 163,640 17,581 8,650 34,028 of	Moun- tainWest North Central1,871,310971,1124,045,9231,871,310971,1124,045,923163,824112,211461,290 557,12120,691135,960557,121 1,773,39520,691135,960557,121 1,773,39520,691135,960557,121 1,773,39520,691135,960557,121 1,773,39520,691135,960557,121 1,773,39521,135,293835,5023,250,384	Moun- tain West North Central New England 1,871,310 971,112 4,045,923 2,621,950 163,824 112,211 461,290 239,554 220,691 135,960 557,121 324,387 971,074 463,717 1,773,395 1,136,309 9874,074 463,717 1,773,395 1,136,309 921,700 921,700 921,700 01 1,191,282 654,080 2,555,048 1,485,098 680,028 317,032 1,490,875 1,136,852 ge 949,054 545,622 2,189,038 983,854 ed 480,905 229,847 1,173,171 725,971 ite 389,742 163,640 572,441 883,012 17,581 8,650 100,157 28,311 34,028 23,353 11,116 802 of	Moun- Pacific Moun- tain North Central New England Middle Atlantic 1,871,310 971,112 4,045,923 2,621,950 7,579,969 163,824 112,211 461,290 239,554 743,908 220,691 155,960 557,121 324,387 1,004,851 9m 874,074 463,717 1,773,395 1,126,309 3,441,224 612,721 259,224 1,254,117 921,700 2,389,986 01 1,191,282 654,080 2,555,048 1,485,098 4,517,251 680,028 317,032 1,490,875 1,136,852 3,062,718 ge 949,054 545,622 2,189,038 983,854 3,207,246 ed 480,905 229,847 1,173,171 725,971 1,951,208 ite 389,742 163,640 572,441 883,012 2,192,814 17,581 8,650 100,157 28,311 226,075 34,028 23,353 11,116 802 2,626	West New Middle East North North New Middle Atlantic Central 1,871,310 971,112 4,045,923 2,621,950 7,579,969 7,147,542 163,824 112,211 461,290 239,554 743,908 721,490 220,691 155,960 557,121 324,387 1,004,851 925,863 98 874,074 463,717 1,775,395 1,136,309 3,441,224 3,190,021 612,721 259,224 1,254,117 921,700 2,3689,986 2,310,168 01 ,191,282 654,080 2,555,048 1,485,098 4,517,251 4,544,269 680,028 317,032 1,490,875 1,136,852 3,062,718 2,603,273 ge 949,054 545,622 2,189,038 983,854 3,207,246 3,660,289 ed 480,905 229,847 1,173,171 725,971 1,951,208 1,949,781 ite 389,742 163,640 572,441 883,012 2,192,814 1,	West West East West Pacific tain Central England Atlantic Central South 1,871,510 971,112 4,045,923 2,621,950 7,579,969 7,147,542 3,021,712 1,871,510 971,112 4,045,923 2,621,950 7,579,969 7,147,542 3,021,712 163,824 112,211 461,290 239,554 743,908 721,490 422,268 20,631 156,960 557,121 324,387 1,004,881 925,863 487,881 wn 612,721 259,224 1,254,117 921,700 2,369,986 2,310,168 729,459 of1,191,282 654,080 2,555,048 1,485,098 4,517,251 4,544,269 1,985,926 680,028 517,032 1,490,875 1,156,852 3,062,718 2,603,273 1,035,786 ge 949,054 545,622 2,189,038 983,854 3,207,246 3,660,289 1,980,052 ed 480,905 229,847 1	Noun- Pacific West tain New Central Midale England East Atlantic West South Central South Atlantic 1,871,310 971,112 4,045,923 2,621,950 7,579,969 7,147,542 5,021,712 4,280,480 1,871,310 971,112 4,045,923 2,621,950 7,579,969 7,147,542 5,021,712 4,280,480 163,824 112,211 461,290 239,554 745,908 721,490 -432,268 573,987 220,991 155,960 557,121 524,387 1,004,851 925,663 467,881 675,715 874,074 463,717 1,773,395 1,136,309 3,441,224 3,190,021 1,372,104 1,878,149 1,91,282 654,080 2,555,048 1,485,098 4,517,251 4,544,269 1,965,926 2,651,025 2949,054 545,622 2,189,058 963,854 3,207,246 3,660,289 1,960,052 2,659,052 24 643,600 572,441 883,012 2,192,814 1,350,732 167,455 123,858	West New Middle North New Middle North South So

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Seble XXXVI Wo Co Ci	omen Eng ondition ities"						, Classi ace or l Servi J	fied
Specific Froup	Paci- fic						Last South Cen-	
lotal	79,14	¢					19.1	<u>0. S</u> . 29.6
19e Period 10 - 19 20 - 24 25 - 44 & unknown 25 and over	3,64 17,38 1 43,28 14,83			¢ :	c	ر :	14.3 42.6 19.3 7.8	21.2 62.9 32.3 13.6
Terital Condition Terried Innarried	n 15,08 64,00	-		¢ ;	e ¹	•	4.8 44.3	5.8 68.9
Lativity & Race() Native White Native Parent. Lative White Foreign or Mixed	23) 48,13 1	ł		τ	t	¢	22.2	Zô.4
Parentage Poreign-born White	23,31 7,2:				:	ç ç	30.2 25.8	25.8 12.0
legro	28	¢			;		10.6 2.2	11.8 5.6
ill other	l							
In and Outside of the Big Cities In the Big Cities Datside of the Big Cities	s 35,1		:			۲	30.5 17.9	32.8 28.4
	10,5					¢.	reatest	
(23) The number	of v.o						1,000	
That is why the region is no that race for	s calc he sum t exac the U						ice to	8 S
							essiona	l
	İ						oup.	

Table XXXVII Number Per 1,000 Women of Each Specific Group, Classified According to Age Period, Marital Condition, Nativity and Race or "in and outside of the Big Cities", Engaged in Professional Service for the United States and Each Geographical Section - 1920

	<u></u>		West	Kew		East	Lest	<u></u>	Last	
Specific			North	Eng-	Miàâle	North	South	South	South	
iroup	Paci-	Moun-	Cen-	land	Atlan-	Cen-	Cen-	Atlan-	Cen-	
_	fic	tain	tral		tic	tral	tral	tic	tral	<u>u.s</u> .
Total	42.3	38.0	37.4	23.4	30.2	28 .9	23.9	23.4	19.1	29.0
lee Period					• • •	0.0	- c - -		7 4 77	61 0
. o-19	22.2	24.9	37.1	17.4	17.6	23.2	19.7	16.6	14.3	21.2
10-24	79.2	80.4	96.0	65.7	58.2	65.9	52.2	48.7	42.0	62.9
25-44 & unknown	49.5	40.2	37.4	39.7	34.9	31.3	20.1	24.0	19.3	52.0
to & over	24.2	17.5	11.5	18.4	10.0	12.0	9.1	10.0	7.8	10.0
Grital Class.										
erried	12.7	10.0	5.8	5.4	5.0	4.7	6.3	5.5	4.8	5.8
Inmarried	94.2	95.7	92.0	69.9	67.3	71.2	57.8	52.6	44.3	68.9
Ptivity & Race										
Native Parent. Native White of	50 .7	45.3	43 .9	49.6	41.8	35 .7	28.6	28.3	22.2	26.4
Poreign or Mixed	48 5	45 1	10 6	59.2	51 B	51 O	25 9	1214 B	30 2	2.F. 8
breign Born	40.0	40.1	40.0	00.0	04.0		2005	00.0	00.5	00.0
White	18.6	13.0	10.4	12.2	11.5	9.8	17.2	19.2	25.8	12.0
leero	15.2	12.8	16.J	11.6	10.3	13.0	11.0	12.0	10.6	11.8
.ll other	5.3	2.1	2.9	13.7	18.7	10.0	8.8	11.6	2.2	5.6
n and Outside										
of the Big Cities	± 47.8	45.2	35.1	35.1	31.6	28.7	J2 .1	30.8	30.5	32.8
Big Cities	28.8	36.8	38.0	32.7	28 .9	29.1	22.9	22.1	17.9	28.4

30-24 year age group were engaged in professional service to the greatest extent. After this age period, there was a decline in number per 1,000 (onen in professional service.

(2) Married women were not engaged in professional service to as great an extent as unmarried women.

(3) The two classes of native white women followed professional pursuits in a far greater extent than no men of any other racial group.

(4) The number per 1,000 women engaged in protessional service was greater in the big cities than outside of the big cities.

While these "general rules" hold more or less true for any geographical section, they were not without exceptions. In the East South Central region, the number per 1,000 women engaged in professional service was greater for foreign-born white than for native white of native parentage. In the West North Central and the East North Central sections, negro women were engaged in professional pursuits to a greater extent than foreign born white women. And in these same sections, women in the big cities did not take up professional vocations to as great an extent as those outside of the big cities.

But it should be noted that some regions had a greater difference in the extent to which women of various groups were engaged in professional service than others. For instance, in the Pacific region, the number per 1,000 women following professional pursuits was only eight times greater for the unmarried than for the married, while in the East South Central

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section and in the East North Central section it was some fifteen times greater for the unmarried than for the married.

Now we shall study the relationship between the female population composition of different regions and the extent to which women in each section were engaged in professional service. That is, we shall attempt to see whether the female population composition had anything to do with the ranking of different sections with respect to the number per 1,000 women engaged in professional service. To do this, we use the statistical procedure to find how this ranking would have been if the composition or distribution of female population of each region with respect to a certain specific factor (such as age, marital condition and so on) had been the same as that of the female population of the United States as a whole. By so doing, the difference in the female population composition is eliminated. If the resulting ranking is entirely different from the actual ranking, then the female population momposition must have something to do with the actual ranking. If not, the actual ranking stood as it did regardless of the difference in the female population composition among different sections.

The result of this computation is given in Table XXXVIII. It shows that the composition of female population of each region had very little to do with the regional difference in the number per 1,000 women engaged in professional service, because the computed ranking is almost the same as the actual TABLEXXXVIII. NUMBER PER 1,000 WOMEN WOULD HAVE BDEN ENGAGED IN PROFESSIONAL SERVICE HAD THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE FEMALE POPULATION BY AGE PERIOD, MARITAL CONDITION, NATIVITY AND RACE OR "IN AND OUTSIDE OF THE BIG CITIES" BEEN THE SAME IN EACH GEOGRAPHICAL SECTION AS IN THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1920

	:Actual :Number :per :1,000 :Women in :Profess	Number per 1,000 Women engaged in professional service, had each geo - graphical section had the same dis- tribution of the female population by each of the following specified fac- tors as the United States as a Whole								
Geographical Section	:ional :Service	: Age : Perio	d	Mari Cond	1920 tal ition) :Nation and :Race	vity	:In a :Outs :Big	nd ide of Cities	
Pacific	:NO. KAN	: : : : : :		<u>10</u>	Rank	NO .	Rank 1	:NO. :	Rank	
Mountain	:38.0 2	: 37.2	3	42.4	2	36.0	3	: ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;	± 2	
West North Central	: 37.4 3	: : 87 . 7	2	38.4	3	: : 34 . 7	4	: : 37 . 2	3	
New England	: 33.4 4	: 34.4	4	29.8	4	37.1	2	: :33.4	4	
Middle Atlantic	30.2 5	30.4	5	2 8 .5	6	32.0	5	: : 29 . 7	5	
East North Central	:28.9 6	:29.5	6	29.8	4	28.0	6	: 29.0	6	
West South Central	:23.9 7	22.5	8	25.8	7	24.3	8	: 25.5	7	
South Atlantic	:23.4 8	22.7	7	23.3	8	26.3	7	: :24.6	8	
East South Central	:19.1 9	:18.5	9	19.7	9	23.3	9	: :21.5	9	

*In case of a tie, the bracket rank method is used here.

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ranking. This result agrees with the figures in Table XXXVII which indicate that these sections with high rating in number per 1,000 women engaged in professional service also ranks high in the extent to which women of each specific group (classified according to age period, marital condition and so on) took up professional pursuits. In other words, women in certain regions (such as the Pacific seaboard)actually worked in professional vocations to a greater extent than those in some other sections (such as the East South Central section) regardless of the female population composition of each region.

Although no definite reasons can be given for the regional difference in the number per 1,000 women engaged in professional service, some probable reasons may be suggested. The fact that opportunity for women to take up professions is not equal among different regions may be one of the reasons. The Southern sections are perhaps more conservative and women do not have as great an opportunity to engage in professional service as those in other sections. Furthermore, a region may rank very high in one profession and yet rather low in another profession. According to Table XXXII the Pacific seaboard did not have as many school teachers per 1,000 women as the North East Central section. But it ranks first with respect to the number per 1,000 women who were trained nurses. and musicians and teachers of music. Table XXXIX also tends to show that more religious, charity and welfare workers are

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Number Per 1,000 Women Engaged in Each Specified* Profession for Each Geographical Section - 1920 Table XXXIX

	Profes- sional Service		Teachers (school)		Trained Nurse s		Musicians & teachers of Music		Religious Charity & Welfare Workers		All Other Professions	
Geog ra- phical Section	No. R	ank	No. Re	nk	No. R	ank	No.	Rank	lio.	Rank	No.	** Rank
Pacific	42.3	1	20.7	3	7.2	1	4.0	1	1.1	l	9.3	1
lountain	38.0	2	25.5	2	4.9	4	2.4	3	•7	5	4.5	4
iest North Central	37.4	3	26 .4	1	4.2	5	2.2	5	•7	5	3.9	5
lew England	33.4	4	18.6	4	6.1	2	2.7	2	1.1	1	4.9	3
liddle Atlantic	30.2	5	16 .7	7	5.1	3	2.2	5	1.1	l	5.1	2
last North Central	26.2	6	18.1	5	3.8	6	2.3	4	•8	4	3.9	5
est South Central	23.9	7	17.6	6	2.1	8	1.6	7	•4	8	2.2	7
outh Atlantic	23.4	8	16.1	8	3.5	7	1.2	8	•5	7	2.1	8
ast South Central	19.1	9	14.1	9	1.8	9	1.2	8	•3	9	1.6	9

In the Census Monograph No. IX, the data for women engaged in specified professions by geographical section are given only for four professional pursuits shown in this table. *In case of a tie, the bracket rank method is used here.

found in the more industrialized sections.

The localization of industries also seems to have something to do with the extent to which women of each region were engaged in professional pursuits. For instance, in (24) California, 2.6 out of every 1,000 women were actresses No doubt this is due to the localized industry of motion picture production. In fact, this largely accounts for the high ranking of the Pacific seaboard in the number per 1,000 women engaged in professional service.

⁽²⁴⁾ In 1920 there were 2,048 actresses in California who were 10 years of age and over. Because there are no data for actresses 16 years of age and over by region and state, this figure is taken as being for actresses 16 years of age and over. But since in the United States as a whole, there were only .9 per cent of all actresses between the ages of 10 and 15, there is little error involved in treating the given figure this way.

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CHAPTER VI

GENERAL SUMMARY

Women 16 years of age and over in the United States who were engaged in professional service in 1920 constitute the universe of the present study. The data were taken almost exclusively from the Fourteenth or 1920 Census, Volume IV. The nature and classification of the original data limit the scope of the analysis somewhat.

Professional service is shown to be very important as a woman's occupation. It is important not only numerically but also in that it offers the main road to a career for woman.

An analysis of the proportion of women engaged in professional service is made. The following facts are found and explained:

(1) Women in the cities with 100,000 inhabitants or more were engaged in professional service to a greater extent than those outside of them.

(2) Native white women led all other racial groups in the number per 1,000 women of each group engaged in professional service.

(3) Married women did not take up professional pursuits to an extent nearly as great as unmarried women.

(4) The number per 1,000 women of the 20-24 year age group engaged in professional service was greater than that of any other age group. The deviations of women engaged in eight principal professions from these general rules are also hoted.

It is revealed that professional women increased from 1910 to 1920 more rapidly than the female population. This is true for women of any marital class and any age period. Different professions had different rates of increase or decrease which seem to point out the general "professional trend". Professional men fell behind professional women in the rate of increase.

Women in some sections actually took up professional pursuits to a greater extent than those in some other sections regardless of the female population composition of each region. This situation is probably due to the regional difference in opportunity for women to take up professional service, the localization of industries, and some other social factors.

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