

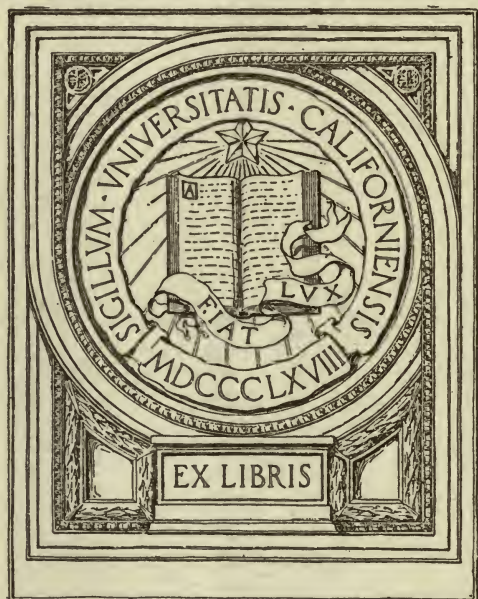
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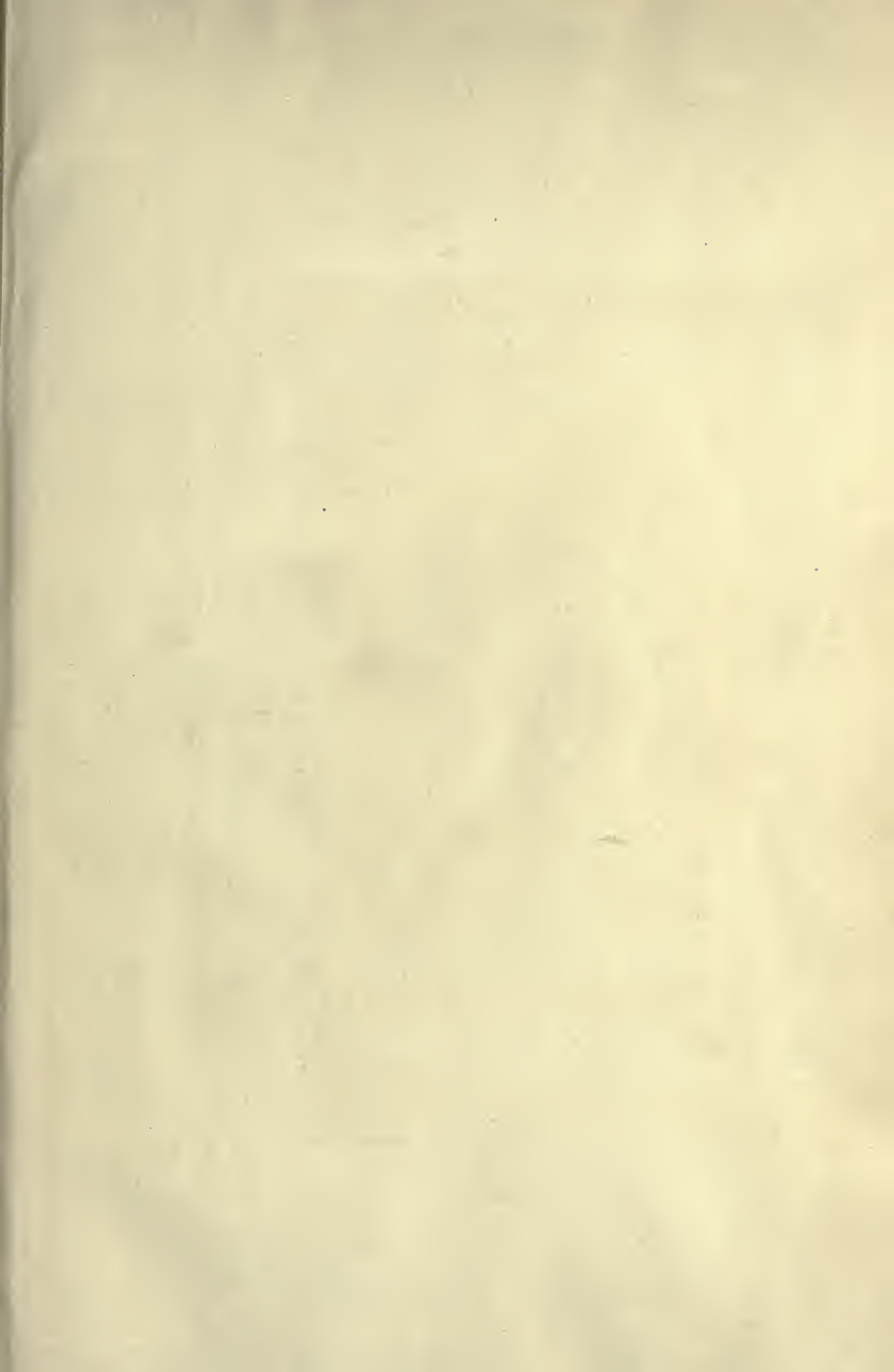
OUR BOYS

A STUDY OF THE 245,000 SIXTEEN, SEVENTEEN AND
EIGHTEEN YEAR OLD EMPLOYED BOYS
OF THE
STATE OF NEW YORK

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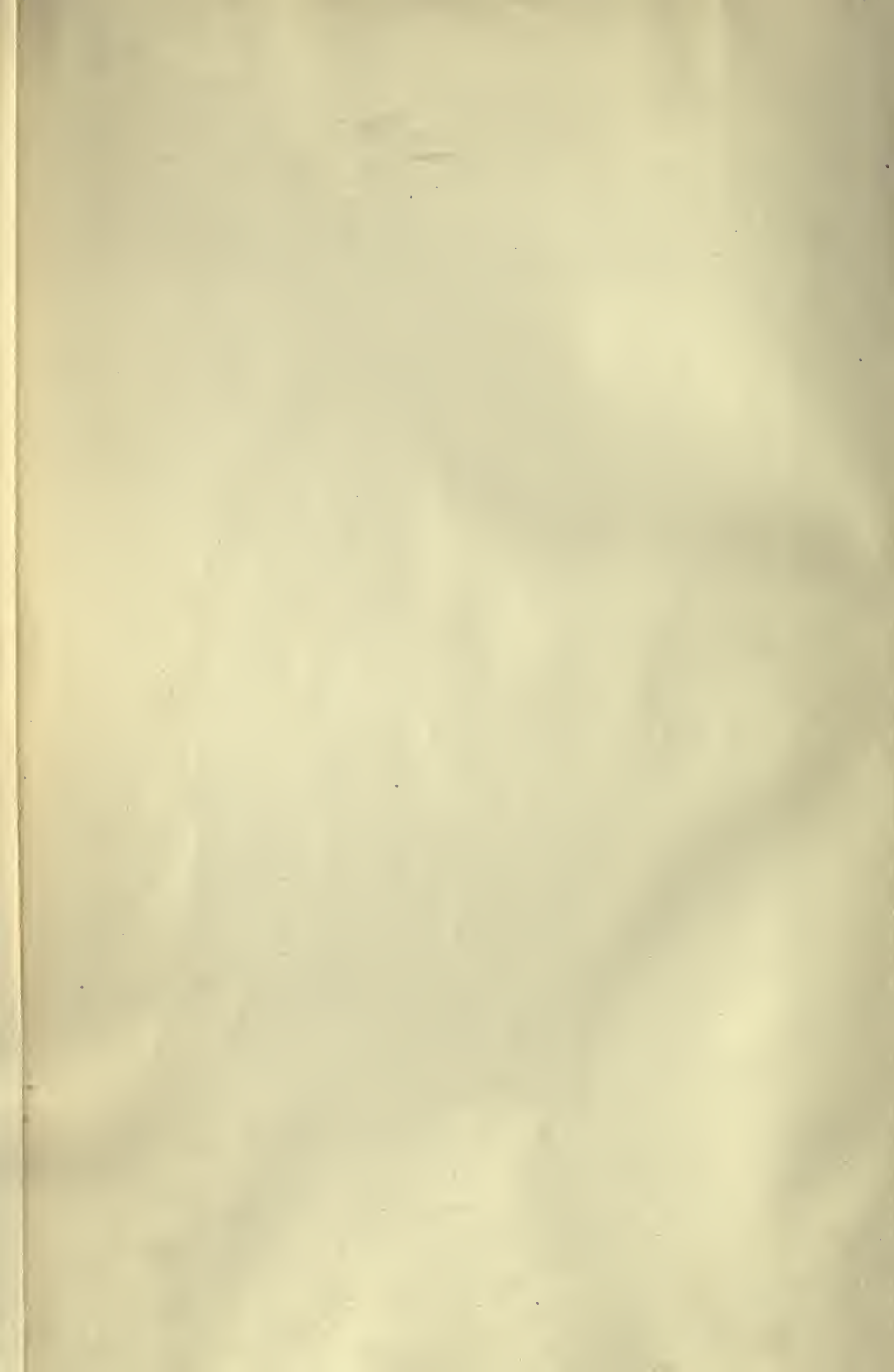


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LAW OF
CALIFORNIA



Kodak Park
January 24, 1921

Eastman Kodak Company
Rochester, N. Y.

GROUP OF BOYS

A typical group of sixteen, seventeen and eighteen year old boys from the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.

STATE OF NEW YORK
MILITARY TRAINING COMMISSION
BUREAU OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING

OUR BOYS

A study of the 245,000 sixteen, seventeen and eighteen
year old employed boys of the State of New York

By

HOWARD G. BURDGE

SUBMITTED
IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY
IN THE FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Commissioners

Major-General JOHN F. O'RYAN, Chairman

GEORGE J. FISHER, M. D.

JOHN H. FINLEY

Secretary

THOMAS G. STOWELL

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1921

C. H. P.

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I am particularly indebted to Professors George D. Strayer, Nickolaus L. Engelhardt, Arthur D. Dean, William C. Bagley and Edward S. Evenden of Teachers College, Columbia University, and to Don C. Bliss, Superintendent of Schools of Montclair, New Jersey, for their invaluable criticisms and suggestions.

I cannot commend too highly the fine spirit of cooperation which prompted the employes of this bureau to work overtime, on holidays, and even to shorten their vacation periods that the work on this report, done in many instances in addition to their regular routine duties, might be completed. For a bureau, organized for other purposes than research work, to undertake and complete such a stupendous task would have been utterly impossible without the intelligent cooperation displayed at all times by the following employes of the bureau: Chief Inspector Fred F. Moran, Inspectors Louis Dicker, Joseph J. Endres, E. J. M. Herd, Thomas G. Russell, James McC. Shillinglaw, Clyde B. Simson, George Stein and E. W. Thurston; James Marsh, Edward J. Matthew, Ritie L. Winnie and Susie J. Caddick, Stenographers; Beulah W. Carroll and Mary A. Dingivan, Sorting-machine Operators, and Marie A. Dolan, Statistical Clerk.

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It is impossible to mention by name scores of others, prominent in education and boy welfare work, who have assisted in the compilation of this report.

HOWARD G. BURDGE,
525 West 120th Street,
New York City.

OUR BOYS

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER

We are all more or less familiar with the social group known as the "school-boy." We went to school with him, played with him, bartered with him, quarreled with him, shared his punishments, his disappointments and his pleasures. In early adolescence, wearied by the game of books, pencils and make-believe shops, many of us shared his desire to leave school, to be a man, to earn money, to possess and to continue his education in the great, rough game of life, being played so enticingly all around him by grown men.

This school-boy group continues to occupy a definite place in our minds because we assemble these boys en masse in our schools, and see them in large numbers as they romp back and forth on our thoroughfares. We have an abiding interest in them, we love them, we study them physically and mentally and know something of their psychology.

During the World War we suddenly became aware of another large social group, "the dough-boys." Like magic they appeared, conspicuous because of their uniforms. We immediately became interested in them, trained, studied and tested them, physically, mentally and vocationally. We became thoroly conscious of this social group simply because they were assembled en masse and made conspicuous as a group. Never before did the soldier boys themselves realize that they belonged to so numerous and powerful a group of vigorous young men. Here was a new game from which all weaklings were barred. They lived and mingled with their fellows on equal footing, rich and poor alike. Again, as when school-boys they shared their hardships and their pleasures, they lived, bled and conquered together. As a result of having been assembled shoulder to shoulder in this great struggle for humanity these young men will go thru life more conscious of their individual responsibilities to their comrades and to the members of other social groups.

There is another large and important group of boys concerning whom we have known little and for whom we have done little. We have been unaware of their presence because we have never thot of

them as a distinctive, economic group. These are the employed boys from sixteen to eighteen inclusive, of whom there are now 245,000 in New York State. Until recently they have never been assembled with their fellows and have never themselves realized that they belonged to an important and well-defined group six times as large as the school-boy group of the same ages.

On leaving school, as most of them do at ages fourteen, fifteen and sixteen, unprovided with definite guidance and counsel at the very period in life when it is most needed, they become separated from their mates and are soon lost to view. As a group they have never until recently been trained either mentally, physically or vocationally and little or nothing is known of their psychology.

The New York State compulsory training law, requiring all the sixteen, seventeen and eighteen year old boys of the State to assemble for a course of citizenship training prescribed by the State Military Training Commission, composed of Major-General John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard, chairman, ex-officio; Dr. John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education and George J. Fisher, M. D., Deputy-Chief Scout Commissioner for the United States, made necessary a survey of these employed boys. This survey has brot to light many interesting and important facts concerning their nationality, parentage, guardianship, families, schooling, occupations, wages, savings and future aims.

The returns from 150,000 of these boys have been studied, in all sorts of groupings such as Greater New York, other large cities, small cities, large villages, small villages, rural sections, by nationalities, boys with fathers, without fathers, with mothers, without mothers, American boys, foreign boys, oldest boys, second oldest, third oldest, fourth oldest, fifth oldest and sixth oldest of both American and foreign birth, and it has been found that regardless of birth, family conditions and environments approximately 73,000 or thirty percent of these 245,000 boys leave school before fifteen, 172,000 or seventy percent before sixteen and by the end of the sixteenth year less than ten percent or 20,000 are still in school.

About 61,000 or twenty-five percent drop out on or before completing the seventh grade, 132,000 or fifty percent on or before completing the eighth grade, and 220,000 or ninety percent before completing the first year of the high school. Investigations made by the Inter-church World Movement show that boys desert the

Sunday schools at these same ages and the leaders in the Boy Scouts of America report that most boys drop out of the scout troops before reaching sixteen.

The employer, prone to criticize the schools and welfare organizations, has not himself succeeded in stopping the excessive boy labor turnover. Do these facts not challenge the school, the church, boy welfare organizations and business men to supply programs of education, recreation and training that will appeal to and hold the interest of these boys?

All the evidence shows that the "reasons" given by these boys for leaving school are not "real" reasons but "good" reasons, or rather excuses for leaving. They leave because there is in them some impelling force which is creating for them a new vision of life and filling them with a desire to become independent and self-supporting.

The attitude of parents, teachers and society in general toward the boys who drop out of school is such as to make them feel that they are "flunkers," "quitters," and "slackers." Hence, they naturally seek a plausible excuse for leaving, a reason which is "good" but not "real." They themselves do not recognize the real reason but they know they want to quit and not wishing to be known as "quitters" and "slackers" naturally seek a reason which will in a measure relieve them of censure and criticism. Whatever the "real" reasons may be why boys drop out of school, the fact remains that they do! Very few of them attend night school and the others frankly say they have no desire to attend.

This study shows that they are thoroly averse to further schooling and that compulsory part-time continuation-school and night-school work will be practically valueless unless we can awaken in these boys an interest in further education. They must be convinced that by completing certain definite and practical short courses they can increase their earning capacity and secure promotion. To accomplish this is the task of boy welfare organizations as well as of the schools. The major part of the future training and education of these boys will be secured thru business and social contacts, but this must be supplemented by carefully selected and well planned short continuation-school courses which are attractive to boys because of their practical value.

These boys when they leave school, as most of them will at ages

fourteen, fifteen and sixteen, are like seedlings from the school nursery and should be transplanted to carefully selected and well prepared soil where under expert direction and training they can continue their education and development. At present, however, they are scattered by the winds of chance and dropped here and there, first into one environment, then another, and another, almost without end, in the vain hope that they will finally fall into fertile soil, take root and make good.

“You might as well throw the Greek alphabet on the floor and expect to pick up an *Odyssey*,” as to expect these inexperienced, aimless, uncounseled boys, 50,000 or one-fifth of whom have no father as a guardian, and 12,500 or one-twentieth of whom have neither a father nor a mother as a guardian, to obtain by accident the kind of employment best suited to their growth and development as citizens and wage earners.

What these boys really need and crave is sane, sympathetic, individual counsel, guidance and leadership, beginning with the Junior High School (seventh year) and continuing with them thruout that trying period after they have left school. By the term guidance is meant guidance of the “Big Brother” type; guidance of a very intimate and personal nature that will soon develop into a strong and lasting friendship between the boy and his counselor. As this friendship grows it will become increasingly unnecessary for the counselor to seek the boy because the boy and his parents will seek the counselor whenever an important decision is to be made.

Guidance of this “Big Brother” type is a calling and cannot be bot for mere money. The successful counselor of boys must be a mature lover of boys, keenly interested in their welfare and at the same time thoroly acquainted with the best methods of systematic vocational guidance. If our schools and welfare organizations will seek men of this type, free them from all other duties and have it understood that they are not “advisors” or givers of “advice” but are friendly coaches, always ready to listen sympathetically and eager to give a lift, many a boy will remain longer in school and when he leaves will land on his feet at once. His job will be ready for him and suited to his mental and physical makeup. Under leadership of this type these boys will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity for increasing their efficiency by further study in our part-time schools and night schools. Schooling of this kind will be purposeful and therefore worthwhile.

CHAPTER I

Making the Survey

Its Purpose

1. To give every sixteen, seventeen and eighteen year old boy in the State an opportunity to comply with the Military Training Law and receive a certificate of enrollment enabling him legally to attend school or to be employed.

2. To obtain accurate information concerning the number, nationality, schooling, home environment, employment, opportunities for advancement and future aims of these boys, thereby making it possible for schools and all agencies interested in boy welfare work to adjust their programs to the actual needs of the boys.

Enrolling the boys

The plan of the enrollment and survey which had been prepared by the director of the Vocational Bureau was presented to the Military Training Commission with the request that, if approved, they secure the cooperation of Governor Charles S. Whitman in carrying it out. The Commission approved the plan and at their request the following proclamation was issued by the Governor on November 19, 1918:

PROCLAMATION

STATE OF NEW YORK — EXECUTIVE CHAMBER

WHEREAS, The Military Law of the State of New York provides that all boys above the age of sixteen years and not over the age of nineteen years shall be given such military training as the Military Training Commission of the State may prescribe; and

WHEREAS, With the coming of peace the varied training contemplated by this act becomes more important than ever through its interpretation as a universal selective training program instilling in our youth a sense of responsibility to the State in time of peace as well as in time of war and preparing them to meet this responsibility intelligently and effectively, not only through the lessons of good hygiene, correct personal bearing, discipline and obedience to properly constituted authority, so prominent in military drill, but also by emphasizing the importance of vocational training which may be of service to the State; and

WHEREAS, The Military Training Commission is required to issue to each boy complying with the law, in order that he may legally attend school or be

employed, a certificate stating that such boy is enrolled for military training and is meeting the requirements of the law as to such training; and

WHEREAS, The Military Training Commission has prepared to enroll boys and issue certificates, on December 3d;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Charles S. Whitman, Governor of the State of New York, do hereby designate Tuesday, December 3d, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 9 P. M., as a time when all boys sixteen, seventeen and eighteen years of age shall appear in person at the nearest public school-house to enroll and be credited with compliance with the Military Law of the State.

GIVEN under my hand and the Privy seal of the State at the Capitol in [L. S.] the City of Albany, this nineteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

(Signed) CHARLES S. WHITMAN.

By the Governor:

GEORGE B. GRAVES,

Assistant Secretary to the Governor.

On the issuance of the proclamation of the Governor, Dr. John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education for the State of New York, sent under date of November 19th, to all the city, village and district school superintendents, the following letter:

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
The State Department of Education

ALBANY, November 19, 1918.

To City, Village and District Superintendents of Schools:

I am enclosing a marked copy of chapter 566, Laws of 1916, as amended, commonly known as the Military Training Law, and a copy of a proclamation issued by Governor Whitman to which I invite your careful attention.

In accordance with this proclamation, the teachers of the State of New York, who have already done valuable patriotic service in all branches of war work, are hereby instructed and directed to perform on Tuesday, December 3rd, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 9 p. m. this additional piece of work, highly important both in time of peace and in time of war, in accordance with the following directions:

1. Two forms of enrollment blanks will be provided. The form printed on white paper will be for all day-school boys and also for all employed boys not working on farms. The other forms printed on yellow paper will be for boys working on farms and not attending school.

2. There will also be provided a certificate of enrollment which is to be given by the teacher to each boy who enrolls. The boy will sign the certificate and the teacher will write the boy's address in the space indicated, signing her initials under the name of the Zone Supervising Officer of Military Training which appears on the certificate. This card should be retained by the boy as evidence that he has complied with the law.

3. The enrollment blanks and certificates of enrollment will be sent to the city, village and district superintendents of the State and are to be distributed by them to the schools under their jurisdiction.

4. All entries on the blanks are to be made by the teacher and not by the boy. This is done to insure accuracy and legibility.

5. The enrollment of the school boys is comparatively simple as they need answer only the questions at the top of the white form, including questions 1, 2 and 3.

6. Working boys are required to answer all questions on the blank in order that all claims for recognition or exemption may be decided intelligently by the Military Training Commission.

7. Farm boys not attending school are required to answer all questions on the yellow form.

8. While at first this enrollment seems to be a very great task, owing to the fact that every public schoolhouse in the State will be an enrollment station, the number of boys to be enrolled from each community is really comparatively small and the enrollment can therefore be accomplished without the necessity of suspending school work.

9. On the completion of the enrollment the blanks are to be compared with the school census and a list of the names and addresses of all boys who failed to appear for enrollment made and sent at once together with the enrollment blanks, including unused forms and certificates, to the superintendents who will express them C. O. D. to the Zone Supervising Officers, of the Military Training Commission as follows:

10. City, village and district superintendents of schools located in the counties of

Allegany	Chautauqua	Genesee	Wyoming
Cattaraugus	Erie	Niagara	Orleans

are directed to forward all enrollments and also the lists of those who failed to enroll as shown by the school census to Brigadier General George C. Fox, 451 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

11. Superintendents of schools located in the counties of

Cayuga	Monroe	Seneca	Wayne
Livingston	Ontario	Steuben	Yates

are directed to forward all enrollments and also the lists of those who failed to enroll as shown by the school census to Colonel Eugene K. Austin, State Armory, Rochester, N. Y.

12. Superintendents of schools located in the counties of

Broome	Delaware	Madison	Otsego
Chemung	Herkimer	Oneida	Schuyler
Chenango	Jefferson	Onondaga	Tioga
Cortland	Lewis	Oswego	Tompkins

are directed to forward all enrollments and also the lists of those who failed to enroll as shown by the school census to Lieut. W. K. Whitley, State Armory, Elmira, N. Y.

13. Superintendents of schools located in the counties of

Albany	Fulton	Rensselaer	Sullivan
Clinton	Greene	Rockland	Ulster
Columbia	Hamilton	Saratoga	Warren
Dutchess	Montgomery	Schenectady	Washington
Essex	Orange	Schoharie	
Franklin	Putnam	St. Lawrence	

are directed to forward all enrollments and also the lists of those who failed to enroll as shown by the school census to Major John P. Treanor, State Armory, Washington avenue, Albany, N. Y.

14. Superintendents of schools located in the counties of

Bronx	New York	Richmond	Westchester
-------	----------	----------	-------------

are directed to forward all enrollments and also the lists of those who failed to enroll as shown by the school census to Major Louis M. Greer, State Armory, Park avenue and Thirty-third street, New York city.

15. Superintendent of schools located in the counties of

Kings	Nassau	Queens	Suffolk
-------	--------	--------	---------

are directed to forward all enrollments and also the lists of those who failed to enroll as shown by the school census to Major Elliot Bigelow, Jr., State Armory, Park avenue and Thirty-third street, New York city.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) JOHN H. FINLEY,

Commissioner of Education.

On November 23, 1918, the director of the Vocational Training Bureau of the Military Training Commission wrote the school superintendents of the State as follows:

ALBANY, November 23, 1918.

To City and Village Superintendents:

In connection with the enrollment of all 16, 17 and 18 year old boys on December 3rd, in accordance with the proclamation of the Governor and the instructions sent out to the schools by the Commissioner of Education, we are sending you under separate cover what we hope will be a sufficient number of enrollment blanks and certificates for the boys of your city. Will you please have them properly apportioned as soon as possible to the various schools under your jurisdiction, as the date of enrollment is very close at hand?

The information which we are gathering in this survey will, we believe, prove of great value to the schools of the State in the promotion of vocational and agricultural education. For this reason we feel sure that we will have your hearty cooperation.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) HOWARD G. BURDGE,
*Director, Vocational Training Bureau,
Military Training Commission,
State of New York.*

A letter similar to the above was also sent to each of the district superintendents of the State on the same date.

Publicity

Wide publicity was given the proclamation of the Governor in the public press, schools, manufacturing plants, shops, factories, post offices, street railway and subway cars thruout the entire State. As a result of this publicity 186,060 of the 264,000 boys of these ages reported for enrollment on December 3, 1918. Additional enrollments received up to June 1, 1919, increased this total to 192,378.

The wide scope of the survey

Never before has it been possible to secure so much reliable information about boys of every nationality, employed in such a wide variety of occupations, in every section of the Empire State, from the smallest rural community to the largest city in the world.

Excellent work done by the public school teachers of the State

The public school teachers are the only highly trained, organized group reaching every community of the State and with characteristic energy and willingness they gave freely of their time, often at great personal inconvenience, to the painstaking work of recording the

answers to the questions on the questionnaires. Without their intelligent and generous cooperation this important piece of work would have been impossible of accomplishment.

Forms used in the enrollment

Two questionnaires were prepared by the director of the Vocational Bureau of the Military Training Commission in consultation with George D. Strayer, Professor of Educational Administration, Columbia University; Thomas E. Finegan, Deputy Commissioner of Education, New York State; George A. Works, College of Agriculture, Cornell University; Nickolaus L. Engelhardt, Professor of Education, Columbia University; Arthur D. Dean, Professor of Vocational Education, Columbia University; Don C. Bliss, Superintendent of Schools, Montclair, N. J.; Herbert F. Blair, Statistician, New York City; Joseph P. O'Hearn, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Rochester, N. Y.; Lewis A. Wilson, Director of Agricultural and Industrial Education, New York State Education Department; Russell H. Allen, Educational Director of the Bureau of Municipal Research, New York City and many others prominent in educational, industrial and agricultural work. The questionnaires used are shown in exhibits A and B and are self-explanatory.

MILITARY TRAINING COMMISSION

THIS FORM IS FOR ALL DAY SCHOOL BOYS, ALSO FOR ALL EMPLOYED BOYS EXCEPT THOSE WORKING ON FARMS

Exhibit "A"

STATE OF NEW YORK

Surname J Leonard Street Brooklyn King
 City or town

Given name

Street and Number or R. F. D. Route

DATE OF BIRTH—YEAR/1900 MONTH SEP DAY 15 AGE 18

COUNTRY OF BIRTH—OF BOY (1) U.S. OF FATHER (2) Sweden OF MOTHER (3) Sweden

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS BELOW ARE TO BE ANSWERED BY EMPLOYED BOYS ONLY

4	If guardian is not father, how related to boy?	<u>Father</u>	Employer's name	17	<u>M. S. Co.</u>
5	Number of children in the family	<u>Eight</u>	Business address	18	<u>Foot. of 59th St.</u>
6	Number of children older than boy	<u>Five</u>	Nature of business	19	<u>Ship repairing</u>
7	Father's occupation	<u>Carpenter</u>	Occupation of boy	20	<u>Rigger</u>
8	Mother's occupation	<u>Housekeeper</u>	What kind of work do you do?	21	<u>Labor</u>
9	Date of leaving school	<u>YEAR 1915</u> AGE <u>15</u>	Did you get special training for it in school?	22	<u>No</u>
10	Reason for leaving school	<u>Wanted to work</u>	What was your beginning weekly wage?	23	<u>\$ 12</u>
11	Last grade completed	<u>8 B</u>	Number of increases	24	<u>3</u>
12	Kind of school last attended	<u>Public Elem.</u>	Present weekly wage	25	<u>\$ 30</u>
13	Kind of shop work done in school, if any	<u>Woodwork</u>	Time required to learn t'is trade or occupation	26	<u>1 month</u>
14	Best liked study	<u>Arithmetic</u>	How soon after leaving school did you get a job?	27	<u>Immediately</u>
15	Least liked study	<u>English</u>	Who helped you get it?	28	<u>No one</u>
16	If you earned money while in school, how?	<u>No</u>	How many jobs have you had?	29	<u>10</u>

ALL ENTRIES ON THIS FORM ARE TO BE MADE BY A LICENSED TEACHER

(over)

Exhibit "a" (Reverse side)

How long have you had present job?	30	2 months	Upon what does advancement depend?	37	no chance
Do you like it? Why?	31	yes - easy	Do you attend night or other school?	38	no
Did you have to fill out an application blank?	32	no	Would you if one were started?	39	no
Did you have to give references?	33	no	What do you want to be 10 years from now?	40	machinist
Are you doing war work?	34	no	Do you save any money? How?	41	yes - Liberty bonds
Do you think your job will end with the war?	35	no	How much do you pay weekly for the support of the family?	42	\$17
Is there chance for advancement?	36	no			

DO YOU CLAIM THAT YOUR WORK SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED IN PART AS THE EQUIVALENT OF TECHNICAL MILITARY TRAINING? _____

IF SO, WHY? _____

THE ABOVE ENTRIES WERE MADE AT (NAME OF SCHOOL) Public School No 160

(CITY OR TOWN) Brooklyn, N.Y. DATE Dec. 3, 1918 SIGNED C. D. TEACHER

VOCATIONAL INSPECTOR'S REPORT BELOW

Exhibit "B"

STATE OF NEW YORK

MILITARY TRAINING COMMISSION

THIS FORM IS FOR BOYS WORKING ON FARMS AND NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL

County Chautauque

City or Town _____

DATE OF BIRTH—YEAR 1900 MONTH 6 DAY 11 AGE 16

Given Name John

Surname Adams

R. F. D. Route or Street and Number R. D. 1

COUNTRY OF BIRTH—OF BOY (1) U.S. OF FATHER (2) U.S. OF MOTHER (3) U.S.

4	If guardian is not father, how related to boy?	<u>Father</u>	18	Do you expect to study agriculture? Where?	<u>No</u>
5	Number of children in family	<u>Three</u>	19	How far in school did your father go?	<u>8th Grade</u>
6	Number of children older than boy	<u>One</u>	20	How far in school did your mother go?	<u>8th Grade</u>
7	Father's occupation	<u>Farmer</u>	21	How many older brothers have left farm?	<u>None</u>
8	If father is a farmer, does he own farm?	<u>yes</u>	22	Do you work at home or on other farm?	<u>at home</u>
9	Date of leaving school	<u>Year 1917 Age 15</u>	23	About how much do you earn a month?	<u>about \$ 00</u>
10	Reason for leaving school	<u>To work on farm</u>	24	How large is the farm?	<u>115 acres</u>
11	Last grade COMPLETED	<u>7th</u>	25	What is sold from the farm that brings in most money?	<u>Grain</u>
12	Kind of school last attended	<u>Rural School</u>	26	Do you expect to become a farmer?	<u>yes</u>
13	How far do you live from nearest high school?	<u>8 miles</u>	27	What do you want to be ten years from now?	<u>a Farmer</u>
14	How far from nearest district school?	<u>2 miles</u>	28	What farm papers do you read?	<u>Rural New Yorker</u>
15	Best liked study	<u>History</u>	29	What agricultural bulletins do you read?	<u>Cornell + Washington</u>
16	Least liked study	<u>Spelling</u>		Geneva? Albany?	
17	Did you study agriculture? Where?	<u>yes - Rural School</u>		Cornell? Washington?	

ALL ENTRIES ON THIS FORM ARE TO BE MADE BY A LICENSED TEACHER

(over)

Exhibit - "B" - (Reverse side)
Yes. 1 horse, 1 calf, 11 hogs.

30	Do you own any live stock? What?	Yes.
31	Do you have any land for your own use?	How much? Five acres
32	What do you grow on it?	Corn
33	Do you save any money? How?	yes - by buying pigs
34	Does your father belong to the Grange?	yes
35	Does your father belong to the Farm Bureau?	no
36	Does your father belong to the Dairy Men's League?	no
37	Does your father belong to the Fruit Growers' Association?	no

Dist No. 7.

THE ABOVE ENTRIES WERE MADE AT (NAME OF SCHOOL) _____
(CITY OR TOWN) OR _____ DATE Dec 3, 1918 SIGNED R-E.-L TEACHER _____

(over)

Instructions sent to teachers

ENROLLMENT FOR MILITARY TRAINING

Instructions to Teachers Acting as Enrolling Officers

1. Every boy, except those serving in the United States army or navy, 16, 17 and 18 years of age, who is living in New York State on December 3, 1918, must enroll for military training under the State Military Training Commission, at the public schoolhouse nearest his place of residence between the hours of 9 a. m. and 9 p. m. on December 3d, in accordance with a proclamation of the Governor. This applies to every boy, whether he is in school or not, and whether or not he is already a member of a military training unit receiving drill, or has been exempted or has had the work in which he is engaged recognized as equivalent to military training. In case of inability to report for enrollment because of physical disability, boys should be directed to send a representative to the nearest public schoolhouse and such representative should report the boy's name, address, age and reason for not enrolling. This information should be entered on an enrollment card and a certificate of enrollment issued.

2. Two forms of enrollment blanks are provided. The form printed on white paper (Exhibit A) is for all day school boys and also for all employed boys not working on farms. The other form, printed on yellow paper (Exhibit B), is for boys working on farms and not attending school.

3. There are also provided certificates of enrollment (Exhibit C), one of which is to be given by the teacher to each boy who enrolls—the boy will sign the certificate in the space indicated, and the teacher will insert boy's address and place her initials under the name of the zone supervising officer of military training which appears on the certificate. This card should be retained by the boy as evidence that he has complied with the law.

4. Enrollment blanks and certificates will be sent to city, village and district superintendents of schools and will be distributed by them to the schools under their jurisdiction.

5. All entries on the blanks are to be made by the teacher and not by the boy. This is done to insure accuracy and legibility.

6. The enrollment of school boys is comparatively simple, as they need answer only the questions at the top of the white form, including questions 1, 2 and 3.

7. Employed boys not working on farms are required to answer all questions on the white blank up to and including number 42, in order that all claims for recognition or exemption may be decided intelligently by the Military Training Commission.

8. Farm boys not attending school are required to answer all questions on the yellow form.

9. If the supply of enrollment blanks is exhausted, the teacher will record the required information on a plain sheet of paper, numbering the answers as indicated on the regular form, and forward with the other blanks.

10. If the supply of certificates of enrollment is exhausted, the teacher will make a list of the names of all boys enrolled who have not been supplied with certificates, and forward this list of names with the other material.

11. If a boy cannot answer any questions or refuses to answer any questions, the teacher will make note accordingly in the space provided for the answer.

12. All claims for exemption from drill should be made by the boy to the zone supervising officer whose name and address appears on the certificate of enrollment.

13. While at first this enrollment seems to be a very great task, nevertheless, owing to the fact that every public schoolhouse in the State will be an enrollment center, the number of boys to be enrolled from each community is comparatively small and the enrollment can therefore be accomplished without the necessity of suspending school work.

14. On the completion of the enrollment, the blanks are to be compared with the school census and a list of the names and addresses of all boys who failed to

Exhibit D

EMPLOYED		1626 BOYS									
AGE	Country of birth of boy	Country of birth of father	Color of mother	Education of father	Occupation of father	Duration of mother	Age leaving school	Age when started work	Age when started school	Age when started work	Age when started school
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

A Hollerith card. Each answer on the questionnaire has a code number assigned to it under the proper column heading. For example the questionnaire (Exhibit A) is that of an 18 year old boy. On the code in the appendix of this report the figure 8 under "Age" represents an 18 year old boy, therefore in the age column on the Hollerith card (Exhibit D) the figure 8 is punched out.

Exhibit E

FARM		1625 BOY									
AGE	Country of birth of boy	Country of birth of father	Color of mother	Education of father	Occupation of father	Duration of mother	Age leaving school	Age when started work	Age when started school	Age when started work	Age when started school
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

A Hollerith card. In Exhibit E the six in the "Age" column is punched out showing that the card is that of a sixteen-year-old boy.

Method of recording the answers to the questions

Each question was asked and the boy's answer recorded by a licensed teacher whose signature and school address were required on each questionnaire. This signature and address aided materially in securing accuracy and legibility as it was obviously possible to trace any careless work to its author. Seventy-eight percent of the boys live in the one hundred odd cities and villages of the State with

a population of more than 5,000 and having a well organized system of schools under the supervision of a superintendent. Another six percent of the boys live in the incorporated villages of the State, having a Union High School in charge of a supervising principal. This means that eighty-four percent of the questionnaires were filled out in well organized schools under close supervision. The filling out of the questionnaires in the rural communities was very carefully supervised by the district superintendents of the State and the returns received from the rural schools show that the work was carefully and accurately performed. On the completion of the enrollment the questionnaires were returned, in accordance with instructions sent out by the Commissioner of Education, to the offices of the Military Training Commission.

Accuracy of answers on questionnaires

That the work of recording the answers was conscientiously and accurately performed by the teachers of the State is evidenced by the fact that the answers to the questions on practically every one of the 186,060 questionnaires received were complete. The tabulations of the answers received from widely separated cities and villages show a uniformity of results which could not obtain had the work been carelessly done. Furthermore, the information obtained on over 10,000 similar questionnaires previously filled by the field staff of the bureau in personal interviews with boys in their places of employment in all parts of the State has verified the accuracy of the data on the questionnaires filled out by the teachers.

Data transferred to sorting-machine cards

On the receipt of the questionnaire cards a group of five specially trained young women transferred the information from the questionnaires to Hollerith sorting and tabulating machine cards. This alone took several months of careful and painstaking work owing to the nature of the answers which required the use of an extensive code. The name of each boy was written on the back of the Hollerith card which enabled those supervising the work to check the results of the card-punching by comparing the punched cards with the original questionnaires.

Exhibit D shows a Hollerith card with the answers as given on the questionnaire in exhibit A punched on it ready for sorting in the electric sorting-machine.

Exhibit E shows a Hollerith card with the answers as given on the questionnaire in exhibit B punched on it ready for sorting.

Codes used in punching the cards

The complete codes used in transferring the data from the questionnaires in exhibits A and B to the Hollerith cards in exhibits D and E respectively are published in full in the appendix of this report.

How the cards were sorted

The punched cards were sorted on two machines, one a Hollerith machine located at Albany and the other a Powers machine located in Teachers College, Columbia University. The work of sorting the cards and tabulating the results of these sortings required a year's time and gives some idea of the magnitude and scope of the work. While a vast amount of information has been obtained from the cards the possibilities for further detailed study are by no means exhausted. The information on the cards is of such a nature as to make it of value for a long period of years. It will be impossible to publish in detail all of the information secured.

The number of questionnaires received

	School Boys	Boys out of School	Total
Greater New York.....	17,593	82,575	100,168
Cities over 25,000.....	7,648	26,991	34,639
Cities under 25,000.....	2,746	7,550	10,296
Villages over 5,000.....	2,189	4,276	6,465
Places under 5,000.....	7,959	12,004	19,963
Employed farm boys.....		14,529	14,529
Total	38,135	147,925	186,060

The necessity for using random samplings of data

The work involved in properly sorting and tabulating such a tremendous amount of material made it imperative to resort to random samplings of the data wherever possible. If all the 147,925

cards received from the employed boys had been used there would have been an aggregate total of over 12,000,000 sortings as each card had to be sent thru the machines approximately one hundred and fifty times. By resorting to random samplings of the data it was possible to get accurate results and at the same time reduce the labor of sorting and tabulating by about fifty percent. Even then the work assumed almost overwhelming proportions as an aggregate total of over 6,000,000 sortings were made and the results tabulated.

The method of making the random samplings of data

In Greater New York, 82,575 cards were received from the employed boys, divided into three age groups as follows:

16 year olds.....	36,410
17 year olds.....	33,895
18 year olds.....	12,270
	<hr/>
Total	82,575
	<hr/> <hr/>

A random sampling of each group was then made so as to furnish a total of 18,000 cards, consisting of 7,000 cards from each of the sixteen and seventeen year old groups and 4,000 cards from the eighteen year old group. This made a sampling of approximately every fifth card from each of the sixteen and seventeen year old groups and every third card from the eighteen year old group. The following method was employed in making the samplings:

1. The cards of each group were arranged in strictly alphabetical order so as to destroy all traces of racial or nationality groupings.

2. From the sixteen year old group every fifth card was withdrawn making a total of 7,282. From the 7,282 cards every twenty-fifth card was withdrawn leaving 7,071 cards. Then by withdrawing approximately every one-hundredth card the number was further reduced to exactly 7,000 cards. By a similar method 7,000 cards were selected from the seventeen year old group and 4,000 from the eighteen year old group.

Cities over 25,000 population outside of Greater New York

In the twenty-one cities of the State outside of Greater New York having over 25,000 population 26,991 cards were received from employed boys divided into three age groups as follows:

16 year olds.....	9,818
17 year olds.....	9,644
18 year olds.....	7,529
	<hr/>
Total	26,991
	<hr/> <hr/>

A random sampling of each group was then made so as to furnish a total of 15,000 cards, consisting of 5,000 cards from each age group. The following method was employed in making the samplings:

1. The cards were divided into sixteen, seventeen and eighteen year age groups.
2. Each age group was then arranged in strictly alphabetical order.
3. From the sixteen year old group every second card was withdrawn making 4,909 cards. From the remaining 4,909 cards every fifty-fifth card was withdrawn furnishing ninety-one more cards or a total of 5,000 cards. By a similar method 5,000 cards were selected from the seventeen and eighteen year old groups respectively, making a total of 15,000 cards.

Cities under 25,000 population

In the thirty-six cities of the State having less than 25,000 population 7,550 cards were received from the employed boys, divided in three age groups as follows:

16 year olds.....	2,559
17 year olds.....	2,603
18 year olds.....	2,388
	<hr/>
Total	7,550
	<hr/> <hr/>

For the general tabulations made of this entire group of cities all the cards were used.

Villages over 5,000 population

In the forty-one villages of the State having over 5,000 population 4,276 cards were received from the employed boys, divided in three age groups as follows:

16 year olds.....	1,387
17 year olds.....	1,558
18 year olds.....	1,331
	<hr/>
Total	4,276
	<hr/> <hr/>

For the general tabulations made of this entire group of villages all the cards were used.

Places under 5,000 population

In places under 5,000 population 12,004 cards were received from the employed boys, divided in three age groups as follows:

16 year olds.....	4,065
17 year olds.....	4,273
18 year olds.....	3,666
	<hr/>
Total	12,004
	<hr/> <hr/>

For the general tabulations made of this entire group all the cards were used.

Farm boy group

From boys employed on farms in all sections of the State 14,529 cards were received, divided in three age groups as follows:

16 year olds.....	5,331
17 year olds.....	5,187
18 year olds.....	4,011
	<hr/>
Total	14,529
	<hr/> <hr/>

For the tabulations made of this entire group all the cards were used.

School boy group

From the school boys of the State 38,135 cards were received but no tabulations were made of this group because no data other than nationality was collected.

Tabulations for individual cities and villages over 5,000 population

In the detailed studies of the individual cities and villages practically every card received from the employed boys was tabulated excepting in Greater New York, Rochester and a few smaller places where minor adjustments were made. Tables No. 1, in the text, 1-A, 1-B and 1-C, (see appendix) show the exact number of cards received and tabulated for each city and village.

POPULATION AND ENROLLMENT

Of All Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Boys

TABLE No. 1 — SUMMARY FOR NEW YORK STATE

GROUPS	Total population of boys	Total number enrolled	Total percent enrolled	Population of employed boys	Number of employed boys enrolled	Percent of employed boys enrolled	Population of school boys	School boys enrolled	Number of cards tabulated
Greater New York.	142,472	100,252	70.4	124,879	82,659	66.2	17,593	17,593	18,000
Cities over 25,000..	50,529	34,830	68.9	42,881	27,182	63.4	7,648	7,648	20,523
Cities under 25,000.	13,982	10,518	75.2	11,236	7,772	69.1	2,746	2,746	7,496
Villages over 5,000.	7,967	6,686	83.9	5,778	4,497	77.8	2,189	2,189	4,269
Places under 5,000.	49,050	33,774	68.8	41,091	28,515	62.8	7,959	7,959	12,004
Employ'd farm boys	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14,529
Total.....	264,000	186,060	70.5	225,865	147,925	65.4	38,135	38,135	76,821

* The cards of the employed farm boys were eliminated from the above groups and tabulated separately.

Definitions of terms used

Employed boys.— The term “employed boys” as used in this report refers to all boys not attending day schools and employed otherwise than on farms.

Farm boys.— The term “farm boys” as used in this report refers to all boys not attending day schools and employed on farms.

School boys.— The term “school boys” as used in this report refers to boys in regular attendance at day schools.

Reliability of results obtained from a random sampling of data

The novice in the matter of handling statistics is often very skeptical of results obtained from random samplings of data. In this connection it is interesting to note that a test case was made of the data received from 6,468 employed boys in the city of Buffalo. The fact that the test was made by skeptics, who became so thoroly convinced of the validity of the results obtained from their random samplings that they turned the data of their investigation over to the director of the bureau, adds a peculiar interest and value to the work.

Dr. Truman L. Kelly, assistant professor of education, Columbia University, became interested in using these figures for a further study of the reliability of the percentile method with the result that the following article was written by Mr. Ben D. Wood.

NOTE ON THE RELIABILITY OF PREDICTION BASED ON RANDOM SAMPLING

1. The laymen and the not widely experienced statistician find it difficult to accept with any satisfactory degree of confidence predictions based on proportions of comparatively small random samplings. For example, if it is observed in a random sampling consisting of 25 percent of all the 16, 17 and 18 year old boys in a given city, that 83.4 percent have the father as guardian, what would be the proportion of the remaining 75 percent of such boys who would similarly have the male parent as guardian. The average layman would not even attempt to guess within 10 percent of the truth, and he would probably laugh if someone should venture that it would be 83.4 plus or minus 2 percent or less. Again, if for the above sampling it were observed that for 6.3 percent of the boys the second year high school was the last school grade completed, and that for 1.4 percent of the boys sickness was the (reported) cause for leaving school, and that for 9.8 percent of the boys \$18 was the (reported) beginning weekly wage, and that 2 percent left school at the age of 13 years, the average person would be far from ready to accept these as anything like the approximate proportions that would be observed in the total group.

2. Many will welcome the evidence afforded by an empirical study which recently came to light in the form of a test case which is none the less valid for having been made somewhat clandestinely by a group of skeptics. On December 3, 1918, the Vocational Bureau of the New York State Military Training Commission received a questionnaire card from each of the 6,468 employed boys 16, 17 and 18 years old in the city of Buffalo. About 275 public school teachers filled out the cards for the boys. The like was done in every part of the State, and in order to avoid the tremendous task of handling so many cards, the director of the bureau, Howard G. Burdge, gave orders that in certain units random samplings be taken which were to be studied in lieu of the total number of cards for such units. The group of subordinates in charge of the Buffalo cards was so skeptical that some of its members determined, *sub rosa*, to test the wisdom of Mr. Burdge's economy.

3. Accordingly, the 6,468 cards were put into strict alphabetical order, and every fourth card extracted. The extracted cards, constituting 25 percent of the total, were sorted and tabulated with Hollerith machines. Then the remaining cards, constituting 75 percent of the total, were run thru the machines for

similar sorting and tabulation. Finally, all cards were thrown together and the total 6,468 cards were put thru the machines. The results were placed in parallel columns as below. The agreement illustrated ought to put an end to heresy. It is noteworthy that even in the items involving small numbers of cards, the proportions in the three groups are almost identical, clearly demonstrating the sagacity of Mr. Burdge's judgment in the matter.

TABLE No. X

Results of Random Sampling as shown in six of the items studied in Buffalo.

<i>Item I—</i> <i>Guardian</i> (Percent of enrollment)				<i>Item IV—</i> <i>Age Leaving School</i> (Percent of enrollment)			
<i>of Boy</i>	25	75	100		25	75	100
Father	83.4	82.4	82.4	Ten years or under or no answer ....	.8	.7	.8
Mother	13.3	14.1	13.9	Eleven .....	.2	.1	.2
Uncle .....	.6	.6	.6	Twelve .....	.6	.5	.5
Aunt .....	.4	.2	.2	Thirteen	2.0	1.9	1.9
Stepfather ...	.7	.9	.9	Fourteen	31.6	30.1	30.4
Stepmother ..	.2	.1	.2	Fifteen	36.9	37.3	37.1
Brother .....	.5	.5	.5	Sixteen	21.5	23.5	22.9
Sister .....	.2	.3	.4	Seventeen ...	5.5	5.0	5.2
Headmaster or matron ....	....	....	....	Eighteen .....	.9	.9	.9
Grandparents..	....	.1	.1				
Others not related ....	.6	.7	.7	<i>Item V—</i> <i>Last Grade Completed</i>			
No answer....	....	.04	.02	Fourth grade or under or no answer..	2.1	2.2	2.2
				Fifth grade...	3.2	3.4	3.4
<i>Item II—</i> <i>No. Children in Family</i>				Sixth grade...	14.5	13.5	13.8
One	6.3	6.3	6.3	Seventh grade	19.7	20.3	20.2
Two	11.3	11.0	11.7	Eighth grade..	23.7	26.9	26.1
Three	14.8	13.7	13.9	1st yr. H. S. ...	23.8	20.4	21.2
Four	13.6	14.4	14.2	2nd yr. H. S. ...	6.3	6.2	6.2
Five	14.3	14.6	14.5	3rd yr. H. S. ...	1.7	2.2	2.0
Six	11.9	12.6	12.4	4th yr. H. S. ...	1.8	1.4	1.5
Seven	9.8	10.5	10.3	Business school	3.2	3.3	3.3
Eight	8.1	7.2	7.4				
Nine	4.2	4.1	4.2	<i>Item VI—</i> <i>Beginning Weekly Wage</i>			
Ten	3.0	2.7	2.8	\$3.00	10.1	8.6	8.9
Eleven or more	2.7	2.0	2.2	6.00	17.4	18.0	17.9
No answer....	....	.04	.03	9.00	13.8	15.1	14.8
				12.00	11.2	10.9	10.9
<i>Item III—</i> <i>Reason for Leaving School</i>				15.00	14.5	14.4	14.4
Financial	9.1	10.1	9.9	18.00	9.8	9.4	9.5
Wanted to work	68.4	69.4	69.0	21.00	7.7	7.6	7.6
Sick	1.4	1.2	1.3	24.00	5.6	4.7	4.9
Graduated ...	12.2	11.0	11.4	27.00	2.8	3.6	3.4
Miscellaneous.	.6	.3	.3	More than \$27	....	....	....
Disliked school	8.3	7.9	8.0	No answer....	7.1	7.7	7.6

4. These parallel columns afford material for studying the reliability of the percentile method. The standard deviation of the difference of two proportions for independent events is given by the formula: $\sigma dp \sqrt{\frac{pq}{n} + \frac{p^1 q^1}{n^1}}$ The results given by it can be tested by calculating the actual S. D.s of the difference between columns I and II of Table X for definite percentile ranges. This has been done roughly with results as given in Table Y.

The values in the S. D. column are obtained by distributing the differences of the proportions within the percentile range indicated at the left, and calculating the second moment in the ordinary way, assuming $M=0$. The values in the third column were obtained by taking $p=p'$ midpoint of percentile range indicated at left. $p=p'$ ($1-p$), $n=7617$ and $n'=4851$.

TABLE Y
STANDARD DEVIATION OF THE DIFFERENCES OR PROPORTIONS EMPIRICALLY AND THEORETICALLY DERIVED.

Proportion	Actual S. D.	$pq/n-p'q'/n'$
50-65	1.78	1.43
65-75	2.15	1.316
75-85	1.756	1.149
85-90	1.288	.950
90-94	1.259	.778
94-98	.7865	.596
97-985	.3937	.426
985-995	.2816	.252
995-998	.1948	.1675
998-999	.0913	.....
9994-9997	.0946	.....

It will be observed that the actual S. D.'s. are consistently larger than the theoretical. This is due partly to the roughness of the calculations in both columns, partly to the slight inaccuracies involved in carrying the original proportions to one decimal only, partly to slight error introduced by assuming $M=0$ in calculating the actual S. D.'s and largely to the fact that 275 relatively untrained teachers made out the cards. The variability in their interpretations of answers to such questions as "Why did you leave school?", "Age at leaving school?", "Last grade completed?", etc., would justify reduc-

ing the denominator in the formula $\sigma\delta\rho\sqrt{\frac{pq}{n} + \frac{p'q'}{n'}}$ quite considerably, so

as to increase the theoretical S. D. systematically. Another influence which makes for a consistent difference in favor of the actual S. D. values is the inadvertent weighting of various differences of proportions by the repetition of sortings involving practically the same (or dependent) elements; this is notably the case in the second actual S. D. value—2.15. This vitiation crept in before the fact of repeated or correlated sortings was noticed. It must be noted also that in deriving these actual S. D. values, n was quite small in the larger percentile ranges.

On the whole the roughness of these calculations does not hide the very strong and unequivocal support afforded by empirical facts for the theoretical reliability of the percentile method of truly random sampling.

BEN D. WOOD.

Columbia University.

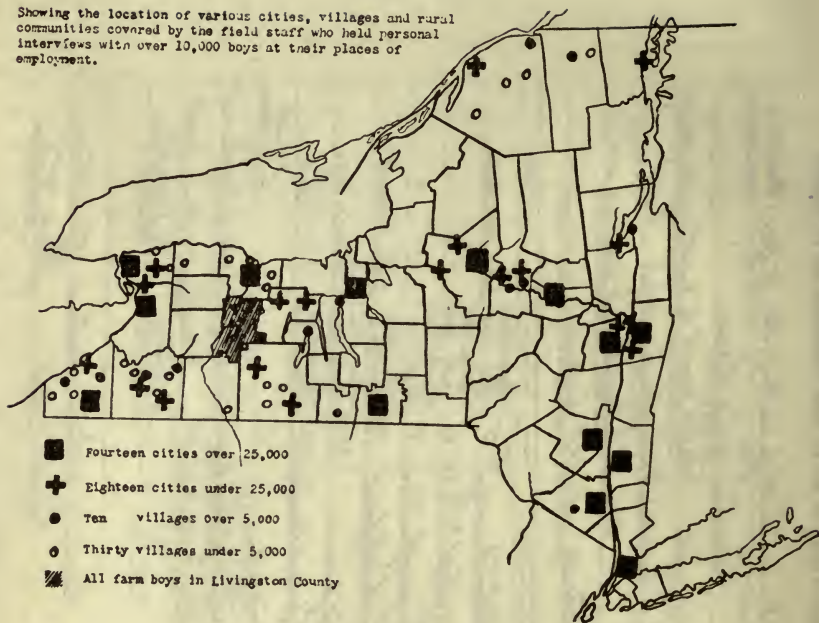
Over 10,000 additional personal interviews made by field staff

Previous to the State-wide enrollment conducted by the teachers of the State over 10,000 personal interviews with boys were made by the eighteen field inspectors connected with the Vocational Bureau, in the shops, manufacturing plants and other firms employing boys in a large number of city, village and rural communities, so selected as to cover industries of all types in all sections of the State. These inspectors were all technically trained men experienced in dealing with boys in educational and industrial work. Many of them had also completed courses in employment management. Five of the group, who were graduates of agricultural colleges, conducted personal interviews with every farm boy in Livingston county. The

questionnaires used in these personal interviews contained practically the same questions as those used in the State-wide enrollment conducted by the teachers. Exhibit F shows the questionnaire used and exhibit G shows the location on the map of the various communities surveyed by the inspectors. The information gained in these personal interviews verified in every respect the accuracy of the information obtained by the teachers in the State-wide enrollment and forms a very valuable check on the accuracy of their work.

EXHIBIT G.

Showing the location of various cities, villages and rural communities covered by the field staff who held personal interviews with over 10,000 boys at their places of employment.



CHAPTER II

Enrollment Statistics

The estimated population of sixteen, seventeen and eighteen year old boys in the State of New York on December 3, 1918, was 264,000. These estimates were based on the Federal census of 1910 and the annual growth as shown by the State census of 1915. The enrollment of sixteen and seventeen year old boys was considerably larger than of the eighteen year old boys. See table No. 2-D in the text. This can be accounted for in some degree by the fact that a large number of eighteen year old boys were with the American Expeditionary Forces and had not yet been demobilized. It is also probable that eighteen year old boys, who within a short time were to become nineteen years of age failed to respond to the call of the Governor. Diagram A and table No. 1-D in the text, show the number and percent of boys enrolled by age groups. They also show the number of school boys and employed boys enrolled and not enrolled. Tables No. 1-A to 2-F inclusive, in the appendix, show the enrollment in detail for the individual cities and villages of the State. Tables No. 4 and 6 show the number of employed boys enrolled and the number of cards tabulated for each city and village.

Practically all school boys were enrolled

The fact that the school authorities of the State strictly enforced the law compelled a very complete enrollment of the sixteen, seventeen and eighteen year old school boys. The boys who did not enroll were those who were not attending school. This number is not excessively large when it is remembered that a large number of these boys were still in the army.

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Boys

PERCENT OF BOYS IN AND OUT OF SCHOOL AND TOTAL ENROLLMENT
TABLE No. 1-D—SUMMARY FOR NEW YORK STATE

GROUPS	Popula- tion of boys	Total enroll- ment	Percent enrolled	School boy enroll- ment	Percent in school	Per- cent out of school
Greater New York.....	142,472	100,252	70.4	17,593	12.4	87.6
Cities over 25,000.....	50,529	34,830	68.9	7,648	15.1	84.9
Cities under 25,000.....	13,982	10,518	75.2	2,746	19.7	80.3
Villages over 5,000.....	7,967	6,686	83.9	2,189	27.4	72.6
Places under 5,000.....	49,050	33,774	68.8	7,959	16.2	83.8
Total.....	264,000	186,060	70.5	38,135	14.4	85.6

PERCENT OF SIXTEEN, SEVENTEEN AND EIGHTEEN YEAR OLD BOYS
IN AND OUT OF SCHOOL

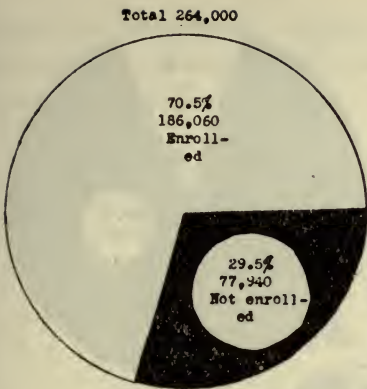
TABLE No. 2 — SUMMARY FOR NEW YORK STATE

GROUPS	PERCENT OUT OF SCHOOL			PERCENT IN SCHOOL			Total number of boys in each age group	Total population of boys
	Age			Age				
	16	17	18	16	17	18		
Greater New York.....	79.3	89.0	94.7	20.7	11.0	5.3	47,490	142,472
Cities over 25,000.....	75.5	85.8	93.0	24.5	14.2	7.0	16,843	50,529
Cities under 25,000.....	67.4	83.0	90.7	32.6	17.0	9.3	4,661	13,982
Villages over 5,000.....	52.1	75.4	90.0	47.9	24.6	10.0	2,656	7,967
Places under 5,000.....	72.7	86.6	92.0	27.3	13.4	8.0	16,350	49,050
Total.....	76.0	87.2	93.5	24.0	12.8	6.5	88,000	264,000

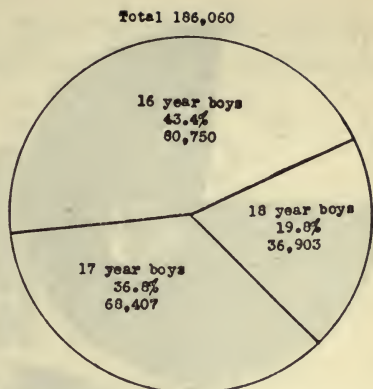
PERCENT OF ALL SIXTEEN, SEVENTEEN AND EIGHTEEN YEAR OLD
BOYS RESPECTIVELY WHO ENROLLED ON DECEMBER 3, 1918

TABLE No. 2-D — SUMMARY FOR NEW YORK STATE

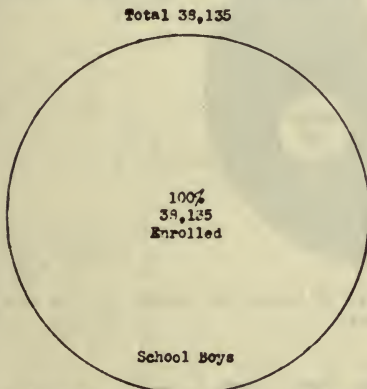
GROUPS	16 years	17 years	18 years	Population of boys	Number of employed boys enrolled	Total per cent enrolled
	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>			
Greater New York.....	92.8	78.5	29.7	142,472	100,252	70.4
Cities over 25,000.....	81.3	70.2	50.9	50,529	34,830	68.9
Cities under 25,000.....	88.6	73.9	61.3	13,982	10,518	75.2
Villages over 5,000.....	100.0	93.0	66.5	7,967	6,686	83.9
Places under 5,000.....	98.8	82.9	64.0	49,050	33,774	68.8
Total.....	91.7	77.7	41.9	264,000	186,060	70.5



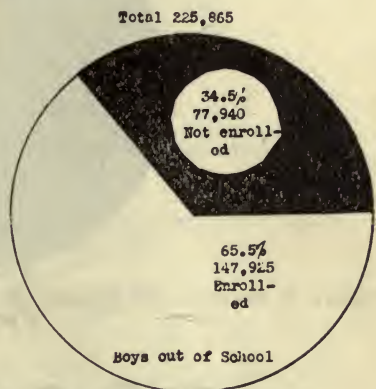
1. Showing the number of all 16, 17 and 18 year old boys in the state that enrolled.



2. Showing the number of each age group that enrolled.



3. Showing the number of school boys that enrolled.



4. Showing the number of boys out of school that enrolled.

DIAGRAM A

Detailed enrollment of school boys

Table No. 2 in the text shows the percent of boys of each age in and out of school for the city and village groups. Tables No. 2-A, 2-B and 2-C in the appendix show the enrollment of school boys by age groups for the individual cities and villages of the State. Diagram B shows the percent of all the boys in the State of each age group in and out of school. It also points out very clearly the rapid elimination of boys still in school. At age sixteen about three out of four boys are out of school. At age seventeen, seven out of eight are out of school and at age eighteen, fifteen out of sixteen are out of school. See Diagram C.

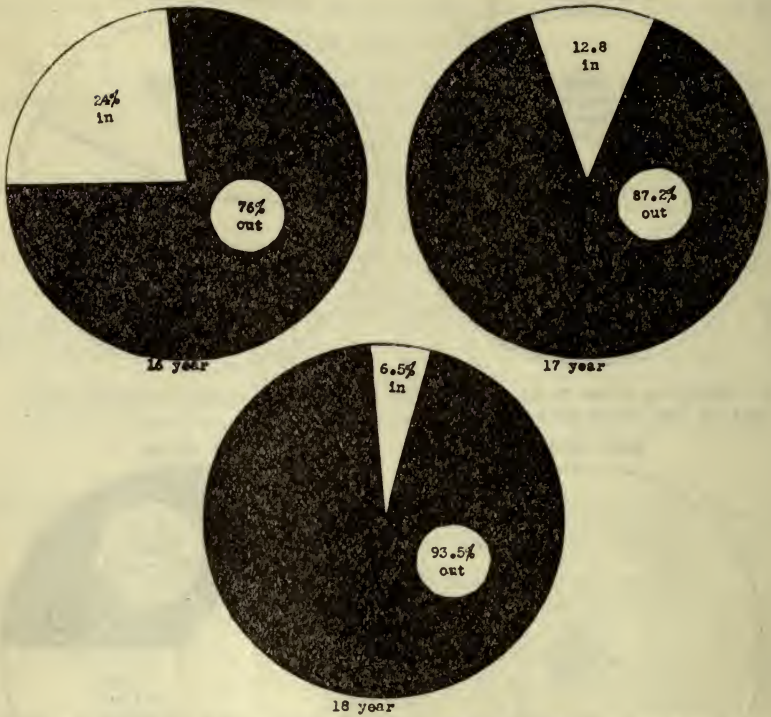


DIAGRAM B SHOWING THE PERCENT OF BOYS OF EACH AGE GROUP IN AND OUT OF SCHOOL

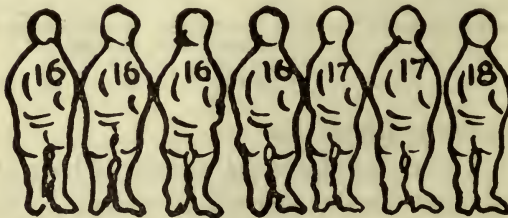


DIAGRAM C

OUT OF EVERY SEVEN SCHOOL BOYS FOUR ARE SIXTEEN, TWO ARE SEVENTEEN AND ONE IS EIGHTEEN

The majority of these boys are out of school

Table No. 1-D above, shows that the percent of sixteen, seventeen and eighteen year old boys out of school is higher in Greater New York than in the other city and village groups. In Greater New York 87.6 percent are out of school as compared with only 72.6

percent in villages over 5,000. The State average, however, is 85.6 percent. In other words about six out of every seven of these boys are out of school.



DIAGRAM D

SIX OUT OF EVERY SEVEN ARE OUT OF SCHOOL

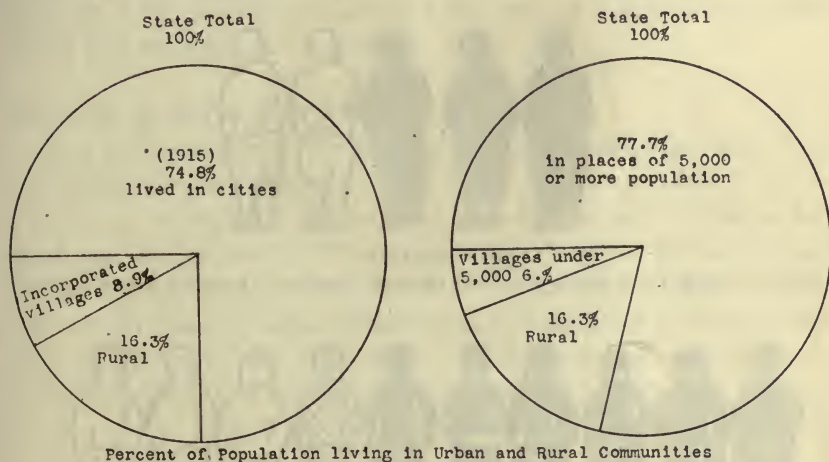


DIAGRAM E

The majority of boys live in urban communities

Diagram E shows that 77.7 percent of the boys live in places of 5,000 or more population. In all of these communities there is a superintendent of schools and a well organized public school system. Another six percent lived in incorporated villages under 5,000. In most of these communities there is a union high school in charge of a supervising principal. Only 16.3 percent of the boys attended strictly rural schools. While the solution of the rural school problem is of tremendous importance it is encouraging to note that in comparison with other states such a small percentage of the population of the State of New York is educated in the rural school. The above information is based on the 1915 State census.

CHAPTER III

Nationality

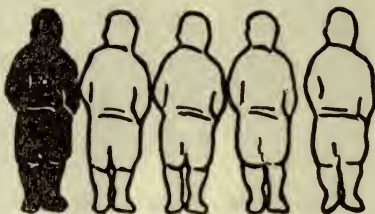


DIAGRAM F

IN GREATER NEW YORK ONE BOY OUT OF FIVE IS FOREIGN BORN

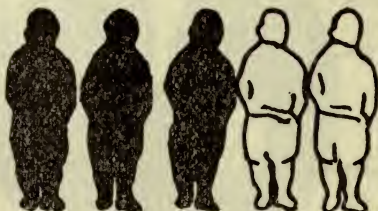


DIAGRAM G

IN GREATER NEW YORK THREE BOYS OUT OF FIVE HAVE BOTH PARENTS FOREIGN BORN



DIAGRAM H

IN GREATER NEW YORK SIX OUT OF TEN BOYS HAVE TWO FOREIGN PARENTS; ONE OUT OF TEN HAS ONE PARENT FOREIGN BORN; THREE HAVE TWO AMERICAN PARENTS

There are more boys of foreign birth in the cities

Charts No. 3, 3-A and 3-B and tables No. 3 in the text, and 3-A, 3-B and 3-C in the appendix, give the data with regard to the country of birth of the employed boys and show that in general the population of foreign boys is much greater in large cities than in rural communities. There is, however, no direct correlation between popu-

lation and the percentage of foreign born boys in the case of individual cities. The foreign population of smaller cities and villages varies widely as to nationality because the type and percentage of foreigners in any given city or village is determined largely by the type of employment offered. In many of our smaller cities and villages the foreign element is predominantly of the unskilled labor class, whose interest in education is not very great. Later studies in the report show that the type rather than the percent of foreign population should be taken into consideration when making comparisons between schools and school systems. For example, while the percentage of foreign population in Greater New York is very high it is of a very cosmopolitan character and the unskilled labor element is not so predominant as is the case in many of the smaller cities and villages of the State.

Very few foreign born boys on farms

It is significant that only three percent of the employed farm boys are foreign born. While an average of about ten percent of the boys in all other communities of the State outside of Greater New York are foreign born, in Greater New York where fifty-four percent of the boy population of the State is found, twenty percent of the boys are of foreign birth. Charts No. 3, 3-A and 3-B show quite a wide variation in the percent of foreign born boys found in the individual cities and villages of the State.

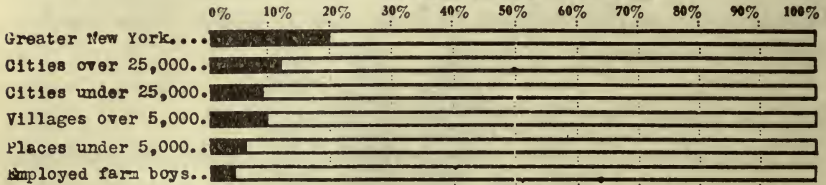
Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

BIRTH AND PARENTAGE

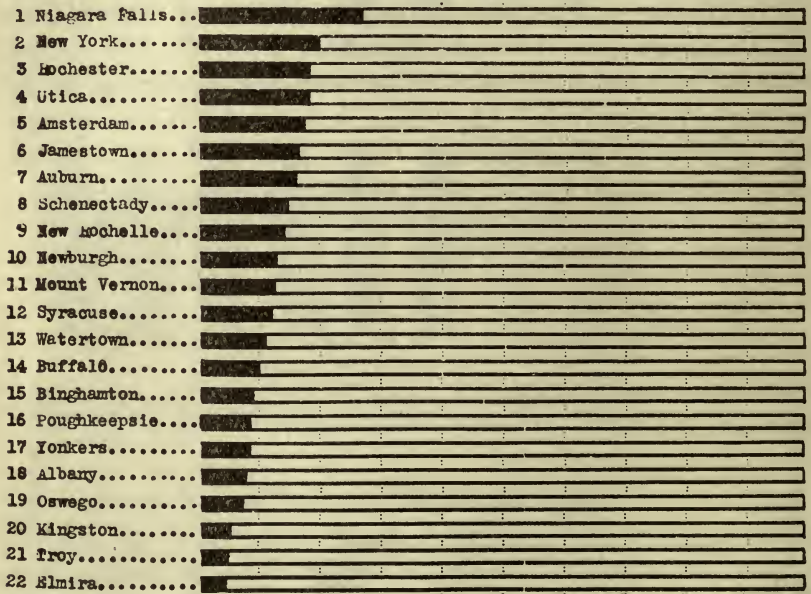
TABLE No. 3—SUMMARY FOR NEW YORK STATE

GROUPS	BIRTH		AMERICAN BOYS			FOREIGN BOYS	Population of employe boys
	American boys	Foreign boys	Two American parents	One American parent	Two foreign parents	Two foreign parents	
Greater New York.....	80.0	20.0	27.0	10.5	42.5	20.0	124,795
Cities over 25,000.....	87.6	12.4	44.1	13.7	29.8	12.4	42,690
Cities under 25,000.....	91.5	8.5	59.4	11.0	21.1	8.5	11,014
Villages over 5,000.....	90.3	9.7	57.5	10.6	22.2	9.7	5,557
Places under 5,000.....	94.2	5.8	66.4	10.9	16.9	5.8	} 41,809
Employed farm boys.....	97.0	3.0	76.7	9.7	10.6	3.0	

SUMMARY FOR NEW YORK STATE



Cities over 25,000

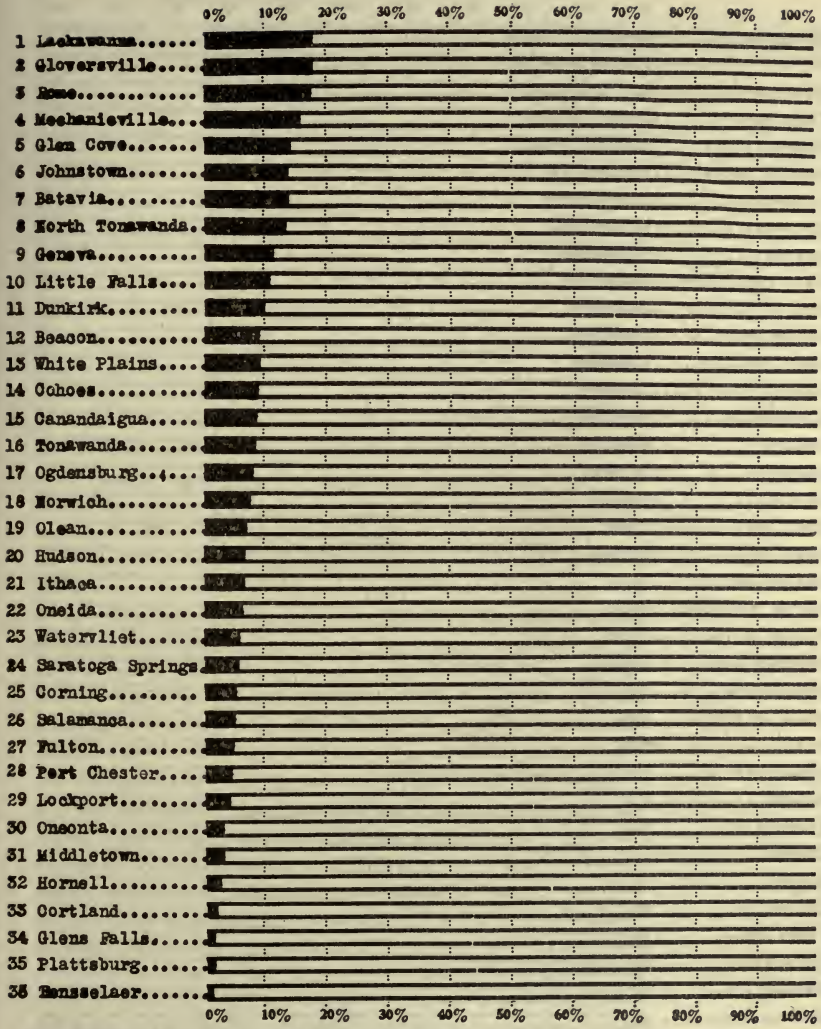


Foreign born boys American born boys

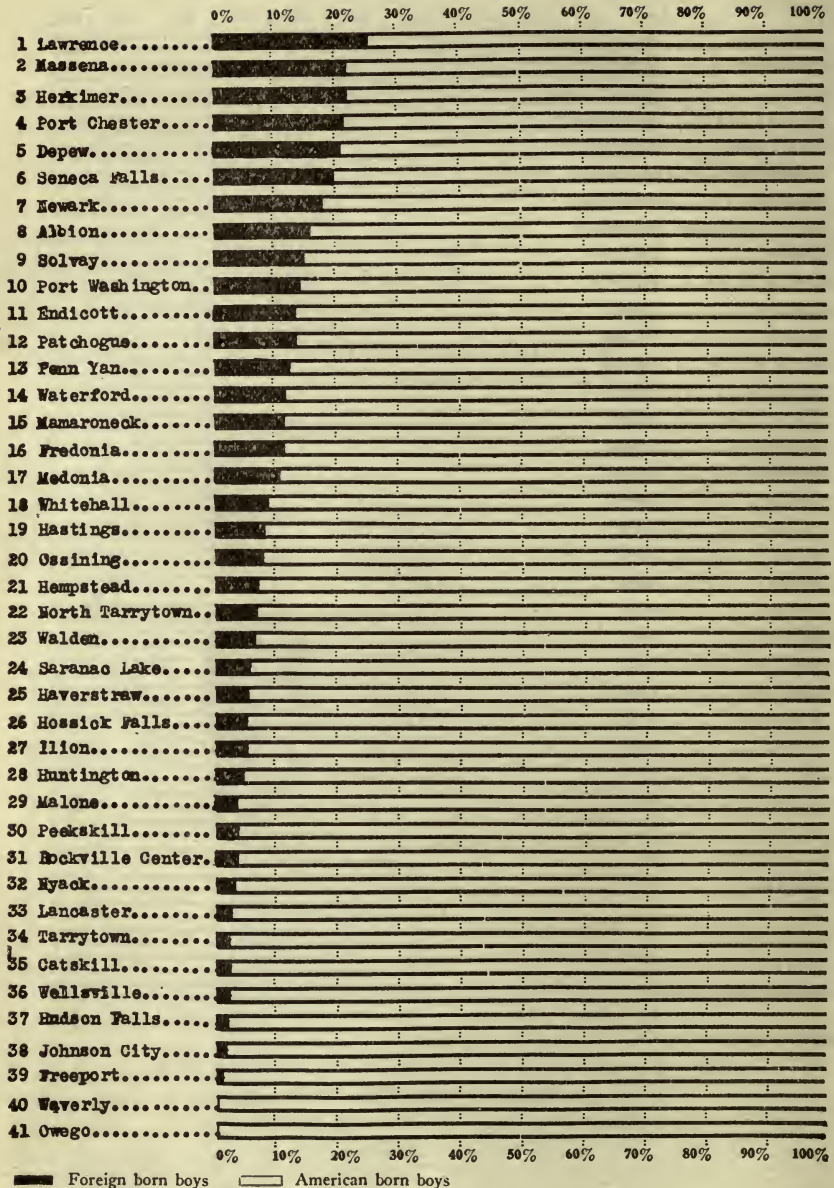
Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

BOYS OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIRTH

Chart No. 3.—State Summary and Cities over 25,000



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 BOYS OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIRTH
 Chart No. 3A.— Cities under 25,000

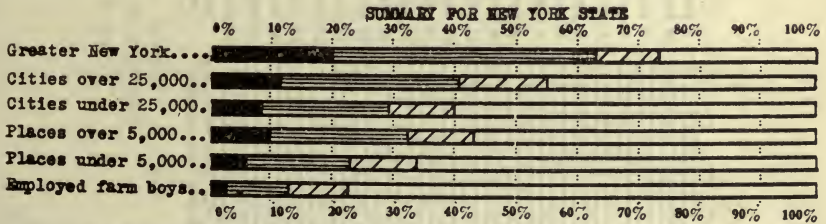


Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 BOYS OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIRTH
 Chart No. 3B.—Villages over 5,000

There are many foreign parents in large cities

Charts No. 3-C, 3-D, 3-E and 3-F and tables No. 3 in the text, and 3-A, 3-B and 3-C in the appendix, show the number of boys having American and foreign parentage in the various city and village groups, and also in the individual cities and villages of the State. A comparison of the various city and village groups as shown on chart No. 3-C and table No. 3 shows that the percent of boys having two American parents increases quite regularly from twenty-seven percent in the case of Greater New York to 76.7 percent in the farm boy group. There is also a very noticeable correlation between the population of the various groups and the number of foreign born boys and parents. It is interesting to note:

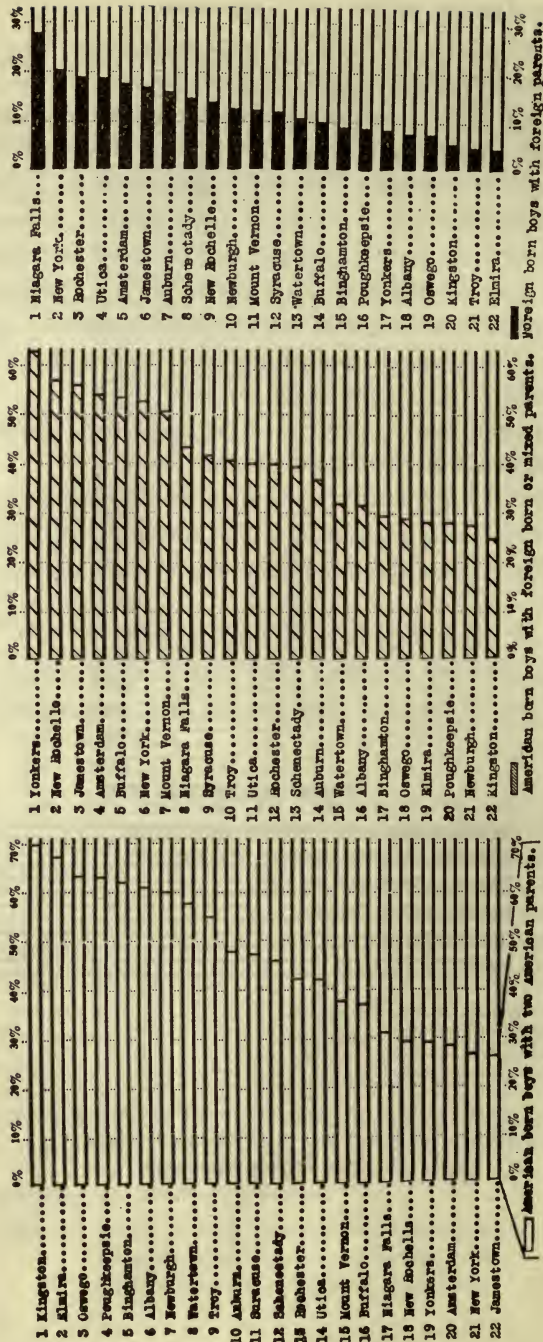
1. That only twenty-seven percent of the employed boys of Greater New York have two American born parents.
2. Sixty-two and five-tenths percent have two foreign born parents.
3. Ten and five-tenths percent have one foreign born parent.
4. Seventy-three percent have either one or both parents foreign born.
5. One out of every five boys is foreign born.
6. Three out of every five boys have both parents foreign born.
7. One boy out of ten has one foreign and one American born parent.



- American born boys with two American parents.
- American born boys with one American parent.
- American born boys with two foreign parents.
- Foreign born boys with two foreign parents.

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 PARENTS OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIRTH
 Chart No. 3C.—State Summary

OUR BOYS



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 PARENTS OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIRTH
 Chart No. 3D.—Cities over 25,000

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

PERCENT OF FOREIGN BORN FATHERS MARRYING INTO EACH NATIONALITY

TABLE No. 3-D—GREATER NEW YORK AND CITIES OVER 25,000

FATHER'S BIRTHPLACE	MOTHER'S BIRTHPLACE										Total per cent	Total number	
	Italy	Germany	Russia	Ireland	Austria-Hungary	Poland	Scandinavia	England	Canada	Scotland			Other countries
Italy.....	99.2	.2	.....	.1	.1	.....	.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	2,678
Germany.....	92.1	.5	1.3	2.7	.5	.....	.2	.5	.3	.1	1.8	100.0	1,971
Russia.....	2.1	91.8	.....	4.1	1.0	.....	.....	.8	.....	.....	.2	100.0	1,905
Ireland.....	.7	.1	95.5	.....	.....	.....	.1	2.3	.....	.4	.....	100.0	1,392
Austria-Hungary.....	2.9	4.1	.1	91.8	.5	.....	.1	.1	.2	.....	.2	100.0	130
Poland.....	.9	1.7	.....	1.2	95.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.4	100.0	721
Scandinavia.....	1.9	.....	2.2	.3	.....	92.8	.....	.3	.3	.....	.2	100.0	363
England.....	5.5	4.3	17.3	2.3	.....	.6	58.2	8.4	1.7	1.8	.....	100.0	347
Canada.....	2.8	.....	13.1	.....	.....	.....	4.9	77.7	.5	1.0	.....	100.0	183
Scotland.....	.9	.....	23.1	.....	.....	1.9	5.6	5.6	62.0	.9	.....	100.0	108

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

PERCENT OF FOREIGN BORN MOTHERS MARRYING INTO EACH NATIONALITY

TABLE No. 3-E—GREATER NEW YORK AND CITIES OVER 25,000

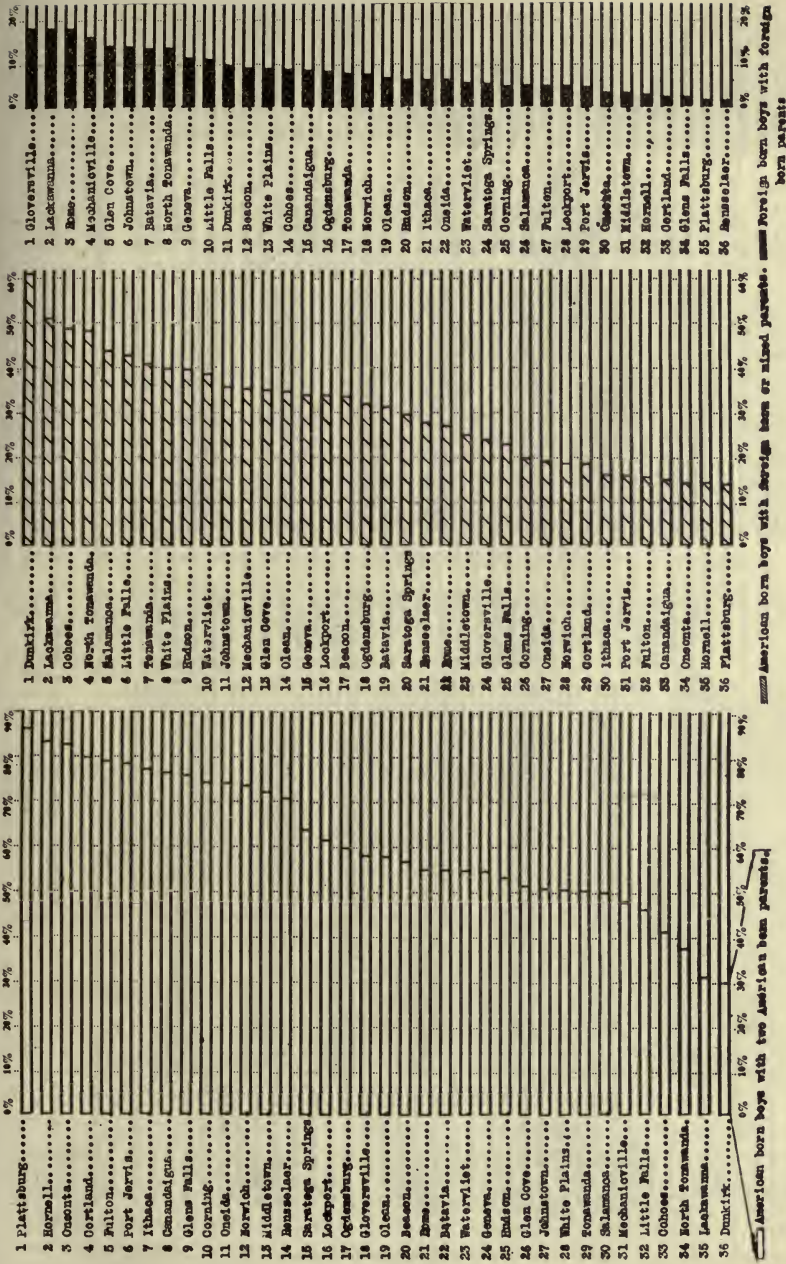
MOTHER'S BIRTHPLACE	FATHER'S BIRTHPLACE										Total per cent	Total number	
	Italy	Germany	Russia	Ireland	Austria-Hungary	Poland	Scandinavia	England	Canada	Scotland			Other countries
Italy.....	99.6	.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.3	100.0	1,844
Germany.....	.3	90.6	2.0	.5	1.9	.3	.....	1.6	.2	.1	2.8	100.0	1,358
Russia.....5	94.6	.1	2.8	.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.7	100.0	731
Ireland.....	1.7	.....	88.9	.1	.....	.5	4.0	1.6	1.7	1.3	100.0	286
Austria-Hungary.....	3.9	5.8	.....	88.6	.7	.....	.6	.....	.....	.7	100.0	1,498
Poland.....	1.5	2.7	.....	1.0	94.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.2	100.0	85
Scandinavia.....1	.8	.....	.3	.....	94.8	.6	.....	.6	3.1	100.0	353
England.....	1.4	3.2	5.2	11.2	.7	.....	4	70.6	3.2	2.1	100.0	46
Canada.....	3.7	.....	.....	1.1	.....	.6	15.4	75.0	3.2	1.0	100.0	189
Scotland.....	2.3	.....	7.0	.....	.....	.....	7.0	1.1	78.1	4.5	100.0	1,993

Most foreigners marry into their own nationality

Tables No. 3-D and 3-E in the text show that most of the parents of the ten largest nationality groups of Greater New York and the

other cities over 25,000 population marry into their own nationalities. The English, Canadians and Scotch are the exceptions to this rule. Less than one percent of the Italians marry into other nationalities. About eight percent of the German men and nine percent of the German women marry into practically all other nationalities. The Russians, most of whom are Hebrews, do not marry Italians, Irish, Scandinavians, Canadians nor Scotch. This is probably due to the fact that they marry into their own race and few Hebrews are found in the nationalities they seem to avoid. Ninety-six percent of the Irish men marry into their own nationality while only eighty-nine percent of the Irish women marry into their own nationality. The Austro-Hungarians have a record of ninety-two percent for the men and eighty-eight percent for the women, the rest being scattered among all nationalities. About ninety-five percent of the Poles marry into their own nationality, the remaining few marry Germans, Russians and Austro-Hungarians. About ninety-four percent of the Scandinavians marry into their own nationality and the others are scattering. Only fifty-eight percent of the English men marry English women, seventeen percent marry Irish women, six percent marry German women, eight percent marry Canadian women and the rest scattering. Seventy percent of the English women marry into their own nationality, eleven percent marry Irish, three percent marry Germans, five percent marry Russians, three percent marry Canadians and the rest scattering. Seventy-eight percent of the Canadian men marry into their own nationality, thirteen percent marry Irish, five percent marry English and the rest scattering. Seventy-five percent of the Canadian women marry Canadian men, fifteen percent marry English men and the rest are scattering. Sixty-two percent of the Scotch men marry into their own nationality while twenty-three percent of them marry Irish women. Seventy-eight percent of the Scotch women marry Scotch men, seven percent marry Irish, seven percent marry English and the rest scattering.

The Italians, who have the highest record for marrying into their own nationality, are evidently more prone to colonize in this country than are some of the other nationalities, while the Germans and the inhabitants of the British Isles and Canada marry into many different nationalities.



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 PARENTS OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIRTH
 Chart No. 3E. — Cities under 25,000

Foreign born boys with foreign born parents

American born boys with foreign born or mixed parents.

	0%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%
1 Oswego.....											
2 Waverly.....											
3 Johnson City.....											
4 Syracuse Lake.....											
5 Hilton.....											
6 Selawick.....											
7 Hudson Falls.....											
8 Whitehall.....											
9 Hempstead.....											
10 Malone.....											
11 Freeport.....											
12 Baldon.....											
13 Andicott.....											
14 Brockville Center.....											
15 Fenwick.....											
16 Catskill.....											
17 Seneca Falls.....											
18 Nyack.....											
19 Ossining.....											
20 Penn Yan.....											
21 Hoosick Falls.....											
22 Herkimer.....											
23 Lancaster.....											
24 Newark.....											
25 Medina.....											
26 Waterford.....											
27 Huntington.....											
28 Laverne.....											
29 Massena.....											
30 Solway.....											
31 North Tarrytown.....											
32 Patchogue.....											
33 Lawrence.....											
34 Manoronock.....											
35 Tarrytown.....											
36 Fort Washington.....											
37 Hastings.....											
38 Albion.....											
39 Fredonia.....											
40 Depew.....											
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4 Depew.....											
5 Hastings.....											
6 Albion.....											
7 Manoronock.....											
8 North Tarrytown.....											
9 Fort Washington.....											
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13 Lancaster.....											
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17 Medina.....											
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24 Newark.....											
25 Herkimer.....											
26 Brockville Center.....											
27 Freeport.....											
28 Malone.....											
29 Herkimer.....											
30 Hudson Falls.....											
31 Walden.....											
32 Wallerville.....											
33 Hempstead.....											
34 Andicott.....											
35 Seneca Falls.....											
36 Albion.....											
37 Whitehall.....											
38 Johnson City.....											
39 Syracuse Lake.....											
40 Waverly.....											
41 Oswego.....											

☐ American born boys with two American parents.

■ American born boys with foreign born or mixed parents.

☐ Foreign born boys with foreign born parents.

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 PARENTS OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIRTH
 Chart No. 3F.— Villages over 5,000

CHAPTER IV

Guardianship

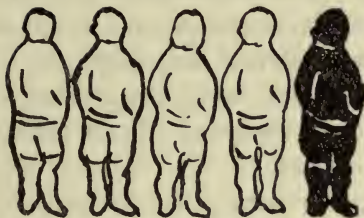


DIAGRAM I

ONLY FOUR BOYS OUT OF FIVE CLAIM FATHER AS GUARDIAN

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

GUARDIANSHIP

Boys Naming Father, Mother and Others as Guardian

TABLE No. 4—SUMMARY FOR NEW YORK STATE

GROUPS	GUARDIAN			Total percent	Popula- tion of employ ed boys
	Father	Mother	Others		
Greater New York	79.9	15.1	5.0	100.0	124,795
Cities over 25,000	81.1	13.4	5.5	100.0	42,690
Cities under 25,000	80.4	13.2	6.4	100.0	11,014
Villages over 5,000	82.5	12.0	5.5	100.0	5,557
Places under 5,000	84.0	10.8	5.2	100.0	27,280
Employed farm boys	87.1	5.9	7.0	100.0	14,529
Total					225,865

GREATER NEW YORK

NATIONALITY GROUPS	GUARDIAN			Total percent	Popula- tion of employed boys
	Father	Mother	Others		
American*	73.7	19.2	7.1	100.0	33,695
Mixed†	80.9	14.8	4.3	100.0	66,141
Foreign‡	84.7	10.9	4.4	100.0	24,959
Total	79.9	15.1	5.0	100.0	124,795

* American born boys with both parents American born.

† American born boys with one or both parents foreign born.

‡ Foreign born boys with both parents foreign born.

Fewer fathers are named as guardians in large cities

Each boy was asked to state the relationship of his guardian in case it was other than father. In general thruout the State only four out of five boys claimed the father as guardian and in some cities and villages only seven out of ten claimed the father. Chart No. 4 and table No. 4 in the text show that,

1. In the city, village and farm groups there is some correlation between the population of the group and the number claiming others than the father as guardian.

2. In all excepting the farm group the percent of boys claiming the mother as guardian and the percent claiming others than the parents are quite uniform.

3. In the farm group the percent claiming others than the parents is larger than in any other group while the percent claiming the mother is smaller.

4. The percent of farm boys claiming the father is much larger than in any other group.

The following reasons may help to explain the correlation between population and the number claiming others than the father as guardian in the city, village and farm groups:

1. Orphaned boys and fatherless families have a tendency to drift to the larger centers of population in quest of employment.

2. "Wanderlust" causes some boys to desert the home and seek employment in the cities.

3. During the war the demand for labor in certain cities brought in an unusual number of boys, altho there is no real reason why these boys should not have named the father as guardian.

4. In the larger cities the struggle to meet heavy family expenses together with the allurements of the city and the absence of a restraining public opinion of a personal nature, such as is found in a small community, may cause fathers to desert their families.

5. The opposite conditions would hold on farms and may be given as a reason why more fathers are named as guardians in the farm group.

6. The relatively large percent of farm boys naming some one other than the parents is probably due to the fact that orphanages place many boys on farms for adoption.

7. It is also true that farm life is of such a character that few

fatherless families could successfully carry on the work and would naturally move off the farm.

It is significant that more than twice as many fathers as mothers were reported as dead. As no more fathers than mothers are actually dead, this indicates that many boys were told the father was dead as an easy way of accounting for his absence. Many boys also stated that they did not know their mother's occupation or her whereabouts. Whatever may be the underlying causes of these conditions, the following facts are outstanding and indicate that many of our employed boys lack wise, systematic counsel and leadership:

1. One boy out of every five lacks the guidance of a father.
2. One boy out of every twenty has neither father nor mother.

Fewer American than foreign fathers are named as guardian

Chart No. 4 and table No. 4 in the text also show that in Greater New York the father is claimed as guardian by

73.3 percent of American boys with two American born parents.

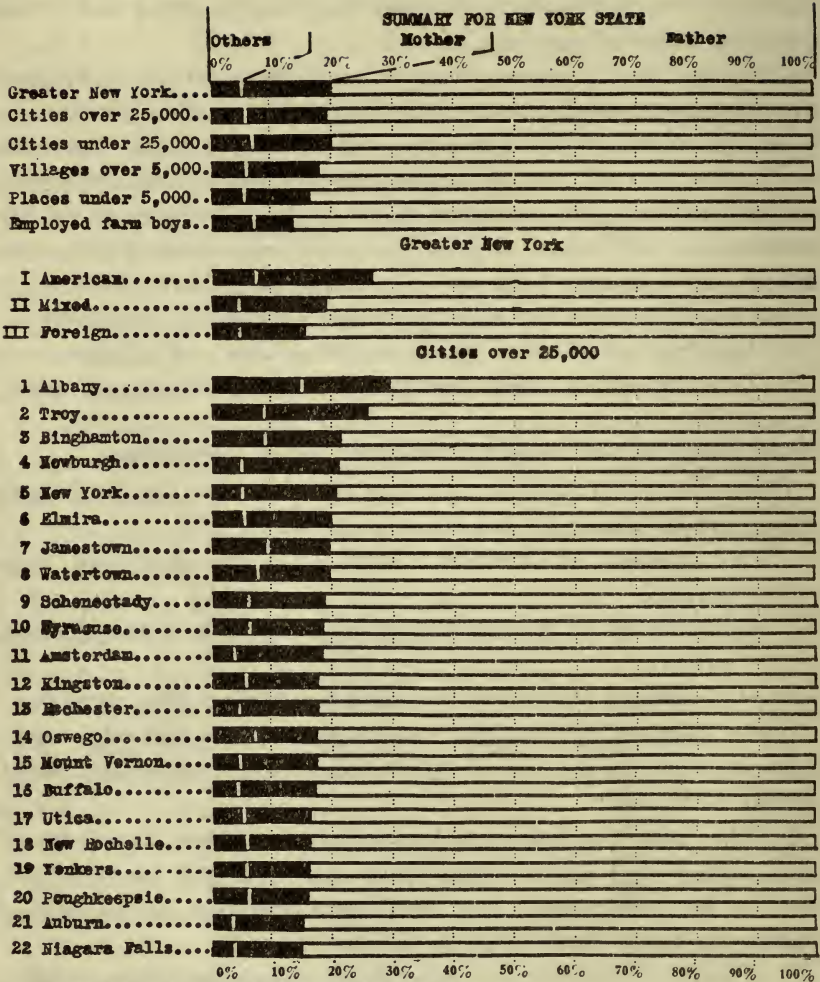
80.9 percent of American boys with one or both foreign born parents.

84.7 percent of foreign boys with two foreign born parents.

Two of several reasons that can be given to explain why conditions are worse in the case of the American born boys than those of foreign birth, are:

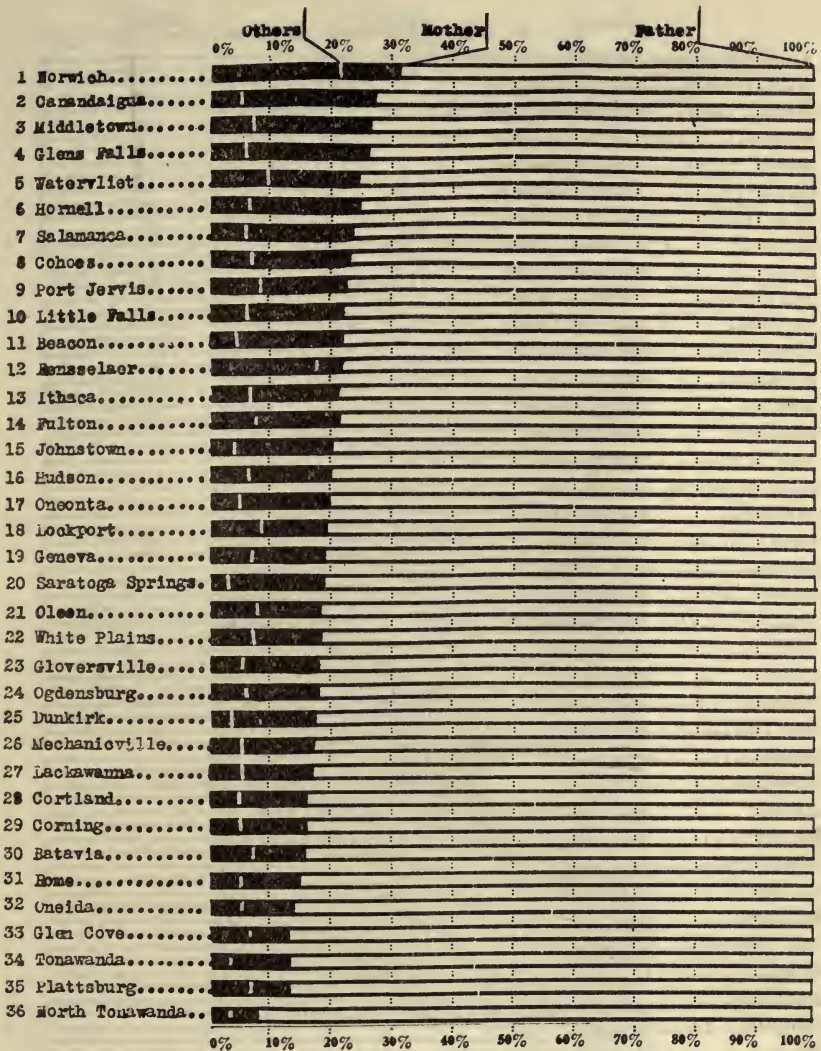
1. The American fathers and boys because of their knowledge of our language and general familiarity with routes of travel, opportunities for employment, etc., find fewer obstacles in the way of leaving the home circle in quest of work.

2. Foreign families hold a tighter rein over their children, requiring them to contribute most, if not all, of their earnings toward the family support. This lightens the financial burdens of the father and when not carried too far this sort of team work also makes for family solidarity.

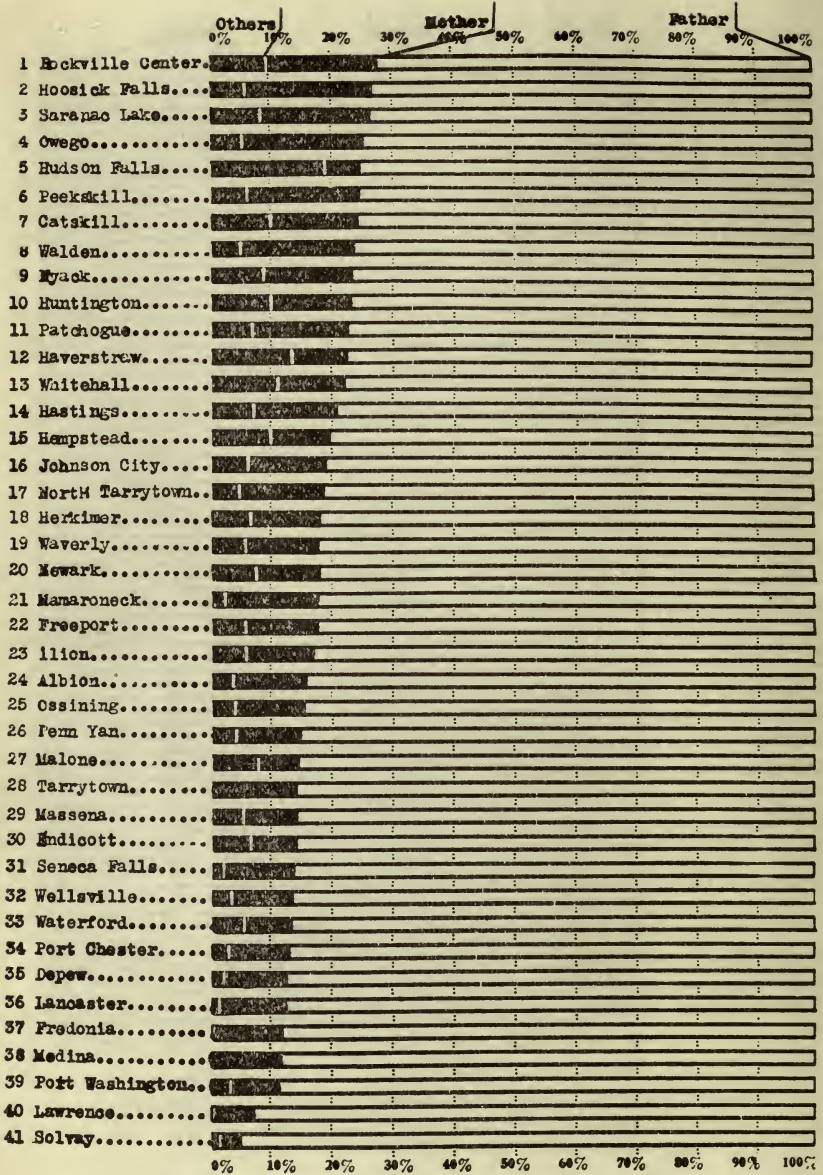


I American born boys with American born parents.
 II American born boys with foreign born or mixed parents.
 III Foreign born boys with foreign born parents.

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 BOYS NAMED FATHER, MOTHER AND OTHERS AS GUARDIANS
 Chart No. 4.—State Summary and Cities over 25,000



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 BOYS NAMING FATHER, MOTHER AND OTHERS AS GUARDIANS
 Chart No. 4A.— Cities under 25,000



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 BOYS NAMING FATHER, MOTHER AND OTHERS AS GUARDIANS
 Chart No. 4B.— Villages over 5,000

Some cities and villages have very poor records

Charts No. 4-A and 4-B, and tables No. 4-A, 4-B and 4-C in the appendix, show the number of boys claiming the father, mother and others as guardians in the individual cities and villages of the State. Just why Albany, Troy, Binghamton, Jamestown, Norwich, Rensselaer, Watervliet, Hudson Falls, Catskill, Rockville Center, Huntington, Whitehall, Haverstraw and Hempstead should have from nine to twenty percent of their boys claiming others than the parents as guardians as compared with from five to six percent in other places, can be determined only by a study of local conditions. That such conditions exist should be a sufficient incentive to prompt local organizations interested in community welfare work to seek the facts.

CHAPTER V

Size of Families

There are many families with four, five and six children

Each boy was asked to state the number of children in the family and the number of children older than himself. Table No. 5 and chart No. 5-A give the comparative sizes of families in the city, village and farm groups and show that there are many families of four, five and six children. This chart is derived from tables No. 5 in the text (see also table No. 5-D in the text) and 5-E, 5-F, 5-G, 5-H and 5-I in the appendix. In Greater New York, the other cities over 25,000 and in the villages over 5,000 there are slightly more families with four children. In the employed farm boy group there are exactly as many boys coming from families of three children as there are from families of four children. In the cities under 25,000 and places under 5,000 there are slightly more families with three children. In general, however, there is not very much difference between the sizes of families in the various groups. The figures from Greater New York, which has more boys than the other groups combined, naturally show a more uniform distribution.

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

PERCENT OF BOYS COMING FROM FAMILIES OF FROM ONE TO TEN OR MORE CHILDREN

TABLE No. 5—SUMMARY FOR NEW YORK STATE

GROUPS	NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN FAMILY										Total per cent
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	
Greater New York.....	7.1	12.3	16.2	17.4	16.2	12.7	8.9	4.9	2.5	1.8	100.0
Cities over 25,000.....	7.1	12.8	15.3	15.4	14.3	12.3	9.2	6.4	3.9	3.3	100.0
Cities under 25,000.....	6.7	13.1	15.9	15.5	13.4	11.5	9.1	6.7	3.5	4.6	100.0
Villages over 5,000.....	7.5	12.8	14.9	16.6	13.0	12.7	8.2	5.8	4.2	4.3	100.0
Places under 5,000.....	6.8	12.4	15.3	14.5	13.6	11.3	10.0	6.9	4.2	5.0	100.0
Employed farm boys.....	6.6	12.3	14.8	14.8	13.2	11.0	9.2	6.5	5.0	6.6	100.0

Foreign families are larger than American families

Chart No. 5-B showing the sizes of families of boys with American parentage, mixed parentage and foreign parentage, both in Greater New York and in other cities over 25,000 was derived from tables

No. 5-J, 5-K and 5-L in the text, and tables No. 5-M, 5-N and 5-O in the appendix. In the case of the American born boys with American born parents in Greater New York and also in the other cities over 25,000 the families are smaller than those of the American born boys with foreign or mixed parentage and those of foreign born boys with foreign born parents. In the case of American boys with American parents the median boys come from families of three and four children, while in the mixed and foreign parentage groups the median boy comes from families of five children. These facts are important because of the prevailing opinion that children coming from large families usually drop out of school at earlier ages than those coming from smaller families. Later on in the report special studies of the progress in school and the age on leaving school of first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth oldest boys show that these opinions are erroneous.

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys,
 SHOWING THE PERCENT OF OLDEST, SECOND OLDEST, THIRD OLDEST, ETC., BOYS COMING FROM FAMILIES OF FROM ONE TO TEN OR MORE CHILDREN

TABLE No. 5-D—GREATER NEW YORK
American and Foreign Combined

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN FAMILY	RANK IN FAMILY										Total per-cent	Per-cent of total	Cum. per-cent	Cum. per-cent	Total boys
	Oldest	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th+					
One.....	100.0										100.0	7.1	7.1	100.0	1,248
Two.....	49.8	50.2									100.0	12.3	19.4	92.9	2,168
Three.....	35.7	33.8	30.5								100.0	16.2	35.6	80.6	2,861
Four.....	28.3	25.3	23.5	22.9							100.0	17.4	53.0	64.4	3,060
Five.....	22.9	21.3	20.4	17.3	18.1						100.0	16.2	69.2	47.0	2,857
Six.....	18.8	19.0	18.0	14.6	14.7	14.9					100.0	12.7	81.9	30.8	2,215
Seven.....	15.4	17.0	15.3	15.0	13.1	12.1	12.1				100.0	8.9	90.8	18.1	1,576
Eight.....	12.1	16.0	15.6	12.4	11.8	11.1	10.0	11.0			100.0	4.9	95.7	9.2	871
Nine.....	8.3	11.5	12.6	14.0	12.4	12.2	9.0	10.1	9.9		100.0	2.5	98.2	4.3	435
Ten or more....	3.9	6.0	10.1	7.7	15.5	9.3	9.6	10.1	7.5	20.3	100.0	1.8	100.0	1.8	336
Total.....	5,678	4,337	3,039	1,953	1,257	703	349	174	68	69	.....	100.0	.....	.....	17,627

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys,
SHOWING THE PERCENT OF OLDEST, SECOND OLDEST, THIRD OLDEST, ETC., BOYS COMING FROM FAMILIES OF FROM ONE TO TEN OR MORE CHILDREN

TABLE No. 5-J—GREATER NEW YORK
American Boys With American Parents

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN FAMILY	RANK IN FAMILY										Total per cent	Per cent of total	Cum per cent	Cum. per cent.	Total boys
	Oldest	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th+					
One.....	100.0										100.0	12.8	12.8	100.0	614
Two.....	51.7	48.3									100.0	19.2	32.0	87.2	911
Three.....	35.4	35.2	29.4								100.0	18.3	50.3	68.0	869
Four.....	27.3	23.6	23.5	25.6							100.0	16.4	66.7	49.7	784
Five.....	20.0	20.7	20.5	19.4	19.4						100.0	12.3	79.0	33.3	584
Six.....	17.9	17.2	17.5	14.8	16.3	16.3					100.0	8.9	87.9	21.0	424
Seven.....	13.7	14.3	12.3	15.1	13.7	15.8	15.1				100.0	5.8	93.7	12.1	277
Eight.....	11.3	13.4	13.4	16.9	15.5	9.8	11.3	8.4			100.0	3.0	96.7	6.3	142
Nine.....	6.3	8.4	11.6	22.1	10.5	11.6	8.4	7.4	13.7		100.0	2.0	98.7	3.3	95
Ten or more.....	1.6	3.1	15.6	3.1	7.8	14.0	10.9	4.7	9.4	29.8	100.0	1.3	100.0	1.3	64
Total.....	1,861	1,193	707	466	257	147	73	22	19	19	.....	100.0	.....	.....	4,764

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys,
SHOWING THE PERCENT OF OLDEST, SECOND OLDEST, THIRD OLDEST, ETC., BOYS COMING FROM FAMILIES OF FROM ONE TO TEN OR MORE CHILDREN

TABLE No. 5-K—GREATER NEW YORK
American Boys With Foreign or Mixed Parents

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN FAMILY	RANK IN FAMILY										Total per cent	Per cent of total	Cum. per cent	Cum. per cent.	Total boys
	Oldest	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th+					
One.....	100.0										100.0	5.2	5.2	100.0	492
Two.....	47.0	53.0									100.0	10.5	15.7	94.8	987
Three.....	33.1	33.1	33.8								100.0	16.0	31.7	84.3	1,496
Four.....	25.8	25.8	24.6	23.8							100.0	17.3	49.0	68.3	1,612
Five.....	20.5	20.0	21.5	18.9	19.1						100.0	16.7	65.7	51.0	1,570
Six.....	16.1	18.4	17.7	15.9	15.7	16.2					100.0	13.9	79.6	34.3	1,246
Seven.....	13.4	17.5	16.1	14.7	13.5	12.4	12.4				100.0	9.6	89.2	20.4	904
Eight.....	11.5	14.9	17.1	11.6	12.0	11.5	10.5	10.9			100.0	5.8	95.0	10.8	550
Nine.....	7.9	11.7	13.5	13.2	13.2	13.2	9.8	9.3	8.2		100.0	2.8	97.8	5.0	266
Ten or more.....	4.6	6.9	8.7	9.1	18.4	6.9	10.1	9.6	7.3	18.4	100.0	2.2	100.0	2.2	218
Total.....	2,610	2,258	1,757	1,130	759	425	218	106	38	40	.....	100.0	.....	.....	9,341

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys,
 SHOWING THE PERCENT OF OLDEST, SECOND OLDEST, THIRD OLDEST, ETC., BOYS COMING FROM FAMILIES OF FROM ONE TO TEN OR MORE CHILDREN

TABLE No. 5-L—GREATER NEW YORK
Foreign Boys With Foreign Parents

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN FAMILY	RANK IN FAMILY										Total percent	Percent of total	Cum. percent	Cum. percent	Total boys
	Oldest	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th+					
One.....	100.0										100.0	4.0	4.0	100.0	142
Two.....	53.0	47.0									100.0	7.7	11.7	96.0	270
Three.....	43.7	33.7	22.6								100.0	14.0	25.7	88.3	496
Four.....	35.3	26.3	20.7	17.7							100.0	18.8	44.5	74.3	664
Five.....	30.5	24.9	17.7	12.4	14.5						100.0	20.0	64.5	55.5	703
Six.....	24.8	22.0	18.9	11.5	11.4	11.4					100.0	15.5	80.0	35.5	545
Seven.....	21.3	17.7	15.7	15.4	11.7	8.8	9.4				100.0	11.2	91.2	20.0	395
Eight.....	14.5	21.2	12.8	11.2	8.4	11.2	7.3	13.4			100.0	5.1	96.3	8.8	179
Nine.....	12.1	14.8	10.8	6.8	12.1	9.5	6.8	16.3	10.8		100.0	2.1	98.4	3.7	74
Ten or more.....	3.7	5.5	9.4	7.4	13.0	13.0	5.5	18.5	5.5	18.5	100.0	1.6	100.0	1.6	54
Total.....	1,207	886	575	357	241	131	58	46	11	10	.....	100.0	.....	.....	3,522

Many employed boys come from families of only one child

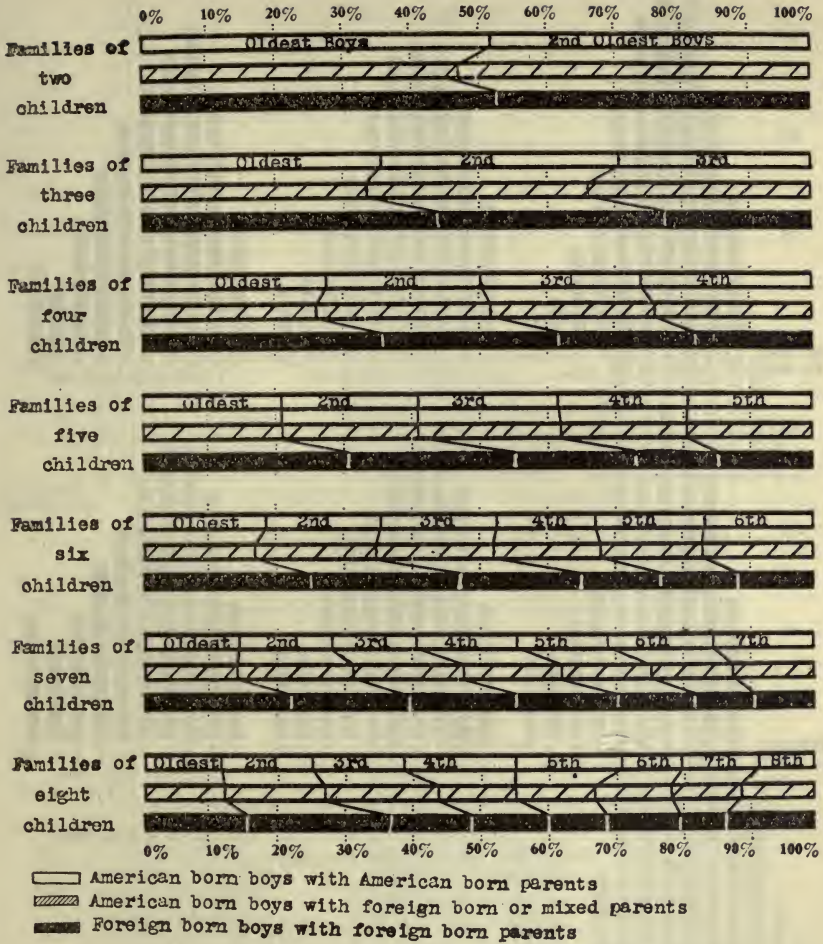
Table No. 5-D in the text, shows that 7.1 percent of the oldest boys are really boys from families of only one child. In this table there are 5,768 oldest employed boys shown as compared with 4,337 second oldest. By subtracting the 1,248 oldest boys coming from families of only one child from 5,678, the number of oldest boys is reduced to 4,430 which is approximately the same as the number of second oldest. A glance at the percentage of oldest, second oldest, third oldest, etc., groups coming from families of one, two, three, four, etc., children as shown in this table, shows that there is very little difference between the number of boys of each rank in the family in the case of the combined American and foreign parentage group of Greater New York. Table No. 5-J in the text, which is a study of the American born boys with American parents in Greater New York, shows that the number of boys of each rank in the family is almost identical. The same is true in table No. 5-K for American born boys with foreign or mixed parentage. Table No. 5-L, however, of foreign born boys with foreign born parents, shows that there are more older foreign born boys employed than there are younger boys. This table at first seems to contradict other studies in the report which show that in general the oldest foreign born boys do not leave school

at an earlier age than their younger brothers. The reason why there are more oldest foreign boys employed is probably the continuous influx of foreigners with large families whose younger children are not yet old enough to go to work. This continuous supply of oldest foreign boys naturally increases the number who are employed. If immigration were stopped and this continuous supply of oldest boys cut off for a generation, the same proportion of oldest, second oldest, etc., boys would be found to exist among employed foreign boys as among American born boys.

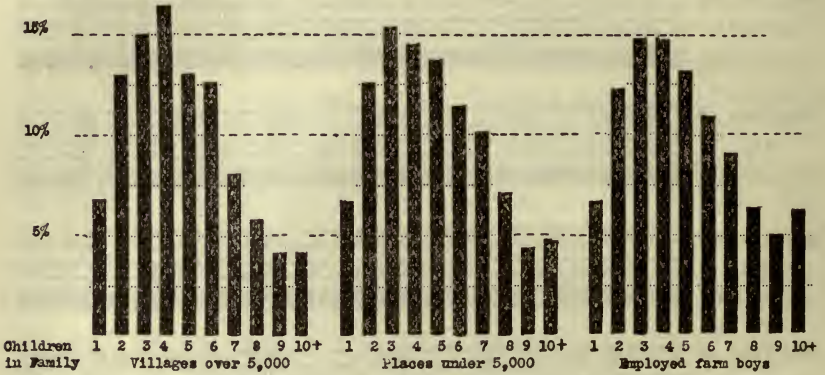
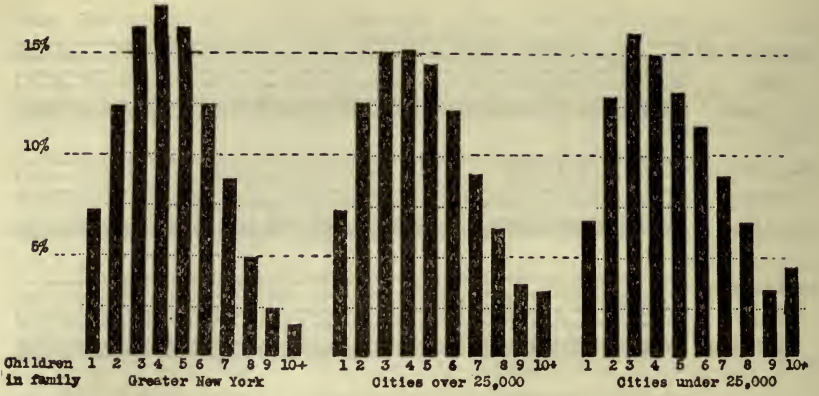
Almost equal number of oldest, second oldest, third oldest, etc., boys are employed

Chart No. 5 gives a comparison of the number of boys of each rank in family in the American, mixed and foreign parentage groups having families of from two to eight children inclusive. The chart shows that in the case of the American boys with American born parents and the American boys with foreign or mixed parents the percent of boys of each rank in the family is almost identical. For instance, in the case of families of five children there are about twenty percent of oldest, second oldest, third oldest, fourth oldest and fifth oldest boys in each group. In the case of the foreign born boys with foreign born parents, however, there are almost twice as many oldest boys employed as fifth oldest as has been pointed out in the discussion above and as is shown in table No. 7-D in Chapter VII.

At age fourteen or younger 27.6 percent of oldest boys leave school and 28.6 percent of fifth oldest boys leave school; 68.4 percent of the oldest and 66.8 percent of the fifth oldest leave school under sixteen; 95.3 percent of the oldest and 96.3 percent of the fifth oldest leave under seventeen. It is true that 4.6 percent of the oldest leave under fourteen while only 2.5 percent of the fifth oldest leave under fourteen. This slight difference, however, would not make much difference in the total number affected because by the time the boys reach the age of sixteen slightly more fifth oldest than oldest boys have left school. The best explanation of the fact that there are almost twice as many oldest foreign born boys employed as fifth oldest is the one given above concerning the continuous influx of large numbers of foreign families whose oldest boys immediately go to work.

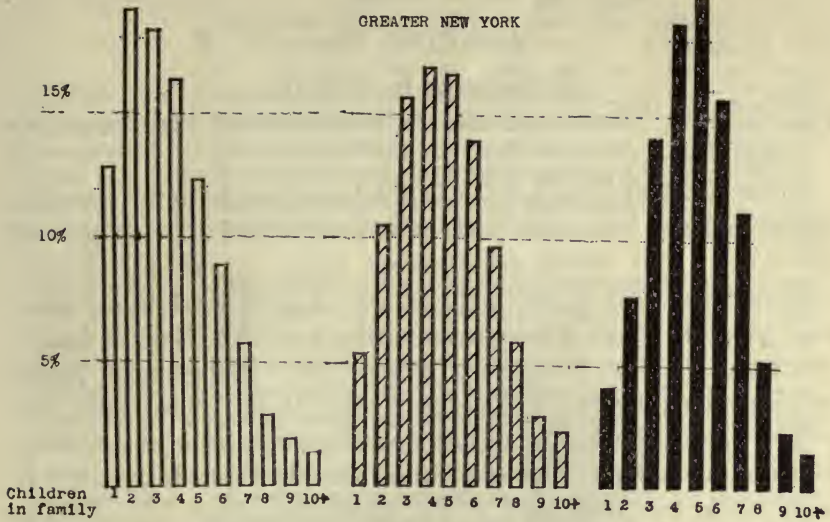


Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 OLDEST, SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH OLDEST, ETC., BOYS COMING FROM
 FAMILIES OF FROM TWO TO EIGHT CHILDREN
 Chart No. 5.—Greater New York

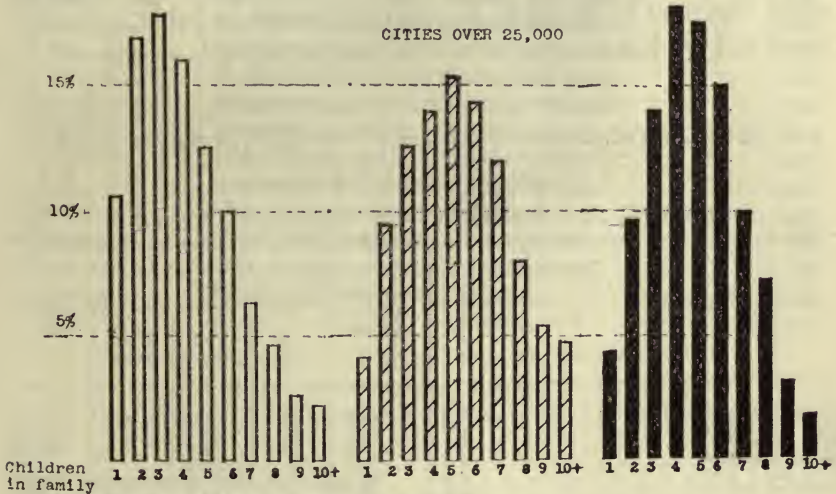


Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 BOYS COMING FROM FAMILIES OF FROM ONE TO TEN OR MORE CHILDREN
 Chart No. 5A.—State Summary

GREATER NEW YORK



CITIES OVER 25,000



- American born boys with American born parents
- ▨ American born boys with foreign born or mixed parents
- Foreign born boys with foreign born parents

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 FAMILIES OF AMERICAN, MIXED AND FOREIGN PARENTAGE GROUPS
 Chart No. 5B.—Greater New York and Cities over 25,000

CHAPTER VI

Persistence in School

Over sixty-five percent remained in school beyond the compulsory age limit

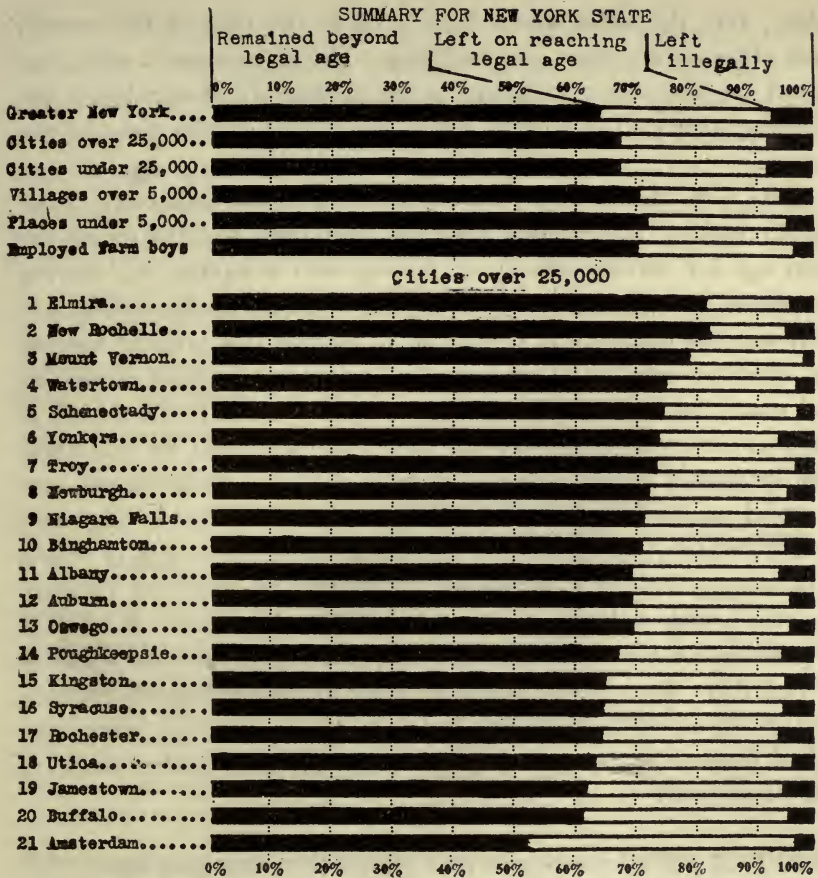
Chart No. 6 and table No. 6 in the text show that over sixty-five percent of the boys remained in school beyond the compulsory school age. This refutes the statement which is commonly made to the effect that most of the employed boys in New York State would have dropped out of school at an earlier age than they did had it not been for the compulsory school law. Enlightened public opinion which frames and enforces compulsory school laws also provides good schools and creates a sentiment in favor of education which is in itself much more effective than the compulsory law. It is of course true that many of the thirty-five percent who dropped out of school as soon as the law allowed would probably have left sooner had we lacked a well-enforced compulsory school law.

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

PERSISTENCE IN SCHOOL

TABLE No. 6—SUMMARY FOR NEW YORK STATE

GROUPS	Left illegally	Left on reaching legal age	REMAINED BEYOND LEGAL AGE			Total percent
			One year	Two years	Three years	
Greater New York.....	7.0	28.6	39.9	20.5	4.0	100.0
Cities over 25,000.....	4.8	28.9	37.1	22.5	6.7	100.0
Cities under 25,000.....	8.7	23.5	36.0	24.0	7.8	100.0
Villages over 5,000.....	5.0	23.6	36.8	26.9	7.7	100.0
Places under 5,000.....	4.3	23.8	38.0	26.0	7.9	100.0
Employed farm boys.....	3.4	26.4	40.0	25.1	5.1	100.0



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

PERSISTENCE IN SCHOOL

Chart No. 6 — State Summary and Cities Over 25,000

Some boys leave school illegally.

The type of boy who leaves school illegally or as soon as the law allows is very likely to be inaccurate when it comes to remembering his exact age on the date of leaving school. For this reason it is probable that the percentage of boys who reported that they left school at ages which were illegal is in some instances too high. In some of the individual cities which have a relatively high percent of boys who left school illegally it is quite probable that many boys of the unskilled foreign labor group were imported after leaving

school, into the cities where they lived at the time of the survey, from other cities, states and countries. For this reason a very poor record for persistence in school is not necessarily chargeable to the school system of the city in which they lived at the time of the survey.

Quite a number of cases were discovered by the inspectors of the bureau making this survey, showing that boys slightly under the legal age for leaving school, on moving into a strange city during the school year, found it easy to secure employment by stating that their age was sixteen. It is difficult to prevent this practice because the school authorities do not have the boy's name on their census list and many employers either ignorant of the law or indifferent to it are perfectly willing to take the boy's statement that he is sixteen. The inspectors located many such boys who gave their correct ages to avoid military training. On being asked for their employment certificates they confessed that they had raised their ages to obtain employment without a certificate to which they were not entitled. In cities with a large, shifting foreign population it is next to impossible for school authorities to stop this practice. As a matter of fact these boys are usually very close to the legal age for obtaining an employment certificate and would gain little by being compelled to enter a strange school for a few months in the middle of the school year.

About forty percent remain one year beyond the compulsory age

Table No. 6 also shows that in Greater New York and in the farm boy group about forty percent of the boys remain in school from one to two years beyond the legal age for leaving. The figures for the other city and village groups are two or three percent smaller which is, however, more than made up later on by the number of boys who remain from two to four years beyond the legal age. Greater New York holds slightly fewer boys beyond the legal age than any of the other groups. This is probably due to the fact that there are more opportunities for employment in Greater New York and that fewer boys plan to enter the high school than in the smaller communities. From twenty-five to slightly over thirty percent of boys in the various groups remain from two to four years beyond the legal age for leaving school, the record for the smaller communities being slightly

better than that of New York City. In general, however, there is remarkably little difference between the records of the various city and village groups in regard to persistence in school. When boys reach the ages of fourteen, fifteen and sixteen regardless of where they live, the size of the family, nationality, opportunities for employment and home conditions they drop out of school in uniformly large numbers as is shown in Chapter VII.

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

PERSISTENCE IN SCHOOL

TABLE No. 6-D—CITIES OVER 25,000

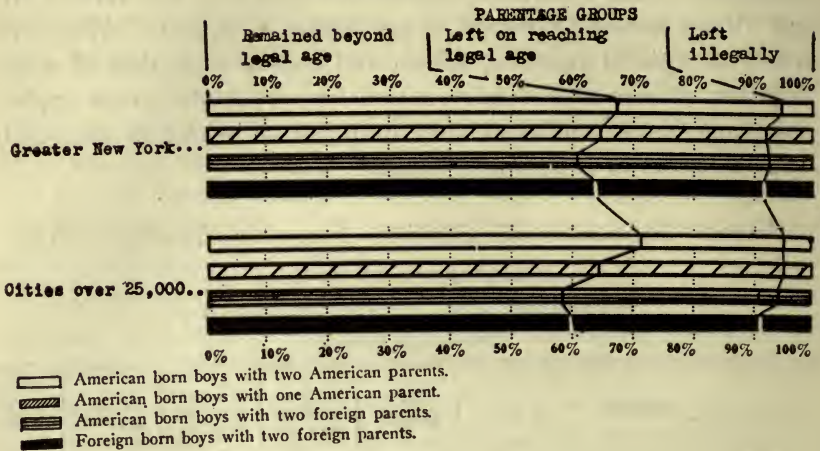
Parentage Groups

GROUPS	Left illegally	Left on reaching legal age	Remained beyond legal age	Total percent	Total boys
GREATER NEW YORK					
American born boys with two American parents.....	6.0	26.0	68.0	100.0	4,757
American born boys with one American parent.....	6.5	27.0	66.5	100.0	1,803
American born boys with two foreign parents.....	6.4	31.5	62.1	100.0	7,272
Foreign born boys with foreign born parents.....	8.1	27.9	64.0	100.0	3,522
CITIES OVER 25,000					
American born boys with two American parents.....	4.3	23.9	71.8	100.0	6,575
American born boys with one American parent.....	3.9	29.5	66.6	100.0	1,872
American born boys with two foreign parents.....	5.0	36.0	59.0	100.0	4,096
Foreign born boys with two foreign parents.....	7.8	31.2	61.0	100.0	1,642

American born boys with American born parents have the best records

On chart No. 6 (see table No. 6-D in the text) is shown the percent of boys in each of the various parentage groups from Greater New York and the cities over 25,000 who left school illegally, who left on reaching legal age and who remained beyond legal age. It will be noted that in Greater New York the American born boys with American born parents have slightly better records than the other groups, while in the other cities over 25,000 the record of these boys is much better than that of the boys of the other groups. This is probably due to the fact that the unskilled labor group of the foreign population in the smaller cities is predominant while the foreign population of Greater New York is very cosmopolitan and the unskilled labor element is not predominant.

CHART 6-D



There is a wide variation in the records of individual cities

While there is little difference between the city, village and farm groups in the records for persistence in school (see charts No. 6, 6-A and 6-B in the text; also tables No. 6, 6-A, 6-B and 6-C in the appendix), there is quite a wide variation in the records of individual cities and villages. In the list of cities over 25,000 population, Elmira and New Rochelle held over eighty percent of the boys beyond the compulsory age while Amsterdam has a record of only fifty-two percent. That the difference in these records is not chargeable to the percent of foreign population but rather to the type of foreign population is evidenced by the fact that in Elmira sixty-seven percent of the boys have two American born parents while in Amsterdam and New Rochelle the records are 28.8 percent and 29.4 percent respectively. Elmira has only 4.4 percent of boys with both parents foreign born, while Amsterdam and New Rochelle have 17.2 percent and 13.4 percent respectively. The records of Elmira and New Rochelle show a wide difference in the percent of population of American and foreign born parents, and yet they both have a very high record for persistence in school. Amsterdam and New Rochelle have very similar records in regard to the percent of American and foreign born parents but widely different records in persistence in school, New Rochelle being at the head of the list and Amsterdam at the foot. It is unfair to draw the conclusion from

these figures that the schools of Amsterdam are less efficient than the schools of New Rochelle. It should be remembered that the type of foreign population rather than the percentage of foreign population is an important factor in progress and persistence in school. It is also possible that a very large proportion of the foreign born boys in Amsterdam are not the product of their schools but moved into the city after leaving school. Later on in the report it will be shown that there is also quite a variation in progress and persistence in school between ten of the leading nationalities found in cities over 25,000 population including Greater New York. This is most likely due to the fact that some of our foreign nationality groups are made up largely of the unskilled labor element.

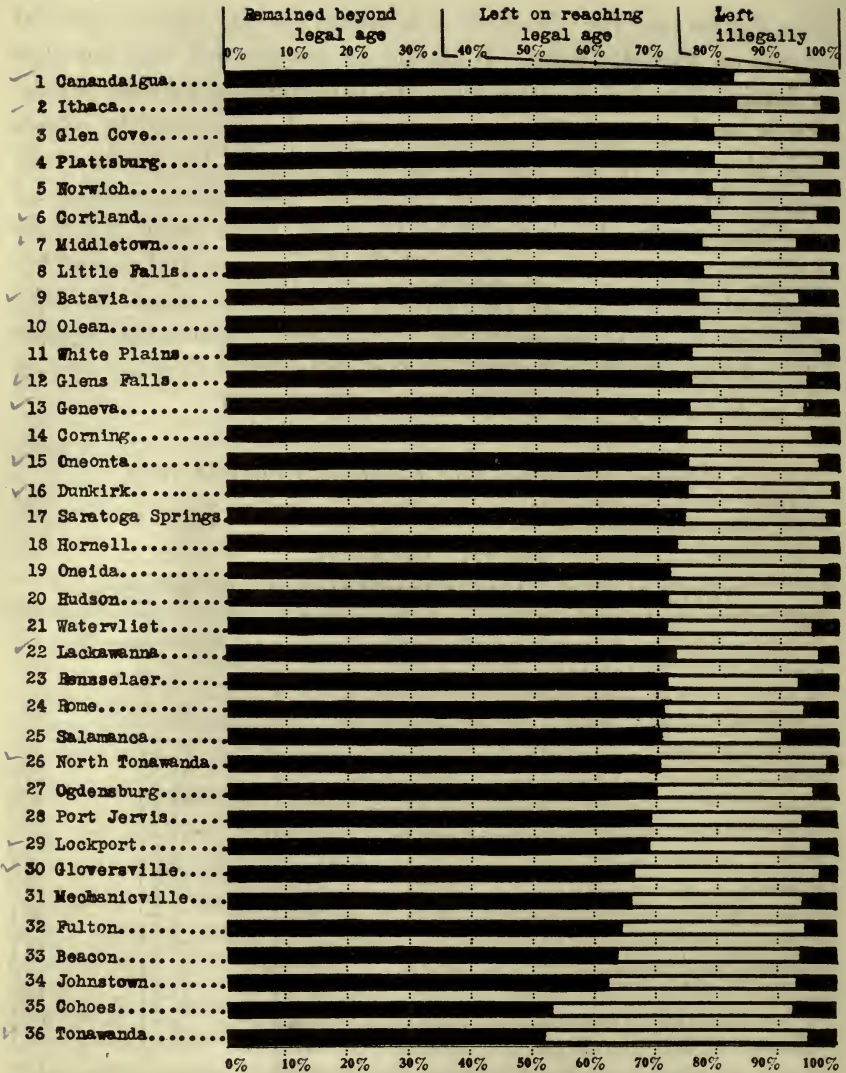
Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Boys

PERCENT OF AMERICAN BORN AND FOREIGN BORN BOYS IN SCHOOL
AND OUT OF SCHOOL

TABLE No. 6-E—A RANDOM SELECTION OF CITIES

	AMERICAN BORN BOYS		FOREIGN BORN BOYS	
	In school	Out of school	In school	Out of school
Albany.....	21.4	78.6	17.8	82.2
Amsterdam.....	16.0	84.0	6.2	93.8
Auburn.....	24.8	75.2	18.5	81.5
Binghamton.....	21.4	78.6	11.5	88.5
Buffalo.....	19.8	80.2	11.8	88.2
Elmira.....	25.9	74.1	15.1	84.9
Jamestown.....	26.2	73.8	4.9	95.1
Kingston.....	23.6	76.4	16.6	83.4
Newburgh.....	16.7	83.3	7.0	93.0
New Rochelle.....	28.7	71.3	17.9	82.1
Oswego.....	21.5	78.5	3.7	96.3
Poughkeepsie.....	32.6	67.4	27.3	72.7
Rochester.....	21.8	78.2	12.6	87.4
Schenectady.....	27.3	72.7	14.9	85.1
Syracuse.....	23.4	76.6	13.2	86.8
Troy.....	24.3	75.7	23.8	76.2
Utica.....	15.7	84.3	4.4	95.6
Watertown.....	21.5	78.5	6.9	93.1

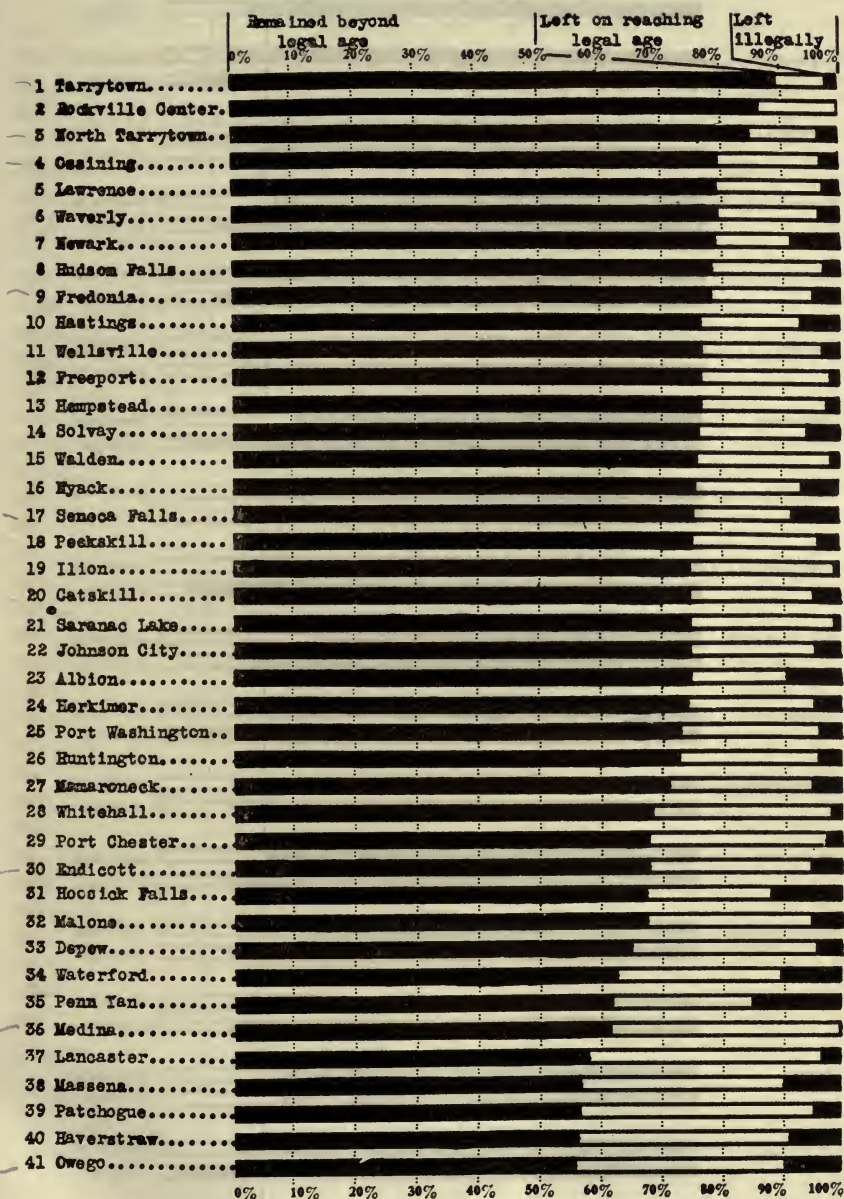
OUR BOYS



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

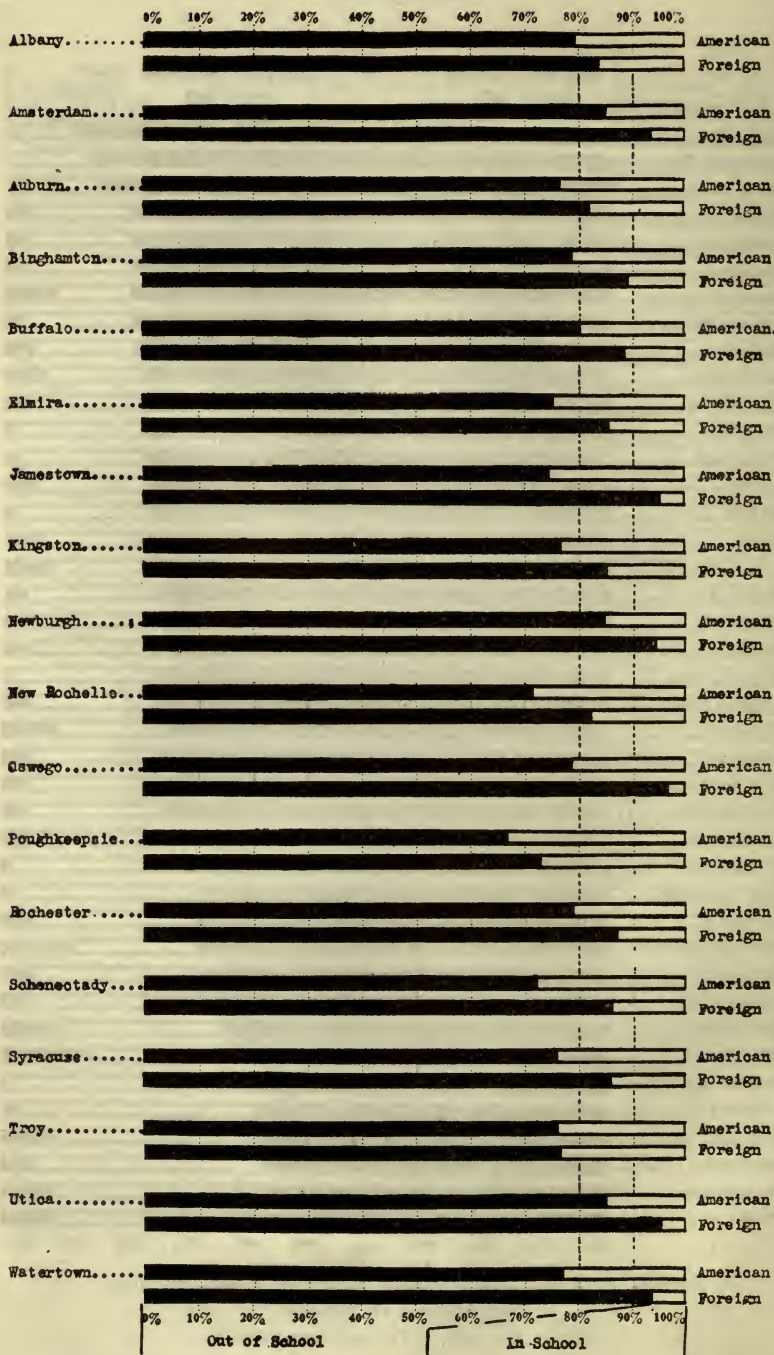
PERSISTENCE IN SCHOOL

Chart No. 6A.— Cities under 25,000



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 PERSISTENCE IN SCHOOL
 Chart No. 6B.—Villages over 5,000

OUR BOYS



PER CENT OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BORN BOYS IN AND OUT OF SCHOOL

Chart No. 6C.—A Random Selection of Cities

More American than foreign boys are still in school

Chart No. 6-C and table No. 6-E in the text, show the percent of American born and foreign born boys residing in eighteen of the large cities of the State who are in school and out of school. In every one of the cities the percent of the American boys who are still in school is greater than the percent of foreign boys who are still in school. As most of the sixteen, seventeen and eighteen year old school boys are in our high schools this shows that the persistence of American boys in high school attendance is greater than that of foreign born boys. This should not, however, be confused with the ages at which sixteen, seventeen and eighteen year old employed boys left school, for in this case we are considering not only the employed boys but the entire group of sixteen, seventeen and eighteen year old boys including both the school boys and the employed boys.

CHAPTER VII

Age Leaving School

While it is true in general that nationality, home conditions and environment have little effect on the ages at which boys leave school, it is important to take note of some of the slight differences shown between the various groups on tables No. 7 and 7-D in the text, and on charts from No. 7 to 7-G, inclusive. Table No. 7 gives the percent of boys dropping out at each age in each of the fifty groups shown in this table. This table shows that the majority of the employed boys left school at ages fourteen, fifteen and sixteen, and that in general thruout the State approximately twenty-five percent of the employed boys left at age fourteen, thirty-eight percent at age fifteen and twenty-six percent at age sixteen. These figures of course vary slightly in different communities and different groups but before reaching the seventeenth year over ninety percent of the boys in all groups had dropped out of school, most of them having dropped out at ages fourteen, fifteen and sixteen. Table No. 7-D shows the cumulative percent of boys in each of these groups who dropped out before reaching each of the ages. Table No. 8-HH in Chapter VIII which shows the age at which the twenty-five percentile boy, the median boy and the seventy-five percentile boy in each of these groups dropped out of school, gives us a better basis for comparing the groups.

By the twenty-five percentile boy we mean the twenty-fifth boy out of each hundred to drop out of school. By the median boy we mean the fiftieth boy out of each hundred to drop out of school and by the seventy-five percentile boy we mean the seventy-fifth boy out of each hundred to drop out of school. For instance, if we were to line up one hundred typical boys from Greater New York in the order of the ages at which they dropped out of school beginning with the one who dropped out at the youngest age and ending with the one who dropped out at the highest age, then count from the beginning up to boy twenty-five we would find that he dropped out of school at age 14.8 years; counting on up to the fiftieth or median boy we would find that he dropped out of school at 15.5 years of age. Continuing up to the seventy-fifth boy we would discover that he dropped out of school at 16.2 years of age. The middle fifty per-

cent of the boys, extending from the twenty-five percentile boy to the seventy-five percentile boy, dropped out of school between the ages 14.8 years and 16.2 years. In other words the first twenty-five percent of the boys in Greater New York dropped out of school on or before reaching age 14.8 years, the first fifty percent of the boys dropped out of school on or before reaching age 15.5 years and the first seventy-five percent of the boys dropped out of school on or before reaching age 16.2 years. If we follow down the twenty-five percentile column thru the various groups of table No. 8-HH in Chapter VIII, we see that there is a very slight difference in the ages of the twenty-five percentile boys. The same is true in the case of the median boys and the ages of the seventy-five percentile boys. This shows conclusively that the middle fifty percent of the boys, between the twenty-five percentile and the seventy-five percentile boys, dropped out of school within about one and one-half years between the ages 14.8 and 16.2 years.

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By the twenty-five percentile boy we mean the twenty-fifth boy out of each hundred to drop out of school. By the median boy we mean the fiftieth boy out of each hundred to drop out of school and by the seventy-five percentile boy we mean the seventy-fifth boy out of each hundred to drop out of school. For instance, if we were to line up one hundred typical boys from Greater New York in the order of the ages at which they dropped out of school beginning with the one who dropped out at the youngest age and ending with the one who dropped out at the highest age, then count from the beginning up to boy twenty-five we would find that he dropped out of school at age 14.8 years; counting on up to the fiftieth or median boy we would find that he dropped out of school at 15.5 years of age. Continuing up to the seventy-fifth boy we would discover that he dropped out of school at 16.2 years of age. The middle fifty per-

cent of the boys, extending from the twenty-five percentile boy to the seventy-five percentile boy, dropped out of school between the ages 14.8 years and 16.2 years. In other words the first twenty-five percent of the boys in Greater New York dropped out of school on or before reaching age 14.8 years, the first fifty percent of the boys dropped out of school on or before reaching age 15.5 years and the first seventy-five percent of the boys dropped out of school on or before reaching age 16.2 years. If we follow down the twenty-five percentile column thru the various groups of table No. 8-HH in Chapter VIII, we see that there is a very slight difference in the ages of the twenty-five percentile boys. The same is true in the case of the median boys and the ages of the seventy-five percentile boys. This shows conclusively that the middle fifty percent of the boys, between the twenty-five percentile and the seventy-five percentile boys, dropped out of school within about one and one-half years between the ages 14.8 and 16.2 years.

PERCENT OF SIXTEEN, SEVENTEEN AND EIGHTEEN YEAR OLD
EMPLOYED BOYS OF VARIOUS GROUPS LEAVING SCHOOL AT EACH
AGE

TABLE No. 7

	-14	14	15	16	17	18	Total percent
Greater New York.....	3.8	27.0	39.3	25.3	4.2	.4	100.0
Cities over 25,000.....	3.0	26.1	35.1	28.3	6.1	1.4	100.0
Cities under 25,000.....	6.5	18.9	33.6	32.2	7.2	1.6	100.0
Villages over 5,000.....	2.3	17.9	34.8	35.6	7.7	1.7	100.0
Places under 5,000.....	2.2	18.2	35.3	34.9	8.1	1.3	100.0
Employed farm boys.....	1.9	19.7	37.4	34.6	5.5	.9	100.0
GREATER NEW YORK							
Father.....	2.9	25.6	39.9	26.6	4.5	.5	100.0
No father.....	3.9	32.3	36.8	22.5	4.1	4.4	100.0
Mother.....	3.2	25.6	39.3	25.6	5.5	.8	100.0
No mother.....	3.6	28.4	35.8	26.3	5.7	.2	100.0
AMERICAN BOYS WITH AMERICAN PARENTS							
Oldest.....	2.9	26.2	37.5	26.9	5.5	1.0	100.0
2nd oldest.....	3.7	25.3	38.9	27.2	4.4	.5	100.0
3rd oldest.....	3.7	26.6	39.7	25.8	3.8	.4	100.0
4th oldest.....	4.1	22.1	40.1	27.9	5.4	.4	100.0
5th oldest.....	2.3	27.4	41.4	23.4	5.5	.....	100.0
6th oldest.....	2.7	27.4	38.4	24.7	5.5	1.3	100.0
FOREIGN BOYS WITH FOREIGN PARENTS							
Oldest.....	4.6	23.0	40.8	26.9	4.3	.4	100.0
2nd oldest.....	3.9	26.7	39.3	25.9	3.7	.5	100.0
3rd oldest.....	4.4	27.1	39.6	25.7	3.0	.2	100.0
4th oldest.....	2.6	23.6	34.6	35.4	3.5	.3	100.0
5th oldest.....	2.5	26.1	38.2	29.5	2.9	.8	100.0
6th oldest.....	4.7	17.2	33.5	35.2	9.4	.....	100.0
GREATER NEW YORK							
American boys with two American parents.....	3.4	24.8	39.0	27.0	5.2	.6	100.0
American boys with one American parent.....	3.3	26.3	39.4	25.7	4.9	.4	100.0
American boys with two foreign parents.....	3.4	30.3	39.8	22.9	3.4	.2	100.0
Foreign boys with two foreign parents.....	5.0	23.8	38.7	27.9	4.2	.4	100.0
CITIES OVER 25,000							
American boys with two American parents.....	2.6	21.6	34.1	31.6	8.1	2.0	100.0
American boys with one American parent.....	2.9	27.2	34.6	27.4	6.6	1.3	100.0
American boys with two foreign parents.....	3.4	33.5	36.0	22.5	3.7	.9	100.0
Foreign boys with two foreign parents.....	3.7	25.0	37.2	30.0	3.4	.7	100.0
BOYS AND PARENTS FOREIGN BORN							
Austro-Hungarian.....	2.6	28.9	40.0	26.1	2.2	.2	100.0
Canadian.....	.9	26.5	32.1	33.0	4.7	2.8	100.0
English.....	3.0	27.4	30.9	30.9	7.2	.6	100.0
German.....	2.5	32.5	37.5	21.7	5.8	.....	100.0
Irish.....	4.5	15.9	38.7	38.7	2.2	.....	100.0
Italian.....	5.1	23.5	39.6	28.8	2.5	.5	100.0
Polish.....	5.8	32.0	38.7	20.9	2.6	.....	100.0
Russian.....	3.8	22.7	39.0	29.2	4.9	.4	100.0
Scandinavian.....	6.9	31.1	31.1	22.4	6.9	1.6	100.0
Scotch.....	3.8	24.5	45.3	18.9	7.5	.....	100.0
AMERICAN BOYS WITH ONE FOREIGN PARENT							
Austro-Hungarian.....	3.5	31.8	37.5	22.4	4.2	.6	100.0
Canadian.....	2.1	25.4	34.5	31.7	4.2	2.1	100.0
English.....	1.0	21.3	42.6	30.2	3.9	1.0	100.0
German.....	3.6	43.5	32.1	17.3	3.0	.5	100.0
Irish.....	4.0	24.1	40.4	28.4	2.7	.4	100.0
Italian.....	3.2	30.3	40.7	23.0	2.6	.2	100.0
Polish.....	4.2	36.8	38.6	18.7	1.7	.....	100.0
Russian.....	3.2	26.8	40.0	23.9	5.8	.3	100.0
Scandinavian.....	3.0	31.3	37.2	25.3	2.7	.5	100.0
Scotch.....	1.5	34.3	37.3	22.4	1.5	3.0	100.

PERCENT OF SIXTEEN, SEVENTEEN AND EIGHTEEN YEAR OLD
EMPLOYED BOYS OF VARIOUS GROUPS LEAVING SCHOOL UNDER
VARIOUS AGES

TABLE No. 7-D

	Under 15	Under 16	Under 17	Under 18	Under 19
Greater New York.....	30.8	70.1	95.4	99.6	100.0
Cities over 25,000.....	29.1	64.2	92.5	98.6	100.0
Cities under 25,000.....	25.4	59.0	91.2	98.4	100.0
Villages over 5,000.....	20.2	55.0	90.6	98.3	100.0
Places under 5,000.....	20.4	55.7	90.6	98.7	100.0
Employed farm boys.....	21.6	59.0	93.6	99.1	100.0
GREATER NEW YORK					
Father.....	28.5	68.4	95.0	99.5	100.0
No father.....	36.2	73.0	95.5	99.6	100.0
Mother.....	28.8	68.1	93.7	99.2	100.0
No mother.....	32.0	77.8	94.1	99.8	100.0
AMERICAN BOYS WITH AMERICAN PARENTS					
Oldest.....	29.1	66.6	93.5	99.0	100.0
2nd oldest.....	29.0	67.9	95.1	99.5	100.0
3rd oldest.....	30.3	70.0	95.8	99.6	100.0
4th oldest.....	26.2	66.3	94.2	99.6	100.0
5th oldest.....	29.7	71.1	94.5	99.6	100.0
6th oldest.....	30.1	68.5	93.2	98.7	100.0
FOREIGN BOYS WITH FOREIGN PARENTS					
Oldest.....	27.6	68.4	95.3	99.6	100.0
2nd oldest.....	30.6	69.9	95.8	99.5	100.0
3rd oldest.....	31.5	71.1	96.8	99.8	100.0
4th oldest.....	26.2	60.8	96.2	99.7	100.0
5th oldest.....	28.6	66.8	96.3	99.2	100.0
6th oldest.....	21.9	55.4	90.6	99.2	100.0
GREATER NEW YORK					
American boys with two American parents.....	28.2	67.2	94.2	99.4	100.0
American boys with one American parent.....	29.6	69.0	94.7	99.6	100.0
American boys with two foreign parents.....	33.7	73.5	96.4	99.8	100.0
Foreign boys with two foreign parents.....	28.8	67.5	95.4	99.6	100.0
CITIES OVER 25,000					
American boys with two American parents.....	24.2	58.3	89.9	98.0	100.0
American boys with one American parent.....	30.1	64.7	92.1	98.7	100.0
American boys with two foreign parents.....	36.9	72.9	95.4	99.1	100.0
Foreign boys with two foreign parents.....	28.7	65.9	95.9	99.3	100.0
BOYS AND PARENTS FOREIGN BORN					
Austro-Hungarian.....	31.5	71.5	97.6	99.8	100.0
Canadian.....	27.4	59.5	92.5	97.2	100.0
English.....	30.4	61.3	92.2	99.4	100.0
German.....	35.0	72.5	94.2	99.8	100.0
Irish.....	20.4	59.1	97.8	99.8	100.0
Italian.....	28.6	68.2	97.0	99.5	100.0
Polish.....	37.8	76.5	97.4	99.8	100.0
Russian.....	26.5	65.5	94.7	99.6	100.0
Scandinavian.....	38.0	69.1	91.5	98.4	100.0
Scotch.....	28.3	73.6	92.5	99.8	100.0
AMERICAN BOYS WITH ONE FOREIGN PARENT					
Austro-Hungarian.....	35.3	72.8	95.2	99.4	100.0
Canadian.....	27.5	62.0	93.7	97.9	100.0
English.....	22.3	64.9	95.1	99.0	100.0
German.....	47.1	79.2	96.5	99.5	100.0
Irish.....	28.1	68.5	96.9	99.6	100.0
Italian.....	33.5	74.2	97.2	99.8	100.0
Polish.....	41.0	79.6	98.3	99.8	100.0
Russian.....	30.0	70.0	93.9	99.7	100.0
Scandinavian.....	34.3	71.5	96.8	99.5	100.0
Scotch.....	35.8	73.1	95.5	97.0	100.0

boys. The twenty-five percentile oldest, fourth oldest and fifth oldest boys left school at 14.9 years of age; the second and third oldest at 14.8 and the sixth oldest at 15.1 years of age. In the case of the seventh oldest boy (see table No. 7-N in appendix) the record of the twenty-five percentile boy is the same as the record of the oldest boy and shows that the twenty-five percentile oldest boy remained in school just as long as his younger brothers in this group. The median oldest boy left at 15.6 years of age as did the fifth oldest; the second oldest and third oldest at 15.5, the fourth oldest at 15.7 and the sixth oldest at 15.8 years of age, showing again that rank in the family did not affect the age at which the median boy of this group left school. The seventy-five percentile oldest boy left at 16.2 years of age, as did the second oldest and third oldest; the fifth oldest left at 16.3 and the fourth oldest at 16.4 years of age. The sixth oldest left at 16.6 years of age and the seventh oldest boy left at approximately the same age as the oldest boy, showing conclusively that rank in the family in the case of the foreign born boys with foreign born parents had little, if any, effect on the age of leaving school.

American boys with American parents have slightly better records

The record of the four parentage groups for Greater New York and the cities over 25,000 as shown in table No. 8-HH in the text and derived from tables No. 8-L, 8-M, 8-N, 8-O, 8-P, 8-Q, 8-R and 8-S in the appendix, shows that there is practically no difference in the ages at which the twenty-five percentile boys of the several parentage groups left school. The American born boys with American born parents have a record of only one-tenth of a year better than the foreign born boys with two foreign born parents. In New York City the median American boy with two American born parents and the median foreign born boy with two foreign born parents left school at 15.6 years of age. In the cities over 25,000 the median American boy left at 15.8 years of age, while the median foreign born boy with two foreign born parents left at 15.6 years of age. In Greater New York the seventy-five percentile American born boy with two American born parents left at 16.3 years of age and the median foreign born boy left at 16 years of age. In the other cities over 25,000 the seventy-five percentile American boy left at 16.5 years of age, while the median foreign born boy left at 16.3 years. In the case of Greater New York and the other cities over

25,000 the seventy-five percentile American born boy with two American born parents left at a slightly lower age than the seventy-five percentile foreign born boy with two foreign born parents. These differences, however, are very slight.

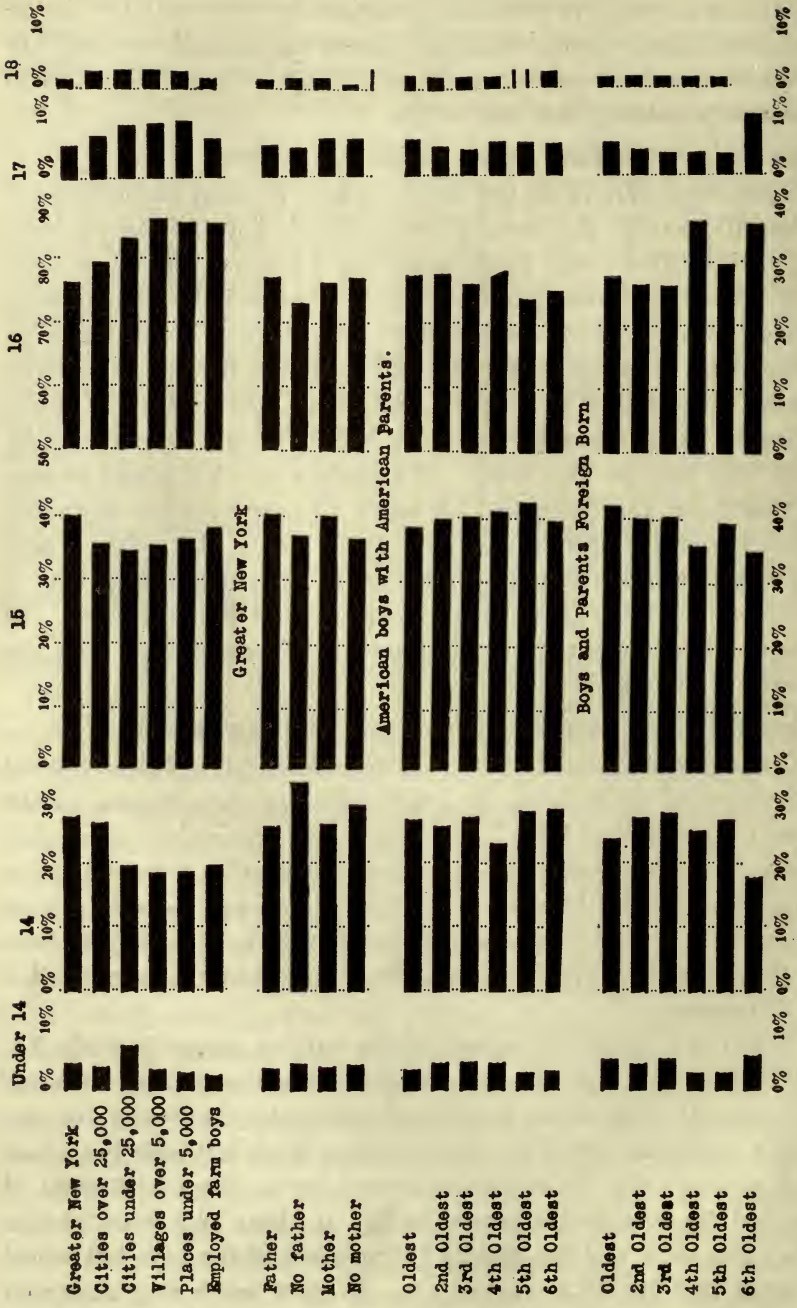
Some nationalities have better records than others

Table No. 8-HH in the text shows the ages at which the twenty-five percentile, median and seventy-five percentile boys, of the ten leading nationalities living in Greater New York and the other cities over 25,000, left school when both the boys and the parents were foreign born, also when the boys were born in America but had both parents born in foreign countries. This table was derived from tables No. 8-T, 8-U, 8-V, 8-W, 8-X, 8-Y, 8-Z, 8-AA, 8-BB and 8-CC in the appendix. The twenty-five percentile boys left school at ages varying from 14.5 years to 15.1 years. The median boys left school at ages varying from 15.1 years to 15.9 years. The seventy-five percentile boys left school at ages varying from 15.9 years to 16.5 years. There is a slight variation between the records of these nationalities due to the fact that some of them are comparatively small groups. In every case where the group contains a large number of boys the records are almost identical.

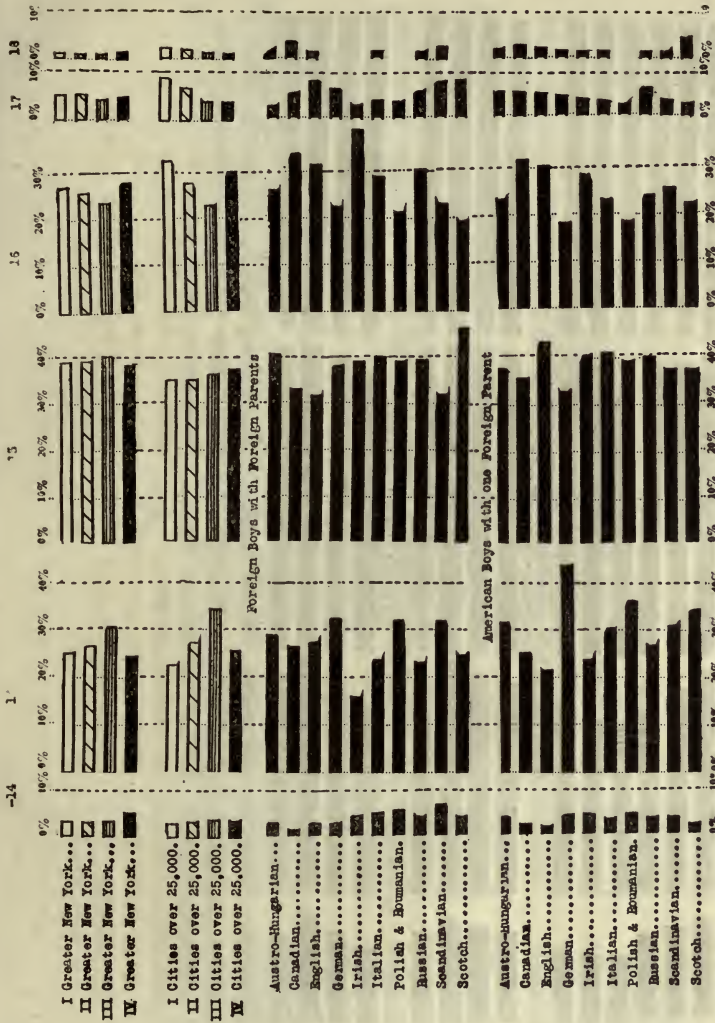
Prisoners in New York State prisons have very poor records

On page 222 of the Report of the New York State Prison Survey Committee of 1920, is an age-grade table for the prisoners in the State prison of New York. The twenty-five percentile prisoner left school at age 14.2 years, the median prisoner at 15.1 years and the seventy-five percentile prisoner at 15.5 years of age, showing that in general they began to drop out of school at earlier ages and that fewer of them persisted after the compulsory age than the boys studied in this survey.

Taken as a whole the records of the various groups in table No. 8-HH show that regardless of the size of the community, the home environment, rank in the family and nationality the twenty-five percentile employed boy of the State of New York left school at about 14.8 years of age, the median employed boy at about 15.6 years of age and the seventy-five percentile boy at about 16.3 years of age. They also show that the middle fifty percent of the boys left school between 14.8 and 16.3 years of age. In other words they show that seventy-five percent of the boys left school on or before reaching 16.3 years of age.



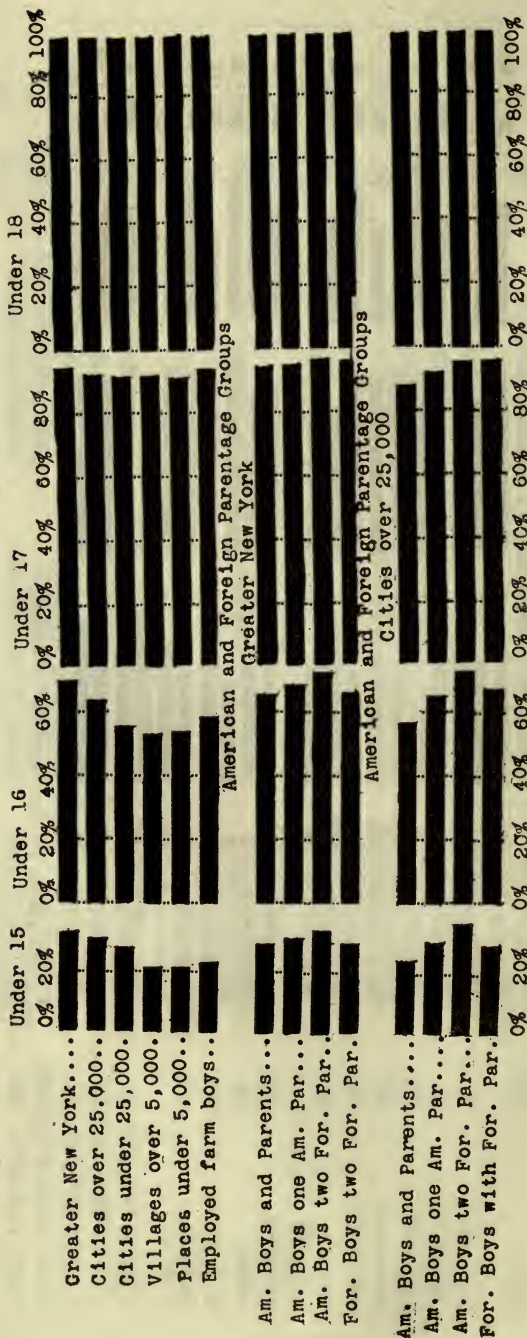
Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 PER CENT OF VARIOUS GROUPS LEAVING SCHOOL AT EACH AGE
 Chart No. 7



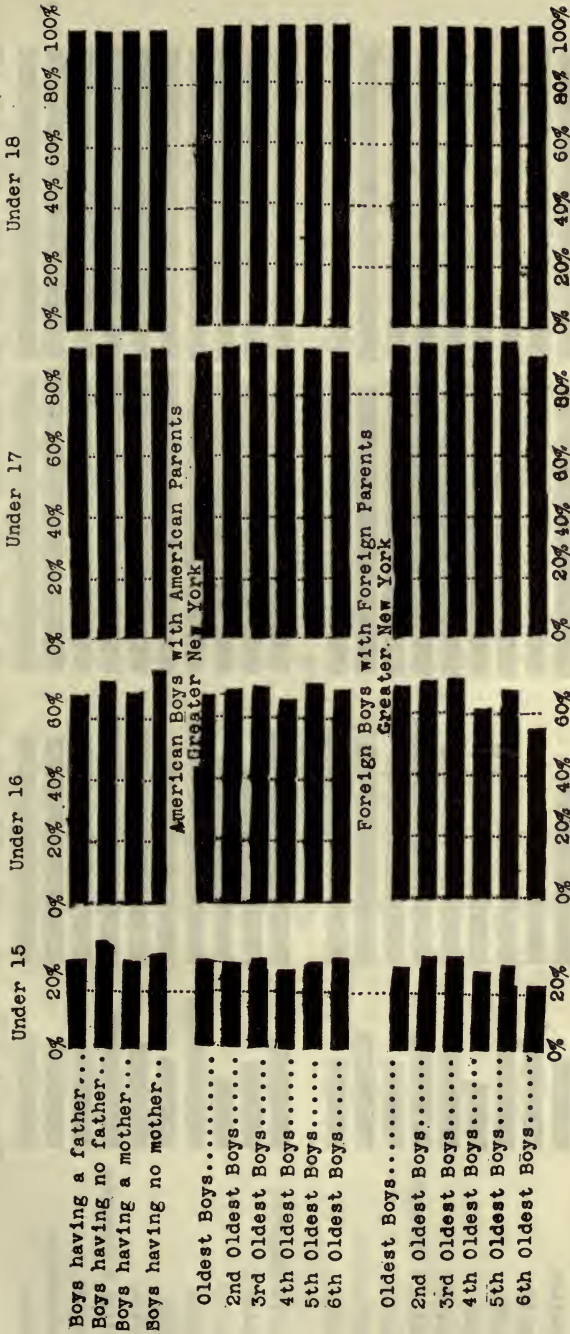
See Greater New York & Cities over 25,000 (above)

I American born boys with two American parents.
 II American born boys with one American parent.
 III American born boys with two foreign parents.
 IV Foreign born boys with two foreign parents.

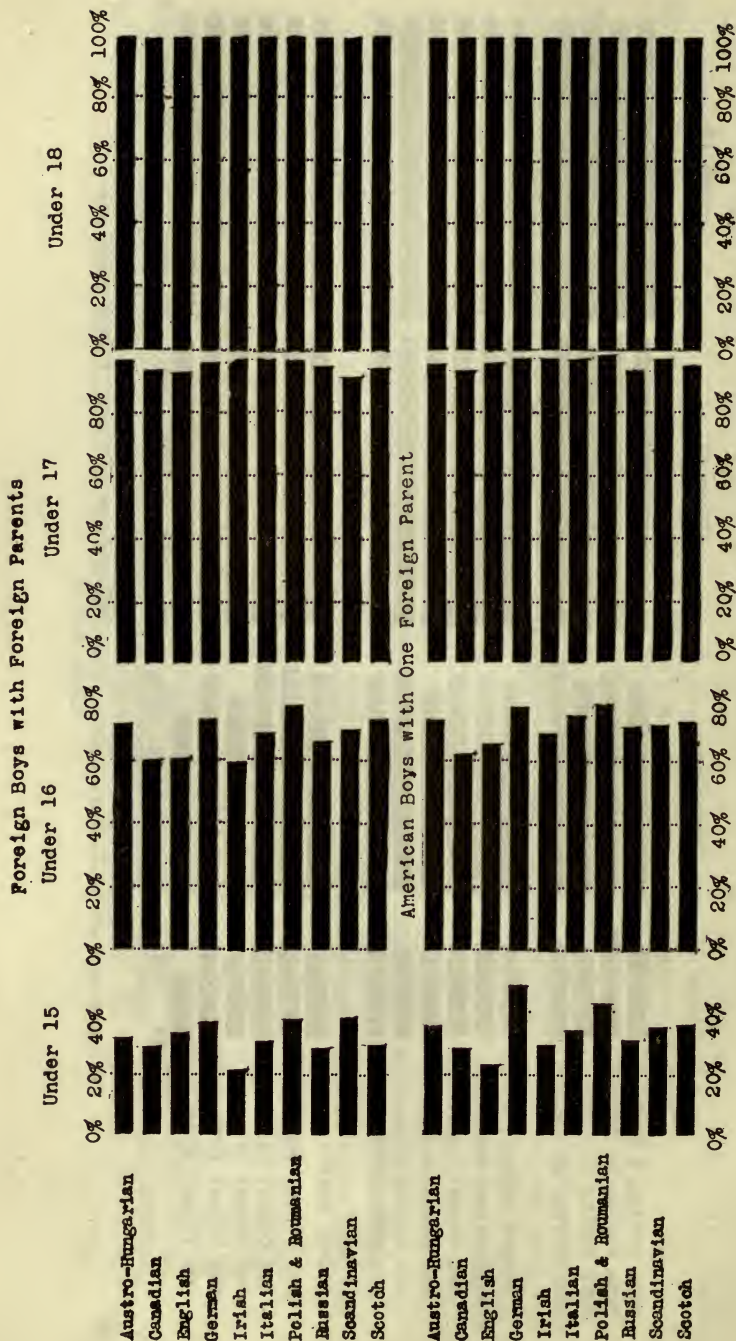
Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 PER CENT OF BOYS OF VARIOUS NATIONALITY GROUPS LEAVING SCHOOL AT EACH AGE
 Chart No. 7A



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 PER CENT OF BOYS OF VARIOUS GROUPS WHO DROPPED OUT OF SCHOOL UNDER EACH AGE
 Chart No. 7B



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
PER CENT OF BOYS OF VARIOUS GROUPS WHO DROPPED OUT OF SCHOOL UNDER EACH AGE
Chart No. 7C



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 PER CENT OF BOYS OF VARIOUS GROUPS WHO DROPPED OUT OF SCHOOL UNDER EACH AGE
 Chart No. 7D

CHAPTER VIII

Last Grades Completed

The tables No. 8, 8-A, 8-B, 8-F, 8-G, 8-H, 8-I, 8-J, 8-K and 8-LL in the text, give the age-grade data for the various city and village groups. It should be borne in mind in studying these tables that the ages given were not as of any particular calendar date but were the ages of the boys at the time they left school. The grade given is not the grade the boy was in at the time he left school but the last grade he had completed. For this reason these tables cannot be compared readily with the ordinary school age-grade table. The ages on the ordinary school age-grade table are given as of some particular date as October first, and a boy is considered to be fourteen years old if he is more than 13.5 and less than 14.5 years old, while in these tables a boy was recorded as fourteen during his entire fifteenth year or from his fourteenth birthday up to but not including his fifteenth birthday.

For purposes of comparison between various groups in this survey, however, the figures on these tables are accurate and satisfactory. In the appendix of the report will be found similar tables from 8-L to 8-XX, inclusive, covering forty-four other groups, including four American and foreign parentage groups each for Greater New York and cities over 25,000 population, twenty American and foreign born nationality groups, four groups of boys with and without fathers and mothers, twelve groups of boys of American and foreign birth covering oldest, second oldest, third oldest, etc., boys.

The comparisons between all of these groups including the six city and village and farm groups for the last grades completed and the average percent of a grade completed each year are given in table No. 8-HH in the text.

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

LAST GRADE COMPLETED

Percent of boys reporting each grade as the last one completed

TABLE No. 8—SUMMARY FOR NEW YORK STATE

GROUPS	GRADES									Total per- cent
	4th or under	5th	6th	7th	8th	1st H. S.	2nd H. S.	3rd H. S.	4th H. S.	
Greater New York.....	5.7	2.5	7.4	22.9	43.5	8.8	5.9	2.3	1.0	100.0
Cities over 25,000.....	3.4	4.0	15.2	21.8	31.4	13.0	7.2	2.7	1.3	100.0
Cities under 25,000.....	4.9	5.9	17.5	21.9	26.1	13.4	6.9	2.2	1.2	100.0
Villages over 5,000.....	5.2	6.2	16.7	22.2	27.5	12.2	6.4	2.4	1.2	100.0
Places under 5,000.....	4.2	6.4	17.6	23.9	26.9	10.9	6.2	1.9	2.0	100.0
Employed farm boys.....	3.2	7.5	18.3	29.5	29.1	6.8	3.7	1.2	.7	100.0

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

LAST GRADE COMPLETED

Percent of boys who had dropped out of school by the end of each grade

TABLE No. 8-A—SUMMARY FOR NEW YORK STATE

GROUPS	GRADES								
	4th or under	5th	6th	7th	8th	1st H. S.	2nd H. S.	3rd H. S.	4th H. S.
Greater New York.....	5.7	8.2	15.6	38.5	82.0	90.8	96.7	99.0	100.0
Cities over 25,000.....	3.4	7.4	22.6	44.4	75.8	88.8	96.0	98.7	100.0
Cities under 25,000.....	4.9	10.8	28.3	50.2	76.3	89.7	96.6	98.8	100.0
Villages over 5,000.....	5.2	11.4	28.1	50.3	77.8	90.0	96.4	98.8	100.0
Places under 5,000.....	4.2	10.6	28.2	52.1	79.0	89.9	96.1	98.0	100.0
Employed farm boys.....	3.2	10.7	29.0	58.5	87.6	94.4	98.1	99.3	100.0

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

LAST GRADE COMPLETED

Percent of boys completing each grade

TABLE No. 8-B—SUMMARY FOR NEW YORK STATE

GROUPS	GRADES								
	4th or under	5th	6th	7th	8th	1st H. S.	2nd H. S.	3rd H. S.	4th H. S.
Greater New York.....	100.0	94.3	91.8	84.4	61.5	18.0	9.2	3.3	1.0
Cities over 25,000.....	100.0	96.6	92.6	77.4	55.6	24.2	11.2	4.0	1.3
Cities under 25,000.....	100.0	95.1	89.2	71.7	49.8	23.7	10.3	3.4	1.2
Villages over 5,000.....	100.0	94.8	88.6	71.9	49.7	22.2	10.0	3.6	1.2
Places under 5,000.....	100.0	95.8	89.4	71.8	47.9	21.0	10.1	3.9	2.0
Employed farm boys.....	100.0	96.8	89.3	71.0	41.5	12.4	5.6	1.9	.7

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

AGES AND GRADES

Correlation between last grade completed and age leaving school

TABLE No. 8-F—GREATER NEW YORK

American and Foreign combined

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	AGES						Total	Percent of total	Cumulative percent	Cumulative percent
	—14	14	15	16	17	18				
4th or under.....	163	281	267	255	10	1	977	5.7	5.7	100.0
5th.....	32	83	126	183	11	1	436	2.5	8.2	94.3
6th.....	51	282	463	443	24	1	1,264	7.4	15.6	91.8
7th.....	93	1,341	1,601	834	58	.....	3,927	22.9	38.5	81.4
8th.....	310	2,217	3,216	1,540	164	14	7,461	43.5	82.0	64.5
1st H. S.....	.....	426	668	331	75	6	1,506	8.8	90.8	18.0
2nd.....	.....	.....	409	501	102	6	1,018	5.9	96.7	9.2
3rd.....	.....	.....	.....	268	118	20	406	2.3	99.0	3.3
4th.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	159	23	182	1.0	100.0	1.0
Total.....	649	4,630	6,750	4,355	721	72	17,177	100.0	.....	.....
Percent of total....	3.8	27.0	39.3	25.3	4.2	.4	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Cumulative percent.	3.8	30.8	70.1	95.4	99.6	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumulative percent.	100.0	96.2	69.2	29.9	4.6	.4	.....	.....	.....	.....

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

AGES AND GRADES

Correlation between last grade completed and age leaving school

TABLE No. 8-G—CITIES OVER 25,000

American and Foreign combined

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	AGES						Total	Percent of total	Cumulative percent	Cumulative percent
	—14	14	15	16	17	18				
4th or under.....	69	133	126	147	18	5	498	3.4	3.4	100.0
5th.....	38	125	211	189	14	3	580	4.0	7.4	96.6
6th.....	81	681	860	557	28	2	2,209	15.2	22.6	92.6
7th.....	93	1,151	1,197	673	52	4	3,170	21.8	44.4	77.4
8th.....	148	1,355	1,739	1,158	148	24	4,572	31.4	75.8	55.6
1st H. S.....	.....	332	693	691	152	22	1,890	13.0	88.8	24.2
2nd.....	.....	.....	268	532	200	39	1,039	7.2	96.0	11.2
3rd.....	.....	.....	.....	145	144	51	340	2.7	98.7	4.0
4th.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128	59	187	1.3	100.0	1.3
Total.....	429	3,777	5,094	4,092	884	209	14,485	100.0	.....	.....
Percent of total....	3.0	26.1	35.1	28.3	6.1	1.4	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Cumulative percent.	3.0	29.1	64.2	92.5	98.6	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumulative percent.	100.0	97.0	70.9	35.8	7.5	1.4	.....	.....	.....	.....

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

AGES AND GRADES

Correlation between last grade completed and age leaving school

TABLE No. 8-H—CITIES UNDER 25,000

American and Foreign combined

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	AGES						Total	Percent of total	Cumulative percent	Cumulative percent
	-14	14	15	16	17	18				
4th or under.....	131	67	96	102	1	3	400	4.9	4.9	100.0
5th.....	33	84	142	168	10	2	439	5.9	10.8	95.1
6th.....	96	304	503	386	19	1	1,309	17.5	28.3	89.2
7th.....	117	439	648	403	33	2	1,642	21.9	50.2	71.7
8th.....	113	390	704	615	113	18	1,953	26.1	76.3	49.8
1st H. S.....		128	289	396	131	24	968	13.4	89.7	23.7
2nd.....			129	263	94	29	515	6.9	96.6	10.3
3rd.....				78	67	21	166	2.2	98.8	3.4
4th.....					67	21	88	1.2	100.0	1.2
Total.....	490	1,412	2,511	2,411	535	121	7,480	100.0		
Percent of total....	6.5	18.9	33.6	32.2	7.2	1.6	100.0			
Cumulative percent.	6.5	25.4	59.0	91.2	98.4	100.0				
Cumulative percent.	100.0	93.5	74.6	41.0	8.8	1.6				

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

AGES AND GRADES

Correlation between last grade completed and age leaving school

TABLE No. 8-I—VILLAGES OVER 5,000

American and Foreign combined

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	AGES						Total	Percent of total	Cumulative percent	Cumulative percent
	-14	14	15	16	17	18				
4th or under.....	21	37	75	84	8		225	5.2	5.2	100.0
5th.....	14	53	91	100	2	1	261	6.2	11.4	94.8
6th.....	20	175	271	227	13	2	708	16.7	28.1	88.6
7th.....	21	218	384	272	39	4	938	22.2	50.3	71.9
8th.....	23	220	417	417	65	16	1,518	27.5	77.8	49.7
1st H. S.....		53	164	226	60	13	516	12.2	90.0	22.2
2nd.....			65	141	58	9	273	6.4	96.4	10.0
3rd.....				31	46	9	86	2.4	98.8	3.6
4th.....					33	18	51	1.2	100.0	1.2
Total.....	99	756	1,467	1,498	324	72	4,216	100.0		
Percent of total....	2.3	17.9	34.8	35.6	7.7	1.7	100.0			
Cumulative percent.	2.3	20.2	55.0	90.6	98.3	100.0				
Cumulative percent.	100.0	97.7	79.8	45.0	9.4	1.7				

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

AGES AND GRADES

Correlation between last grade completed and age leaving school

TABLE No. 8-J — PLACES UNDER 5,000

American and Foreign combined

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	AGES						Total	Percent of total	Cumulative percent	Cumulative percent
	-14	14	15	16	17	18				
4th or under.....	63	93	152	174	15	5	502	4.2	4.2	100.0
5th.....	31	125	289	298	13	.....	756	6.4	10.6	95.8
6th.....	52	490	822	678	30	.....	2,072	17.6	28.2	89.4
7th.....	55	649	1,153	870	96	9	2,832	23.9	52.1	71.8
8th.....	60	650	1,204	1,091	166	14	3,185	26.9	79.0	47.9
1st H. S.....	.....	142	397	547	168	29	1,283	10.9	89.9	21.0
2nd.....	.....	.....	181	346	175	25	727	6.2	96.1	10.1
3rd.....	.....	.....	.....	107	85	30	222	1.9	98.0	3.9
4th.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	206	37	243	2.0	100.0	2.0
Total.....	261	2,149	4,198	4,111	954	149	11,822	100.0	.....	.....
Percent of total....	2.2	18.2	35.3	34.9	8.1	1.3	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Cumulative percent.	2.2	20.4	55.7	90.6	98.7	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumulative percent.	100.0	97.8	79.6	44.3	9.4	1.3	.....	.....	.....	.....

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

AGES AND GRADES

Correlation between last grade completed and age leaving school

TABLE No. 8-K — EMPLOYED FARM BOYS

American and Foreign combined

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	AGES						Total	Percent of total	Cumulative percent	Cumulative percent
	-14	14	15	16	17	18				
4th or under.....	44	70	152	172	11	.....	449	3.2	3.2	100.0
5th.....	46	163	371	465	12	2	1,059	7.5	10.7	96.8
6th.....	46	589	1,044	847	34	5	2,565	18.3	29.0	89.3
7th.....	68	985	1,708	1,273	108	11	4,153	29.5	58.5	71.0
8th.....	57	893	1,567	1,358	206	20	4,101	29.1	87.6	41.5
1st H. S.....	.....	28	288	436	138	13	953	6.8	94.4	12.4
2nd.....	.....	.....	123	246	132	23	524	3.7	98.1	5.6
3rd.....	.....	.....	.....	90	59	25	174	1.2	99.3	1.9
4th.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	27	102	.7	100.0	.7
Total.....	261	2,778	5,253	4,887	775	126	14,080	100.0	.....	.....
Percent of total....	1.9	19.7	37.4	34.6	5.5	.9	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Cumulative percent.	1.9	21.6	59.0	93.6	99.1	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumulative percent.	100.0	98.1	78.4	41.0	6.4	.9	.....	.....	.....	.....

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

AGES AND GRADES

Correlation between last grade completed and age leaving school

TABLE No. 8-LL—GREATER NEW YORK

American and Foreign combined

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	RANK IN FAMILY										Total
	Old-est*	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th+	
4th or under.....	5.0	5.2	4.9	4.5	4.6	5.2	3.0	2.9	4.5	4.7	772
5th.....	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.6	1.5	1.7	6.0	1.5	408
6th.....	7.1	8.0	7.7	7.1	7.8	6.3	10.0	12.2	6.0	7.8	1,200
7th.....	22.5	23.3	24.4	23.2	22.6	26.0	22.0	34.3	16.4	31.3	3,699
8th.....	44.6	44.5	45.5	45.3	45.8	44.1	42.5	33.3	47.7	34.5	7,044
1st H. S.....	9.2	8.0	7.2	8.8	7.7	7.6	10.8	8.7	10.4	12.5	1,315
2d.....	5.5	5.7	4.9	5.7	5.6	5.1	7.2	3.5	4.5	6.2	868
3d.....	2.6	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.7	2.3	4.5	1.5	342
4th.....	1.0	.9	.8	.6	1.2	.9	.3	1.1	.....	.....	140
Total per cent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....
Total.....	4,229	4,174	2,949	1,887	1,229	685	332	172	67	64	15,788

* Boys coming from families of only one child omitted

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

AGES AND GRADES

SHOWING THE AGES AND GRADES COMPLETED BY THE TWENTY-FIVE, FIFTY AND SEVENTY-FIVE PERCENTILE BOYS; ALSO THE AVERAGE PERCENT OF A GRADE COMPLETED EACH YEAR BY THE MEDIAN BOYS OF THE VARIOUS GROUPS.

TABLE No. 8-HH—STATE SUMMARY AND OTHER GROUPS

GROUPS	AGES ON LEAVING SCHOOL			Average percent of a grade completed each year by the median boys	GRADES COMPLETED		
	25 percentile	Median	75 percentile		25 percentile	Median	75 percentile
Greater New York.....	14.8	15.5	16.2	92.2	7.4	8.3	8.8
Cities over 25,000.....	14.8	15.6	16.4	90.1	7.1	8.2	9.0
Cities under 25,000.....	15.0	15.7	16.5	86.9	6.8	8.0	9.0
Villages over 5,000.....	15.1	15.9	16.6	85.1	6.8	8.0	8.9
Places under 5,000.....	15.1	15.8	16.6	84.9	6.8	7.9	8.9
Employed farm boys.....	15.1	15.8	16.5	82.8	6.8	7.7	8.6
GREATER NEW YORK							
Boys having a father.....	14.8	15.5	16.3	92.2	7.5	8.3	8.9
Boys having no father.....	14.7	15.4	16.1	92.1	7.4	8.2	8.8
Boys having a mother.....	14.8	15.5	16.3	93.3	7.7	8.4	8.9
Boys having no mother.....	14.3	15.5	16.1	91.1	7.4	8.2	8.8

TABLE No. 8-HH — STATE SUMMARY AND OTHER GROUPS — (Concl'd)

GROUPS	AGES ON LEAVING SCHOOL			Average percent of a grade completed each year by the median boys	GRADES COMPLETED		
	25 percent-ile	Median	75 percent-ile		25 percent-ile	Median	75 percent-ile
AMERICAN BOYS WITH AMERICAN PARENTS (Greater New York)							
Oldest boys.....	14.8	15.6	16.3	92.3	7.6	8.4	9.0
2d oldest boys.....	14.8	15.5	16.3	92.2	7.5	8.3	8.9
3d oldest boys.....	14.8	15.5	16.2	92.2	7.5	8.3	8.8
4th oldest boys.....	14.8	15.6	16.3	91.2	7.5	8.3	8.8
5th oldest boys.....	14.8	15.5	16.1	91.1	7.5	8.2	8.8
6th oldest boys.....	14.8	15.6	16.3	90.1	7.4	8.2	8.8
FOREIGN BOYS WITH FOREIGN PARENTS (Greater New York)							
Oldest boys.....	14.9	15.6	16.2	89.0	7.2	8.1	8.7
2d oldest boys.....	14.8	15.5	16.2	90.0	7.0	8.1	8.7
3d oldest boys.....	14.8	15.5	16.2	85.5	7.1	7.7	8.6
4th oldest boys.....	14.9	15.7	16.4	87.9	7.1	8.0	8.8
5th oldest boys.....	14.9	15.6	16.3	89.0	7.1	8.1	8.7
6th oldest boys.....	15.1	15.8	16.6	88.2	7.3	8.2	8.9
GREATER NEW YORK (Parentage groups)							
American boys with two American parents.....	14.9	15.6	16.3	91.2	7.5	8.3	8.9
American boys with one American parent.....	14.8	15.8	16.2	89.3	7.5	8.3	8.9
American boys with two foreign parents.....	14.7	15.4	16.1	93.2	7.5	8.3	8.8
Foreign boys with two foreign parents.....	14.8	15.6	16.0	87.9	6.9	8.0	8.7
CITIES OVER 25,000 (Parentage groups)							
American boys with two American parents.....	15.0	15.8	16.5	90.3	7.3	8.4	9.3
American boys with one American parent.....	14.8	15.6	16.4	91.2	7.3	8.3	9.2
American boys with two foreign parents.....	14.6	15.4	16.1	88.7	6.9	7.9	8.7
Foreign boys with two foreign parents.....	14.9	15.6	16.3	80.2	6.3	7.3	8.5
BOYS AND PARENTS FOREIGN BORN							
Austro-Hungarian.....	14.8	15.5	16.1	87.8	7.0	7.9	8.6
Canadian.....	14.9	15.7	16.5	89.1	7.0	8.2	9.3
English.....	14.8	15.6	16.4	89.0	7.2	8.1	8.8
German.....	14.7	15.4	16.1	88.7	6.9	7.9	8.8
Irish.....	15.1	15.8	16.4	89.3	7.2	8.3	8.8
Italian.....	14.8	15.5	16.2	80.0	6.1	7.2	8.1
Polish.....	14.6	15.3	16.0	84.1	6.4	7.4	8.3
Russian.....	14.9	15.6	16.3	91.2	7.4	8.3	8.9
Scandinavian.....	14.6	15.4	16.3	92.1	7.3	8.2	8.7
Scotch.....	14.9	15.5	16.1	93.3	7.7	8.4	9.3
AMERICAN BOYS WITH FOREIGN PARENTS							
Austro-Hungarian.....	14.7	15.4	16.1	94.4	7.5	8.4	8.9
Canadian.....	14.9	15.7	16.4	89.1	7.1	8.2	8.8
English.....	15.1	15.7	16.3	91.3	7.4	8.4	9.1
German.....	14.5	15.1	15.9	95.4	7.3	8.2	8.8
Irish.....	14.9	15.9	16.2	88.3	7.5	8.3	8.8
Italian.....	14.7	15.4	16.0	88.7	7.1	7.9	8.5
Polish.....	14.6	15.2	15.9	87.4	6.7	7.6	8.5
Russian.....	14.8	15.5	16.1	94.4	7.8	8.5	9.2
Scandinavian.....	14.7	15.4	16.1	94.4	7.7	8.4	8.9
Scotch.....	14.7	15.4	16.1	94.4	7.8	8.4	8.9
GRADES COMPLETED BY INMATES OF PRISONS OF NEW YORK STATE							
* Prisoners of all ages.....	14.2	15.1	15.5	73.2	4.3	6.3	7.6

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

AGES AND GRADES

SHOWING THE AGES AND GRADES COMPLETED BY THE TWENTY-FIVE, FIFTY AND SEVENTY-FIVE PERCENTILE BOYS; ALSO THE AVERAGE PERCENT OF A GRADE COMPLETED EACH YEAR BY THE MEDIAN BOYS OF THE VARIOUS COUNTIES OF THE STATE.

TABLE No. 8-HHH—EMPLOYED FARM BOYS

COUNTIES	AGES ON LEAVING SCHOOL			Average percent of a grade completed each year by the median boys	GRADES COMPLETED		
	25 percentile	Median	75 percentile		25 percentile	Median	75 percentile
Albany.....	14.9	15.6	16.3	82.4	6.5	7.5	8.4
Allegany.....	15.1	15.9	15.9	85.1	7.2	8.0	8.7
Bronx.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broome.....	15.3	15.9	16.5	80.9	6.9	7.6	8.4
Cattaraugus.....	14.3	15.7	16.4	87.0	7.1	8.0	8.7
Cayuga.....	14.8	15.6	16.4	89.0	7.3	8.1	8.8
Chautauqua.....	15.1	15.7	16.4	85.9	7.0	7.9	8.7
Chemung.....	14.2	15.8	16.5	84.9	7.1	7.9	8.6
Chenango.....	15.3	16.1	16.7	82.3	7.0	7.9	8.7
Clinton.....	15.1	15.7	16.4	77.1	6.2	7.1	8.9
Columbia.....	15.0	15.7	16.4	79.3	6.4	7.3	8.2
Cortland.....	15.1	15.7	16.4	85.9	7.1	7.9	8.6
Delaware.....	15.3	16.1	16.6	80.2	6.9	7.7	8.6
Dutchess.....	14.9	15.7	16.4	83.7	6.6	7.7	8.6
Erie.....	14.6	15.3	15.9	88.6	7.1	7.8	8.6
Essex.....	15.4	16.0	16.6	80.0	6.7	7.6	8.5
Franklin.....	14.9	15.6	16.3	80.2	6.3	7.3	8.0
Fulton.....	14.7	15.6	16.3	78.0	6.2	7.1	8.9
Genesee.....	15.1	15.7	16.5	88.0	7.2	8.1	8.8
Greene.....	15.2	15.8	16.5	81.7	6.9	7.6	8.3
Hamilton.....	15.1	16.0	16.5	82.0	7.2	7.8	8.5
Herkimer.....	15.1	15.7	16.4	85.9	7.1	7.9	8.6
Jefferson.....	15.2	15.9	16.5	84.0	7.0	7.9	8.7
Kings.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis.....	14.7	15.5	16.2	83.3	6.8	7.5	8.3
Livingston.....	15.1	15.7	16.5	87.0	7.3	8.0	8.7
Madison.....	15.1	15.7	16.5	87.0	7.1	8.0	8.7
Manhattan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe.....	14.8	15.4	16.1	88.8	7.1	7.9	8.6
Montgomery.....	15.1	15.6	16.4	85.7	6.9	7.8	8.6
Nassau.....	15.1	15.7	16.4	82.6	6.6	7.6	8.5
Niagara.....	15.0	15.7	16.4	83.7	6.9	7.7	8.6
Oneida.....	15.1	15.7	16.4	84.8	7.0	7.8	8.5
Onondaga.....	14.8	15.5	16.3	91.1	7.3	8.2	8.8
Ontario.....	15.2	15.8	16.5	83.9	7.1	7.8	8.7
Orange.....	15.1	15.7	16.4	82.6	6.7	7.6	8.6
Orleans.....	15.1	15.8	16.5	86.0	7.2	8.0	8.9
Oswego.....	15.1	15.7	16.4	85.9	6.8	7.9	8.7
Otsego.....	15.3	15.9	16.6	86.2	7.2	8.1	8.8
Putnam.....	15.2	15.8	16.4	86.0	6.9	8.0	8.6
Queens.....	14.6	15.3	15.8	92.0	7.1	8.1	8.7
Rensselaer.....	15.0	15.6	16.2	81.3	6.6	7.4	8.2
Richmond.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockland.....	15.3	15.6	16.2	80.2	6.5	7.3	8.4
St. Lawrence.....	15.2	15.8	16.5	84.9	7.7	7.9	8.6

TABLE No. 8-HHH—EMPLOYED FARM BOYS— (Concluded)

COUNTIES	AGES ON LEAVING SCHOOL			Average percent of a grade completed each year by the median boys	GRADES COMPLETED		
	25 percentile	Median	75 percentile		25 percentile	Median	25 percentile
Saratoga.....	15.1	15.8	16.5	82.8	7.0	7.7	8.6
Schenectady.....	15.2	15.9	16.5	83.0	7.2	7.8	8.6
Schoharie.....	15.3	16.0	16.6	79.0	6.7	7.5	8.4
Schuyler.....	15.1	15.7	16.4	88.0	7.3	8.1	8.7
Seneca.....	15.2	15.8	16.5	82.8	7.0	7.7	8.6
Steuben.....	15.1	15.7	16.4	84.8	7.1	7.8	8.5
Suffolk.....	15.3	15.9	16.6	79.8	6.5	7.5	8.6
Sullivan.....	15.3	16.0	16.7	82.1	7.0	7.8	8.5
Tioga.....	15.2	15.8	16.5	82.8	7.0	7.7	8.6
Tompkins.....	15.3	16.1	16.6	84.4	7.3	8.1	8.9
Ulster.....	15.1	15.8	16.5	79.6	6.5	7.4	8.2
Warren.....	15.1	15.8	16.4	79.6	6.7	7.4	8.1
Washington.....	15.2	15.8	16.5	82.8	6.9	7.7	8.7
Wayne.....	14.9	15.6	16.3	84.6	6.9	7.7	8.5
Westchester.....	15.2	15.8	16.4	80.6	6.5	7.5	8.5
Wyoming.....	14.9	15.6	16.3	87.9	7.2	8.0	8.7
Yates.....	15.0	15.6	16.3	90.1	7.4	8.2	8.9
New York State.....	15.1	15.8	16.5	82.8	6.8	7.7	8.6

Twenty-five percent of the boys left school on or before completing 7.4 grades

A comparison of the twenty-five percentile figures for each of the fifty groups shown on table 8-HH shows some slight variations between the various groups. For instance in Greater New York the first twenty-five percent of the boys dropped out of school on or before the completion of 7.4 grades or less while in the smaller cities and on the farms the first twenty-five boys dropped out on the completion of 6.8 grades or less.

The first twenty-five boys in the groups having a father and boys having a mother remain in school slightly longer than boys having no father and boys having no mother. The comparison between the oldest, second oldest, third oldest, etc., boys having American parents shows that the first twenty-five oldest boys completed 7.6 grades or less as compared with 7.4 grades or less in the case of the sixth oldest boys. This difference is very slight but shows conclusively that the opinion which is quite prevalent that oldest boys do not complete so many grades in school as their younger brothers is incorrect. As a matter of fact oldest boys are usually less handicapped in their schooling than are their younger brothers because

the family has not yet become burdened with sickness and heavy expenses as is often the case by the time the younger boys reach the upper grades of the elementary school.

In the case of the foreign born boys and parents the first twenty-five oldest boys completed 7.2 grades or less while the first twenty-five fifth oldest boys completed 7.1 grades or less. The first twenty-five sixth oldest boys completed 7.3 grades or less. The number of sixth oldest boys, however, in this comparison is very small which accounts for the slight deviation in the records of the younger boys. The record of the seventh oldest boys is not included in this table but is as a matter of fact the same as that of the oldest boys, showing that as in the case of the foreign born boys with foreign born parents, rank in the family had no influence on the number of grades completed by boys.

The twenty-five percentile American born boys excelled the twenty-five percentile foreign born boys

As is to be expected American born boys familiar with our language, customs and school regulations excelled slightly the records of foreign born boys with foreign born parents in Greater New York. The first twenty-five American born boys with American born parents completed 7.5 grades or less while the first twenty-five foreign born boys with two foreign born parents completed 6.9 grades or less. In cities over 25,000 not including Greater New York, the first twenty-five American born boys with American parents completed 7.3 grades or less, while the first twenty-five foreign born boys with foreign born parents completed only 6.3 grades or less. American children, whose parents move to new localities frequently, are handicapped in like manner by change of environment, courses of study, books, etc., and make slower progress in school.

The twenty-five percentile foreign boys in Greater New York excelled the twenty-five percentile foreign boys in other localities

The first twenty-five foreign boys in Greater New York completed 6.9 grades or less as compared with 6.3 grades or less in other cities of the State over 25,000 population, a difference of .6 grades in favor of Greater New York. In the case of the American born boys there is only .2 grades difference between New York City and the

other cities over 25,000. The greater difference in the case of the foreign boys is explained by the fact that Greater New York has a very cosmopolitan population including many highly trained, skilled workers who are interested in education, while in the smaller cities the unskilled labor element is usually predominant in the foreign population.

Some nationalities excel others

The comparison between the ten leading nationalities found in Greater New York and the other cities over 25,000 shows that where the boys are born in America and both parents in foreign countries their record excels that of the foreign born boys with foreign born parents. A comparison of the ten nationalities where the boys were born in America and the parents in foreign countries shows that the first twenty-five Scotch boys completed 7.8 grades or less while the first twenty-five Polish boys completed only 6.7 grades or less. Where both boys and parents were foreign born the first twenty-five Scotch boys completed 7.7 grades or less while the first twenty-five Italian boys completed only 6.1 grades or less. The number of Scotch boys studied is relatively small as compared with the number of Italian boys.

Fifty percent of all boys left school on or before completing 8.3 grades

In Greater New York the first fifty percent of the boys dropped out of school on or before completing 8.3 grades or less as compared with only 7.7 grades or less completed by the first fifty percent of the farm boys. The records of the other city and village groups vary slightly from these two extreme figures. Since the vast majority of the boys of the State live in places over 5,000 population, the records for the median boys of the State are almost identical, ranging from 8.3 grades or less in New York to 8 grades or less in the villages. The variation between these groups which include boys of all nationalities, of all ranks in the family, of every environment, coming from every section of the Empire State from the smallest rural communities to the largest city in the world is so slight as to be negligible.

Median American born boys excel median foreign born boys

As in the case of the twenty-five percentile boys the median American born boys with a record of 8.3 grades or less in Greater New York and 8.4 grades or less in the other cities over 25,000 population, excel the foreign born boys in Greater New York whose record is 8 grades or less, and the foreign born boys in the cities over 25,000 population whose record is 7.3 grades or less. These differences in progress are due largely to strange language, environment and customs.

Median foreign boys in Greater New York excel median foreign boys in other localities

As in the case of the twenty-five percentile boys the median foreign boys of Greater New York coming from a very cosmopolitan foreign population excel the median foreign boys in the cities over 25,000 whose foreign populations consist largely of the unskilled labor group. The first fifty percent of the foreign boys in Greater New York completed eight grades or less as compared with only 7.3 grades or less in the other cities over 25,000.

The first fifty percent of the American boys excel the first fifty percent of the foreign boys

As is to be expected, the American born boys with American born parents, because of their familiarity with our language and school customs, excel slightly the records of the foreign born boys with two foreign parents. In many instances the foreign boys are greatly handicapped, not only by strange schools and environment, but also by lack of knowledge of our language. It should also be borne in mind that many of these foreign born boys never attended school in America, but quit school before they came to this country. Their records, however, as compared with American boys who are not handicapped by strange language and environment are remarkably good.

Some foreign nationalities excel American boys

The first fifty percent of American boys having two foreign parents from Scotland, Scandinavia, Russia, England and Austro-Hungary, dropped out of school on the completion of over 8.3

grades or less which equals the record for the American born boys with American born parents in Greater New York. Where both the boys and the parents were born in foreign countries the first fifty percent of the Scotch completed 8.4 grades or less, while the first fifty percent of the Italians completed only 7.2 grades or less. The Italian group, however, is the largest foreign group studied, while the Scotch group is one of the smallest.

The first fifty percent of boys having a father and mother have slightly better records

There is less difference in the records of the first fifty percent of the boys having fathers and mothers and not having fathers and mothers than in the case of the first twenty-five percent of the boys, which shows that, if a boy without a father or a mother does not drop out as soon as the compulsory law allows, his chances for remaining in school are about the same as those of other boys. The difference in the records of the median boys having a father and having no mother is only .1 of a grade. The boys having a mother have a record of .2 of a grade higher than boys having no mother. The boys having a mother excel the boys having a father by .1 of a grade, while the boys having no father and the boys having no mother have exactly the same record, 8.2 grades.

The rank in family has no influence on grades completed

The first fifty percent of oldest American boys with American parents completed 8.4 grades or less, as compared with 8.2 grades or less in the case of the sixth oldest boys, showing that the record is again, as in the case of the twenty-five percentile boys, slightly in favor of the oldest boys. The first fifty percent of oldest foreign boys with foreign parents completed 8.1 grades or less, as compared with 8.1 grades or less by the fifth oldest boys and 8.2 grades or less by the sixth oldest boys. These records speak for themselves and show that the opportunities of the oldest boys are as great, if not greater, than those of their younger brothers.

Seventy-five percent of the boys in smaller cities and villages remain slightly longer

The records of the seventy-five percentile boys of the various city, village, nationality and parentage groups show that the first seventy-

five percent of the boys in the smaller cities and villages remain in school slightly longer than in Greater New York. The farm boys, however, complete a slightly smaller number of grades. The rank in family and home conditions, as is shown in the groups of boys of the various ranks in the family, and boys having fathers and mothers and boys having no fathers and no mothers have practically no effect on the grades completed by the seventy-five percentile boys. There is quite a wide variation in the individual foreign nationality groups, as is shown in the nationality group tables. The foreign seventy-five percentile boys with Scotch and Canadian parents have a record of 9.3 grades or less, as compared with only 8.1 grades or less in the case of the Italian boys. Where boys were born in America and both parents in foreign countries, the Russian seventy-five percentile boys, practically all of whom are Hebrews, have a record of 9.2 grades, as compared with 8.5 grades in the case of the Polish. As shown on this table there is really very little variation between the nationality groups and the boys born in America.

Inmates of prisons of New York State have very poor records

At the bottom of table No. 8-HH is shown the record of prisoners of all ages in the New York State prisons. This data was derived from an age-grade table given on page 222 of the Report of the Prison Survey Committee of New York State in 1920. The twenty-five percentile prisoner completed only 4.3 grades, as compared with about 7.4 grades for the twenty-five percentile boy in Greater New York. The median prisoner completed 6.3 grades, as compared with 8.3 grades by the median boy in Greater New York. The seventy-five percentile prisoner completed 7.6 grades, as compared with 8.8 grades completed by the seventy-five percentile boy in Greater New York.

The middle fifty percent leave between the completion of 7.3 and 8.9 grades

As is shown on table No. 8-HH in the text, the middle fifty percent of the boys in the various city, village and farm groups leave school on completing approximately from 7.3 grades to 8.9 grades. In Greater New York the records are from 7.4 to 8.8 grades and cover a period of 1.4 grades. In the cities over 25,000 it is from 7.1 grades to 9 grades, covering a slightly wider period of 1.9 grades.

In the cities under 25,000 the period is from 6.8 to 9 grades, or 2.2 grades. In the remaining places of the State, aside from the farm boys, the record is from 6.8 to 8.9 grades, covering a period of 2.1 grades. The farm boys' record is from 6.8 grades to 8.6 grades, covering a period of 1.8 grades.

In table 8-III is also shown a record of the average rate of progress per grade per year. In order to get some definite method of comparing the rate of progress of boys in the various groups it was assumed that the median boy entered school at 6.5 years of age. Subtracting this median entering age from the median leaving age in each of the groups, gave the period of time the median boy consumed in completing the median number of grades. It makes little difference whether or not the boy was actually in school during all this period. The important fact is that this was the time allotted to him for completing the median number of grades. If poor attendance kept him out of school this is as chargeable to the community as if he had been in school every day and had failed of promotion. As a matter of fact the reasons for low rate of progress per grade will vary widely in different communities and in the cases of individual boys. It may be due to late entrance, poor attendance or too low a rate of promotion. It is, however, important for each community having a low rate of progress per grade per year to seek the cause and remedy it. It is quite likely that communities with very crowded school conditions tend to have a higher rate of promotion than communities where there is little crowding. It is also true in large cities that the children live near the schoolhouse and are not hampered by distance from school, bad weather, poor roads, poorly trained, inexperienced teachers, etc., as is the case in rural communities. This naturally makes for better attendance which is a large factor in rapid promotion.

The purpose of this chapter is not to point out the reasons for the difference in rates of progress per year, but simply to call attention to the fact that there is a wide difference between different communities in the rate of progress per grade per year. The rate of progress as figured here is a reliable index which takes into consideration the whole period of time which the median boy should have devoted to his school education. It is altogether likely that the median boy enters school at about six years of age, rather than

6.5, as has been assumed here. If he does enter school at six years and leaves at 15.5 years, he has 9.5 years to devote to his schooling. If his rate of progress is rapid, due to good attendance, good instruction and a high rate of promotion, he will cover more grades than the median boy in a community where these conditions do not prevail. Since the figures in this report show that the median boy in all sections of the State left school at about 15.5 years of age, it is exceedingly important to see that boys enter school at six years of age, attend regularly, have well trained teachers and are promoted rapidly, that they may cover as many grades as possible during the period of time available for their schooling.

Greater New York has highest rate of progress

In Greater New York the median boy left school at 15.5 years of age and completed 8.3 grades. Assuming that he entered at 6.5 years and subtracting this from the 15.5 years, we find that he devoted nine years to completing 8.3 grades. Dividing 8.3 by 9 we get an average rate of progress per grade per year of 92.2 percent. Using the same method we find that in cities over 25,000 the rate of progress is 90.1 percent; in cities under 25,000 the rate is 86.9 percent; in villages over 5,000 it is 85.1 percent; in places under 5,000 it is 84.9 percent, and in the employed farm boy group it is only 82.8 percent. It is easy to see that the larger the population of the group the more rapid the progress of the boy.

The more rapid progress in the larger communities is due to several factors, among which are the following: The teachers have more training and experience, the supervision is better, the children live near the school, and their attendance is more regular because they are not hampered by weather conditions, distance, poor roads, etc. Crowded school conditions often combine with the above factors in fostering rapid promotion without which the rate of progress thru the grades is bound to be too slow. In rural communities the teachers are usually young, inexperienced and lacking in supervision, the attendance of the children is irregular and little effort is made to secure a high rate of promotion.

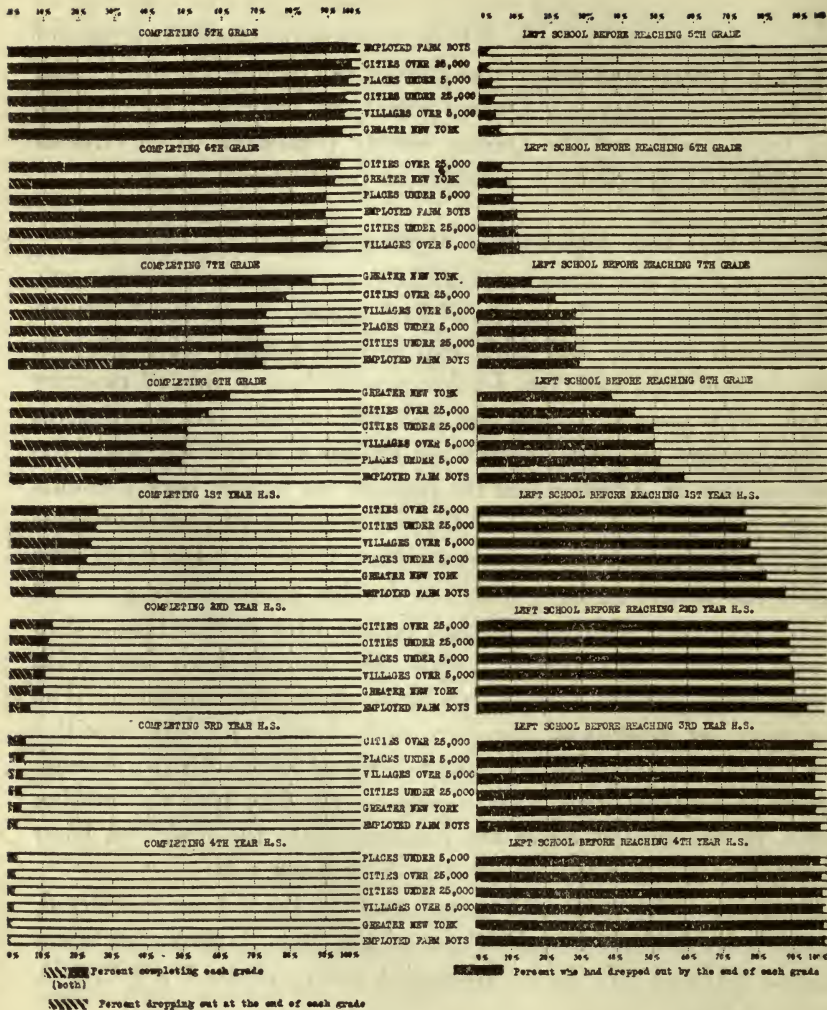
Whatever may be the reasons the rate of progress varies from 92.2 percent in Greater New York to 82.8 percent in the group of farm boys who have received their schooling in the rural schools of the State. The record of the boys in the farm boy group has been

divided into counties and shows a variation between counties of from 77.1 percent in the case of Clinton county to ninety-two percent in Queens county and ninety-one percent in Onondaga county. The number of farm boys in Queens county is relatively very small, as a large portion of the Queens county population is in Greater New York. See table No. 8-HHH in the text.

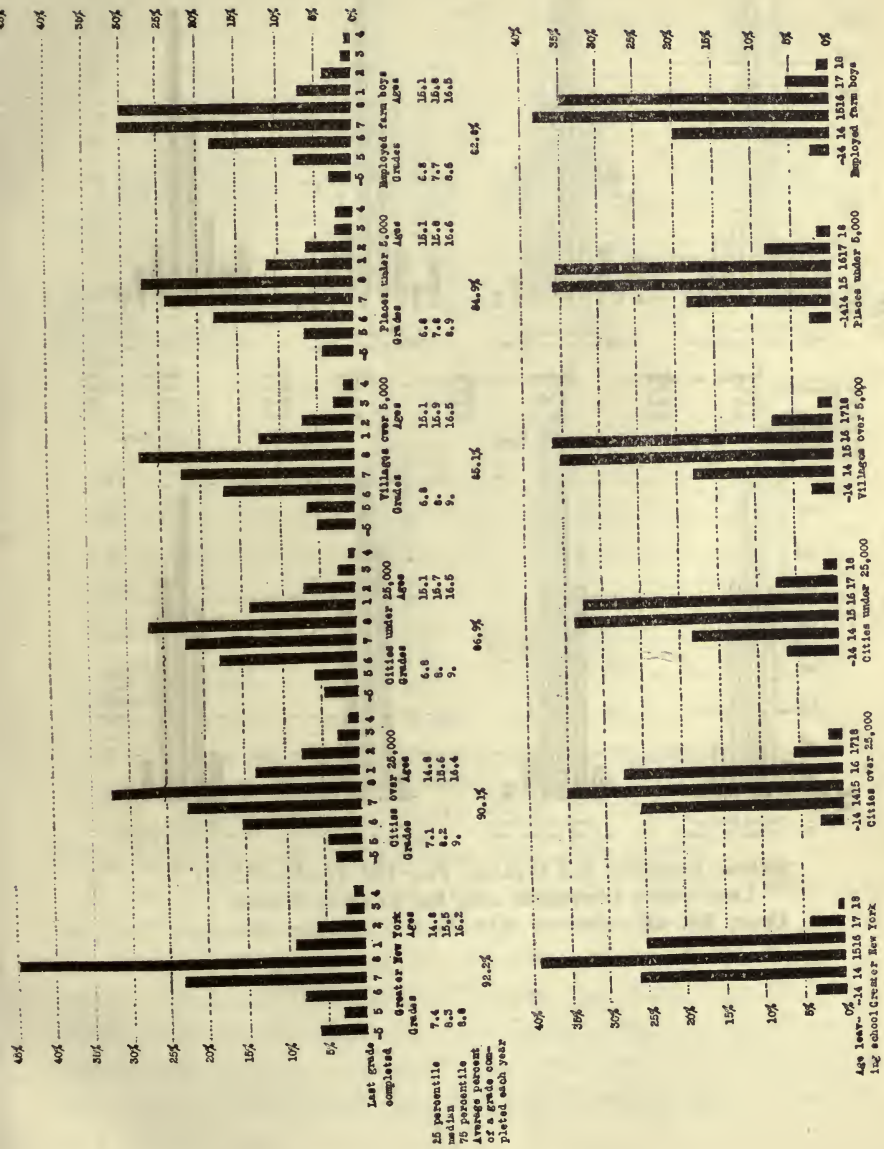
American boys have highest rate of progress

In New York city American born boys with two American parents have an average rate of progress of 91.2 percent; with one American parent 89.3 percent and with two foreign parents 92.3 percent, while foreign boys with two foreign parents have a rate of progress of only 87.9 percent. The fact that the average rate of progress of the Russian and some individual groups is very high when the boys are born in America and the parents are foreign born accounts for the high general average of the entire group of American boys with two foreign parents in Greater New York. In the cities over 25,000 the American boys with two foreign parents have a record of 93.2 percent; with one foreign parent 91.2 percent; with two foreign parents 88.7 percent; while the foreign born boys with foreign born parents have a record of only 80.2 percent. The relatively low records of the boys with foreign parents in cities over 25,000, as compared with the records of boys with two foreign parents in Greater New York is due to the fact that the foreign groups in the smaller cities are predominantly the unskilled labor element which is not true in Greater New York.

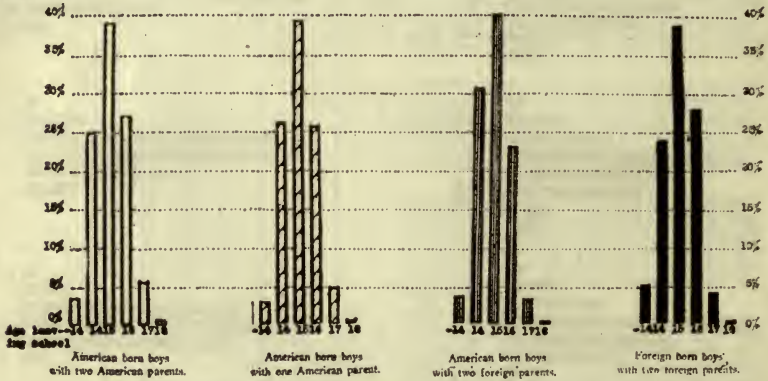
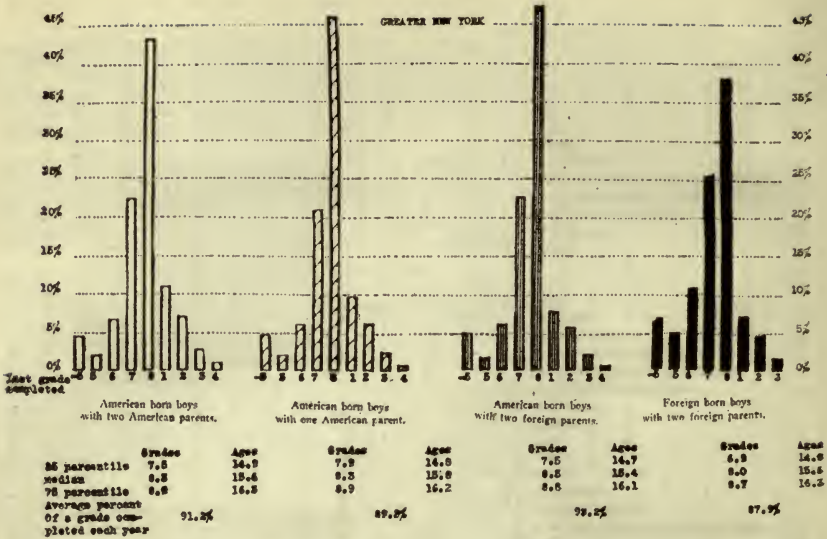
The percent of boys reporting each grade as the last one completed, for the individual cities and villages of the State, is shown on tables No. 8-C, 8-D and 8-E (in the appendix) and on charts No. 8-C, 8-D, 8-E and 8-F.



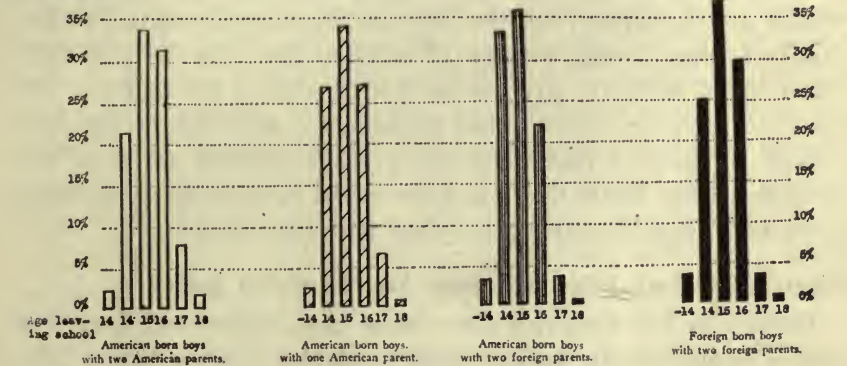
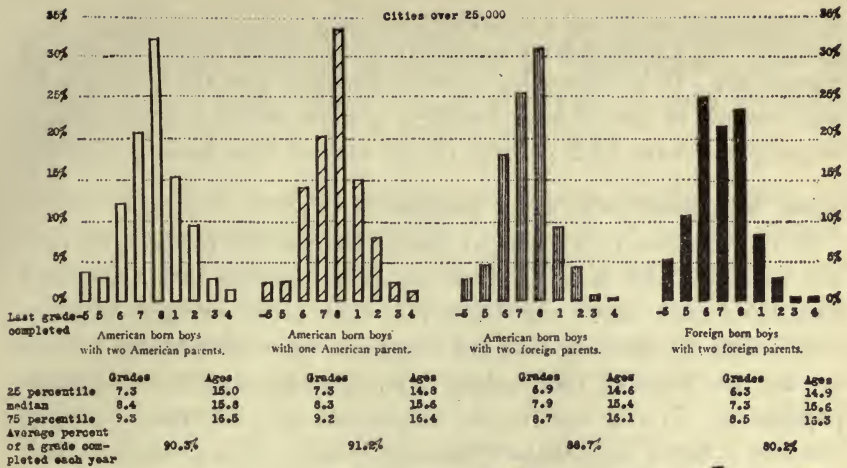
Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 PER CENT COMPLETING EACH GRADE, PER CENT DROPPING OUT, AND TOTAL
 PER CENT WHO HAD DROPPED OUT BY THE END OF EACH GRADE
 Chart No. 8C.—State Summary



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 LAST GRADE COMPLETED AND AGE LEAVING SCHOOL
 Chart No. 8D.—State Summary



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys'
LAST GRADE COMPLETED AND AGE LEAVING SCHOOL
 Chart No. 8E.—Greater New York, Parentage Groups



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

LAST GRADE COMPLETED AND AGE LEAVING SCHOOL
 Chart No. 8F.—Cities over 25,000, Parentage Groups

Many individual nationalities have very high records

In the group of American boys with two foreign parents the Austro-Hungarians, Germans, Russians, Scandinavians and Scotch have a record of over ninety-four percent, excelling the all-American record, which is 92.1 percent in Greater New York. In the group where the boys and parents are both foreign born, the Scandinavian and the Scotch have a record of over ninety-two percent excelling the record of the Greater New York all-American group, which is 91.2 percent.

Records of boys with fathers and mothers are slightly better

There is practically no difference between the rate of progress in the case of boys having a father and boys having no father.

Boys having a mother have a slightly better record than boys having no mother. It is interesting to note, however, that the best of these four records is that of boys having a mother, which is 93.3 percent, as compared with 92.2 percent in the case of boys having a father.

Oldest boys make most rapid progress

In the American and foreign groups the records for boys of various ranks in the family, show in each instance that the oldest boys have made more rapid progress than their younger brothers. This shows conclusively that the statement which is commonly made by welfare workers that oldest boys, particularly in our foreign population, do not receive so much schooling as their younger brothers is based on opinion rather than facts. The average welfare worker gets his ideas from the fact that he comes in contact with a family having a large number of children and sees the older boy taken out of school to go to work to help support the family. He does not, however, continue his acquaintance with this family long enough to discover that when the younger children arrive at the compulsory age limits they too leave school to go to work and very often at a slightly younger age than the older children.

Greater New York holds more boys thru the eighth grade

Chart No. 8-C compares the various city, village and farm boy groups in regard to the last grades completed, the percent completing each grade and the total number who had dropped out by the end of each grade. It should be borne in mind that this chart shows only the last grades completed and does not take into account the fact that some of these boys undoubtedly took some work in the next grade above before dropping out of school. On the other hand, probably a few boys overstated their cases and reported as the last grade completed the one they were in when they stopped school. However, these questions were asked by experienced teachers who could be relied upon to get a fairly correct answer to this question by methods of questioning known to all teachers. For comparison between the various groups, however, the facts are perfectly reliable as the percentage of error would be the same in all cases.

The number of boys in each group completing the fifth grade is about the same; this is also true of the sixth grade, altho the larger cities have a slightly better record. Greater New York and the

other large cities make a better showing in the seventh grade than the other groups. This is also true in the eighth grade, where the record of New York City is over sixty percent, as compared with only fifty percent in the small cities and villages.

Greater New York does not send so many boys to the high school

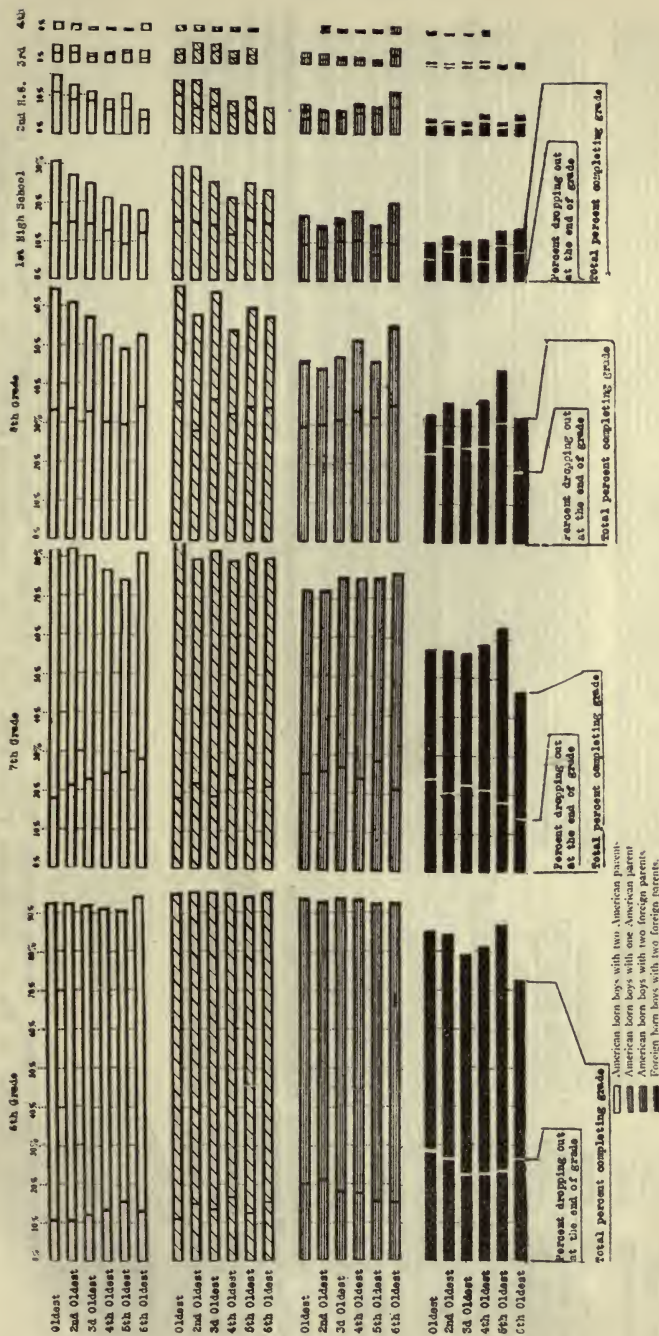
When it comes to completing the first year of the high school, however, Greater New York is excelled by all the other city and village groups. The employed farm boys' record is the only one lower than Greater New York. Graduating from the elementary school has been a time honored event in Greater New York and has been promoted for many years by the alumni associations of these schools. It is only within recent years that New York city has had tax supported high schools and graduation from the elementary school has long been looked upon as the final goal of public school education. The emphasis placed upon graduating exercises may have a tendency to hold more boys in school to the end of the eighth grade, but it may also tend to make them and their parents think their education has been fairly well completed with "graduation" from the eighth grade. That eighth grade graduation is considered a final goal is verified by the fact that about thirty percent of the boys in Greater New York gave as a reason for leaving school, "Graduated from the eighth grade." With the exception of a few cities where similar exercises are in vogue, a very small percent gave this as a reason for leaving school.

The largest number of boys leave at the end of eighth grade

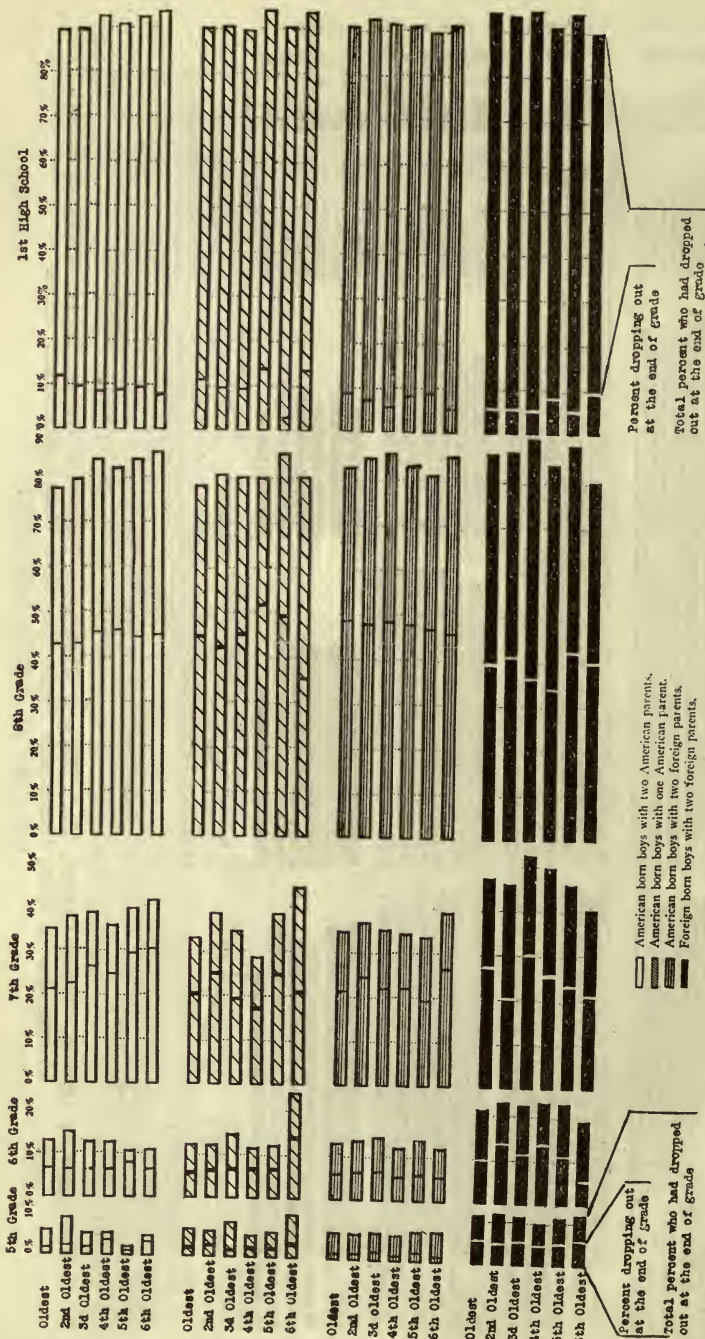
This chart also shows that large numbers of boys leave school before the end of the seventh, eighth and ninth grades. Greater New York does not lose so many before the end of the seventh grade as the other city and village groups, but more than makes up the difference by the end of the ninth grade where the total number who have left school is eighty-two percent as compared with about 75.8 percent in cities over 25,000 population.

The farm boys have poorest record

Naturally the farm boys, because of many handicaps, such as distance from school, impassable roads, poorly trained, inexperienced teachers, etc., make a poorer showing than the other groups.



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 PER CENT OF OLDEST, SECOND OLDEST, ETC., BOYS OF DIFFERENT PARENTAGE GROUPS DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL
 AT THE END OF EACH GRADE AND TOTAL PER CENT COMPLETING EACH GRADE
 Chart No. 8H.—Cities over 25,000



Percent dropping out at the end of grade
 Total percent who had dropped out at the end of grade

American born boys with two American parents.
 American born boys with one American parent.
 American born boys with two foreign parents.
 Foreign born boys with two foreign parents.

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

PER CENT OF OLDEST, SECOND OLDEST, ETC., BOYS OF DIFFERENT PARENTAGE GROUPS DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL AT END OF EACH GRADE AND TOTAL PER CENT WHO HAD DROPPED OUT AT END OF EACH GRADE

Chart No. 81.—Greater New York

There is no correlation between rank in family and grades completed

Charts No. 8-G and No. 8-H show the percent of boys of the four parentage groups from the oldest to the sixth oldest boy that completed each of the various grades. Chart No. 8-G gives the record for Greater New York and chart No. 8-H gives the record for the other cities over 25,000 population. Rank in the family, as is shown by these charts, has little if anything to do with the number of grades completed. It has commonly been assumed that oldest boys do not complete so many grades in school as their younger brothers. These two charts show conclusively that in each of the four parentage groups there is little, if any, difference in the amount of schooling received by the oldest boys and their younger brothers.

In the case of the foreign groups there is a marked difference between the number of boys who complete the sixth, seventh and eighth grades in Greater New York (see chart No. 8-G) and in the other cities over 25,000 (see chart No. 8-H). The fact that the foreign population of Greater New York is very cosmopolitan while the foreign population in many of the other cities over 25,000 population has a predominant foreign unskilled-labor element accounts for this difference. These same facts have been discussed in other parts of this chapter as well as in Chapter VI.

Charts No. 8-I and No. 8-J show the number of boys who had dropped out of school on the completion of each grade and also the number of boys dropping out at the end of each grade for Greater New York and the other cities of the State over 25,000 population.

CHAPTER IX

Reasons for Leaving School

In addition to the answers on the questionnaires filled out by the teachers over 10,000 personal interviews with these boys were held by the inspectors of the bureau making this survey. These interviewers were all technically trained men who have had considerable experience in dealing with boys of these ages in schools and shops. The interviews were conducted with the permission of the employers during working hours. Communities of all sizes, so selected as to include all types of industry in the various sections of the State, were covered. The evidence collected, both from the questionnaires and these interviews, shows clearly as has been previously stated in the introduction, that the reasons given by boys for leaving school are not "real" reasons but "good" reasons.

The attitude of society in general toward the boy who leaves school is such as to cause him to seek a reason which will in a measure relieve him of social disapproval. If he can find one which will not only relieve him of disapproval but which will at the same time seemingly gain for him the approval of society, so much the better. A reason of this type is "graduated from the eighth grade" which was given by about thirty percent of the boys in New York City. The fact that a boy graduates from the eighth grade is of course no reason why he should leave school. It is rather a reason why he should think of entering the high school for which he is now fully prepared. On the other hand many of the parents of these boys have long looked upon graduation from the New York City elementary school as the final goal of all educational attainment. This is due to the fact that until very recent years New York City did not have publicly supported high schools and graduation from the elementary school completed public school education in the city. The custom of holding elaborate commencement exercises, encouraged by enthusiastic organizations of the alumni of these schools, naturally has a tendency to continue the impression that graduation from the elementary school is quite sufficient. It is one of the reasons why the New York City schools hold more boys to the end of the eighth grade and send fewer to the high school than the other communities of the

State, most of which have had publicly supported high schools for a long period of years and do not feature eighth grade graduation.

The term "graduated" which, with the exception of a few of our larger cities, was given as a reason for leaving school by a comparatively small percentage of the boys in the other communities, refers to graduation from the high school. Without doubt, the percentage of boys who reported that they had graduated from the eighth grade or from the high school is a little too large as some boys who neared the goal probably over-stated their cases. In reading chart No. 9 and table No. 9 it must be borne in mind that the term "graduated" as used in New York City and a few of our larger cities refers in most cases to the eighth grade graduation and not to high school graduation as it does in the other places.

"Wanted to work" which includes such answers as "To go to work," "Wanted to learn a trade," "To get money," etc., was given as a reason for leaving school by fifty-one percent of the boys in Greater New York and by from sixty-two to seventy-two percent of the boys in other communities of the State.

Under the reason "Financial" were included every answer which by any stretch of the imagination could be construed as showing that the boy had been compelled to leave school to earn money either to help support himself or others. It is altogether likely that the percentages under this heading are too high and that many of these answers should really have been classified under "Wanted to work." Under this heading is included such answers as "Had to work," "Had to earn money," "To help support," "To get clothes," "To work on the farm," etc. It should be noted that in New York City where family expenses are higher than in smaller communities only eleven percent of the boys gave financial reasons for leaving school as compared with as high as seventeen percent in cities under 25,000.

"Disliked school," which included "Trouble with the teacher," "Didn't like to study," "Tired of school," "Disliked the teacher," "Disliked arithmetic," "Disliked English," etc., ranges from about three percent in New York City to fifteen percent in cities under 25,000.

"Sickness" and "Miscellaneous" reasons combined cover about four percent of the cases.

"Wanted to work," "Financial," and "Disliked school" are relatively small in New York City where "Graduated" is relatively

high. In the other communities of the State where "Graduated" is relatively small, "Wanted to work," "Financial" and "Disliked school" are relatively high. "Wanted to work" probably comes nearer to the real reason why boys leave school than any of the others given. It is also a reason which next to "Graduation" seems "good" to a boy. He gives this reason with confidence because he thinks that to have a desire to work is commendable. It also seems commendable to "Want to learn a trade" and become self-supporting. The reasons given under the heading "Financial" are often real and are of course good reasons in the eyes of society. Sickness is also a plausible reason, altho given by less than two percent of the boys of the State. The general impression gained by those who interviewed boys in the shops is that in most cases "Wanted to work," "Financial," "Graduated" and "Disliked school" could well be classified under the one heading "Wanted to quit school and go to work."

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

REASONS FOR LEAVING SCHOOL

TABLE No. 9—SUMMARY FOR NEW YORK STATE

GROUPS	REASONS						Total percent
	Wanted to work	Financial	Graduated	Disliked school	Miscellaneous	Sick	
Greater New York.....	51.0	10.8	30.8	3.3	3.2	.9	100.0
Cities over 25,000.....	64.8	13.0	8.4	10.8	1.3	1.7	100.0
Cities under 25,000.....	62.4	17.5	2.5	14.6	.7	2.3	100.0
Villages over 5,000.....	68.8	13.4	2.8	11.6	1.1	2.3	100.0
Places under 5,000.....	72.1	10.1	4.1	10.7	.5	2.4	100.0
Employed farm boys....	68.7	18.7	2.9	5.9	.4	3.4	100.0

Charts No. 9, 9-A and 9-B (see tables No. 9, in the text and 9-A, 9-B and 9-C, in the appendix) giving the records for the individual cities and villages show quite a wide variation under the different headings, altho in every case "Wanted to work" is the chief reason given. Without doubt, in some of the smaller communities where a small group of teachers did the work, the answers are not so reliable as in the larger communities because the questions of individual teachers would influence the results slightly. For instance, in a small community when a boy was asked this question, if he

hesitated, an individual teacher might suggest answers, such as "Tired of school?" "Have to go to work?" when if she had suggested "Wanted to go to work?" the boy would have given this answer just as quickly. In cases where one or two teachers enrolled most of the boys these suggestions would be reflected in the answers. These wide variations, however, support the theory that after all these are not the "real" reasons why boys leave school. If the "real" reasons had been stated in every case each place would have a record closely resembling that of the groups in which it is found.

Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

REASONS FOR LEAVING SCHOOL

TABLE No. 9-D—GREATER NEW YORK

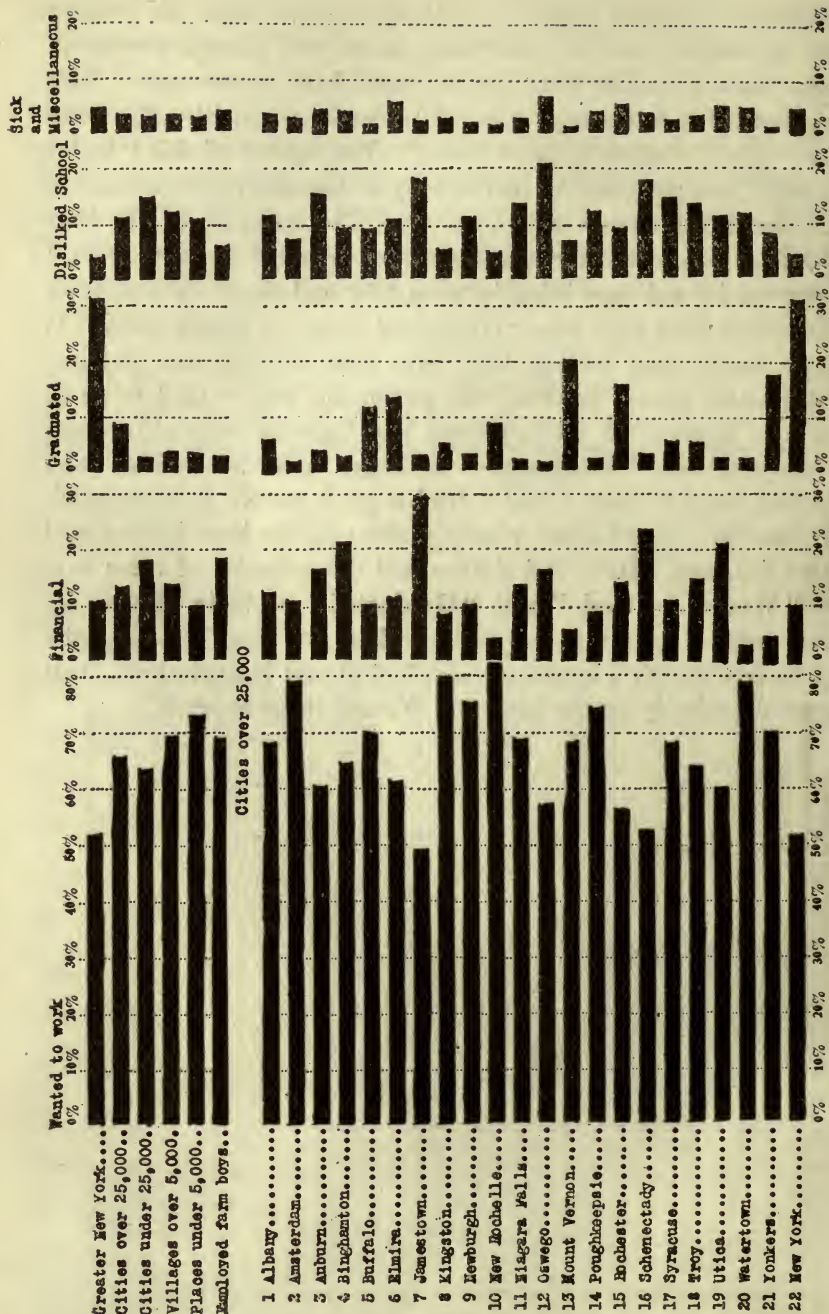
AGE LEAVING SCHOOL	REASONS						Total percent
	Wanted to work	Financial	Graduated	Disliked school	Miscellaneous	Sick	
Under*American	42.1	2.6	42.1	7.9	.....	5.3	100.0
14 †Mixed	33.3	7.4	50.0	7.4	.....	1.9	100.0
‡Foreign	29.6	18.5	18.5	18.5	11.1	3.8	100.0
Total.....	35.3	8.4	40.4	10.1	2.5	3.3	100.0
14 American	51.6	5.8	37.8	3.5	.....	1.3	100.0
Mixed	50.5	9.1	34.8	4.7	.3	.8	100.0
Foreign	54.7	11.9	23.7	7.5	.....	2.2	100.0
Total.....	51.5	8.4	34.2	4.8		1.1	100.0
5 American	58.7	4.4	31.8	3.5	.2	1.4	100.0
Mixed	55.0	6.9	33.1	4.6	.1	1.3	100.0
Foreign	47.0	17.0	29.0	4.0	1.5	1.5	100.0
Total.....	54.8	7.7	32.3	4.2	.3	.7	100.0
16 American	59.6	7.9	26.7	4.7	.3	.8	100.0
Mixed	55.0	9.0	26.0	8.4	.....	1.6	100.0
Foreign	59.2	14.9	21.4	4.5	.....	.....	100.0
Total.....	57.1	9.7	25.4	6.5	.1	1.2	100.0
17 American	53.3	5.9	35.6	4.5	.....	.7	100.0
Mixed	43.7	9.3	38.2	6.1	.....	2.7	100.0
Foreign	41.9	11.3	33.8	8.2	1.6	3.2	100.0
Total.....	46.9	8.4	36.6	5.8	.2	2.1	100.0
18 American	36.7	3.3	50.0	10.0	.....	.....	100.0
Mixed	38.3	11.7	44.2	.....	.....	5.8	100.0
Foreign	50.0	7.1	21.4	14.4	.....	7.1	100.0
Total.....	39.8	7.7	42.3	6.4	.....	3.8	100.0
American	55.7	5.9	32.9	4.4	.....	1.1	100.0
Total. Mixed	51.9	8.4	32.4	5.8	.....	1.5	100.0
Foreign	51.4	14.5	25.4	6.1	1.1	1.5	100.0
Grand total.....	53.2	8.6	31.3	5.4	.3	1.2	100.0

* American born boys with American born parents.

† American born boys with foreign born or mixed parents.

‡ Foreign born boys with foreign born parents.

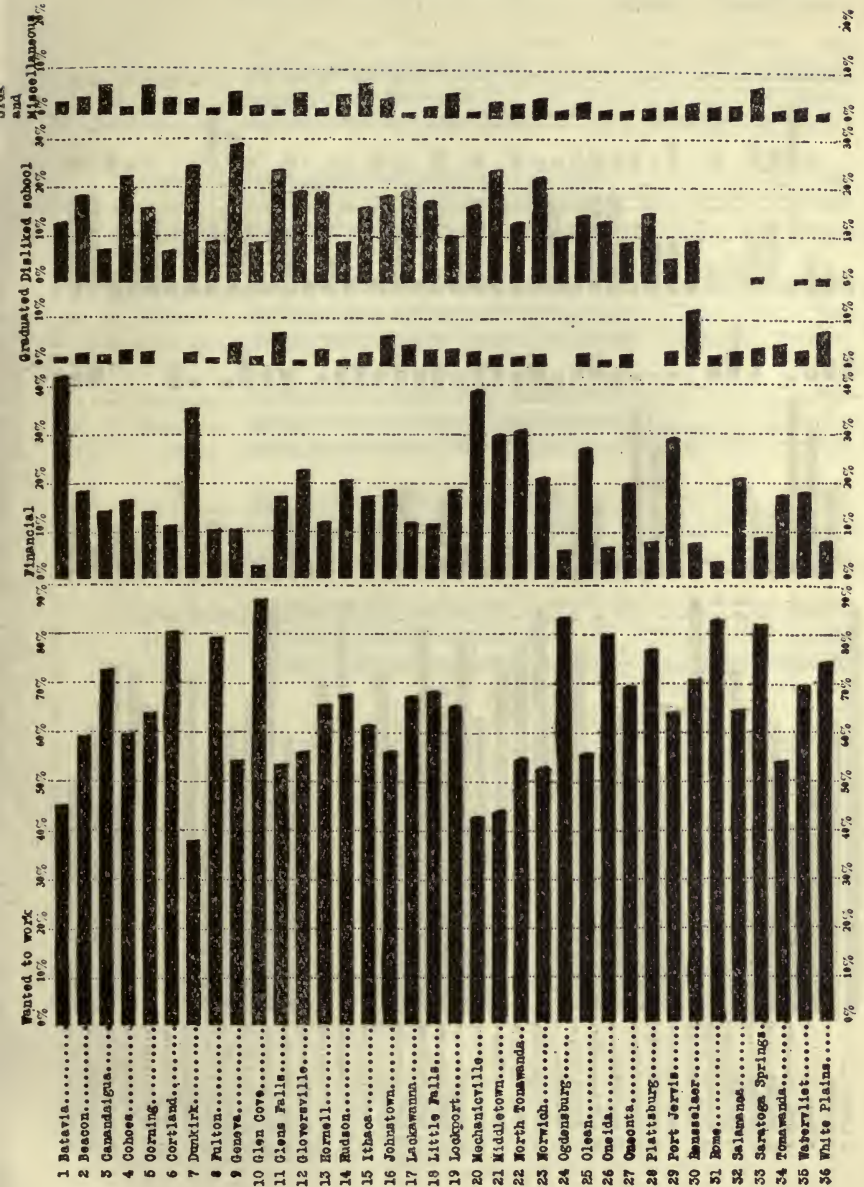
Chart No. 9-C and table No. 9-D, in the text, show the reasons given by the boys of the American, mixed and foreign groups in Greater New York who left school at each of the various ages. This chart shows that fewer boys who left under fourteen, illegally, leave because they "wanted to go to work." The figures of this "under 14-group" are not quite so trustworthy as the other groups because of the small number of boys involved. The majority of the boys who left at fourteen, fifteen and sixteen "Wanted to go to work," the percent in each case being between fifty and sixty. The number of American born boys who "Graduated from the eighth grade" is slightly larger than foreign born boys with foreign born parents. In this latter group, however, the percentage who "Had to go to work" is larger. In the seventeen and eighteen year old groups the number who "Graduated" is larger and the number who "Wanted to go to work" and "Had to go to work" is correspondingly smaller. Since about ninety percent of the boys leave school at ages fourteen, fifteen and sixteen and the majority of these boys gave "Wanted to work" and "Graduated" as their reasons for leaving school, it is safe to conclude that the "real" reason why boys leave school is a combined sociological and biological one, best expressed probably by the boys as "Wanted to go to work."



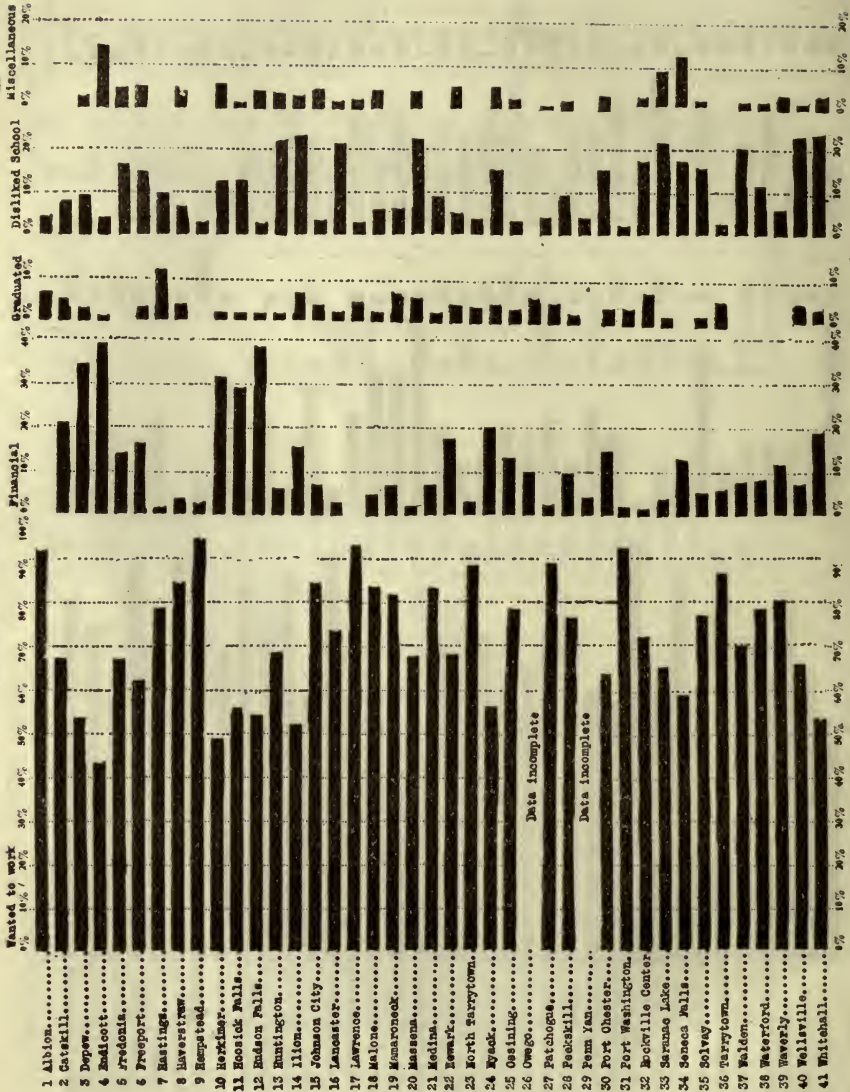
Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

REASONS FOR LEAVING SCHOOL

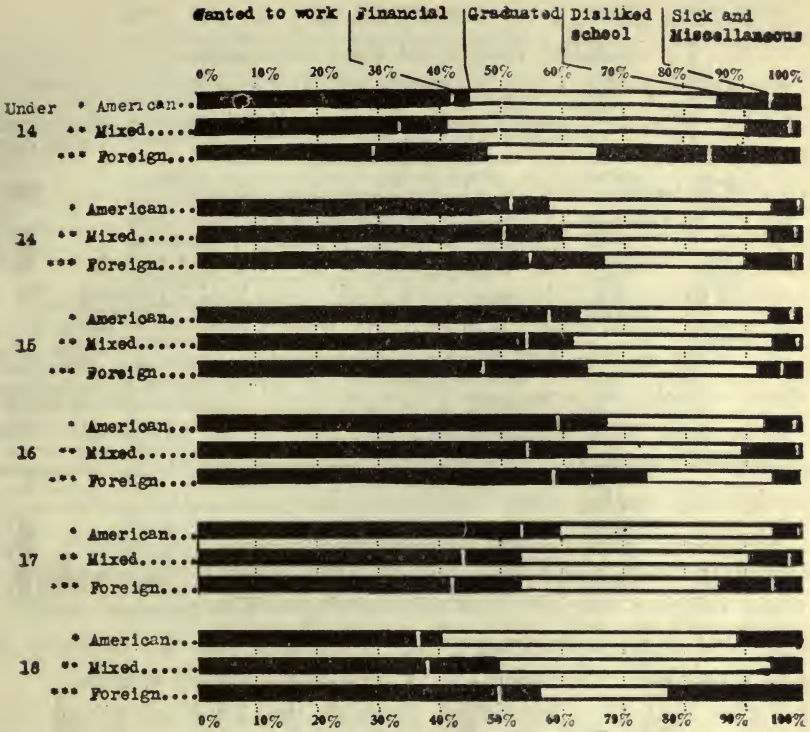
Chart No. 9.—State Summary and Cities over 25,000



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 REASONS FOR LEAVING SCHOOL
 Chart No. 9A.—Cities under 25,000



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
REASONS FOR LEAVING SCHOOL
Chart No. 9B.— Villages over 5,000



* American born boys with American born parents.
 ** American born boys with foreign born or mixed parents.
 *** Foreign born boys with foreign born parents.

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 REASONS FOR LEAVING SCHOOL
 Chart No. 9C.—Greater New York, Age and Parentage Groups

CHAPTER X

Kind of School Last Attended

In studying charts No. 10, 10-A and 10-B and tables No. 10 in the text, 10-a, 10-b and 10-c in the appendix, it should be remembered that this question referred to the school last attended and that most of a boy's education might have been received in some other school than the one last attended. Since, however, most of the boys did not get beyond the elementary school it is safe to assume that with the exception of Greater New York, the school last attended was the type of school attended most of the time. In Greater New York many boys answered "Elementary School" and did not state whether public or parochial. These were all listed as being public schools altho some of them were without doubt parochial. This accounts for the record of parochial schools in New York being proportionately smaller than in the other large cities of the State.

The question was asked primarily to find out if possible what special interests these boys might have in vocational schools and others offering special types of training. The answers received show that these interests are very slight and that the majority of boys finish their education in the public elementary schools.

There is little correlation between the kind of school last attended and persistence in school. In some cities with a large foreign, unskilled labor element we find a large number attending parochial schools and a relatively low record for persistence in school beyond the compulsory age. In other cities, however, having a large number who attended parochial schools there is a relatively high record for persistence in school beyond the compulsory age. Cohoes and Glens Falls respectively have such records. See Chapter VI on persistence in school.

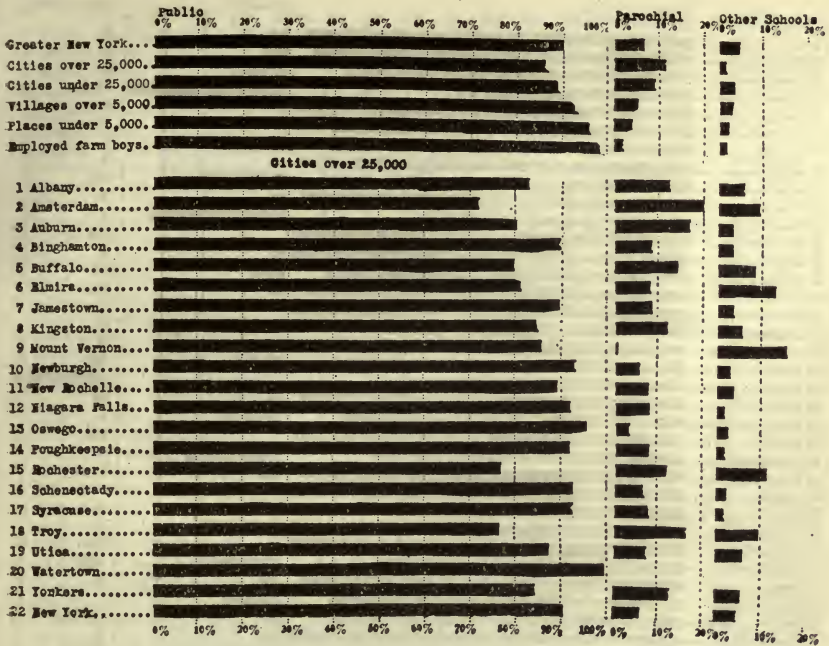
Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

KIND OF SCHOOL LAST ATTENDED

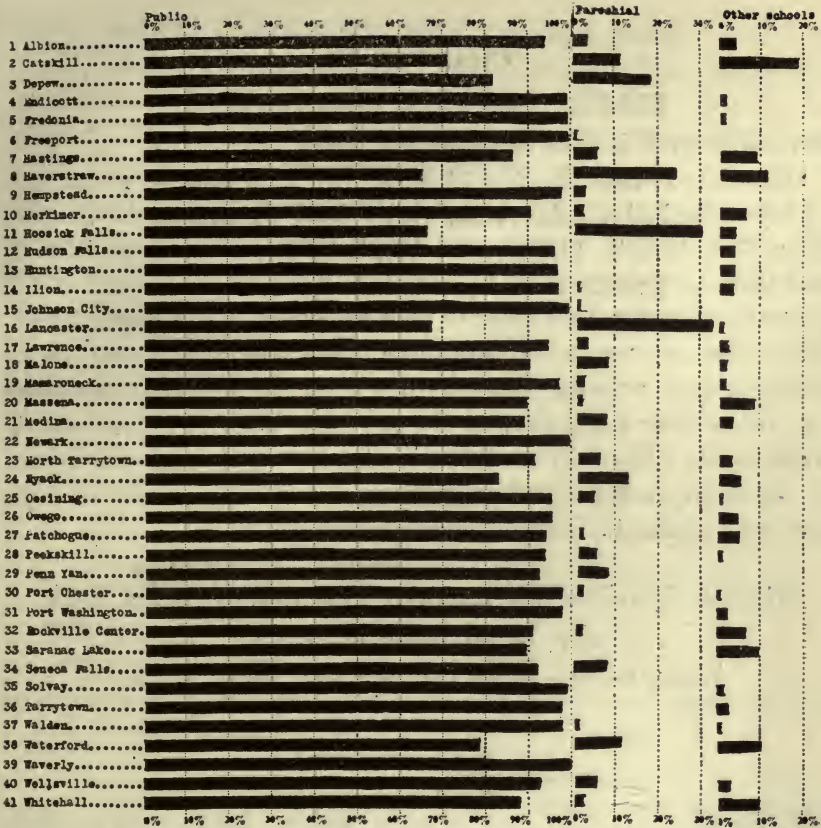
TABLE No. 10—SUMMARY FOR NEW YORK STATE

GROUPS	SCHOOL				Total percent
	Public	Parochial	Private	Vocational	
Greater New York.....	89.3	6.3*	2.5	1.9	100.0
Cities over 25,000.....	84.4	11.0	.6	4.0	100.0
Cities under 25,000.....	87.7	9.0	2.1	1.2	100.0
Villages over 5,000.....	91.4	5.3	2.7	.6	100.0
Places under 5,000.....	94.5	3.6	1.2	.7	100.0
Employed farm boys.....	97.1	1.4	1.2	.3	100.0

* Data not accurate.



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 KIND OF SCHOOL LAST ATTENDED
 Chart No. 10.—State Summary and Cities over 25,000



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

KIND OF SCHOOL LAST ATTENDED

Chart No. 10B — Villages over 5,000

CHAPTER XI

Kind of Shop Work Done in School

More shop work is done in the larger places

Chart No. 11 and table No. 11 in the text, show that the percentage of boys who had woodworking, varies from 54 percent in Greater New York to only 11.2 percent in places under 5,000 population and that the percent receiving no training at all varies from 39.2 percent in Greater New York to 87.5 percent in places under 5,000. Miscellaneous shop work, including plumbing, sheet-metal work, electrical work, printing, machine-shop work, forging, auto-repairing, etc., varies from 6.2 percent in Greater New York to 1.3 percent in places under 5,000. The woodworking refers in most cases to forms of elementary manual training. Very few of these employed boys had any training in State aided vocational schools.

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

SHOP WORK DONE IN SCHOOL

TABLE No. 11 — SUMMARY FOR NEW YORK STATE

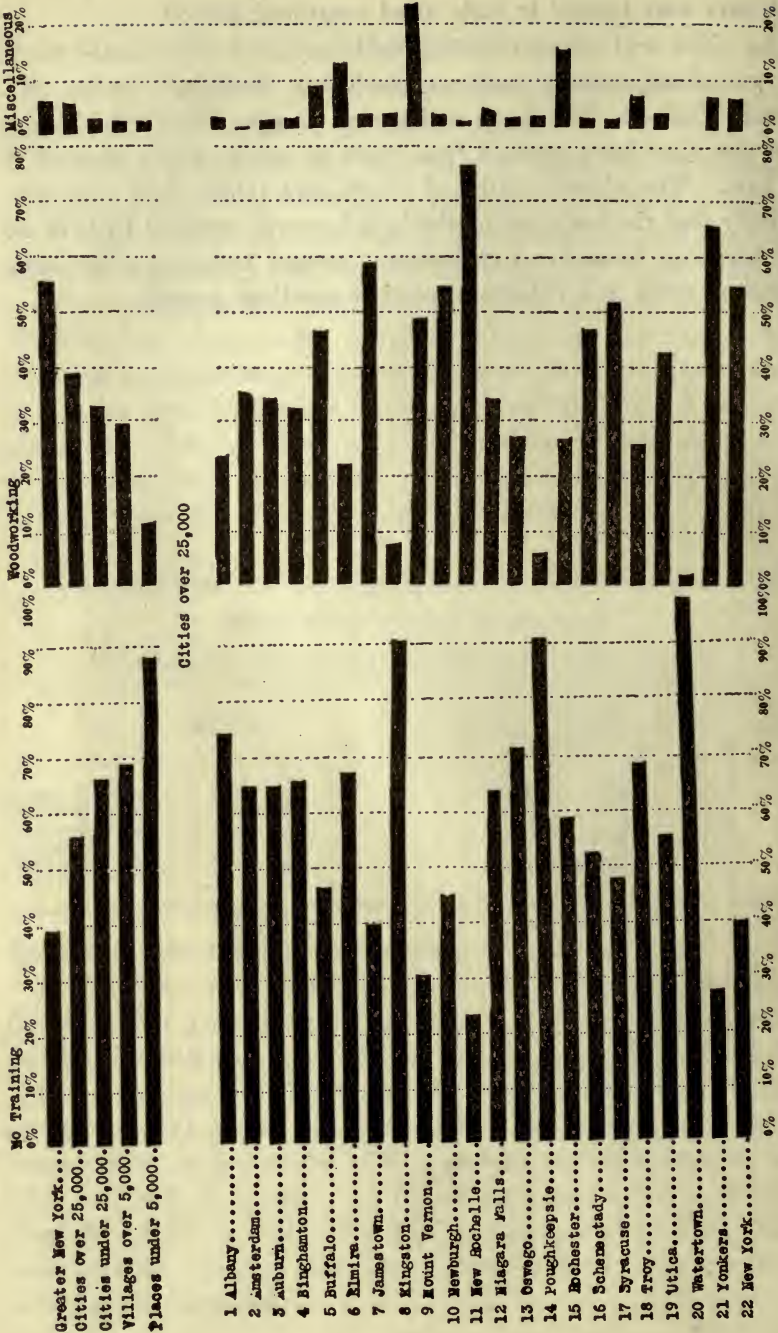
GROUPS	No training	Wood working	Miscellaneous	Total percent
Greater New York.....	39.2	54.6	6.2	100.0
Cities over 25,000.....	55.6	38.5	5.9	100.0
Cities under 25,000.....	65.7	32.0	2.3	100.0
Villages over 5,000.....	68.5	29.4	2.1	100.0
Places under 5,000.....	87.5	11.2	1.3	100.0
Employed farm boys.....	.0	.0	.0	100.0

There is a wide variation in the amount of training given

In the cities over 25,000 population as shown on chart No. 11 (see table No. 11-A in appendix) there is a variation in the percent of boys who had shop work of from 76.4 percent in New Rochelle to only 2.2 percent in Watertown. In cities under 25,000 as shown on chart No. 11-A (see table No. 11-B in the appendix), Glen Cove heads the list with a record of 87.2 percent and Salamanca is at the other end with .8 percent. In the villages over 5,000 as shown on chart No. 11-B (see table No. 11-C in the appendix) Port Chester leads with 96.4 percent and about a third of the list compete for the record at the other end.

Some boys were trained in state aided vocational schools

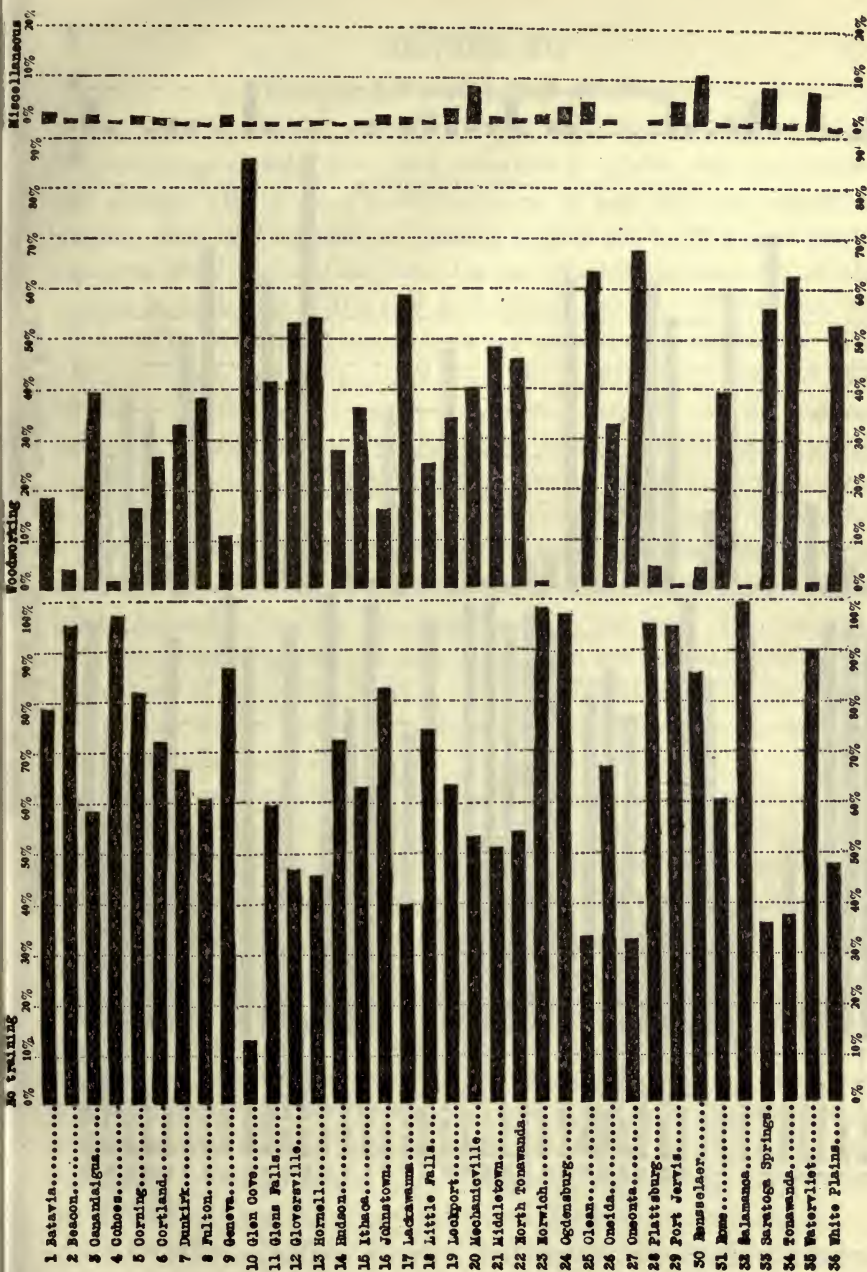
The cities and villages having well organized State aided trade and vocational schools such as Rochester, Buffalo, Elmira, Mt. Vernon, Yonkers, New York and several smaller cities and villages, show that they have reached from eight to about twenty percent of the boys. The above mentioned charts and tables show very conclusively that the majority of the boys however received little or no shop training, aside from elementary manual training, altho some individual cities and villages have most excellent records.



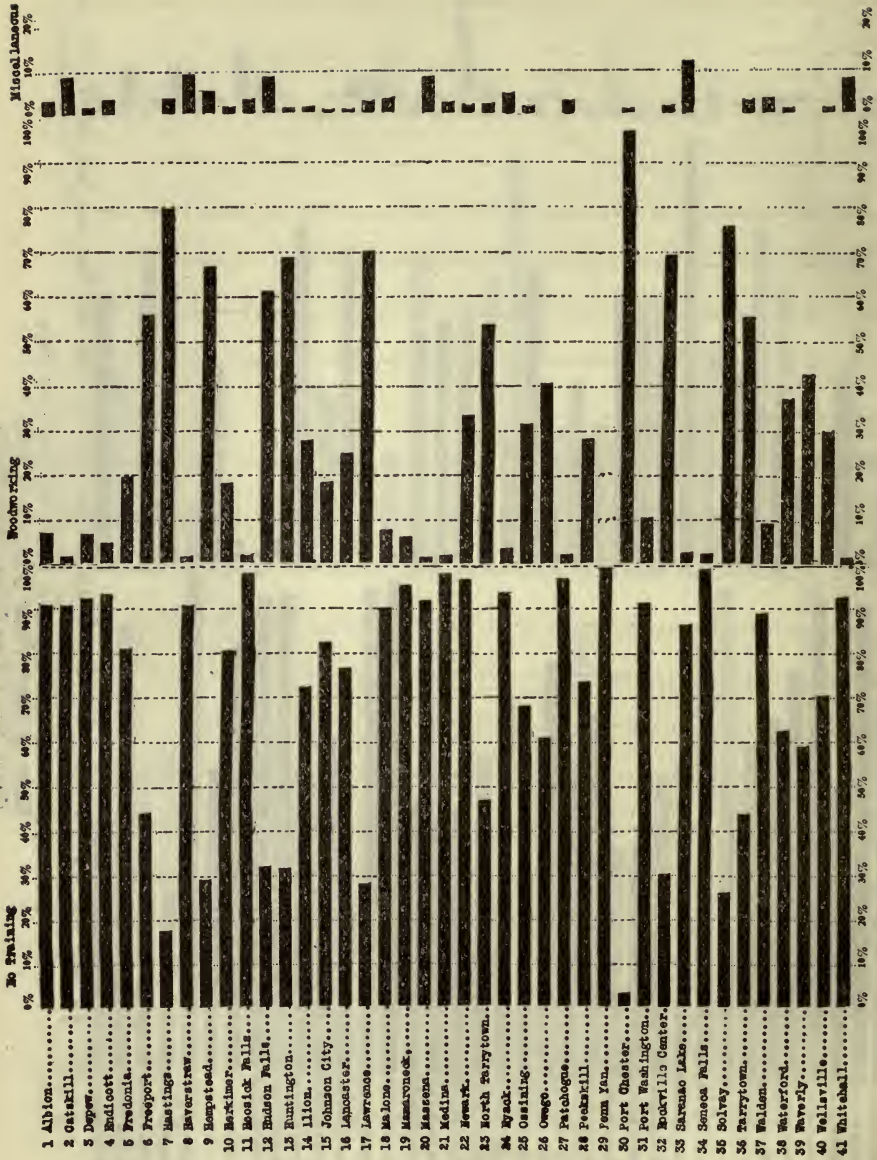
Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

KIND OF SHOP WORK DONE IN SCHOOL

Chart No. 11.—State Summary and Cities over 25,000



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 KIND OF SHOP WORK DONE IN SCHOOL
 Chart No. 11A.—Cities under 25,000



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 KIND OF SHOP WORK DONE IN SCHOOL
 Chart No. 11B. - Villages over 5,000

CHAPTER XII

Best and Least Liked Studies

Each boy was asked to state his best liked and least liked study. The resulting answers have been classified by grades, city and parentage groups with a view to determining if possible just where the greatest likes and dislikes for certain studies are located, and also to compare the likes and dislikes for various studies in each of the grades in each one of the city and village groups. Charts No. 12, 12-A, 12-B, 12-C, 12-D, etc., which are derived from tables No. 12 to 12-Z, inclusive, in the appendix, show the studies liked best and least by boys leaving school on the completion of each of the various grades in the city, village and farm boy groups. It has been assumed that in the majority of cases the boys named the subjects most liked and disliked in the last grades completed. The like or dislike for a given subject may in some cases of course have been increased by a further study of the same subject for a short period of time in the grade following the last one completed by the boy. For purposes of comparison, however, the data here given are reliable as the same percentage of error would prevail in all sections of the State. It is also important to note that uniform courses of study are used in all the schools of the State.

The boys who expressed a like and dislike for certain subjects in the fifth grade are those who left school on or shortly after the completion of this grade and the likes and dislikes expressed by the sixth grade group are in no way influenced by the fifth grade group. This is true of every other grade. It is possible to conceive that a dislike for English as stated by a boy leaving school on or soon after the completion of the eighth grade might be a dislike for it acquired in some previous grade and still retained so strongly as to supersede other dislikes acquired in the eighth grade. However, it can safely be assumed that in the vast majority of cases the likes and dislikes indicated were for subjects studied in the last grade completed. Dislike for a subject does not register the quality of the dislike. It may be a very mild or a decidedly strong dislike.

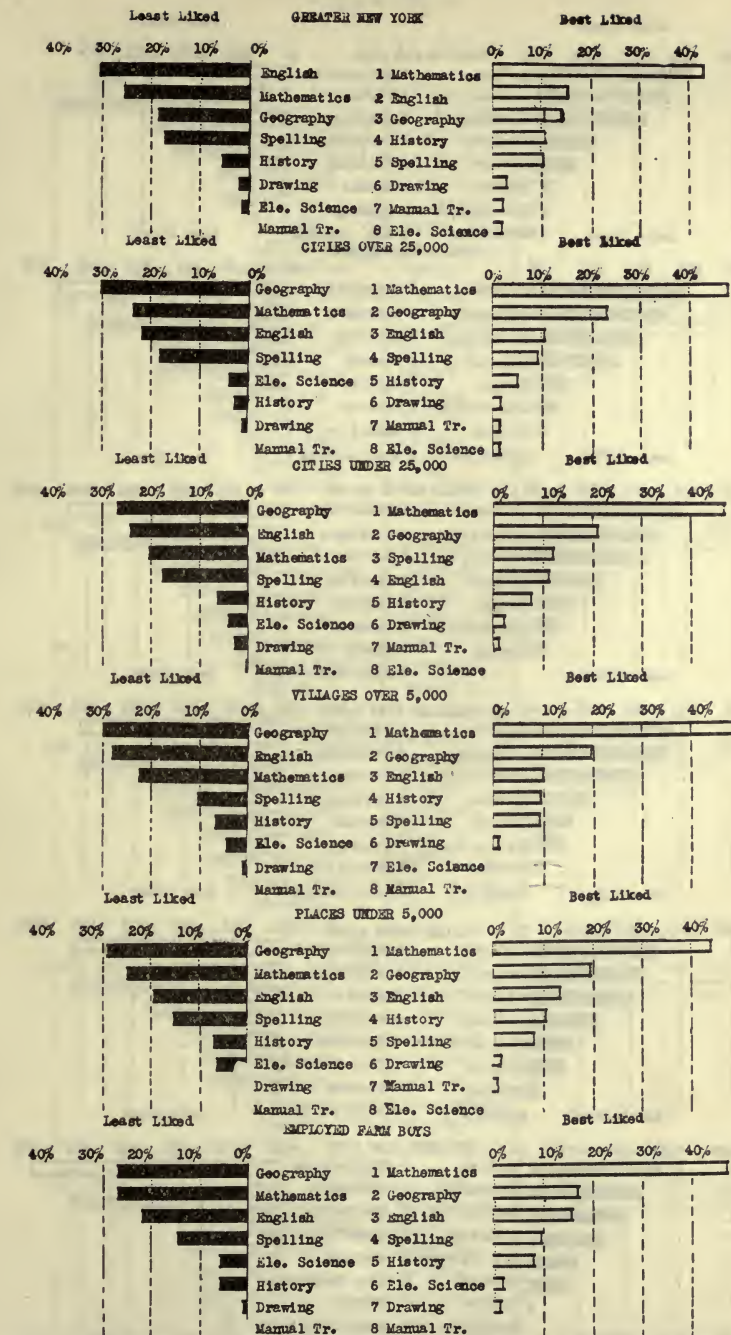
Mathematics, English, History, Geography and Spelling receive a great deal of attention in the form of likes and dislikes, while such subjects as Drawing, Manual Training, Elementary Science, etc., get

little attention. This may possibly be due to the form of the questions on the questionnaire, which were as follows: "Best liked study?" "Least liked study?" If the word "study" as used was misleading does it not indicate that Manual Training and Drawing have not yet reached the point where they are naturally included by students and teachers in the list of studies for each grade, but are regarded as extraneous? However, in other studies of likes and dislikes where the subjects were arranged in alphabetical order and the pupil checked the ones liked best and least, Drawing, Manual Training, Physical Training, Music, Domestic Science, etc., received little attention.

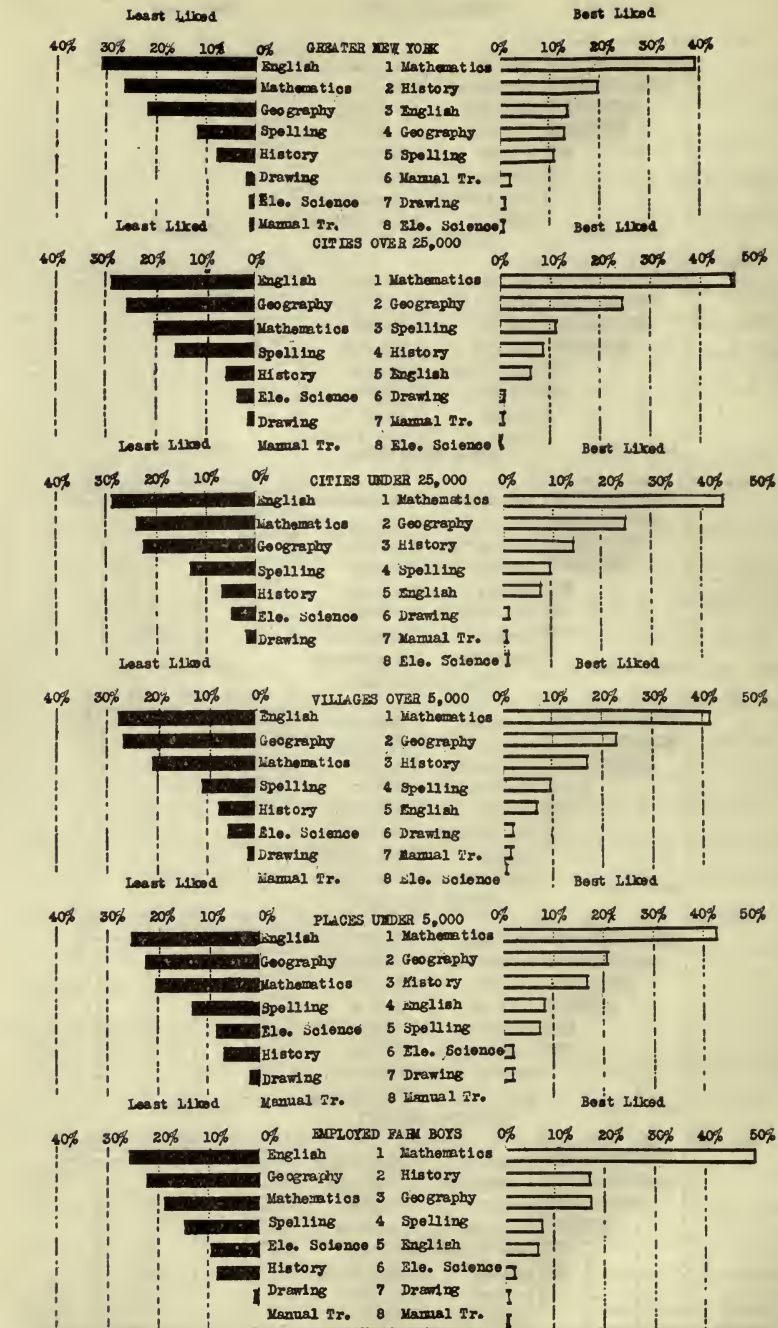
These studies in likes and dislikes are of course very crude but covering as they do such a large number of cases and showing such a wide difference in the maximum and minimum likes and dislikes for the different subjects in the different grades, show the need for a much more careful State-wide investigation of this matter in the schools themselves. The purpose of such a study would be to discover where the courses of study and methods of teaching should be modified so as to make a more uniform appeal to the children in the various grades. The theory that there is a disciplinary value in a study whose content does not make any appeal to the pupil has been shown by psychological investigation to be without foundation. As a matter of fact when a subject ceases to be interesting pupils cease to study it and therefore gain none of the so-called disciplinary training. Because a study is difficult does not necessarily mean that it is uninteresting, nor does the fact that a subject is easy, make it interesting.

Studies were grouped under eleven headings

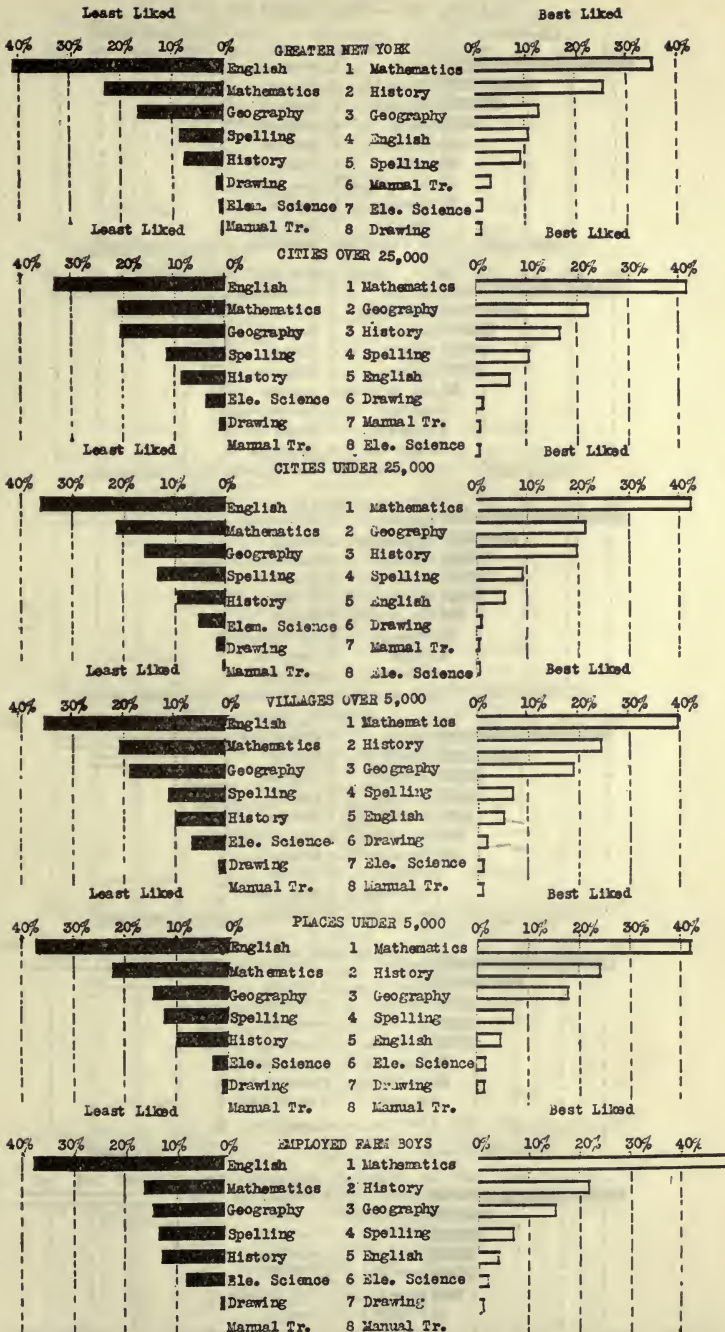
The term "Mathematics" covers all forms of mathematics taught in the elementary and high schools. "English" covers oral English, Written English, Grammar, Language and Literature. "History" covers United States History, American History and Civics, Ancient History, English History and Modern History. "Geography" covers Political Geography. "Drawing" covers Free-hand and Mechanical Drawing. "Elementary Science" covers Nature-study, Physiology, Biology and General Science. "Advanced Science" covers Chemistry, Physics and Physical Geography. "Language" covers all foreign languages such as French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin and Greek.



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 BEST AND LEAST LIKED STUDIES
 Chart No. 12.—State Summary for Fifth Grade



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 BEST AND LEAST LIKED STUDIES
 Chart No. 12A.—State Summary for Sixth Grade

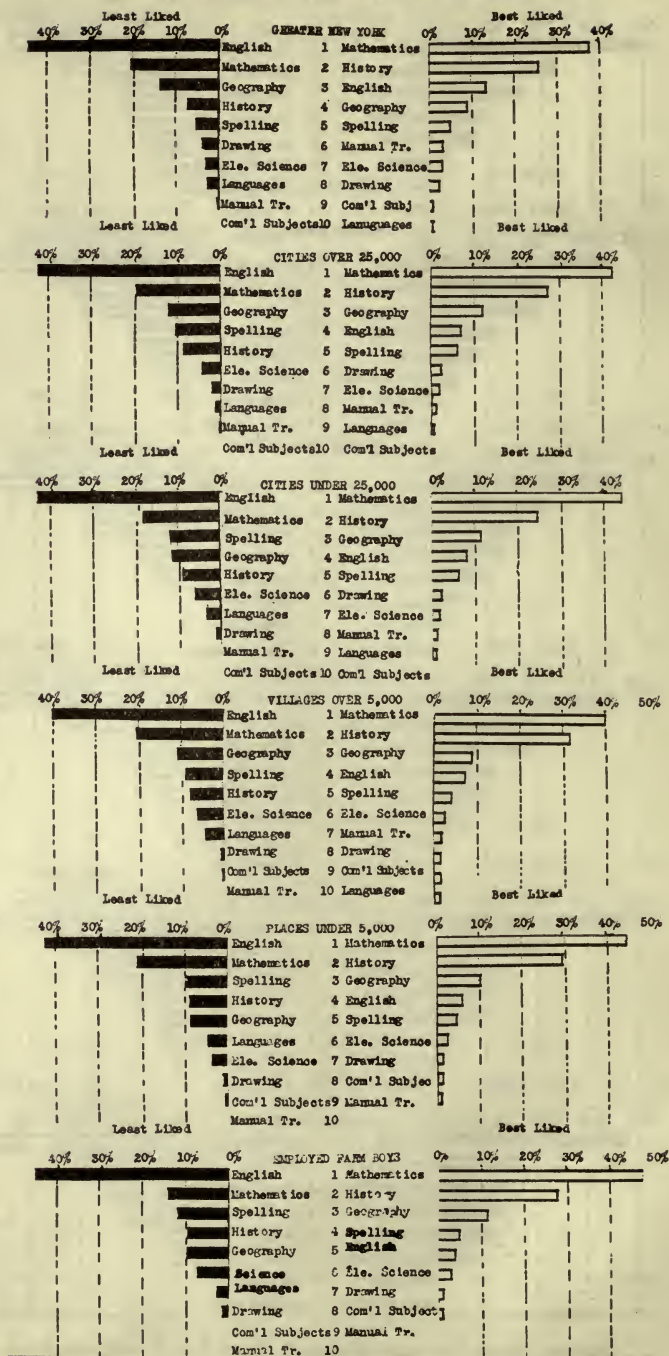


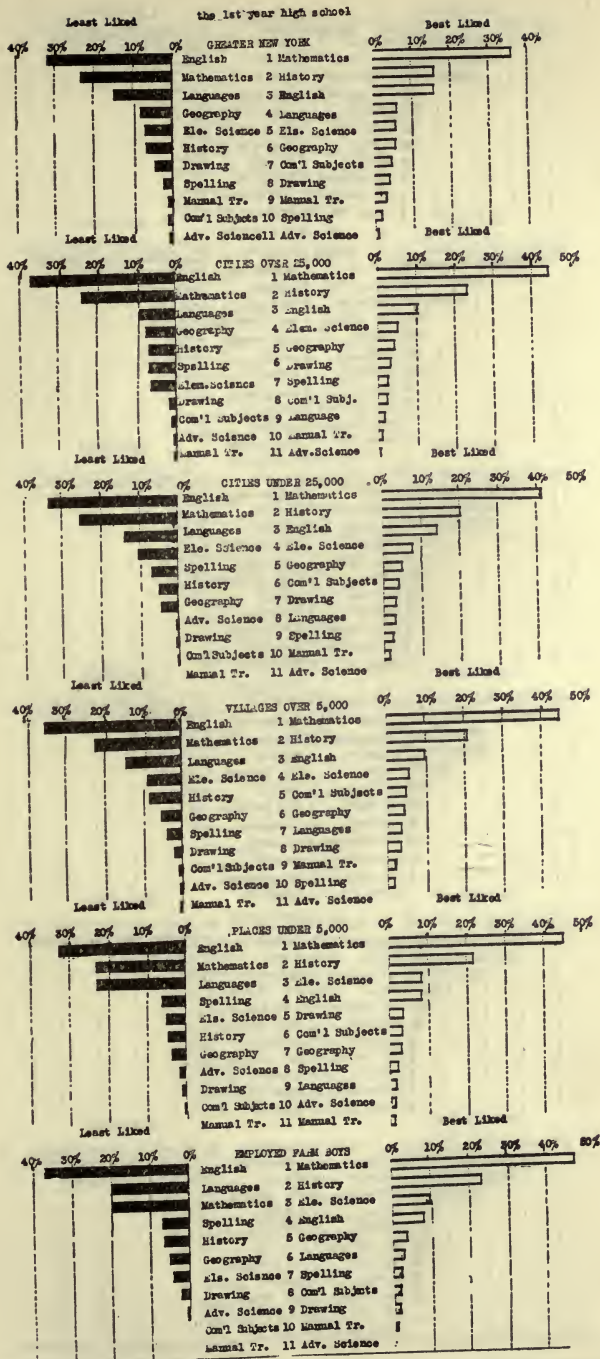
Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

BEST AND LEAST LIKED STUDIES

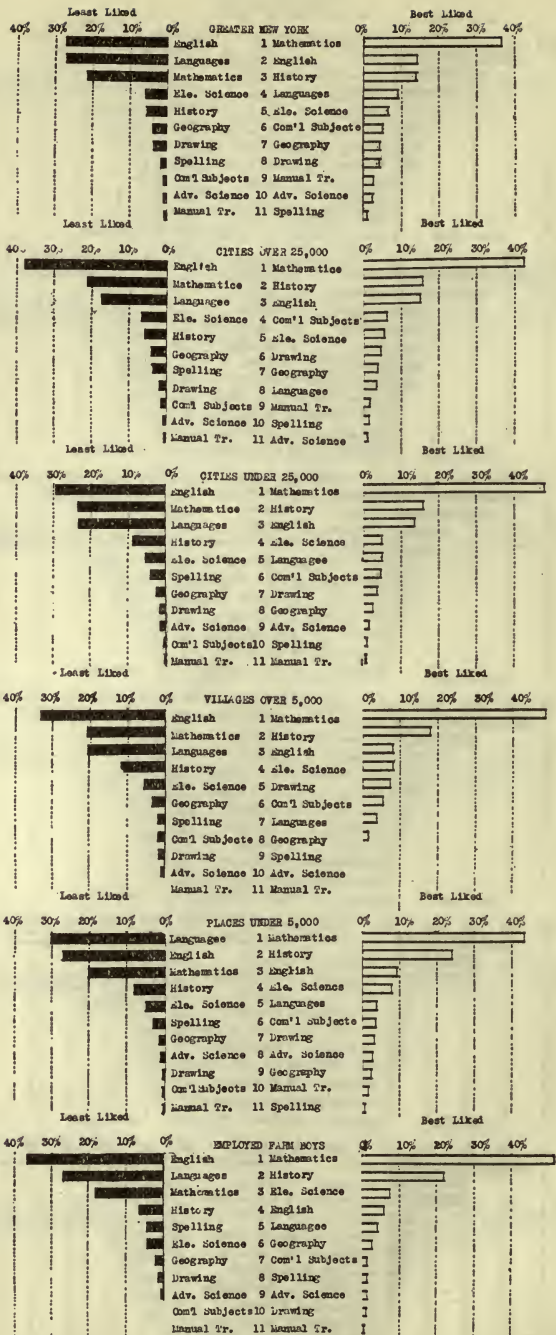
Chart No. 12B.—State Summary for Seventh Grade

CHART NO. 12C -- STATE SUMMARY FOR 8TH GRADE.

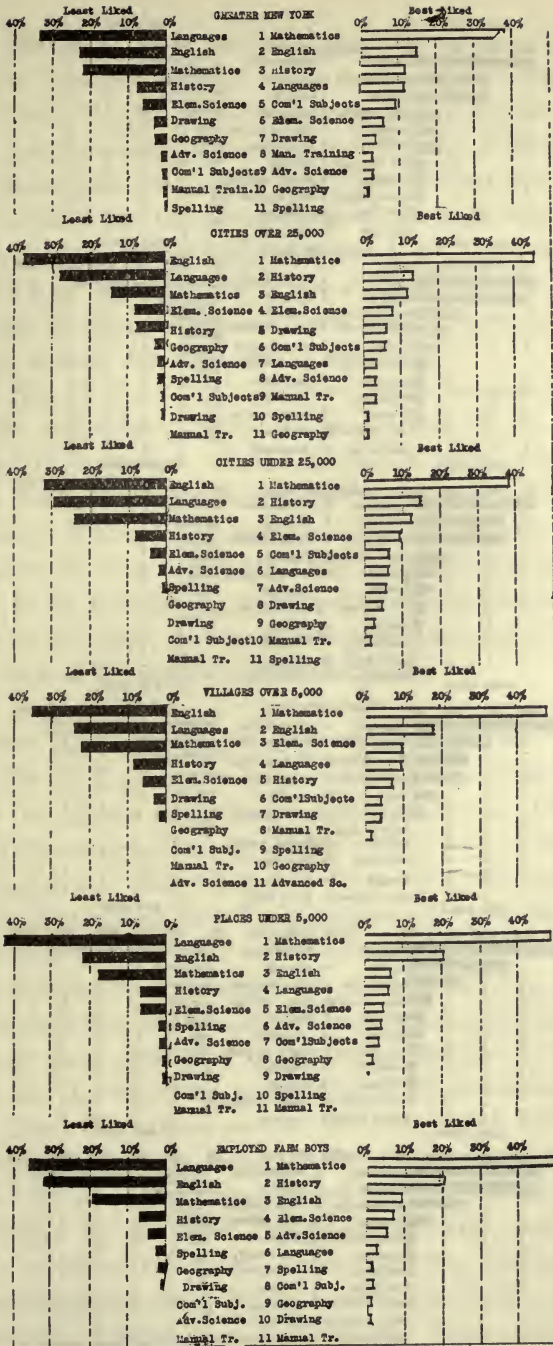




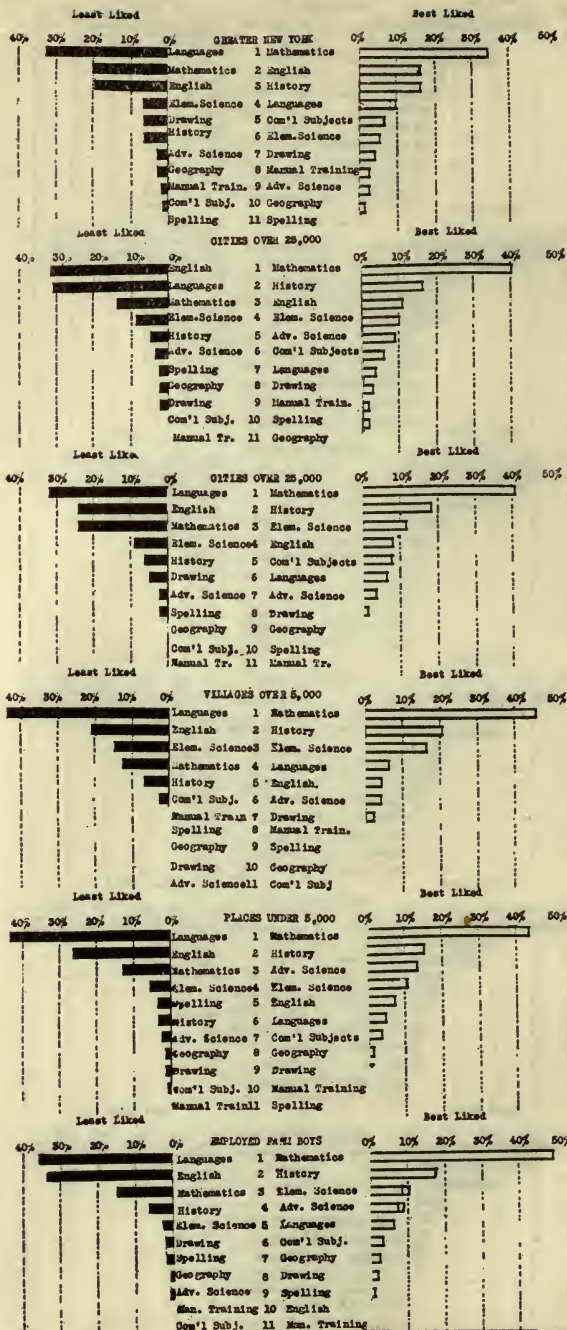
Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
BEST AND LEAST LIKED STUDIES
High School



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
BEST AND LEAST LIKED STUDIES
High School



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 BEST AND LEAST LIKED STUDIES
 Chart No. 12F.—State Summary for Third Year High School



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 BEST AND LEAST LIKED STUDIES
 Chart No. 12G.—State Summary for Fourth Year High School

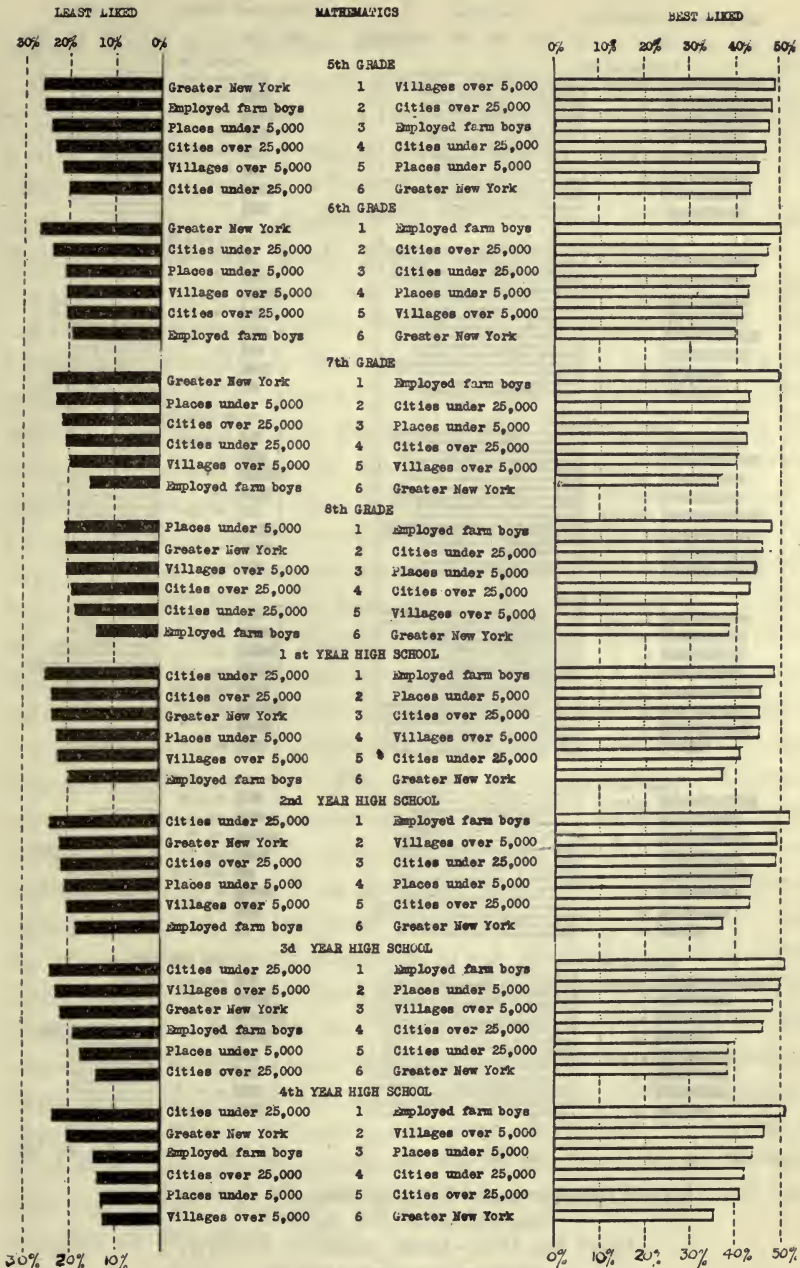
Charts No. 12 to 12-G inclusive show the comparative likes and dislikes for each subject in each of the city, village and farm groups. Chart No. 12 gives these comparisons for the fifth grade; No. 12-A for the sixth grade; No. 12-B for the seventh grade; No. 12-C for the eighth grade; No. 12-D for the first year of the high school; No. 12-E for the second year of the high school; No. 12-F for the third year of the high school and No. 12-G for the fourth year of the high school. This series of charts is useful for making comparisons by city, village and farm groups between the best and least liked studies for each grade separately.

Charts No. 12-H to 12-O inclusive, show comparative likes and dislikes for individual studies by grades and by the various city, village and farm groups. These charts are useful for studying the likes and dislikes of individual subjects and enable anyone to make a comparison between the various city, village and farm groups in the matter of likes and dislikes for any particular grade. Charts No. 12-P to 12-T inclusive, make a comparison between the various city, village and farm groups showing the like and dislike for each study in each of the grades within the group.

Mathematics ranks first in like and second in dislike

Chart No. 12-H compares by grades the like and dislike for mathematics in the various city, village and farm groups. Chart No. 12-P makes similar comparisons by grades within each of the city, village and farm groups. (See tables No. 12 to 12-E, No. 12-N to 12-S in the text.) In Greater New York Mathematics is uniformly liked in all the grades and the high school by about thirty-seven percent of the boys and uniformly disliked by about twenty-two percent of the boys. In the cities over 25,000 Mathematics is uniformly liked by about forty-three percent of the boys and disliked by about twenty-one percent. In the cities under 25,000 Mathematics is uniformly liked by about forty-three percent of the boys and disliked by about twenty-one percent. In the villages over 5,000 population it is liked by about forty-two percent and disliked by about twenty-one percent. In the farm boy group, however, the uniform like increases to about forty-nine percent and the dislike decreases to about seventeen percent. While the like for Mathematics is almost twenty percent greater than that for any other subject the dislike

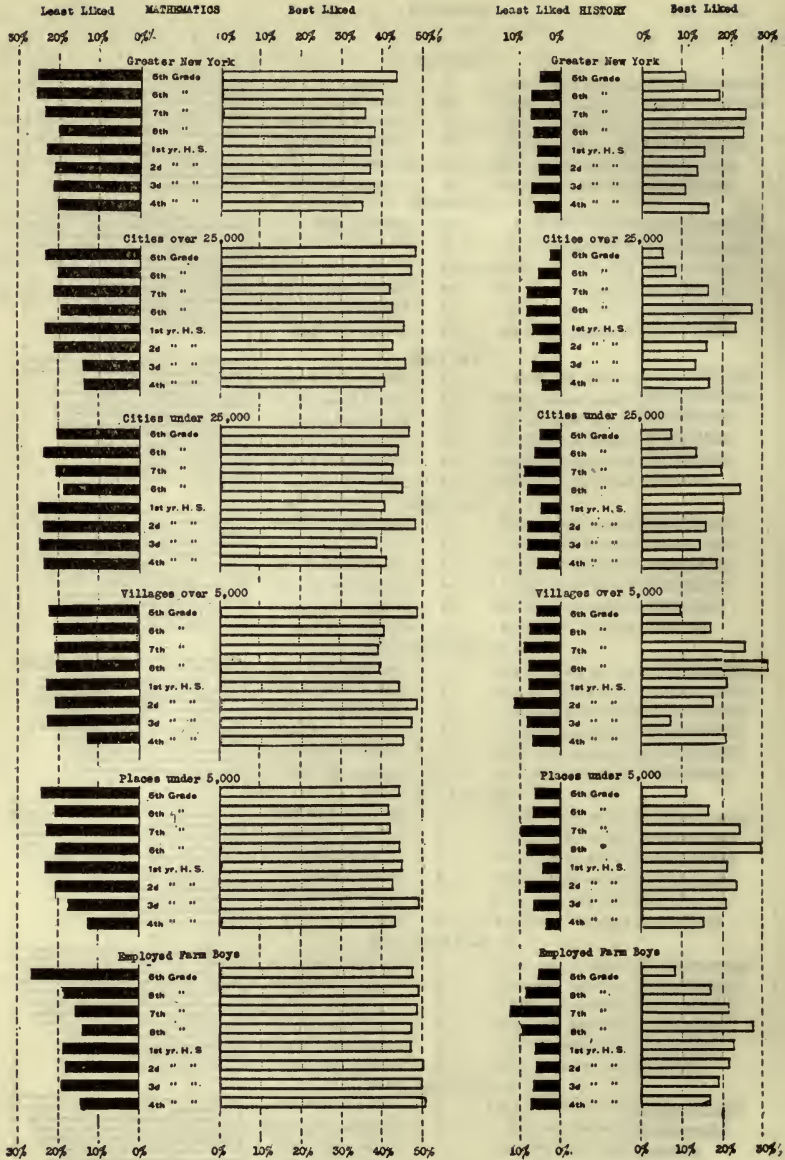
for Mathematics is only fifteen percent less than the dislike for English which stands first on the list for dislike. Altho Mathematics is the best liked study it also ranks second in the list of disliked subjects. The remarkable uniformity in the percentage of like and dislike for the subject of Mathematics in all the grades in all communities of the State, indicates that the course of study in Mathematics is uniformly interesting to from forty-three to forty-eight percent of the boys and uniformly uninteresting to from sixteen to twenty percent of the boys.



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

MATHEMATICS

Chart No. 12H.—State Summary for all Grades



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

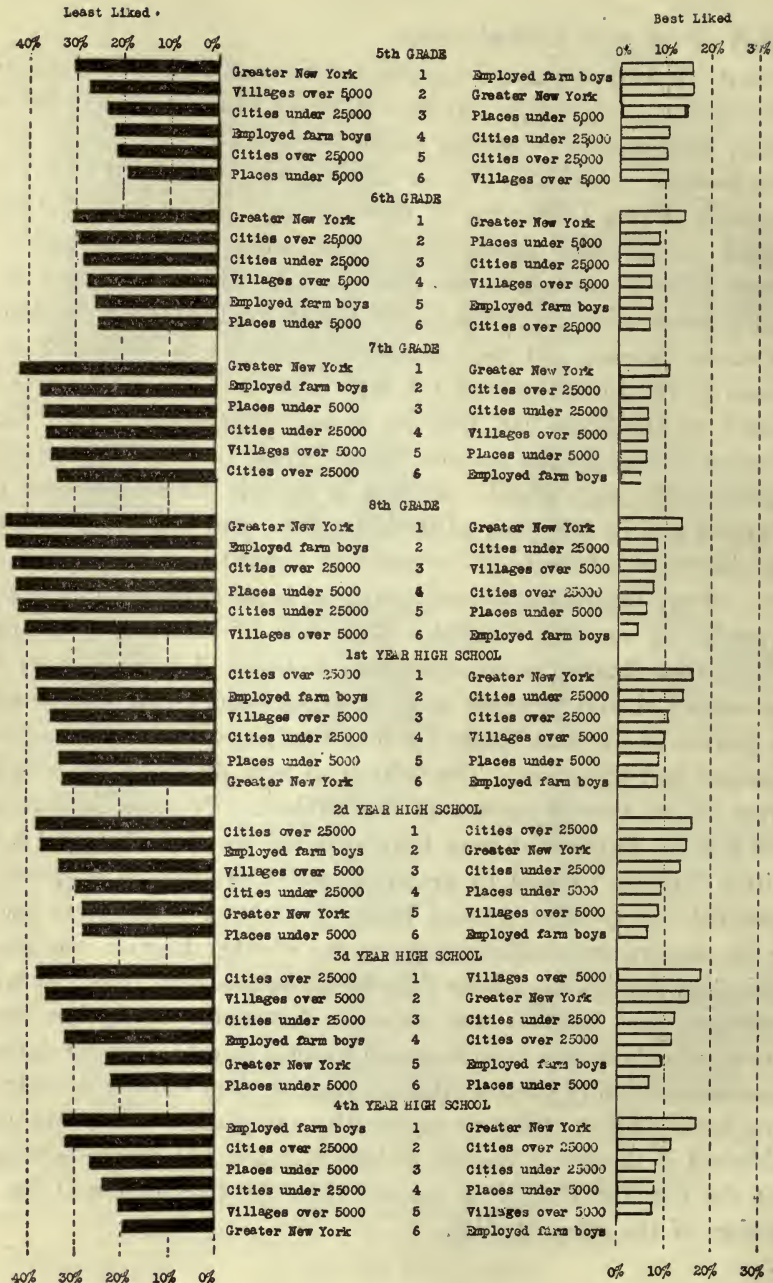
MATHEMATICS AND HISTORY

Chart No. 12P.—Grade Summary for City,

Village and Farm Groups

English is the most disliked study

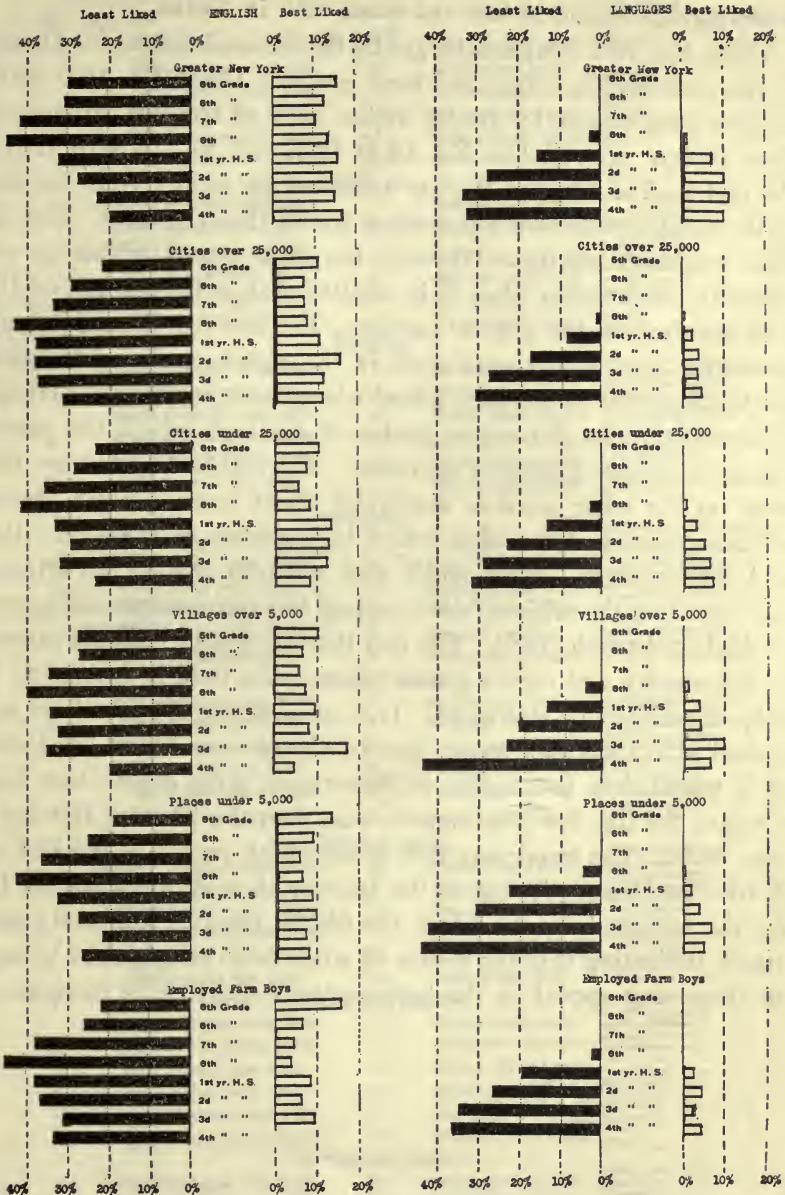
Chart No. 12-I compares by grades the like and dislike for English in the various city, village and farm groups. Chart No. 12-Q makes similar comparisons by grades within each of the city, village and farm groups. (See tables No. 12 to 12-E, and No. 12-N to 12-S in the text.) From twenty-five to thirty percent of the boys disliked English in the fifth grade, the dislike being slightly greater in Greater New York than in the other groups. This dislike increases until it reaches its maximum in the eighth grade where it is about forty-three percent. It then gradually decreases to almost twenty percent in the fourth year of the high school. From ten to fifteen percent of the boys like English in the fifth grade. This like decreases gradually up to the eighth grade and then increases slightly in the high school. English is the one subject required in all grades and in each year of the high school and it is quite evident that the course of study as arranged at present does not appeal to boys. Many theories have been advanced in an endeavor to explain why boys do not like English. The data of this survey simply indicate that English is not interesting to boys. A further study of this subject should be made in each grade endeavoring to discover the percent of like and dislike for oral English, written composition, grammar and literature. The subject as here discussed necessarily covers all of these branches of the subject. Personal interviews with a large number of boys have revealed the fact that oral and written English as well as grammar and literature, as at present presented, fail to interest many boys. Correlation tables were made for the various nationality groups to see whether English was more disliked by foreign born boys than by American born boys. It was discovered that English was no more distasteful to foreign born boys than to American born boys and in some instances the foreigners expressed a slightly greater like for English than did the American born boys. These different nationality correlation tables are not published in the report because of lack of space. It should be noted that the like for English is greater than the like expressed for a number of the other studies.



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

ENGLISH

Chart No. 12I.—State Summary for all Grades

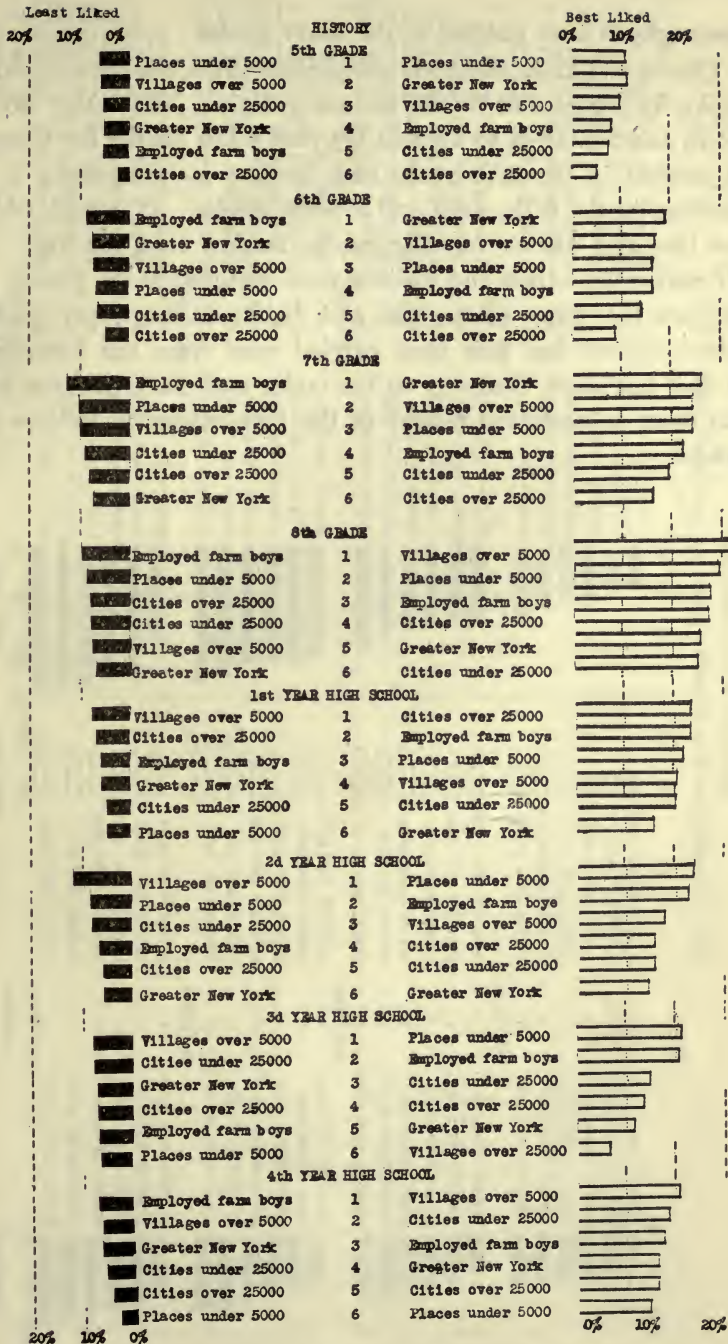


Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
ENGLISH AND LANGUAGES

Chart No. 12Q.—Grade Summary for City, Village and Farm Groups

History ranks second in like and about fifth in dislike

Chart No. 12-J compares by grades the like and dislike for History in the various city, village and farm groups. Chart No. 12-P makes similar comparisons by grades within each of the city, village and farm groups. (See tables No. 12 to 12-E and No. 12-N to 12-S in the text.) The like for History increases uniformly from the fifth to the eighth grade where it reaches almost thirty percent. The like then gradually decreases thruout the high school. This is particularly encouraging when it is recalled that as the amount of History required in the grades increases, the like for the subject also increases, reaching its maximum in the eighth grade. The record for the first year of the high school where most pupils study History is also high. In the upper grades of the high school the percent liking the subject gradually decreases. The dislike for History, however, on the other hand is uniformly about seven percent thruout all the grades and the high school in each one of the city, village and farm groups. This small and uniform dislike for History indicates that the subject fails to appeal to a uniformly small percent of the boys in each grade. The fact that the dislike does not increase in the seventh and eighth grades where more time is devoted to the subject verifies this statement. It is unfortunate that the boys were not asked to state their second best liked and second least liked study as it would then be possible to measure in some degree how much stronger the like for Mathematics was than the like for History or vice versa. The important fact to note with regard to the like and dislike for History is that as the amount of work increases the like for the subject increases while the dislike remains uniformly quite small, indicating that the course of study is so arranged as to make an increasing appeal to the boys as the requirements increase.

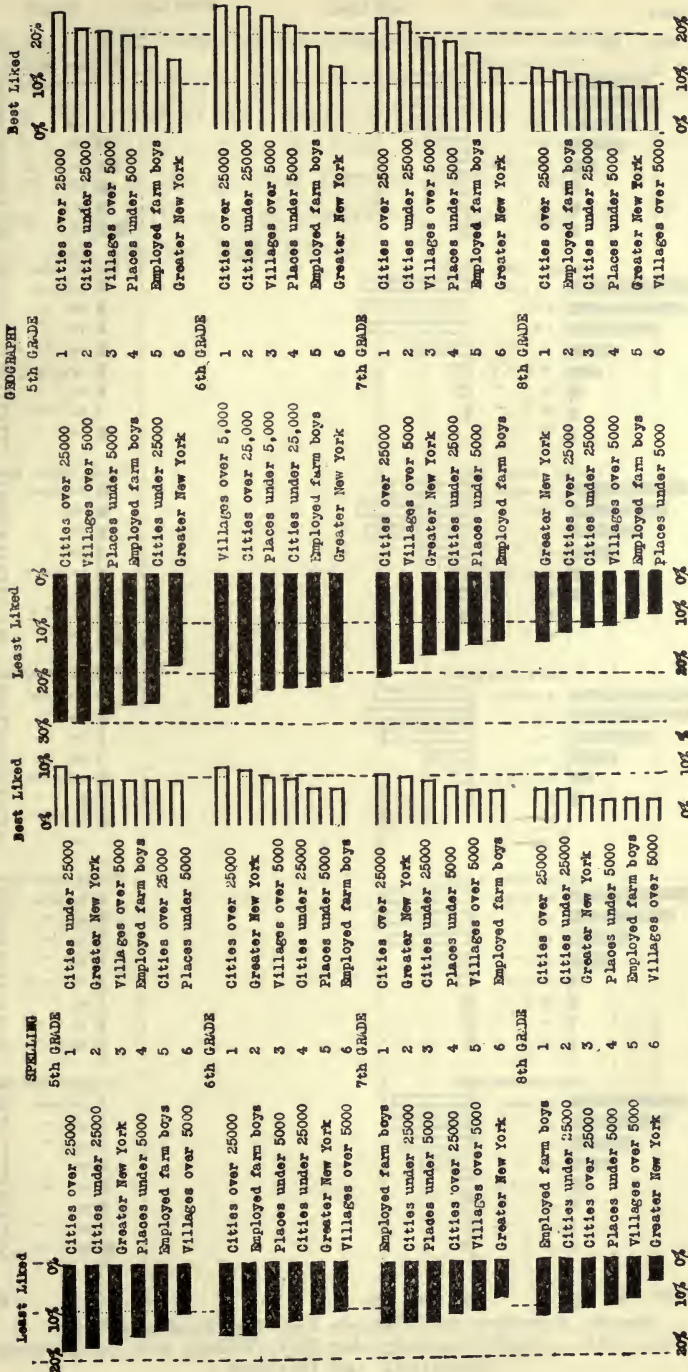


Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
HISTORY

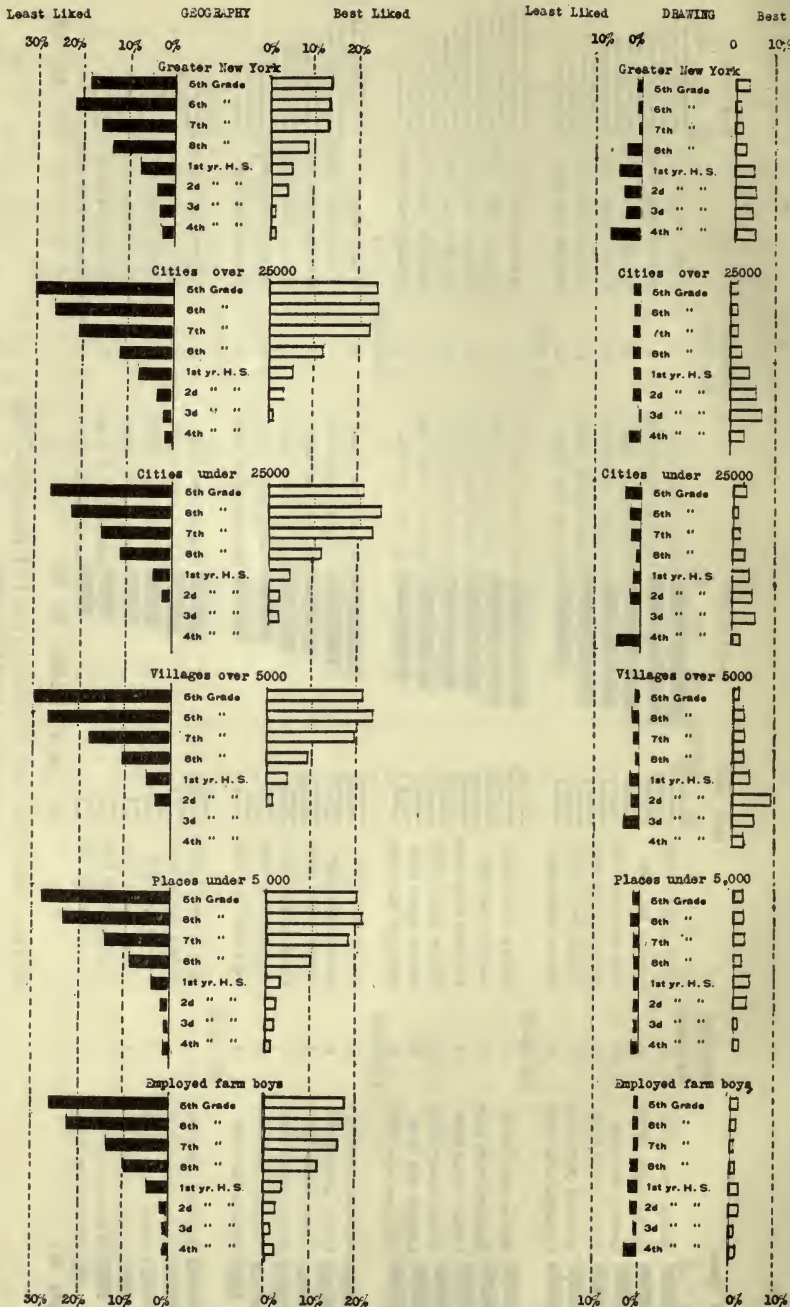
Chart No. 12J.—State Summary for all Grades

Geography is most disliked in the lower grades

Charts No. 12-K and 12-R compare the likes and dislikes for geography by grades and by the various groups. (See tables No. 12 to 12-E, and No. 12-N to 12-S in the text.) The dislike for Geography is greatest in the fifth grade and the like for Geography is about uniform in the fifth, sixth and seventh grades. It is noticeable that the like and dislike for Geography reaches into the high school. Of course these likes and dislikes were acquired in the grades. This suggests that some of the like and dislike in the upper grades for other subjects has also been carried over from the lower grades. It does not show, however, on the tables and charts because most of the other subjects are taught in the high school as well as in the grades.



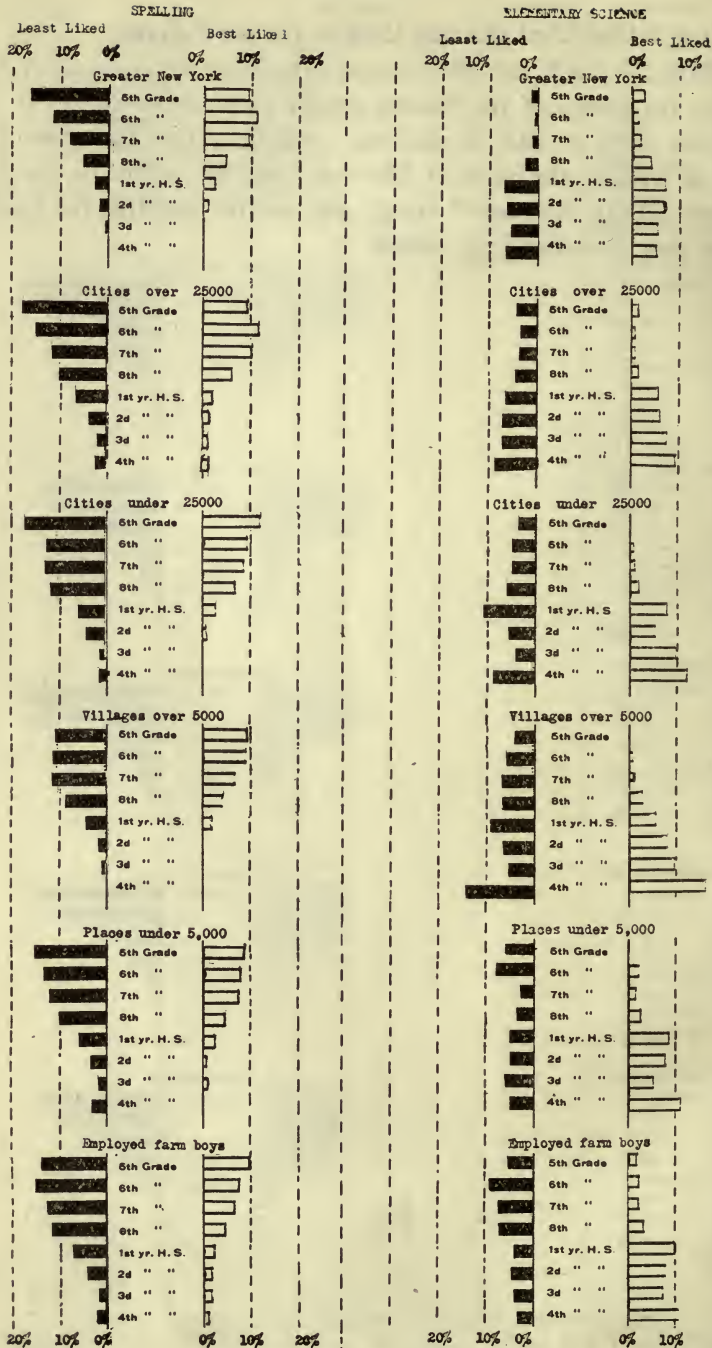
Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 SPELLING AND GEOGRAPHY
 Chart No. 12K.—State Summary for all Grades



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 Chart No. 12R.—Grade Summary for City, Village and Farm Groups
 GEOGRAPHY AND DRAWING

Spelling is least liked and best liked in the lower grades

Charts No. 12-K and 12-S compare the likes and dislikes for Spelling in the grades of the various groups (see tables No. 12 to 12-E and No. 12-N to 12-S in the text), and show that the greatest dislike as well as the greatest like for Spelling occurs in the lower grades. As in the case of Geography, dislike and like for Spelling reach over into the high school.



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 SPELLING AND ELEMENTARY SCIENCE
 Chart No. 12S.—Grade Summary for City, Village and Farm Groups

Foreign language is very much disliked in the high school

Charts No. 12-O and 12-Q (see tables No. 12 to 12-E and No. 12-N to 12-S in the text) show a very strong dislike for Foreign Languages, increasing from the first year of the high school to its maximum in the fourth year. This is the only instance where any study outranks English in dislike. The like for Foreign Languages is uniformly very small.



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

LANGUAGES

Chart No. 12O.—State Summary for all Grades

Likes and dislikes for other subjects are relatively small

Charts No. 12-L, 12-M, 12-N, 12-R, 12-S and 12-T show that the likes and dislikes for Elementary Science, Advanced Science, Commercial Subjects, Drawing, Manual Training, etc., are relatively small. (See tables No. 12 to 12-E and No. 12-N to 12-S in the text.)

Least Liked		DRAWING		Best Liked	
10%	0%			0%	10%
5th GRADE					
■	Cities under 25000	1	Greater New York]	
■	Greater New York	2	Places under 5000]	
■	Cities over 25000	3	Cities under 25000]	
■	Places under 5000	4	Cities over 25000]	
■	Villages over 5000	5	Employed farm boys]	
■	Employed farm boys	6	Villages over 5000]	
6th GRADE					
■	Cities under 25000	1	Places under 5000]	
■	Places under 5000	2	Villages over 5000]	
■	Greater New York	3	Cities over 25000]	
■	Villages over 5000	4	Greater New York]	
■	Cities over 25000	5	Employed farm boys]	
■	Employed farm boys	6	Cities under 25000]	
7th GRADE					
■	Greater New York	1	Villages over 5000]	
■	Cities under 25000	2	Places under 5000]	
■	Cities over 25000	3	Cities over 25000]	
■	Places under 5000	4	Greater New York]	
■	Employed farm boys	5	Cities under 25000]	
■	Villages over 5000	6	Employed farm boys]	
8th GRADE					
■	Greater New York	1	Greater New York]	
■	Cities over 25000	2	Cities under 25000]	
■	Employed farm boys	3	Cities over 25000]	
■	Places under 5000	4	Villages over 5000]	
■	Cities under 25000	5	Places under 5000]	
■	Villages over 5000	6	Employed farm boys]	
1st YEAR HIGH SCHOOL					
■	Greater New York	1	Greater New York]	
■	Employed farm boys	2	Places under 5000]	
■	Cities over 25000	3	Villages over 5000]	
■	Villages over 5000	4	Cities over 25000]	
■	Cities under 25000	5	Cities under 25000]	
■	Places under 5000	6	Employed farm boys]	
2d YEAR HIGH SCHOOL					
■	Greater New York	1	Villages over 5000]	
■	Cities under 25000	2	Cities over 25000]	
■	Cities over 25000	3	Greater New York]	
■	Villages over 5000	4	Cities under 25000]	
■	Employed farm boys	5	Places under 5000]	
■	Places under 5000	6	Employed farm boys]	
3d YEAR HIGH SCHOOL					
■	Greater New York	1	Cities over 25000]	
■	Villages over 5000	2	Cities under 25000]	
■	Places under 5000	3	Villages over 5000]	
■	Employed farm boys	4	Greater New York]	
■	Cities over 25000	5	Employed farm boys]	
■	Cities under 25000	6	Places under 5000]	
4th YEAR HIGH SCHOOL					
■	Greater New York	1	Greater New York]	
■	Cities under 25000	2	Cities over 25000]	
■	Cities over 25000	3	Villages over 5000]	
■	Employed farm boys	4	Cities under 25000]	
■	Places under 5000	5	Employed farm boys]	
■	Villages over 5000	6	Places under 5000]	

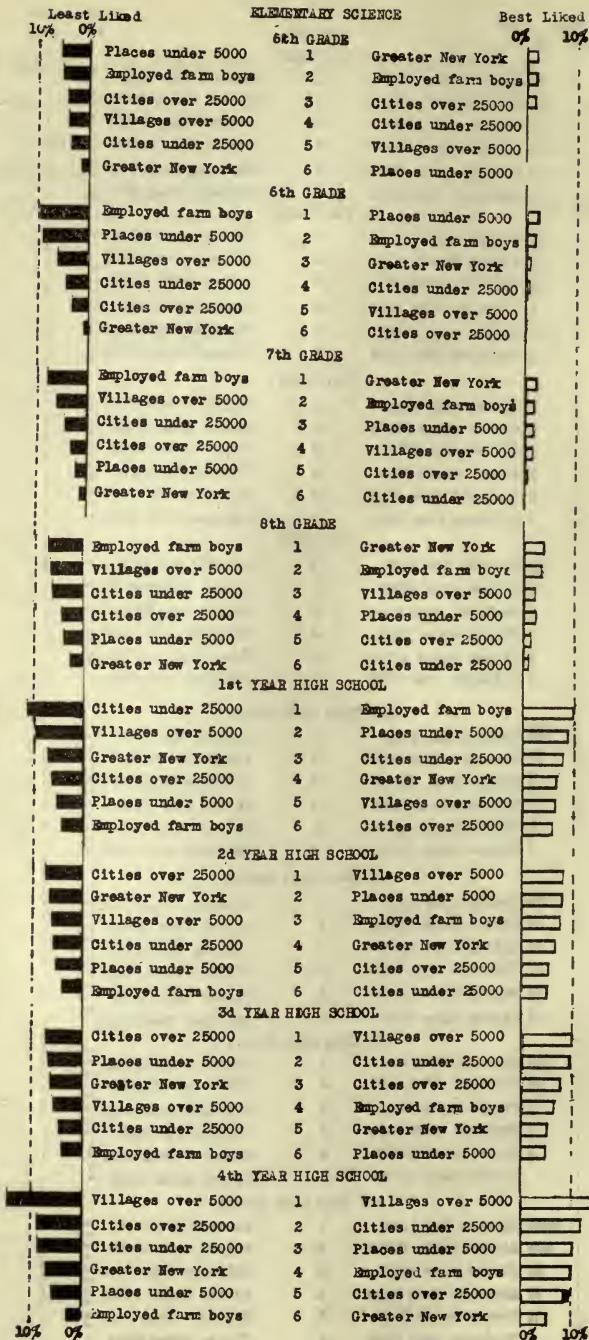
10% 0%

0% 10%

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

DRAWING

Chart No. 12L.—State Summary for all Grades



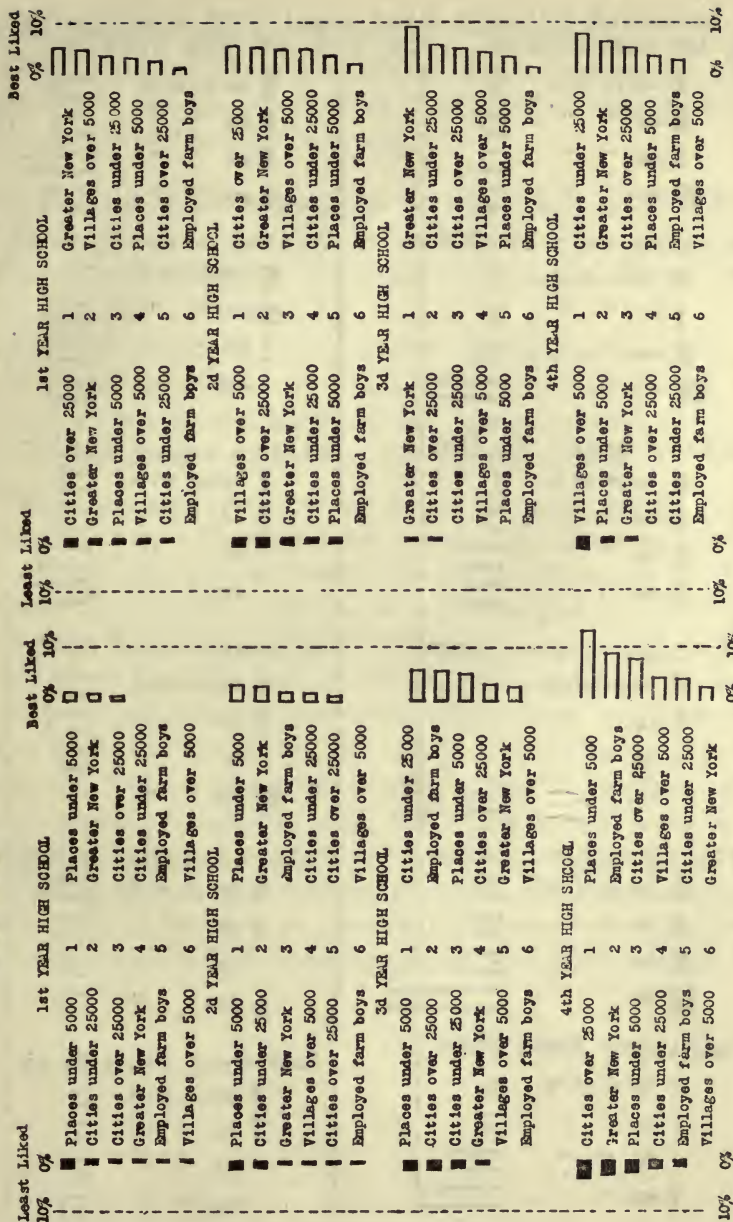
Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

ELEMENTARY SCIENCE

Grades

Chart No. 12M.—State Summary for all

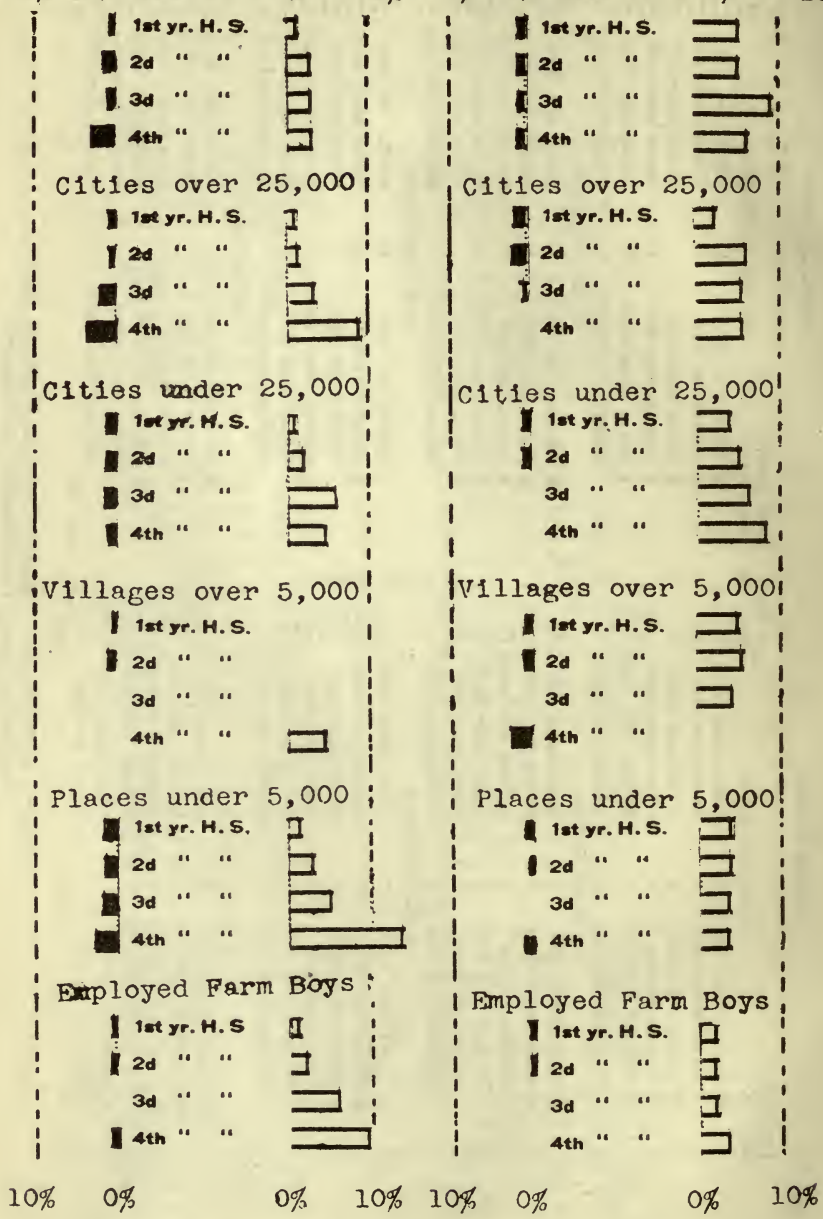
COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS



ADVANCED SCIENCE

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 ADVANCED SCIENCE AND COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS.
 Chart No. 12N.—State Summary for all Grades

Least 10% Advanced Science Best 10% Least 10% Comm 1 Subjects Best 10%
 0% New York 0% 0% New York 0%



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year old Employed Boys
 ADVANCED SCIENCE AND COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS.

Chart No. 12T.—Grade Summary for City, Village and Farm Groups

Music, physical training, etc., received little attention

The percents of like and dislike for Music, Physical Training and some other subjects are so small as to make it impossible to show them either on the tables or charts.

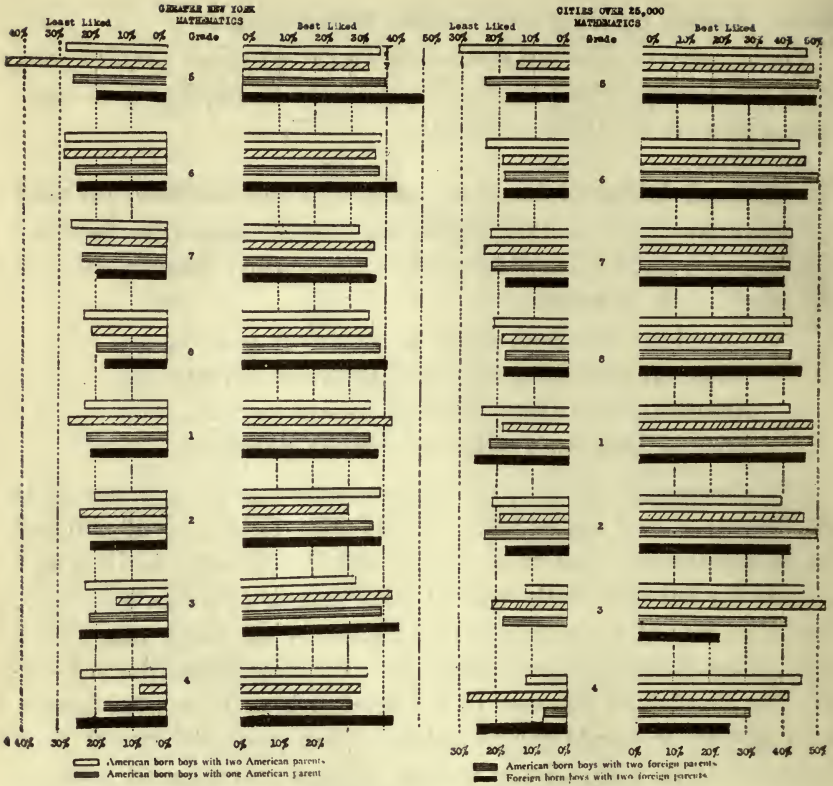
The likes and dislikes of American and foreign boys are about the same

Charts No. 12-U to 12-Y inclusive, show a comparison between the likes and dislikes for Mathematics, Geography, English, History and Spelling in the case of

- American born boys with two American parents,
- American born boys with one American parent,
- American born boys with two foreign parents,
- Foreign born boys with two foreign parents.

The comparison between the various parentage groups was made for Greater New York and also for the other cities over 25,000 and shows conclusively that there is no marked difference in likes and dislikes for subjects in the case of American and foreign born boys. On chart No. 12-Y dealing with English, in the third year of the high school for cities over 25,000, the relatively large like and dislike for English in the case of the foreign born boys with foreign born parents is due to the fact that in that particular group there happened to be a very small number of boys as compared with the other groups. Charts No. 12-U, 12-V, 12-W and 12-X tell the same story for Mathematics, History, Geography and Spelling.

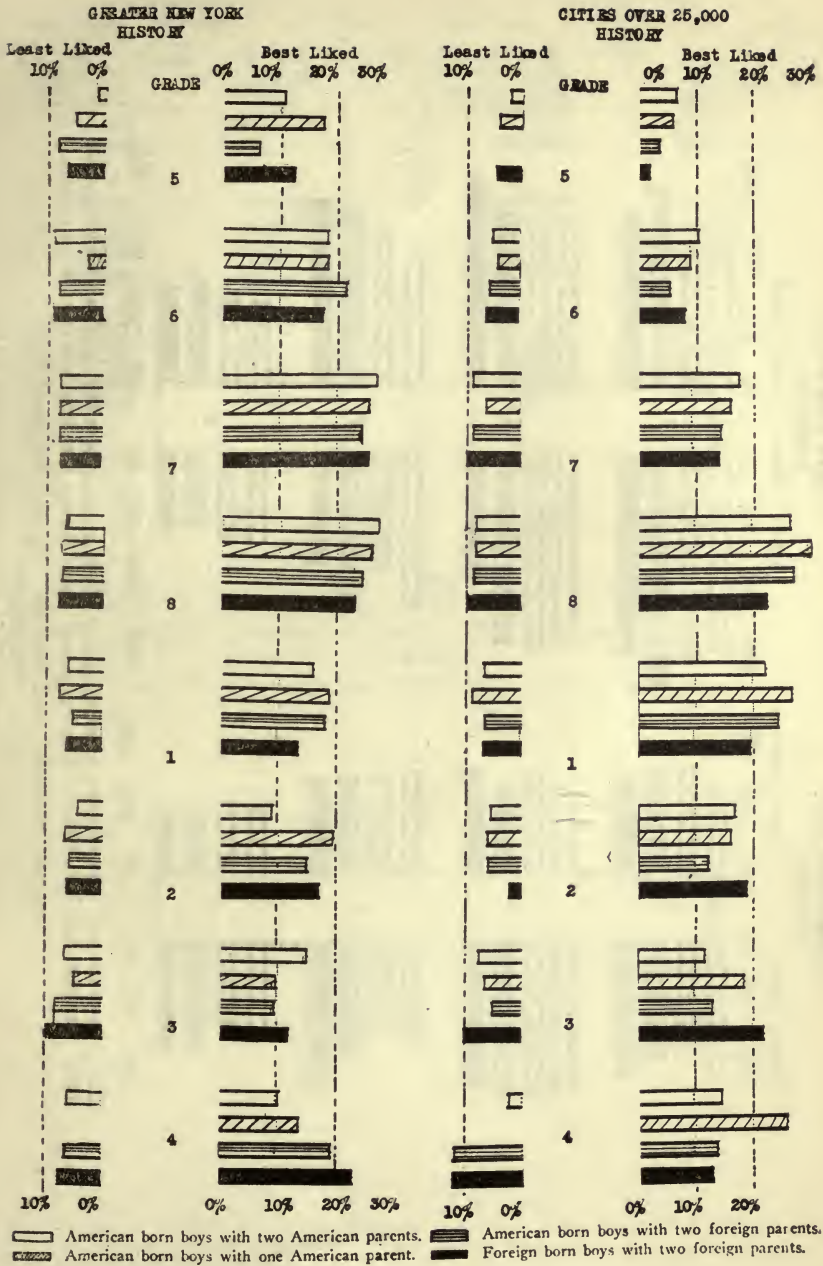
Similar studies were made for a number of the individual nationality groups, however, no marked differences were discovered in likes and dislikes for the various subjects between the various nationality groups.



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

MATHEMATICS

Chart No. 12-U.—Grade Summary by Parentage Groups, Greater New York and Cities over 25,000



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 HISTORY
 Chart No. 12V.—Greater New York and Cities over 25,000

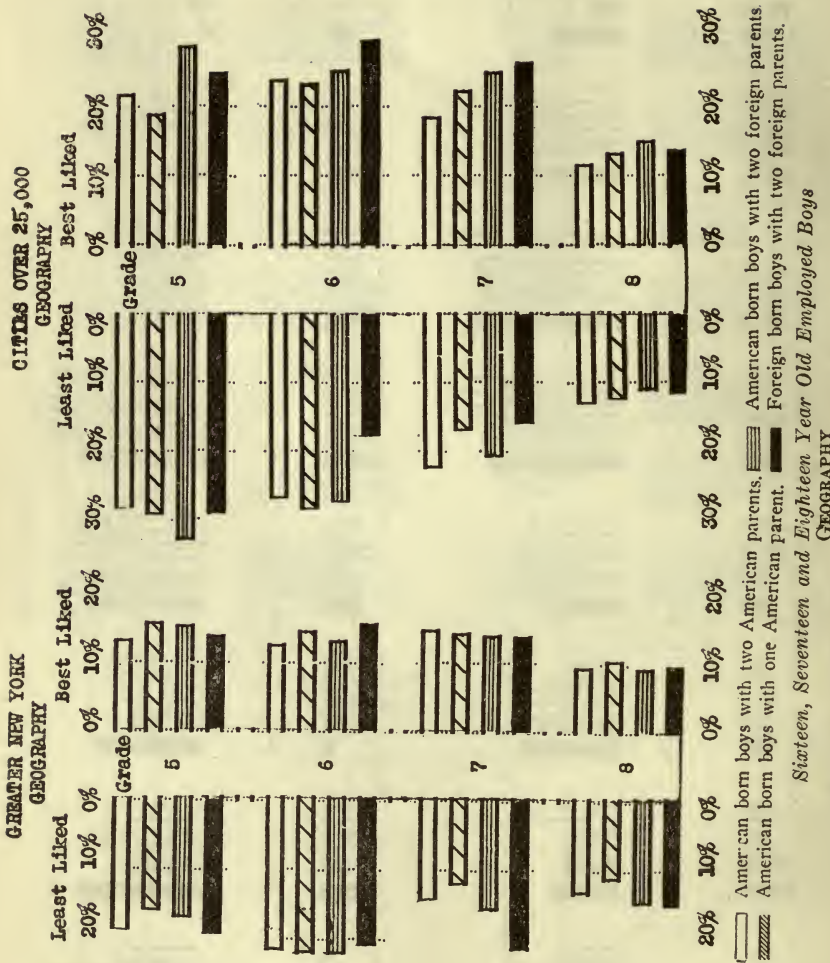
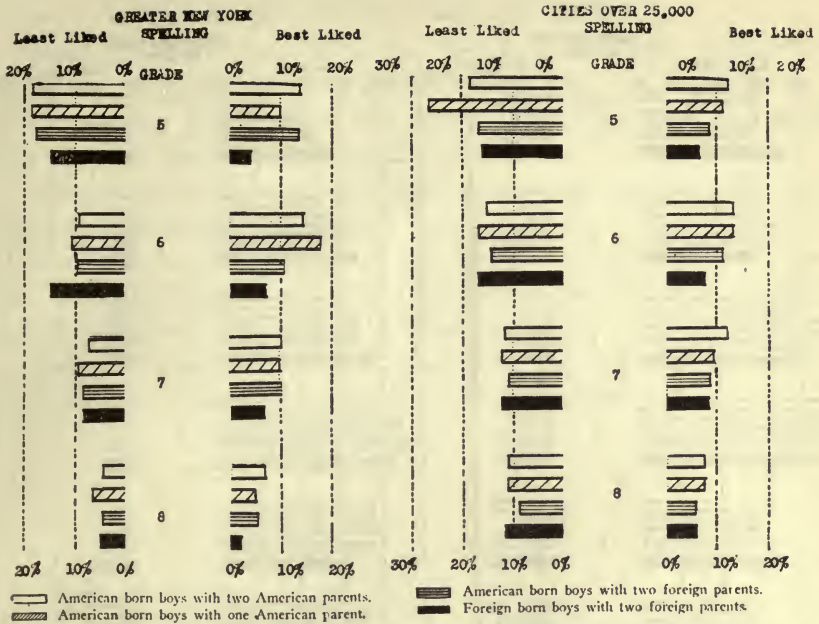


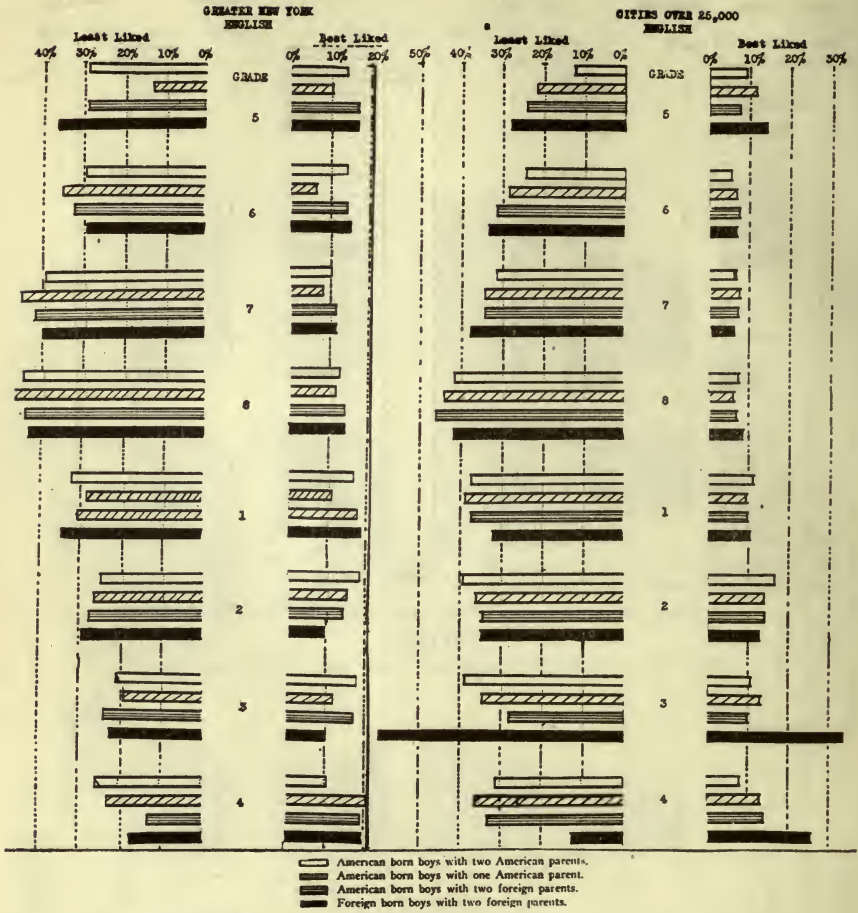
Chart No. 12W.—Greater New York and Cities over 25,000

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
SPELLING

Chart No. 12X.—Greater New York and Cities over 25,000



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
ENGLISH
 Chart No. 12-Y.—Greater New York and Cities over 25,000

There is little correlation between likes and dislikes

Chart No. 12-Z (see table No. 12-AA in the text) shows the correlation between best and least liked studies.

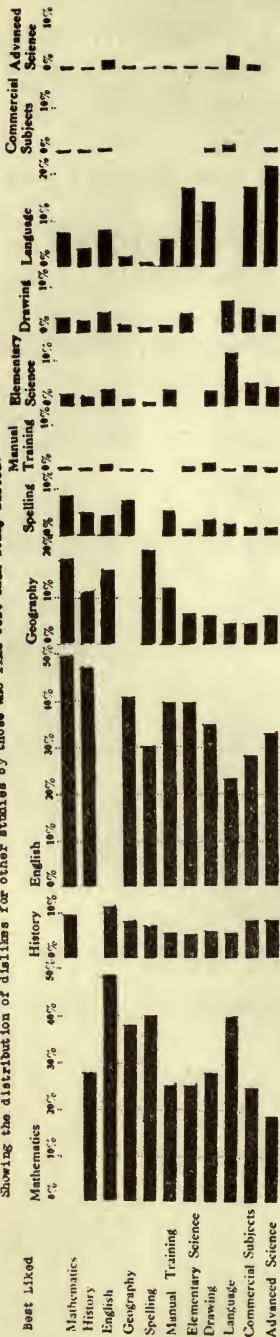
Boys liking Mathematics best like English least and boys who like English best like Mathematics least.

Boys who like History best like English least, but boys who like History least do not like English best.

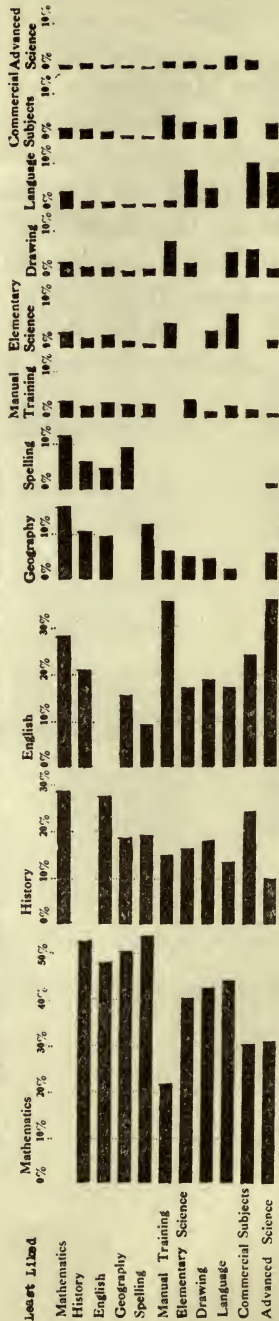
Boys who like Geography best like English and Mathematics least and boys who dislike English and Mathematics most show a stronger like for geography than boys in other groups.

However, these studies show in a crude way that there is really very little correlation between best and least liked studies.

Showing the distribution of dislikes for other studies by those who like best each study listed.



Showing the distribution of likes for other studies by those who like least each study listed.



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 CORRELATION BETWEEN BEST AND LEAST LIKED STUDIES
 Chart No. 12-Z.—Greater New York, American and Foreign Parents Combined

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

BEST LIKED STUDY

Correlation Between the Last Grade Completed and the Best Liked Study

TABLE No. 12 — GREATER NEW YORK

American and Foreign Combined

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	Mathematics	English	History	Manual training	Spelling	Language	Geography	Drawing	Commercial subjects	Elementary science	Advanced science	Total per cent	No. of cards tabulated
5th.....	43.1	15.4	10.7	2.1	10.0	.....	14.2	2.6	.....	1.9	.....	100.0	422
6th.....	39.4	13.5	19.3	1.9	11.1	.....	13.0	1.0	.....	.8	.....	100.0	1,219
7th.....	35.3	10.6	25.9	3.2	9.5	.....	12.8	1.2	.....	1.5	.....	100.0	3,815
8th.....	37.7	13.3	25.6	3.3	5.0	4	8.9	2.2	4	3.2	.....	100.0	7,431
1st high school.....	36.8	15.6	15.9	2.8	2.1	6.3	5.2	3.9	4.8	5.9	.7	100.0	1,392
2d high school.....	36.8	14.3	14.0	2.5	.8	9.1	4.1	4.3	5.3	6.4	2.4	100.0	922
3d high school.....	38.0	15.0	11.5	2.7	.....	11.2	1.0	3.5	9.3	5.1	2.7	100.0	374
4th high school.....	34.9	16.4	16.4	2.6	.....	9.9	1.3	4.0	6.6	5.3	2.6	100.0	152
Total.....	5,857	2,047	3,586	482	942	267	1,479	349	192	480	46	.....	15,727

TABLE No. 12-A — CITIES OVER 25,000

American and Foreign Combined

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	Mathematics	English	History	Manual training	Spelling	Language	Geography	Drawing	Commercial subjects	Elementary science	Advanced science	Total per cent	No. of cards tabulated
5th.....	48.0	10.2	5.0	1.1	9.4	.....	23.9	1.3	.....	1.1	.....	100.0	540
6th.....	46.4	6.5	8.7	.9	11.4	.....	24.7	1.1	.....	.3	.....	100.0	2,108
7th.....	41.7	6.6	16.4	1.1	10.2	.....	22.2	1.4	.....	4	.....	100.0	3,035
8th.....	42.0	7.2	27.2	1.1	6.7	1	12.2	1.9	.....	1.5	.....	100.0	4,274
1st high school.....	44.6	10.1	23.4	1.1	2.6	1.9	4.9	3.2	2.6	5.2	.4	100.0	1,629
2d high school.....	42.7	15.1	15.9	1.6	1.1	3.3	3.6	4.6	5.9	5.2	1.0	100.0	926
3d high school.....	45.1	11.4	13.4	3.0	1.0	3.0	.7	6.0	5.7	7.7	3.0	100.0	299
4th high school.....	40.4	11.0	16.4	1.2	1.2	3.7	.....	2.4	5.5	9.7	8.5	100.0	164
Total.....	5,620	1,059	2,470	150	950	84	1,961	275	126	242	38	.....	12,975

TABLE No. 12-B — CITIES UNDER 25,000

American and Foreign Combined

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	Mathematics	English	History	Manual training	Spelling	Language	Geography	Drawing	Commercial subjects	Elementary science	Advanced science	Total per cent	No. of cards tabulated
5th.....	46.7	10.6	7.7	.7	11.8	.....	20.9	1.6	.....	.....	.....	100.0	426
6th.....	43.0	7.2	13.7	.4	9.3	.....	24.4	.7	.....	.4	.....	100.0	1,265
7th.....	42.4	5.7	19.3	.6	9.0	.....	21.6	1.0	.....	4	.....	100.0	1,598
8th.....	44.9	8.0	24.6	.9	6.3	8	11.2	2.0	.....	1.3	.....	100.0	1,942
1st high school.....	40.5	13.5	20.0	1.4	2.6	2.9	4.7	3.0	3.7	7.6	.1	100.0	858
2d high school.....	48.2	13.1	15.8	.2	.7	4.9	2.4	3.8	4.7	4.9	1.3	100.0	450
3d high school.....	38.1	12.2	14.5	1.5	.....	6.1	2.3	4.6	6.1	9.2	5.4	100.0	131
4th high school.....	41.3	8.0	18.7	.....	.....	6.7	.....	1.3	8.0	12.0	4.0	100.0	75
Total.....	2,946	579	1,268	51	460	76	1,013	122	67	146	17	.....	6,745

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

BEST LIKED STUDY

Correlation Between the Last Grade Completed and the Best Liked Study

TABLE No. 12-C — VILLAGES OVER 5,000

American and Foreign Combined

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	Mathematics	English	History	Manual training	Spelling	Language	Geography	Drawing	Commercial subjects	Elementary science	Advanced science	Total per cent	No. of cards tabulated
5th.....	48.8	10.9	9.7	.....	9.7	.....	20.1	.8	.....	.....	.....	100.0	248
6th.....	41.0	6.8	16.9	1.0	9.7	.....	22.6	1.6	.....	4	.....	100.0	700
7th.....	39.9	5.5	24.3	1.1	7.2	.....	19.0	1.8	.....	1.2	.....	100.0	918
8th.....	39.8	7.4	31.4	1.8	4.5	.9	8.8	1.7	1.2	2.5	.....	100.0	1,141
1st high school.....	44.5	9.8	20.6	2.0	1.5	.....	3.6	4.2	3.2	4.7	5.9	100.0	471
2d high school.....	48.8	8.1	17.8	.....	.....	3.6	1.2	7.2	5.2	8.1	.....	100.0	248
3d high school.....	47.3	17.5	6.8	1.4	.....	9.5	.....	4.0	4.0	9.5	.....	100.0	74
4th high school.....	45.9	4.2	20.8	.....	.....	6.3	.....	2.1	.....	16.6	4.1	100.0	48
Total.....	1,614	291	879	49	216	46	506	87	52	106	2	.....	3,848

TABLE No. 12-D — PLACES UNDER 5,000

American and Foreign Combined

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	Mathematics	English	History	Manual training	Spelling	Language	Geography	Drawing	Commercial subjects	Elementary science	Advanced science	Total per cent	No. of cards tabulated
5th.....	44.6	14.6	10.8	.4	8.2	.....	19.6	1.8	.....	.....	.....	100.0	720
6th.....	42.5	8.5	16.7	.3	7.5	.....	20.8	1.8	.....	1.9	.....	100.0	1,989
7th.....	42.1	5.1	24.1	.3	7.3	.2	17.9	1.4	.....	1.6	.....	100.0	2,734
8th.....	44.1	5.9	29.4	.6	4.7	.....	10.0	1.2	1.1	.....	.....	100.0	3,074
1st high school.....	45.0	8.5	21.8	1.0	2.2	1.9	3.1	3.6	3.2	2.5	1.1	100.0	1,233
2d high school.....	43.0	9.0	23.8	1.1	4	3.7	2.1	2.6	3.6	7.7	2.7	100.0	699
3d high school.....	49.2	7.0	20.9	.5	5	6.5	1.8	5.5	3.3	5.1	4.7	100.0	215
4th high school.....	43.6	7.3	15.0	.4	.....	4.7	1.3	.8	3.4	10.3	13.2	100.0	234
Total.....	4,748	791	2,483	59	582	94	1,410	189	114	354	74	.....	10,898

TABLE No. 12-E — FARM BOY GROUP

American and Foreign Combined

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	Mathematics	English	History	Manual training	Spelling	Language	Geography	Drawing	Commercial subjects	Elementary science	Advanced science	Total per cent	No. of cards tabulated
5th.....	47.5	15.6	8.0	.....	9.6	.....	16.8	1.0	.....	1.5	.....	100.0	976
6th.....	49.9	6.7	16.4	.1	7.5	.....	16.8	.7	.....	1.9	.....	100.0	2,449
7th.....	49.0	4.1	22.0	.1	6.9	.....	15.6	.5	.....	1.8	.....	100.0	4,068
8th.....	47.9	3.8	27.8	.....	4.7	.3	11.4	.9	.2	3.0	.....	100.0	4,061
1st high school.....	47.1	8.2	23.4	.3	2.0	2.7	3.8	1.2	1.4	9.8	.1	100.0	941
2d high school.....	51.6	6.1	22.4	.4	1.4	3.9	2.5	1.4	1.7	7.2	1.4	100.0	511
3d high school.....	50.4	9.4	20.5	.....	1.7	2.3	1.1	.6	1.7	7.0	5.3	100.0	171
4th high school.....	51.0	.....	17.4	.....	1.0	5.1	2.0	1.0	3.1	10.2	9.2	100.0	98
Total.....	6,459	763	2,887	13	782	67	1,726	106	38	408	26	.....	13,275

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

LEAST LIKED STUDY

Correlation Between the Last Grade Completed and the Least Liked Study

TABLE No. 12-N — GREATER NEW YORK

American and Foreign Combined

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	Mathematics	English	History	Manual training	Spelling	Language	Geography	Drawing	Commercial subjects	Elementary science	Advanced science	Total per cent	Number of cards tabulated
5th.....	26.0	30.5	5.6	....	16.7	....	18.2	1.8	....	1.2	....	100.0	396
6th.....	26.5	30.9	7.7	.4	11.1	....	21.5	1.3	....	.6	....	100.0	1,162
7th.....	23.7	41.4	7.3	.3	8.2	.3	16.5	1.3	....	1.0	....	100.0	3,658
8th.....	20.3	44.7	7.0	5	4.9	2.5	13.9	3.2	.1	2.6	.3	100.0	6,971
1st high school.....	23.2	31.8	6.0	8	2.3	15.4	7.6	4.6	.8	7.0	5	100.0	1,291
2d high school.....	21.6	27.6	5.4	8	1.6	27.4	4.0	3.4	.9	6.4	.9	100.0	872
3d high school.....	21.9	22.8	7.4	.3	.3	33.5	3.1	3.1	.8	6.0	.8	100.0	352
4th high school.....	20.1	19.5	6.2	1.4	....	32.7	2.8	6.9	.7	6.9	2.8	100.0	144
Total.....	3,285	5,857	1,026	74	880	796	2,040	403	27	412	46	....	14,846

TABLE No. 12-O — CITIES OVER 25,000

American and Foreign Combined

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	Mathematics	English	History	Manual training	Spelling	Language	Geography	Drawing	Commercial subjects	Elementary science	Advanced science	Total per cent	Number of cards tabulated
5th.....	23.2	21.3	2.7	....	17.8	....	29.9	1.2	....	3.9	....	100.0	516
6th.....	20.2	29.1	5.3	.1	15.1	....	28.0	1.0	....	5.2	....	100.0	1,996
7th.....	21.5	33.4	8.3	.1	11.2	.5	20.6	1.2	....	3.2	....	100.0	2,889
8th.....	19.3	43.0	8.3	.2	10.3	1.2	12.1	1.4	.1	4.1	....	100.0	4,011
1st high school.....	23.3	37.3	7.0	.2	6.7	8.8	7.3	1.3	1.0	6.5	.6	100.0	1,533
2d high school.....	21.2	37.9	5.6	.3	3.6	17.5	3.6	1.5	1.2	7.0	.6	100.0	859
3d high school.....	14.0	37.1	7.2	....	1.8	27.7	2.2	.3	.3	7.6	1.8	100.0	278
4th high school.....	13.8	31.8	4.8	....	2.1	31.0	2.1	2.1	....	8.9	3.4	100.0	145
Total.....	2,515	4,432	877	18	1,272	474	1,903	153	31	534	24	....	12,233

TABLE No. 12-P — CITIES UNDER 25,000

American and Foreign Combined

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	Mathematics	English	History	Manual training	Spelling	Language	Geography	Drawing	Commercial subjects	Elementary science	Advanced science	Total per cent	Number of cards tabulated
5th.....	20.5	23.5	5.6	.2	17.4	....	26.6	2.6	....	3.6	....	100.0	414
6th.....	23.7	28.7	6.3	....	12.8	....	22.1	1.9	....	4.5	....	100.0	1,229
7th.....	20.8	36.0	9.0	.1	12.8	....	15.6	1.3	....	4.4	....	100.0	1,554
8th.....	18.3	41.6	8.2	....	11.3	2.7	11.2	.8	....	5.9	....	100.0	1,871
1st high school.....	25.0	33.0	4.7	.1	6.1	13.7	4.1	1.0	.5	10.8	1.0	100.0	823
2d high school.....	23.6	29.3	8.1	.2	3.9	23.1	2.8	1.8	.5	5.5	1.2	100.0	433
3d high school.....	24.0	32.0	8.0	....	.8	29.6	....	....	....	4.0	1.6	100.0	125
4th high school.....	23.5	23.6	5.6	....	1.4	32.0	....	4.2	....	8.3	1.4	103.0	72
Total.....	1,397	2,243	483	4	708	324	879	90	6	371	16	....	6,521

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

LEAST LIKED STUDY

Correlation Between the Last Grade Completed and the Least Liked Study

TABLE No. 12-Q — VILLAGES OVER 5,000

American and Foreign Combined

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	Mathematics	English	History	Manual training	Spelling	Language	Geography	Drawing	Commercial subjects	Elementary science	Advanced science	Total per cent	Number of cards tabulated
5th.....	21.9	27.5	6.0	....	10.3	....	29.6	.8	....	3.9	....	100.0	233
6th.....	20.6	27.3	7.5	....	10.9	....	26.7	1.2	....	5.8	....	100.0	637
7th.....	20.1	34.8	9.6	....	10.8	....	18.0	.7	....	6.0	....	100.0	880
8th.....	20.3	40.1	7.8	1	8.7	4.6	10.7	.6	4	6.7	....	100.0	1,086
1st high school.....	22.4	34.8	7.7	2	4.0	14.2	5.3	1.3	6	9.1	4	100.0	452
2d high school.....	20.3	32.8	11.7	....	1.7	20.2	3.4	1.3	1.7	6.0	9	100.0	232
3d high school.....	22.6	35.3	8.4	....	1.4	23.9	....	2.8	....	5.6	....	100.0	71
4th high school.....	12.5	20.7	6.3	....	....	43.7	....	....	2.1	14.7	....	100.0	48
Total.....	755	1,255	305	2	310	199	553	34	12	240	4	....	3,669

TABLE No. 12-R — PLACES UNDER 5,000

American and Foreign Combined

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	Mathematics	English	History	Manual training	Spelling	Language	Geography	Drawing	Commercial subjects	Elementary science	Advanced science	Total per cent	Number of cards tabulated
5th.....	24.2	19.3	6.5	....	14.9	....	28.2	1.0	....	5.9	....	100.0	686
6th.....	20.9	25.9	7.0	....	13.5	....	23.0	1.3	....	8.4	....	100.0	1,959
7th.....	22.6	36.3	10.0	....	12.3	6	14.4	.9	....	2.9	....	100.0	2,678
8th.....	20.6	42.5	8.8	....	9.9	4.6	8.6	.9	3	3.8	....	100.0	2,955
1st high school.....	22.8	32.3	4.7	2	5.5	22.7	3.7	7.7	3	5.0	1.7	100.0	1,186
2d high school.....	20.4	27.5	8.4	1	3.3	30.3	1.9	.9	5	5.1	1.6	100.0	666
3d high school.....	17.4	21.7	6.6	....	1.9	42.1	.9	.9	....	6.6	1.9	100.0	212
4th high school.....	12.8	26.4	3.1	....	3.1	43.1	1.3	1.3	.9	5.3	2.7	100.0	227
Total.....	2,259	3,537	842	5	1,084	810	1,345	102	21	513	42	....	10,560

TABLE No. 12-S — EMPLOYED FARM BOYS

American and Foreign Combined

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	Mathematics	English	History	Manual training	Spelling	Language	Geography	Drawing	Commercial subjects	Elementary science	Advanced science	Total per cent	Number of cards tabulated
5th.....	26.0	21.6	5.3	....	14.1	....	26.9	.7	....	5.4	....	100.0	977
6th.....	18.8	25.8	8.5	....	14.5	....	22.1	.9	....	9.4	....	100.0	2,475
7th.....	15.2	37.3	12.4	....	12.6	1	13.8	.9	....	7.7	....	100.0	4,017
8th.....	13.6	44.7	9.8	....	11.7	2.5	9.3	1.1	....	7.3	....	100.0	3,989
1st high school.....	19.2	36.9	6.2	....	6.9	19.4	4.8	1.9	3	3.9	.5	100.0	917
2d high school.....	18.1	36.5	6.6	....	3.8	27.7	1.4	1.2	2	4.1	4	100.0	496
3d high school.....	19.2	31.5	6.8	....	1.8	35.2	1.2	.6	....	3.7	....	100.0	162
4th high school.....	14.4	33.0	7.2	....	2.1	36.1	1.0	2.1	....	3.1	1.0	100.0	97
Total.....	2,183	4,733	1,258	....	1,558	513	1,787	133	4	953	8	....	13,130

CHAPTER XIII

Money Earned While in School

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

BOYS WHO EARNED MONEY WHILE IN SCHOOL

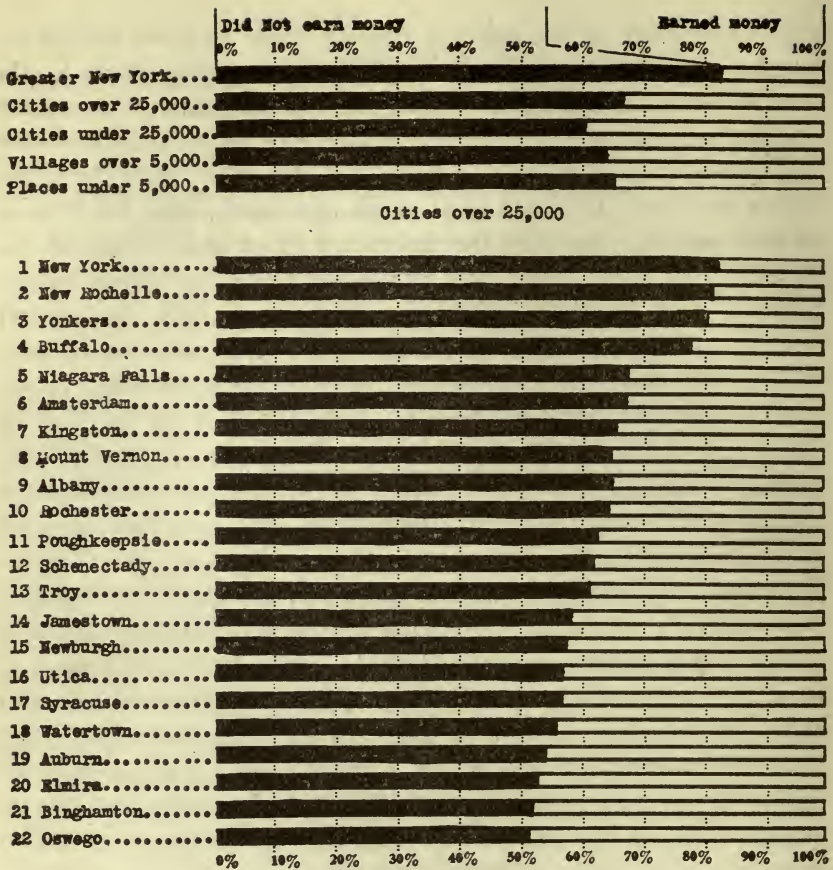
TABLE No. 13—SUMMARY FOR NEW YORK STATE

GROUPS	Office	Store	Factory	Baker or confectioner	Errand or messenger boy	Delivery	Sold papers	Telegraph or telephone operator	Farm work	Miscellaneous	Helper	No money earned. No answer.	Total percent.
Greater New York.....	.5	5.0	.5	.2	5.4	.....	2.8	.....	1.0	1.6	.9	82.1	100.0
Cities over 25,000.....	1.5	5.4	.5	.1	4.9	1.1	11.1	.1	1.2	4.4	3.2	66.5	100.0
Cities under 25,000.....	1.0	8.3	1.0	.1	5.5	1.7	8.4	.1	2.2	6.4	5.1	60.2	100.0
Villages over 5,000.....	.8	7.0	.7	.....	4.4	1.0	7.0	.1	2.3	5.8	7.4	63.5	100.0
Places under 5,000.....	.5	5.1	.8	.1	3.7	.8	4.2	.2	5.0	8.8	5.5	65.3	100.0

Over eighty percent of the boys in New York city earned no money while attending school

Chart No. 13 and table No. 13 in the text, show that over eighty-two percent of the boys of Greater New York did not earn any money while attending school as compared with from sixty to sixty-six percent in the other communities of the State. Forty percent of the boys in the cities under 25,000 reported that they earned money while in school. This question was not asked of the farm boys, most of whom do a large amount of chore work before and after school and for which they receive no cash payments. Many farm boys, however, did earn considerable money while in school by cultivating small portions of the farm which had been assigned to them by their parents. The opportunities for working at odd jobs before and after school hours are much greater in the smaller communities than in New York City. Working in stores, running errands and selling papers are the three leading pursuits of school-boys. In small communities a boy working after school hours can do a large share of the delivery work for a store while the volume of business in the larger cities is so great as to require a full time employe. Golf caddying in the vicinity of country clubs is very popular as an after-school occupation. The fact that boys cannot earn much money while attending school in Greater

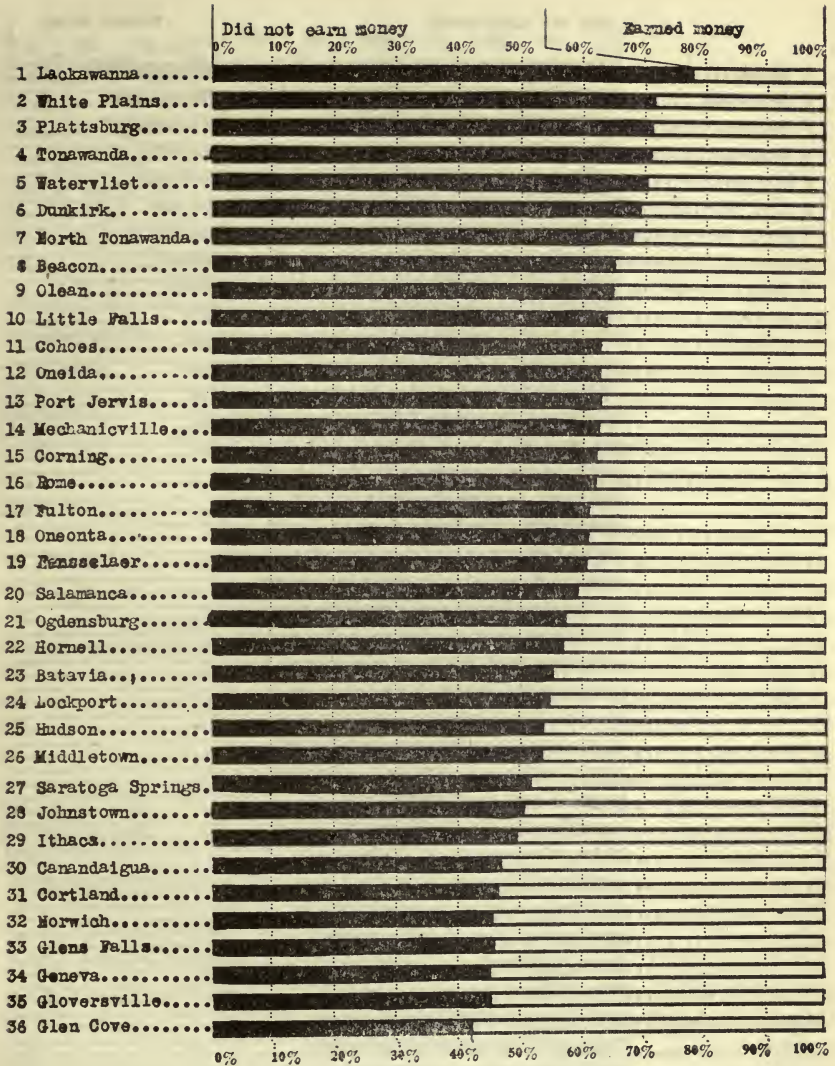
New York may be a factor in causing them to leave school for regular employment at the end of the eighth grade, while in the smaller communities the fact that the boy can earn some money for his own use and still attend school may in a measure lessen his desire to leave school. Charts No. 13, 13-A and 13-B (see tables No. 13-A, 13-B and 13-C in the appendix), show the percent of boys earning money in the individual cities and villages of the State. The tables show the percent working in offices, stores, factories and elsewhere, while the charts show only the percent earning and not earning money. There is a wide variation between the different cities and villages, due most likely to the fact that opportunities for school-boy employment depend largely on the type of industries in the different localities. For instance, in the fruit country during the picking season, in communities raising large amounts of nursery stock, and communities with large areas devoted to truck gardening, there is a variety of seasonal employment entirely lacking in the large cities. The selling of newspapers in Greater New York is mostly in the hands of regular full-time employes while in the smaller communities, the delivery of newspapers is handled almost entirely by school boys. If wisely directed and carefully supervised so as not to interfere with regular school work boys over twelve years of age can, without doubt, earn considerable money and at the same time get a great deal of valuable training by being employed for one or two hours a day while not attending school.



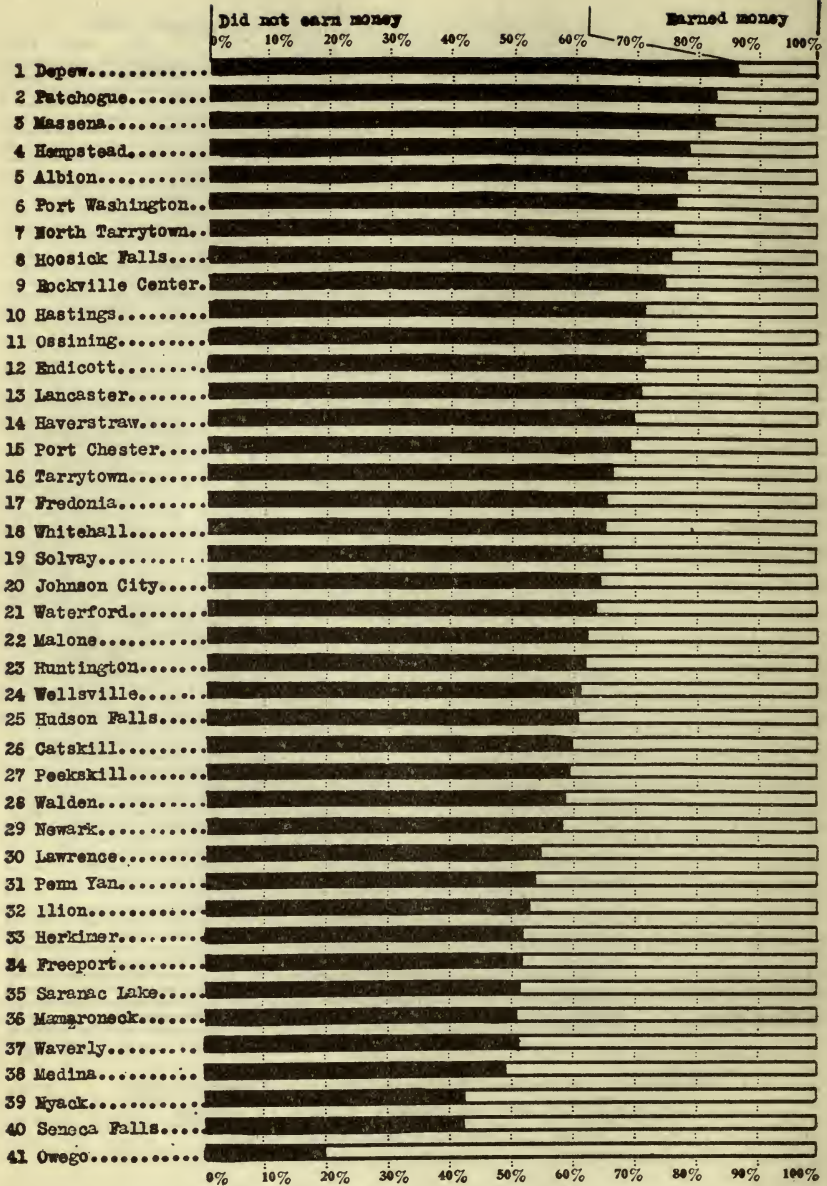
Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

BOYS WHO EARNED MONEY WHILE IN SCHOOL

Chart No. 13.—State Summary and Cities over 25,000



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 BOYS WHO EARNED MONEY WHILE IN SCHOOL
 Chart No. 13-A.— Cities under 25,000



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 BOYS WHO EARNED MONEY WHILE IN SCHOOL
 Chart No. 13-B.— Villages over 5,000

CHAPTER XIV

Night School Enrollment

Less than ten percent attend night school

Chart No. 14 and table No. 14 in the text show that the night school enrollment of boys of these ages varies from ten percent in Greater New York to less than five percent in the smaller cities and villages. Night schools, however, are not maintained in all the smaller cities and villages, which lowers the record for these groups. Where night schools are maintained between twenty and thirty percent of the boys expressed a desire to attend. These desires were probably not very strong in most cases and it is quite likely were expressed in some instances to make a favorable impression on the teacher recording the answers. In general night schools are attended largely by men and older boys.

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

NIGHT SCHOOL

TABLE No. 14 — SUMMARY FOR NEW YORK STATE

GROUPS	ATTENDANCE			Total percent
	Attends	Would attend	Would not attend	
Greater New York.....	10.0	30.6	59.4	100.0
Cities over 25,000.....	10.2	21.5	68.3	100.0
Cities under 25,000.....	4.4	23.5	72.1	100.0
Villages over 5,000.....	3.0	37.5	59.5	100.0
Places under 5,000.....	1.0	53.5	45.5	100.0

Over sixty percent do not wish to attend night school

Altho these answers were recorded by teachers to whom boys might be expected to give as favorable an answer as possible to this question, yet the majority of these boys were frank to state that they had no desire to attend night school. Personal interviews with some ten thousand of these boys made by the inspectors of the bureau making this survey disclosed this same attitude on the part of these boys toward any form of schooling which calls them back to school-houses, school books and school shops. Boys of these ages seem to have a feeling that schools are for "kids" while they are "men" and too old for such things. Until they experience a desire for further schooling, which a wise counselor might awaken, additional schooling will have to be compulsory and can well be likened to "forced feeding."

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

NIGHT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF FOREIGN BORN BOYS
TABLE No. 14-A—CITIES OVER 25,000 INCLUDING GREATER
NEW YORK

NATIONALITY	ATTENDANCE			Total percent	Total number of cards
	Attends	Would attend	Would not attend		
Russian.....	2.8	34.8	62.4	100.0	12,850
Italian.....	4.6	32.3	63.1	100.0	5,076
Austro-Hungarian.....	2.5	30.5	67.0	100.0	4,078
Polish.....	1.9	26.2	71.9	100.0	1,836
English.....	2.6	34.0	63.4	100.0	1,283
German.....	2.5	28.6	68.9	100.0	967
Irish.....	3.6	18.6	77.8	100.0	359
Scotch.....	3.1	31.4	65.5	100.0	408
Canadian.....	1.1	28.7	70.2	100.0	845
Scandinavian.....	.6	30.7	68.7	100.0	439
Total.....	2.9	33.1	64.0	100.0	28,141

Few foreign born boys attend night school

Chart No. 14 and table No. 14-A in the text show the night school enrollment of the ten largest nationality groups represented by the boys of the cities over 25,000 population, including Greater New York. Their records vary from 4.6 percent in the Italian group to less than one percent for the Scandinavians, the average for the whole group being 2.9 percent. Their expressed desire to attend is a little higher than that of boys in general in the individual cities over 25,000, as is shown on chart No. 14 and tables No. 14-A in the text and 14-B in the appendix.

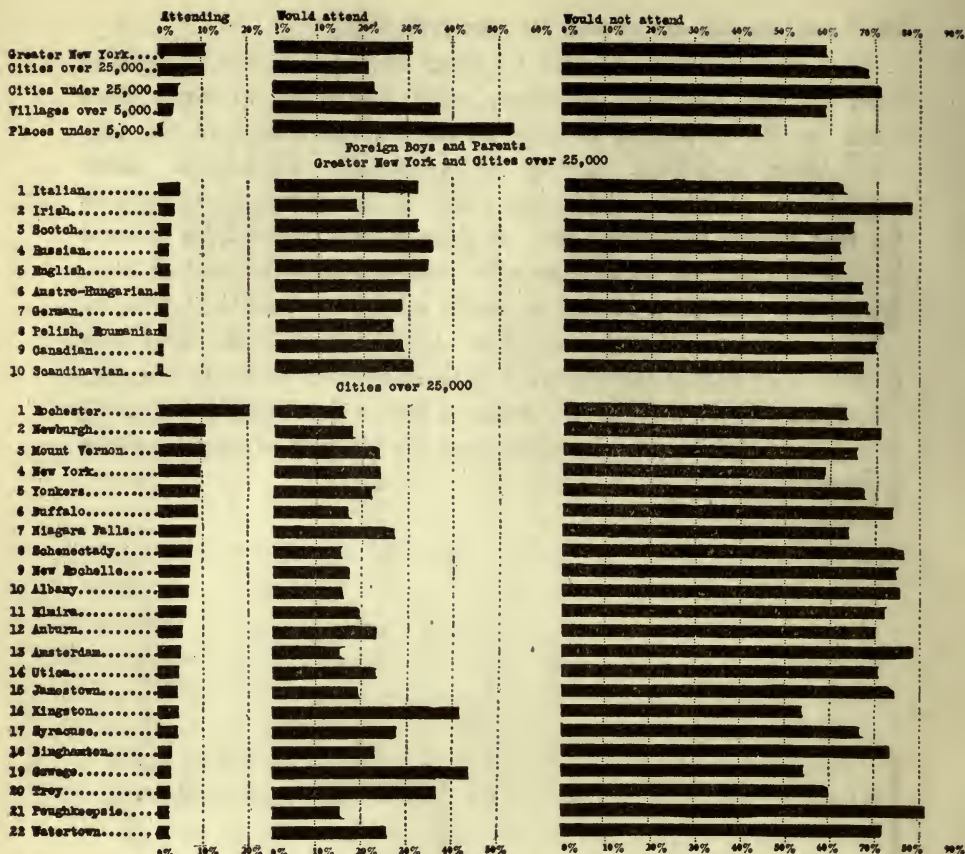
Night schools in some cities cannot accommodate applicants

In some cities, such as Rochester, where over twenty percent of the boys are enrolled in the night schools, there are not sufficient facilities to care for all who applied for admission. It is, however, very significant and important to note that in this same city sixty-four percent of the boys stated that they had no desire to attend. Lackawanna and Depew have remarkable records for night school attendance, but as in the case of Rochester between 64 and 67.4 percent state that they do not wish to attend. In each of the above instances, the percent of those expressing a desire to attend has been decreased rather than the percent of those unwilling to attend. These records all go to support the contention that the majority of boys of these ages have no desire for further schooling.

Short unit courses are needed for employed boys

That there is a definite need for short unit courses was brought to light by the personal interviews with thousands of these boys made by the inspectors of this bureau in the course of the survey. Long, indefinite courses in arithmetic, mechanical drawing, auto mechanics and kindred subjects do not appeal to boys or for that matter to many men. A short course successfully covered is a great incentive to further effort which cannot be said of long, drawn-out, indefinite courses in night schools or part-time schools.

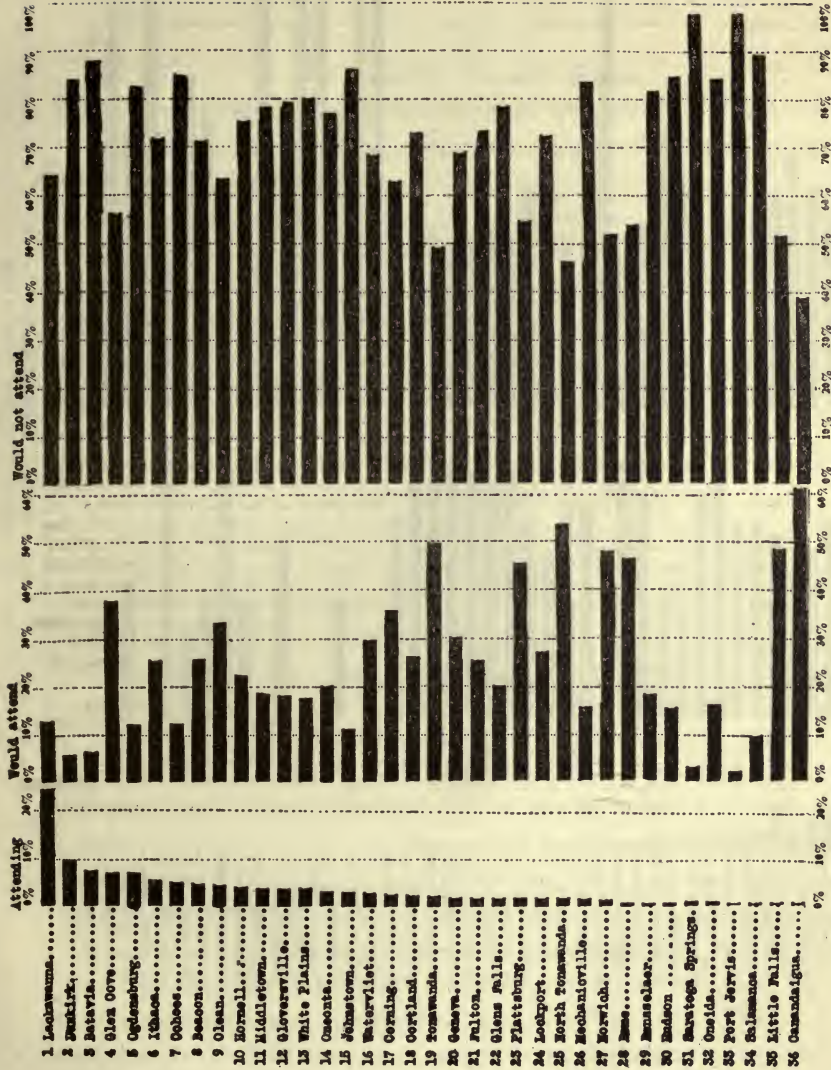
The outstanding fact in regard to night school attendance of boys of these ages is that the majority of them have no desire for further schooling. It is possible to create a desire for further schooling thru proper guidance and counsel and the offering of popular short courses.



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

NIGHT SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

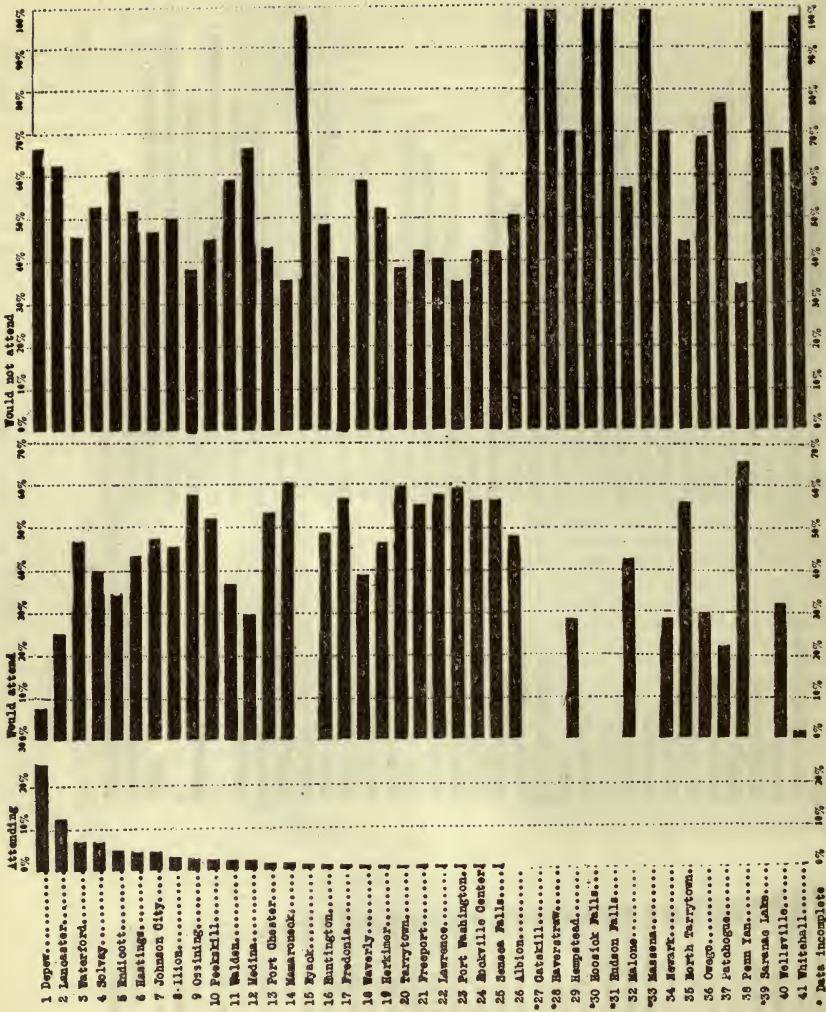
Chart No. 14.—State Summary, Cities over 25,000 and Ten Nationality Groups



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

NIGHT SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Chart No. 14A.—Cities under 25,000



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

NIGHT SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
Chart No. 14B.—Villages over 5,000

CHAPTER XV

Beginning Weekly Wage**Boys begin working for smaller wages in Greater New York**

The wages of boys during this period were of course exceedingly high because of the influence of the World War. The wage given as \$6.00 means wages from \$4.50 to \$7.49, inclusive, \$9.00 means from \$7.50 to \$10.49, inclusive, etc. It is interesting to note that the beginning wages of the boys were lower in New York City than in any of the other groups. Chart No. 15 and tables No. 15 and 15-D, in the text, show that twenty-five percent of the boys of Greater New York started to work for \$6.00 or less per week, fifty percent for \$8.55 or less per week and seventy-five percent of the boys for \$12.45 or less per week. The middle fifty percent of the boys from Greater New York received from \$6.00 to \$12.45 per week. In the cities over 25,000, twenty-five percent of the boys began work for \$6.75 or less per week, fifty percent for \$10.20 or less per week and seventy-five percent of the boys for \$15.45 or less per week. In cities under 25,000, twenty-five percent of the boys began work for \$6.90 or less per week, fifty percent for \$10.80 or less per week and seventy-five percent of the boys for \$15.50 or less per week. In the villages over 5,000, twenty-five percent of the boys began work for \$7.20 or less per week, fifty percent for \$11.25 or less per week and seventy-five percent of the boys for \$16.20 or less per week. The middle fifty percent of the boys from Greater New York received from \$6.00 to \$12.45 per week, as contrasted with from \$7.20 to \$16.20 per week in the villages over 5,000 population.

It is difficult to tell just why the beginning weekly wages of boys should increase as the population of the group grows less, but the returns received from the boys show this to be true. It may have been due to the fact that large numbers of the older men and boys were attracted to the cities to work in the war industries and that the scarcity of labor in the smaller cities increased the demand for boy labor. Tables Nos. 15-A, 15-B and 15-C, in the appendix, give the wages for boys in the individual cities and villages of the State and will be valuable for reference in future years.

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

BEGINNING WEEKLY WAGE

TABLE No. 15—SUMMARY FOR NEW YORK STATE

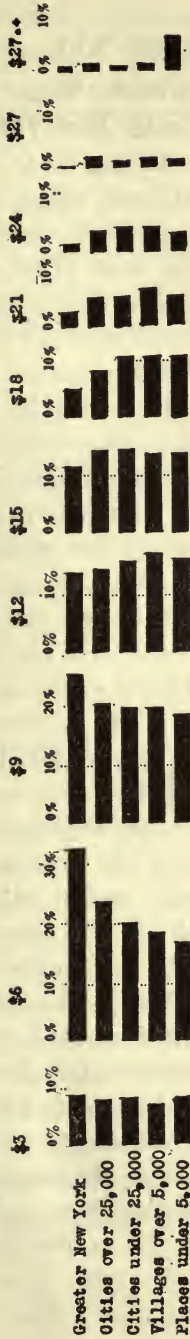
GROUPS	\$3	\$6	\$9	\$12	\$15	\$18	\$21	\$24	\$27	\$30+	Total per-cent
Greater New York.....	8.9	32.2	25.1	13.5	11.2	4.8	2.3	1.1	.2	.7	100.0
Cities over 25,000.....	7.9	23.7	20.3	13.9	14.1	8.4	5.4	3.3	1.9	1.1	100.0
Cities under 25,000.....	8.8	20.1	19.5	15.6	14.3	10.6	5.5	3.7	1.2	.7	100.0
Villages over 5,000.....	7.2	18.8	19.8	17.0	13.5	10.5	6.4	4.0	1.8	1.0	100.0

Note: \$6 means from \$4.50 to \$7.49; \$9 means from \$7.50 to \$10.49, etc.

*Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys*BEGINNING WEEKLY WAGES OF THE TWENTY-FIVE PERCENTILE,
MEDIAN AND SEVENTY-FIVE PERCENTILE BOYS

TABLE No. 15-D—SUMMARY FOR NEW YORK STATE

GROUPS	25 Percentile	Median	75 Percentile
Greater New York.....	\$6.00	\$8.50	\$12.45
Cities over 25,000.....	6.75	10.20	15.45
Cities under 25,000.....	6.90	10.80	15.90
Villages over 5,000.....	7.20	11.25	16.20



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
BEGINNING WEEKLY WAGE

Chart No. 15.—Summary for New York State

CHAPTER XVI

Present Weekly Wage**Boys wages were smallest in Greater New York**

Chart No. 16 and tables No. 16 and 16-D, in the text, give the present weekly wages for the city and village groups as of December 3, 1918. The wage given as \$6.00 means wages from \$4.50 to \$7.49, inclusive; \$9.00 means from \$7.50 to \$10.49, inclusive, etc. As in the case of the beginning weekly wages, the wages paid in New York City were smaller than those in other communities of the State. The most plausible explanation for this seems to be that given in the preceding chapter, namely, that older men and boys were drawn from the smaller communities to the larger cities by the demand for labor in the war industries and the younger boys who could not leave home so readily were in greater demand in the smaller communities. Twenty-five percent of the boys in Greater New York received \$12.30 or less per week; in the cities over 25,000 they received \$13.20 or less per week; in the cities under 25,000 they received \$13.86 or less per week, and in the villages over 5,000 they received \$14.25 or less per week. Fifty percent of the boys of Greater New York received \$15.30 or less per week; in the cities over 25,000 they received \$14.10 or less per week; in the cities under 25,000 they received \$18.10 or less per week, and in the villages over 5,000 they received \$17.25 or less per week. Seventy-five percent of the boys in Greater New York received \$18.90 or less per week; in the cities over 25,000 they received \$18.45 or less per week; in the cities under 25,000 they received \$24.90 or less per week, and in the villages over 5,000 they received \$21.30 or less per week. The middle fifty percent of the boys in Greater New York received from \$12.50 to \$18.90 per week; in the cities over 25,000 from \$13.20 to \$18.45 per week; in the cities under 25,000 from \$13.86 to \$24.90 per week, and in the villages over 5,000 from \$14.25 to \$21.30. Tables No. 16-A, 16-B and 16-C, in the appendix, give the wages of the boys for the individual cities and villages of the State and will be useful for comparison in future years.

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

PRESENT WEEKLY WAGE

TABLE No. 16 — SUMMARY FOR NEW YORK STATE

GROUPS	\$3	\$6	\$9	\$12	\$15	\$18	\$21	\$24	\$27	\$30 +	Total per-cent
Greater New York.....	.3	1.1	11.4	20.3	28.4	17.1	9.9	6.0	1.7	3.8	100.0
Cities over 25,000.....	.9	2.8	9.7	12.6	20.6	17.2	14.4	11.0	8.2	2.6	100.0
Cities under 25,000.....	.7	3.1	7.9	10.9	17.2	19.0	15.3	11.4	10.2	4.3	100.0
Villages over 5,000.....	.9	2.6	8.9	12.1	19.8	20.5	15.9	9.2	7.1	3.0	100.0

Note: \$6 means from \$4.50 to \$7.49; \$9 means from \$7.50 to \$10.49, etc.

*Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys*PRESENT WEEKLY WAGES OF THE TWENTY-FIVE PERCENTILE,
MEDIAN AND SEVENTY-FIVE PERCENTILE BOYS

TABLE No. 16-D — SUMMARY FOR NEW YORK STATE

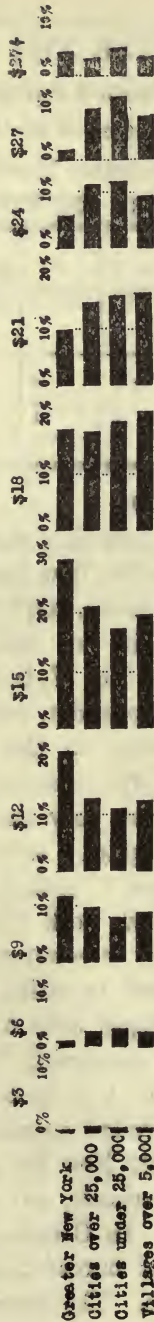
GROUPS	25 per-centile	Median	75 per-centile
Greater New York.....	\$12.30	\$15.30	\$18.90
Cities over 25,000.....	13.20	14.10	18.45
Cities under 25,000.....	13.86	18.10	24.90
Villages over 5,000.....	14.25	17.25	21.30
Male and female elementary school teachers in cities over 8,000....	\$13.86	\$16.60	\$19.80

These boys received higher wages than elementary school teachers

These untrained boys in the smaller cities and villages of the State actually received higher wages than the men and women elementary school teachers of the cities of the United States over 8,000 population, as is shown by comparing these figures with those given by Dr. E. S. Evenden, of Columbia University, in his study of teachers' salaries and salary schedules.

Twenty-five percent of the teachers received \$13.86 or less per week, while twenty-five percent of the village boys received \$14.25 or less per week. Fifty percent of the teachers received \$16.60 or less per week, while fifty percent of the boys received \$17.25 or less per week. Seventy-five percent of the teachers received \$19.80 or less per week and seventy-five percent of the boys received \$19.80 or less per week. Many interesting individual cases were encountered by the teachers making this survey. They found boys

who had left school in the lower grades and taken positions paying them over twice as much as the teachers themselves were receiving. There were numerous instances where boys were receiving over fifty dollars a week. One normal school principal, whose teachers filled out questionnaires, reported to the director of the survey that many boys in their village were receiving more than the normal school teachers. The discovery of these facts by the teachers filling out the questionnaires awakened much of the activity displayed in the recent successful campaign for increasing the teachers' wages in New York State.



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

PRESENT WEEKLY WAGE

Chart No. 16.—Summary for New York State

CHAPTER XVII

How They Obtained Employment

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

HOW THEY OBTAINED EMPLOYMENT

TABLE No. 17 — SUMMARY FOR NEW YORK STATE

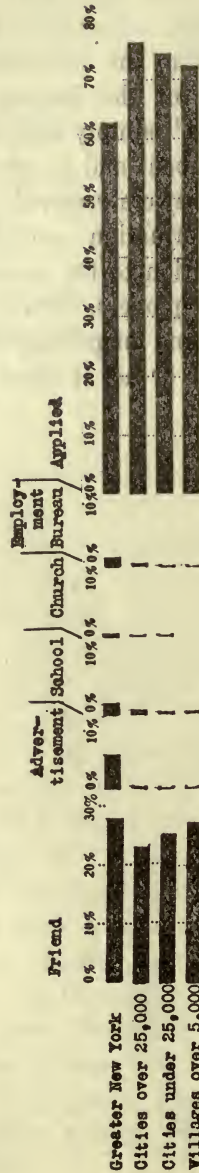
GROUPS	Friend	Adver- tise- ment	School	Church	Employ- ment bureau	Applied	Total per cent	Popu- lation of em- ployed boys
Greater New York.....	27.9	5.7	1.8	.2	7.7	62.7	100.0	124,795
Cities over 25,000.....	22.6	.2	.7	.1	.3	76.1	100.0	42,690
Cities under 25,000....	24.9	.3	.3	.1	.2	74.2	100.0	11,014
Villages over 5,000.....	27.3	.1	.2	.....	.4	72.0	100.0	5,557

Most boys found their own jobs

The boys were asked to state how they obtained employment, with the idea of discovering, if possible, how much guidance and assistance boys were receiving from schools, employment bureaus, churches and other agencies interested in boy welfare. The returns, as shown on chart No. 17 and table No. 17, in the text, and tables Nos. 17-A, 17-B and 17-C, in the appendix, indicate very clearly that practically nothing is being done in the matter of aiding boys to secure proper employment. The answers to the question, "Who helped you get your job?" were very easily classified under six headings. Under the term "Applied" were included such answers as "Sign in window," "Applied," "Asked for a job," "No one," "Got it myself," etc. In New York City 62.5 percent of the boys got their jobs in this way, as compared with 76.1 percent in cities over 25,000; 74.2 percent in cities under 25,000, as compared with 72 percent in villages over 5,000. In Greater New York 5.7 percent of the boys answered, "Advertisement in newspaper," as compared with from .1 to .3 percent in the other communities of the State. Employment agencies, churches and schools give little assistance. In Greater New York 1.8 percent of the boys received assistance from the schools, as compared with from .2 to .7 percent in other places. In Greater New York 1.7 percent received aid from employment bureaus, as compared with from .2 to .4 percent in other places. The churches gave practically no assistance in any place.

“ Friends ” helped about one-fourth of the boys get jobs

Under the heading “ Friend ” is included “ Relative,” “ Knew foreman,” “ Knew the boss,” “ A friend,” etc. From twenty-two to twenty-eight percent of the boys obtained positions in this way and without doubt part of these boys had some guidance in the matter of selecting a position. Just how valuable this guidance was it is difficult to tell, altho the interviews held with boys in the shops by the inspectors of this bureau indicate that in the majority of cases the “ friend ” simply told the boy of the vacancy which he happened to know about and in some instances introduced him to the foreman. The answers received to this question on the questionnaires and the information gained from the personal interviews with boys, in addition to the information obtained from employment managers and employers, clearly indicate that boys on leaving school, uncounseled and unguided, take the first job they can get, regardless of whether or not it offers any opportunities for training and advancement.



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys WHO HELPED THEM GET THEIR JOBS
 Chart No. 17.—Summary for New York State

CHAPTER XVIII

Number of Jobs Held

Chart No. 18 and table No. 18, in the text, and tables No. 18-A, 18-B and 18-C, in the appendix, show the number of jobs held by these boys. The personal interviews held by the inspectors of this bureau with many thousands of these boys indicate that boys hold their jobs for comparatively short periods of time and change from job to job for all sorts of trivial reasons. Boys were found who had left good jobs with excellent opportunity for training and advancement and jobs which they really liked to accept other positions without opportunity for training or advancement for a very slight temporary increase in wages.

The size of the community makes no difference in the number of jobs held

Chart No. 18 and table No. 18, in the text, show very clearly that regardless of the size of the community about twenty-three percent of the boys had had one job, twenty-six percent two jobs, twenty-three percent three jobs, twelve percent four jobs and six percent five jobs. It is characteristic of boys of these ages, regardless of environment, to change from job to job on the slightest provocation.

Many "boy jobs" are necessarily so-called "blind alley" jobs which do not in themselves offer any opportunity for further advancement. It is possible, however, under proper guidance and direction to so locate these boys that the experience they receive in a so-called "blind alley" job will fit them to change profitably within a short time to some other position in a different type of industry. Information such as is shown on the tables and charts in this chapter clearly emphasizes the need for counsel and guidance for boys of these ages.

Employment managers are anxious to assist boys

Employment managers in concerns employing large numbers of boys are very much interested in the proper training and advancement of boys. Boys of these ages, however, unless they receive counsel and guidance from outside sources are often retained with

difficulty by such concerns because the uncounseled boy fails to understand the value of the opportunity afforded by these concerns for training and advancement and is easily influenced to give up a job of this character by such reasons as a slight increase in wages, easier work, shorter hours, to work with a boy friend, etc.

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

NUMBER OF JOBS HELD

TABLE No. 18—SUMMARY FOR NEW YORK STATE

GROUPS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Total per cent
Greater New York.....	23.6	25.7	22.8	12.1	6.4	3.3	1.5	1.0	1.2	2.4	100.0
Cities over 25,000.....	21.2	27.0	23.0	12.1	6.2	3.5	1.8	1.4	2.7	1.1	100.0
Cities under 25,000.....	22.9	29.6	22.9	10.8	5.3	3.0	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.1	100.0
Villages over 5,000.....	25.2	28.2	21.2	9.9	5.5	3.5	1.6	1.2	2.2	1.5	100.0



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

NUMBER OF JOBS HELD

Chart No. 18.—Summary for New York State

CHAPTER XIX

The Length of Time on the Present Job

Fifty percent of the boys held their jobs for less than six months

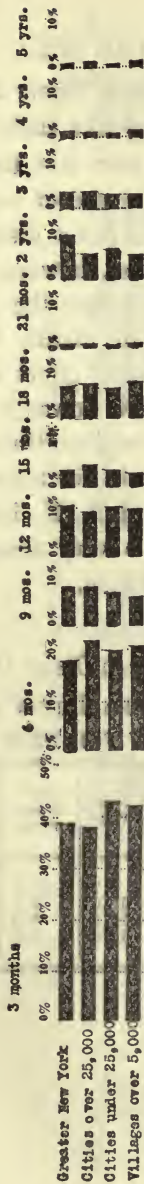
Chart No. 19 and table No. 19, in the text, and tables No. 19-A, 19-B and 19-C show the percent of boys holding jobs for various periods of time. The term six months means from 4.5 months to 7.49 months; nine months means from 7.5 months to 10.49 months, etc. The information on the above mentioned chart and tables clearly indicates that regardless of the size of the community about forty percent of the boys held jobs for less than 4.5 months, that about sixty percent of the boys held jobs for less than 7.5 months. The information on this table should be studied in connection with the information in tables No. 18 and No. 20. Under proper guidance and direction it is altogether likely that many boys would be advised not to remain in some of their so-called "blind alley" jobs for longer periods of time. The small amount of training they have received should, however, be used as foundation training for their next job, which should be a better one than the one they left and offer opportunities for further training, altho this job in itself may also be a so-called "blind alley" job. At present, however, boys wander aimlessly from one job to another, wasting valuable time and oftentimes acquiring habits which unfit them for better positions. The need of wise counsel is here again emphasized.

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

THE LENGTH OF TIME ON PRESENT JOB

TABLE No. 19 — SUMMARY FOR NEW YORK STATE

GROUPS	3 mos.	6 mos.	9 mos.	12 mos.	15 mos.	18 mos.	21 mos.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5 yrs.	Total per cent
Greater New York.....	39.0	17.6	8.0	10.4	3.4	6.6	.7	9.5	3.2	1.0	.6	100.0
Cities over 25,000.....	38.0	21.5	8.1	9.2	4.8	7.3	.8	5.6	3.0	.9	.8	100.0
Cities under 25,000.....	42.5	19.9	6.9	10.1	3.6	6.6	.5	6.2	2.8	.6	.3	100.0
Villages over 5,000.....	41.9	20.5	6.5	9.6	3.1	7.8	.9	5.4	2.6	.9	.8	100.0



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

LENGTH OF TIME ON PRESENT JOB

Chart No. 19.—Summary for New York State

CHAPTER XX

Why Boys Liked Their Jobs

About ninety percent of the boys like their jobs

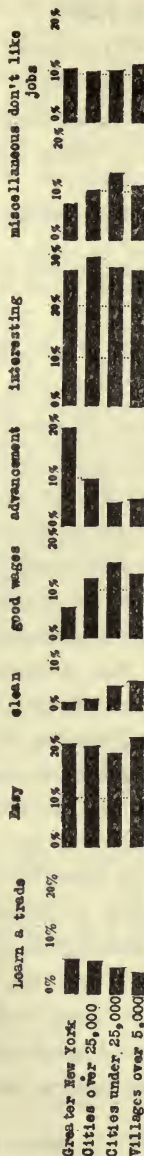
It is to be expected that most boys like their present jobs, otherwise they would quit. Some jobs are of such a character that no boy could like them long and it is no discredit to the boys that they dislike them. In many cases, however, the boys are misfits, there being nothing wrong with either the boy or the job. It is remarkable that the percentage of dislike is no higher when we consider the fact that no systematic effort is made to direct boys to suitable employment. The fact, however, that the boy likes his job now is no indication that he will continue to like it long. The fact that boys do not hold their jobs for many months at a time, as is shown in Chapters XVIII and XIX, indicates that their like for their jobs is not necessarily a very strong like, for if it were they would not change jobs so often.

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

WHY BOYS LIKED THEIR JOBS

TABLE No. 20 — SUMMARY FOR NEW YORK STATE

GROUPS	Learn a trade	Easy	Clean	Good wages	Ad- vance- ment	Inter- esting	Miscel- laneous	Don't like it	Total per cent
Greater New York	7.0	20.2	1.3	6.7	19.7	26.8	7.3	11.0	100.0
Cities over 25,000	7.1	19.9	2.1	12.0	9.1	29.5	10.0	10.3	100.0
Cities under 25,000	5.5	18.3	4.6	14.9	5.3	27.4	13.5	10.5	100.0
Villages over 5,000	4.2	21.4	6.2	13.0	5.9	26.6	11.1	11.6	100.0



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

WHY BOYS LIKED THEIR JOBS

Chart No. 20.—Summary for New York State

One-fifth of the boys like easy jobs

In all sections of the State about twenty percent of the boys said they liked their jobs because they were "easy." "Easy" is, of course, a relative term—it may infer that the present job is easier than a previous one or the job of some boy friend.

About seven percent like their jobs because they can learn a trade

Most of the jobs of boys are so-called "blind alley" jobs and must probably be so in our present industrial scheme. This does not mean, however, that his present job cannot be so selected as to better fit him for another so-called "blind alley" job requiring more general efficiency and so on up the scale. A "blind alley" job is one which does not of itself develop into permanent employment of a skilled or even semi-skilled type. Boys are not learning trades today, but are becoming semi-skilled workmen. That is, they are learning in a short time to produce as much as another worker who has been at the same job for a period of years. To learn a skilled trade requires a much longer period of time. When the compulsory training law was passed by the New York State Legislature, in 1916, it was assumed that a large number of sixteen, seventeen and eighteen year old employed boys of the State were apprentices and were learning skilled trades. The information received on the questionnaires, as well as that gathered from the personal interviews made by the inspectors of this bureau, show that less than five percent of the boys are actually learning skilled trades. Many who say they are learning trades or think they are learning them, are really learning to be semi-skilled workmen, the time required to learn this semi-skilled trade being from one to three or four months. Unless a special effort is made to select and train some boys to become thoroly skilled journeymen there will soon be a dearth of all-round mechanics and tradesmen from whose ranks foremen, master mechanics, etc., are drafted.

The opportunity for advancement is greater in New York city than elsewhere

About twenty percent of the boys in New York City like their jobs because there is an opportunity for advancement. In the cities over 25,000 only nine percent of the boys gave this reason and about six percent in the smaller cities and villages.

Wages are not attractive in Greater New York

In Chapters XV and XVI it was clearly shown that the beginning and present weekly wages in New York City were much lower than in the other communities of the State. This explains why less than seven percent of the boys in Greater New York like their jobs because of good wages as compared with from twelve to fifteen percent in the other communities of the State.

From twenty-five to thirty percent of the boys like their jobs because they are interesting

A little over one-fourth of the boys in all the communities of the State regardless of size, reported that they liked their jobs because they were interesting. It should be borne in mind that "interesting" like "easy" is a relative term. The present job may be more interesting than the previous job because it is newer. It may be more interesting than going to school for the same reason. That it is not interesting enough to hold boys for any length of time is shown by the data in Chapters XVIII and XIX.

About ten percent of the boys like their jobs for miscellaneous reasons

All sorts of scattering reasons were given by boys for liking their jobs and it was necessary to classify them under the heading, "Miscellaneous." This term includes such reasons as "Like the boss," "Near home," "Nice place to work," "Short hours," etc.

Only about two percent like jobs because they are clean

It may seem strange to many persons that as high as two percent of the boys liked jobs because they were clean but such is the case.

CHAPTER XXI

Lack of Care Used in Hiring Boys

About thirty percent of the boys filled out application blanks

The boys were asked whether or not they filled out application blanks to discover if possible how much care is used in the hiring and placing of boys by employers. The returns on the questionnaires verify the information gathered by the inspectors of this bureau in their personal interviews with employed boys in all sections of the State, namely, that little effort is ever made by employers to fit boys to their jobs and as a result the labor turnover is very large. Where application blanks are used they contain very little valuable information and unless there is a trained employment manager connected with the business little use is ever made of them. The same is true of the references which the boys are required in some instances to give. In fact in the majority of cases the so-called application blanks and references are nothing more than small blank forms asking for the boy's name, age, address and place of last employment.

Almost sixty percent used neither application nor reference blanks

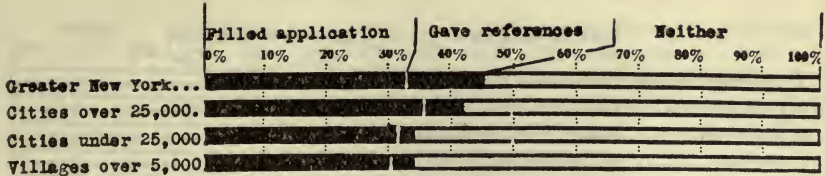
The majority of boys were not required to fill out any sort of blank or to give any references. New York City seems to use a little more care in the selection of boys than the smaller communities of the State. This is probably due to the fact that there are many firms employing large numbers of boys that have employment managers who are making every effort to fit boys and other employes to their jobs. It is very difficult, however, for boys of these ages to properly evaluate the opportunities offered by some of these firms for future advancement. A wise counselor of boys working in conjunction with an employment manager can be of immense assistance both to the boys and to their employers.

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

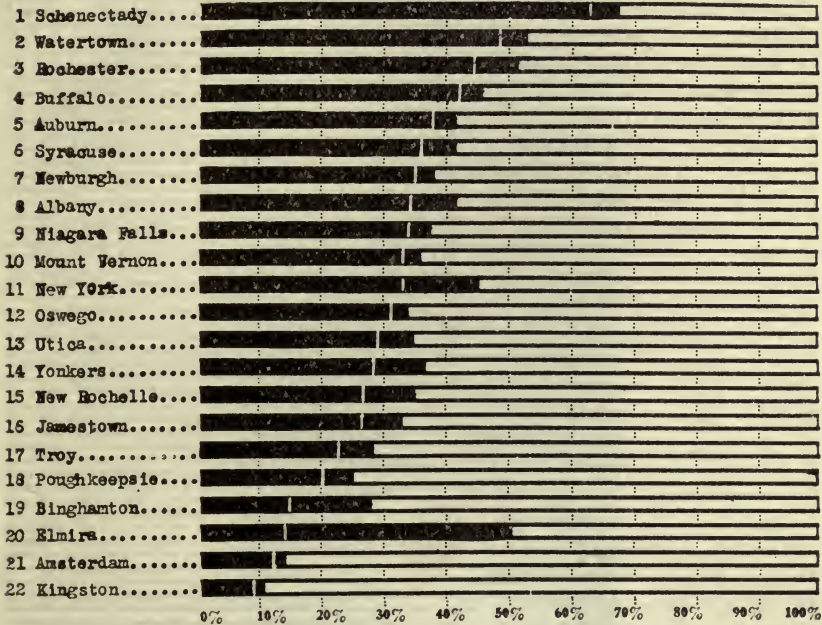
APPLICATION BLANKS AND REFERENCES

TABLE No. 21 — SUMMARY FOR NEW YORK STATE

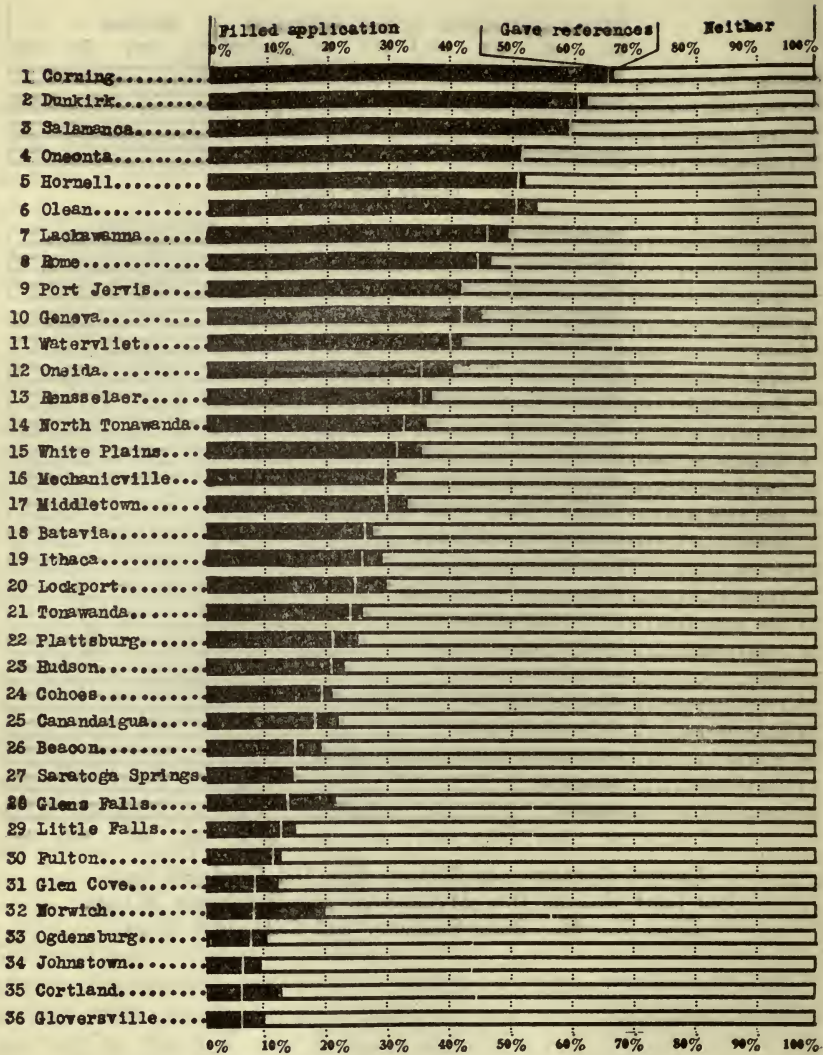
GROUPS	Filled out application	Gave references	Did neither	Total per cent	Population of employed boys
Greater New York	32.9	12.6	54.5	100.0	124,795
Cities over 25,000	36.2	6.1	57.7	100.0	42,690
Cities under 25,000	31.7	2.4	65.9	100.0	11,014
Villages over 5,000	30.8	3.7	65.5	100.0	5,557



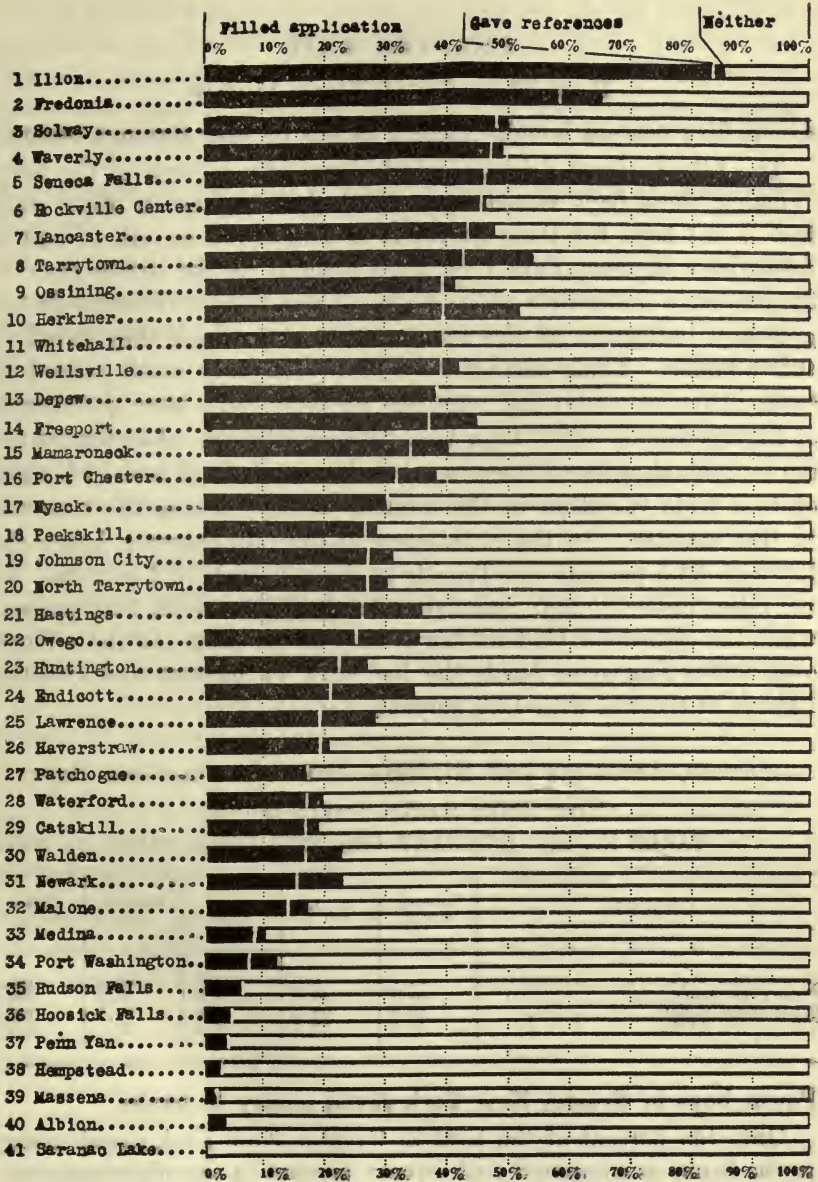
Cities over 25,000



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 PER CENT FILLING OUT APPLICATION AND REFERENCE BLANKS
 Chart No. 21.—State Summary and Cities over 25,000



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 PER CENT FILLING OUT APPLICATION AND REFERENCE BLANK"
 Chart No. 21A.—Cities under 25,000



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys:
 PER CENT FILLING OUT APPLICATION AND REFERENCE BLANKS.
 Chart No. 21-B.—Villages over 5,000.

CHAPTER XXII

How They Saved Their Money

About fifty percent bought Liberty Bonds or War Savings Stamps

The Liberty Loan drives reached about fifty percent of the boys. Whether these boys would have saved their money in other ways had it not been for these drives it is impossible to tell. Slightly fewer boys in New York City were reached by the drives than in the smaller communities of the State. These figures of course do not give any indication of the amount of money which they saved in this manner. Their savings may have been very small indeed in some instances, altho the majority of these boys were purchasers of Liberty Bonds rather than War Savings Stamps. The figures for the individual cities as given in tables No. 22-A, 22-B and 22-C show quite a wide variation in the number of boys saving their money in this manner. In the cities over 25,000 Binghamton heads the list with 53.5 percent and Troy is at the end with 39.3 percent. In the cities under 25,000 Salamanca heads the list with 81.3 percent while the record for Ogdensburg is only 23 percent. In the villages over 5,000 Lancaster heads the list with 74 percent and Saranac Lake is at the end with 12.3 percent.

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

HOW THEY SAVED THEIR MONEY

TABLE No. 22 — SUMMARY FOR NEW YORK STATE

GROUPS	Liberty bonds	Bank	Other ways	Did not save	Total per cent
Greater New York.....	46.7	9.8	4.3	39.2	100.0
Cities over 25,000.....	50.0	20.0	4.0	26.0	100.0
Cities under 25,000.....	52.2	20.5	4.6	22.7	100.0
Villages over 5,000.....	49.4	18.5	6.0	26.1	100.0

Fewer boys in Greater New York saved money in banks

Only ten percent of the boys in Greater New York saved money in the banks as compared with twenty percent in the other communities of the State. In the city of Utica as high as thirty percent of the boys saved money in the banks as compared with only ten percent in the city of Albany. In the cities under 25,000 Cortland holds the record with 45.3 percent. In one or two other cities the record

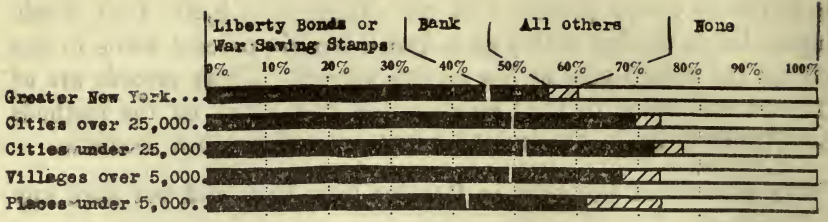
is as low as eleven percent. In the villages over 5,000 Port Washington heads the list with a record of thirty-six percent while in one village the record goes as low as five percent. These records are of interest and value to local communities as a check on the methods used by local banks for inducing boys to open savings accounts.

Forty percent of the boys in Greater New York did not save any money

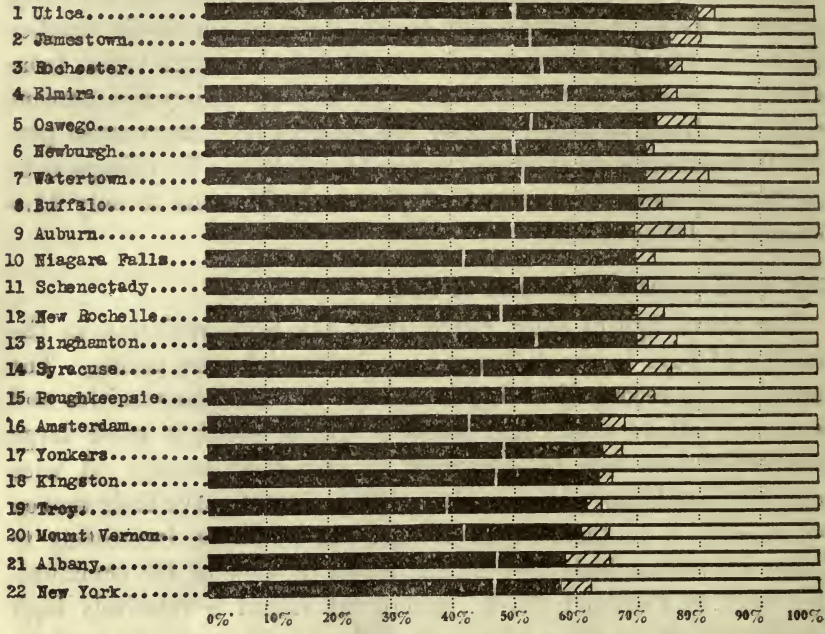
The record of the boys who did not save money varies from forty percent in Greater New York to twenty-three percent in the smaller cities of the State. In the cities over 25,000 the record varies from seventeen percent in the case of Utica to about thirty-five percent in Troy. In cities under 25,000 the record varies from seven percent in Salamanca to thirty-six percent in Cohoes. In villages over 5,000 the record varies from 63.2 percent in Massena to only 11.6 percent in Johnson City.

Boys need counsel in matters of thrift

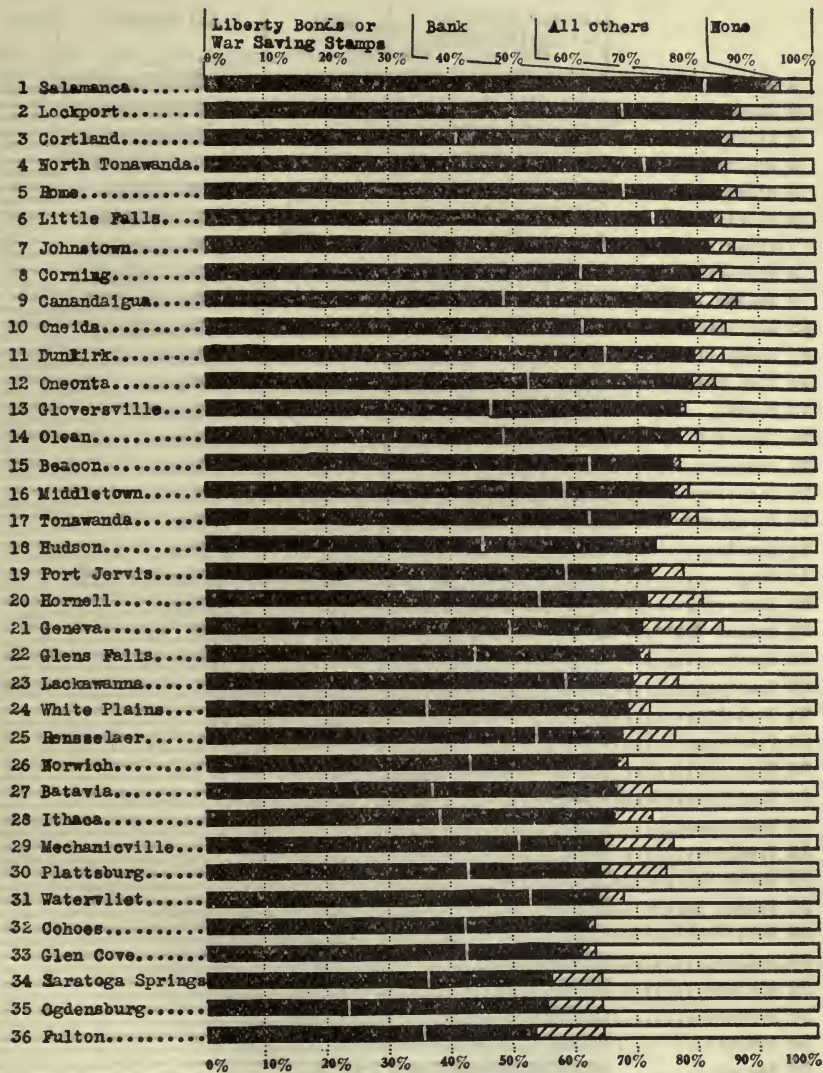
The above figures show conclusively the wide variation in the number of boys in the different communities who are saving. The fact that the record of saving is so high in some communities and so low in others shows that where a special effort is made large numbers of boys can be influenced to save their money. A wise counselor would not only be able to induce boys to save their money but to save it to the best advantage. It would be interesting to follow up the methods used by the banks in some of the communities, such as Cortland, N. Y., where the record is relatively high for savings in banks, and compare them with methods used in other cities. Some of these results may be traceable to efforts which the public schools have made along the line of thrift campaigns.



Cities over 25,000



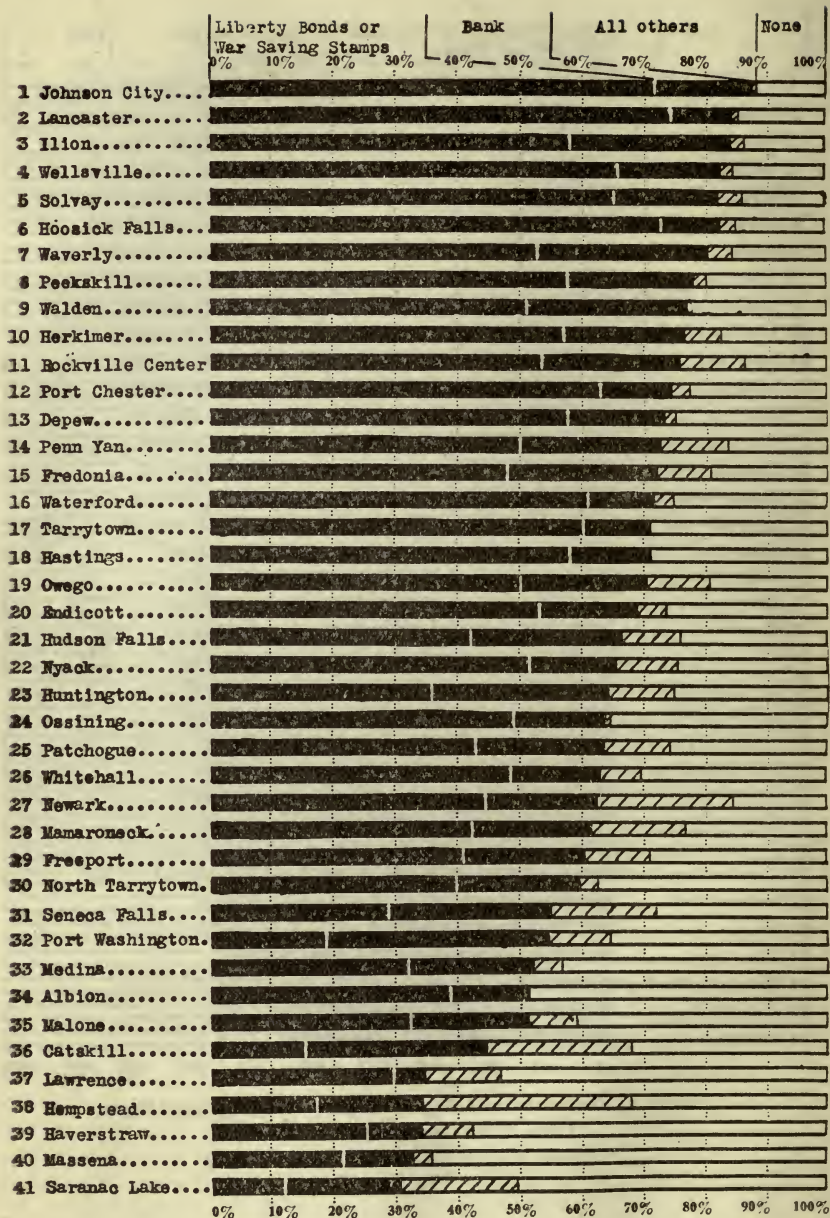
Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 HOW THEY SAVED THEIR MONEY
 Chart No. 22.—State Summary and Cities over 25,000



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

HOW THEY SAVED THEIR MONEY

Chart No. 22A.—Cities under 25,000



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

HOW THEY SAVED THEIR MONEY

Chart No. 22B.—Villages over 5,000

CHAPTER XXIII

Contributions Toward Family Support

Almost ninety percent of the boys contributed toward family support

The number of boys who did not contribute toward family support varies from 10.5 percent in Greater New York to 19.6 percent in villages over 5,000. In Greater New York 77.4 percent of the boys contributed more than \$10.00 per week; in other cities over 25,000 population 68.8 percent contributed over \$10.00; in cities under 25,000 population 59.6 percent contributed over \$10.00 and in villages over 5,000 population 59.6 percent of the boys contributed over \$10.00. The median contribution in each of the groups falls between \$10.00 and \$15.00.

Foreign born boys contribute more than American born boys

A special study was made of the contributions of American born and foreign born boys in the city of Niagara Falls which has a very large foreign population and it was found that the median American born boy contributed \$8.50 per week toward family support, while the median foreign born boy contributed \$12.50. Time prevented a more detailed study of the contributions of individual boys and we are therefore unable to state definitely what percent of the weekly wage was contributed toward family support. It should be noted, however, that more boys in the smaller cities and villages contributed nothing, altho the data on present weekly wages in Chapter XVI show that boys in the smaller cities and villages received higher wages than in the larger cities.

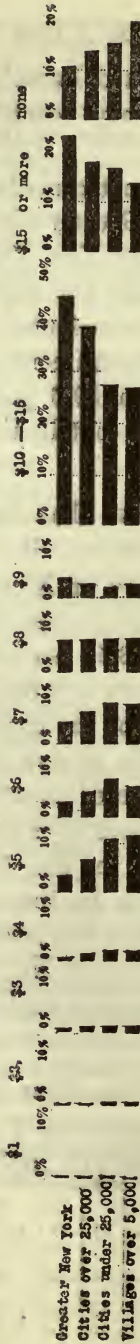
Table No. 23, in the text, and chart No. 23 show the percent of boys in each city and village group who contributed various amounts toward family support.

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

WEEKLY CONTRIBUTION TOWARD FAMILY SUPPORT

TABLE No. 23 — SUMMARY FOR NEW YORK STATE

GROUPS	\$1	\$2	\$3	\$4	\$5	\$6	\$7	\$8	\$9	\$10 to \$15	\$15 or more	Noth- ing	Total per cent
Greater New York.....	.1	.3	.4	.7	3.7	2.9	3.9	6.6	4.0	44.5	22.4	10.5	100.0
Cities over 25,000.....	.2	.4	.9	1.5	6.9	5.2	6.8	6.8	2.5	38.2	17.2	13.4	100.0
Cities under 25,000.....	.5	.6	1.2	2.2	10.5	7.9	8.5	7.0	2.0	27.6	16.6	15.4	100.0
Villages over 5,000.....	.3	.6	1.4	2.2	11.4	6.7	8.5	7.1	2.2	26.7	13.3	19.6	100.0



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 WEEKLY CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD FAMILY SUPPORT
 Chart No. 23.—Summary for New York State

CHAPTER XXIV

Occupations

On the questionnaires the boys were asked to give the mother's occupation, the father's occupation, the boy's present occupation and the occupation he desired to follow ten years hence. The tabulation of these various occupations has been confined to the boys of Greater New York and the other cities of the State over 25,000 population. This group of boys includes about seventy-five percent of the sixteen, seventeen and eighteen year old employed boys of the State and covers every type of occupation. No additional information would have been secured by including the boys in the small cities and villages and the work would have been greatly complicated by so doing.

The occupation code used is printed in full in the appendix of the report and follows mainly the classification used by the Federal Census Bureau. In order to make it practicable to study the correlations between fathers' occupations, boys' present and desired occupations, last grades completed, best and least liked studies, etc., it was necessary to group these occupations under seventeen main headings as follows:

Professional	Clay, Glass and Stone
Clerical	Printing
Retail Business	Transportation
Executive Positions	Food Production and Preparation
Government Service	Textiles
Building Trades	Leather
Metal Trades	Miscellaneous Manufactures
Wood-working	Labor
Clothing	

It is a very difficult, unsatisfactory and well-nigh impossible task to even roughly classify such a wide variety of occupations under as few as seventeen headings. Any one who studies the code carefully will probably feel that some of the occupations have been improperly classified. This is often due to the fact that the name of the occupation is somewhat misleading. The field inspectors who visited the different manufacturing plants in all parts of the

State became very familiar with the actual work done by men and boys in different occupations. Many of the doubtful cases were classified in the light of their knowledge. It should be borne in mind that oftentimes the same name is applied to a large variety of occupations in different industries. For purposes of comparison, however, very satisfactory results have been obtained by using these classifications.

Most of the mothers of these employed boys are homemakers

The tabulations of the mothers' occupations are not published in this report because with few exceptions the mother's occupation was given as that of housekeeper. The occupations of the few mothers who worked away from home were so scattering as to make the data of little value. This information, however, covering as it does the entire State of New York, shows conclusively that practically none of the mothers of employed boys of these ages were wage earners.

More fathers than mothers were reported dead

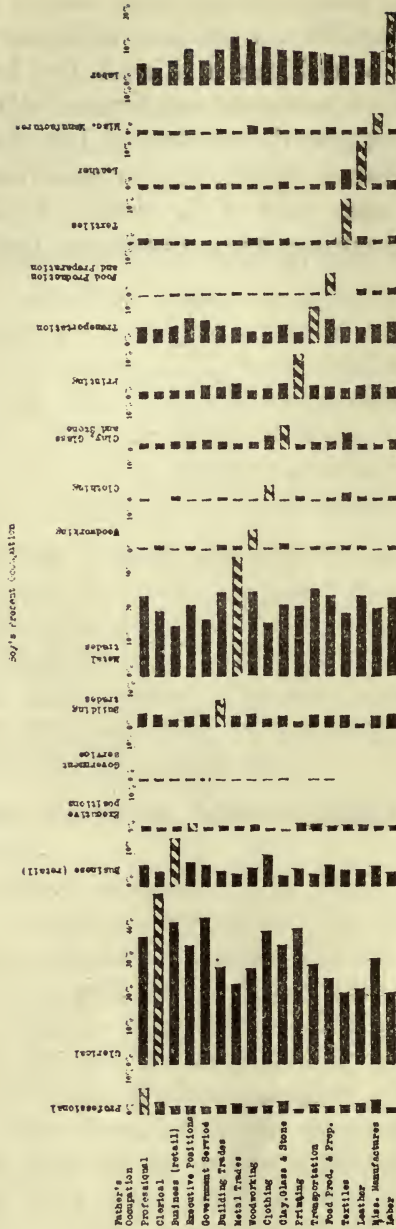
About one-tenth of the boys reported that the father was dead while only one-twentieth of the boys reported that the mother was dead. Vital statistics show that no more fathers than mothers are actually dead which means as has been stated in Chapter IV on Guardianship that many boys had been told their father was dead as an easy way to explain his absence.

There is some correlation between fathers' and boys' present occupations

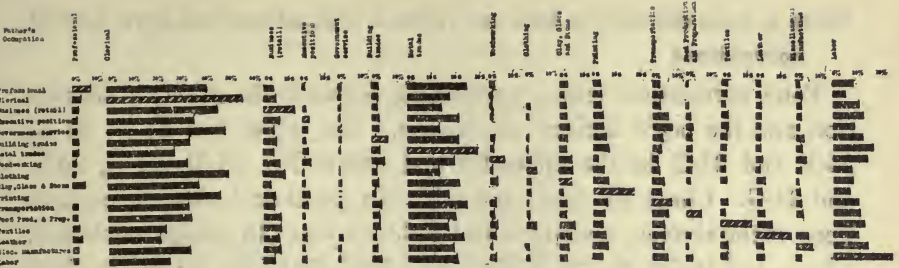
Four correlation tables were made between the father's occupation and the boy's present occupation. See tables No. 24, 24-A, 24-B and 24-C in the appendix and charts No. 24, 24-A, 24-B and 24-C. Chart No. 24 and table No. 24 deal with the sixteen, seventeen and eighteen year old groups combined. Charts and tables No. 24-A, 24-B and 24-C deal with the occupations of the sixteen, seventeen and eighteen year old groups taken separately. The cross hatched bars on the charts show where the correlation in each group occurs. The charts for the three age groups are almost identical and show conclusively that there is no greater correlation in the eighteen year old group than in the sixteen and seventeen year old groups.

In Chapter XIX it has been shown that boys change their jobs very frequently and in Chapter XX that about ten percent of the

boys dislike their jobs. Keeping all of these facts in mind it can be readily seen that a boy likes his job for a while and then gradually drifts to the point of disliking it so much that he changes to another one. Altho there is a constant and frequent shifting of boys from job to job, nevertheless the number of boys following the occupations of their fathers is slightly greater than those following other occupations. A great many of the changes from job to job are changes within an occupation group rather than from one group to another.



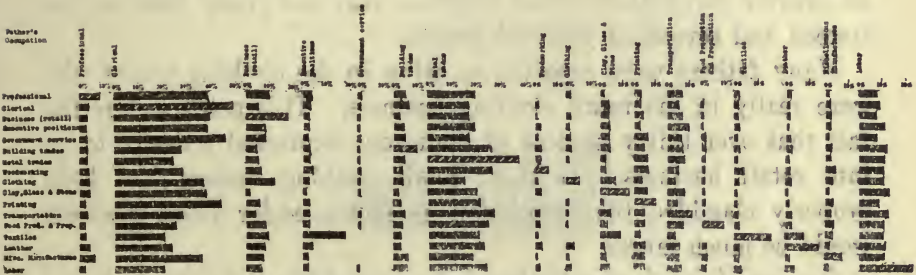
Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 Chart No. 24.—Cities over 25,000 including Greater New York
 SHOWING CORRELATION BETWEEN FATHER'S OCCUPATION AND BOY'S PRESENT OCCUPATION



Sixteen Year Old Employed Boys

SHOWING CORRELATION BETWEEN FATHER'S OCCUPATION AND BOY'S PRESENT OCCUPATION

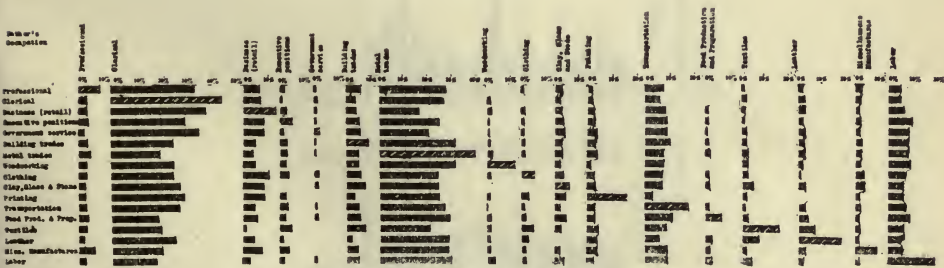
Chart No. 24A.— Cities over 25,000 including Greater New York



Seventeen Year Old Employed Boys

SHOWING CORRELATION BETWEEN FATHER'S OCCUPATION AND BOY'S PRESENT OCCUPATION

Chart No. 24B.— Cities over 25,000 including Greater New York



Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

SHOWING CORRELATION BETWEEN FATHER'S OCCUPATION AND BOY'S PRESENT OCCUPATION

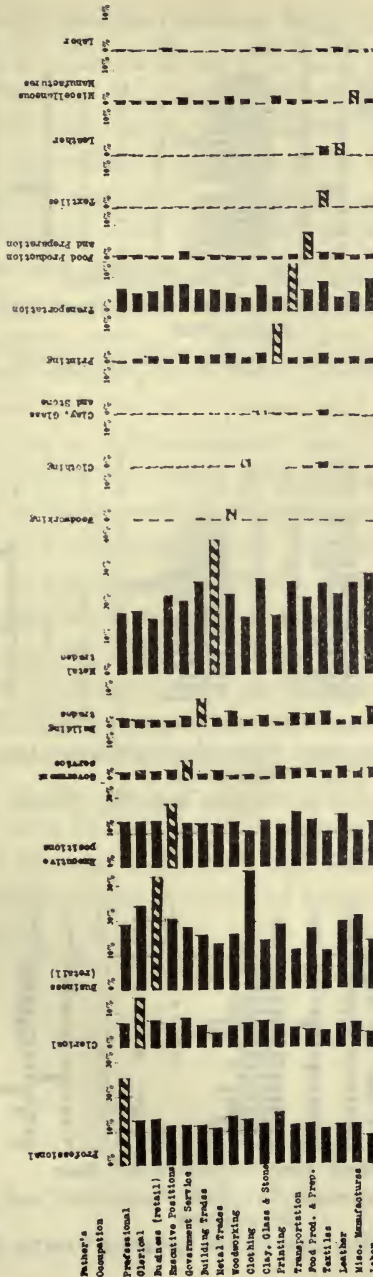
Chart No. 24C.— Cities over 25,000 including Greater New York

There is some correlation between fathers' occupations and boys' desired occupations

Four correlation tables were made between the father's occupation and the boy's desired occupation. See tables No. 24-D, 24-E, 24-F and 24-G in the appendix and charts No. 24-D, 24-E, 24-F and 24-G. Chart No. 24-D and table No. 24-D deal with the occupations of the sixteen, seventeen and eighteen year old groups combined. Charts and tables No. 24-E, 24-F and 24-G deal with the occupations of the sixteen, seventeen and eighteen year old groups taken separately. The cross hatched bars on the charts show where the correlation in each occupation group occurs. The charts for the three age groups are almost identical and show conclusively that there is no greater correlation in the eighteen year old group than in the sixteen and seventeen year old groups.

Many fathers were reported as being in the clothing trades who were really in the retail clothing business. This accounts for the fact that over thirty percent of their sons expressed a desire to go into retail business. If these retail clothing dealers had been properly classified the correlation as shown under retail business would be much larger.

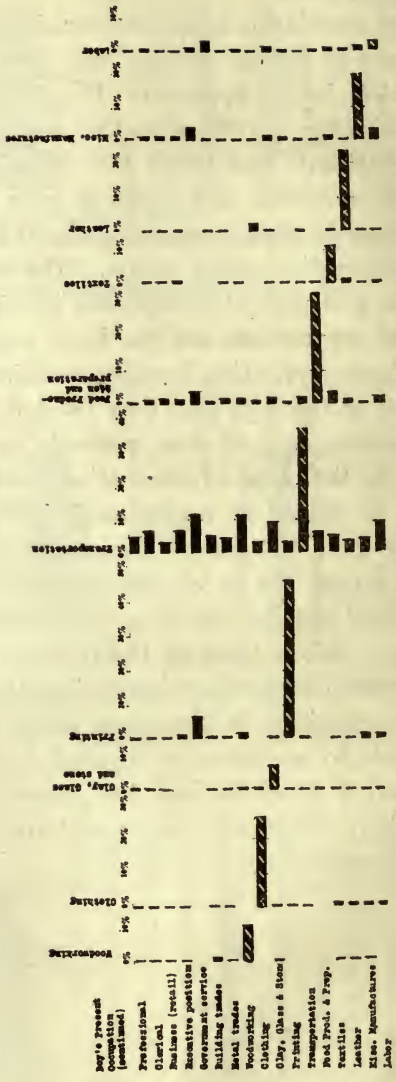
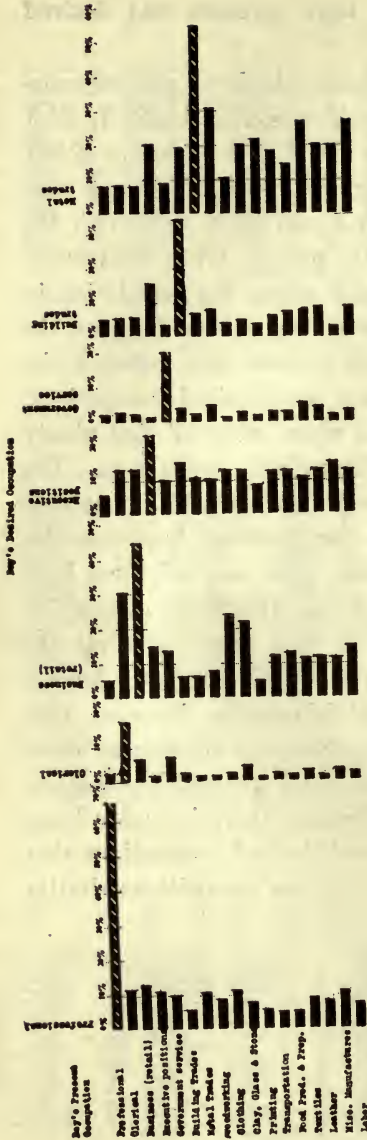
Personal interviews with boys also brought to light the fact that many of the sons of clothing makers have no desire to follow the occupation of the father, but are desirous of entering the retail clothing business.



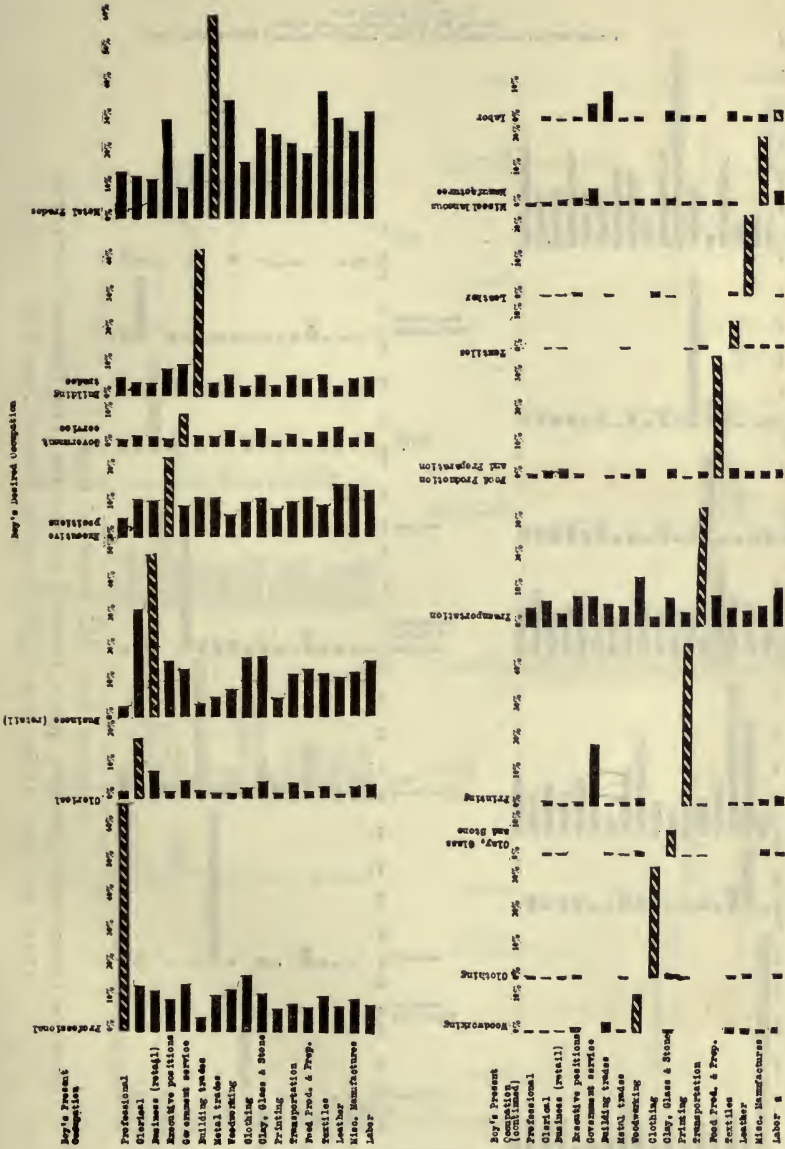
Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 SHOWING CORRELATION BETWEEN FATHER'S OCCUPATION AND BOY'S PRESENT OCCUPATION
 Chart No. 24D.—Cities over 25,000 including Greater New York

There is a large correlation between boys' present and desired occupations

Four correlation tables were made between the boys' present occupations and desired occupations. See tables No. 24-H, 24-I, 24-J and 24-K in the appendix. Chart No. 24-H and table No. 24-H deal with the sixteen, seventeen and eighteen year old groups combined. Charts and tables No. 24-I, 24-J and 24-K deal with the sixteen, seventeen and eighteen year old groups taken separately. The cross hatched bars on the charts show where the correlation in each occupation group occurs. The correlation shown between the present and desired occupations is much greater than between the fathers' occupations and the boys' present and desired occupations. This large correlation is easily explained when we recall that ninety percent of the boys said they liked their present occupations. For this reason many of them probably thought they would like to continue in that type of occupation, with the resulting large correlation. It should be remembered, however, that most of these boys change their occupations frequently and that this large correlation is, therefore, not at all indicative of the fact that a few months later they will be following these same occupations or will have a desire to follow them in the future. It is possible, however, that when they change their occupations they change to some other occupation classified in the same group as their present occupation. It should by no means be assumed that because there is such a large correlation shown between the present and desired occupations that these boys will finally follow or desire to follow occupations similar to their present ones.

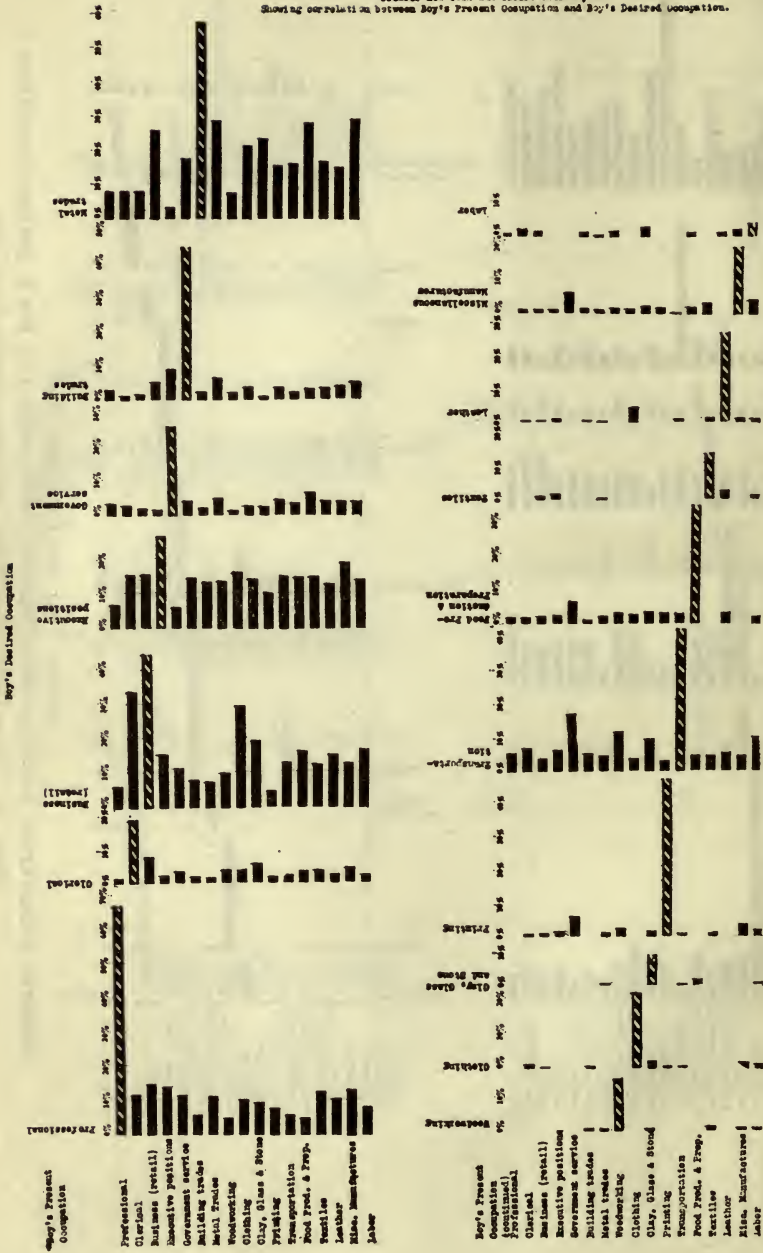


Showing Correlation Between Boy's Present Occupation and Boys' Desired Occupation
 Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 Chart No. 24H.—Cities over 25,000 including Greater New York

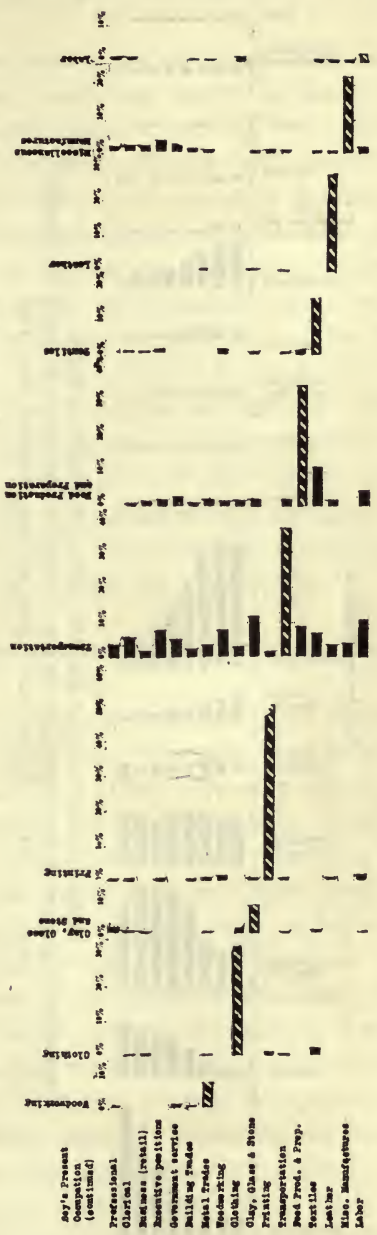
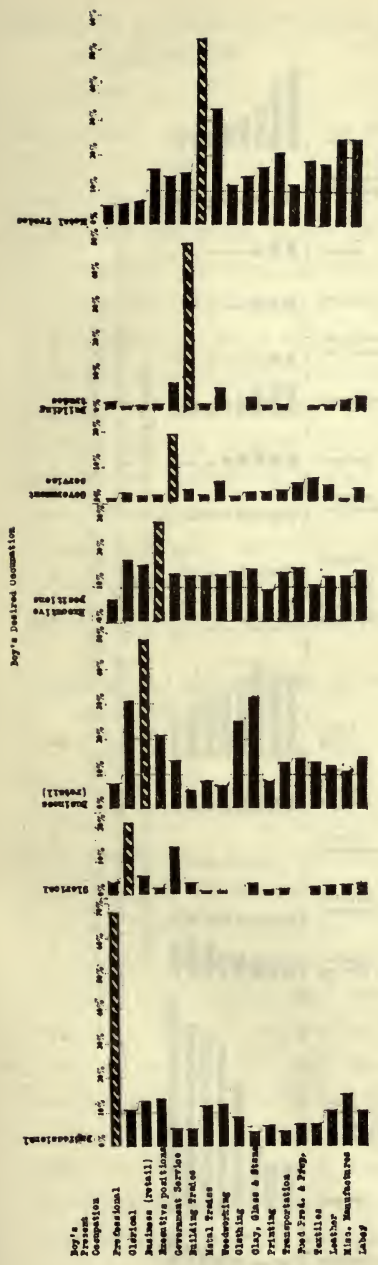


Sixteen Year Old Employed Boys
 SHOWING CORRELATION BETWEEN BOY'S PRESENT OCCUPATION AND BOY'S DESIRED OCCUPATION
 Chart No. 241.—Cities over 25,000 including Greater New York

Table No. _____
 17 year old employed boys
 Greater New York and Cities over 25,000
 Showing correlation between Boy's Present Occupation and Boy's Desired Occupation.

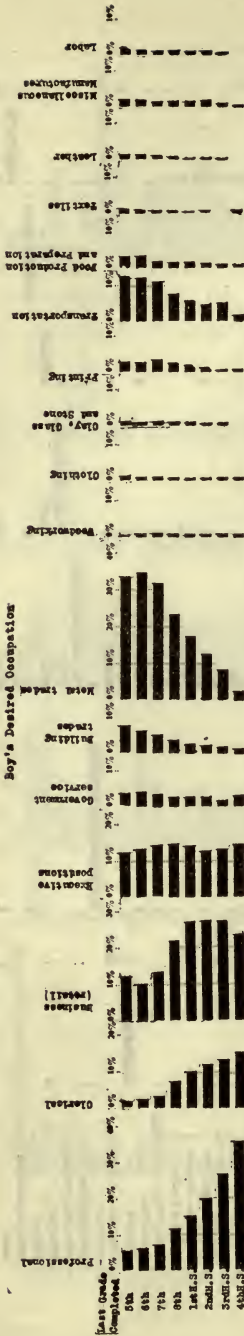


Seventeen Year Old Employed Boys
 SHOWING CORRELATION BETWEEN BOY'S PRESENT OCCUPATION AND DESIRED OCCUPATION
 Chart No. 24J.—Cities over 25 000 including Greater New York

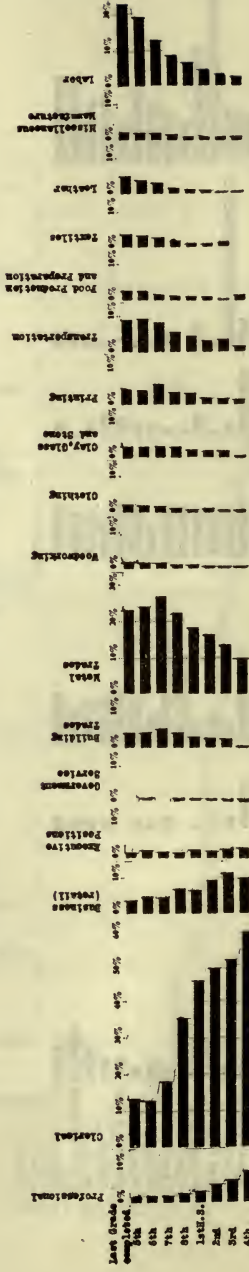


Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 SHOWING CORRELATION BETWEEN BOY'S PRESENT OCCUPATION AND DESIRED OCCUPATION
 Chart No. 24K.—Cities over 25,000 including Greater New York

CUTS AND TITLES INTERCHANGED



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 SHOWING CORRELATION BETWEEN LAST GRADE COMPLETED AND BOY'S PRESENT OCCUPATION
 Chart No. 24L.—Cities over 25,000 including Greater New York



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 SHOWING CORRELATION BETWEEN LAST GRADE COMPLETED AND BOY'S DESIRED OCCUPATION
 Chart No. 24M.—Cities over 25,000 including Greater New York

There is a large correlation between grades completed and types of occupations

Charts No. 24-L and 24-M (see tables No. 24-L and 24-M in the appendix) are two of the most interesting charts in the report. Chart No. 24-L showing the correlation between the boy's present occupation and the last grade completed indicates very clearly that the more education a boy has the more likely he is to get into the professional, clerical and retail business occupations. It also shows that the less education a boy has the greater his chances are of becoming a laborer. Boys with no more than an elementary school education are most likely to become journeymen tradesmen. This chart shows that there are more boys with a high school education in clerical than in professional and retail business occupations. Building trades, metal trades and printing trades are most popular with boys who leave school on the completion of the seventh grade. Transportation, textiles, leather, clay-glass-stone, clothing and wood-working are more popular with boys having an elementary school education than with boys who enter the high school.

High school boys desire to enter professional, clerical and business occupations

These charts show very conclusively that few boys desire to become laborers but that the slight desire expressed is greater with boys who have no high school training. They show very clearly that boys with more high school training get into and desire to get into professional, clerical and retail business occupations than boys without high school training. These charts also show that more boys with elementary school education follow and wish to follow the skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled trades and occupations. This indicates that the type of boy who is interested in secondary education is the type who will most likely get into occupations requiring brain work and that the boy who does not care for high school training is the one who is most likely to get into manual occupations. It does not follow however, that boys who left school before reaching the high school would if given a high school training desire to enter professional, clerical and business occupations. It is much more probable that the amount of schooling which the boy gets is an indication rather than qualification for the type of occupation which he will

follow. It is not because he has a high school education but because he is the type of boy who will get a high school education that he will enter professional, clerical and business occupations.

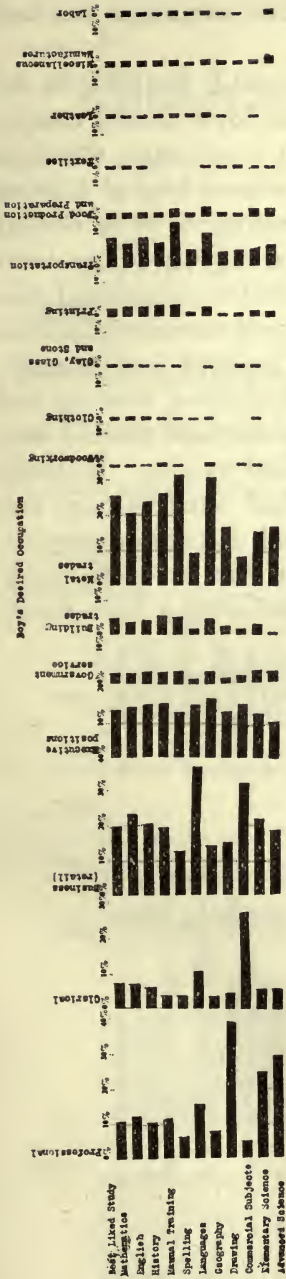
It has just been shown that there are more high school boys in clerical occupations than in professional and retail business. This is due to the fact that there are more openings for boys in clerical than in professional and retail business occupations. More boys, however, with high school training express a desire to enter the professional and retail business than clerical occupations.

Few high school boys desire to learn trades

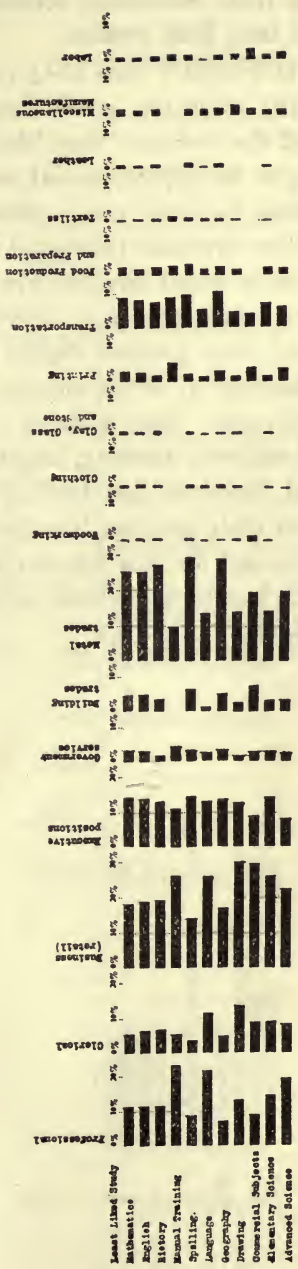
Comparatively few high school boys expressed a desire to enter the various trades as a future occupation. About an equal number of boys with elementary and high school educations expressed a desire to enter executive positions.

There is a little correlation between boys' present occupations and best and least liked studies

Charts No. 24-N and 24-O (see tables No. 24-N and 24-O in the appendix) are correlations between the best and least liked studies and the boys' present occupations. As in the case of the correlation between the boy's desired occupation and the best and least liked studies, boys who are in professional occupations indicate that drawing is their best liked study. In clerical occupations language and commercial subjects are most popular as is the case in the correlation between the desired occupations and best liked studies. Language and commercial subjects are best liked by boys in retail business, which is also true in the case of boys' desired occupations. The likes for spelling and geography are more prominent in the labor, transportation and some of the trade groups. In the correlation between the boys' present occupations and the least liked studies we find that manual training and language, as is the case in the correlation between boys' desired occupations and least liked studies, are most unpopular. These two studies are also most disliked in the clerical group. In the retail business group, language and drawing are most disliked.



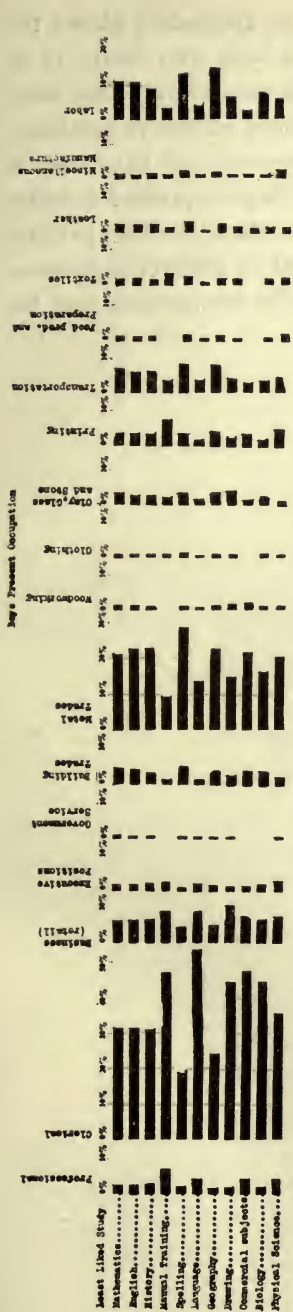
Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 CORRELATION BETWEEN DESIRED OCCUPATION AND BEST LIKED STUDY
 Chart No. 24P.—Cities over 25,000 including Greater New York



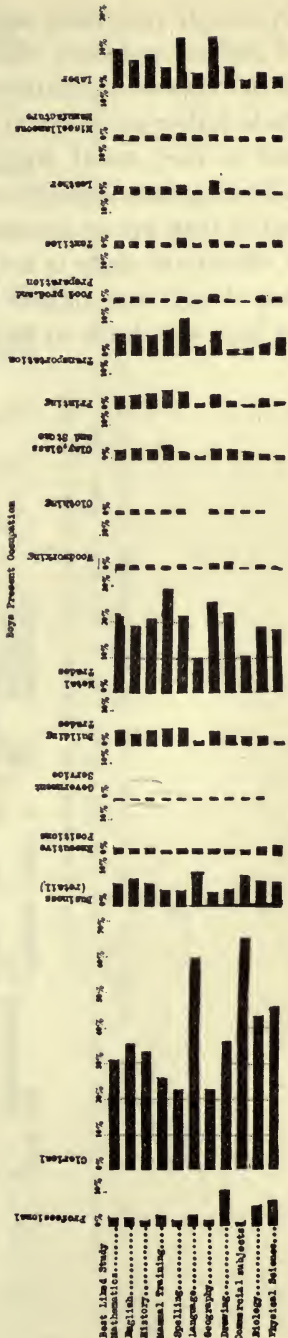
Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 CORRELATION BETWEEN DESIRED OCCUPATION AND LEAST LIKED STUDY
 Chart No. 24Q.—Cities over 25,000 including Greater New York

There is little correlation between boys' desired occupations and best and least liked studies

Charts No. 24-P and 24-Q (see tables No. 24-P and 24-Q in the appendix) show the correlation between the boy's desired occupation and the best and least liked study. It is noticeable that boys desiring to be in professional occupations are more fond of drawing than those in other occupations. Boys desiring to be in clerical occupations are most interested in commercial subjects. Boys desiring to be in retail business are most interested in commercial subjects and language. Boys desiring to be in professional occupations expressed their greatest dislike for manual training and language. Boys desiring to be in clerical occupations disliked drawing and language most. Boys desiring to be in retail business disliked commercial subjects, drawing, language and manual training. It should be noted, however, that boys desiring to follow retail business also expressed their greatest like for language and commercial subjects. The likes and dislikes for certain subjects in fact are so scattering and varied as to be of little value in prognosticating a boy's future occupation.



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 CORRELATION BETWEEN PRESENT OCCUPATION AND BEST LIKED STUDY
 Chart No. 24N.—Cities over 25,000 including Greater New York



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 CORRELATION BETWEEN PRESENT OCCUPATION AND LEAST LIKED STUDY
 Chart No. 24O.—Cities over 25,000 including Greater New York

Chart No. 24-R (see table No. 24-R in the appendix) shows the percent of fathers and boys who are in and boys who desire to be in each of the various occupations. It shows very clearly that more boys desire to follow professional, retail business, executive positions, government service, metal trades and transportation than are at present following these occupations. Fewer boys expressed a desire to continue in than are at present engaged in the other occupations. With few exceptions there is not a great deal of difference between the number of boys and fathers in each of the occupations and the number of boys who desire to be in them.



Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
 SHOWING THE PER CENT OF FATHERS AND BOYS WHO ARE IN AND BOYS WHO DESIRE TO BE IN EACH OCCUPATION
 Chart No. 24R.—Cities over 25,000 including Greater New York

CHAPTER XXV

Findings and Conclusions

The findings and conclusions of this report as given in detail in the twenty-four preceding chapters are so numerous as to make it impossible to summarize more than the most important ones. For the convenience of the reader the findings are given by chapters.

CHAPTER II — GENERAL STATISTICS

A. THE MAJORITY OF THESE BOYS ARE OUT OF SCHOOL

1. Six-sevenths of all sixteen, seventeen and eighteen year old boys in New York State are out of school.
2. Three-fourths of the sixteen year old boys are out of school.
3. Seven-eighths of the seventeen year old boys are out of school.
4. Fifteen-sixteenths of the eighteen year old boys are out of school.
5. Of every seven boys still in school four are sixteen years old, two are seventeen and one is eighteen.

B. THE MAJORITY OF BOYS LIVE IN URBAN COMMUNITIES.

1. About 54 percent of these boys live in Greater New York.
2. 74.8 percent live in the cities of the State.
3. 77.7 percent live in places over 5,000 population having a superintendent of schools.
4. Only 16.3 percent live in strictly rural communities.

All the Following Findings Refer to the Employed Boys Only

CHAPTER III — NATIONALITY

1. In Greater New York sixty percent have both parents foreign born, ten percent one parent foreign born and thirty percent both parents American born.
2. In Greater New York twenty percent of the boys are foreign born.
3. About ten percent of the boys outside of Greater New York are foreign born.
4. In general the foreign population is greater in the larger cities, although there is no direct correlation between the population of individual cities and the percent of foreign population.
5. The type of foreign population varies greatly in the smaller cities.
6. In Greater New York the foreign population is very cosmopolitan.
7. Only three percent of the employed farm boys are foreign born.
8. With the exception of the English, Scotch and Canadians over ninety percent of the foreign parents are of the same nationality. The Italians' record of over ninety-nine percent is the highest.

CHAPTER IV — GUARDIANSHIP

1. Only four boys out of five claim the father as guardian.
2. Only 73.7 percent of American boys with American parents as compared with 84.7 percent of foreign boys with foreign parents claim the father as a guardian. Where one parent is foreign born the record is 80.9 percent.
3. Twice as many fathers as mothers were reported dead.
4. In some communities only seventy percent of the boys claim the father as a guardian.
5. Five percent of the boys have neither a father nor a mother as a guardian.

CHAPTER V — FAMILIES

1. About half of these boys come from families of four, five and six children.
2. Foreign families are larger than American families.
3. More Americans than foreigners have extremely large and extremely small families.

CHAPTER VI — PERSISTENCE IN SCHOOL

1. Over sixty-five percent remained in school one or more years beyond the compulsory age limit.
2. Over thirty percent left on or before reaching the legal age for leaving school.
3. About six percent left illegally.
4. In Greater New York sixty-eight percent of American born boys with American parents and sixty-four percent of foreign born boys with foreign parents remain one or more years beyond the legal age for leaving school.
5. In the other cities seventy-two percent of American boys with American parents and sixty-one percent of foreign boys with foreign parents remain one or more years beyond the legal age for leaving school.
6. The percent of American boys who are still in school is greater than the percent of foreign boys in every one of a random selection of eighteen large cities.

CHAPTER VII — AGE LEAVING SCHOOL

Regardless of the size of the community, nationality, parentage, guardianship, and rank in family.

1. About thirty percent left school before fifteen.
2. About thirty-eight percent left school between fifteen and sixteen.
3. About twenty-six percent left school between sixteen and seventeen.
4. The twenty-five percentile boy left school at about 14.8 years of age.
5. The median boy left school at about 15.5 years of age.
6. The seventy-five percentile boy left school at about 16.2 years of age.

CHAPTER VIII — LAST GRADES COMPLETED

1. The twenty-five percentile boy completed about 7.4 grades.
2. The median boy completed about 8.3 grades.
3. The seventy-five percentile boy completed about 8.8 grades.
4. The grades completed by the median boy vary from 8.3 in Greater New York to 7.7 in the farm boy group.
5. Sixty-two percent of the Greater New York boys completed the eighth grade as compared with only forty-two percent of the employed farm boys.
6. Greater New York sends fewer of these boys through the first year of the high school than any of the other city and village groups.
7. The average rate of progress per grade per year varies from 92.2 percent of a grade completed each year in Greater New York to only 82.8 percent in the farm boy group.
8. Oldest boys make slightly better progress in school than their younger brothers.
9. American born boys with two foreign parents show a higher rate of progress than foreign born boys with foreign parents.
10. American boys with foreign parents in many nationality groups have a higher rate of progress in school than American born boys with American parents.
11. The type of foreign population rather than the percent of foreign population influences the average rate of progress per grade per year in various communities.
12. In the larger nationality groups where both the boys and parents are foreign born the Scotch, Scandinavians and Russian Jews have an average rate of progress of over ninety-one percent and the Italians

of only eighty percent. Where the boys are born in America and both parents are foreign born the Scotch, Scandinavians, Russian Jews, Germans and Austro-Hungarians, all have an average rate of progress of about ninety-five percent while the Italians have an average of 88.7 percent.

13. American born boys with foreign parents have a higher average rate of progress per grade per year than foreign born boys with foreign parents and in many cases they excel the records of American boys with American parents.

CHAPTER IX — REASONS FOR LEAVING SCHOOL.

1. The vast majority of these boys left school because they "wanted to go to work" and not because they were obliged to.
2. Less than fifteen percent reported that they were obliged to go to work.
3. In New York City thirty percent gave eighth grade graduation as a reason for leaving.

CHAPTER X — KIND OF SCHOOL LAST ATTENDED

1. About ninety percent of the boys received their education in the public schools.

CHAPTER XI — SHOP WORK DONE IN SCHOOL

1. Relatively few boys received any training in State-aided vocational schools.

CHAPTER XII — BEST AND LEAST LIKED STUDIES

1. Mathematics is the best liked study.
2. English is the least liked study.
3. The maximum likes and dislikes for different subjects vary widely in the different grades.
4. Likes and dislikes are not influenced by foreign birth.

CHAPTER XIII — MONEY EARNED WHILE IN SCHOOL

1. The majority of boys earn little money while in school.

CHAPTER XIV — NIGHT SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

1. Less than ten percent attend night school.
2. Over sixty percent state that they do not wish to attend.
3. Less than three percent of foreign born boys attend night school.

CHAPTERS XV AND XVI — WAGES

1. The twenty-five percentile boy received between twelve and fifteen dollars per week.
2. The median boy received between fifteen and eighteen dollars per week.
3. The seventy-five percentile boy received between nineteen and twenty-two dollars per week.

CHAPTER XVII — OBTAINING EMPLOYMENT

1. Less than two percent of the boys are assisted by schools, churches and employment agencies in getting employment.
2. About one-fourth get their jobs through friends and acquaintances.
3. About three-fourths get them by applying.

CHAPTERS XVIII AND XIX — LENGTH OF TIME ON LAST JOB

1. Over forty percent spent less than four and one-half months on their last job.
2. About sixty percent spent less than seven and one-half months on their last job.

CHAPTER XX — WHY THEY LIKED THEIR JOBS

1. About one-fifth liked their job because it was easy.
2. About one-fourth liked their job because it was interesting.
3. About ten percent did not like them and would soon change employment.

CHAPTER XXI — CARE USED IN HIRING BOYS

1. No systematic effort is made to fit the boy to his job.

CHAPTER XXII — MONEY SAVED

1. In Greater New York forty percent did not save any money and only ten percent saved in banks.
2. Outside of Greater New York about twenty-five percent saved no money and twenty percent saved in banks.
3. About fifty percent of all boys bought Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps.

CHAPTER XXIII — CONTRIBUTIONS TO FAMILY SUPPORT

1. The percent contributing nothing toward family support varies from 10.5 in Greater New York to 19.6 in villages over 5,000 population.
2. In Greater New York 77.4 percent contributed ten or more dollars per week as compared with only 59.6 per cent in the villages over 5,000.
3. The median contribution in each city and village group falls between ten and fifteen dollars per week.
4. Foreign born boys contribute more than American born boys.

CHAPTER XXIV — OCCUPATIONS

There is a distinct correlation between

1. Fathers' and boys' occupations.
2. Fathers' and boys' desired occupations.
3. Boys' present and desired occupations.
4. Last grade completed and type of occupation.
5. There is no more correlation in the eighteen year old group than in the sixteen year old group in the four items above.
6. Most boys leaving school on or before completing the eighth grade enter and desire to enter the industrial trades and occupations.
7. Most boys who complete one or more years in the High School enter and desire to enter professional, clerical and retail business occupations.
8. There is little correlation between boys' present and desired occupations and best and least liked studies.

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

Code for Trades and Occupations

GROUP 1 — *Professional*

940	Accountant, certified public	821	Electrical engineer
761	Actor	865	Electrotherapist
856	Advisor	958	Engineer, statistical, technical
791	Aeronautical engineer	771	Engraver
762	Architect, general	867	Epidemiologist
763	Architect, landscape	868	Extension teacher, lecturer, etc.
764	Architect, marine	822	Heating or ventilating engineer
792	Architectural engineer	823	Highway engineer
457	Artist	831	Hydraulic engineer
765	Artist and teacher of art	870	Hydrotherapist
494	Artist's apprentice	773	Illustrator
793	Assayer	872	Interpreter
900	Athlete (all kinds)	824	Inventor
855	Attorney, lawyer	871	Investigator
857	Author (not journalist)	873	Journalist
794	Automotive engineer	925	Manicurist
858	Bacteriologist, general	874	Manual instructor, psychiatric
860	Bugler — 877	825	Map maker
861	Chaplain	924	Masseur
796	Chemical engineer	876	Mathematician
803	Chemical lab. worker	832	Mechanical engineer
797	Chemist, food analyst, inorganic, metallurgical	827	Metallurgist
801	Chemist, organic	875	Meteorologist (weather expert)
802	Chemist, paint mill	926	Midwife
908	Chiropodist	833	Mining engineer, general
804	Civil engineer	775	Motion picture laboratory expert
862	Clergyman	774	Motion picture photographer
806	Commercial engineer	877	Musician
864	Dental mechanic	878	Neurologist
863	Dentist	927	Nurse, not trained
768	Designer, artistic	879	Nurse, trained
807	Draftsman, architectural	828	Operation and time study engineer
808	Draftsman, commercial	881	Optician
809	Draftsman, detailer and tracer	880	Organizer
810	Draftsman, letterer	776	Painter — artist, landscape or mural
811	Draftsman, machine design	883	Pharmacist
812	Draftsman, marine engine and auxiliary	777	Photographer
813	Draftsman, mechanical	885	Physical instructor
814	Draftsman, railroad shop	884	Physician
815	Draftsman, railroad, survey	887	Physiological lab. assistant
816	Draftsman, reinforced concrete	829	Plant operating engineer
817	Draftsman, ship and boat	830	Plant operating engineer, hydro electric power
818	Draftsman, structural	882	Podiatrist (or orthopedist)
819	Draftsman, tool design	886	Professor, college
820	Draftsman, topographical or map maker	890	Psychiatrist assistant
899	Educator	888	Psychiatrist (nurse specialist)
		891	Psychologist assistant

889	Psychologist expert	843	Surveyor, rodman
834	Radio — electrical expert	845	Surveyor, topographical
836	Sanitary engineer	846	Surveyor, topographical, expert
893	Scientific observer	847	Surveyor, topographical field assistant
780	Sculptor and clay modeler	848	Surveyor, topographical photographic survey
781	Showman	849	Surveyor, topographical triangulator
782	Sign painter	859	Taxidermist
894	Specialist	895	Teacher
962	Statistician	851	Telegraph engineer
837	Structural engineer	850	Telephone engineer
892	Surgeon	896	Tester
844	Surveyor, chainman	897	Veterinarian
838	Surveyor, general	898	Welfare worker, administrative
839	Surveyor, highway	342	X-Ray operator
840	Surveyor, instrument man (transit)		
841	Surveyor, mine		
842	Surveyor, railroad		

GROUP 2 — *Clerical Workers*

941	Accountant, cost	957	Comptometer operator
942	Accountant, general	956	Comptroller
943	Auditor	630	Delivery boy or man
944	Bookkeeper	627	Errand boy
979	Cashier	635	Messenger boy
948	Clerk, bank	960	Office boy
952	Clerk, boat and dock	961	Secretary, private
949	Clerk, filing	963	Stenographer
950	Clerk, general office	x02	Stock clerk or keeper
946	Clerk, N. O. S.	675	Telegraph messenger
955	Clerk, photography	x47	Time keeper
954	Clerk, Shipping	978	Typist

GROUP 3 — *Business*

994	Agent	913	Hotel keeper and manager
x53	Auctioneer	914	Housekeeper and steward
737	Auto dealer	711	Insurance agent and official
701	Banker	736	Junk dealer
901	Barber	920	Laundry owner
902	Bartender	712	Newsboy
903	Billiard hall, dance hall keeper, etc.	738	Pawn broker
904	Boarding and lodging house keeper	778	Property man, moving pictures
613	Boat livery	779	Property man, theatrical
905	Bootblack	716	Purchasing agent
702	Broker	717	Real estate agent and official
703	Business man	929	Restaurant keeper
704	Buyer, mercantile	718	Retail dealer
705	Clerk in store	719	Salesman, saleswoman
739	Collector	930	Saloon keeper
706	Commercial traveler	720	Sampler
733	Commission man, peddler, produce dealer	931	Soda dispenser
707	Decorator, draper, window dresser	965	Storekeeper, auto parts and accessories
605	Exporter or Importer	966	Storekeeper, cloth or clothing
708	Floor walker	967	Storekeeper, commissary supplies (grocer)
632	Garage keeper	964	Storekeeper, general
967	Grocer	968	Storekeeper, general, machinery or machine tools
917	Hairdresser	969	Storekeeper, hardware and tools

970	Storekeeper, harness and leather supplies	977	Storekeeper, sawmill, woodwork- ing machinery
971	Storekeeper, mining or quarrying machine equipment	614	Ticket seller
972	Storekeeper, ordinance and am- munition	721	Undertaker
973	Storekeeper, pharmaceutical and surgical materials	723	Wholesaler, clothing
974	Storekeeper, photographic ap- paratus and supplies	724	Wholesaler, electrical
975	Storekeeper, railway locomotive or car parts	725	Wholesaler, general merchandise
976	Storekeeper, refrigeration and cold storage equipment	726	Wholesaler, grocery
		727	Wholesaler, hardware
		728	Wholesaler, hay and grain
		722	Wholesaler, jobber or merchant
		730	Wholesaler, milk dealer
		729	Wholesaler, shoes

GROUP 4 — *Executive Positions*

991	Administrative	193	Master mechanic
603	Captain, master or mate	231	Master mechanic, construction, mine or quarry
866	Employment manager	232	Master mechanic R. R.
992	Executive	668	Official, superintendent R. R.
993	Foreman of present job	x51	Owner
555	General manager or superintend- ent	638	Proprietor and manager transfer company
710	Inspector	715	Proprietor, official, manager
265	Master car builder		

GROUP 5 — *Government Service*

109	Armorer	748	Naval officer
003	County agent (farm bureau manager)	749	Official and Inspector, city and county
642	Detective	750	Official and Inspector, State and U. S.
743	Fireman	669	Policeman
759	Game protector	742	Politician
634	Mail carrier	951	Postal clerk
666	Mail clerk	758	Postmaster
755	Marine	753	Sailor
746	Marshal, sheriff, etc.	754	Soldier
747	Military officer		

GROUP 6 — *Building Trades*

061	Bell rigger	128	Enameler
280	Brick layer	326	Engineman, portable
277	Brick layer, furnace	330	Fireman, portable (boiler)
278	Brick layer, general	259	Glazier
618	Bolter up	304	Iron and steel erector
253	Bridge carpenter	287	Marble setter
260	Carpenter, expert	286	Mason, stone
279	Cement finisher	305	Painter, iron and steel
805	Concrete engineer	338	Pile driver
282	Concrete, foreman	353	Pipe coverer
256	Concrete, form carpenter	x50	Pipe fitter
281	Concrete, or cement worker	354	Pipe, fitter, ammonia
283	Constructive foreman or sup't	370, x40, x50,	Pipe fitter general
995	Contractor and builder	357	Pipe fitter, outside
317	Crane operator, steam	288	Plasterer
318	Ditcher operator	358	Plumber, general
257	Dock builder	306	Rigger, bridge and structural
319	Dredge operator	266	Roofer
303	Elevator constructor	341	Shovel operator, steam

340	Shovel operator, gas engine	289	Stone cutter
355	Solderer	300	Structural steel worker
269	Stage carpenter	271	Tank operator
262	Stair builder	290	Tile layer
363	Steam fitter	291	Water proofer

GROUP 7 — *Metal Trades*

101	Aeroplane engine expert	209	Drill press operator, sensitive
103	Aeroplane mechanic, general	173	Drop forger
107	Aeroplane rigger	310	Electric welder, spot
105	Air propeller maker	129	Electrical instrument maker
106	Air propeller tester	130	Electrician, crane expert, machinist
202	Annealer and temperer	132	Electrician, search light
108	Armature winder (plant electrician)	131	Electrician, storage battery expert or inspector
200	Assembler, machinery expert	211	Erector, floor
110	Assembler, small arms	174	Farrier (see horse shoer)
123	Auto engine block tester	212	Filer and grinder
201	Automatic screw machine operator	183	Fitter up
111	Automobile electrician	184	Flange turner and plate worker
112	Auto repairer, axle and transmission, engine assembler	213	Floor assembler
114	Auto repairer, carburetor	186	Flue welder
115	Auto repairer, chassis	175	Forge shop heater
116	Auto repairer, engine inspector	179	Forger
117	Auto repairer, general, expert, inspector	176	Forging machine operator
118	Auto repairer, painter	159	Foundry foreman
119	Auto repairer, radiator	160	Furnaceman, annealer, heat tender
113	Auto truck assembler, expert	185	Gang leader
203	Bakery machinist	214	Gauge maker
125	Barrel driller	215	Gear cutter operator
126	Barrel rifler	217	Grinder, cylinder
127	Barrel straightener	219	Grinder, cylindrical, plane or universal operator
204	Battery mechanic ordnance	218	Grinder, tool
373	Belt man	133	Gunsmith
210	Bench assembler	220	Hand screw operator (machine)
170	Blacksmith, general	221	Horizontal boring mill operator
171	Blacksmith, locomotive	335	Hydraulic press operator
172	Blacksmith, machine tool dresser	134	Instrument maker, surgical
180	Boiler maker, expert	135	Instrument maker, surveying
182	Boiler maker, locomotive	362	Insulator
192	Bolt maker	161	Ladler
246	Boring mill operator	223	Lathe operator
376	Brass worker	137	Locksmith
302	Bucker up (holder on)	187	Locomotive flue setter
155	Busheler	138	Machine gun mechanic
378	Camera assembler	139	Machine gun mechanic, expert
377	Camera repairer	222	Machine operator
181	Caulker	229	Machine tool millwright
191	Chain maker	224	Machinist, general
158	Chipper	226	Machinist, locomotive, general
156	Coremaker	227	Machinist, printing press
216	Crank shaft operator	228	Machinist, tool room expert
157	Cupola tender	230	Marine, engine machinist
375	Cutler	225	Mechanic, general (skilled helper, general)
206	Die setter, expert	233	Mechanic, hospital
207	Die sinker, expert	162	Melter, brass
208	Drill press operator		

163	Melter, open hearth	307	Riveter hand
140	Metal finisher	177	Roller and roll hand
339	Metal sawyer	401	Sewing machine adjuster
234	Milling machine operator	242	Shaper operator
054	Millwright	188	Shearman
164	Moulder	153	Shell worker
165	Moulder, iron and brass	167	Smelterman
336	Moving picture operator	178	Spring maker and fitter
142	Munition worker, cartridge	189	Steel plate straightener
143	Munition worker, fuse	783	Stencil maker (sheet metal)
144	Munition worker, loading	190	Tank builder, steel, locomotive cistern and tender repairer
145	Munition worker, powder mill	680	Telephone electrician
146	Munition worker, unclassified	243	Tool maker, gauge and fixture ex- pert
147	Nitre bluer	244	Turret lathe operator
337	Oiler of machinery	151	Typewriter repairer
148	Ordnance man	245	Vertical boring mill operator
235	Pattern maker (metal)	152	Watch and clock repairer
236	Planer operator	309	Welder, electric arc
150	Plater, electroplater	311	Welder, gas expert
237	Press operator, drawing	313	Welder, general
238	Press operator, punch and stamp- ing	312	Welder, thermal
239	Profiling machine operator	424	Wire worker
166	Puddler	413	Zinc worker
240	R. R. shop mechanic		
308	Rivet heater		

GROUP 8 — *Woodworking*

x14	Action maker	046	Lumberman, scaling, mill scaler tallyman
120	Auto repairer, truck body, wagon maker, wheelwright	047	Lumberman, wood boss
041	Axeman, chopper, cutter, timber- man	141	Model maker
059	Barker	261	Packer, carpenter
254	Cabinet maker	270	Pattern maker, wood
420	Chipper, wood	x08	Piano finisher and polisher
263	Cooper	x07	Piano maker
x15	Fitter	x11	Piano tuner
043	Forest ranger	050	Pioneer, plainsman, prospector, scout
042	Forester (forestry expert, oper- ator or expert lumberman)	x09	Regulator, piano or organ
044	Forestry student	051	Saw filer
258	Furniture factory worker, N. O. S.	052	Saw mill, carriage man
060	Guide	053	Saw mill, log roller
264	Joiner or wood worker	056	Saw mill, portable sawyer
x06	Keymaker	x10	Stringer, piano
045	Kiln tender	057	Timber cruiser and cross-cut sawyer
049	Log driver	x12	Veneerer
048	Lumber dealer, foreman or lum- ber handler	784	Wood carver
055	Lumber handler (saw mill)	x13	Wood turner
058	Lumber inspector	272	Woodworking machine operator
		273	Woodworking mill man

GROUP 9 — *Clothing*

373	Button maker	x18	Hat maker
379	Canvas worker	x85	Hatter
381	Cloth worker	935	Milliner
386	Collar cutter	400	Sewing machine operator
909	Dressmaker	380	Shirt cutter
910	Dry cleaner	409	Tailor
387	Furrier		

GROUP 10—*Clay, Glass, Stone and Mining*

098	Air lift expert	154	Lens grinder
062	Blaster and powder man	136	Lens maker
063	Block maker and trimmer (quarry)	396	Marble and stone yard N. O. S.
064	Breaker hand	079	Millman and crushman
065	Cager and grip man	077	Mine shift boss
066	Car man	088	Mine ventilating expert
090	Caser (wells)	075	Miner, N. O. S.
067	Cutter	078	Motorman
091	Derrick and rig builder	070	Mucker
068	Door tender	100	Oil refiner
071	Drill boy	094	Pipe puller
069	Driller, general	095	Pressure tester
092	Driller, well	097	Pump man
072	Driver	084	Quarry foreman
073	Engineer, mining	085	Quarryman
074	Fan runner	429	Sand blaster
333	Gas plant operator, oxygen and hydrogen	082	Screeners and washer
093	Gauger, stream	081	Siever
388	Glass blower (glass factory)	083	Shaft tender
389	Glass cutter	x84	Thermometer maker
390	Glass worker	086	Timberman
334	Grader operator (stone)	087	Topman
		099	Trenchman pipe layer
		089	Weigher

GROUP 11—*Printing*

450	Apprentice, bindery worker	435	Linotyper
480	Apprentice, electrotypist	486	Litho-engraver
469	Apprentice, stereotyper	481	Lithographer
465	Apprentice, photo engraver	448	Machine folder
466	Art apprentice, engraver	472	Molder
483	Artist	434	Monotype operator
478	Batteryman	493	Other apprentice, lithographer
443	Bindery foreman	453	Other bindery worker
454	Bindery man	455	Photo engraver
477	Blocker, electrotypist	456	Photo engraver, foreman
464	Blocker, photo engraver	458	Photographer, engraver
476	Builder	437	Platen press feeder
479	Case filler	432	Platen pressman
474	Caster	492	Press feeder
439	Copy holder	487	Pressman, cylinder
447	Cutter	484	Pressman, foreman, litho.
436	Cylinder press feeder	433	Proofreader
470	Electrotypist	462	Proofer
459	Etcher	460	Router
445	Finisher, bindery worker	475	Router, engraver
473	Finisher, electrotypist	444	Ruler
461	Finisher, photo engraver	452	Sewer
489	Fly boy, lithographer	467	Stereotyper
442	Fly boy, pressroom worker	468	Stereotyper, foreman
471	Foreman, electrotypist	491	Stone polisher
431	Foreman, printer	463	Stripper
446	Forwarder	490	Tracer
451	Gatherer	488	Transferrer and proofer
496	General printer	440	Webb pressman
485	Grainer	441	Webb pressman, assistant
438	Hand compositor	449	Wire stitcher
482	Letterman		

GROUP 12 — *Transportation*

104	Aeroplane pilot, aviator	826	Marine engineer
795	Balloonist	639	Motor truck driver
251	Boat builder	640	Motor truck master
252	Boat caulker	636	Motorcyclist
600	Boatman	667	Motorman, street and electric
653	Brakeman	607	Pilot, marine
654	Cableman	608	Purser
601	Cableman, submarine	609	Quartermaster, steersman
602	Canalman	339	Radio operator
686	Car inspector	685	Railroad inspector
205	Car repairer	671	Railroad switchman,
615	Carriage and hack driver	687	Railroader
626	Chauffeur	398	Sailmaker
656	Conductor, railroad	268	Ship carpenter
657	Conductor, street	616	Ship checker
611	Deckhand	615	Ship fitter
629	Drayman, teamster	617	Ship layer out
658	Engineer, locomotive	610	Ship rigger
324	Engineman, gas and locomotive	612	Ship traffic man
323	Engineman, gas or oil	689	Signal maintainer
325	Engineman, marine and boat	672	Signalman
628	Expressman	673	Station agent, railroad (ticket agent)
659	Fireman, locomotive	674	Telegrapher
329	Fireman, marine boiler	677	Telephone operator
660	Flagman	676	Terminal traffic manager
631	Foreman, livery	410	Tire repairer
679	Foreman, track, railroad	678	Trackman, railroad
661	Freight traffic man	684	Train caller
709	Gauger	688	Train dispatcher
662	Hostler, car	683	Trainman
663	Hostler, locomotive	345	Wrecking crane operator
664	Lineman, cable and feeder	682	Yardman, railroad
665	Lineman, general	681	Yardmaster
356	Locomotive pipe fitter, steamfitter		

GROUP 13 — *Food Production and Preparation*

001	Agricultural worker	006	Ditcher
002	Apiarist (beekeeper)	007	Drainage expert, engineer
540	Baker	009	Farm foreman or manager
556	Blender	010	Farm laborer (home)
732	Bottler, milk	011	Farm laborer (working out)
542	Brewery worker	008	Farmer
543	Butcher or killer	037	Farmer, owner
558	Butter maker	038	Farmer, tenant
541	Canner (preserver)	039	Fisherman
906	Caterer	012	Florist
559	Cheese maker	013	Fruit grower
552	Chocolate and cocoa worker	015	Garden foreman
557	Coffee roaster	016	Garden laborer
545	Cold storage foreman	014	Gardener
546	Cold storage worker	731	Grader, milk
547	Confectioner	017	Greenhouse and florist foreman and manager
548	Cook	018	Greenhouse and florist laborer
550	Cook, pastry	019	Horseman
551	Creamery and condensery worker	660	Ice cream maker
549	Curer and smoker	020	Insect specialist
005	Dairy farm foreman	544	Meat cutter or dealer
004	Dairy farmer		

553	Miller	030	Stock farm foreman or manager
022	Nursery foreman or manager	031	Stock herder, drover, feeder, stable boss
023	Nursery laborer	032	Stock or cattle buyer and shipper
021	Nursery man	029	Stock raiser
024	Orchard foreman	033	Thresher, cornsheller, wood saw- yer, hay and straw baler, etc.
025	Orchard laborer	034	Vine grower
040	Oysterman	035	Vineyard foreman and manager
554	Packing-house worker	036	Vineyard laborer
026	Pigeon fancier		
028	Poultry raiser		
027	Poultry-yard laborer		

GROUP 14—*Textiles*

102	Aeroplane clothmaker	519	Mixer
505	Beamer	504	Other worker
506	Bobbin boy	520	Reeler
507	Burler, cloth	521	Rover, slubber
508	Carder	502	Silk textile worker, N. O. S.
509	Carrier	522	Slasher
510	Comber	523	Sorter
384	Cordage worker	524	Spinner
501	Cotton textile worker, N. O. S.	525	Spooler
511	Doffer	526	Tacker
513	Drawer	527	Textile expert
514	Dresser	529	Twister
515	Drier	530	Warper
512	Dyer	531	Weaver
x01	Factory worker, N. O. S.	532	Winder
516	Fulling mill operator	503	Wool and worsted worker, N. O. S.
517	Knitter	533	Wool sorter
518	Lapper	534	Wool washer, scourer
395	Loom fixer		

GROUP 15—*Shoes and Leather Industries*

599	Beamster	572	Lacer
561	Beater out	573	Laster
591	Binding machine operator	596	Launderer
562	Blacker and stainer	590	Layer off
563	Bottomer	394	Leather worker, N. O. S.
564	Bowmaker and tier	538	Letter out
428	Catcher	574	Marker
427	Cementer	575	Nailer and pegger
566	Channeler	592	Oversewer
385	Cobbler (shoe repairer)	576	Packer
535	Currier	577	Presser, molder and counter maker
567	Cutter	595	Riveter
528	Cutter, tannery	578	Rounder and breaster
423	Dresser, leather	579	Shanker
565	Edger, and edge setter	414	Shoe factory worker
594	Examiner	405	Shoe machine cloth stitcher
568	Folder and beader	404	Shoe machine operator
598	Fur liner	406	Shoe maker
536	Glazier and roller, tannery	426	Skiver
593	Glove buttoner	581	Sole layer
589	Glove cutter	582	Soler
391	Glove maker	583	Sorter and matcher
392	Harness maker and saddler	580	Splitter
569	Heel maker	425	Staker
570	Ironer	403	Stitcher
571	Labeler		

597	Table cutter	586	Trimmer
584	Table hand	587	Turner
526	Tacker, tannery	588	Wheeler
585	Treer		

GROUP 16 — *Miscellaneous Manufactures*

415	Back tender	322	Engineman and fireman (stationary)
x16	Basket maker	772	Finisher, still photographer
416	Beaterman	331	Fireman (stationary boiler)
417	Bleacher	332	Gas works operator
766	Blue printer	393	Jeweler and precious metalsmith
x42	Box maker, paper	422	Machine tender, sparehand
418	Broke hustler	713	Other tradesman, miscellaneous tradesman and worker in occupation not coded
374	Broom maker	407	Paint mill foreman
372	Brush maker	408	Paint mill worker
419	Calenderer	412	Paper maker
947	Candle maker	397	Rubber worker
383	Cigar maker and tobacconist	122	Upholsterer
421	Cooker	411	Vulcanizer
769	Developer, motion picture		
770	Developer, still		

GROUP 17 — *Labor*

651	Ash-pit man	402	Laborer, helper
934	Bell hop or bell boy	745	Laborer (public service)
714	Bill poster	922	Launderer, laundress not in laundry
652	Boiler washer	919	Laundry foreman
945	Bundle boy	921	Laundry machine operator
655	Car icing man	923	Laundry worker, general
274	Carpet layer	x81	Orderly, hospital
907	Charman and cleaner	080	Packer
382	Chemical worker	757	Page or usher
911	Disinfector	670	Patrolman, pipe line
604	Diver	928	Porter, except in stores
912	Elevator tender	637	Road worker
x11	Film coater	932	Servant.
744	Guard, watchman, keeper (door)	606	Stevedore
285	Hod carrier	344	Tractor operator
633	Hostler, horses	933	Waiter
916	Janitor or sexton		
918	Laborer (domestic and professional service)		

POPULATION AND ENROLLMENT

Of all Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Boys

TABLE No. 1-A — CITIES OVER 25,000

CITIES	Total population of boys	Total number enrolled	Total per cent enrolled	Population of boys not in school	Em-ployed boys enrolled	Per cent of em-ployed boys enrolled	Population of school boys	School boys enrolled
Albany.....	3,028	2,237	73.8	2,554	1,763	69.0	474	474
Amsterdam.....	900	612	68.0	811	523	64.5	89	89
Auburn.....	973	566	58.2	841	434	51.6	132	132
Binghamton.....	1,585	1,016	64.1	1,375	806	58.6	210	210
Buffalo.....	12,955	8,166	63.0	11,258	6,469	57.5	1,697	1,697
Elmira.....	1,202	878	72.0	980	656	67.0	222	222
Jamestown.....	1,051	800	76.1	858	607	70.8	193	193
Kingston.....	700	603	86.1	561	464	82.7	139	139
Mt. Vernon.....	1,160	950	81.9	859	649	75.6	301	301
Newburgh.....	811	656	80.9	706	551	78.0	105	105
New Rochelle.....	920	574	62.4	762	416	54.6	158	158
Niagara Falls.....	1,317	901	68.4	1,147	731	63.7	170	170
Oswego.....	638	436	68.3	546	344	63.0	92	92
Poughkeepsie.....	927	707	76.3	698	478	68.5	229	229
Rochester.....	7,370	5,107	69.3	6,322	4,059	64.2	1,048	1,048
Schenectady.....	2,355	2,044	86.8	1,825	1,514	83.0	530	530
Syracuse.....	4,546	2,829	62.2	3,892	2,175	55.9	654	654
Troy.....	2,068	1,443	69.8	1,668	1,043	62.5	400	400
Utica.....	2,491	1,801	72.3	2,246	1,556	69.3	245	245
Watertown.....	833	694	83.3	701	562	80.2	132	132
Yonkers.....	2,699	1,810	67.1	2,271	1,382	60.8	428	428
New York.....	142,472	100,252	70.4	124,879	82,659	66.2	17,593	17,593

TABLE No. 1-B — CITIES UNDER 25,000

Batavia.....	361	280	77.6	272	191	70.2	89	89
Beacon.....	296	205	69.3	272	181	66.5	24	24
Carandaigua.....	199	153	76.9	143	97	67.8	56	56
Cohoes.....	626	496	79.2	562	432	76.9	64	64
Corning.....	422	405	96.0	333	316	94.9	89	89
Cortland.....	354	270	76.3	245	161	65.7	109	109
Dunkirk.....	517	473	91.5	427	383	89.7	90	90
Fulton.....	346	288	83.2	274	216	78.8	72	72
Geneva.....	390	332	85.1	265	207	78.1	125	125
Glen Cove.....	294	159	54.1	254	119	46.8	40	40
Glens Falls.....	445	296	66.5	323	174	53.8	122	122
Gloversville.....	592	342	57.8	541	291	53.8	51	51
Hornell.....	402	305	75.9	327	230	70.3	75	75
Hudson.....	316	233	73.7	250	167	66.8	66	66
Ithaca.....	494	434	87.8	243	183	75.3	251	251
Johnstown.....	294	209	71.1	247	162	65.6	47	47
Lackawanna.....	450	259	57.6	416	225	54.1	34	34
Little Falls.....	350	221	63.1	298	169	56.7	52	52
Lockport.....	566	382	67.5	436	252	57.8	130	130
Mechanicville.....	217	*245	112.9	188	*216	114.9	29	29
Middletown.....	490	338	69.0	421	269	63.9	69	69
No. Tonawanda.....	396	287	72.5	347	238	68.6	49	49
Norwich.....	221	159	71.9	168	106	63.1	53	53
Ogdensburg.....	430	258	60.0	328	156	47.6	102	102
Olean.....	553	531	96.0	431	409	94.9	122	122
Oneida.....	279	160	57.3	244	125	51.2	35	35
Oneonta.....	307	224	73.0	251	168	66.9	56	56
Plattsburg.....	295	249	84.4	209	163	78.0	86	86
Port Jervis.....	273	224	82.0	211	162	76.8	62	62
Rensselaer.....	292	273	93.5	209	190	90.9	83	83

* Extra boys enrolled who lived outside of city.

POPULATION AND ENROLLMENT

Of all Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Boys

TABLE No. 1-B — CITIES UNDER 25,000 — (Concluded)

CITIES	Total population of boys	Total number enrolled	Total per cent enrolled	Population of boys not in school	Em-ployed boys enrolled	Per cent of employed boys enrolled	Population of school boys	School boys enrolled
Rome.....	623	437	70.1	529	343	64.8	94	94
Salamanca.....	247	208	84.2	192	153	79.7	55	55
Saratoga Springs.....	355	239	67.3	295	179	60.7	60	60
Tonawanda.....	265	197	74.3	230	162	70.4	35	35
Watervliet.....	432	361	83.6	394	323	82.0	38	38
White Plains.....	593	386	65.1	461	254	55.1	132	132

TABLE No. 1-C — VILLAGES OVER 5,000

VILLAGES	Total population of boys	Total number enrolled	Total per cent enrolled	Population of boys not in school	Em-ployed boys enrolled	Per cent of employed boys enrolled	Population of school boys	School boys enrolled
Albion.....	182	48	26.4	172	38	22.1	10	10
Catskill.....	146	122	83.6	100	76	76.0	46	46
Depew.....	155	116	74.8	148	109	73.6	7	7
Endicott.....	219	*269	122.8	164	*214	130.5	55	55
Fredonia.....	144	133	91.6	103	91	88.3	41	41
Freeport.....	445	336	75.5	204	95	46.6	241	241
Hastings.....	167	85	50.9	155	73	47.1	12	12
Haverstraw.....	150	137	91.3	122	109	89.4	28	28
Hempstead.....	294	195	66.3	150	51	34.0	144	144
Herkimer.....	303	240	79.2	257	194	75.5	46	46
Hoosick Falls.....	152	107	70.4	124	79	63.7	28	28
Hudson Falls.....	154	144	93.5	113	103	91.1	41	41
Huntington.....	196	*243	124.0	62	*109	175.8	134	134
Ilion.....	265	*326	123.0	223	*284	127.4	42	42
Johnson City.....	181	*200	110.5	155	*174	112.3	26	26
Lancaster.....	153	153	100.0	137	137	100.0	16	16
Lawrence.....	88	*100	113.6	28	*40	142.9	60	60
Malone.....	238	209	87.8	178	149	83.7	60	60
Mamaroneck.....	231	178	77.1	153	100	65.4	78	78
Massena.....	160	147	91.9	117	104	89.0	43	43
Medina.....	178	135	75.8	134	91	68.0	44	44
Newark.....	180	116	64.4	151	87	57.6	29	29
No. Tarrytown.....	143	*181	126.6	90	*128	142.2	53	53
Nyack.....	124	*143	115.3	74	*93	125.7	50	50
Ossining.....	311	252	81.0	219	160	73.1	92	92
Owego.....	124	72	58.0	108	56	51.8	16	16
Patchogue.....	208	195	93.8	107	94	87.8	101	101
Peekskill.....	424	371	87.5	299	246	82.3	125	125
Penn Yan.....	139	93	66.9	96	50	52.1	43	43
Port Chester.....	449	369	82.2	390	310	79.5	59	59
Port Washington.....	109	*131	120.2	56	*78	139.2	53	53
Rockville Center.....	221	138	62.4	137	54	39.4	84	84
Saranac Lake.....	134	83	61.9	105	54	51.4	29	29
Seneca Falls.....	198	122	61.6	166	90	54.2	32	32
Solvay.....	176	101	57.4	158	83	52.5	18	18
Tarrytown.....	158	108	68.4	85	35	41.2	73	73
Walden.....	168	114	67.8	148	94	63.5	20	20
Waterford.....	87	*108	124.1	69	*90	130.4	18	18
Waverly.....	143	83	58.0	115	55	47.8	28	28
Wellsville.....	128	*144	112.5	84	*100	119.0	44	44
Whitehall.....	142	140	98.6	122	120	98.4	20	20

* Extra boys enrolled who lived outside of village.

Per Cent of Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Boys

IN AND OUT OF SCHOOL

TABLE No. 2-A — CITIES OVER 25,000

CITIES	OUT OF SCHOOL			IN SCHOOL			Total number of boys in each age group	Total population of boys
	Ages			Ages				
	16	17	18	16	17	18		
Albany.....	72.4	87.5	92.7	27.6	12.5	7.3	1,009	3,028
Amsterdam.....	83.4	92.7	94.3	16.6	7.3	5.7	300	900
Auburn.....	78.1	87.0	94.1	21.9	13.0	5.9	324	973
Binghamton.....	77.5	85.0	97.4	22.5	15.0	2.6	528	1,585
Buffalo.....	78.6	87.6	94.6	21.4	12.4	5.4	4,318	12,955
Elmira.....	70.8	83.0	90.8	29.2	17.0	9.2	400	1,202
Jamestown.....	64.9	88.6	91.4	35.1	11.4	8.6	350	1,051
Kingston.....	70.4	78.5	91.4	29.6	21.5	8.6	233	700
Mt. Vernon.....	61.1	71.5	89.4	38.9	28.5	10.6	386	1,160
Newburgh.....	81.5	86.7	93.0	18.5	13.3	7.0	270	811
New Rochelle.....	71.6	83.3	93.5	28.4	16.7	6.5	306	920
Niagara Falls.....	76.3	90.2	94.8	23.7	9.8	5.2	439	1,317
Oswego.....	76.4	84.9	95.3	23.6	15.1	4.7	212	638
Poughkeepsie.....	62.8	76.4	86.7	37.2	23.6	13.3	309	927
Rochester.....	76.7	88.5	92.1	23.3	11.5	7.9	2,456	7,370
Schenectady.....	65.9	79.6	87.0	34.1	20.4	13.0	785	2,355
Syracuse.....	79.6	85.2	92.1	20.4	14.8	7.9	1,515	4,546
Troy.....	73.7	77.4	90.9	26.3	22.6	9.1	689	2,068
Utica.....	84.7	89.9	95.9	15.3	10.1	4.1	830	2,491
Watertown.....	73.3	82.7	96.4	26.7	17.3	3.6	277	833
Yonkers.....	72.5	86.1	93.8	27.5	13.9	6.2	899	2,699
New York.....	79.3	89.0	94.7	20.7	11.0	5.2	47,491	142,472

TABLE No. 2-B — CITIES UNDER 25,000

Batavia.....	59.2	79.2	87.5	40.8	20.8	12.5	120	361
Beacon.....	87.8	93.7	95.9	12.2	6.3	4.1	98	296
Canandaigua.....	40.9	81.8	92.5	59.1	18.2	7.5	66	199
Cohoes.....	82.7	90.9	95.7	17.3	9.1	4.3	208	626
Corning.....	62.9	83.6	90.0	37.1	16.4	10.0	140	422
Cortland.....	66.1	63.6	78.0	33.9	36.4	22.0	118	354
Dunkirk.....	61.6	89.0	94.8	38.4	11.0	5.2	172	517
Fulton.....	71.4	80.0	86.1	28.6	20.0	13.9	115	346
Geneva.....	57.7	73.9	72.3	42.3	26.1	27.7	130	390
Glen Cove.....	74.5	90.8	93.9	25.5	9.2	6.1	98	294
Glens Falls.....	58.8	70.3	88.5	41.2	29.7	11.5	148	445
Gloversville.....	85.3	92.9	95.9	14.7	7.1	4.1	197	592
Hornell.....	69.4	82.1	92.6	30.6	17.9	7.4	134	402
Hudson.....	64.8	81.1	91.5	35.2	18.9	8.5	105	316
Ithaca.....	26.1	39.0	81.7	73.9	61.0	18.3	164	494
Johnstown.....	66.4	85.8	96.9	33.6	14.2	3.1	98	294
Lackawanna.....	85.4	96.7	95.3	14.6	3.3	4.7	150	450
Little Falls.....	81.9	93.1	80.2	18.1	6.9	19.8	116	350
Lockport.....	55.9	84.1	90.9	44.1	15.9	9.1	188	566
Mechanicville.....	73.6	87.5	98.6	26.4	12.5	1.4	72	217
Middletown.....	78.5	84.7	94.5	21.5	15.3	5.5	163	490
No. Tonawanda.....	70.4	97.7	94.7	29.6	2.3	5.3	132	396
Norwich.....	63.0	82.0	89.1	37.0	18.0	10.9	73	221
Ogdensburg.....	53.8	87.4	87.4	46.2	12.6	12.6	143	430
Olean.....	59.8	84.3	89.5	40.2	15.7	10.5	184	553
Oneida.....	77.4	90.3	94.6	22.6	9.7	5.4	93	279
Oneonta.....	70.6	78.5	96.1	29.4	21.5	3.9	102	307
Plattsburg.....	50.0	77.5	84.7	50.0	22.5	15.3	98	295
Port Jervis.....	62.6	84.6	84.6	37.4	15.4	15.4	91	273
Rensselaer.....	53.6	78.3	82.5	46.4	21.7	17.5	97	292

Per Cent of Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Boys

IN AND OUT OF SCHOOL

TABLE No. 2-B — CITIES UNDER 25,000 — (Concluded)

CITIES	OUT OF SCHOOL			IN SCHOOL			Total number of boys in each age group	Total population of boys
	Ages			Ages				
	16	17	18	16	17	18		
Rome.....	76.6	85.5	92.8	23.4	14.5	7.2	207	623
Salamanca.....	45.1	91.5	96.4	54.9	8.5	3.6	82	247
Saratoga Springs...	68.7	85.6	94.9	31.3	14.4	5.1	118	355
Tonawanda.....	80.7	87.5	92.1	19.3	12.5	7.9	88	265
Watervliet.....	82.6	93.1	97.9	17.4	6.9	2.1	144	432
White Plains.....	71.1	72.1	89.9	28.9	27.9	10.1	197	593

TABLE No. 2-C — VILLAGES OVER 5,000

VILLAGES								
	16	17	18	16	17	18	Total number of boys in each age group	Total population of boys
Albion.....	95.1	96.7	91.8	4.9	3.3	8.2	61	182
Catskill.....	53.0	65.3	87.8	47.0	34.7	12.2	49	146
Depew.....	96.2	90.4	100.0	3.8	9.6	.....	52	155
Endicott.....	53.4	82.2	89.1	46.6	17.8	10.9	73	219
Fredonia.....	37.5	79.1	97.9	62.5	20.9	2.1	48	144
Freeport.....	7	72.3	64.2	99.3	27.7	35.8	148	445
Hastings.....	89.3	92.9	96.4	10.7	7.1	3.6	56	167
Haverstraw.....	68.0	82.0	94.0	32.0	18.0	6.0	50	150
Hempstead.....	.....	44.9	88.5	*118.0	55.1	11.5	78	294
Herkimer.....	77.3	86.2	91.1	22.7	13.8	8.9	101	303
Hoosick Falls.....	66.7	88.2	90.2	33.3	11.8	9.8	51	152
Hudson Falls.....	54.9	78.4	86.3	45.1	21.6	13.7	51	154
Huntington.....	.....	53.8	83.1	*143.0	46.2	16.9	65	196
Ilion.....	77.3	85.2	89.8	22.7	14.8	10.2	88	265
Johnson City.....	83.4	98.3	91.7	16.6	1.7	8.3	60	181
Lancaster.....	80.4	98.1	90.2	19.6	1.9	9.8	51	153
Lawrence.....	.....	34.5	86.2	*122.6	65.5	13.8	29	88
Malone.....	58.2	70.9	94.9	41.8	29.1	5.1	79	238
Mamaroneck.....	63.6	59.7	75.3	36.4	40.3	24.7	77	231
Masena.....	52.8	67.9	98.1	47.2	32.1	1.9	53	160
Medina.....	50.8	88.1	86.5	49.2	11.9	13.5	59	178
Newark.....	85.0	76.7	90.0	15.0	23.3	10.0	60	180
No. Tarrytown.....	43.8	62.5	83.4	56.2	37.5	16.6	48	143
Nyack.....	26.9	68.2	82.9	73.1	31.7	17.1	41	124
Ossining.....	46.2	75.0	90.4	53.8	25.0	9.6	104	311
Owego.....	80.5	87.8	92.7	19.5	12.2	7.3	41	124
Patchogue.....	11.6	57.9	84.1	88.4	42.1	15.9	69	208
Peekskill.....	56.7	68.1	86.5	43.3	31.9	13.5	141	424
Penn Yan.....	39.2	69.6	97.8	60.8	30.4	2.2	46	139
Port Chester.....	84.7	84.7	91.3	15.3	15.3	8.7	150	449
Port Washington.....	.....	69.4	88.9	*105.5	30.6	11.1	36	109
Rockville Center.....	27.0	71.6	87.9	73.0	28.4	12.1	74	221
Saranac Lake.....	64.4	86.7	84.4	35.6	13.3	15.6	45	134
Seneca Falls.....	77.3	83.3	90.9	22.7	16.7	9.1	77	221
Solvay.....	78.0	94.9	96.6	22.0	5.1	3.4	59	176
Tarrytown.....	26.4	60.4	75.5	73.6	39.6	24.5	53	158
Walden.....	80.3	89.3	94.7	19.7	10.7	5.3	56	168
Waterford.....	69.0	69.0	100.0	31.0	31.0	.....	29	87
Waverly.....	58.3	89.6	93.7	41.7	10.4	6.3	48	143
Wellsville.....	48.8	58.2	90.7	51.2	41.8	9.3	43	128
Whitehall.....	76.6	87.2	93.6	23.4	12.8	6.4	47	142

* Extra boys enrolled who lived outside of city.

Per Cent of all Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Boys Respectively who Enrolled
on December 3, 1918

TABLE No. 2-E—CITIES OVER 25,000

CITIES	16 years	17 years	18 years	Popu- lation of boys	Number of boys enrolled	Total per cent enrolled
Albany.....	84.4	70.4	66.8	3,028	2,237	73.8
Amsterdam.....	79.0	69.7	55.3	900	612	68.0
Auburn.....	67.7	69.4	37.3	973	566	58.2
Binghamton.....	72.0	63.4	38.1	1,585	1,016	64.1
Buffalo.....	77.6	64.6	39.8	12,955	8,166	63.0
Elmira.....	87.5	79.8	51.8	1,202	878	73.0
Jamestown.....	99.1	69.1	60.0	1,051	800	76.1
Kingston.....	*109.0	90.1	59.2	700	603	86.1
Mt. Vernon.....	*109.3	88.6	47.6	1,160	950	81.9
Newburgh.....	83.8	81.1	77.8	811	656	80.9
New Rochelle.....	77.5	64.8	44.8	920	574	62.4
Niagara Falls.....	77.7	68.3	59.2	1,317	901	68.4
Oswego.....	84.0	69.5	51.4	638	436	68.3
Poughkeepsie.....	*100.6	72.8	55.3	927	707	76.3
Rochester.....	77.3	66.1	53.4	7,370	5,107	69.3
Schenectady.....	93.6	88.2	78.6	2,355	2,044	86.8
Syracuse.....	73.9	69.2	46.3	4,546	2,829	62.2
Troy.....	84.9	70.8	53.5	2,068	1,443	69.8
Utica.....	78.1	78.3	60.5	2,491	1,801	72.3
Watertown.....	92.4	87.8	69.7	833	694	83.3
Yonkers.....	89.1	70.4	45.1	2,699	1,810	67.1
New York.....	92.8	78.5	29.7	142,472	100,252	70.4

TABLE No. 2-F—CITIES UNDER 25,000

Batavia.....	95.9	80.9	55.8	361	280	77.6
Beacon.....	77.8	69.7	60.2	296	205	69.3
Canandaigua.....	100.0	69.7	60.6	199	153	76.9
Cohoes.....	96.1	80.9	60.6	626	496	79.2
Corning.....	*122.0	90.1	75.7	422	405	96.0
Cortland.....	78.0	87.3	63.6	354	270	76.3
Dunkirk.....	*113.3	91.3	69.8	517	473	91.5
Fulton.....	87.9	94.8	67.0	346	288	83.2
Geneva.....	95.4	84.6	75.4	390	332	85.1
Glen Cove.....	64.3	46.9	51.0	294	159	54.1
Glen Falls.....	80.5	66.2	52.7	445	296	66.5
Gloversville.....	69.7	55.8	47.7	592	342	57.8
Hornell.....	94.0	73.9	59.7	402	305	75.9
Hudson.....	81.1	69.5	70.5	316	233	73.7
Ithaca.....	*110.3	*103.0	50.0	494	434	87.8
Johnstown.....	76.5	66.3	70.4	294	209	71.1
Lackawanna.....	79.3	50.7	42.7	450	259	57.6
Little Falls.....	64.1	63.2	62.1	350	221	63.1
Lockport.....	89.9	55.6	56.9	566	382	67.5
Mechanicville.....	*119.1	*120.8	98.6	217	245	*112.9
Middletown.....	87.2	68.7	50.9	490	338	69.0
No. Tonawanda.....	96.9	64.4	56.1	396	287	72.5
Norwich.....	90.5	75.7	49.3	221	159	71.9
Ogdensburg.....	85.4	42.0	52.4	430	258	60.0
Olean.....	*115.1	90.2	82.6	553	531	96.0
Oneida.....	62.4	61.3	48.4	279	160	57.3
Oneonta.....	78.6	87.2	53.0	307	224	73.0
Plattsburg.....	97.0	83.7	72.4	295	249	84.4
Port Jervis.....	84.6	74.7	86.8	273	224	82.0
Rensselaer.....	*111.2	89.6	79.4	292	273	93.5

* High enrollment caused by enrollment of boys who were non-residents of the city.

Per Cent of all Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Boys Respectively who Enrolled
on December 3, 1918

TABLE No. 2-F—CITIES UNDER 25,000—(Concluded)

CITIES	16 years	17 years	18 years	Popu- lation of boys	Number of boys enrolled	Total per cent enrolled
Rome.....	69.4	63.0	56.0	623	437	70.1
Salamanca.....	*106.0	81.7	64.6	247	208	84.2
Saratoga Springs.....	77.3	70.3	54.2	355	239	67.3
Tonawanda.....	67.4	87.5	68.2	265	197	74.3
Watervliet.....	93.7	75.7	81.2	432	361	83.6
White Plains.....	74.7	70.2	50.2	593	386	65.1

TABLE No. 2-G—VILLAGES OVER 5,000

VILLAGES						
Albion.....	24.6	18.0	36.6	182	48	26.4
Catskill.....	89.8	89.8	70.8	146	122	83.6
Depew.....	96.1	82.7	45.1	155	116	74.8
Endicott.....	†134.4	†150.7	83.5	219	269	†122.8
Freonia.....	†110.4	†106.2	58.3	144	133	91.6
Freeport.....	72.1	47.6	53.5	445	336	75.5
Hastings.....	46.4	58.9	47.3	167	85	50.9
Haverstraw.....	†130.0	78.0	66.0	150	137	91.3
Hempstead.....	58.7	55.5	27.4	294	195	66.3
Herkimer.....	100.00	89.1	72.5	303	240	79.2
Hoosick Falls.....	88.2	70.6	52.0	152	107	70.4
Hudson Falls.....	†107.7	76.4	96.1	154	144	93.5
Huntington.....	†186.6	†111.1	†106.6	196	243	†124.0
Ilion.....	†106.7	†128.4	†134.1	265	326	†123.0
Johnson City.....	†118.0	†111.7	†101.7	181	200	†110.5
Lancaster.....	†113.7	†101.9	84.3	153	153	100.0
Lawrence.....	†145.4	†145.4	61.9	88	100	†113.6
Malone.....	†123.9	†103.0	85.1	238	209	87.8
Mamaroneck.....	81.8	80.5	68.8	231	178	77.1
Massena.....	†109.2	96.2	69.8	160	147	91.9
Medina.....	83.3	69.5	74.6	178	135	75.8
Newark.....	58.1	69.4	59.7	180	116	62.4
No. Tarrytown.....	†139.6	†160.4	78.7	143	181	†126.6
Nyack.....	†150.0	†119.5	75.6	124	143	†115.3
Ossining.....	99.0	87.5	56.3	311	252	81.0
Owego.....	73.8	46.3	53.6	124	72	58.0
Patchogue.....	†106.5	95.6	69.6	208	195	93.8
Peekskill.....	†104.9	†104.9	52.5	424	371	87.5
Penn Yan.....	100.0	69.6	30.4	139	93	66.9
Port Chester.....	90.8	98.0	58.8	449	369	82.2
Port Washington.....	†175.7	†108.3	75.0	109	131	†120.2
Rockville Center.....	55.2	60.3	41.4	221	138	62.4
Saranac Lake.....	86.6	51.1	47.7	134	83	61.9
Seneca Falls.....	65.1	68.2	51.5	198	122	61.6
Solvay.....	61.0	72.9	37.9	176	101	57.4
Tarrytown.....	84.9	49.0	71.1	158	108	68.4
Walden.....	82.1	57.1	64.3	168	114	67.8
Waterford.....	†151.7	†124.1	96.5	87	108	†124.1
Waverly.....	85.4	52.1	36.2	143	83	58.0
Wellsville.....	†111.6	†130.2	95.2	128	144	†112.5
Whitehall.....	91.6	†121.3	83.0	142	140	98.6

* High enrollment caused by enrollment of boys who were non-residents of the city.

† High enrollment caused by enrollment of boys who were non-residents of the village.

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

BIRTH AND PARENTAGE

TABLE No. 3-A — CITIES OVER 25,000

CITIES	BIRTH		AMERICAN BOYS		FOREIGN BOYS	Popu- lation of employed boys*
	American born boys	Foreign born boys	American parents	Mixed or foreign parents	Foreign parents	
Albany.....	92.1	7.9	60.8	31.3	7.9	2,542
Amsterdam.....	82.8	17.2	28.8	54.0	17.2	810
Auburn.....	84.2	15.8	47.5	36.7	15.8	829
Binghamton.....	91.1	8.9	61.5	29.6	8.9	1,356
Buffalo.....	90.1	9.9	36.5	53.6	9.9	11,257
Elmira.....	95.6	4.4	67.2	28.4	4.4	971
Jamestown.....	83.3	16.7	26.9	56.4	16.7	838
Kingston.....	94.5	5.5	69.3	25.2	5.5	553
Mt. Vernon.....	88.1	11.9	37.4	50.8	11.8	857
Newburgh.....	87.7	12.3	60.0	27.7	12.3	700
New Rochelle.....	86.6	13.4	29.4	57.2	13.4	760
Niagara Falls.....	73.4	26.6	30.7	42.7	26.6	1,147
Oswego.....	92.3	7.7	63.2	29.1	7.7	546
Poughkeepsie.....	91.5	8.5	63.1	28.4	8.5	698
Rochester.....	81.6	18.4	41.7	39.9	18.4	6,322
Schenectady.....	85.6	14.4	45.8	39.8	14.4	1,821
Syracuse.....	88.7	11.3	47.3	41.4	11.3	3,874
Troy.....	95.3	4.7	54.5	40.8	4.7	1,658
Utica.....	81.6	18.4	41.6	40.0	18.4	2,241
Watertown.....	89.8	10.2	57.7	32.1	10.2	669
Yonkers.....	91.7	8.3	29.2	62.5	8.3	2,241
New York.....	80.0	20.0	27.0	53.0	20.0	*124,795

TABLE No. 3-B — CITIES UNDER 25,000

Batavia.....	86.8	13.2	55.7	31.1	13.2	268
Beacon.....	90.8	9.2	57.5	33.3	9.2	271
Canandaigua.....	91.3	8.7	76.8	14.5	8.7	119
Cohoes.....	91.2	8.8	41.7	49.5	8.8	561
Corning.....	94.3	5.7	74.6	19.7	5.7	322
Cortland.....	98.0	2.0	80.0	18.0	2.0	235
Dunkirk.....	90.3	9.7	30.1	60.2	9.7	414
Fulton.....	94.8	5.2	79.5	15.3	5.2	262
Geneva.....	89.1	10.9	55.6	33.5	10.9	252
Glen Cove.....	85.9	14.1	51.4	34.5	14.1	252
Glens Falls.....	98.2	1.8	75.8	22.4	1.8	322
Gloversville.....	82.1	17.9	58.6	23.5	17.9	536
Hornell.....	97.2	2.8	83.3	13.9	2.8	319
Hudson.....	93.0	7.0	53.5	39.5	7.0	247
Ithaca.....	93.2	6.8	77.4	15.8	6.8	243
Johnstown.....	86.3	13.7	51.0	35.3	13.7	242
Lackawanna.....	82.1	17.9	31.4	50.7	17.9	412
Little Falls.....	89.3	10.7	46.7	42.6	10.7	282
Lockport.....	94.9	5.1	61.5	33.4	5.1	422
Mechanicville.....	84.2	15.8	49.0	35.2	15.8	179
Middletown.....	96.9	3.1	72.3	24.6	3.1	415
No. Tonawanda.....	86.8	13.2	38.2	48.6	13.2	338
Norwich.....	92.0	8.0	73.8	18.2	8.0	153
Ogdensburg.....	91.6	8.4	60.2	31.4	8.4	325
Olean.....	92.7	7.3	58.5	34.2	7.3	425
Oneida.....	93.5	6.5	74.6	18.9	6.5	244
Oneonta.....	96.8	3.2	82.8	14.0	3.2	243
Plattsburg.....	98.7	1.3	86.0	12.7	1.3	205
Port Jervis.....	94.9	5.1	79.1	15.8	5.1	211
Rensselaer.....	98.9	1.1	71.2	27.7	1.1	209

* Employed farm boys omitted.

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

BIRTH AND PARENTAGE

TABLE No. 3-B—CITIES UNDER 25,000—(Concluded)

CITIES	BIRTH		AMERICAN BOYS		FOREIGN BOYS	Popu- lation of employed boys*
	American born boys	Foreign born boys	American parents	Mixed or foreign parents	Foreign parents	
Rome.....	82.2	17.8	55.8	26.4	17.8	528
Salamanca.....	94.4	5.6	50.7	43.7	5.6	189
Saratoga Springs.....	94.1	5.9	64.3	29.8	5.9	239
Tonawanda.....	91.6	8.4	50.9	40.7	8.4	230
Watervliet.....	94.0	6.0	55.7	38.3	6.0	393
White Plains.....	90.9	9.1	51.0	39.9	9.1	457

TABLE No. 3-C—VILLAGES OVER 5,000

VILLAGES						
Albion.....	83.9	16.1	32.2	51.7	16.1	165
Catskill.....	97.2	2.8	67.2	30.0	2.8	96
Depew.....	79.2	20.8	24.5	54.7	20.8	148
Endicott.....	86.4	13.6	68.0	18.4	13.6	164
Fredonia.....	88.7	11.3	31.2	57.5	11.3	95
Freeport.....	98.9	1.1	71.7	27.2	1.1	204
Hastings.....	91.5	8.5	37.2	54.3	8.5	155
Haverstraw.....	94.1	5.9	49.1	45.0	5.9	120
Hempstead.....	92.5	7.5	72.5	20.0	7.5	140
Herkimer.....	78.6	21.4	55.0	23.6	21.4	249
Hoosick Falls.....	94.7	5.3	57.4	37.3	5.3	120
Hudson Falls.....	97.8	2.2	75.0	22.8	2.2	108
Huntington.....	95.3	4.7	49.5	45.8	4.7	62
Ilion.....	95.1	4.9	77.9	17.2	4.9	215
Johnson City.....	98.2	1.8	85.7	12.5	1.8	153
Lancaster.....	96.9	3.1	55.0	41.9	3.1	134
Lawrence.....	75.0	25.0	42.5	32.5	25.0	28
Malone.....	96.1	3.9	72.1	24.0	3.9	163
Mamaroneck.....	88.7	11.3	40.8	47.9	11.3	153
Massena.....	78.3	21.7	46.4	31.9	21.7	111
Medina.....	89.3	10.7	52.4	36.9	10.7	128
Newark.....	82.1	17.9	53.7	28.4	17.9	136
No. Tarrytown.....	92.6	7.4	45.1	47.5	7.4	90
Nyack.....	96.4	3.6	60.4	36.0	3.6	72
Ossining.....	91.6	8.4	60.4	31.2	8.4	217
Owego.....	100.0	†	†	†	†	72
Patchogue.....	86.8	13.2	43.9	42.9	13.2	107
Peekskill.....	96.1	3.9	67.5	28.6	3.9	292
Penn Yan.....	87.6	12.4	58.4	29.2	12.4	72
Port Chester.....	79.0	21.0	23.5	55.5	21.0	388
Port Washington.....	85.9	14.1	39.4	46.5	14.1	56
Rockville Center.....	96.2	3.8	67.9	28.3	3.8	137
Saranac Lake.....	93.8	6.2	81.3	12.5	6.2	100
Seneca Falls.....	80.3	19.7	62.0	18.3	19.7	147
Solvay.....	85.2	14.8	45.7	39.5	14.8	157
Tarrytown.....	97.2	2.8	40.0	57.2	2.8	85
Walden.....	93.0	7.0	70.6	22.4	7.0	144
Waterford.....	88.6	11.4	50.6	38.0	11.4	68
Waverly.....	100.0	.....	92.6	7.4	.....	115
Wellsville.....	97.6	2.4	76.7	20.9	2.4	73
Whitehall.....	91.0	9.0	74.9	16.1	9.0	118

*Employed farm boys omitted. † Data incomplete.

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

GUARDIANSHIP

Boys Naming the Father, Mother and Others as Guardian

TABLE No. 4-A — CITIES OVER 25,000

CITIES	GUARDIAN			Total per cent	Popu-lation of employed boys	Number of employed boys enrolled	Number of cards tabulated
	Father	Mother	Others				
Albany.....	70.7	14.5	14.8	100.0	2,542	1,751	1,751
Amsterdam.....	81.8	14.6	3.6	100.0	810	522	500
Auburn.....	85.0	11.8	3.2	100.0	829	422	422
Binghamton.....	78.9	12.6	8.5	100.0	1,356	787	750
Buffalo.....	82.4	13.9	3.7	100.0	11,257	6,468	6,468
Elmira.....	80.3	14.2	5.5	100.0	971	647	647
Jamestown.....	80.4	10.8	8.8	100.0	838	587	587
Kingston.....	82.2	12.9	4.9	100.0	553	456	400
Mt. Vernon.....	82.4	14.3	3.3	100.0	857	647	482
Newburgh.....	79.4	15.9	4.7	100.0	700	545	545
New Rochelle.....	83.2	11.8	5.0	100.0	760	414	414
Niagara Falls.....	85.4	11.4	3.2	100.0	1,147	731	731
Oswego.....	82.4	11.4	6.2	100.0	546	344	344
Poughkeepsie.....	83.7	11.5	4.8	100.0	698	478	400
Rochester.....	82.4	13.4	4.2	100.0	6,322	4,059	955
Schenectady.....	81.6	13.2	5.2	100.0	1,821	1,510	1,000
Syracuse.....	81.8	12.0	6.2	100.0	3,874	2,157	500
Troy.....	74.2	17.9	7.9	100.0	1,658	1,033	995
Utica.....	83.2	12.4	4.4	100.0	2,241	1,551	1,551
Watertown.....	80.6	12.4	7.0	100.0	669	530	500
Yonkers.....	83.6	11.9	4.5	100.0	2,241	1,352	581
New York.....	79.9	15.1	5.0	100.0	124,795	82,575	18,000

TABLE No. 4-B — CITIES UNDER 25,000

Batavia.....	83.4	9.2	7.4	100.0	268	187	187
Beacon.....	78.3	17.8	3.9	100.0	271	180	180
Canandaigua.....	72.7	21.8	5.5	100.0	119	73	73
Cohoes.....	77.2	16.3	6.5	100.0	561	431	400
Corning.....	83.3	12.0	4.7	100.0	322	305	300
Cortland.....	83.2	11.9	4.9	100.0	235	151	150
Dunkirk.....	82.0	14.5	3.5	100.0	414	370	370
Fulton.....	78.9	13.7	7.4	100.0	262	204	204
Geneva.....	80.5	12.8	6.7	100.0	252	194	180
Glen Cove.....	86.3	6.8	6.9	100.0	252	117	117
Glens Falls.....	73.9	20.3	5.8	100.0	322	173	173
Gloversville.....	81.4	12.9	5.7	100.0	536	286	286
Hornell.....	75.6	18.4	6.0	100.0	319	222	222
Hudson.....	79.9	14.0	6.1	100.0	247	164	164
Ithaca.....	78.8	14.5	6.7	100.0	243	183	180
Johnstown.....	79.7	16.6	3.7	100.0	242	157	157
Lackawana.....	82.3	12.3	5.4	100.0	412	221	221
Little Falls.....	78.0	15.6	6.4	100.0	282	153	153
Lockport.....	80.3	10.9	8.8	100.0	422	238	238
Mechanicville.....	82.1	13.0	4.9	100.0	179	207	207
Middletown.....	73.3	19.8	6.9	100.0	415	263	263
No. Tonawanda.....	92.0	5.0	3.0	100.0	338	229	229
Norwich.....	69.3	9.9	20.8	100.0	153	91	91
Ogdensburg.....	81.7	12.4	5.9	100.0	325	153	153
Olean.....	81.1	11.5	7.4	100.0	425	403	403
Oneida.....	85.6	8.8	5.6	100.0	244	125	125
Oneonta.....	80.0	15.0	5.0	100.0	243	160	160
Plattsburg.....	86.7	6.3	7.0	100.0	205	159	159
Port Jervis.....	77.8	14.2	8.0	100.0	211	162	162
Rensselaer.....	78.4	4.2	17.4	100.0	209	190	190

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

GUARDIANSHIP

Boys Naming the Father, Mother and Others as Guardian

TABLE No. 4-B—CITIES UNDER 25,000—(Concluded)

CITIES	GUARDIAN			Total per cent	Popu-lation of employed boys	Number of employed boys enrolled	Number of cards tabulated
	Father	Mother	Others				
Rome.....	84.5	10.5	5.0	100.0	528	342	342
Salamanca.....	76.6	18.0	5.4	100.0	189	150	150
Saratoga Springs.....	80.8	16.8	2.4	100.0	289	173	173
Tonawanda.....	86.4	10.5	3.1	100.0	230	162	162
Watervliet.....	75.6	14.8	9.6	100.0	393	322	322
White Plains.....	81.2	11.6	7.2	100.0	457	250	250

TABLE No. 4-C—VILLAGES OVER 5,000

VILLAGES							
Albion.....	83.9	12.9	3.2	100.0	165	31	31
Catskill.....	76.3	13.9	9.8	100.0	96	72	72
Depew.....	87.2	11.0	1.8	100.0	148	109	109
Endicott.....	85.9	7.9	6.2	100.0	164	214	214
Fredonia.....	87.9	12.1	.....	100.0	95	83	83
Freeport.....	82.0	12.6	5.4	100.0	204	95	95
Hastings.....	79.5	13.7	6.8	100.0	155	73	73
Haverstraw.....	78.0	9.0	13.0	100.0	120	107	100
Hempstead.....	80.5	9.8	9.7	100.0	140	41	41
Herkimer.....	81.8	11.4	6.8	100.0	249	186	186
Hoosick Falls.....	73.2	21.3	5.5	100.0	120	75	75
Hudson Falls.....	75.5	6.0	18.5	100.0	108	98	98
Huntington.....	77.1	12.9	10.0	100.0	62	109	109
Ilion.....	82.5	11.9	5.6	100.0	215	276	276
Johnson City.....	80.8	13.9	5.3	100.0	153	172	172
Lancaster.....	87.4	11.2	1.4	100.0	134	134	134
Lawrence.....	92.5	7.5	.....	100.0	28	40	40
Malone.....	85.4	6.7	7.9	100.0	163	134	134
Mamaroneck.....	82.0	16.0	2.0	100.0	153	100	100
Massena.....	85.7	9.3	5.0	100.0	111	98	98
Medina.....	88.2	3.5	8.3	100.0	128	85	85
Newark.....	81.9	11.1	7.0	100.0	136	72	72
No. Tarrytown.....	81.2	14.8	4.0	100.0	90	128	128
Nyack.....	76.9	14.2	8.9	100.0	72	91	91
Ossining.....	84.3	12.0	3.7	100.0	217	158	158
Owego.....	75.0	20.0	5.0	100.0	72	20	20
Patchogue.....	77.6	15.9	6.5	100.0	107	94	94
Pekskill.....	75.7	18.4	5.9	100.0	292	239	239
Penn Yan.....	84.7	11.5	3.8	100.0	72	26	26
Port Chester.....	86.8	10.7	2.5	100.0	388	308	308
Port Washington.....	88.4	9.0	2.6	100.0	56	78	78
Rockville Center.....	72.3	18.5	9.2	100.0	137	54	54
Saranac Lake.....	73.4	18.4	8.2	100.0	100	49	49
Seneca Falls.....	86.0	12.6	1.4	100.0	147	71	71
Solvay.....	95.1	3.7	1.2	100.0	157	82	82
Tarrytown.....	85.7	14.3	.....	100.0	85	35	35
Walden.....	76.8	18.8	4.4	100.0	144	90	90
Waterford.....	86.6	6.7	6.7	100.0	68	89	89
Waverly.....	81.9	12.7	5.4	100.0	115	55	55
Wellsville.....	86.5	10.2	3.3	100.0	73	89	89
Whitehall.....	78.4	11.2	10.4	100.0	118	116	116

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN FAMILY

Per Cent of Boys Coming from Families of from 1 to 10 Children

TABLE No. 5-A — CITIES OVER 25,000

CITIES	NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN FAMILY										Total per cent	Population of employed boys
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Albany.....	7.5	14.9	17.9	16.9	13.9	11.4	8.3	4.6	2.4	2.2	100.0	2,542
Amsterdam.....	6.4	12.4	14.7	11.6	17.5	11.6	9.8	8.0	5.2	2.8	100.0	810
Auburn.....	6.6	12.2	17.8	18.9	14.9	12.1	6.8	4.5	3.5	2.7	100.0	829
Binghamton.....	8.4	15.2	16.8	14.8	13.3	10.6	8.2	4.9	4.7	3.1	100.0	1,356
Buffalo.....	6.3	11.7	13.9	14.3	14.5	12.4	10.3	7.4	4.2	5.0	100.0	11,257
Elmira.....	7.3	14.6	17.9	15.8	10.8	10.4	7.9	6.9	4.8	3.6	100.0	971
Jamestown.....	4.3	15.1	14.3	17.2	17.4	12.4	6.7	5.9	4.0	2.7	100.0	838
Kingston.....	7.4	12.5	12.3	14.3	16.4	12.5	9.8	7.8	2.7	4.3	100.0	553
Mt. Vernon.....	7.7	13.7	14.7	16.6	14.9	12.9	6.6	4.4	4.6	3.9	100.0	857
Newburgh.....	5.5	13.2	17.6	16.9	12.5	13.4	7.7	6.7	3.4	3.1	100.0	700
New Rochelle.....	8.0	13.3	11.8	15.7	14.4	12.8	6.7	7.2	5.5	4.6	100.0	760
Niagara Falls.....	4.6	12.3	15.5	13.7	16.2	11.3	12.2	6.0	5.0	3.2	100.0	1,147
Oswego.....	5.5	19.1	14.5	16.9	18.9	9.9	13.3	5.2	5.5	1.2	100.0	546
Poughkeepsie.....	9.7	14.2	16.2	13.5	12.5	13.5	9.0	3.2	3.2	5.0	100.0	698
Rochester.....	7.9	13.7	14.9	14.5	15.2	10.6	9.5	6.6	3.6	3.5	100.0	6,322
Schenectady.....	7.8	13.9	17.4	14.7	15.5	12.4	7.2	5.6	2.5	3.0	100.0	1,821
Syracuse.....	9.4	15.4	15.2	14.2	15.2	11.4	7.6	6.0	4.6	1.0	100.0	3,874
Troy.....	7.5	15.1	15.6	15.3	13.3	13.6	8.6	5.5	2.0	3.5	100.0	1,658
Utica.....	6.0	12.2	15.0	15.2	15.5	12.8	10.1	6.4	4.7	2.1	100.0	2,241
Watertown.....	10.6	14.7	16.6	14.5	12.2	12.6	8.2	4.4	3.2	3.0	100.0	669
Yonkers.....	6.9	10.9	15.0	16.2	12.2	15.1	12.2	6.0	2.1	3.4	100.0	2,241
New York.....	7.1	12.3	16.2	17.4	16.2	12.7	8.9	4.9	2.5	1.8	100.0	124,795

TABLE No. 5-B — CITIES UNDER 25,000

Batavia.....	8.0	10.3	13.9	10.7	17.2	8.5	13.4	11.7	2.1	4.2	100.0	268
Beacon.....	3.9	10.7	20.3	13.9	8.5	17.3	11.8	7.8	2.6	3.2	100.0	271
Canandaigua.....	8.4	13.9	18.0	11.1	13.9	19.4	....	9.7	5.6	....	100.0	119
Cohoes.....	5.0	10.4	15.2	17.2	13.1	11.7	10.7	6.7	3.5	6.5	100.0	561
Corning.....	4.5	12.5	15.3	22.1	17.3	10.2	7.0	5.0	3.2	2.9	100.0	322
Cortland.....	10.0	18.6	16.0	19.3	12.7	8.0	5.2	4.0	4.0	2.2	100.0	235
Dunkirk.....	2.7	7.8	15.2	15.3	12.9	13.3	11.0	9.1	7.0	5.7	100.0	414
Fulton.....	7.0	19.0	17.5	13.4	12.7	9.4	11.0	6.0	2.5	1.5	100.0	262
Geneva.....	10.0	10.0	18.4	11.8	9.5	16.1	8.9	7.8	3.8	3.7	100.0	252
Glen Cove.....	2.6	11.1	15.3	17.9	10.3	10.3	8.5	9.4	6.0	8.6	100.0	252
Glens Falls.....	8.8	13.5	15.3	13.6	17.7	8.2	8.8	9.4	1.2	3.5	100.0	322
Gloversville.....	6.9	19.2	13.9	15.9	13.6	10.9	6.3	4.9	2.5	5.9	100.0	536
Hornell.....	10.8	14.4	22.1	16.2	12.1	9.0	7.2	4.5	....	3.7	100.0	319
Hudson.....	7.9	14.6	14.6	17.8	13.4	13.4	6.7	6.7	3.1	1.8	100.0	247
Ithaca.....	12.8	19.6	16.2	15.1	12.8	8.9	7.3	4.5	2.8	....	100.0	243
Johnstown.....	12.2	16.7	12.2	16.7	14.8	10.9	5.7	6.4	2.5	1.9	100.0	242
Lackawanna.....	4.5	8.5	13.3	15.5	10.9	14.5	16.2	8.1	5.4	3.1	100.0	412
Little Falls.....	9.1	11.9	18.4	13.9	10.6	13.9	13.0	4.6	2.6	2.0	100.0	282
Lockport.....	8.4	13.4	16.9	12.2	14.7	11.3	10.5	4.6	3.4	4.6	100.0	422
Mechanicville.....	5.0	9.7	16.9	14.6	13.2	14.2	8.2	4.3	7.7	6.2	100.0	179
Middletown.....	9.1	16.8	14.9	18.4	12.3	8.7	8.0	5.7	2.3	3.8	100.0	415
No. Tonawanda.....	5.2	14.8	13.1	14.8	11.8	11.8	11.4	6.6	6.1	4.4	100.0	338
Norwich.....	6.6	16.4	15.4	24.2	14.3	8.8	6.6	5.5	1.1	1.1	100.0	153
Ogdensburg.....	3.3	10.4	16.4	3.9	9.1	16.4	7.8	17.0	2.0	13.7	100.0	325
Olean.....	5.8	9.0	17.8	13.1	12.7	12.0	10.5	6.3	4.5	8.3	100.0	425
Oneida.....	8.8	16.8	19.2	11.2	19.2	6.4	7.2	4.0	2.4	4.8	100.0	244
Oneonta.....	5.1	16.0	23.1	19.9	14.1	9.0	5.1	3.2	4.5	....	100.0	243
Plattsburg.....	2.5	11.9	14.4	15.2	14.4	17.0	5.7	8.2	3.8	6.9	100.0	205
Port Jervis.....	8.0	11.3	19.8	13.2	16.9	11.7	7.4	4.9	1.2	5.6	100.0	211
Rensselaer.....	5.7	15.8	15.8	14.9	16.3	8.9	12.1	5.8	2.1	2.6	100.0	209

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN FAMILY

Per Cent of Boys Coming from Families of from 1 to 10 Children

TABLE No. 5-B — CITIES UNDER 25,000 — (Concluded)

CITIES	NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN FAMILY										Total per cent	Population of employed boys
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Rome.....	7.0	12.4	16.1	17.3	12.7	10.9	9.4	7.9	2.7	3.6	100.0	528
Salamanca.....	2.0	12.0	16.7	16.7	11.3	13.3	8.0	9.3	4.0	6.7	100.0	189
Saratoga Springs..	7.9	13.9	16.8	13.9	8.9	12.7	6.9	9.2	2.3	7.5	100.0	289
Tonawanda.....	6.2	11.1	11.7	13.0	15.4	10.5	11.1	6.2	6.2	8.6	100.0	230
Watervliet.....	7.4	14.9	15.5	18.9	13.5	11.1	8.0	4.9	3.4	2.4	100.0	393
White Plains.....	10.4	15.2	14.8	16.0	14.0	8.0	8.4	7.6	2.0	3.6	100.0	457

TABLE No. 5-C — VILLAGES OVER 5,000

VILLAGES												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total per cent	Population of employed boys
Albion.....	9.7	6.5	3.2	16.1	19.3	6.5	16.1	6.5	12.9	3.2	100.0	165
Catskill.....	6.9	14.9	19.4	16.7	12.8	11.1	5.6	2.8	4.2	5.6	100.0	96
Dewep.....	2.8	8.3	7.3	15.6	18.3	12.8	20.2	9.2	1.8	3.7	100.0	148
Endicott.....	6.5	11.8	13.2	14.0	16.5	16.5	8.9	4.2	2.3	6.1	100.0	164
Fredonia.....	3.7	7.2	16.9	9.6	20.5	12.1	10.8	8.4	8.4	2.4	100.0	95
Freeport.....	11.6	20.0	16.8	16.8	6.3	11.6	4.2	4.2	6.3	2.2	100.0	204
Hastings.....	8.2	11.0	12.3	24.6	13.7	9.6	12.3	5.5	1.4	1.4	100.0	155
Haverstraw.....	4.0	11.0	8.0	11.0	13.0	22.0	11.0	7.0	5.0	8.0	100.0	120
Hempstead.....	4.9	19.5	21.9	7.3	19.5	9.8	7.3	4.9	....	4.9	100.0	140
Herkimer.....	5.6	18.4	16.2	15.7	14.5	11.7	3.9	7.3	3.9	2.8	100.0	249
Hoosick Falls.....	12.0	9.5	21.3	24.0	8.0	5.3	9.3	5.3	5.3	....	100.0	120
Hudson Falls.....	5.1	13.3	16.4	15.3	9.2	17.4	7.2	6.0	4.1	6.0	100.0	108
Huntington.....	9.5	8.6	12.9	17.5	12.9	11.2	15.6	6.4	3.6	1.8	100.0	62
Ilion.....	12.2	18.2	16.4	14.4	15.8	8.3	6.1	4.0	3.2	1.4	100.0	215
Johnson City.....	8.7	19.4	18.6	16.8	9.9	11.4	7.0	2.9	4.1	1.2	100.0	153
Lancaster.....	5.2	9.0	18.6	15.6	10.4	12.7	4.5	6.0	6.0	12.0	100.0	134
Lawrence.....	10.0	10.0	12.5	15.0	22.5	10.0	7.5	7.5	2.5	2.5	100.0	28
Malone.....	5.7	10.5	9.6	12.6	18.6	8.9	4.4	12.6	8.9	8.2	100.0	163
Mamaroneck.....	5.0	12.0	19.0	14.0	12.0	14.0	8.0	8.0	3.0	5.0	100.0	153
Massena.....	3.2	8.2	13.3	19.3	12.2	19.3	9.2	8.2	2.0	5.1	100.0	111
Medina.....	3.4	12.8	21.2	10.6	12.0	12.9	4.7	5.9	7.1	9.4	100.0	128
Newark.....	9.9	13.9	16.9	13.9	11.9	15.4	6.9	5.6	1.4	4.2	100.0	136
No. Tarrytown.....	7.8	10.9	21.4	18.8	10.9	10.1	7.0	6.2	4.7	2.2	100.0	90
Nyack.....	11.5	9.6	25.6	32.1	8.2	12.4	4.4	1.8	3.5	.9	100.0	72
Ossining.....	8.9	12.0	14.0	24.0	12.0	11.4	4.5	7.6	2.5	3.1	100.0	217
Owego.....	5.0	25.0	5.0	15.0	15.0	5.0	20.0	....	....	10.0	100.0	72
Patchogue.....	4.4	14.9	12.6	13.8	18.1	10.6	12.8	2.1	6.4	4.3	100.0	107
Peekskill.....	6.7	15.5	9.6	18.0	12.9	14.2	8.8	6.3	3.8	4.2	100.0	292
Penn Yan.....	3.8	19.3	3.8	11.5	15.5	23.2	3.8	3.8	3.8	11.5	100.0	72
Port Chester.....	6.8	8.8	14.3	17.6	12.3	16.6	11.4	4.9	4.2	3.1	100.0	388
Port Washington..	6.4	6.4	18.0	14.1	14.1	9.0	14.1	10.3	3.8	3.8	100.0	56
Rockville Center..	16.7	12.9	20.2	22.2	7.4	11.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	3.8	100.0	137
Saranac Lake.....	4.1	9.2	18.4	24.4	18.4	9.2	6.1	4.1	4.1	2.0	100.0	100
Seneca Falls.....	4.2	14.1	12.7	14.1	9.9	12.7	11.3	8.4	2.8	9.8	100.0	147
Solvay.....	5.2	4.3	15.6	15.6	9.0	15.6	7.8	7.8	5.2	3.9	100.0	157
Tarrytown.....	2.9	20.0	8.6	8.6	22.9	5.7	25.7	....	2.8	2.8	100.0	85
Walden.....	6.9	10.0	15.3	20.0	12.2	12.2	11.1	6.7	4.5	1.1	100.0	144
Waterford.....	4.5	9.0	14.6	13.5	10.1	22.5	6.7	7.9	2.2	9.0	100.0	68
Waverly.....	18.2	23.6	14.6	14.6	9.1	9.1	1.8	1.8	3.6	3.6	100.0	115
Wellsville.....	5.6	14.6	24.7	16.9	12.4	10.1	6.8	1.1	5.6	2.2	100.0	73
Whitehall.....	3.5	18.1	13.8	18.9	10.4	13.8	3.4	6.0	7.8	4.3	100.0	118

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
RANK IN FAMILY

Showing the Per Cent of Oldest, Second Oldest, Third Oldest, etc., Boys Coming from Families of from 1 to 10+ Children
TABLE No. 5-E—CITIES OVER 25,000
American and Foreign Combined

Number of children in family	RANK IN FAMILY										Total per cent	Per cent of total	Cum. per cent	Cum. per cent	Number of cards tabulated
	RANK IN FAMILY														
	Oldest	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th+					
One.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	7.1	7.1	100.0	1,041
Two.....	50.6	49.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	12.8	19.9	92.9	1,874
Three.....	34.9	30.6	34.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	15.3	35.2	80.1	2,235
Four.....	27.7	25.2	21.5	25.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	15.4	50.6	64.8	2,248
Five.....	22.7	19.7	21.2	17.9	18.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	14.3	64.9	49.4	2,088
Six.....	17.8	18.2	17.5	15.0	15.4	16.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	12.3	77.2	35.1	1,791
Seven.....	15.2	15.7	15.5	15.1	14.3	11.6	12.6	.....	.....	.....	100.0	9.2	86.4	22.8	1,337
Eight.....	13.0	13.7	15.3	13.5	13.6	10.2	9.0	11.7	.....	.....	100.0	6.4	92.8	13.6	1,927
Nine.....	10.2	10.9	13.0	12.2	12.5	12.0	8.9	9.1	11.2	.....	100.0	3.9	96.7	7.2	500
Ten or more.....	4.3	6.2	7.0	12.2	11.8	10.9	10.7	6.8	8.9	21.2	100.0	3.3	100.0	3.3	485
Total.....	4,587	3,342	2,465	1,672	1,107	658	354	192	106	103	.....	100.0	.....	.....	14,586

TABLE No. 5-F—CITIES UNDER 25,000

One.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	6.7	6.7	100.0	509
Two.....	54.0	46.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	13.1	19.8	93.3	986
Three.....	35.5	34.5	30.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	13.9	35.7	80.2	1,189
Four.....	26.3	25.4	22.9	25.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	13.5	51.2	64.3	1,165
Five.....	22.9	19.0	18.2	17.9	22.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	13.4	64.6	48.8	1,001
Six.....	20.0	17.5	16.9	14.3	16.1	15.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	11.5	76.1	35.4	870
Seven.....	16.5	14.7	16.4	16.1	10.8	12.0	13.5	.....	.....	.....	100.0	9.1	85.2	23.9	683
Eight.....	16.9	15.7	12.6	13.2	14.7	8.3	9.0	9.6	.....	.....	100.0	6.7	91.9	14.8	569
Nine.....	9.7	10.5	16.1	12.0	13.6	7.8	10.5	7.8	12.0	.....	100.0	3.5	95.4	8.1	267
Ten or more.....	6.3	8.0	6.6	9.1	14.0	10.8	9.1	5.4	6.8	23.9	100.0	4.6	100.0	4.6	351
Total.....	2,424	1,741	1,199	841	594	317	198	89	56	84	.....	100.0	.....	.....	7,543

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

RANK IN FAMILY

Showing the Per Cent of Oldest, Second Oldest, Third Oldest, etc., Boys Coming from Families of from 1 to 10+ Children

TABLE No. 5-I — EMPLOYED FARM BOYS

American and Foreign Combined

Number of children in family	RANK IN FAMILY										Total per cent	Per cent of total	Cum. per cent	Cum. per cent	Number of cards tabulated
	Oldest	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th+					
One.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	6.6	6.6	100.0	936
Two.....	50.5	49.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	12.3	18.9	81.1	1,745
Three.....	36.7	32.0	31.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	14.8	33.7	67.4	2,089
Four.....	28.8	24.9	26.1	23.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	14.8	48.5	115.9	2,083
Five.....	20.7	21.7	19.2	18.7	19.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	13.2	61.7	127.6	1,863
Six.....	20.2	19.5	15.0	16.6	14.3	14.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	11.0	72.7	199.3	1,802
Seven.....	14.9	16.6	14.2	17.1	13.2	13.6	10.4	.....	.....	.....	100.0	9.2	81.9	271.7	1,229
Eight.....	11.9	13.4	14.1	14.2	12.7	11.2	11.0	11.5	.....	.....	100.0	6.5	88.4	359.1	714
Nine.....	8.6	10.8	12.0	15.6	11.6	12.6	10.1	9.8	8.9	.....	100.0	5.0	93.4	473.0	534
Ten or more.....	6.0	5.5	7.4	12.7	11.3	12.9	8.4	9.8	8.8	17.2	100.0	6.6	100.0	6.6	.....
Total.....	4,244	3,215	2,262	1,691	1,075	713	389	268	146	161	.....	100.0	.....	.....	14,164

TABLE No. 5-M — CITIES OVER 25,000.

American Boys with American Parents

One.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	10.6	10.6	100.0	702
Two.....	59.8	49.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	16.8	27.4	89.4	1,118
Three.....	36.7	31.2	32.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	18.2	45.6	72.6	1,205
Four.....	27.2	25.5	21.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	16.1	61.7	123.3	1,065
Five.....	21.4	18.8	25.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	12.5	74.2	86.7	828
Six.....	14.8	16.6	18.6	15.7	16.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	9.9	84.1	94.0	650
Seven.....	14.0	14.2	14.7	14.5	14.0	11.6	17.0	.....	.....	.....	100.0	6.4	90.5	139.5	422
Eight.....	9.5	12.0	18.2	14.0	14.3	9.8	9.5	12.7	.....	.....	100.0	4.6	95.1	100.7	307
Nine.....	7.1	10.8	13.8	10.8	13.8	15.0	9.0	9.5	.....	.....	100.0	2.6	97.7	100.3	167
Ten or more.....	4.6	2.6	7.1	10.4	8.5	13.0	7.1	10.2	10.1	26.6	100.0	2.3	100.0	2.3	154
Total.....	2,373	1,585	1,074	676	398	241	133	66	31	41	.....	100.0	.....	.....	6,618

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

PERSISTENCE IN SCHOOL

TABLE No. 6-A — CITIES OVER 25,000

CITIES	Left illegally	Left on reaching legal age	Remained beyond legal age	Total per cent	Population of employed boys	Number of employed boys enrolled	Number of cards tabulated
Albany.....	5.3	25.2	69.5	100.0	2,542	1,751	1,751
Amsterdam.....	2.8	45.1	52.1	100.0	810	522	500
Auburn.....	4.5	26.2	69.3	100.0	829	422	422
Binghamton.....	5.1	23.8	71.1	100.0	1,356	787	750
Buffalo.....	4.7	33.2	62.1	100.0	11,257	6,468	6,468
Elmira.....	4.4	14.4	81.2	100.0	971	647	647
Jamestown.....	4.8	33.1	62.1	100.0	838	587	587
Kingston.....	4.7	30.0	65.3	100.0	553	456	400
Mt. Vernon.....	2.2	19.2	78.6	100.0	857	647	482
Newburgh.....	5.3	23.2	71.5	100.0	700	545	545
New Rochelle.....	5.1	14.0	80.9	100.0	760	414	414
Niagara Falls.....	4.8	24.0	71.2	100.0	1,147	731	731
Oswego.....	4.1	27.0	68.9	100.0	546	344	344
Poughkeepsie.....	6.5	26.9	66.6	100.0	698	478	400
Rochester.....	5.9	29.6	64.5	100.0	6,322	4,059	955
Schenectady.....	3.1	22.9	74.0	100.0	1,821	1,510	1,000
Syracuse.....	5.0	30.0	65.0	100.0	3,874	2,157	500
Troy.....	3.5	24.1	72.4	100.0	1,658	1,033	995
Utica.....	3.5	33.4	63.1	100.0	2,241	1,551	1,551
Watertown.....	3.3	22.1	74.6	100.0	669	530	500
Yonkers.....	6.8	19.8	73.4	100.0	2,241	1,352	581
New York.....	7.0	28.6	64.4	100.0	124,795	82,575	18,000

TABLE No. 6-B — CITIES UNDER 25,000

Batavia.....	7.0	16.2	76.8	100.0	268	187	187
Beacon.....	7.2	30.0	62.8	100.0	271	180	180
Canandaigua.....	4.1	13.9	82.0	100.0	119	73	70
Cohoes.....	8.0	39.8	52.2	100.0	561	431	400
Corning.....	4.7	20.8	74.5	100.0	322	305	303
Cortland.....	3.3	18.7	78.0	100.0	235	151	150
Dunkirk.....	1.6	24.9	73.5	100.0	414	370	370
Fulton.....	5.4	31.6	63.0	100.0	262	204	204
Geneva.....	6.2	18.8	75.0	100.0	252	194	180
Glen Cove.....	3.4	17.2	79.4	100.0	252	117	117
Glens Falls.....	5.8	18.7	75.5	100.0	322	173	173
Gloversville.....	2.8	30.4	66.8	100.0	536	286	286
Hornell.....	3.1	24.0	72.9	100.0	319	222	222
Hudson.....	3.0	25.6	71.4	100.0	247	164	164
Ithaca.....	3.8	14.2	82.0	100.0	243	183	180
Johnstown.....	7.7	30.8	61.5	100.0	242	157	157
Lackawanna.....	4.1	24.9	71.0	100.0	412	221	221
Little Falls.....	1.3	21.6	77.1	100.0	282	153	153
Lockport.....	4.6	26.4	69.0	100.0	422	238	238
Mechanicville.....	5.8	28.0	66.2	100.0	179	207	207
Middletown.....	7.2	15.4	77.4	100.0	415	263	263
No. Tonawanda.....	2.3	27.7	70.0	100.0	338	229	229
Norwich.....	5.7	16.2	78.1	100.0	153	91	91
Ogdensburg.....	3.8	26.2	70.0	100.0	325	153	153
Olean.....	6.3	17.0	76.7	100.0	425	403	403
Oneida.....	3.2	24.4	72.4	100.0	244	125	125
Oneonta.....	3.7	21.8	74.5	100.0	243	160	160
Plattsburg.....	2.5	18.4	79.1	100.0	205	159	159
Port Jervis.....	6.3	24.5	69.2	100.0	211	162	162
Rensselaer.....	6.3	22.7	71.0	100.0	209	190	190

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

PERSISTENCE IN SCHOOL

TABLE No. 6-B — CITIES UNDER 25,000 — (Concluded)

CITIES	Left illegally	Left on reaching legal age	Remained beyond legal age	Total per cent	Population of employed boys	Number of employed boys enrolled	Number of cards tabulated
Rome.....	5.4	23.6	71.0	100.0	528	342	342
Salamanca.....	9.2	20.6	70.2	100.0	189	150	150
Saratoga Springs.....	2.9	23.6	73.5	100.0	289	173	173
Tonawanda.....	5.0	43.2	51.8	100.0	230	162	162
Watervliet.....	5.0	23.9	71.1	100.0	393	322	322
White Plains.....	3.2	20.8	76.0	100.0	457	250	250

TABLE No. 6-C — VILLAGES OVER 5,000

VILLAGES	Left illegally	Left on reaching legal age	Remained beyond legal age	Total per cent	Population of employed boys	Number of employed boys enrolled	Number of cards tabulated
Albion.....	9.7	16.1	74.2	100.0	165	31	31
Catskill.....	4.5	20.9	74.6	100.0	96	72	72
Depew.....	4.6	31.2	64.2	100.0	148	109	109
Endicott.....	5.6	26.3	68.1	100.0	164	214	214
Fredonia.....	4.9	17.1	78.0	100.0	95	83	83
Freeport.....	2.1	20.4	77.5	100.0	204	95	95
Hastings.....	6.9	15.4	77.7	100.0	155	73	73
Haverstraw.....	9.3	35.1	55.6	100.0	120	107	100
Hempstead.....	2.5	20.5	77.0	100.0	140	41	41
Herkimer.....	5.1	21.2	73.7	100.0	249	186	186
Hoosick Falls.....	12.2	20.2	67.6	100.0	120	75	75
Hudson Falls.....	3.1	18.7	78.2	100.0	108	98	98
Huntington.....	4.7	22.6	72.7	100.0	62	109	109
Ilion.....	1.4	23.7	74.9	100.0	215	276	276
Johnson City.....	5.2	20.4	74.4	100.0	153	172	172
Lancaster.....	3.7	38.3	58.0	100.0	134	134	134
Lawrence.....	2.5	17.5	80.0	100.0	28	40	40
Malone.....	5.2	27.8	67.0	100.0	163	134	134
Mamaroneck.....	6.0	23.0	71.0	100.0	153	100	100
Massena.....	10.3	33.0	56.7	100.0	111	98	98
Medina.....	1.2	37.7	61.1	100.0	128	85	85
Newark.....	8.3	12.5	79.2	100.0	136	72	72
No. Tarrytown.....	3.2	11.8	85.0	100.0	90	128	128
Nyack.....	6.6	17.6	75.8	100.0	72	91	91
Ossining.....	4.0	15.3	80.7	100.0	217	158	158
Owego*.....	10.0	35.0	55.0	100.0	72	20	20
Patchogue.....	5.5	38.5	56.0	100.0	107	95	94
Peekskill.....	3.8	21.1	75.1	100.0	292	239	239
Penn Yan*.....	15.4	23.1	61.5	100.0	72	26	26
Port Chester.....	3.2	28.7	68.1	100.0	388	308	308
Port Washington.....	3.8	23.1	73.1	100.0	56	78	78
Rockville Center.....	.....	13.4	86.6	100.0	137	54	54
Saranac Lake.....	2.1	23.4	74.5	100.0	100	49	49
Seneca Falls.....	8.7	15.9	75.4	100.0	147	71	71
Solvay.....	6.1	17.3	76.6	100.0	157	82	82
Tarrytown.....	2.7	8.6	88.7	100.0	85	35	35
Walden.....	2.2	21.4	76.4	100.0	144	90	90
Waterford.....	10.2	27.0	62.8	100.0	63	89	89
Waverly.....	3.6	16.4	80.0	100.0	115	55	55
Wellsville.....	3.3	19.1	77.6	100.0	73	89	89
Whitehall.....	1.7	30.2	68.1	100.0	118	116	116

* Data incomplete.

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

AGE LEAVING SCHOOL

TABLE No. 7-A—CITIES OVER 25,000

CITIES	AGES						Total per cent	Population of employed boys
	—14	14	15	16	17	18		
Albany.....	3.2	21.9	34.7	31.1	7.5	1.6	100.0	2,542
Amsterdam.....	1.8	44.3	33.1	18.4	1.2	1.2	100.0	810
Auburn.....	1.8	23.8	38.8	27.9	6.8	.9	100.0	829
Binghamton.....	2.9	20.9	39.9	29.6	6.0	.7	100.0	1,356
Buffalo.....	2.6	30.8	37.6	22.9	5.2	.9	100.0	11,257
Elmira.....	3.5	13.4	36.7	34.0	10.6	1.8	100.0	971
Jamestown.....	2.6	30.9	35.5	24.5	5.5	1.0	100.0	838
Kingston.....	2.9	26.4	36.4	28.7	4.8	.8	100.0	553
Mt. Vernon.....	1.2	17.6	37.2	35.5	7.5	1.0	100.0	857
Newburgh.....	3.0	19.1	33.2	35.4	7.1	2.2	100.0	700
New Rochelle.....	1.9	16.2	39.7	32.1	8.7	1.4	100.0	760
Niagara Falls.....	2.5	20.3	34.4	35.1	6.5	1.2	100.0	1,147
Oswego.....	1.2	27.1	37.3	27.9	5.0	1.5	100.0	546
Poughkeepsie.....	3.9	23.5	34.4	30.5	6.5	1.2	100.0	698
Rochester.....	3.9	29.3	34.1	26.2	5.3	1.2	100.0	6,322
Schenectady.....	1.7	19.3	36.4	32.9	7.6	2.1	100.0	1,821
Syracuse.....	3.6	27.6	32.9	27.5	7.0	1.4	100.0	3,874
Troy.....	1.6	19.0	40.7	32.1	5.1	1.5	100.0	1,658
Utica.....	2.7	28.8	35.4	25.9	6.2	1.0	100.0	2,241
Watertown.....	2.6	14.4	35.2	39.2	5.6	3.0	100.0	669
Yonkers.....	3.3	16.8	42.2	31.3	6.1	.3	100.0	2,241
New York.....	3.8	27.0	39.3	25.3	4.2	.4	100.0	124,795

TABLE No. 7-B—CITIES UNDER 25,000

Batavia.....	2.6	12.7	37.3	40.0	6.9	.5	100.0	268
Beacon.....	3.3	25.1	40.5	27.8	3.3	.....	100.0	271
Canandaigua.....	1.4	12.5	38.8	37.5	9.8	.....	100.0	119
Cohoes.....	3.8	34.0	37.8	18.5	5.6	.3	100.0	561
Corning.....	3.3	16.9	36.2	35.3	7.0	1.3	100.0	322
Cortland.....	2.7	14.0	32.0	38.0	11.3	2.0	100.0	235
Dunkirk.....	.8	19.1	35.9	32.9	7.9	3.4	100.0	414
Fulton.....	2.0	29.4	35.3	25.0	5.4	2.9	100.0	262
Geneva.....	3.7	16.7	34.5	32.5	10.5	2.1	100.0	252
Glen Cove.....	.9	15.3	39.3	40.2	3.4	.9	100.0	252
Glens Falls.....	3.2	15.5	28.8	34.4	16.4	1.7	100.0	322
Gloversville.....	.6	27.6	29.0	35.6	6.2	1.0	100.0	536
Hornell.....	1.4	22.0	31.1	31.5	11.7	2.3	100.0	319
Hudson.....	2.4	16.5	30.5	39.0	9.2	2.4	100.0	247
Ithaca.....	3.4	9.5	33.9	42.6	7.3	3.3	100.0	243
Johnstown.....	2.0	26.9	33.9	26.9	9.6	.7	100.0	242
Lackawanna.....	.8	16.7	40.5	34.8	6.8	.4	100.0	412
Little Falls.....	.7	29.0	41.6	20.9	6.5	1.3	100.0	282
Lockport.....	3.0	25.3	35.5	27.3	6.4	2.5	100.0	422
Mechanicville.....	2.5	13.9	38.6	35.6	7.4	2.0	100.0	179
Middletown.....	5.7	14.8	37.6	33.2	6.8	1.9	100.0	415
No. Tonawanda.....	.9	16.2	36.5	41.9	4.0	.5	100.0	338
Norwich.....	5.7	10.3	34.5	39.1	9.2	1.2	100.0	153
Ogdensburg.....	2.0	10.4	22.9	54.9	6.5	3.3	100.0	325
Olean.....	3.7	14.2	40.7	36.4	5.0	.....	100.0	425
Oneida.....	2.4	23.2	40.0	27.2	5.6	1.6	100.0	244
Oneonta.....	1.2	14.8	35.8	35.1	10.6	2.5	100.0	243
Plattsburg.....	.....	13.9	29.1	45.0	10.7	1.3	100.0	205
Port Jervis.....	1.8	16.9	28.8	41.3	8.7	2.5	100.0	211
Rensselaer.....	3.2	20.1	31.2	31.8	11.6	2.1	100.0	209

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

AGE LEAVING SCHOOL

TABLE No. 7-B — CITIES UNDER 25,000 — (Concluded)

CITIES	AGES						Total per cent	Population of employed boys
	—14	14	15	16	17	18		
Rome.....	4.2	20.1	38.8	32.9	3.5	.5	100.0	528
Salamanca.....	3.5	17.7	40.4	28.4	5.0	5.0	100.0	189
Saratoga Springs.....	1.2	17.9	42.2	30.6	8.1	.....	100.0	289
Tonawanda.....	3.7	41.6	28.6	18.7	4.9	2.5	100.0	239
Watervliet.....	3.3	19.8	37.9	30.7	6.8	1.5	100.0	393
White Plains.....	2.8	12.8	33.6	38.8	9.6	2.4	100.0	457

TABLE No. 7-C — VILLAGES OVER 5,000

VILLAGES								
Albion.....	3.2	12.9	25.8	35.5	22.6	.....	100.0	165
Catskill.....	1.5	16.4	31.3	35.8	8.9	6.1	100.0	96
Depew.....	2.7	22.0	44.1	25.7	5.5	.....	100.0	148
Endicott.....	2.4	14.5	33.3	46.5	3.3	.....	100.0	164
Fredonia.....	1.2	13.4	31.7	39.0	12.2	2.5	100.0	95
Freeport.....	1.0	12.9	37.7	38.8	7.5	2.1	100.0	204
Hastings.....	4.2	11.1	37.6	38.9	8.2	.....	100.0	155
Haverstraw.....	2.0	28.5	37.1	25.7	6.7	.....	100.0	120
Hempstead.....	.....	14.6	53.7	19.5	12.2	.....	100.0	140
Herkimer.....	4.3	15.0	36.3	37.4	5.4	1.6	100.0	249
Hoosick Falls.....	6.8	17.6	45.9	24.3	4.1	1.3	100.0	120
Hudson Falls.....	2.0	16.6	31.9	38.2	8.2	3.1	100.0	108
Huntington.....	3.1	20.5	36.1	27.8	10.4	2.1	100.0	62
Ilion.....	.7	21.8	23.9	38.7	10.9	4.0	100.0	215
Johnson City.....	4.1	16.3	29.1	41.2	8.1	1.2	100.0	153
Lancaster.....	2.2	36.9	38.4	15.7	6.1	.7	100.0	134
Lawrence.....	.....	5.0	25.0	60.0	7.5	2.5	100.0	28
Malone.....	2.2	23.4	30.7	32.6	8.2	2.9	100.0	163
Mamaroneck.....	13.0	37.0	40.0	8.0	2.0	.....	100.0	153
Massena.....	5.0	21.4	30.6	37.9	3.1	2.0	100.0	111
Medina.....	.....	30.6	36.5	28.2	3.5	1.2	100.0	128
Newark.....	1.4	12.5	30.5	45.9	6.9	2.8	100.0	136
No. Tarrytown.....	1.6	7.3	40.4	41.2	7.9	1.6	100.0	90
Nyack.....	2.7	11.7	43.7	33.9	6.2	1.8	100.0	72
Ossining.....	2.8	14.4	34.3	31.2	13.1	4.2	100.0	217
Owego.....	10.0	15.0	25.0	35.0	15.0	.....	100.0	72
Patchogue.....	.....	37.2	39.3	20.1	2.2	1.2	100.0	107
Peekskill.....	1.7	13.9	37.9	36.4	8.8	1.3	100.0	292
Penn Yan.....	11.5	7.7	34.6	46.2	.....	.....	100.0	72
Port Chester.....	1.6	22.4	40.9	28.6	6.2	.3	100.0	388
Port Washington.....	.....	11.5	26.9	50.0	9.0	2.6	100.0	56
Rockville Center.....	.....	12.9	25.9	44.5	14.8	1.9	100.0	137
Saranac Lake.....	2.1	8.5	31.9	44.8	10.6	2.1	100.0	100
Seneca Falls.....	2.8	14.1	38.0	36.7	4.2	4.2	100.0	147
Solvay.....	4.8	15.9	44.9	25.9	7.3	1.2	100.0	157
Tarrytown.....	2.7	2.7	20.0	57.4	17.2	.....	100.0	85
Walden.....	1.1	17.4	37.3	44.2	.....	.....	100.0	144
Waterford.....	7.8	27.0	34.8	22.5	7.9	.....	100.0	68
Waverly.....	3.6	9.1	32.8	49.1	5.4	.....	100.0	115
Wellsville.....	2.2	14.6	24.7	47.2	8.0	3.3	100.0	73
Whitehall.....	1.8	13.8	28.5	40.5	12.0	3.4	100.0	118

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

Correlation Between Rank in Family and Age Leaving School

TABLE No. 7-D—GREATER NEW YORK

American and Foreign Combined

AGE LEAVING SCHOOL	RANK IN FAMILY										Per cent of total	Number of cards tabulated
	Oldest	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th		
Under 14.....	3.4	3.8	3.6	3.1	2.7	3.0	1.4	2.3	2.9	6.0	3.4	554
14.....	27.0	28.5	28.8	26.4	26.5	26.7	27.4	21.0	16.2	19.7	27.5	4,466
15.....	39.1	38.8	39.3	39.1	40.4	38.0	42.7	48.8	48.6	34.9	39.3	6,399
16.....	25.1	24.8	24.3	26.8	25.8	26.7	23.9	22.7	25.0	28.8	25.2	4,089
17.....	4.8	3.7	3.6	4.1	4.5	5.3	4.6	4.6	5.9	9.1	4.2	683
18.....	.6	.4	.4	.5	.1	.3	.....	.6	1.4	1.5	.4	73
Total per cent.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....
Total.....	4,391	4,311	3,025	1,933	1,254	697	347	172	68	66	.....	16,264

TABLE No. 7-E—CITIES OVER 25,000

Under 14.....	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.3	2.9	3.1	1.5	5.7	3.9	3.1	410
14.....	25.8	26.6	26.5	28.2	27.1	26.6	27.7	29.4	34.3	29.4	26.7	3,597
15.....	35.6	33.9	36.6	34.6	36.6	36.0	35.9	43.5	34.3	29.4	35.4	4,761
16.....	27.5	29.0	27.2	27.0	27.2	28.7	27.1	22.5	21.0	30.4	27.7	3,722
17.....	6.4	6.0	5.6	6.2	4.8	4.6	5.9	2.1	1.9	5.9	5.8	781
18.....	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	.3	1.0	2.8	1.0	1.3	181
Total per cent.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....
Total.....	3,523	3,319	2,450	1,656	1,098	654	354	191	105	102	.....	13,452

TABLE No. 7-F—CITIES UNDER 25,000

Under 14.....	6.6	5.9	6.0	5.9	7.1	8.8	7.1	4.5	14.3	13.1	6.5	458
14.....	17.9	20.1	19.8	17.5	21.0	21.2	20.2	23.6	17.9	19.0	19.2	1,356
15.....	34.6	32.5	33.9	36.4	33.8	34.7	36.9	33.7	37.5	32.2	34.2	2,401
16.....	32.2	33.0	32.4	31.1	31.5	28.4	32.8	33.7	26.8	31.0	32.1	2,254
17.....	7.3	6.7	6.8	7.2	5.4	6.0	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.5	6.6	464
18.....	1.4	1.8	1.1	1.9	1.2	.9	.....	1.1	.....	1.2	1.4	101
Total per cent.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....
Total.....	1,915	1,741	1,199	841	594	317	198	89	56	84	.....	7,034

TABLE No. 7-G—VILLAGES OVER 5,000

Under 14.....	3.0	3.7	2.4	2.4	3.6	.6	3.3	.....	12.8	9.1	3.1	122
14.....	16.9	17.4	17.7	18.4	22.0	19.3	15.4	18.6	18.0	30.3	18.0	715
15.....	34.0	36.1	35.1	37.3	35.4	32.8	30.8	30.0	30.8	27.3	35.0	1,390
16.....	36.7	34.8	35.9	33.9	31.2	35.1	39.5	42.9	30.8	30.3	35.2	1,402
17.....	7.8	6.6	7.8	6.8	6.5	10.5	8.8	7.1	5.1	3.0	7.3	291
18.....	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.7	2.2	1.4	2.5	.....	1.4	55
Total per cent.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....
Total.....	1,015	1,019	733	499	305	171	91	70	39	33	.....	3,975

NOTE.—The group of boys coming from families of only one child is omitted.

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
Corre'ation Between Rank in Family and Age Leaving School

TABLE No. 7-H—PLACES UNDER 5,000

American and Foreign Combined

AGE LEAVING SCHOOL	RANK IN FAMILY										Per cent of total	Number of cards tabulated
	Oldest	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th		
Under 14.....	2.4	2.6	1.6	1.5	2.3	3.6	1.8	.6	1.9	1.9	2.2	243
14.....	18.8	18.5	17.4	18.4	17.4	20.2	18.7	20.3	22.6	17.9	18.5	2,037
15.....	35.2	34.2	38.0	34.4	37.6	35.0	38.9	38.3	41.5	46.0	35.9	3,959
16.....	34.0	25.8	33.4	37.0	36.3	33.8	33.3	36.0	27.5	31.1	34.8	3,832
17.....	8.2	7.7	8.2	7.1	5.4	6.6	6.4	4.8	5.6	3.1	7.4	821
18.....	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.0	.8	.9	.....	.9	.....	1.2	137
Total per cent. . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....
Total.....	2,856	2,806	1,944	1,273	897	529	326	186	106	106	.....	11,029

TABLE No. 7-I—GREATER NEW YORK

American Boys with Two American Parents

Under 14.....	2.9	3.7	3.7	4.1	2.3	2.7	1.3	.....	.....	.....	3.3	136
14.....	26.2	25.3	26.6	22.1	27.4	27.4	30.2	22.7	5.2	15.7	25.5	1,059
15.....	37.5	38.9	39.7	40.1	41.4	38.4	46.6	45.4	47.4	36.9	39.0	1,617
16.....	26.9	27.2	25.8	27.9	23.4	24.7	19.2	31.9	36.9	36.9	26.8	1,101
17.....	5.5	4.4	3.8	5.4	5.5	5.5	2.7	.....	10.5	10.5	4.8	201
18.....	1.0	.5	.4	.4	.....	1.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.6	26
Total per cent. . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....
Total.....	1,243	1,190	706	466	256	146	73	22	19	19	.....	4,140

TABLE No. 7-J—GREATER NEW YORK

American Boys with One or Two Foreign Parents

Under 14.....	3.1	3.9	3.2	2.8	2.9	2.6	1.4	1.9	5.2	10.0	3.2	287
14.....	29.3	30.9	30.3	29.1	26.3	29.3	26.6	21.9	13.2	20.0	29.3	2,588
15.....	39.4	38.6	39.3	40.1	40.8	39.3	42.2	50.5	58.0	32.5	39.6	3,492
16.....	23.2	23.1	23.2	23.6	25.4	24.8	24.8	20.0	15.8	25.0	23.5	2,070
17.....	4.5	3.3	3.6	3.8	4.6	4.0	5.0	4.8	5.2	10.0	4.0	351
18.....	.5	.2	.4	.6	.....	.....	.....	.9	2.6	2.5	.4	34
Total per cent. . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....
Total.....	2,112	2,251	1,755	1,123	757	423	218	105	38	40	.....	8,822

TABLE No. 7-K—GREATER NEW YORK

Foreign Boys with Two Foreign Parents

Under 14.....	4.6	3.9	4.4	2.6	2.5	4.7	1.8	4.4	.....	.....	4.0	131
14.....	23.0	26.7	27.1	23.6	26.1	17.2	26.8	17.8	45.4	28.6	24.8	819
15.....	40.8	39.3	39.6	34.6	38.2	33.5	39.3	46.7	18.2	42.8	39.0	1,290
16.....	26.9	25.9	25.7	35.4	29.5	35.2	26.8	24.5	36.4	28.6	27.8	918
17.....	4.3	3.7	3.0	3.5	2.9	5.4	5.3	6.6	.....	.....	4.0	131
18.....	.4	.5	.2	.3	.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.4	13
Total per cent. . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....
Total.....	1,036	876	564	344	241	128	56	45	11	7	.....	3,302

NOTE.—The group of boys coming from families of only one child is omitted.

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
Correlation Between Rank in Family and Age Leaving School

TABLE No. 7-L—CITIES OVER 25,000

American Boys with Two American Parents

AGE LEAVING SCHOOL	RANK IN FAMILY										Per cent of total	Number of cards tabulated
	Oldest	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th		
Under 14.....	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.8	2.8	1.2	4.5	.....	6.6	7.5	2.5	150
14.....	21.5	21.8	22.7	24.7	22.2	22.5	21.1	33.8	30.0	20.0	22.4	1,317
15.....	34.3	32.0	36.1	33.6	35.9	39.2	33.8	47.7	43.4	27.5	34.5	2,026
16.....	30.3	33.7	39.1	30.2	30.3	30.0	27.1	16.9	10.0	35.0	30.9	1,814
17.....	8.9	8.0	7.1	7.8	6.8	5.0	6.8	1.6	.....	7.5	7.7	455
18.....	2.4	1.9	1.4	1.9	2.0	2.1	.7	.....	10.0	2.5	2.0	116
Total per cent....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....	.....
Total.....	1,658	1,578	1,070	668	396	240	133	65	30	40	.....	5,878

TABLE No. 7-M—CITIES OVER 25,000

American Boys with One or Two Foreign Parents

Under 14.....	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.4	3.7	3.8	1.5	1.8	6.4	1.7	3.3	197
14.....	31.5	33.1	30.0	31.5	30.4	29.0	34.1	27.7	42.0	36.9	31.5	1,888
15.....	36.7	34.8	36.5	35.3	38.0	33.7	33.5	42.8	27.4	29.8	35.8	2,151
16.....	23.3	22.8	24.9	24.1	23.2	28.5	25.8	23.2	21.0	26.3	24.0	1,439
17.....	4.2	4.6	4.6	5.2	4.2	4.4	5.1	2.7	3.2	5.3	4.5	272
18.....	1.0	1.4	1.0	.5	.5	.6	.....	1.8	.....	.....	.9	56
Total per cent....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....	.....
Total.....	1,306	1,322	1,125	833	621	365	194	112	62	57	.....	6,003

TABLE No. 7-N—CITIES OVER 25,000

Foreign Boys with Two Foreign Parents

Under 14.....	4.1	3.3	4.3	4.7	3.7	4.1	7.4	7.1	.....	.....	4.0	63
14.....	25.4	23.9	27.5	24.8	24.7	28.6	14.8	21.4	7.6	20.0	25.0	392
15.....	37.2	38.7	38.4	35.6	29.6	36.7	33.3	28.6	46.2	40.0	37.2	584
16.....	28.6	31.0	25.5	29.5	42.0	24.5	37.1	42.9	46.2	40.0	29.9	469
17.....	3.8	2.9	3.9	4.7	.....	4.1	7.4	.....	.....	.....	3.4	54
18.....	.9	.2	.4	.7	.....	2.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.5	9
Total per cent....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....	.....
Total.....	559	419	255	149	81	49	27	14	13	5	.....	1,571

NOTE.—The group of boys coming from families of only one child is omitted.

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

LAST GRADE COMPLETED

Percent of Boys Reporting Each Grade as the Last one Completed

TABLE No. 8-C—CITIES OVER 25,000

CITIES	GRADES								Total per cent	Population of employed boys	
	4th or under	5th	6th	7th	8th	1st high school	2d high school	3d high school			4th high school
Albany.....	2.4	4.6	15.9	21.8	29.1	12.1	8.9	3.8	1.4	100.0	2,542
Amsterdam.....	.4	3.6	20.4	30.1	25.2	10.2	7.5	1.3	1.3	100.0	810
Auburn.....	1.2	3.5	19.9	25.3	32.0	5.7	7.2	2.2	3.0	100.0	829
Binghamton.....	2.0	5.0	18.8	25.9	28.2	10.6	5.4	2.8	1.3	100.0	1,356
Buffalo.....	2.3	3.5	14.2	20.9	27.0	21.9	6.4	2.2	1.6	100.0	11,257
Elmira.....	1.5	2.3	11.3	21.6	32.7	14.5	11.4	2.2	2.5	100.0	971
Jamestown.....	1.4	4.1	17.3	23.3	30.3	12.0	7.5	1.7	2.4	100.0	838
Kingston.....	.....	4.6	18.4	27.0	30.2	9.0	6.8	1.8	2.2	100.0	553
Mt. Vernon.....	2.5	2.8	8.2	21.7	33.4	16.4	10.4	1.8	2.8	100.0	857
Newburgh.....	.2	6.2	18.5	22.4	28.4	10.4	6.8	2.8	4.3	100.0	700
New Rochelle....	3.4	4.6	10.6	16.2	33.8	14.5	9.4	4.4	3.1	100.0	760
Niagara Falls....	1.0	4.6	20.4	23.7	26.7	10.3	6.4	2.6	4.3	100.0	1,147
Oswego.....	1.4	3.5	14.6	25.8	24.6	14.6	10.2	4.3	1.0	100.0	546
Poughkeepsie....	.8	4.6	8.8	23.6	32.9	12.2	9.9	2.8	4.4	100.0	698
Rochester.....	1.4	3.6	16.5	20.1	36.9	7.4	8.2	3.5	2.4	100.0	6,322
Schenectady....	.9	3.6	13.7	27.1	25.1	14.0	9.2	3.4	3.0	100.0	1,821
Syracuse.....	.....	3.5	9.7	22.5	33.2	14.1	11.4	2.7	2.9	100.0	3,874
Troy.....	1.6	5.9	17.9	22.5	27.7	12.4	7.1	2.3	2.6	100.0	1,658
Utica.....	.8	6.3	21.1	20.7	26.3	12.9	7.6	2.7	1.6	100.0	2,241
Watertown.....	.....	9.3	17.0	21.3	24.9	12.4	9.7	2.5	2.9	100.0	669
Yonkers.....	4.5	3.6	14.9	23.1	34.8	8.3	8.3	1.6	.9	100.0	2,241
New York.....	5.7	2.5	7.4	22.9	43.5	8.8	5.9	2.3	1.0	100.0	124,795

TABLE No. 8-D—CITIES UNDER 25,000

Batavia.....	1.1	3.7	22.5	20.9	24.6	12.3	8.0	3.2	3.7	100.0	268
Beacon.....	.5	8.9	30.0	26.1	23.3	3.9	1.7	1.7	3.9	100.0	271
Canandaigua.....	4.1	4.1	8.2	19.0	47.3	5.1	5.4	5.4	1.4	100.0	119
Cohoes.....	4.4	6.8	24.8	24.0	22.5	8.8	3.9	1.2	3.6	100.0	561
Corning.....	.....	5.7	15.0	22.7	29.7	14.7	7.6	2.0	2.6	100.0	322
Cortland.....	.....	4.4	21.3	24.6	24.9	16.8	4.6	2.7	.7	100.0	235
Dunkirk.....	.2	5.1	19.1	22.9	25.9	14.8	5.6	3.7	2.7	100.0	414
Fulton.....	.....	11.3	18.2	21.7	22.7	14.3	6.9	.5	4.4	100.0	262
Geneva.....	2.2	5.0	18.3	11.7	24.8	17.5	12.8	3.3	4.4	100.0	252
Glen Cove.....	.....	2.6	9.4	23.1	24.8	14.5	18.8	5.1	1.7	100.0	252
Glens Falls.....	.5	2.7	17.3	22.3	19.6	12.8	10.5	5.7	8.6	100.0	322
Gloversville....	1.3	2.0	18.8	27.2	23.7	17.9	6.5	1.0	1.6	100.0	536
Hornell.....	.5	3.6	7.2	18.9	30.9	15.9	12.6	8.6	1.8	100.0	319
Hudson.....	2.4	12.2	25.1	20.7	20.7	12.2	5.5	.6	.6	100.0	247
Ithaca.....	.....	3.9	12.9	12.9	36.8	14.5	11.2	5.0	2.8	100.0	243
Johnstown.....	2.5	3.8	17.8	20.4	15.3	13.4	11.5	5.1	10.2	100.0	242
Lackawanna.....	4.0	9.5	17.1	20.8	28.7	12.6	4.6	.9	1.8	100.0	412
Little Falls.....	.7	5.3	15.3	20.7	32.0	12.0	10.0	2.0	2.0	100.0	282
Lockport.....	.8	3.8	21.4	21.0	28.6	11.8	7.6	2.1	2.9	100.0	422
Mechanicville....	3.8	17.5	17.5	12.1	18.8	15.0	7.7	3.8	3.8	100.0	179
Middletown....	3.0	2.2	12.6	32.7	28.5	14.5	4.2	1.5	.8	100.0	415
No. Tonawanda..	1.3	7.9	10.2	22.0	34.4	14.5	3.1	2.2	4.4	100.0	338
Norwich.....	3.3	7.7	13.2	15.4	35.2	12.0	8.8	4.4	.....	100.0	153
Ogdensburg.....	.7	11.1	26.1	18.4	16.4	11.7	2.6	3.9	9.1	100.0	325
Olean.....	.....	4.0	15.9	25.2	28.5	9.3	9.3	3.0	4.8	100.0	425
Oneida.....	.....	1.6	11.4	22.8	24.4	23.6	9.7	4.1	2.4	100.0	244
Oneonta.....	4.4	5.4	13.1	24.4	30.2	8.8	6.9	2.5	4.3	100.0	243
Plattsburg.....	.....	5.0	10.1	20.1	27.0	18.9	10.7	3.2	5.0	100.0	205
Port Jervis.....	6.2	8.1	10.5	22.4	27.3	12.4	7.5	1.9	3.7	100.0	211
Rensselaer.....	2.1	4.2	20.5	19.5	29.5	13.1	5.8	3.7	1.6	100.0	209

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

LAST GRADE COMPLETED

Percent of Boys Reporting Each Grade as the Last one Completed

TABLE No. 8-D — CITIES UNDER 25,000 — (Concluded)

CITIES	GRADES									Total per cent	Population of employed boys
	4th or under	5th	6th	7th	8th	1st high school	2d high school	3d high school	4th high school		
Rome.....	.6	4.2	19.7	26.7	22.1	12.3	10.5	2.1	1.8	100.0	528
Salamanca.....		5.3	20.6	18.0	27.3	12.7	4.7	4.7	6.7	100.0	189
Saratoga Springs.....		8.8	13.5	17.7	22.4	27.1	7.1	1.7	1.7	100.0	289
Tonawanda.....		3.1	8.6	27.8	30.9	18.9	6.4	1.2	3.1	100.0	230
Watervliet.....	1.5	4.9	17.6	21.3	28.4	11.9	8.0	4.0	2.4	100.0	393
White Plains...	3.2	6.0	16.8	19.6	27.6	10.4	9.6	2.0	4.8	100.0	457

TABLE No. 8-E — VILLAGES OVER 5,000

VILLAGES											
Albion.....	6.5	...	32.3	12.9	3.2	16.1	19.3	...	9.7	100.0	165
Catskill.....	6.9	5.6	8.3	26.4	36.1	11.1	1.4	1.4	2.8	100.0	96
Depew.....	9	10.1	20.2	24.7	19.3	11.0	9.2	.9	3.7	100.0	148
Endicott.....	6.5	10.7	9.8	23.8	30.0	14.1	2.8	1.4	.9	100.0	164
Frederonia.....	2.4	2.4	21.7	30.2	26.5	6.0	7.2	1.2	2.4	100.0	95
Freeport.....	1.1	7.3	13.7	23.2	27.4	15.8	7.3	1.1	3.1	100.0	204
Hastings.....	4.1	1.4	6.8	21.9	35.9	17.9	10.6	...	1.4	100.0	155
Haverstraw.....	4.0	9.0	28.0	14.0	23.0	10.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	100.0	120
Hempstead.....	2.5	10.3	25.6	25.6	30.9	...	5.1	...	...	100.0	140
Herkimer.....	...	11.4	22.2	15.9	30.1	7.9	7.4	3.4	1.7	100.0	249
Hoosick Falls...	1.3	4.0	6.7	27.9	29.4	13.3	8.0	6.7	2.7	100.0	120
Hudson Falls...	3.1	2.1	18.3	27.5	28.5	14.3	4.1	...	2.1	100.0	108
Huntington.....	.9	3.7	6.4	26.6	43.1	11.1	2.7	3.7	1.8	100.0	62
Ilion.....	...	1.8	8.3	19.1	38.5	14.6	9.4	4.3	4.0	100.0	215
Johnson City...	2.3	3.5	13.5	19.2	33.6	18.0	6.4	1.2	2.3	100.0	153
Lancaster.....	.7	1.5	16.4	26.9	32.8	11.2	4.5	3.0	3.0	100.0	134
Lawrence.....	...	10.0	5.0	35.0	20.0	15.0	10.0	...	5.0	100.0	23
Malone.....	.7	8.2	28.3	19.3	17.6	8.2	7.4	5.9	4.4	100.0	163
Mamaroneck.....	9.0	10.0	12.0	28.0	18.0	14.0	6.0	...	3.0	100.0	153
Massena.....	12.2	9.2	23.5	22.4	21.5	6.1	3.1	2.0	...	100.0	111
Medina.....	2.4	4.7	16.5	23.5	31.7	9.4	8.2	1.2	2.4	100.0	128
Newark.....	...	2.8	16.7	19.4	27.8	11.1	8.3	9.7	4.2	100.0	136
No. Tarrytown...	3.9	5.4	15.6	23.4	28.9	13.6	6.2	1.5	1.5	100.0	90
Nyack.....	3.5	8.8	18.6	23.9	19.5	15.9	6.2	.9	2.7	100.0	72
Osining.....	1.3	2.5	19.0	15.2	21.5	20.9	10.1	3.8	5.7	100.0	217
Owego.....	10.0	5.0	20.0	25.0	35.0	...	...	...	5.0	100.0	72
Patchogue.....	3.2	3.2	11.7	11.7	34.0	16.0	8.5	8.5	3.2	100.0	107
Peekskill.....	5.9	5.3	20.5	20.5	28.5	8.8	6.7	2.1	1.7	100.0	292
Penn Yan.....	7.7	7.7	15.4	19.3	42.3	3.8	...	...	3.8	100.0	72
Port Chester...	3.2	6.5	22.7	27.9	19.5	8.8	6.2	1.6	3.6	100.0	388
Port Washington	7.7	14.1	23.2	20.3	12.8	12.8	3.9	1.3	3.9	100.0	56
Rockville Center	...	...	7.7	9.6	25.0	25.0	23.1	7.7	1.9	100.0	137
Saranac Lake...	4.1	8.2	18.4	24.4	14.4	24.4	2.0	...	4.1	100.0	100
Seneca Falls...	7.2	5.8	23.2	11.6	31.9	8.7	5.8	5.8	...	100.0	147
Solvay.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	20.7	32.9	22.0	13.4	4.9	2.5	100.0	157
Tarrytown.....	2.7	5.7	8.6	25.7	23.6	11.5	11.5	5.7	...	100.0	85
Walden.....	...	4.4	23.4	33.3	23.4	12.2	2.2	1.1	...	100.0	144
Waterford.....	7.9	4.5	27.0	24.7	20.2	6.8	4.5	3.3	1.1	100.0	68
Waverly.....	1.7	7.3	25.5	27.3	23.7	7.3	5.4	1.8	...	100.0	115
Wellsville.....	1.1	6.8	11.2	18.0	30.2	15.7	10.2	3.4	3.4	100.0	73
Whitehall.....	9.5	17.3	14.7	12.0	24.1	14.7	4.3	1.7	1.7	100.0	118

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

AGES AND GRADES

Correlation Between Last Grade Completed and Age Leaving School

TABLE No. 8-L—GREATER NEW YORK

American Boys with Two American Parents

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	AGES						No. of cards tabulated	Per cent of total	Cum. per cent	Cum. per cent
	—14	14	15	16	17	18				
4th or under.....	38	70	54	59	....	....	221	4.6	4.6	100.0
5th.....	9	17	28	44	3	1	102	2.1	6.7	95.4
6th.....	7	64	111	117	10	....	309	6.5	13.2	93.3
7th.....	23	315	438	253	23	....	1,052	22.2	35.4	86.8
8th.....	85	571	876	458	50	7	2,047	43.1	78.5	64.6
1st high school.....	....	139	216	121	29	2	507	10.6	89.1	21.5
2d.....	....	....	133	158	36	3	330	7.0	96.1	10.9
3d.....	....	....	....	77	45	9	131	2.7	98.8	3.9
4th.....	....	....	....	....	50	8	58	1.2	100.0	1.2
Total.....	162	1,176	1,856	1,287	246	30	4,757	100.0	.....	.....
Per cent of total....	3.4	24.8	39.0	27.0	5.2	.6	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	3.4	28.2	67.2	94.2	99.4	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	100.0	96.6	71.8	32.8	5.8	.6	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 8-M—GREATER NEW YORK

American Boys with One American Parent

4th or under.....	11	32	26	19	....	....	88	4.9	4.9	100.0
5th.....	3	10	10	15	3	....	41	2.3	7.2	95.1
6th.....	4	28	42	38	1	....	113	6.3	13.5	92.8
7th.....	8	129	154	82	8	....	381	21.1	34.6	86.5
8th.....	34	225	352	185	28	3	827	45.9	80.5	65.4
1st high school.....	....	50	75	42	9	....	176	9.8	90.3	19.5
2d.....	....	....	50	50	13	1	114	6.3	96.6	9.7
3d.....	....	....	....	33	13	....	46	2.5	99.1	3.4
4th.....	....	....	....	....	14	3	17	.9	100.0	.9
Total.....	60	474	709	464	89	7	1,803	100.0	.....	.....
Per cent of total....	3.3	26.3	39.4	25.7	4.9	.4	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	3.3	29.6	69.0	94.7	99.6	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	100.0	96.7	70.4	31.0	5.3	.4	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 8-N—GREATER NEW YORK

American Boys with Two Foreign Parents

4th or under.....	38	109	112	90	3	....	352	4.8	4.8	100.0
5th.....	8	30	44	49	5	....	136	1.8	6.6	95.2
6th.....	23	96	188	151	11	....	469	6.4	13.0	93.4
7th.....	33	630	648	304	16	1	1,632	22.7	35.7	87.0
8th.....	143	1,155	1,458	643	62	2	3,463	47.6	83.3	64.3
1st high school.....	....	177	278	107	20	1	583	8.0	91.3	16.7
2d.....	....	....	167	208	37	1	413	5.7	97.0	8.7
3d.....	....	....	....	115	42	7	164	2.2	99.2	3.0
4th.....	....	....	....	....	52	8	60	.8	100.0	.8
Total.....	245	2,197	2,895	1,667	248	20	7,272	100.0	.....	.....
Per cent of total....	3.4	30.3	39.8	22.9	3.4	.2	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	3.4	33.7	73.5	96.4	99.8	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	100.0	96.6	66.3	26.5	3.6	.2	.....	.....	.....	.....

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

AGES AND GRADES

Correlation Between Last Grade Completed and Age Leaving School

TABLE No. 8-O—GREATER NEW YORK

Foreign Boys with Two Foreign Parents

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	AGES						No of cards tabulated	Per cent of total	Cum. per cent	Cum. per cent
	—14	14	15	16	17	18				
4th or under.....	71	48	57	64	5	1	246	7.0	7.0	100.0
5th.....	12	26	47	80	4	....	169	4.9	11.9	93.0
6th.....	17	91	124	143	3	1	379	10.9	22.8	88.1
7th.....	28	268	378	199	15	....	888	25.4	48.2	77.2
8th.....	49	350	592	302	43	2	1,338	38.3	86.5	51.8
1st high school.....	....	58	102	64	15	3	242	6.9	93.4	13.5
2d.....	....	....	58	85	15	1	159	4.6	98.0	6.6
3d.....	....	....	....	46	18	3	67	1.9	99.9	2.0
4th.....	....	....	....	....	31	3	34	.1	100.0	.1
Total.....	177	841	1,358	983	149	14	3,522	100.0	.....	.....
Per cent of total.....	5.0	23.8	38.7	27.9	4.2	.4	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	5.0	28.8	67.5	95.4	99.6	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	100.0	95.0	71.2	32.5	4.6	.4	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 8-P—CITIES OVER 25,000

American Boys with Two American Parents

4th or under.....	31	61	55	79	6	4	236	3.6	3.6	100.0
5th.....	12	32	73	63	7	....	187	2.8	6.4	96.4
6th.....	20	215	307	208	18	....	768	11.7	18.1	93.6
7th.....	34	402	554	332	28	4	1,354	20.6	38.7	81.9
8th.....	71	550	776	614	94	15	2,120	32.2	70.9	61.3
1st high school.....	....	157	360	375	95	11	998	15.2	86.1	29.1
2d.....	....	....	127	320	129	30	606	9.3	95.4	13.9
3d.....	....	....	....	80	90	34	204	3.1	98.5	4.6
4th.....	....	....	....	....	67	35	102	1.5	100.0	1.5
Total.....	168	1,417	2,252	2,071	534	133	6,575	100.0	.....	.....
Per cent of total.....	2.6	21.6	34.1	31.6	8.1	2.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	2.6	24.2	58.3	89.9	98.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	100.0	97.4	75.8	41.7	10.1	2.0	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 8-Q—CITIES OVER 25,000

American Boys with One American Parent

4th or under.....	8	7	12	15	3	1	46	2.4	2.4	100.0
5th.....	2	8	13	23	2	....	48	2.6	5.0	97.6
6th.....	9	97	86	63	2	....	257	13.8	18.8	95.0
7th.....	12	144	134	85	7	....	382	20.4	39.2	81.2
8th.....	23	204	247	140	12	2	628	33.5	72.7	60.8
1st high school.....	....	49	108	95	22	6	280	15.0	87.7	27.3
2d.....	....	....	48	73	28	3	152	8.1	95.8	12.3
3d.....	....	....	....	19	22	7	48	2.6	98.4	4.2
4th.....	....	....	....	....	25	6	31	1.6	100.0	1.6
Total.....	54	509	648	513	123	25	1,872	100.0	.....	.....
Per cent of total.....	2.9	27.2	34.6	27.4	6.6	1.3	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	2.9	30.1	64.7	92.1	98.7	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	100.0	97.1	69.9	35.3	7.9	1.3	.....	.....	.....	.....

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

AGES AND GRADES

Correlation Between Last Grade Completed and Age Leaving School

TABLE No. 8-R — CITIES OVER 25,000

American Boys with Two Foreign Parents

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	AGES						No. of cards tabulated	Per cent of total	Cum. per cent	Cum. per cent
	—14	14	15	16	17	18				
4th or under.....	16	33	36	31	6	2	124	3.2	3.2	100.0
5th.....	13	49	64	39	1	1	167	4.7	7.9	95.8
6th.....	38	270	293	158	4	1	764	18.5	26.4	92.1
7th.....	34	475	380	165	8	....	1,062	25.8	52.2	73.6
8th.....	37	461	497	269	29	5	1,298	31.5	83.7	47.3
1st high school.....	....	85	144	137	22	4	392	9.5	93.2	16.3
2d.....	....	....	61	96	30	5	192	4.6	97.8	6.3
3d.....	....	....	....	28	26	7	61	1.4	99.2	2.2
4th.....	....	....	....	....	26	10	36	.8	100.0	.8
Total.....	138	1,373	1,475	923	152	35	4,096	100.0	.....	.....
Per cent of total....	3.4	33.5	36.0	22.5	3.7	.9	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	3.4	36.9	72.9	95.4	99.1	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	100.0	96.6	63.1	27.1	4.6	.9	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 8-S — CITIES UNDER 25,000

Foreign Boys with Two Foreign Parents

4th or under.....	15	32	23	18	2	1	91	5.5	5.5	100.0
5th.....	10	36	60	64	4	2	176	10.7	16.2	94.5
6th.....	14	98	172	128	4	1	417	25.4	41.6	83.8
7th.....	13	119	129	85	9	....	355	21.6	63.2	58.4
8th.....	9	108	158	106	8	1	390	23.8	87.0	36.8
1st high school.....	....	16	53	57	10	1	137	8.4	95.4	13.0
2d.....	....	....	16	28	7	1	52	3.2	98.6	4.6
3d.....	....	....	....	7	5	2	14	.8	99.4	1.4
4th.....	....	....	....	....	7	3	10	.6	100.0	.6
Total.....	61	409	611	493	56	12	1,642	100.0	.....	.....
Per cent of total....	3.7	25.0	37.2	30.0	3.4	.7	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	3.7	28.7	65.9	95.9	99.3	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	100.0	96.3	71.3	34.1	4.1	.7	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 8-T — CITIES OVER 25,000 INCLUDING GREATER NEW YORK

Scotch Boys with Scotch Parents

4th or under.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1.9	1.9	100.0
5th.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1.9	3.8	98.1
6th.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3.8	96.2
7th.....	....	1	5	8	3	....	17	32.1	35.9	96.2
8th.....	1	5	8	4	....	....	18	34.0	69.9	64.1
1st high school.....	....	2	5	1	....	....	8	15.0	84.9	30.1
2d.....	....	....	3	1	1	....	5	9.4	94.3	15.1
3d.....	....	....	....	1	2	....	3	5.7	100.0	5.7
4th.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total.....	2	13	24	10	4	....	53	100.0	.....	.....
Per cent of total....	3.8	24.5	45.3	18.9	7.5	....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	3.8	28.3	73.6	92.5	100.0	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	100.0	96.2	71.7	26.4	7.5	....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

AGES AND GRADES

Correlation Between Last Grade Completed and Age Leaving School

TABLE No. 8-T — (Continued)
American Boys with Scotch Parents

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	AGES						No. of cards tabulated	Per cent of total	Cum. per cent	Cum. per cent
	--14	14	15	16	17	18				
4th or under.....		1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1.5	1.5	100.0
5th.....		.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1.5	3.0	98.5
6th.....		1	3	.....	.....	.....	4	6.0	9.0	97.0
7th.....		6	6	2	.....	.....	14	20.9	29.9	91.0
8th.....	1	12	13	9	.....	.....	35	52.1	82.0	70.1
1st high school.....		3	2	1	1	.....	7	10.5	92.5	18.0
2d.....		.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	4.5	97.0	7.5
3d.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1.5	98.5	3.0
4th.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1.5	100.0	1.5
Total.....	1	23	25	15	1	2	67	100.0	.....	.....
Per cent of total....	1.5	34.3	37.3	22.4	1.5	3.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	1.5	35.8	73.1	95.5	97.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	100.0	98.5	64.2	26.9	4.5	3.0	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 8-U — CITIES OVER 25,000, INCLUDING GREATER NEW YORK

Russian Boys with Russian Parents

4th or under.....	9	18	22	23	2	.....	74	4.7	4.7	100.0
5th.....	2	7	12	26	1	.....	48	3.0	7.7	95.3
6th.....	2	21	55	62	1	1	142	9.0	16.7	92.3
7th.....	20	109	133	66	6	.....	334	21.2	37.9	83.3
8th.....	27	170	298	166	20	1	682	43.3	81.2	62.1
1st high school.....		32	56	44	5	1	138	8.8	90.0	18.8
2d.....		.....	39	46	12	.....	97	6.2	96.2	10.0
3d.....		.....	.....	26	13	2	41	2.6	98.8	3.8
4th.....		.....	.....	.....	18	2	20	1.2	100.0	1.2
Total.....	60	357	615	459	78	7	1,576	100.0	.....	.....
Per cent of total....	3.8	22.7	39.0	29.2	4.9	.4	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	3.8	26.5	65.5	94.7	99.6	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	100.0	96.2	73.5	34.5	5.3	.4	.....	.....	.....	.....

American Boys with Russian Parents

4th or under.....	12	32	44	32	.....	.....	120	6.9	6.9	100.0
5th.....	2	2	7	11	.....	.....	22	1.2	8.1	93.1
6th.....	1	15	41	23	4	.....	84	4.8	12.9	91.9
7th.....	9	108	104	54	4	.....	279	16.0	28.9	87.1
8th.....	31	266	343	124	10	1	775	44.4	73.3	71.1
1st high school.....		45	98	40	8	1	192	11.0	84.3	26.7
2d.....		.....	61	86	22	.....	169	9.7	94.0	15.7
3d.....		.....	.....	47	26	1	74	4.3	98.3	6.0
4th.....		.....	.....	.....	27	2	9	1.7	100.0	1.7
Total.....	55	468	698	417	101	5	1,744	100.0	.....	.....
Per cent of total....	3.2	26.8	40.0	23.9	5.8	.3	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	3.2	30.0	70.0	93.9	99.7	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	100.0	96.8	70.0	30.0	6.1	.3	.....	.....	.....	.....

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

AGES AND GRADES

Correlation Between Last Grade Completed and Age Leaving School

TABLE No. 8-V—CITIES OVER 25,000, INCLUDING GREATER NEW YORK
Irish Boys with Irish Parents

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	AGES						No. of cards tabulated	Per cent of total	Cum. per cent	Cum. per cent
	—14	14	15	16	17	18				
4th or under.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2.2	2.2	100.0
5th.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4.5	6.7	97.8
6th.....	.....	1	2	4	.....	.....	7	15.9	22.6	93.3
7th.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	7	15.9	38.5	77.4
8th.....	.....	5	7	8	.....	.....	20	45.6	84.1	61.5
1st high school.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	4.5	88.6	15.9
2d.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	5	11.4	100.0	11.4
3d.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4th.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2	7	17	17	1	.....	44	100.0	.....	.....
Per cent of total....	4.5	15.9	38.7	38.7	2.2	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	4.5	20.4	59.1	97.8	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	100.0	95.5	79.6	40.9	2.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

American Boys with Irish Parents

4th or under.....	7	10	6	6	.....	.....	29	2.2	2.2	100.0
5th.....	1	1	8	10	.....	.....	20	1.5	3.7	97.8
6th.....	3	23	50	37	1	.....	114	8.6	12.3	96.3
7th.....	13	104	142	77	3	.....	339	25.4	37.7	87.7
8th.....	29	167	252	161	14	.....	623	46.7	84.4	62.3
1st high school.....	.....	16	56	30	2	1	105	7.9	92.3	15.6
2d.....	.....	.....	25	45	3	1	74	5.5	97.8	7.7
3d.....	.....	.....	.....	13	8	2	23	1.7	99.5	2.2
4th.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6	.5	100.0	.5
Total.....	53	321	539	379	36	5	1,333	100.0	.....	.....
Per cent of total....	4.0	24.1	40.4	28.4	2.7	.4	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	4.0	28.1	68.5	96.9	99.6	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	100.0	96.0	71.9	31.5	3.1	.4	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 8-W—CITIES OVER 25,000, INCLUDING GREATER NEW YORK
Scandinavian Boys with Scandinavian Parents

4th or under.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	3.5	3.5	100.0
5th.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.5	96.5
6th.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	13.8	17.3	96.5
7th.....	2	7	3	2	1	.....	15	25.9	43.2	82.7
8th.....	1	7	14	3	1	.....	26	44.8	88.0	56.8
1st high school.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4	6.9	94.9	12.0
2d.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	3.5	98.4	5.1
3d.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98.4	5.1
4th.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1.6	100.0	1.6
Total.....	4	18	18	13	4	1	58	100.0	.....	.....
Per cent of total....	6.9	31.1	31.1	22.4	6.9	1.6	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	6.9	38.0	69.1	91.5	98.4	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	100.0	93.1	62.0	30.9	8.5	1.6	.....	.....	.....	.....

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

AGES AND GRADES

Correlation Between Last Grade Completed and Age Leaving School

TABLE No. 8-W — (Continued)

American Boys with Scandinavian Parents

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	AGES						No. of cards tabulated	Per cent of total	Cum. per cent	Cum. per cent
	—14	14	15	16	17	18				
4th or under.....	2	4	3	3	.....	.....	12	3.6	3.6	100.0
5th.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	7.9	4.5	96.4
6th.....	2	7	7	9	.....	.....	25	7.4	11.9	95.5
7th.....	1	27	28	9	.....	.....	65	19.3	31.2	88.1
8th.....	5	59	62	32	2	.....	160	47.7	78.9	68.8
1st high school.....	.....	7	13	16	2	.....	38	11.3	90.2	21.1
2d.....	.....	.....	10	11	3	1	25	7.4	97.6	9.8
3d.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	1	7	2.1	99.7	2.4
4th.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.3	100.0	.3
Total.....	10	105	125	85	9	2	336	100.0	.....	.....
Per cent of total....	3.0	31.3	37.2	25.3	2.7	.5	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	3.0	34.3	71.5	96.8	99.5	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	100.0	97.5	65.7	28.5	3.2	.5	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 8-X — CITIES OVER 25,000, INCLUDING GREATER NEW YORK

German Boys with German Parents

4th or under.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	4	3.3	3.3	100.0
5th.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	2.5	5.8	96.7
6th.....	.....	10	10	5	1	.....	26	21.7	27.5	94.2
7th.....	1	14	8	6	1	.....	30	25.0	52.5	72.5
8th.....	.....	11	14	9	1	.....	35	29.2	81.7	47.5
1st high school.....	.....	4	8	3	1	.....	16	13.3	95.0	18.3
2d.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	4	3.3	98.3	5.0
3d.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4th.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1.7	100.0	1.7
Total.....	3	39	45	26	7	.....	120	100.0	.....	.....
Per cent of total....	2.5	32.5	37.5	21.7	5.8	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	2.5	35.0	72.5	94.2	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	100.0	97.5	65.0	27.5	5.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

American Boys with German Parents

4th or under.....	15	21	12	10	4	.....	62	3.4	3.4	100.0
5th.....	3	14	11	8	1	.....	37	2.0	5.4	96.6
6th.....	10	97	53	36	1	.....	202	11.2	16.6	94.6
7th.....	11	242	133	60	3	.....	454	25.1	41.7	83.4
8th.....	26	346	276	119	17	4	783	43.5	85.2	53.3
1st high school.....	.....	67	52	34	7	.....	160	8.8	94.0	14.8
2d.....	.....	.....	34	31	3	.....	73	4.0	98.0	6.0
3d.....	.....	.....	.....	15	7	2	24	1.4	99.4	2.0
4th.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4	11	.6	100.0	.6
Total.....	65	787	581	313	55	10	1,811	100.0	.....	.....
Per cent of total....	3.6	43.5	32.1	17.3	3.0	.5	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	3.6	47.1	79.2	96.5	99.5	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	100.0	96.4	52.9	20.8	3.5	.5	.....	.....	.....	.....

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

AGES AND GRADES

Correlation Between Last Grade Completed and Age Leaving School

TABLE No. 8-Y—CITIES OVER 25,000, INCLUDING GREATER NEW YORK

English Boys with English Parents

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	AGES						No. of cards tabulated	Per cent of total	Cum. per cent	Cum. per cent
	--14	14	15	16	17	18				
4th or under.....	2	2	2	3	....	....	9	5.4	5.4	100.0
5th.....	2	1	1	1	....	....	5	3.0	8.4	94.6
6th.....	....	11	5	5	....	....	21	12.5	20.9	91.6
7th.....	1	13	14	15	....	....	43	25.6	46.5	79.1
8th.....	....	14	20	18	7	....	59	35.1	81.6	53.5
1st high school.....	....	5	8	4	1	....	18	10.7	92.3	18.4
2d.....	....	....	2	6	2	1	11	6.5	98.8	7.7
3d.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	.6	99.4	1.2
4th.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	.6	100.0	.6
Total.....	5	46	52	52	12	1	168	100.0	.....	.....
Per cent of total....	3.0	27.4	30.9	30.9	7.2	.6	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	3.0	30.4	61.3	92.2	99.4	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	100.0	97.0	69.6	38.7	7.8	.6	.....	.....	.....	.....

American Boys with English Parents

4th or under.....	....	3	1	5	....	....	9	4.5	4.5	100.0
5th.....	1	....	2	4	....	....	7	3.5	8.0	95.5
6th.....	1	1	11	7	....	....	20	9.9	17.9	92.0
7th.....	....	10	16	9	....	....	35	17.3	35.2	82.1
8th.....	....	22	36	16	3	1	78	38.6	73.8	64.8
1st high school.....	....	7	9	12	3	....	31	15.3	89.1	26.2
2d.....	....	....	11	4	....	....	15	7.4	96.5	10.9
3d.....	....	....	....	4	2	1	7	3.5	100.0	3.5
4th.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total.....	2	43	86	61	8	2	202	100.0	.....	.....
Per cent of total....	1.0	21.3	42.6	30.2	3.9	1.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	1.0	22.3	64.9	95.1	99.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	100.0	99.0	77.7	35.1	4.9	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 8 Z—CITIES OVER 25,000, INCLUDING GREATER NEW YORK

Canadian Boys with Canadian Parents

4th or under.....	....	4	1	1	....	1	7	6.6	6.6	100.0
5th.....	....	....	10	1	....	....	1	.9	7.5	93.4
6th.....	1	2	10	6	....	....	19	17.9	25.4	92.5
7th.....	....	8	8	5	....	....	21	19.9	45.3	74.6
8th.....	....	10	8	6	1	....	25	23.6	68.9	54.7
1st high school.....	....	4	5	9	3	....	21	19.9	88.8	31.1
2d.....	....	....	2	6	....	....	8	7.5	96.3	11.2
3d.....	....	....	....	1	1	1	3	2.8	99.1	3.7
4th.....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	.9	100.0	.9
Total.....	1	28	34	35	5	3	106	100.0	.....	.....
Per cent of total....	.9	26.5	32.1	33.0	4.7	2.8	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	.9	27.4	59.5	92.5	97.2	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	100.0	99.1	72.6	40.5	7.5	2.8	.....	.....	.....	.....

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

AGES AND GRADES

Correlation Between Last Grade Completed and Age Leaving School

TABLE No. 8-Z — (Continued)

American Boys with Canadian Parents

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	AGES						No. of cards tabulated	Per cent of total	Cum. per cent	Cum. per cent
	-14	14	15	16	17	18				
4th or under.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	8	5.6	5.6	100.0
5th.....	1	2	1	3	.....	.....	7	4.9	10.5	94.4
6th.....	.....	6	5	6	.....	.....	17	12.0	22.5	89.5
7th.....	.....	9	10	10	1	.....	30	21.1	43.6	77.5
8th.....	2	16	23	12	.....	.....	53	37.3	80.9	56.4
1st high school.....	.....	3	5	4	1	.....	13	9.2	90.1	19.1
2d.....	.....	.....	1	6	3	2	12	8.5	98.6	9.9
3d.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4th.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1.4	100.0	1.4
Total.....	3	36	49	45	6	3	142	100.0	.....	.....
Per cent of total....	2.1	25.4	34.5	31.7	4.2	2.1	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	2.1	27.5	62.0	93.7	97.9	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	100.0	97.9	72.5	38.0	6.3	2.1	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 8-AA — CITIES OVER 25,000, INCLUDING GREATER NEW YORK

Austro-Hungarian Boys with Austro-Hungarian Parents

4th or under.....	1	6	8	2	.....	.....	17	3.4	3.4	100.0
5th.....	1	7	8	9	1	1	27	5.4	8.8	96.6
6th.....	3	22	24	30	1	.....	80	15.9	24.7	91.2
7th.....	3	43	60	28	3	.....	137	27.3	52.0	75.3
8th.....	5	61	78	31	4	.....	179	35.7	87.7	48.0
1st high school.....	.....	6	16	14	1	.....	37	7.4	95.1	12.3
2d.....	.....	.....	7	13	.....	.....	20	3.9	99.0	4.9
3d.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.8	99.8	1.0
4th.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.2	100.0	.2
Total.....	13	145	201	131	11	1	502	100.0	.....	.....
Per cent of total....	2.6	28.9	40.0	26.1	2.2	.2	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	2.6	31.5	71.5	97.6	99.8	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	100.0	97.4	68.5	28.5	2.4	.2	.....	.....	.....	.....

American Boys with Austro-Hungarian Parents

4th or under.....	2	22	22	20	3	.....	69	5.8	5.8	100.0
5th.....	2	5	11	5	1	.....	24	2.0	7.8	94.2
6th.....	9	33	36	21	.....	.....	99	8.3	16.1	92.2
7th.....	6	100	79	22	2	.....	209	17.5	33.6	83.9
8th.....	23	194	219	103	6	1	546	45.7	79.3	66.4
1st high school.....	.....	26	58	22	5	.....	111	9.3	88.6	20.7
2d.....	.....	.....	23	45	8	.....	76	6.4	95.0	11.4
3d.....	.....	.....	.....	29	10	3	42	3.5	98.5	5.0
4th.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	3	18	1.5	100.0	1.5
Total.....	42	380	448	267	50	7	1,194	.....	.....	.....
Per cent of total....	3.5	31.8	37.5	22.4	4.2	.6	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	3.5	35.3	72.8	95.2	99.4	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	100.0	96.5	64.7	27.2	4.8	.6	.....	.....	.....	.....

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

AGES AND GRADES

Correlation Between Last Grade Completed and Age Leaving School

TABLE No. 8-BB—CITIES OVER 25,000, INCLUDING GREATER NEW YORK

Polish Boys with Polish Parents

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	AGES						No. of cards tabulated	Per cent of total	Cum. per cent	Cum. per cent
	—14	14	15	16	17	18				
4th or under.....	1	5	5	4	...	...	15	6.7	6.7	100.0
5th.....	...	5	5	5	1	...	16	7.1	13.8	93.3
6th.....	2	16	22	16	1	...	57	25.3	39.1	86.2
7th.....	9	29	17	4	1	...	60	26.7	65.8	60.9
8th.....	1	17	33	10	2	...	63	28.0	93.8	34.2
1st high school.....	...	...	4	5	...	...	9	4.0	97.8	6.2
2d.....	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	.9	98.7	2.2
3d.....	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	.9	99.6	1.3
4th.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	.4	100.0	.4
Total.....	13	72	87	47	6	...	225	100.0	.....	.....
Per cent of total....	5.8	32.0	38.7	20.9	2.6	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	5.8	37.8	76.5	97.4	100.0	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	100.0	94.2	62.2	23.5	2.6	...	.....	.....	.....	.....

American Boys with Polish Parents

4th or under.....	3	5	10	7	...	...	25	3.5	3.5	100.0
5th.....	3	9	10	7	...	...	29	4.2	7.7	96.5
6th.....	10	64	67	24	2	...	167	24.4	32.1	92.3
7th.....	5	84	76	27	1	...	193	27.9	60.0	67.9
8th.....	8	77	68	38	2	...	193	27.9	87.9	40.0
1st high school.....	...	15	26	11	...	...	52	7.5	95.4	12.1
2d.....	...	...	10	10	4	...	24	3.5	98.9	4.6
3d.....	...	...	...	5	2	...	7	1.0	99.9	1.1
4th.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	.1	100.0	.1
Total.....	29	254	267	129	12	...	691	100.0	.....	.....
Per cent of total....	4.2	36.8	38.6	18.7	1.7	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	4.2	41.0	79.6	98.3	100.0	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	100.0	95.8	59.0	20.4	1.7	...	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 8-CC—CITIES OVER 25,000, INCLUDING GREATER NEW YORK

Italian Boys with Italian Parents

4th or under.....	28	32	38	41	3	1	143	8.7	8.7	100.0
5th.....	11	38	73	85	4	1	212	12.9	21.6	91.3
6th.....	17	88	150	120	2	...	377	23.0	44.6	78.4
7th.....	15	135	199	100	9	...	458	27.9	72.5	55.4
8th.....	12	89	170	92	15	1	379	23.1	95.6	27.5
1st high school.....	...	2	13	19	2	1	37	2.3	97.9	4.4
2d.....	...	...	6	9	2	...	17	1.1	99.0	2.1
3d.....	...	...	...	7	1	1	9	.6	99.6	1.0
4th.....	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	.4	100.0	.4
Total.....	83	384	649	473	41	8	1,638	100.0	.....	.....
Per cent of total....	5.1	23.5	39.6	28.8	2.5	.5	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	5.1	28.6	68.2	97.0	99.5	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	100.0	94.9	71.4	31.8	3.0	.5	.....	.....	.....	.....

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

AGES AND GRADES

Correlation Between Last Grade Completed and Age Leaving School

TABLE No. 8-CC—(Continued)

American Boys with Italian Parents

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	AGES						No. of cards tabulated	Per cent of total	Cum. per cent	Cum. per cent
	—14	14	15	16	17	18				
4th or under.....	6	25	25	15	1	....	72	2.7	2.7	100.0
5th.....	7	33	51	34	2	....	127	4.8	7.5	97.3
6th.....	21	99	164	119	5	1	409	15.4	22.9	92.5
7th.....	18	331	330	151	8	....	838	31.6	54.5	77.1
8th.....	33	283	442	212	26	....	996	37.5	92.0	45.5
1st high school.....	....	35	44	37	7	....	123	4.7	96.7	8.0
2d.....	....	....	22	30	9	1	62	2.3	99.0	3.0
3d.....	....	....	....	12	4	1	17	.6	99.6	1.0
4th.....	....	....	....	....	9	2	11	.4	100.0	.4
Total.....	85	806	1,078	610	71	5	2,655	100.0	.....	.....
Per cent of total....	3.2	30.3	40.7	23.0	2.6	.2	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	3.2	33.5	74.2	97.2	99.8	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	100.0	96.8	66.5	25.8	2.8	.2	.....	.....	.....	.....

Correlation Between Age Leaving School and Last Grade Completed for all Boys Having a Father as Guardian

TABLE No. 8-DD—GREATER NEW YORK

American and Foreign Combined

4th or under.....	39	211	219	264	7	....	740	5.2	5.2	100.0
5th.....	24	59	100	157	11	....	351	2.4	7.6	94.8
6th.....	36	212	364	359	17	1	989	6.9	14.5	92.4
7th.....	69	1,001	1,280	681	51	1	3,083	21.6	36.1	85.5
8th.....	251	1,808	2,727	1,327	147	12	6,272	43.9	80.0	63.0
1st high school.....	....	380	602	315	74	9	1,380	9.7	89.7	20.0
2d.....	....	....	375	467	96	8	946	6.6	96.3	10.3
3d.....	....	....	....	250	109	21	380	2.6	98.9	3.7
4th.....	....	....	....	....	137	23	160	1.1	100.0	1.1
Total.....	419	3,671	5,667	3,820	649	75	14,301	100.0	.....	.....
Per cent of total....	2.9	25.6	39.9	26.6	4.5	.5	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	2.9	28.5	68.4	95.0	99.5	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	100.0	97.1	71.5	31.6	5.0	.5	.....	.....	.....	.....

Correlation Between Age Leaving School and Last Grade Completed for all Boys Having a Guardian Other Than Father

TABLE No. 8-EE—GREATER NEW YORK

American and Foreign Combined

4th or under.....	19	53	42	47	....	....	161	4.4	4.4	100.0
5th.....	8	27	30	37	2	....	104	2.8	7.2	95.6
6th.....	13	80	113	98	8	....	312	8.5	15.7	92.8
7th.....	25	374	384	172	13	....	968	26.5	42.2	84.3
8th.....	77	547	626	309	41	3	1,603	43.9	86.1	57.8
1st high school.....	....	101	94	55	17	2	269	7.4	93.5	13.9
2d.....	....	....	54	66	19	2	141	3.8	97.3	6.5
3d.....	....	....	....	40	22	2	64	1.8	99.1	2.7
4th.....	....	....	....	....	26	6	32	.9	100.0	.9
Total.....	142	1,182	1,343	824	148	15	3,654	100.0	.....	.....
Per cent of total....	3.9	32.4	36.7	22.6	4.0	.4	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	3.9	36.3	73.0	95.6	99.6	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	100.0	96.1	63.7	27.0	4.4	.4	.....	.....	.....	.....

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

AGES AND GRADES

Correlation Between Age Leaving School and Last Grade Completed for all
Boys Having a Mother

TABLE No. 8-FF—GREATER NEW YORK
American and Foreign Combined

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	AGES						No. of cards tabu- lated	Per cent of total	Cum. per cent	Cum. per cent
	-14	14	15	16	17	18				
4th or under.....	83	54	80	91	7	2	317	1.9	1.9	100.0
5th.....	28	72	121	164	16	....	401	2.5	4.4	98.1
6th.....	45	260	425	411	23	....	1,164	7.1	11.5	95.6
7th.....	82	1,243	1,497	775	57	....	3,654	22.3	33.8	88.5
8th.....	298	2,152	3,085	1,490	175	13	7,213	44.0	77.8	66.2
1st high school.....	....	436	663	337	76	13	1,525	9.3	87.1	22.2
2d.....	....	....	590	502	103	9	1,204	7.3	94.4	12.9
3d.....	....	....	....	439	119	25	583	3.6	98.0	5.6
4th.....	....	....	....	....	254	74	328	2.0	100.0	2.0
Total.....	536	4,217	6,461	4,209	830	136	16,389	100.0	.....	.....
Per cent of total....	3.2	25.6	39.3	25.6	5.5	.8	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	3.2	28.8	68.1	93.7	99.2	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	100.0	96.8	71.2	31.9	6.3	.8	.....	.....	.....	.....

Correlation Between Age Leaving School and Last Grade Completed for all
Boys Having No Mother

TABLE No. 8-GG—GREATER NEW YORK
American and Foreign Combined

4th or under.....	8	7	4	7	....	....	26	2.1	2.1	100.0
5th.....	4	12	8	25	....	....	49	3.9	6.0	97.9
6th.....	3	25	40	40	4	....	112	9.0	15.0	94.0
7th.....	4	109	134	68	7	....	322	25.8	40.8	85.0
8th.....	26	158	206	115	10	....	515	41.4	82.2	59.2
1st high school.....	....	42	22	24	8	....	96	7.8	90.0	17.8
2d.....	....	....	32	26	8	....	66	5.3	95.3	10.0
3d.....	....	....	....	23	16	....	39	3.1	98.4	4.7
4th.....	....	....	....	....	18	2	20	1.6	100.0	1.6
Total.....	45	353	446	328	71	2	1,245	100.0	.....	.....
Per cent of total....	3.6	28.4	35.8	26.3	5.7	.2	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	3.6	32.0	67.8	94.1	99.8	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cum. per cent.....	100.0	96.4	68.0	32.2	5.9	.2	.....	.....	.....	.....

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

AGES AND GRADES

Correlation Between Last Grade Completed and Rank in Family

TABLE No. 8-MM — CITIES OVER 25,000

American and Foreign Combined

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	RANK IN FAMILY										No. of cards tabulated
	Oldest*	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th+	
4th or under....	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.8	1.6	3.0	2.0	551
5th.....	3.7	3.8	4.3	4.7	4.9	4.6	5.3	6.4	6.0	4.0	552
6th.....	16.0	13.9	15.2	16.4	16.5	15.6	14.7	18.6	26.0	12.0	2,088
7th.....	20.6	22.6	23.6	24.0	25.4	23.4	24.4	23.4	32.0	29.0	2,991
8th.....	31.1	36.8	32.0	31.4	31.2	33.2	32.8	32.4	26.0	33.0	4,111
1st high school..	12.1	12.6	12.2	11.0	9.5	11.0	10.6	13.8	6.0	12.0	1,531
2d.....	8.2	2.3	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.3	2.7	1.0	4.0	862
3d.....	2.2	2.4	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.4	2.6	....	....	1.0	264
4th.....	1.6	1.2	.8	.6	.7	1.4	.5	1.1	....	3.0	147
Total per cent..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....
Total.....	3,443	3,221	2,390	1,608	1,064	642	341	188	100	100	13,097

TABLE No. 8-NN — CITIES UNDER 25,000

American and Foreign Combined

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	RANK IN FAMILY										No. of cards tabulated
	Oldest*	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th+	
4th or under....	5.0	5.3	5.2	4.3	5.7	4.5	5.2	2.3	7.3	7.4	346
5th.....	6.8	6.2	5.4	5.0	6.7	8.5	4.7	6.9	7.3	3.7	422
6th.....	19.1	16.1	17.5	18.9	16.5	18.5	21.7	20.7	25.4	27.2	1,231
7th.....	21.4	22.3	23.4	23.4	23.5	21.4	25.9	34.5	23.6	22.2	1,548
8th.....	25.3	28.3	28.4	27.3	25.6	31.8	27.5	23.0	29.1	27.2	1,857
1st high school..	13.0	12.0	12.2	11.4	13.1	7.2	9.3	10.3	5.5	8.6	813
2d.....	6.7	6.2	5.8	6.0	6.7	5.8	4.7	2.3	....	3.7	415
3d.....	1.9	2.2	1.4	2.4	1.5	1.6	.5	....	1.8	....	126
4th.....	.8	1.4	.7	1.3	.7	.7	.5	....	....	....	65
Total per cent..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....
Total.....	1,850	1,689	1,161	817	582	308	193	87	55	81	6,823

TABLE No. 8-OO — VILLAGES OVER 5,000

American and Foreign Combined

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	RANK IN FAMILY										No. of cards tabulated
	Oldest*	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th+	
4th or under....	5.6	6.5	4.4	6.5	3.7	2.4	4.4	2.9	5.4	6.7	209
5th.....	7.5	6.0	5.5	5.9	5.4	7.7	6.6	2.9	13.5	10.0	249
6th.....	16.7	14.6	18.8	20.3	17.9	20.8	24.2	17.7	27.1	6.7	682
7th.....	21.9	22.5	21.2	22.5	28.6	22.6	22.0	26.5	16.2	33.3	885
8th.....	27.5	29.5	28.8	26.8	27.9	28.0	23.0	29.4	24.3	40.0	1,100
1st high school..	11.1	11.9	13.0	9.7	9.4	8.3	11.0	7.4	5.4	3.3	431
2d.....	6.3	6.5	5.8	5.7	4.4	6.0	5.5	10.3	8.1	....	235
3d.....	1.8	1.3	1.5	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.1	2.9	....	....	65
4th.....	1.6	1.2	1.0	.4	.7	2.4	2.2	....	....	....	45
Total per cent..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....
Total.....	998	994	725	493	297	168	91	68	37	30	3,901

* Boys coming from families of only one child omitted

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
Correlation Between Last Grade Completed and Rank in Family

TABLE No. 8-PP—PLACES UNDER 5,000

American and Foreign Combined

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	RANK IN FAMILY										No. of cards tabulated
	Oldest*	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th+	
4th or under....	4.4	4.1	4.2	3.6	6.9	3.9	4.0	2.7	3.8	5.7	480
5th.....	5.9	6.4	5.7	7.7	6.3	6.9	8.0	9.8	8.5	9.4	715
6th.....	17.3	17.6	17.4	16.8	18.1	22.6	20.4	20.2	20.8	20.8	1,970
7th.....	22.9	24.2	23.8	26.6	24.1	25.1	26.5	27.4	29.1	23.5	2,676
8th.....	26.2	27.0	27.4	27.8	25.8	26.7	25.8	27.4	24.6	28.4	2,947
1st high school..	11.2	10.7	12.1	8.8	11.7	7.1	8.9	8.1	7.5	8.5	1,174
2d.....	7.7	6.1	5.8	5.1	4.2	4.9	4.0	2.2	5.7	2.8	659
3d.....	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.5	.6	1.1	....	.9	199
4th.....	2.5	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.1	....	....	209
Total per cent..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....
Total.....	2,856	2,806	1,944	1,273	897	529	326	186	106	106	11,029

TABLE No. 8-QQ—GREATER NEW YORK

American Boys with Two American Parents

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	RANK IN FAMILY										No. of cards tabulated
	Oldest*	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th+	
4th or under....	4.5	5.8	3.7	2.7	1.2	1.4	1.5	....	11.1	....	163
5th.....	1.6	2.2	1.8	3.0	1.2	2.9	2.9	....	5.5	....	79
6th.....	6.8	6.5	6.6	6.5	8.1	6.5	14.7	4.3	11.1	10.0	270
7th.....	20.9	22.7	26.2	24.1	28.9	30.2	23.6	34.9	11.1	45.0	927
8th.....	42.9	42.7	46.0	45.9	43.9	45.3	41.2	52.2	44.7	30.0	1,713
1st high school..	12.2	9.8	8.5	8.7	9.4	7.9	8.8	4.3	5.5	5.0	391
2d.....	7.0	6.9	5.7	4.8	4.5	2.9	4.4	4.3	5.5	10.0	240
3d.....	3.0	2.2	.9	3.4	1.2	2.9	2.9	....	5.5	....	91
4th.....	1.1	1.2	.6	.9	1.6	....	....	....	....	....	39
Total per cent..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....
Total.....	1,162	1,131	669	437	246	139	68	23	18	20	3,913

TABLE No. 8-RR—GREATER NEW YORK

American Boys with One American Parent

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	RANK IN FAMILY										No. of cards tabulated
	Oldest*	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th+	
4th or under....	4.8	3.4	6.5	3.4	4.4	6.8	9.4	....	....	....	75
5th.....	1.9	3.0	1.7	2.2	1.8	3.4	3.1	5.3	9.1	12.5	39
6th.....	5.7	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.2	13.5	3.1	10.5	9.1	....	101
7th.....	20.2	26.4	19.5	17.0	25.7	20.4	22.0	42.1	....	50.0	359
8th.....	45.8	42.8	45.9	52.0	49.6	35.6	50.0	42.1	63.6	37.5	742
1st high school..	11.4	9.3	9.3	13.5	2.6	13.5	6.2	....	9.1	....	160
2d.....	6.3	7.0	6.1	5.1	4.4	3.4	6.2	....	9.1	....	98
3d.....	2.7	1.8	3.8	.6	4.4	1.7	....	....	....	....	39
4th.....	1.2	.4	1.0	....	.9	1.7	....	....	....	....	13
Total per cent..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....
Total.....	475	440	292	177	113	59	32	19	11	8	1,626

* Boys coming from families of only one child omitted.

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
Correlation Between Last Grade Completed and Rank in Family

TABLE No. 8-SS—GREATER NEW YORK

American Boys with Two Foreign Parents

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	RANK IN FAMILY										No. of cards tabulated
	Oldest*	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th+	
4th or under....	4.9	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.4	6.1	2.3	3.5	3.7	10.3	336
5th.....	1.6	1.8	2.5	1.7	2.2	1.1	1.1	2.4	7.4	....	133
6th.....	6.3	7.0	7.2	5.2	6.7	5.0	6.8	2.4	3.7	6.9	450
7th.....	21.4	23.9	22.3	22.6	19.4	27.0	21.6	27.4	18.5	20.7	1,572
8th.....	48.5	47.7	48.5	48.1	46.9	46.4	42.1	40.5	40.8	38.0	3,322
1st high school..	8.2	7.5	6.8	8.2	8.9	5.8	12.5	14.3	18.5	17.3	555
2d.....	5.5	5.1	5.0	6.0	7.5	5.8	10.2	4.8	3.7	3.4	395
3d.....	2.5	1.8	2.0	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.8	3.5	3.7	3.4	155
4th.....	1.1	.7	.9	.6	.8	.8	.6	1.2	....	....	58
Total per cent..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....
Total.....	1,572	1,747	1,428	924	629	360	176	84	27	29	6,976

TABLE No. 8-TT—GREATER NEW YORK

Foreign Boys with Two Foreign Parents

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	RANK IN FAMILY										No. of cards tabulated
	Oldest*	2d	2d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th+	
4th or under....	5.8	6.9	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.3	3.6	4.3	....	....	198
5th.....	5.1	4.8	5.3	3.7	5.4	6.3	....	....	....	....	157
6th.....	9.5	13.1	11.1	13.2	11.2	6.3	17.8	34.8	....	14.3	379
7th.....	27.0	21.5	30.4	26.7	22.8	21.3	21.4	43.5	36.3	14.3	841
8th.....	39.6	41.1	37.1	33.5	42.8	40.2	41.1	6.5	54.6	28.6	1,267
1st high school..	6.3	5.8	5.7	8.0	5.4	9.5	10.7	4.3	....	28.5	209
2d.....	3.7	4.8	2.8	6.6	2.5	6.3	1.8	2.2	....	14.3	135
3d.....	2.2	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.6	2.3	3.6	2.2	9.1	....	57
4th.....	.8	1.0	.5	.6	2.1	1.5	....	2.2	....	....	30
Total per cent..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....
Total.....	1,020	856	560	349	241	127	56	46	11	7	3,273

TABLE No. 8-UU—CITIES OVER 25,000

American Boys with Two American Parents

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	RANK IN FAMILY										No. of cards tabulated
	Oldest*	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th+	
4th or under....	5.0	5.3	4.3	5.3	5.0	4.1	6.1	3.0	3.3	5.0	288
5th.....	2.2	1.9	3.7	4.3	4.8	2.1	6.9	4.5	6.6	7.5	174
6th.....	11.1	10.5	11.9	13.4	16.5	12.9	13.0	19.7	23.4	17.5	700
7th.....	17.8	21.1	22.4	24.7	24.6	28.2	21.4	18.2	33.3	30.0	1,246
8th.....	33.2	33.8	32.6	30.6	29.4	34.0	38.2	31.9	33.4	27.5	1,904
1st high school..	14.3	14.6	14.1	12.7	9.1	12.1	7.6	19.7	....	5.0	783
2d.....	11.2	8.4	8.2	6.5	6.8	3.7	4.6	3.0	....	5.0	490
3d.....	3.2	3.1	1.8	2.4	3.0	.8	1.5	....	....	....	153
4th.....	2.0	1.3	1.0	.1	.8	2.1	.7	....	....	2.5	75
Total per cent..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....
Total.....	1,644	1,549	1,061	656	395	241	131	66	30	40	5,813

* Boys coming from families of only one child omitted.

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
Correlation Between Last Grade Completed and Rank in Family

TABLE No. 8-VV—CITIES OVER 25,000

American Boys with One American Parent

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	RANK IN FAMILY										No. of cards tabulated
	Oldest*	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th +	
4th or under....	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.4	4.0	1.3	....	....	....	....	40
5th.....	2.8	2.6	2.5	1.9	2.6	2.5	2.7	13.0	....	....	46
6th.....	11.1	15.3	13.1	17.4	12.5	16.7	24.3	17.4	16.7	11.7	243
7th.....	18.1	22.1	18.5	24.3	21.0	21.8	13.5	21.8	41.6	35.3	356
8th.....	36.0	28.4	37.7	32.5	34.2	34.6	29.7	34.9	25.0	35.3	582
1st high school..	15.6	15.5	14.1	11.7	15.8	15.4	21.7	4.3	16.7	11.7	256
2d.....	10.3	7.7	7.3	6.8	6.6	7.7	5.4	4.3	....	6.0	138
3d.....	1.9	4.3	2.9	1.5	2.0	....	....	....	....	....	42
4th.....	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.3	....	2.7	4.3	....	....	28
Total per cent..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....
Total.....	475	418	313	206	152	78	37	23	12	17	1,731

TABLE No. 8-WW—CITIES OVER 25,000

American Boys with Two Foreign Parents

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	RANK IN FAMILY										No. of cards tabulated
	Oldest*	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th +	
4th or under....	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.4	1.3	....	....	....	121
5th.....	4.0	4.3	3.4	3.9	4.8	4.4	4.1	3.6	6.7	....	162
6th.....	20.5	21.0	18.1	17.8	16.6	15.5	12.3	19.0	33.3	7.7	746
7th.....	25.4	26.6	27.5	23.7	28.8	21.3	30.8	27.4	31.0	25.6	1,044
8th.....	29.6	30.0	31.4	33.5	31.9	34.8	30.8	35.6	20.0	38.4	1,253
1st high school..	9.4	8.5	10.3	10.6	7.8	9.5	10.5	13.2	6.7	20.5	380
2d.....	4.5	3.6	4.4	5.5	5.5	7.3	6.1	1.2	2.3	....	187
3d.....	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.5	.9	2.3	4.1	....	....	2.6	59
4th.....	1.3	1.3	.5	.5	.5	1.5	....	....	....	5.2	36
Total per cent..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....
Total.....	769	836	762	598	436	273	146	84	45	39	3,988

TABLE No. 8-XX—CITIES OVER 25,000

Foreign Boys with Two Foreign Parents

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	RANK IN FAMILY										No. of cards tabulated
	Oldest*	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th +	
4th or under....	6.1	5.7	9.4	5.2	3.7	6.0	11.1	6.6	15.4	....	102
5th.....	8.7	10.8	11.8	14.2	9.9	22.0	7.4	20.0	7.7	25.0	170
6th.....	28.1	26.8	22.1	22.3	23.5	26.0	22.2	13.4	15.4	....	399
7th.....	24.2	20.8	22.5	21.7	18.5	14.0	18.6	26.8	23.0	25.0	345
8th.....	22.9	24.0	24.0	25.0	30.9	18.0	22.2	13.4	30.8	25.0	372
1st high school..	6.1	8.6	6.7	5.6	9.9	8.0	11.1	6.6	7.7	....	112
2d.....	2.9	3.1	2.3	3.4	2.4	4.0	3.7	6.6	....	25.0	47
3d.....	.3	.2	.8	1.3	1.2	2.0	3.7	....	....	....	10
4th.....	.7	....	.4	1.3	....	....	....	6.6	....	....	8
Total per cent..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....
Total.....	555	418	254	148	81	50	27	15	13	4	1,565

* Boys coming from families of only one child omitted.

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

REASONS FOR LEAVING SCHOOL

TABLE No. 9-A—CITIES OVER 25,000

CITIES	Wanted to work	Financial	Graduated	Disliked school	Miscellaneous	Sick	Total per cent	Population of employed boys
Albany.....	67.0	11.9	5.7	11.9	1.7	1.8	100.0	2,542
Amsterdam.....	78.4	10.4	1.2	7.6	1.6	.8	100.0	810
Auburn.....	59.9	16.3	3.7	15.6	2.8	1.7	100.0	829
Binghamton.....	63.3	20.3	2.3	9.4	1.5	3.2	100.0	1,356
Buffalo.....	69.0	9.9	11.4	8.1	.3	1.3	100.0	11,257
Elmira.....	60.3	11.2	12.6	10.6	1.8	3.5	100.0	971
Jamestown.....	48.2	28.8	2.6	18.3	.7	1.4	100.0	838
Kingston.....	79.0	8.2	4.7	5.4	1.2	1.5	100.0	553
Newburgh.....	74.6	10.2	2.7	11.0	.7	.8	100.0	857
New Rochelle.....	81.7	4.1	8.2	5.1	.2	.7	100.0	700
Niagara Falls.....	68.1	13.5	2.1	13.9	.3	2.1	100.0	760
Oswego.....	56.9	16.2	.6	6.9	3.0	3.0	100.0	1,147
Mt. Vernon.....	67.4	6.0	19.5	6.3	.....	.2	100.0	546
Poughkeepsie.....	73.0	9.2	2.5	11.9	2.2	1.2	100.0	698
Rochester.....	56.0	13.9	15.7	9.1	3.5	1.8	100.0	6,322
Schenectady.....	52.0	23.6	3.5	17.7	1.4	1.8	100.0	1,821
Syracuse.....	67.2	11.0	5.2	14.6	.2	1.8	100.0	3,874
Troy.....	63.3	15.7	5.0	13.3	.3	2.4	100.0	1,658
Utica.....	60.0	21.5	2.7	10.9	2.7	2.2	100.0	2,241
Watertown.....	78.0	3.6	2.6	11.2	.2	4.4	100.0	669
Yonkers.....	69.4	5.3	17.2	7.9	.....	.2	100.0	2,241
New York.....	51.0	10.8	30.8	3.3	3.2	.9	100.0	124,795

TABLE No. 9-B—CITIES UNDER 25,000

Batavia.....	44.9	40.6	.5	11.7	.2	2.1	100.0	268
Beacon.....	58.8	17.8	1.8	18.3	.....	3.3	100.0	271
Canandaigua.....	72.1	13.6	1.4	6.8	4.7	1.4	100.0	119
Cohoes.....	59.2	15.2	2.7	21.7	.5	.7	100.0	561
Corning.....	63.2	13.0	2.5	15.3	3.5	2.5	100.0	322
Cortland.....	80.0	10.0	.....	6.6	.....	3.4	100.0	235
Dunkirk.....	37.8	34.0	1.8	23.2	.5	2.7	100.0	414
Fulton.....	79.0	9.8	1.0	8.7	.5	1.0	100.0	262
Geneva.....	53.8	9.4	3.9	27.8	1.8	3.3	100.0	252
Glen Cove.....	86.3	1.7	1.7	8.6	.....	1.7	100.0	252
Glens Falls.....	53.1	16.2	6.9	22.6	.....	1.2	100.0	322
Gloversville.....	55.5	21.4	.7	18.2	1.4	2.8	100.0	536
Hornell.....	65.7	11.2	3.1	18.3	.4	1.3	100.0	319
Hudson.....	66.5	20.1	.6	8.5	1.2	3.1	100.0	247
Ithaca.....	60.5	16.7	1.7	15.0	1.1	5.0	100.0	243
Johnstown.....	55.4	18.5	5.7	17.2	.6	2.6	100.0	242
Lackawanna.....	66.4	11.2	3.6	18.4	.....	.4	100.0	412
Little Falls.....	67.6	11.1	2.4	16.9	.7	1.3	100.0	282
Lockport.....	64.3	18.1	2.5	9.7	1.6	3.8	100.0	422
Mechanicville.....	41.5	38.7	2.5	15.8	1.0	.5	100.0	179
Middletown.....	43.0	29.3	1.5	22.8	.4	3.0	100.0	415
No. Tonawanda.....	53.3	30.2	1.3	11.8	.8	2.6	100.0	338
Norwich.....	51.6	20.9	2.2	20.9	2.2	2.2	100.0	153
Ogdensburg.....	82.4	6.5	.....	9.1	.7	1.3	100.0	325
Olean.....	54.4	26.0	2.0	13.5	.8	3.3	100.0	425
Oneida.....	79.2	6.4	.8	12.0	.....	1.6	100.0	244
Oneonta.....	68.7	19.4	2.5	8.2	.....	1.2	100.0	243
Plattsburg.....	75.5	7.6	.....	14.4	.6	1.9	100.0	205
Port Jervis.....	62.9	28.4	1.9	4.3	.....	2.5	100.0	211
Rensselaer.....	70.0	6.8	11.0	8.4	.....	3.8	100.0	209

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

REASONS FOR LEAVING SCHOOL

TABLE No. 9-B — CITIES UNDER 25,000 — (Concluded)

CITIES	Wanted to work	Financial	Graduated	Dis-liked school	Miscellaneous	Sick	Total per cent	Population of employed boys
Rome.....	81.6	2.9	1.3	11.6	.....	2.6	100.0	528
Salamanca.....	63.3	20.6	2.7	10.7	.....	2.7	100.0	189
Saratoga Springs.....	80.8	8.7	2.9	4.0	1.3	2.3	100.0	289
Tonawanda.....	52.4	16.7	3.1	25.9	.....	1.9	100.0	230
Watervliet.....	68.7	17.3	2.7	8.6	.3	2.4	100.0	393
White Plains.....	72.8	7.2	7.6	10.8	.8	.8	100.0	457

TABLE No. 9-C — VILLAGES OVER 5,000

VILLAGES	Wanted to work	Financial	Graduated	Dis-liked school	Miscellaneous	Sick	Total per cent	Population of employed boys
Albion.....	90.3	.....	6.5	3.2	.....	.....	100.0	165
Catskill.....	66.6	20.8	4.3	8.3	.....	.....	100.0	96
Depew.....	52.3	33.9	2.8	9.2	.....	1.8	100.0	148
Endicott.....	42.5	38.8	.9	3.7	10.4	3.7	100.0	164
Fredonia.....	66.2	14.5	.....	15.7	.....	3.6	100.0	95
Freeport.....	61.1	16.6	2.8	13.9	2.8	2.8	100.0	204
Hastings.....	78.0	1.4	11.0	9.6	.....	.....	100.0	155
Haverstraw.....	83.0	4.0	3.0	6.0	.....	4.0	100.0	120
Hempstead.....	95.2	2.4	.....	2.4	.....	.....	100.0	140
Herkimer.....	48.3	31.2	1.1	13.4	2.7	3.3	100.0	249
Hoosick Falls.....	55.9	29.3	1.3	12.2	.....	1.3	100.0	120
Hudson Falls.....	54.1	38.7	1.0	2.1	.....	4.1	100.0	108
Huntington.....	68.0	6.4	.9	21.1	1.8	1.8	100.0	62
Ilion.....	51.5	15.8	6.7	22.7	.....	3.3	100.0	215
Johnson City.....	83.1	7.0	2.9	2.9	.....	4.1	100.0	153
Lancaster.....	72.4	3.7	1.5	20.9	1.5	.....	100.0	134
Lawrence.....	92.5	.....	2.5	2.5	2.5	.....	100.0	28
Malone.....	82.7	5.8	1.4	5.7	.7	3.7	100.0	163
Mamaroneck.....	81.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	.....	.....	100.0	153
Massena.....	67.3	2.0	4.2	22.4	.....	4.1	100.0	111
Medina.....	82.3	7.1	1.2	9.4	.....	.....	100.0	128
Newark.....	68.0	18.0	2.8	5.6	2.8	2.8	100.0	136
No. Tarrytown.....	90.7	3.1	2.3	3.9	.....	.....	100.0	90
Nyack.....	55.7	20.3	3.5	15.2	.9	4.4	100.0	72
Ossining.....	78.5	13.3	2.5	3.8	.....	1.9	100.0	217
Owego.....	70.0	10.0	5.0	.....	.....	15.0	100.0	72
Patchogue.....	88.4	2.1	4.2	4.2	.....	1.1	100.0	107
Peekskill.....	76.2	10.0	2.1	9.6	.....	2.1	100.0	292
Penn Yan.....	80.9	3.8	.....	3.8	.....	11.5	100.0	72
Port Chester.....	14.9	64.2	2.3	3.3	.7	14.6	100.0	388
Port Washington.....	92.4	2.6	3.8	1.2	.....	.....	100.0	56
Rockville Center.....	72.1	1.9	7.4	16.7	.....	1.9	100.0	137
Saranac Lake.....	65.3	4.1	2.0	20.4	.....	8.2	100.0	100
Seneca Falls.....	59.1	12.7	.....	16.9	9.9	1.4	100.0	147
Solvay.....	76.8	4.9	2.4	14.7	.....	1.2	100.0	157
Tarrytown.....	85.9	5.7	5.7	2.7	.....	.....	100.0	85
Walden.....	70.0	7.8	.....	20.0	.....	2.2	100.0	144
Waterford.....	78.7	7.9	.....	11.2	1.1	1.1	100.0	68
Waverly.....	80.0	11.0	.....	5.5	.....	3.5	100.0	115
Wellsville.....	65.2	6.8	4.5	22.4	.....	1.1	100.0	73
Whitehall.....	52.5	18.3	2.6	23.2	.8	2.6	100.0	118

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

KIND OF SCHOOL LAST ATTENDED

TABLE No. 10-A—CITIES OVER 25,000

CITIES	SCHOOL				Total per cent	Population of employed boys
	Public	Parochial	Private	Vocational		
Albany.....	81.6	12.5	1.9	4.0	100.0	2,542
Amsterdam.....	70.8	19.8	3.4	6.0	100.0	810
Auburn.....	79.7	16.6	3.3	.4	100.0	820
Binghamton.....	88.4	8.2	2.9	.5	100.0	1,356
Buffalo.....	78.5	13.7	2.1	5.7	100.0	11,257
Elmira.....	80.2	7.3	1.7	10.8	100.0	971
Jamestown.....	88.4	8.5	2.6	0.5	100.0	838
Kingston.....	83.6	11.7	4.7	.....	100.0	553
Mt. Vernon.....	84.8	0.8	7.7	6.7	100.0	857
Newburgh.....	91.5	5.7	2.7	.1	100.0	700
New Rochelle.....	88.8	7.5	3.5	.2	100.0	760
Niagara Falls.....	90.8	7.8	1.3	.1	100.0	1,147
Oswego.....	94.6	2.7	2.7	.....	100.0	546
Poughkeepsie.....	90.3	7.7	1.5	.5	100.0	698
Rochester.....	75.7	13.2	2.5	8.6	100.0	6,322
Schenectady.....	91.7	5.9	2.0	.4	100.0	1,821
Syracuse.....	91.2	7.4	1.0	.4	100.0	3,874
Troy.....	75.3	15.8	4.1	4.8	100.0	1,658
Utica.....	86.8	7.0	2.0	4.2	100.0	2,241
Watertown.....	99.6	.4	.....	.....	100.0	669
Yonkers.....	82.6	12.5	4.4	.5	100.0	2,241
New York*.....	89.3	6.3	2.5	1.9	100.0	124,795

TABLE No. 10-B—CITIES UNDER 25,000

Batavia.....	94.2	4.3	1.0	.5	100.0	268
Beacon.....	92.1	6.1	1.2	.6	100.0	271
Canandaigua.....	85.0	13.6	.....	1.4	100.0	119
Cohoes.....	57.4	39.0	3.4	.2	100.0	581
Corning.....	96.7	2.0	.3	1.0	100.0	322
Cortland.....	97.2	.7	1.4	.7	100.0	235
Dunkirk.....	91.8	7.8	.2	.2	100.0	414
Fulton.....	99.0	.....	1.0	.....	100.0	262
Geneva.....	75.0	21.0	2.9	1.1	100.0	252
Glen Cove.....	94.8	4.3	.....	.9	100.0	252
Glens Falls.....	67.1	32.4	.5	.....	100.0	322
Gloversville.....	96.5	.....	3.5	.....	100.0	536
Hornell.....	96.8	2.7	.5	.....	100.0	319
Hudson.....	88.5	8.5	.6	2.4	100.0	247
Ithaca.....	94.0	3.3	.....	2.7	100.0	243
Johnstown.....	99.4	.....	.6	.....	100.0	242
Lackawanna.....	89.3	8.6	1.7	.4	100.0	412
Little Falls.....	90.1	7.8	1.4	.7	100.0	282
Lockport.....	85.3	10.5	3.8	.4	100.0	422
Mechanicville.....	77.8	.....	5.3	16.9	100.0	179
Middletown.....	93.9	3.0	3.1	.....	100.0	415
No. Tonawanda.....	84.4	14.4	.8	.4	100.0	338
Norwich.....	95.6	.....	3.3	1.1	100.0	153
Ogdensburg.....	76.4	22.2	1.4	.....	100.0	325
Olean.....	94.5	4.7	.3	.5	100.0	425
Oneida.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....	100.0	244
Oneonta.....	97.6	.6	1.2	.6	100.0	243
Plattsburg.....	77.4	19.5	3.1	.....	100.0	205
Port Jervis.....	95.7	.....	4.3	.....	100.0	211
Rensselaer.....	73.2	20.0	6.3	.5	100.0	209

* Many boys in Greater New York answered elementary school and did not say whether public or parochial.

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

KIND OF SCHOOL LAST ATTENDED

TABLE No. 10-B — CITIES UNDER 25,000 — (Concluded)

CITIES	SCHOOL				Total per cent	Population of employed boys
	Public	Parochial	Private	Vocational		
Rome.....	93.2	5.0	1.8	.....	100.0	528
Salamanca.....	87.3	12.7	.....	.....	100.0	189
Saratoga Springs.....	84.9	3.5	4.1	7.5	100.0	289
Tonawanda.....	96.9	2.5	.6	.....	100.0	230
Watervliet.....	79.8	10.3	6.8	3.1	100.0	393
White Plains.....	89.6	7.6	2.4	.4	100.0	457

TABLE No. 10-C — VILLAGES OVER 5,000

VILLAGES						
	Public	Parochial	Private	Vocational	Total per cent	Population of employed boys
Albion.....	93.6	3.2	3.2	.....	100.0	165
Catskill.....	70.8	11.1	18.1	.....	100.0	96
Depew.....	81.7	18.3	.....	.....	100.0	148
Endicott.....	99.1	.....	.9	.....	100.0	164
Fredonia.....	98.8	.....	1.2	.....	100.0	95
Freeport.....	98.9	1.1	.....	.....	100.0	204
Hastings.....	86.2	5.5	2.8	5.5	100.0	155
Haverstraw.....	65.0	24.0	11.0	.....	100.0	120
Hempstead.....	97.6	2.4	.....	.....	100.0	140
Herkimer.....	90.9	2.7	2.1	4.3	100.0	249
Hoosick Falls.....	66.7	29.3	4.0	.....	100.0	120
Hudson Falls.....	95.9	.....	1.0	3.1	100.0	108
Huntington.....	96.4	.....	3.6	.....	100.0	62
Ilion.....	96.6	.4	1.9	1.1	100.0	215
Johnson City.....	99.4	.6	.....	.....	100.0	153
Lancaster.....	67.2	32.1	.7	.....	100.0	134
Lawrence.....	95.0	2.5	2.5	.....	100.0	28
Malone.....	90.4	8.2	1.4	.....	100.0	163
Mamaroneck.....	97.0	2.0	1.0	.....	100.0	153
Massena.....	89.9	2.0	7.1	1.0	100.0	111
Medina.....	89.3	7.1	2.4	1.2	100.0	128
Newark.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....	100.0	136
North Tarrytown.....	91.3	5.5	1.6	1.6	100.0	90
Nyack.....	83.1	11.5	5.4	.....	100.0	72
Ossining.....	95.0	4.4	.6	.....	100.0	217
Owego.....	95.0	.....	5.0	.....	100.0	72
Patchogue.....	93.7	1.1	4.1	1.1	100.0	107
Peekskill.....	93.3	5.1	1.6	.....	100.0	292
Penn Yan.....	92.3	7.7	.....	.....	100.0	72
Port Chester.....	97.5	1.9	.6	.....	100.0	388
Port Washington.....	97.5	.....	2.5	.....	100.0	56
Rockville Center.....	90.8	1.8	7.4	.....	100.0	137
Saranac Lake.....	89.8	.....	10.2	.....	100.0	100
Seneca Falls.....	91.6	8.4	.....	.....	100.0	147
Solvay.....	98.8	.....	.....	1.2	100.0	157
Tarrytown.....	97.2	.....	2.8	.....	100.0	85
Walden.....	97.8	1.1	1.1	.....	100.0	144
Waterford.....	78.7	11.3	7.8	2.2	100.0	68
Waverly.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....	100.0	115
Wellsville.....	92.2	5.6	2.2	.....	100.0	73
Whitehall.....	87.9	2.6	8.6	.9	100.0	118

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

SHOP WORK DONE IN SCHOOL

TABLE No. 11-A — CITIES OVER 25,000

CITIES	SHOP WORK			Total per cent	Population of employed boys
	No training	Wood working	Miscellaneous		
Albany.....	73.5	23.6	2.9	100.0	2,542
Amsterdam.....	64.6	34.6	.8	100.0	810
Auburn.....	64.6	33.4	2.0	100.0	829
Binghamton.....	65.7	31.9	2.4	100.0	1,356
Buffalo.....	46.2	45.4	8.4	100.0	11,257
Elmira.....	66.3	21.2	12.5	100.0	971
Jamestown.....	39.8	57.5	2.7	100.0	838
Kingston.....	90.5	7.2	2.3	100.0	553
Mt. Vernon.....	30.1	46.7	23.2	100.0	857
Newburgh.....	44.5	53.5	2.0	100.0	700
New Rochelle.....	23.6	75.7	.7	100.0	760
Niagara Falls.....	63.3	33.7	3.0	100.0	1,147
Oswego.....	71.0	27.0	2.0	100.0	546
Poughkeepsie.....	92.0	6.0	2.0	100.0	698
Rochester.....	58.7	27.1	14.2	100.0	6,322
Schenectady.....	51.8	46.8	1.4	100.0	1,821
Syracuse.....	47.6	51.1	1.3	100.0	3,874
Troy.....	67.8	26.3	5.9	100.0	1,658
Utica.....	54.3	43.0	2.7	100.0	2,241
Watertown.....	97.8	2.2	.....	100.0	669
Yonkers.....	27.8	65.4	6.8	100.0	2,241
New York.....	39.2	54.6	6.2	100.0	124,795

TABLE No. 11-B — CITIES UNDER 25,000

Batavia.....	78.6	18.7	2.7	100.0	268
Beacon.....	94.4	4.4	1.2	100.0	271
Canandaigua.....	58.5	39.4	2.1	100.0	119
Cohoes.....	97.5	2.0	.5	100.0	561
Corning.....	81.6	16.7	1.7	100.0	322
Cortland.....	71.9	26.6	1.5	100.0	235
Dunkirk.....	66.4	32.9	.7	100.0	414
Fulton.....	60.8	38.7	.5	100.0	262
Geneva.....	86.6	10.5	2.9	100.0	252
Glen Cove.....	12.8	86.3	.9	100.0	252
Glens Falls.....	58.9	40.4	.7	100.0	322
Gloversville.....	46.7	52.5	.8	100.0	536
Hornell.....	45.5	53.5	1.0	100.0	319
Hudson.....	71.3	28.1	.6	100.0	247
Ithaca.....	62.7	36.6	.7	100.0	243
Johnstown.....	82.2	15.9	1.9	100.0	242
Lackawanna.....	39.8	58.8	1.4	100.0	412
Little Falls.....	74.1	25.4	.5	100.0	282
Lockport.....	63.0	34.0	3.0	100.0	422
Mechanicville.....	52.6	40.1	7.3	100.0	179
Middletown.....	50.9	47.9	1.2	100.0	415
North Tonawanda.....	53.7	45.8	.5	100.0	338
Norwich.....	97.9	1.1	1.0	100.0	153
Ogdensburg.....	96.6	.....	3.4	100.0	325
Olean.....	33.5	62.2	4.3	100.0	425
Oneida.....	66.4	32.8	.8	100.0	244
Oneonta.....	32.5	67.5	.....	100.0	243
Plattsburg.....	94.9	4.4	.7	100.0	205
Port Jervis.....	94.5	1.2	4.3	100.0	211
Rensselaer.....	85.2	4.2	10.6	100.0	209

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

SHOP WORK DONE IN SCHOOL

TABLE No. 11-B—CITIES UNDER 25,000—(Concluded)

CITIES	SHOP WORK			Total per cent	Population of employed boys
	No training	Wood working	Miscellaneous		
Rome.....	59.9	39.7	.4	100.0	528
Salamanca.....	99.2	.7	.1	100.0	189
Saratoga Springs.....	35.8	56.1	8.1	100.0	289
Tonawanda.....	37.0	62.3	.7	100.0	230
Watervliet.....	89.5	1.8	8.7	100.0	393
White Plains.....	47.2	52.0	.8	100.0	457

TABLE No. 11-C—VILLAGES OVER 5,000

VILLAGES					
Albion.....	90.3	6.5	3.2	100.0	165
Catskill.....	90.2	1.4	8.4	100.0	96
Depew.....	92.6	6.4	1.0	100.0	148
Endicott.....	92.9	4.2	2.9	100.0	164
Fredonia.....	80.7	19.3	.....	100.0	95
Freeport.....	44.4	55.6	.....	100.0	204
Hastings.....	17.7	79.5	2.8	100.0	155
Haverstraw.....	90.0	1.0	9.0	100.0	120
Hempstead.....	29.2	65.9	4.9	100.0	140
Herkimer.....	80.1	18.3	1.6	100.0	249
Hoosick Falls.....	95.8	1.3	2.9	100.0	120
Hudson Falls.....	31.6	60.2	8.2	100.0	108
Huntington.....	31.1	68.0	.9	100.0	62
Ilion.....	71.3	27.4	1.3	100.0	215
Johnson City.....	81.9	18.0	.1	100.0	153
Lancaster.....	75.3	24.6	.1	100.0	134
Lawrence.....	27.5	70.0	2.5	100.0	28
Malone.....	89.5	7.4	3.1	100.0	163
Mamaroneck.....	94.0	6.0	.....	100.0	153
Massena.....	90.8	1.0	8.2	100.0	111
Medina.....	96.4	1.2	2.4	100.0	128
Newark.....	65.2	33.3	1.5	100.0	136
North Tarrytown.....	46.1	52.3	1.6	100.0	90
Nyaack.....	91.9	3.5	4.6	100.0	72
Ossining.....	67.7	31.0	1.3	100.0	217
Owego.....	60.0	40.0	.....	100.0	72
Patchogue.....	95.6	1.1	3.3	100.0	107
Peekskill.....	72.4	27.6	.....	100.0	292
Penn Yan.....	100.0	.....	.....	100.0	72
Port Chester.....	3.6	96.1	.3	100.0	388
Port Washington.....	90.0	10.0	.....	100.0	56
Rockville Center.....	29.7	68.5	1.8	100.0	137
Saranac Lake.....	85.8	2.0	12.2	100.0	109
Seneca Falls.....	98.6	1.4	.....	100.0	147
Solvay.....	25.6	74.4	.....	100.0	157
Tarrytown.....	42.9	54.3	2.8	100.0	85
Walden.....	87.8	8.9	3.3	100.0	144
Waterford.....	61.8	37.1	1.1	100.0	68
Waverly.....	58.0	42.0	.....	100.0	115
Wellsville.....	69.7	29.4	.9	100.0	73
Whitehall.....	91.3	.9	7.8	100.0	118

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

BEST LIKED STUDY

Correlation Between the Last Grade Completed and the Best Liked Study

TABLE No. 12-F—GREATER NEW YORK

American Boys with Two American Parents

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	Mathematics	English	History	Manual training	Spelling	Language	Geography	Drawing	Commercial subjects	Elementary science	Advanced science	Total per cent	Number of cards tabulated
5th.....	38.3	13.8	10.6	3.2	13.8	....	12.8	4.3	....	3.2	....	100.0	94
6th.....	38.5	14.0	18.3	1.6	14.0	....	12.0	1.0	....	1.6	....	100.0	301
7th.....	32.1	10.1	27.7	3.1	10.3	2	14.0	1.3	....	1.2	....	100.0	1,033
8th.....	35.2	12.4	27.9	3.0	6.5	4	8.8	2.2	3.8	2.8	....	100.0	1,990
1st high school.....	35.7	15.9	15.7	2.2	2.9	4.9	6.7	4.5	3.4	7.2	.9	100.0	446
2d.....	38.5	17.7	9.2	2.8	1.1	5.3	5.3	7.8	4.6	5.6	2.1	100.0	283
3d.....	32.2	17.3	14.8	2.6	....	9.6	.9	4.3	9.6	6.1	2.6	100.0	115
4th.....	35.4	10.4	10.4	4.2	....	16.7	....	10.4	4.2	6.2	2.1	100.0	48
Total.....	1,504	551	1,025	122	306	67	414	118	57	132	14	....	4,310

TABLE No. 12-G—GREATER NEW YORK

American Boys with One American Parent

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	Mathematics	English	History	Manual training	Spelling	Language	Geography	Drawing	Commercial subjects	Elementary science	Advanced science	Total per cent	Number of cards tabulated
5th.....	35.0	10.0	17.5	7.5	10.0	....	15.0	5.0	....	....	....	100.0	40
6th.....	36.9	6.3	18.0	3.6	18.0	....	13.6	2.7	....	3.9	....	100.0	111
7th.....	36.6	8.2	25.9	1.6	10.0	....	12.9	1.6	....	3.2	....	100.0	370
8th.....	36.7	11.8	26.7	2.9	4.9	4	10.1	1.9	3.3	3.8	....	100.0	806
1st high school.....	41.5	10.9	18.9	3.5	3.5	4.5	4.1	4.5	4.5	3.5	.6	100.0	174
2d.....	29.7	14.5	19.8	2.7	.9	11.7	6.3	1.8	6.3	3.6	2.7	100.0	111
3d.....	41.9	11.8	9.3	....	....	9.3	2.3	9.3	6.9	6.9	2.3	100.0	43
4th.....	33.4	20.0	13.4	....	....	13.4	....	6.6	....	6.6	6.6	100.0	15
Total.....	613	179	399	45	108	31	165	42	25	57	6	....	1,670

TABLE No. 12-H—GREATER NEW YORK

American Boys with Two Foreign Parents

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	Mathematics	English	History	Manual training	Spelling	Language	Geography	Drawing	Commercial subjects	Elementary science	Advanced science	Total per cent	Number of cards tabulated
5th.....	40.0	16.7	6.0	2.3	13.7	....	15.3	2.3	....	3.7	....	100.0	130
6th.....	37.8	14.2	21.3	1.8	10.6	....	12.2	.8	....	1.3	....	100.0	449
7th.....	34.7	11.6	24.9	3.7	10.4	....	12.7	1.0	....	1.0	....	100.0	1,572
8th.....	38.5	13.9	24.8	3.7	5.3	4	8.8	1.7	....	2.9	....	100.0	3,355
1st high school.....	35.7	16.8	17.9	.3	.1	7.8	4.7	3.7	6.4	6.1	.5	100.0	565
2d.....	36.5	13.7	14.8	2.2	.5	11.0	2.2	3.4	5.6	7.6	2.5	100.0	394
3d.....	39.1	17.0	9.6	3.5	....	12.2	1.2	1.2	9.6	4.7	1.9	100.0	156
4th.....	31.0	18.8	18.8	1.7	....	6.1	3.3	....	10.2	6.8	3.3	100.0	58
Total.....	2,504	908	1,508	224	415	117	595	118	74	198	18	....	6,679

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

BEST LIKED STUDY

Correlation Between the Last Grade Completed and the Best Liked Study

TABLE No. 12-I — GREATER NEW YORK

Foreign Boys with Two Foreign Parents

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	Mathematics	English	History	Manual training	Spelling	Language	Geography	Drawing	Commercial subjects	Elementary science	Advanced science	Total per cent	Number of cards tabulated
5th.....	50.6	16.5	12.7	....	4.4	....	13.9	1.3	....	.6	....	100.0	153
6th.....	42.7	14.8	17.9	1.7	7.0	....	14.5	1.1	....	.3	....	100.0	358
7th.....	37.5	11.1	25.3	3.2	6.7	.2	12.7	1.3	....	2.0	....	100.0	849
8th.....	40.4	13.8	23.0	3.6	1.8	.7	8.5	3.3	.6	4.3	....	100.0	1,280
1st high school.....	38.1	17.8	13.1	2.9	.5	9.2	3.9	2.9	6.3	4.3	1.0	100.0	207
2d.....	39.6	9.0	16.4	3.0	.7	9.0	5.2	2.2	5.2	7.5	2.2	100.0	134
3d.....	43.4	10.0	11.7	1.7	....	13.2	....	3.3	10.0	1.7	5.0	100.0	60
4th.....	42.0	19.4	22.6	3.2	....	6.4	....	....	6.4	....	....	100.0	31
Total.....	1,236	409	654	91	113	52	305	71	36	93	8	....	3,065

TABLE No. 12-J — CITIES OVER 25,000

American Boys with Two American Parents

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	Mathematics	English	History	Manual training	Spelling	Language	Geography	Drawing	Commercial subjects	Elementary science	Advanced science	Total per cent	Number of cards tabulated
5th.....	45.8	9.1	7.3	1.1	12.4	....	20.9	1.7	....	1.7	....	100.0	177
6th.....	43.6	5.6	11.2	1.1	13.3	....	23.1	1.6	....	.5	....	100.0	734
7th.....	42.3	6.1	17.9	1.2	12.2	....	18.9	1.5	....	.4	....	100.0	1,312
8th.....	42.8	7.6	27.1	1.2	7.2	.3	10.9	2.4	....	1.1	....	100.0	2,053
1st high school.....	41.7	10.7	22.5	1.2	3.2	2.6	4.4	4.0	2.8	6.3	.6	100.0	865
2d.....	39.7	16.2	16.9	2.0	1.1	3.1	3.4	5.8	6.2	4.7	.9	100.0	551
3d.....	45.9	10.5	11.6	3.3	.5	2.2	1.1	7.2	6.6	3.3	2.8	100.0	181
4th.....	45.0	8.0	14.7	....	2.2	2.2	....	2.2	5.7	10.0	10.0	100.0	89
Total.....	2,523	500	1,207	72	465	52	736	165	75	141	24	....	5,960

TABLE No. 12-K — CITIES OVER 25,000

American Boys with One American Parent

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	Mathematics	English	History	Manual training	Spelling	Language	Geography	Drawing	Commercial subjects	Elementary science	Advanced science	Total per cent	Number of cards tabulated
5th.....	47.8	11.3	6.8	....	11.3	....	18.2	2.3	....	2.3	....	100.0	44
6th.....	45.7	6.6	9.9	....	13.2	....	23.0	1.2	....	.4	....	100.0	248
7th.....	40.9	7.4	16.4	1.9	9.3	....	22.1	1.7	....	.3	....	100.0	366
8th.....	40.3	6.1	30.7	1.1	7.5	....	12.4	1.3	....	.6	....	100.0	607
1st high school.....	48.3	9.1	26.5	1.1	1.4	....	5.1	2.9	1.4	3.9	.3	100.0	276
2d.....	45.6	13.7	15.7	1.3	1.9	3.5	2.7	4.8	6.1	4.1	.6	100.0	147
3d.....	52.1	12.5	18.8	....	2.1	4.1	....	....	2.1	2.1	6.2	100.0	48
4th.....	41.9	12.9	25.9	3.2	....	....	....	....	....	6.5	9.6	100.0	31
Total.....	764	140	386	20	124	7	239	33	14	27	8	....	1,762

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

BEST LIKED STUDY

Correlation Between the Last Grade Completed and the Best Liked Study

TABLE No. 12-L—CITIES OVER 25,000

American Boys with Two Foreign Parents

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	Mathematics	English	History	Manual training	Spelling	Language	Geography	Drawing	Commercial subjects	Elementary science	Advanced science	Total per cent	Number of cards tabulated
5th.....	49.7	7.5	4.3	.6	8.7	....	28.6	.6	....	....	....	100.0	161
6th.....	49.3	7.4	6.3	1.0	11.2	....	24.2	.5	....	.1	....	100.0	733
7th.....	41.8	7.2	14.9	.9	8.9	....	24.7	1.1	....	1.5	....	100.0	1,018
8th.....	42.2	6.9	27.5	.9	5.9	....	14.2	1.4	....	1.0	....	100.0	1,251
1st high school.....	48.0	9.4	24.3	1.1	1.8	1.3	5.7	2.4	2.7	3.3	....	100.0	371
2d.....	49.4	13.9	12.2	.6	.6	3.3	3.9	2.2	5.0	7.8	1.1	100.0	180
3d.....	41.0	9.9	13.1	4.9	1.6	4.9	....	6.6	4.9	11.5	1.6	100.0	61
4th.....	31.1	13.8	13.8	2.7	....	8.3	....	5.5	8.3	13.8	2.7	100.0	26
Total.....	1,697	296	674	38	270	17	681	52	25	57	4	....	3,811

TABLE No. 12-M—CITIES OVER 25,000

Foreign Boys with Two Foreign Parents

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	Mathematics	English	History	Manual training	Spelling	Language	Geography	Drawing	Commercial subjects	Elementary science	Advanced science	Total per cent	Number of cards tabulated
5th.....	48.7	13.9	2.6	1.9	6.3	....	24.0	1.3	....	1.3	....	100.0	158
6th.....	45.8	6.6	8.3	1.0	7.6	....	29.6	1.1	....	....	....	100.0	398
7th.....	39.8	6.2	14.7	2.1	8.0	....	26.8	2.1	....	.3	....	100.0	339
8th.....	45.0	8.5	22.6	1.1	5.8	.3	13.0	2.2	.5	1.0	....	100.0	363
1st high school.....	46.0	10.1	19.4	.8	2.6	2.6	5.9	1.7	4.2	6.7	....	100.0	119
2d.....	41.8	12.5	18.7	2.1	....	6.2	6.2	....	6.2	4.2	2.1	100.0	48
3d.....	22.2	33.4	22.2	....	....	....	....	11.1	11.1	....	....	100.0	9
4th.....	25.0	25.0	12.5	....	....	12.5	....	....	12.5	....	12.5	100.0	8
Total.....	636	123	203	20	91	8	305	25	12	17	2	....	1,442

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

LEAST LIKED STUDY

Correlation Between the Last Grade Completed and the Least Liked Study

TABLE No. 12-T — GREATER NEW YORK

American Boys with Two American Parents

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	Mathematics	English	History	Manual training	Spelling	Language	Geography	Drawing	Commercial subjects	Elementary science	Advanced science	Total per cent	Number of cards tabulated
5th	28.4	29.6	1.1	...	18.2	...	19.3	1.1	...	2.3	...	100.0	88
6th	28.9	29.9	2.2	.3	9.2	...	21.4	1.4	...	.7	...	100.0	294
7th	27.0	39.8	7.1	.5	7.7	1.0	14.5	2.9	...	1.5	...	100.0	993
8th	23.0	45.0	6.3	.2	4.6	3.2	12.7	2.2	.1	2.7	...	100.0	1,899
1st high school	23.1	32.5	6.1	.7	3.1	16.9	6.8	2.8	.7	6.8	.5	100.0	425
2d	20.3	25.5	4.1	.4	1.8	34.1	5.6	1.1	.4	5.6	1.1	100.0	270
3d	23.0	21.2	6.2	...	...	42.5	...	.9	...	4.4	.9	100.0	113
4th	23.9	26.1	6.5	2.2	...	34.3	...	2.2	...	4.3	...	100.0	46
Total	1,001	1,607	263	15	225	299	509	74	7	122	6	....	4,128

TABLE No. 12-U — GREATER NEW YORK

American Boys with One American Parent

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	Mathematics	English	History	Manual training	Spelling	Language	Geography	Drawing	Commercial subjects	Elementary science	Advanced science	Total per cent	Number of cards tabulated
5th	44.8	13.2	5.2	...	18.4	...	15.8	...	...	2.6	...	100.0	38
6th	28.7	35.4	2.7	...	10.3	...	22.0	.9	...	...	...	100.0	104
7th	22.4	45.6	7.6	.5	9.2	...	12.2	1.5	...	1.0	...	100.0	366
8th	21.2	46.5	6.5	.4	5.6	3.9	11.0	2.1	...	2.8	...	100.0	764
1st high school	27.8	29.2	7.6	.7	1.3	12.7	7.6	5.3	1.8	6.0	...	100.0	160
2d	24.2	27.3	6.5	1.8	1.8	26.6	...	4.6	1.8	2.7	2.7	100.0	107
3d	14.6	19.4	4.6	2.3	...	37.6	12.0	7.2	2.3	...	...	100.0	41
4th	7.5	23.5	...	7.5	...	23.5	...	15.2	7.5	15.3	...	100.0	13
Total	368	644	104	10	99	103	176	40	7	39	3	....	1,593

TABLE No. 12-V — GREATER NEW YORK

American Boys with Two Foreign Parents

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	Mathematics	English	History	Manual training	Spelling	Language	Geography	Drawing	Commercial subjects	Elementary science	Advanced science	Total per cent	Number of cards tabulated
5th	26.0	29.2	7.8	...	17.4	...	16.6	2.3	...	.7	...	100.0	127
6th	25.3	32.5	7.9	.6	9.8	...	21.6	1.9	...	.4	...	100.0	431
7th	23.9	42.0	7.3	.2	8.2	...	16.0	1.5	...	.9	...	100.0	1,506
8th	19.8	44.6	7.3	.5	4.8	2.0	14.7	3.1	...	2.5	.7	100.0	3,163
1st high school	22.7	31.3	5.3	1.1	1.5	15.2	7.6	6.7	.8	7.2	.6	100.0	525
2d	21.8	28.5	5.9	1.1	1.6	25.5	4.5	3.4	1.1	6.1	.5	100.0	376
3d	22.1	24.8	8.3	...	.7	28.3	2.7	2.7	1.4	7.6	1.4	100.0	145
4th	17.6	14.0	7.0	...	...	31.5	5.3	12.3	...	7.0	5.3	100.0	57
Total	1,365	2,529	454	35	356	299	879	194	10	175	34	....	6,330

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

LEAST LIKED STUDY

Correlation Between the Last Grade Completed and the Least Liked Study

TABLE No. 12-W—GREATER NEW YORK

Foreign Boys with Two Foreign Parents

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	Mathematics	English	History	Manual training	Spelling	Language	Geography	Drawing	Commercial subjects	Elementary science	Advanced science	Total per cent	Number of cards tabulated
5th.....	19.6	37.0	6.3	...	14.7	...	19.6	2.1	...	.7	...	100.0	143
6th.....	25.1	29.5	8.7	3	14.1	...	20.8	.6	...	.9	...	100.0	333
7th.....	19.7	40.4	7.2	...	8.3	...	22.5	1.4	...	2.5	...	100.0	793
8th.....	17.4	43.2	7.4	1.0	5.1	2.0	15.7	5.4	.1	5.7	...	100.0	1,145
1st high school.....	21.6	35.5	6.1	.5	3.8	10.5	9.4	2.7	.5	8.3	1.1	100.0	181
2d.....	21.0	30.3	5.9	...	.8	18.5	2.5	7.6	.8	12.6	...	100.0	119
3d.....	24.5	22.7	9.4	...	...	26.4	1.9	5.7	...	9.4	...	100.0	53
4th.....	25.0	17.9	7.1	...	...	35.7	3.6	...	...	7.1	3.6	100.0	28
Total.....	551	1,084	205	14	200	88	476	95	3	76	3	...	2,795

TABLE No. 12-X—CITIES OVER 25,000

American Boys with Two American Parents

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	Mathematics	English	History	Manual training	Spelling	Language	Geography	Drawing	Commercial subjects	Elementary science	Advanced science	Total per cent	Number of cards tabulated
5th.....	30.3	12.2	2.9	...	18.6	...	29.0	1.2	...	5.8	...	100.0	172
6th.....	23.6	24.5	5.1	.1	15.0	...	27.6	1.3	...	2.8	...	100.0	703
7th.....	21.8	31.5	8.7	...	11.3	.9	22.3	1.0	...	2.5	...	100.0	1,269
8th.....	20.7	41.2	8.0	.3	10.6	1.4	12.7	1.0	.2	3.9	...	100.0	1,950
1st high school.....	24.6	37.2	6.7	.2	6.9	9.7	5.6	1.1	1.1	6.5	.4	100.0	825
2d.....	21.1	39.3	5.4	.4	2.9	18.1	2.3	1.2	.6	7.9	.3	100.0	518
3d.....	11.8	39.0	7.7	...	1.8	29.6	1.8	...	...	6.5	1.8	100.0	169
4th.....	11.4	31.6	2.5	...	2.5	38.0	1.3	1.3	...	6.3	5.1	100.0	79
Total.....	1,239	2,000	405	11	564	293	836	60	16	248	14	...	5,685

TABLE No. 12-Y—CITIES OVER 25,000

American Boys with One American Parent

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	Mathematics	English	History	Manual training	Spelling	Language	Geography	Drawing	Commercial subjects	Elementary science	Advanced science	Total per cent	Number of cards tabulated
5th.....	14.6	22.0	4.9	...	26.8	...	29.3	...	...	2.4	...	100.0	41
6th.....	18.5	29.0	4.2	...	16.2	...	28.2	.4	...	3.5	...	100.0	237
7th.....	23.9	34.1	6.5	.3	12.0	...	17.7	1.5	...	4.0	...	100.0	351
8th.....	18.8	44.1	8.2	...	11.2	...	12.3	1.6	...	3.8	...	100.0	571
1st high school.....	18.8	39.0	8.5	.4	5.8	10.8	7.3	2.0	1.3	5.0	1.2	100.0	259
2d.....	19.7	36.4	6.6	...	8.1	19.7	3.6	2.2	1.5	2.2	...	100.0	137
3d.....	21.0	34.8	7.0	...	2.3	25.6	...	2.3	...	4.7	2.3	100.0	43
4th.....	28.0	36.0	...	...	...	20.0	4.0	4.0	...	8.0	...	100.0	25
Total.....	333	625	116	2	182	71	236	25	5	65	4	...	1,664

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

LEAST LIKED STUDY

Correlation Between the Last Grade Completed and the Least Liked Study

TABLE No. 12-Z—CITIES OVER 25,000

American Boys with Two Foreign Parents

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	Mathematics	English	History	Manual training	Spelling	Language	Geography	Drawing	Commercial subjects	Elementary science	Advanced science	Total per cent	Number of cards tabulated
5th.....	23.8	24.5	....	....	16.5	....	32.4	.6	....	2.2	....	100.0	152
6th.....	18.5	31.5	5.4	....	13.8	....	27.4	.5	....	2.9	....	100.0	689
7th.....	21.4	34.4	8.3	.1	10.5	....	20.7	1.3	....	3.3	....	100.0	959
8th.....	17.6	46.0	8.6	.1	8.9	1.6	11.4	1.4	....	4.4	....	100.0	1,169
1st high school.....	22.1	37.9	6.9	....	8.1	5.8	9.5	1.2	.9	6.7	.9	100.0	346
2d.....	23.7	34.7	6.1	.6	2.4	14.0	6.8	2.4	1.9	6.8	.6	100.0	164
3d.....	17.8	28.6	5.4	....	....	26.8	3.5	....	1.8	14.3	1.8	100.0	56
4th.....	6.2	33.3	12.2	....	3.0	21.2	3.0	3.0	....	15.1	3.0	100.0	33
Total.....	701	1,336	258	3	359	83	617	43	7	155	6	....	3,568

TABLE No. 12-ZZ—CITIES OVER 25,000

Foreign Boys with Two Foreign Parents

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	Mathematics	English	History	Manual training	Spelling	Language	Geography	Drawing	Commercial subjects	Elementary science	Advanced science	Total per cent	Number of cards tabulated
5th.....	17.2	28.5	4.6	....	15.9	....	28.5	2.0	....	3.3	....	100.0	151
6th.....	18.3	33.5	6.0	.5	17.2	....	18.5	1.6	....	4.4	....	100.0	367
7th.....	17.4	38.0	9.4	....	12.3	1.3	15.8	1.6	....	4.2	....	100.0	310
8th.....	17.8	41.4	9.4	....	11.2	.9	11.2	2.8	....	5.3	....	100.0	321
1st high school.....	26.6	32.1	6.4	....	3.7	7.3	12.9	1.8	.9	8.3	....	100.0	109
2d.....	17.5	35.0	2.5	....	2.5	17.5	7.5	....	5.0	12.5	....	100.0	40
3d.....	....	60.0	10.0	....	10.0	10.0	10.0	....	....	....	....	100.0	10
4th.....	25.0	12.5	12.5	....	....	37.5	....	....	....	12.5	....	100.0	8
Total.....	242	473	98	2	167	26	214	25	3	66	....	....	1,316

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

HOW THEY EARNED MONEY WHILE IN SCHOOL

TABLE No. 13-A — CITIES OVER 25,000

CITIES	Office	Store	Factory	Baker or confectioner	Errand or messenger boy	Delivery	Sold papers	Telegraph or telephone operator	Farm work	Miscellaneous	Helper	No money earned or no answer	Total per cent	Population of employed boys
Albany	3.1	2.7	.1	.1	8.1	1.3	11.9	.1	.3	3.9	3.6	64.8	100.0	2,542
Amsterdam	4	10.4	1.4		1.0	2.0	9.2	.2	.6		7.2	67.6	100.0	810
Auburn	.2	11.3	.7		4.2	2.8	17.4	.2	2.3	6.6		54.3	100.0	829
Binghamton	.3	15.0	2.8		4.4	1.6	12.1		2.8	8.8		52.2	100.0	1,356
Buffalo	.1	3.9	.3		4.5		7.6		.5	2.0	3.2	77.9	100.0	11,257
Elmira	.6	8.8	2.0		1.7	3.7	11.1		3.7	10.5	4.4	53.5	100.0	971
Jamestown	.8	5.9	1.1		4.6	1.0	20.4	.1	1.7	4.9	.3	59.2	100.0	838
Kingston	.7	4.2	.2		2.8	1.1	11.6	.2	2.0	.7	10.5	66.0	100.0	553
Mt. Vernon	.1	14.4	.3	.5	8.3	1.9	6.9			1.9	1.0	65.0	100.0	857
Newburgh	14.8	.1	.5		4.7		10.9	.1	1.2		9.8	57.9	100.0	700
New Rochelle		.7			9.9		4.5		.7		2.9	81.3	100.0	760
Niagara Falls	.5	3.2	.2		5.7		7.7	.2	.5	.2	13.9	67.9	100.0	1,147
Oswego		7.2	.2	1.7	10.0		16.8		3.4	8.9		51.8	100.0	546
Poughkeepsie	8.5	.5	.5	.5	6.7	.2	11.5		1.2	1.0	6.5	62.9	100.0	698
Rochester	1.0	5.2	.8	.2	2.5	2.5	13.8	.2	1.3	7.5	.6	64.4	100.0	6,322
Schenectady	10.0	.4		.1	4.2	.1	9.8		1.9	.7	10.5	62.3	100.0	1,821
Syracuse	.6	9.6			6.4	.2	16.0		3.2	6.6		47.4	100.0	3,874
Troy	.3	6.7	.3	.1	4.7	8.2	7.9	2.0	1.0	6.6	.3	61.9	100.0	1,658
Utica	.3	8.5	.3		7.2	.1	13.9		1.2	11.0	.1	57.4	100.0	2,241
Watertown	.2	10.6	1.0	.4	4.8	2.2	13.8		2.2	8.4		56.4	100.0	669
Yonkers		.1			4.8	.1	7.6		.1		6.9	80.4	100.0	2,241
New York	.5	5.0	.5	.2	5.4		2.8		1.0	1.6	.9	82.1	100.0	124,795

TABLE No. 13-B — CITIES UNDER 25,000

Batavia	.4				4.2		12.3	.5	7.4	16.2		55.2	100.0	268
Beacon	.7				2.6	3.3	13.4		1.7		7.2	64.6	100.0	271
Canandaigua	.6	8	2.7		2.7	2.7	11.1		4.1	22.5		47.4	100.0	119
Cohoes	11.7				3.2	7.2	9.7			5.5	.2	62.5	100.0	561
Corning	.7	7.0	7.7		1.7	1.0	5.7		3.0	11.3		61.9	100.0	322
Cortland	.7	14.6	1.3		10.0		9.3		5.3	12.0		46.8	100.0	235
Dunkirk	.8	6.4	.2		5.1		6.2		3.7	8.9		68.7	100.0	414
Fulton	.5	8.8			3.9	.5	12.3		3.9	9.3		60.8	100.0	262
Geneva	.6	10.4	8.7		2.7	7.6	10.9	.3	1.0		12.4	45.4	100.0	252
Glen Cove		7.6	1.7	.9	43.6		9		2.6			42.7	100.0	252
Glens Falls	12.1	.5			5.7		10.9		4.0	.5	20.4	45.9	100.0	322
Gloversville	.6	10.4	8.7		2.7	7.6	10.9	.3	1.0		12.4	45.4	100.0	530
Hornell		11.3	1.8		3.6	5.4	9.4		2.3	8.6	.5	57.1	100.0	316
Hudson	.8	22.5			3.7	3.7	3.1		1.2	.6	11.0	53.6	100.0	249
Ithaca	.6	17.8			8.9		10.5		3.8	8.9		49.5	100.0	240
Johnstown		7.0			3.2	5.1	11.5		.6	.6	21.7	50.3	100.0	242
Lackawanna	1.8	6.3	.4		4.9		4.5			4.5		77.6	100.0	412
Little Falls		17.6	1.5		1.3	6.5	5.2		1.3	3.3		63.5	100.0	282
Lockport		4.6			7.3		13.0		5.0	15.1	.4	54.6	100.0	422
Mechanicville		10.1			3.4	1.0	5.0			.5	17.8	62.2	100.0	179
Middletown		12.2			4.2	3.8	9.9		3.0	12.5	.8	53.6	100.0	415
No. Tonawanda		5.3	.9		8.8		8.2		.4		8.8	67.6	100.0	338
Norwich		7.7	2.2	1.1	7.7	3.3	12.1		3.3	9.9	.6	46.1	100.0	153
Ogdensburg	15.7			.7	2.0	1.3	3.3		2.0		17.6	57.4	100.0	325
Olean	.3	1.8	.5		8.6	.3	9.1		.8	14.1		64.5	100.0	425
Oneida		12.8	.8		.8	2.4	8.0		1.6	11.2		62.4	100.0	244
Oneonta	.6	14.4	.6		2.5		3.1		8.1	9.4	.6	60.7	100.0	243
Plattsburg	5.7				2.5	1.3	3.8	.6	1.3	.6	13.8	70.4	100.0	205
Port Jervis		13.0			4.3		3.7				16.7	62.3	100.0	211
Rensselaer		7.4	.5	.5	.5		12.1				18.4	60.6	100.0	209

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

HOW THEY EARNED MONEY WHILE IN SCHOOL

TABLE No. 13-B — CITIES UNDER 25,000 — (Concluded)

CITIES	Office	Store	Factory	Baker or confectioner	Errand or messenger boy	Delivery	Sold papers	Telegraph or telephone operator	Farm work	Miscellaneous	Helper	No money earned or no answer	Total per cent	Population of employed boys
Rome.....		7.6			10.2	2	4.8		4.0	11.4		61.8	100.0	523
Salamanca.....	.7	4.7			10.6		8.7		2.0	14.7		59.2	100.0	189
Saratoga Springs.....	1.2	19.0		6	4.6	6	20.2			.6	1.2	52.0	100.0	289
Tonawanda.....		6.2	1.8		6.2		8.6		.6	6.8		70.4	100.0	230
Watervliet.....	.6	4.6			4.3	3	4.3			.3	15.5	69.8	100.0	393
White Plains.....		3.2	.8		9.2		6.0		1.6		8.4	70.8	100.0	457

TABLE No. 13-C — VILLAGES OVER 5,000

VILLAGES	Office	Store	Factory	Baker or confectioner	Errand or messenger boy	Delivery	Sold papers	Telegraph or telephone operator	Farm work	Miscellaneous	Helper	No money earned or no answer	Total per cent	Population of employed boys
Albion.....					2.8		12.9				9.7	77.4	100.0	165
Catskill.....	1.4	23.6		1.4			8.3				2.8	59.7	100.0	96
Depew.....					5.5		1.8		1.8	5.5		85.4	100.0	148
Endicott.....		5.1			1.4		2.8		3.3	16.8		70.6	100.0	164
Fredonia.....		1.2	1.2		4.8		4.8		3.6		19.5	64.9	100.0	95
Freeport.....	2.1	8.4			3.2	7.4	8.4			2.1	16.8	51.6	100.0	204
Hastings.....		4.1			16.5	1.4	1.4			2.8	2.8	71.0	100.0	155
Haverstraw.....		4.0			1.0		4.0		22.0			69.0	100.0	120
Hempstead.....		7.3			12.2				2.4			78.1	100.0	140
Herkimer.....	1.1	20.4	1.1		4.8	.5	10.2		2.1	8.1		51.7	100.0	249
Hoosick Falls.....		1.3			2.7		5.3			1.3	14.6	74.8	100.0	120
Hudson Falls.....	1.0	11.2	2.1	1.0	1.0		6.0				17.4	60.3	100.0	108
Huntington.....		8.3			10.1	.9	4.6	.9	6.4	1.8	5.5	61.5	100.0	62
Ilion.....	1.1	15.1			6.1		10.5		3.2	10.4	.7	52.9	100.0	215
Johnson City.....		6.4	1.2		1.2		12.8		4.1		10.5	63.8	100.0	153
Lancaster.....		1.5			1.5		11.9		1.5		13.4	70.2	100.0	134
Lawrence.....	2.5	5.0			32.5		2.5			2.5		55.0	100.0	28
Malone.....	6.7	1.4	.7		3.7	2.2	3.7		2.2		17.9	61.5	100.0	163
Mamaroneck.....	1.6	13.0			6.0	6.0	4.0		4.0		15.0	51.0	100.0	153
Massena.....		4.1	1.0			1.0	4.1				8.2	81.6	100.0	111
Medina.....					2.4		18.8		7.1	22.3		49.4	100.0	128
Newark.....	1.4	11.1	2.8		1.4	6.9	5.6		4.2	8.3		58.3	100.0	136
No. Tarrytown.....		2.3			6.3		6.3		2.3		7.8	75.0	100.0	90
Nyack.....		8.8					9.9				38.5	42.8	100.0	72
Ossining.....		3.8	1.2			5.1	3.8		2.5		12.6	71.0	100.0	217
Owego.....					10.6		10.0		10.0	50.0		20.0	100.0	72
Patchogue.....	1.1	2.0			4.3		3.2	1.1	3.2	1.1	2.1	81.9	100.0	107
Peekskill.....	.4	6.3	5.4		7.5		12.1		3.4	2.1	3.4	59.4	100.0	292
Penn Yan.....		3.8			3.8		3.8		7.8	26.9		53.9	100.0	72
Port Chester.....		5.5	.3		4.9		7.5			12.7	.3	68.8	100.0	388
Port Washington.....		6.4			11.5					6.4		75.7	100.0	56
Rockville Center.....		11.1			9.3	1.9	3.7					74.0	100.0	137
Saranac Lake.....		12.2			8.2	2.0	2.0				24.5	51.1	100.0	100
Seneca Falls.....	4.2	15.5		5.6		2.8	11.3		4.2	14.1		42.3	100.0	147
Solvay.....		6.1					13.4		1.2	14.7		64.6	100.0	157
Tarrytown.....		2.9			14.3		5.7		2.9		8.6	65.6	100.0	85
Walden.....	8.8				1.1	1.1	6.7		2.2	1.1	20.0	58.9	100.0	144
Waterford.....		5.6	2.2		1.1	5.6	12.4			5.6	4.5	63.0	100.0	68
Waverly.....		14.5	3.6				9.1		1.8	20.0		51.0	100.0	115
Wellsville.....		3.3			3.3		1.1	1.1	7.8		22.9	60.5	100.0	73
Whitehall.....		6.0			2.6		2.6	.9	1.7		21.5	64.7	100.0	118

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

NIGHT SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

TABLE No. 14-B—CITIES OVER 25,000

CITIES	ATTENDANCE			Total per cent	Population of employed boys
	Attends	Would attend	Would not attend		
Albany.....	7.2	16.3	76.5	100.0	2,542
Amsterdam.....	5.5	15.2	79.3	100.0	810
Auburn.....	6.1	23.2	70.7	100.0	829
Binghamton.....	3.2	22.8	74.0	100.0	1,356
Buffalo.....	9.2	16.2	74.6	100.0	11,257
Elmira.....	7.2	19.7	73.1	100.0	971
Jamestown.....	5.0	19.4	75.6	100.0	838
Kingston.....	4.6	41.2	54.2	100.0	553
Mt. Vernon.....	10.4	23.4	66.2	100.0	857
Newburgh.....	10.7	17.8	71.5	100.0	700
New Rochelle.....	7.3	17.6	75.1	100.0	760
Niagara Falls.....	8.9	26.7	64.4	100.0	1,147
Oswego.....	3.0	43.0	54.0	100.0	546
Poughkeepsie.....	2.0	15.5	82.5	100.0	698
Rochester.....	20.6	15.3	64.1	100.0	6,322
Schenectady.....	8.0	14.7	77.3	100.0	1,821
Syracuse.....	4.3	28.0	67.7	100.0	3,874
Troy.....	2.9	36.5	60.6	100.0	1,658
Utica.....	5.2	23.3	71.5	100.0	2,241
Watertown.....	2.0	25.3	72.7	100.0	669
Yonkers.....	9.4	21.8	68.8	100.0	2,241
New York.....	10.0	30.6	59.4	100.0	124,795

TABLE No. 14-C—CITIES UNDER 25,000

Batavia.....	6.9	5.7	87.4	100.0	268
Beacon.....	4.1	25.6	70.3	100.0	271
Canandaigua.....	.....	60.5	39.5	100.0	119
Cohoes.....	4.2	11.4	84.4	100.0	561
Corning.....	2.4	35.3	62.3	100.0	322
Cortland.....	2.3	25.5	72.2	100.0	235
Dunkirk.....	9.5	5.6	84.9	100.0	414
Fulton.....	2.0	24.8	73.2	100.0	262
Geneva.....	2.1	29.4	68.5	100.0	252
Glen Cove.....	6.8	37.2	56.0	100.0	252
Glens Falls.....	2.0	19.7	78.3	100.0	322
Gloversville.....	3.4	17.4	79.2	100.0	536
Hornell.....	3.7	21.4	74.9	100.0	319
Hudson.....	.6	14.0	85.4	100.0	247
Ithaca.....	5.3	24.2	70.5	100.0	243
Johnstown.....	3.0	10.5	86.5	100.0	242
Lackawanna.....	24.0	12.0	64.0	100.0	412
Little Falls.....	.3	48.0	51.7	100.0	282
Lockport.....	1.8	26.3	71.9	100.0	422
Mechanicville.....	1.4	15.0	83.6	100.0	179
Middletown.....	3.7	18.5	77.8	100.0	415
North Tonawanda.....	1.8	52.3	45.9	100.0	338
Norwich.....	1.3	47.0	51.7	100.0	153
Ogdensburg.....	6.7	11.4	81.9	100.0	325
Olean.....	4.0	32.8	63.2	100.0	425
Oneida.....	.4	15.2	84.4	100.0	244
Oneonta.....	3.3	19.3	77.4	100.0	243
Plattsburg.....	2.0	44.0	54.0	100.0	205
Port Jervis.....	.4	1.3	98.3	100.0	211
Rensselaer.....	.7	17.5	81.8	100.0	209

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

NIGHT SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

TABLE No. 14-C — CITIES UNDER 25,000 — (Concluded)

CITIES	ATTENDANCE			Total per cent	Popula- tion of employed boys
	Attends	Would attend	Would not attend		
Rome.....	.8	45.4	53.8	100.0	528
Salamanca.....	.4	9.4	90.2	100.0	189
Saratoga Springs.....	.6	2.2	97.2	100.0	289
Tonawanda.....	2.3	48.9	48.8	100.0	230
Watervliet.....	2.5	28.8	68.7	100.0	393
White Plains.....	3.4	16.8	79.8	100.0	457

TABLE No. 14-D — VILLAGES OVER 5,000

VILLAGES					
Albion.....		48.4	51.6	100.0	165
Catskill.....			100.0	100.0	96
Depew.....	25.1	7.5	67.4	100.0	148
Endicott.....	4.6	34.1	61.3	100.0	164
Fredonia.....	1.4	57.0	41.6	100.0	95
Freeport.....	1.1	55.3	43.6	100.0	204
Hastings.....	4.2	43.5	52.3	100.0	155
Haverstraw.....			100.0	100.0	120
Hempstead.....		29.3	70.7	100.0	140
Herkimer.....	1.3	46.5	52.2	100.0	249
Hoosick Falls.....			100.0	100.0	120
Hudson Falls.....			100.0	100.0	108
Huntington.....	1.5	49.2	49.3	100.0	62
Ilion.....	3.4	46.0	50.6	100.0	215
Johnson City.....	3.9	48.4	47.7	100.0	153
Lancaster.....	12.4	25.0	62.6	100.0	134
Lawrence.....	1.1	58.3	40.6	100.0	28
Malone.....		42.5	57.5	100.0	163
Mamaroneck.....	1.7	61.5	36.8	100.0	153
Massena.....			100.0	100.0	111
Medina.....	2.3	30.1	67.6	100.0	128
Newark.....		29.1	70.9	100.0	136
North Tarrytown.....		55.7	44.3	100.0	90
Nyack.....	1.6		98.4	100.0	72
Ossining.....	2.9	58.0	39.1	100.0	217
Owego.....		30.0	70.0	100.0	72
Patchogue.....		22.3	77.7	100.0	107
Peekskill.....	2.4	52.2	45.4	100.0	292
Penn Yan.....		65.4	34.6	100.0	72
Port Chester.....	2.0	54.0	44.0	100.0	388
Port Washington.....	.9	64.0	35.1	100.0	56
Rockville Center.....	.5	56.3	43.2	100.0	137
Saranac Lake.....			100.0	100.0	100
Seneca Falls.....	.5	56.7	42.8	100.0	147
Solvay.....	6.8	40.0	53.2	100.0	157
Tarrytown.....	1.3	59.9	38.8	100.0	85
Walden.....	2.4	37.5	60.1	100.0	144
Waterford.....	6.9	47.1	46.0	100.0	68
Waverly.....	1.4	39.0	59.6	100.0	115
Wellsville.....		32.6	67.4	100.0	73
Whitehall.....		1.9	99.1	100.0	118

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

BEGINNING WEEKLY WAGE

TABLE No. 15-A—CITIES OVER 25,000

CITIES	\$3	\$6	\$9	\$12	\$15	\$18	\$21	\$24	\$27	\$30 or more	Total per cent	Popu- lation of em- ployed boys
Albany.....	9.7	25.1	25.4	12.8	10.5	6.1	4.4	2.7	1.0	2.3	100.0	2,542
Amsterdam.....	10.0	31.1	23.6	19.9	11.2	2.7	.7	.4	.2	.2	100.0	810
Auburn.....	3.7	35.3	24.1	18.1	13.1	3.7	1.8	.2	.....	.....	100.0	829
Binghamton.....	3.4	26.0	18.5	22.3	17.6	8.2	1.1	1.8	.....	1.1	100.0	1,356
Buffalo.....	9.7	19.2	16.1	11.9	15.6	10.3	8.2	5.3	3.7	.....	100.0	11,257
Elmira.....	6.1	14.8	18.8	12.0	14.7	14.1	9.5	5.0	1.4	3.6	100.0	971
Jamestown.....	14.2	24.0	23.7	12.7	16.4	5.0	.8	2.8	4	.....	100.0	838
Kingston.....	22.7	34.4	16.9	8.1	8.6	4.4	2.1	1.9	.....	.9	100.0	553
Mt. Vernon.....	4.0	22.0	33.6	14.2	15.3	5.4	3.6	1.1	.....	.....	100.0	857
Newburgh.....	5.1	23.2	14.0	10.7	13.3	6.7	10.0	9.2	3.7	4.1	100.0	700
New Rochelle.....	7.0	33.7	19.6	12.5	12.5	3.4	3.1	.7	.5	7.0	100.0	760
Niagara Falls.....	3.4	11.3	16.4	11.0	18.8	14.7	14.0	7.8	2.6	.....	100.0	1,147
Oswego.....	9.7	26.9	20.9	15.9	13.0	8.0	2.9	.8	1.9	.....	100.0	546
Poughkeepsie.....	11.1	24.1	22.4	20.6	12.1	3.9	.9	2.6	1.4	.9	100.0	698
Rochester.....	3.3	31.5	22.3	14.3	14.1	7.4	3.1	2.0	4	1.6	100.0	6,322
Schenectady.....	9.7	27.0	19.8	14.2	13.4	6.6	5.1	1.7	1.1	1.4	100.0	1,821
Syracuse.....	8.2	20.8	23.7	13.9	13.8	10.4	5.3	2.5	1.4	.....	100.0	3,874
Troy.....	12.8	29.2	25.3	12.3	7.8	6.8	3.2	.9	.6	1.1	100.0	1,658
Utica.....	9.4	21.2	21.2	14.3	15.0	12.0	4.5	1.5	.9	.....	100.0	2,241
Watertown.....	7.0	12.3	13.9	11.0	16.1	14.5	8.2	8.4	8.6	.....	100.0	669
Yonkers.....	4.2	28.2	23.0	17.9	16.5	3.2	5.1	1.5	.4	.....	100.0	2,241
New York.....	8.9	32.2	25.1	13.5	11.2	4.8	2.3	1.1	.2	.7	100.0	124,795

TABLE No. 15-B—CITIES UNDER 25,000

Batavia.....	7.3	15.5	23.0	12.5	14.3	12.5	7.0	7.9	.....	.....	100.0	268
Beacon.....	10.7	34.2	20.3	11.5	13.2	2.8	3.0	2.4	-1.9	.....	100.0	271
Canandaigua.....	2.5	30.6	33.3	11.4	5.8	8.7	5.9	.....	.....	1.8	100.0	119
Cohoes.....	14.4	26.9	22.4	11.7	12.4	6.7	1.9	.8	1.5	1.3	100.0	561
Corning.....	1.5	7.9	20.2	14.2	26.2	16.5	7.9	3.2	.9	1.5	100.0	322
Cortland.....	6.8	18.8	14.2	25.5	15.5	14.2	4.2	.....	.8	.....	100.0	235
Dunkirk.....	5.5	14.4	13.6	15.5	16.8	14.9	8.5	9.8	1.0	.....	100.0	414
Fulton.....	8.6	20.4	21.4	20.0	15.9	5.6	4.2	1.7	2.2	.....	100.0	262
Geneva.....	1.3	22.5	25.2	13.0	15.2	18.0	2.4	.8	.8	.8	100.0	252
Glen Cove.....	9.6	23.4	22.5	19.1	13.1	7.0	5.3	.....	.....	.....	100.0	252
Glens Falls.....	5.3	24.4	21.4	17.2	13.9	6.9	6.9	1.6	1.2	1.2	100.0	322
Glensville.....	14.6	26.1	27.8	19.1	7.9	2.0	1.9	.....	.....	.6	100.0	536
Hornell.....	3.9	23.2	21.1	12.5	13.8	8.8	9.7	2.1	1.5	3.4	100.0	319
Hudson.....	8.4	15.1	18.8	23.6	10.3	10.3	8.3	3.4	.....	1.6	100.0	247
Ithaca.....	7.2	13.3	24.9	18.8	20.5	9.4	3.0	2.9	.....	.....	100.0	243
Johnstown.....	16.1	26.2	30.1	11.7	8.5	4.7	2.7	.....	.....	.....	100.0	242
Lackawanna.....	5.3	18.4	10.7	7.5	20.7	15.7	9.3	9.8	2.6	.....	100.0	412
Little Falls.....	6.5	20.8	21.5	18.9	11.7	13.0	4.9	2.0	.7	.....	100.0	282
Lockport.....	8.4	9.3	19.1	21.1	15.2	15.2	5.9	4.6	1.2	.....	100.0	422
Mechanicville.....	9.4	14.7	18.1	11.8	11.4	17.1	7.5	5.4	1.6	3.0	100.0	179
Middletown.....	12.4	20.8	22.3	19.2	10.4	9.6	5.5	2.4	1.4	2.0	100.0	415
No. Tonawanda.....	4.6	19.5	21.7	16.4	11.6	14.2	5.6	4.6	1.8	.....	100.0	338
Norwich.....	7.6	11.0	30.8	24.2	11.0	14.3	.....	1.1	.....	.....	100.0	153
Ogdensburg.....	17.5	35.8	18.8	5.0	6.9	5.6	3.7	5.6	1.1	.....	100.0	325
Olean.....	6.5	18.3	17.5	12.2	13.9	10.5	9.9	10.5	.7	.....	100.0	425
Oneida.....	9.7	15.3	16.9	18.5	16.9	13.7	4.9	2.5	1.6	.....	100.0	244
Oneonta.....	3.9	9.0	14.7	14.7	17.8	10.9	11.6	5.2	12.2	.....	100.0	243
Plattsburg.....	6.6	12.2	25.4	16.6	15.4	11.1	7.9	1.6	1.6	.....	100.0	205
Port Jervis.....	15.6	22.3	11.8	19.3	14.9	10.0	1.2	.6	.6	3.7	100.0	211
Rensselaer.....	21.4	28.4	12.6	11.4	8.8	4.6	2.0	4.2	3.6	3.0	100.0	209

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

BEGINNING WEEKLY WAGE

TABLE No. 15-B — CITIES UNDER 25,000 — (Concluded)

CITIES	\$3	\$6	\$9	\$12	\$15	\$18	\$21	\$24	\$27	\$30 or more	Total per cent	Population of employed boys
Rome.....	4.9	12.4	12.7	17.7	23.2	13.9	8.3	4.8	2.1	.....	100.0	528
Salamanca.....	3.5	21.6	11.6	14.9	20.2	8.9	8.9	9.5	.9	.....	100.0	189
Saratoga Springs.....	18.6	25.6	14.6	11.6	6.4	14.4	5.8	1.8	.....	1.2	100.0	289
Tonawanda.....	13.9	18.1	13.9	13.9	15.7	9.5	6.4	4.6	4.0	.....	100.0	230
Watervliet.....	14.3	23.1	14.0	20.2	9.0	10.3	3.1	3.1	1.0	1.9	100.0	393
White Plains.....	7.2	25.3	20.9	17.3	12.9	6.8	5.6	2.8	1.2	.....	100.0	457

TABLE No. 15-C — VILLAGES OVER 5,000

VILLAGES	\$3	\$6	\$9	\$12	\$15	\$18	\$21	\$24	\$27	\$30 or more	Total per cent	Population of employed boys
Albion.....	.....	35.3	19.2	12.8	9.5	9.5	8.5	5.2	.....	.....	100.0	165
Catskill.....	20.3	17.6	25.9	10.7	6.4	10.5	5.0	3.6	.....	.....	100.0	96
Depew.....	2.1	4.0	11.3	13.1	11.3	10.4	15.9	28.8	3.1	.....	100.0	148
Endicott.....	2.6	6.4	18.0	41.5	17.2	9.2	2.6	1.7	.....	.8	100.0	164
Fredonia.....	4.0	2.8	7.6	14.9	13.7	5.2	25.7	19.7	6.4	.....	100.0	95
Freeport.....	20.2	29.6	21.3	9.6	10.7	7.4	1.2	.....	.....	.....	100.0	204
Hastings.....	3.0	14.0	34.6	12.6	15.5	12.6	3.0	3.0	1.7	.....	100.0	155
Haverstraw.....	4.4	3.4	7.4	8.4	25.4	18.4	16.4	10.4	1.4	4.4	100.0	120
Hempstead.....	6.1	15.9	40.3	8.5	15.9	6.1	3.6	3.6	.....	.....	100.0	140
Herkimer.....	6.5	16.8	19.0	14.1	16.6	17.8	3.8	4.3	1.1	.....	100.0	249
Hoosick Falls.....	9.3	10.6	29.6	20.0	10.6	18.6	.....	.....	.....	1.3	100.0	120
Hudson Falls.....	12.6	25.9	29.9	10.6	9.6	7.6	.....	2.5	1.3	.....	100.0	108
Huntington.....	6.1	18.0	29.1	17.1	10.7	8.9	3.4	2.4	.....	4.3	100.0	62
Ilion.....	.6	8.1	17.8	14.6	16.4	21.8	9.2	5.2	6.3	.....	100.0	215
Johnson City.....	4.1	6.5	28.0	32.0	19.9	7.1	1.8	.6	.....	.....	100.0	153
Lancaster.....	7.0	23.5	20.5	7.8	10.8	10.1	5.5	8.5	6.3	.....	100.0	134
Lawrence.....	7.2	17.2	27.3	22.2	7.2	7.2	4.5	7.2	.....	.....	100.0	28
Malone.....	12.2	15.2	26.4	13.0	10.0	11.5	7.8	3.9	.....	.....	100.0	163
Mamaroneck.....	13.2	32.3	20.3	19.2	6.2	3.2	3.2	1.2	1.2	.....	100.0	153
Massena.....	2.1	6.1	12.2	16.4	14.3	22.5	17.3	5.1	2.0	2.0	100.0	111
Medina.....	16.6	35.5	14.3	13.1	9.5	3.7	4.8	2.5	.....	.....	100.0	128
Newark.....	.....	19.8	17.2	17.2	19.9	17.2	8.7	.....	.....	.....	100.0	136
No. Tarrytown.....	9.0	32.4	17.7	12.9	13.7	7.5	5.9	.....	.9	.....	100.0	90
Nyack.....	20.5	38.0	18.4	12.7	2.8	4.0	1.8	.....	1.8	.....	100.0	72
Ossining.....	1.3	23.4	29.9	16.5	12.1	7.7	5.8	3.3	.....	.....	100.0	217
Owego.....	5.6	30.6	20.7	5.6	20.7	.....	5.6	5.6	5.6	.....	100.0	72
Patchogue.....	6.3	26.7	19.3	13.9	8.4	6.4	7.4	6.3	.....	5.3	100.0	107
Peekskill.....	6.4	23.9	15.1	24.9	12.7	8.9	5.5	2.6	.....	.....	100.0	292
Penn Yan.....	8.2	27.4	16.0	19.8	4.2	12.0	8.2	.....	.....	4.2	100.0	72
Port Chester.....	10.8	31.4	17.4	17.4	10.1	6.2	5.0	1.0	.7	.....	100.0	388
Port Washington.....	2.7	11.6	20.8	32.3	15.6	11.6	.....	2.7	2.7	.....	100.0	56
Rockville Center.....	4.7	27.0	21.5	19.6	17.7	6.6	2.9	.....	.....	.....	100.0	137
Saranac Lake.....	28.6	22.5	10.2	14.3	10.2	8.2	.....	.....	6.0	.....	100.0	100
Seneca Falls.....	1.4	25.4	29.6	19.7	15.5	4.2	1.4	.....	2.8	.....	100.0	147
Solvay.....	3.9	19.8	19.8	8.8	21.0	10.1	10.1	5.1	1.4	.....	100.0	157
Tarrytown.....	9.5	23.9	21.0	9.5	29.5	.....	6.6	.....	.....	.....	100.0	85
Walden.....	21.6	25.0	30.5	7.2	6.0	2.7	2.7	1.6	2.7	.....	100.0	144
Waterford.....	7.9	25.0	23.8	14.8	11.4	10.2	4.6	2.3	.....	.....	100.0	68
Waverly.....	.....	15.0	2.2	22.3	18.7	7.7	22.3	5.9	5.9	.....	100.0	115
Wellsville.....	7.1	18.3	3.5	20.5	25.1	10.3	12.6	2.6	.....	.....	100.0	73
Whitehall.....	11.1	6.8	18.0	8.6	15.4	26.6	1.7	5.9	.....	5.9	100.0	118

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

PRESENT WEEKLY WAGE

TABLE No. 16-A — CITIES OVER 25,000

CITIES	\$3	\$6	\$9	\$12	\$15	\$18	\$21	\$24	\$27	\$30 or more	Total per cent	Population of employed boys
Albany.....	1.6	6.4	15.1	17.8	18.0	11.4	9.8	8.1	3.6	8.2	100.0	2,542
Amsterdam.....	.7	3.2	4.8	20.4	38.4	15.6	10.4	2.6	2.2	1.7	100.0	810
Auburn.....	.7	2.8	15.2	19.7	24.2	18.3	12.6	4.2	1.6	.7	100.0	1,829
Binghamton.....	1.0	3.5	6.7	11.5	25.5	25.8	10.4	8.4	3.2	4.0	100.0	1,356
Buffalo.....	.9	1.5	6.5	7.7	15.2	15.8	17.3	16.8	18.3	.....	100.0	11,257
Elmira.....	1.3	3.2	10.2	10.2	13.3	19.2	15.2	15.5	3.0	8.9	100.0	971
Jamestown.....	1.8	.....	9.5	14.3	37.5	23.2	6.8	3.0	3.9	.....	100.0	838
Kingston.....	2.6	8.1	14.1	13.9	20.7	12.4	13.5	9.4	1.9	3.4	100.0	553
Mt. Vernon.....	.8	2.1	14.0	22.0	25.9	17.8	9.0	5.3	1.3	1.8	100.0	857
Newburgh.....	3.6	2.9	7.4	8.6	13.3	9.2	13.6	20.1	8.6	12.7	100.0	700
New Rochelle.....	1.0	1.2	19.2	20.2	29.4	13.4	7.5	5.6	.....	2.5	100.0	760
Niagara Falls.....	3.5	11.3	15.9	11.0	18.9	14.8	14.0	7.9	2.7	.....	100.0	1,147
Oswego.....	1.1	3.9	7.1	19.2	23.0	17.5	12.7	8.1	7.4	.....	100.0	546
Poughkeepsie.....	.....	6.5	12.5	21.8	24.8	14.0	6.0	5.3	4.5	4.6	100.0	698
Rochester.....	.9	1.0	6.4	14.6	23.9	20.7	14.4	10.3	3.0	4.8	100.0	6,322
Schenectady.....	1.4	5.5	15.6	12.5	17.1	14.1	14.7	9.0	4.6	5.5	100.0	1,821
Syracuse.....	.4	1.4	8.6	9.8	20.9	18.5	19.5	11.3	9.6	.....	100.0	3,874
Troy.....	1.2	6.2	19.0	17.8	16.8	17.1	12.0	4.6	3.7	1.6	100.0	1,658
Utica.....	.3	1.7	6.9	8.4	22.2	22.6	17.3	9.4	11.2	.....	100.0	2,241
Watertown.....	1.0	2.2	7.6	7.8	19.1	15.2	15.1	15.9	18.1	.....	100.0	669
Yonkers.....	.6	.6	14.4	16.3	29.6	16.0	12.1	6.6	3.8	.....	100.0	2,241
New York.....	.3	1.1	11.4	20.3	28.4	17.1	9.9	6.0	1.7	3.8	100.0	124,795

TABLE No. 16-B — CITIES UNDER 25,000

Batavia.....	.....	5.3	10.1	13.9	21.5	12.3	12.9	15.5	8.5	.....	100.0	268
Beacon.....	.6	3.5	5.8	15.8	23.5	18.7	11.1	11.1	2.9	7.0	100.0	271
Canandaigua.....	.....	5.9	10.0	11.4	22.4	22.4	14.1	4.6	1.9	7.3	100.0	119
Cohoes.....	.9	2.9	9.4	14.5	19.5	27.3	11.0	5.9	4.4	4.2	100.0	561
Corning.....	.5	.9	3.5	2.5	11.5	20.6	20.6	14.2	4.5	21.2	100.0	322
Cortland.....	1.0	1.0	6.4	17.1	20.4	25.7	17.7	8.4	2.3	.....	100.0	235
Dunkirk.....	.....	1.1	2.8	5.7	13.4	20.7	12.9	13.1	30.3	.....	100.0	414
Fulton.....	1.0	3.0	3.0	9.2	20.1	24.0	18.1	11.8	9.8	.....	100.0	262
Geneva.....	.....	2.4	13.0	11.3	19.1	24.6	15.7	8.5	1.3	4.1	100.0	252
Glen Cove.....	.....	6.0	11.9	25.7	17.1	19.7	7.7	6.8	5.1	.....	100.0	252
Glens Falls.....	.....	6.3	15.6	12.7	23.1	16.1	16.1	4.5	2.8	2.8	100.0	322
Gloversville.....	2.2	4.6	9.5	17.7	33.7	16.2	8.6	3.9	1.1	2.5	100.0	536
Hornell.....	1.1	2.5	5.2	6.0	16.2	14.8	21.1	12.0	5.6	15.5	100.0	319
Hudson.....	1.8	4.8	9.2	18.4	20.8	10.5	16.0	9.2	3.7	5.6	100.0	247
Ithaca.....	1.6	2.2	11.0	14.4	19.9	21.7	14.3	11.6	3.3	.....	100.0	243
Johnstown.....	.9	1.6	11.2	18.1	22.7	25.9	9.8	3.5	4.1	2.2	100.0	242
Lackawanna.....	1.8	1.3	5.8	2.2	8.1	11.8	14.1	16.8	38.1	.....	100.0	412
Little Falls.....	.....	.7	5.9	12.4	26.8	22.9	19.5	9.8	2.0	.....	100.0	282
Lockport.....	1.7	.8	4.6	8.0	18.1	17.7	21.9	15.9	11.3	.....	100.0	422
Mechanicville.....	.8	.8	2.7	8.5	7.0	22.5	20.6	18.2	8.0	10.9	100.0	179
Middletown.....	2.0	5.5	17.0	13.9	18.9	16.6	8.2	7.0	6.2	4.7	100.0	415
No. Tonawanda.....	.....	1.8	5.1	1.8	15.2	25.4	21.2	17.5	12.0	.....	100.0	338
Norwich.....	2.5	2.5	9.1	20.2	20.2	15.7	12.4	4.7	6.9	5.8	100.0	153
Ogdensburg.....	6.1	22.5	21.8	13.9	10.0	11.3	4.8	6.1	3.5	.....	100.0	325
Olean.....	.3	.8	3.0	4.5	10.0	12.5	23.2	18.5	25.4	1.8	100.0	425
Oneida.....	.....	1.7	8.1	8.9	17.7	19.3	22.5	8.1	13.7	.....	100.0	244
Oneonta.....	.....	2.9	4.1	8.5	8.5	15.5	11.7	16.7	30.5	1.6	100.0	243
Plattsburg.....	.....	5.0	15.8	12.5	20.2	18.9	13.3	5.6	3.1	5.6	100.0	205
Port Jervis.....	2.5	3.1	6.9	15.5	13.1	20.4	8.7	5.6	3.1	21.1	100.0	211
Rensselaer.....	1.5	7.2	16.3	12.6	13.1	12.0	10.4	9.3	3.0	14.6	100.0	209

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

PRESENT WEEKLY WAGE

TABLE No. 16-B—CITIES UNDER 25,000—(Concluded)

CITIES	\$3	\$6	\$9	\$12	\$15	\$18	\$21	\$24	\$27	\$30 or more	Total per cent	Population of employed boys
Rome.....	.7	1.3	2.5	6.3	15.1	21.6	16.5	21.8	14.2	.....	100.0	528
Salamanca.....		2.4	.....	7.8	12.4	17.2	9.8	20.5	29.9	.....	100.0	189
Saratoga Springs.....	1.7	12.2	17.4	12.2	19.0	13.9	12.2	2.8	2.2	6.4	100.0	289
Tonawanda.....		1.6	3.5	6.6	12.1	17.7	18.2	19.5	20.8	.....	100.0	230
Watervliet.....	1.4	5.1	8.5	15.3	13.2	20.0	13.8	8.2	6.0	8.5	100.0	393
White Plains.....	1.2	4.0	11.2	14.4	18.8	14.4	20.8	10.8	4.4	.....	100.0	457

TABLE No. 16-C—VILLAGES OVER 5,000

VILLAGES	\$3	\$6	\$9	\$12	\$15	\$18	\$21	\$24	\$27	\$30 or more	Total per cent	Population of employed boys
Albion.....		5.9	12.4	15.7	15.7	22.2	22.2	5.9	.....	.....	100.0	165
Catskill.....	2.1	3.5	24.3	13.2	14.6	18.6	14.6	2.1	3.5	3.5	100.0	99
Depew.....		1.2	1.2	5.8	5.8	9.6	17.8	14.2	44.4	.....	100.0	148
Endicott.....	.8	2.2	1.3	13.5	29.4	26.6	15.3	5.5	2.2	3.2	100.0	164
Fredonia.....		1.6	1.6	2.8	11.3	6.5	19.8	24.6	31.8	.....	100.0	95
Freeport.....		7.9	16.4	17.4	24.8	14.3	8.0	5.9	1.7	3.6	100.0	204
Hastings.....	1.8	1.8	18.2	10.0	16.8	18.2	14.1	7.2	1.8	10.1	100.0	155
Haverstraw.....	4.4	3.4	7.4	8.4	25.4	18.4	16.4	10.4	1.4	4.4	100.0	120
Hempstead.....		6.1	20.8	15.8	13.5	15.8	18.3	6.1	.....	3.6	100.0	140
Herkimer.....		1.2	3.3	20.6	24.9	22.8	11.5	8.9	.....	7.0	100.0	249
Hoosick Falls.....		2.9	9.4	20.2	22.8	33.5	2.9	5.4	2.9	.....	100.0	120
Hudson Falls.....	1.3	3.4	4.4	12.5	15.7	44.3	8.6	6.4	.....	3.4	100.0	108
Huntington.....	1.7	3.6	10.0	11.8	23.9	18.3	15.5	6.3	2.6	6.3	100.0	62
Ihon.....		1.9	6.3	20.0	26.5	14.6	12.1	18.6	.....	.....	100.0	215
Johnson City.....		1.7	3.6	12.9	20.4	21.6	22.2	10.6	7.0	.....	100.0	153
Lancaster.....	1.7	1.7	1.7	4.7	10.7	17.5	19.7	13.7	28.6	.....	100.0	134
Lawrence.....	4.7		12.2	19.6	17.2	17.2	12.2	12.2	.....	4.7	100.0	28
Malone.....		8.5	15.9	15.1	14.4	19.6	10.7	6.2	4.8	4.8	100.0	163
Mamaroneck.....	2.0	5.0	12.0	25.0	17.0	22.0	8.0	8.0	2.0	.....	100.0	153
Massena.....		1.3	7.3	12.5	9.4	25.8	21.7	8.3	3.2	10.5	100.0	111
Medina.....			9.5	8.4	35.5	19.0	15.5	8.4	3.7	.....	100.0	128
Newark.....		1.9	6.1	8.8	24.1	28.4	21.3	6.1	.....	3.3	100.0	136
No. Tarrytown.....			16.8	9.0	18.5	13.0	33.3	5.1	4.3	.....	100.0	90
Nyack.....	1.5	10.5	11.5	32.5	18.3	10.6	8.2	2.7	1.6	2.6	100.0	72
Ossining.....			18.2	11.7	20.0	14.9	26.5	5.3	3.4	.....	100.0	217
Owego.....			25.0	15.0	5.0	25.0	5.0	15.0	10.0	.....	100.0	72
Patchogue.....		4.4	15.0	21.4	24.7	11.8	6.5	7.6	2.2	6.4	100.0	107
Peekskill.....	.9	1.2	9.7	8.1	21.8	14.7	22.2	18.5	2.9	.....	100.0	292
Penn Yan.....	4.3	4.3	8.1	27.4	12.0	19.8	19.8	.....	.....	4.3	100.0	72
Port Chester.....		1.8	11.9	10.9	25.9	21.3	14.5	9.3	4.4	.....	100.0	388
Port Washington.....	4.0	9.1	24.6	20.6	27.2	6.5	4.0	4.0	.....	.....	100.0	56
Rockville Center.....		6.9	16.1	15.1	19.8	17.9	12.4	8.7	.....	3.1	100.0	137
Saranac Lake.....	5.3	13.5	11.5	17.7	15.5	19.7	9.4	7.4	.....	.....	100.0	100
Seneca Falls.....		1.5	10.1	24.2	38.2	12.9	5.9	2.9	.....	4.3	100.0	147
Solvay.....			4.9	1.2	8.5	30.5	19.5	20.7	14.7	.....	100.0	157
Tarrytown.....			12.3	12.3	23.8	9.6	26.7	15.3	.....	.....	100.0	85
Walden.....		2.9	15.2	15.3	29.7	14.2	4.0	2.9	4.0	11.8	100.0	144
Waterford.....	1.5	3.8	9.4	26.2	21.7	20.6	9.4	3.7	.....	3.7	100.0	68
Waverly.....			5.4	3.6	16.4	12.7	27.3	16.4	18.2	.....	100.0	115
Wellsville.....		3.5	5.9	8.2	18.3	23.9	18.3	12.6	9.3	.....	100.0	73
Whitehall.....	1.6	3.4	5.0	10.3	6.8	34.4	8.6	9.4	.....	20.5	100.0	118

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

WHO HELPED THEM GET THEIR JOBS

TABLE No. 17-A—CITIES OVER 25,000

CITIES	Friend	Adver- tise- ment	School	Church	Employ- ment bureau	Applied	Total per cent	Popu- lation of em- ployed boys
Albany.....	28.1	.7	1.7	.....	.6	68.9	100.0	2,542
Amsterdam.....	25.4	.....	.8	.....	.4	73.4	100.0	810
Auburn.....	32.2	.7	.4	.....	1.5	65.2	100.0	829
Binghamton.....	32.5	.1	.4	.....	1.7	65.3	100.0	1,356
Buffalo.....	9.9	.1	.6	.....	.1	89.3	100.0	11,257
Elmira.....	26.8	.1	.3	.....	.3	72.5	100.0	971
Jamestown.....	30.5	.1	1.0	.....	.1	68.3	100.0	838
Kingston.....	22.6	.2	.7	.....	.....	76.5	100.0	553
Mt. Vernon.....	23.0	1.5	1.2	.....	1.7	72.6	100.0	857
Newburgh.....	27.9	.3	.3	.....	.....	71.5	100.0	700
New Rochelle.....	22.9	.....	.2	.....	.....	76.9	100.0	760
Niagara Falls.....	18.2	.....	.2	.1	.....	81.5	100.0	1,147
Oswego.....	30.7	.8	.2	.....	.2	68.1	100.0	546
Poughkeepsie.....	24.6	.....	.2	.2	.....	75.0	100.0	698
Rochester.....	26.9	.4	2.0	.3	1.3	69.1	100.0	6,322
Schenectady.....	25.9	.1	.2	.1	.3	73.4	100.0	1,821
Syracuse.....	30.7	.4	.2	.2	.4	68.1	100.0	3,874
Troy.....	28.4	.1	.6	.....	.....	70.9	100.0	1,658
Utica.....	25.6	1.2	.1	.....	.4	72.7	100.0	2,241
Watertown.....	22.2	.....	.4	.....	.2	77.2	100.0	669
Yonkers.....	16.4	.1	.....	.....	.....	83.5	100.0	2,241
New York.....	27.9	5.7	1.8	.2	1.7	62.7	100.0	124,795

TABLE No. 17-B—CITIES UNDER 25,000

Batavia.....	22.9	.....	.5	.....	.....	76.6	100.0	268
Beacon.....	20.5	.6	.....	.....	.....	78.9	100.0	271
Canandaigua.....	32.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	67.1	100.0	119
Cohoes.....	22.5	.2	.2	.....	.2	76.9	100.0	561
Corning.....	19.7	.....	1.0	.....	.3	79.0	100.0	322
Cortland.....	23.3	.7	.....	.....	.....	76.0	100.0	235
Dunkirk.....	18.9	.2	.5	.....	.....	80.4	100.0	414
Fulton.....	16.7	.....	1.0	.....	.5	81.8	100.0	262
Geneva.....	30.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	69.4	100.0	252
Glen Cove.....	19.7	.9	.....	.....	.....	79.4	100.0	252
Glens Falls.....	34.8	.5	.5	.5	.....	63.7	100.0	322
Gloversville.....	26.6	1.0	.....	.....	.....	72.4	100.0	536
Hornell.....	26.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	73.9	100.0	319
Hudson.....	23.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	76.8	100.0	247
Ithaca.....	33.8	.....	.6	.....	.....	65.6	100.0	243
Johnstown.....	25.5	.6	.....	.....	.....	73.9	100.0	242
Lackawanna.....	19.5	.4	.....	.4	.....	79.7	100.0	412
Little Falls.....	31.4	.....	.7	.....	.....	67.9	100.0	282
Lockport.....	18.0	.....	.4	.4	.....	81.2	100.0	422
Mechanicville.....	22.3	.5	.....	.....	1.0	76.2	100.0	179
Middletown.....	27.0	1.1	.8	.....	.....	71.1	100.0	415
No. Tonawanda.....	18.2	.....	.2	.1	.....	81.5	100.0	338
Norwich.....	39.5	.....	1.1	.....	.....	59.4	100.0	153
Ogdensburg.....	28.2	.7	.....	.....	.....	71.1	100.0	325
Olean.....	19.5	.3	.5	.....	.3	79.4	100.0	425
Oneida.....	23.2	.....	.8	.....	.....	76.0	100.0	244
Oneonta.....	33.2	.....	.6	.....	1.2	65.0	100.0	243
Plattsburg.....	36.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	63.5	100.0	205
Port Jervis.....	21.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	79.0	100.0	211
Rensselaer.....	27.3	.....	.....	.....	.5	72.2	100.0	209

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

WHO HELPED THEM GET THEIR JOBS

TABLE No. 17-B — CITIES UNDER 25,000 — (Concluded)

CITIES	Friend	Advertise- ment	School	Church	Employ- ment bureau	Applied	Total per cent	Popu- lation of em- ployed boys
Rome.....	26.5	.....	.2	.....	.8	72.5	100.0	528
Salamanca.....	34.6	.....	.7	.....	.....	64.7	100.0	189
Saratoga Springs.....	28.2	.....	.....	.....	1.2	70.6	100.0	289
Tonawanda.....	22.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	77.2	100.0	230
Watervliet.....	36.8	.....	.4	.....	1.2	61.6	100.0	393
White Plains.....	19.6	.....	.4	.....	.....	80.0	100.0	457

TABLE No. 17-C — VILLAGES OVER 5,000

VILLAGES	Friend	Advertise- ment	School	Church	Employ- ment bureau	Applied	Total per cent	Popu- lation of em- ployed boys
Albion.....	12.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	87.1	100.0	165
Catskill.....	43.0	1.4	.....	.....	1.4	54.2	100.0	96
Depew.....	23.8	.....	.9	.....	.....	75.3	100.0	148
Endicott.....	37.4	.....	.....	.....	.5	62.1	100.0	164
Fredonia.....	20.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	79.5	100.0	95
Freeport.....	37.9	1.1	.....	.....	.....	61.0	100.0	204
Hastings.....	45.3	.....	.....	.....	1.3	53.4	100.0	155
Haverstraw.....	35.0	.....	1.0	.....	6.0	58.0	100.0	120
Hempstead.....	22.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	78.0	100.0	140
Herkimer.....	34.4	.....	.5	.....	.....	65.1	100.0	249
Hoosick Falls.....	29.2	1.3	.....	.....	.....	69.5	100.0	120
Hudson Falls.....	31.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	68.4	100.0	108
Huntington.....	26.7	.9	.9	.....	.9	70.6	100.0	62
Ilion.....	29.4	.4	.4	.....	.....	69.8	100.0	215
Johnson City.....	27.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	72.1	100.0	153
Lancaster.....	37.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	62.7	100.0	134
Lawrence.....	20.0	.....	.....	.....	2.5	77.5	100.0	28
Malone.....	25.3	.7	.....	.....	.....	74.0	100.0	163
Mamaroneck.....	37.0	.....	.....	.....	1.0	62.0	100.0	153
Massena.....	11.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	88.8	100.0	111
Medina.....	8.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	91.8	100.0	128
Newark.....	30.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	69.4	100.0	136
No. Tarrytown.....	12.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	87.5	100.0	90
Nyack.....	40.7	.....	1.1	.....	1.1	57.1	100.0	72
Ossining.....	15.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	84.9	100.0	217
Owego.....	45.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	55.0	100.0	72
Patchogue.....	15.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	84.1	100.0	107
Peeckskill.....	21.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	78.3	100.0	292
Penn Yan.....	7.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	92.3	100.0	72
Port Chester.....	14.0	.....	.....	.....	.3	85.7	100.0	388
Port Washington.....	14.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	85.9	100.0	56
Rockville Center.....	44.5	1.8	1.8	.....	1.8	50.1	100.0	137
Saranac Lake.....	18.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	81.7	100.0	100
Seneca Falls.....	33.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	66.2	100.0	147
Solvay.....	42.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	57.3	100.0	157
Tarrytown.....	17.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	82.8	100.0	85
Walden.....	41.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.9	100.0	144
Waterford.....	23.6	.....	1.1	.....	.....	75.3	100.0	68
Waverly.....	34.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	65.5	100.0	115
Wellsville.....	15.7	.....	1.1	.....	.....	83.2	100.0	73
Whitehall.....	37.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	62.9	100.0	118

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

NUMBER OF JOBS HELD

TABLE No. 18-A — CITIES OVER 25,000

CITIES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Total per cent	Population of employed boys
Albany.....	23.7	29.4	22.0	10.3	4.6	3.0	1.4	1.6	1.2	2.8	100.0	2,542
Amsterdam.....	14.6	26.4	26.4	15.0	6.7	3.5	1.9	1.7	1.7	2.1	100.0	810
Auburn.....	21.1	27.5	22.5	12.7	7.6	3.3	1.0	1.7	.5	2.1	100.0	829
Binghamton.....	22.5	30.1	26.0	9.6	5.8	3.7	1.4	.3	.3	0.3	100.0	1,356
Buffalo.....	19.4	25.3	23.1	13.0	7.0	4.1	2.3	1.7	4.1	.....	100.0	11,257
Elmira.....	26.0	30.6	22.0	10.4	4.9	2.1	.8	.7	.4	2.1	100.0	971
Jamestown.....	16.8	20.7	26.2	14.3	8.9	3.6	2.6	2.1	4.8	.....	100.0	838
Kingston.....	23.3	28.2	24.4	13.5	4.7	2.7	1.2	1.0	.....	1.0	100.0	553
Mt. Vernon.....	27.4	30.8	24.6	7.1	4.9	2.4	.8	.....	.3	1.7	100.0	857
Newburgh.....	19.5	28.2	23.7	13.2	5.7	2.6	1.7	2.3	.5	2.6	100.0	700
New Rochelle.....	31.9	29.9	17.1	8.9	5.0	3.3	1.6	.4	1.9	.....	100.0	760
Niagara Falls.....	18.0	27.0	22.9	13.7	6.5	3.4	1.3	1.8	5.4	.....	100.0	1,147
Oswego.....	21.2	28.1	25.2	11.3	5.8	3.6	.8	.4	3.6	.....	100.0	546
Poughkeepsie.....	22.8	26.8	25.4	10.7	3.7	4.2	1.7	1.8	1.1	1.8	100.0	698
Rochester.....	20.5	24.4	24.5	14.0	7.7	2.9	1.5	1.6	.5	2.4	100.0	6,322
Schenectady.....	28.1	34.9	17.5	7.6	2.9	3.1	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.8	100.0	1,821
Syracuse.....	18.8	26.5	22.5	11.6	5.4	4.2	2.4	1.6	7.0	.....	100.0	3,874
Troy.....	22.7	27.9	23.9	10.7	6.0	3.0	1.1	1.2	.8	2.7	100.0	1,658
Utica.....	19.2	28.6	22.7	13.0	7.4	2.6	1.7	.8	4.0	.....	100.0	2,241
Watertown.....	24.6	13.8	26.8	17.8	6.4	4.8	1.6	.4	3.8	.....	100.0	669
Yonkers.....	23.0	27.6	22.3	10.0	6.1	4.4	1.9	1.6	3.1	.....	100.0	2,241
New York.....	23.6	25.7	22.8	12.1	6.4	3.3	1.5	1.0	1.2	2.4	100.0	124,795

TABLE No. 18-B — CITIES UNDER 25,000

Batavia.....	18.4	28.7	25.3	13.0	5.9	2.7	.6	1.1	4.3	.....	100.0	268
Beacon.....	20.9	29.4	20.4	14.3	6.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	.....	3.0	100.0	271
Canandaigua.....	23.6	20.8	29.0	9.6	4.2	4.2	1.6	2.8	.....	4.2	100.0	119
Canoanda.....	15.0	27.9	26.0	14.3	7.0	3.4	1.9	.9	.4	3.2	100.0	561
Corning.....	39.0	36.3	15.3	5.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	.....	.....	.....	100.0	322
Cortland.....	18.9	24.3	31.6	8.9	6.2	2.9	1.5	.9	4.8	.....	100.0	235
Dunkirk.....	27.4	29.3	20.2	10.7	5.0	3.2	1.3	.2	2.7	.....	100.0	414
Fulton.....	17.5	24.8	18.9	16.0	8.1	6.2	1.2	2.7	4.6	.....	100.0	262
Geneva.....	29.3	34.2	22.4	7.5	4.1	2.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	252
Glen Cove.....	32.6	24.3	21.8	8.1	2.9	3.7	.....	3.7	2.9	.....	100.0	252
Glena Falls.....	22.9	28.8	16.6	13.7	7.9	4.4	1.5	2.7	.....	1.5	100.0	322
Gloversville.....	19.1	27.0	25.8	11.8	7.5	3.3	1.8	1.2	.7	1.8	100.0	536
Hornell.....	30.5	34.5	20.9	6.5	4.7	.7	.....	1.5	.....	.7	100.0	319
Hudson.....	21.7	29.7	29.1	10.2	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.5	.....	2.1	100.0	247
Ithaca.....	23.1	30.9	27.0	10.7	3.5	3.5	.....	.....	1.3	.....	100.0	243
Johnstown.....	18.8	27.1	22.6	11.0	7.3	4.8	3.4	2.1	.8	2.1	100.0	242
Lackawanna.....	25.3	35.3	16.3	10.0	5.7	3.0	.7	1.2	2.5	.....	100.0	412
Little Falls.....	20.7	27.2	20.8	16.3	6.5	2.0	2.6	1.3	2.6	.....	100.0	282
Lockport.....	17.9	27.9	25.4	10.3	6.6	3.2	2.7	1.5	4.5	.....	100.0	422
Mechanicville.....	23.0	34.5	20.6	8.5	7.1	3.7	1.3	.....	.....	1.3	100.0	179
Middletown.....	15.7	32.4	23.5	11.1	6.5	3.5	.....	1.6	1.6	4.1	100.0	415
No. Tonawanda.....	17.8	25.8	25.8	10.4	8.8	3.5	1.3	.4	6.2	.....	100.0	338
Norwich.....	29.6	33.0	18.7	6.6	4.4	4.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	100.0	153
Ogdensburg.....	21.8	24.5	19.9	10.6	7.4	4.1	4.1	2.8	.....	4.8	100.0	325
Olean.....	20.2	29.8	28.1	13.8	3.4	1.9	1.4	.9	.5	.....	100.0	425
Oneida.....	25.2	26.0	21.2	16.4	4.0	.....	1.6	.8	4.8	.....	100.0	244
Onconta.....	23.3	33.8	19.4	7.7	5.1	5.7	1.9	.6	2.5	.....	100.0	243
Plattsburg.....	14.3	31.4	21.2	14.3	7.3	2.3	3.5	1.7	2.3	1.7	100.0	205
Port Jervis.....	30.4	29.7	24.2	5.7	4.4	1.2	.6	1.2	.6	2.0	100.0	211
Rensselaer.....	31.8	27.2	22.7	10.5	4.2	.9	.9	.....	.9	.9	100.0	209

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

NUMBER OF JOBS HELD

TABLE No. 18-B — CITIES UNDER 25,000 — (Concluded)

CITIES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Total per cent	Population of employed boys
Rome.....	20.8	30.1	25.3	11.3	7.1	2.7	.3	.9	1.5	.....	100.0	528
Salamanca.....	22.9	36.7	21.4	7.4	6.7	1.4	1.4	.7	1.4	.....	100.0	189
Saratoga Springs.....	27.4	26.7	19.7	12.8	3.6	4.2	1.3	.....	1.3	3.0	100.0	289
Tonawanda.....	16.0	29.1	23.4	14.8	6.2	6.2	1.8	.....	2.5	.....	100.0	230
Watervliet.....	24.4	32.5	24.4	5.8	4.8	3.9	.....	1.3	1.0	1.9	100.0	393
White Plains.....	30.8	26.3	19.5	10.7	4.7	2.7	2.3	2.3	.7	.....	100.0	457

TABLE No. 18-C — VILLAGES OVER 5,000

VILLAGES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Total per cent	Population of employed boys
Albion.....	33.1	16.9	23.4	7.3	4.0	7.3	4.0	.....	4.0	.....	100.0	165
Catskill.....	18.9	25.8	20.2	7.7	9.1	6.3	6.3	2.1	.....	3.6	100.0	96
Depew.....	22.1	19.4	33.1	12.0	2.9	3.8	1.0	1.0	4.7	.....	100.0	148
Endicott.....	34.0	34.5	17.6	6.8	3.1	1.1	.....	1.1	.7	1.1	100.0	164
Fredonia.....	19.3	21.7	26.5	6.0	10.8	1.2	1.2	.....	13.3	.....	100.0	95
Freeport.....	36.9	22.1	20.0	9.4	1.1	6.4	1.0	1.0	.....	2.1	100.0	204
Hastings.....	32.0	26.6	18.3	12.8	7.3	3.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	155
Haverstraw.....	27.4	35.4	21.4	5.3	3.3	3.3	.....	1.3	1.3	1.3	100.0	120
Hempstead.....	41.9	15.0	22.4	10.1	2.7	5.2	.....	.....	2.7	.....	100.0	140
Herkimer.....	22.1	25.8	16.1	11.8	9.1	3.8	2.1	3.8	5.4	.....	100.0	249
Hoodick Falls.....	25.4	37.2	20.1	4.0	5.3	6.7	.....	1.3	.....	.....	100.0	120
Hudson Falls.....	26.9	21.6	19.7	11.5	9.5	3.4	1.3	2.4	1.3	2.4	100.0	108
Huntington.....	24.1	23.1	25.0	8.5	5.7	5.7	1.0	1.0	2.0	3.9	100.0	62
Ilion.....	22.5	29.9	19.6	10.6	8.3	2.9	2.9	1.8	1.1	.4	100.0	215
Johnson City.....	26.2	26.8	23.2	14.5	5.8	2.3	.....	.6	.6	.....	100.0	153
Lancaster.....	13.3	35.0	23.7	8.1	10.3	3.6	2.0	1.2	2.8	.....	100.0	134
Lawrence.....	35.4	12.9	32.9	10.4	2.8	2.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	28
Malone.....	17.4	29.4	19.1	7.8	5.4	10.0	3.1	.....	3.1	4.7	100.0	163
Mamaroneck.....	21.0	31.0	24.0	7.0	12.0	1.0	.....	1.0	.....	3.0	100.0	153
Massena.....	19.1	36.4	21.1	6.8	2.6	3.8	3.8	1.6	.....	4.8	100.0	111
Medina.....	18.8	21.2	15.3	20.0	5.9	8.2	.....	2.4	8.2	.....	100.0	128
Newark.....	23.7	18.0	20.8	18.0	11.1	4.2	4.2	.....	.....	.....	100.0	136
No. Tarrytown.....	30.4	26.0	20.5	10.4	3.3	4.1	1.8	.9	2.6	.....	100.0	90
Nyack.....	28.0	22.5	21.5	14.7	3.7	1.5	2.7	.....	2.7	2.7	100.0	72
Ossining.....	27.6	33.9	24.0	7.2	4.1	.8	.8	.....	1.6	.....	100.0	217
Owego.....	35.0	20.0	5.0	5.0	20.0	5.0	.....	.....	10.0	.....	100.0	72
Patchogue.....	22.9	23.0	17.7	8.0	7.0	2.7	2.7	.....	8.0	8.0	100.0	107
Peekskill.....	31.1	31.9	18.9	10.1	2.5	1.3	.8	2.1	1.3	.....	100.0	292
Penn Yan.....	26.9	19.3	26.9	19.3	3.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.8	100.0	72
Port Chester.....	22.7	33.6	23.7	10.4	4.9	1.9	.6	.6	1.6	.....	100.0	388
Port Washington.....	27.8	26.6	24.0	9.9	4.7	3.5	.....	.....	.....	3.5	100.0	56
Rockville Center.....	28.1	29.9	20.6	9.5	2.1	3.9	2.0	.....	3.9	.....	100.0	137
Saranac Lake.....	25.2	22.2	18.1	9.9	.....	7.9	8.8	.....	.....	7.9	100.0	100
Seneca Falls.....	18.5	18.5	26.7	16.8	9.7	2.8	.....	.....	.....	7.0	100.0	147
Solvay.....	17.1	36.6	20.7	6.1	7.3	4.9	6.1	.....	1.2	.....	100.0	157
Tarrytown.....	45.6	22.8	14.6	8.6	2.8	2.8	.....	2.8	.....	.....	100.0	85
Walden.....	20.8	35.3	14.2	15.2	6.3	3.0	.....	.....	.....	5.2	100.0	144
Waterford.....	24.0	24.0	21.8	7.0	8.2	3.7	3.7	1.4	1.4	4.8	100.0	68
Waverly.....	22.1	27.6	18.4	14.8	3.8	7.5	.....	3.8	2.0	.....	100.0	115
Wellsville.....	23.8	29.4	26.1	8.2	5.7	3.4	.....	.....	3.4	.....	100.0	73
Whitehall.....	27.6	29.4	22.5	4.3	6.1	5.1	3.4	.....	.....	1.6	100.0	118

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

THE LENGTH OF TIME ON PRESENT JOB

TABLE No. 19-A—CITIES OVER 25,000

CITIES	3 mos.	6 mos.	8 mos.	12 mos.	15 mos.	18 mos.	21 mos.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5 yrs. or more	Total per cent	Population of employed boys
Albany.....	30.4	23.5	10.6	9.8	4.8	5.1	1.3	7.5	4.5	1.7	.8	100.0	2,542
Amsterdam...	33.1	18.7	10.1	12.3	3.1	5.3	.8	9.7	5.3	1.6	.....	100.0	810
Auburn.....	40.0	18.7	8.8	11.4	4.0	5.7	.8	8.3	2.3	.....	.....	100.0	829
Binghamton...	34.5	23.6	10.0	9.0	2.6	7.3	1.1	7.3	2.5	1.1	1.0	100.0	1,356
Buffalo.....	40.6	21.1	5.9	9.0	8.6	10.7	.....	.....	3.3	.....	.8	100.0	11,257
Elmira.....	40.6	21.1	5.8	8.8	8.4	10.6	.....	.....	3.1	.....	1.6	100.0	971
Jamestown...	50.9	20.4	3.1	5.2	5.4	7.2	1.4	4.4	1.0	1.0	.....	100.0	338
Kingston.....	22.5	25.8	13.1	14.4	5.0	6.8	.....	6.5	4.1	1.8	.....	100.0	553
Mt. Vernon...	40.4	22.0	9.9	9.7	2.7	5.2	.2	7.4	2.2	.....	.3	100.0	857
Newburgh....	38.9	31.1	10.1	4.1	1.6	4.8	.5	4.1	2.5	1.8	.5	100.0	700
New Rochelle.	40.8	19.5	7.4	10.7	2.5	16.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.5	100.0	760
Niagara Falls.	47.8	18.2	2.1	8.1	8.1	8.9	1.1	1.7	2.9	.....	1.1	100.0	1,147
Oswego.....	35.1	21.6	8.8	12.1	1.9	5.4	.7	10.0	2.1	1.3	1.0	100.0	546
Poughkeepsie.	37.2	21.1	9.1	9.1	2.7	5.0	.9	7.5	3.7	2.9	.8	100.0	698
Rochester....	35.6	21.3	9.3	9.5	3.9	5.2	1.3	9.1	3.8	.5	.5	100.0	6,322
Schenectady..	26.6	24.8	9.4	12.5	5.2	7.8	1.1	6.4	4.2	2.0	.....	100.0	1,821
Syracuse.....	39.0	23.1	9.9	8.6	2.2	6.0	.2	9.3	1.7	.....	.....	100.0	3,874
Troy.....	41.0	17.1	8.2	10.0	4.0	5.0	1.2	8.2	3.6	.9	.8	100.0	1,658
Utica.....	40.0	21.5	9.9	9.4	1.9	5.5	.....	8.3	3.0	.5	.....	100.0	2,241
Watertown....	53.6	22.2	6.4	5.8	1.2	4.0	.2	3.8	2.8	.....	.....	100.0	669
Yonkers.....	48.6	22.5	5.0	9.0	4.0	10.5	.....	.....	.2	.....	.2	100.0	2,241
New York.....	39.0	17.6	8.0	10.4	3.4	6.6	.7	9.5	3.2	1.0	.5	100.0	124,795

TABLE No. 19-B—CITIES UNDER 25,000

Batavia.....	48.1	21.3	4.8	7.4	5.8	9.0	.....	.....	2.1	.....	1.5	100.0	268
Beacon.....	35.4	19.9	11.0	8.6	2.5	6.4	.9	7.5	6.4	1.4	.....	100.0	271
Canandaigua..	33.4	18.2	10.0	12.7	1.8	5.9	1.8	10.0	3.1	3.1	.....	100.0	116
Cohoes.....	37.4	19.5	7.9	10.2	2.5	6.7	.4	8.8	4.8	1.4	.4	100.0	561
Corning.....	34.4	17.4	9.3	12.8	2.6	6.0	.....	10.6	5.6	1.3	.....	100.0	322
Cortland....	40.2	19.0	9.7	13.0	.....	3.7	1.0	11.7	1.7	.....	.....	100.0	235
Dunkirk.....	46.3	17.7	2.5	12.6	8.7	7.7	1.7	2.0	.2	.....	.6	100.0	414
Fulton.....	42.9	22.8	7.6	11.6	1.8	2.8	1.2	7.2	.7	.7	.7	100.0	262
Geneva.....	37.8	19.8	8.5	8.5	1.6	8.9	.....	9.4	3.7	.6	1.2	100.0	252
Glen Cove....	25.3	15.0	11.6	13.2	4.7	7.2	.....	14.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	100.0	252
Glens Falls..	26.5	25.4	19.0	8.5	3.9	6.2	.....	4.5	3.3	2.7	.....	100.0	322
Gloversville.	36.8	20.8	7.7	10.9	4.1	6.4	.6	7.3	2.7	2.7	.....	100.0	536
Hornell.....	31.5	19.3	10.3	12.6	4.9	5.2	2.1	10.3	3.0	.8	.....	100.0	319
Hudson.....	40.2	25.6	8.5	4.3	1.1	2.3	1.7	8.4	3.7	4.2	.....	100.0	247
Ithaca.....	44.6	20.1	6.5	10.2	3.7	4.2	.8	4.8	3.7	1.4	.....	100.0	243
Johnstown....	40.5	20.2	6.7	7.4	1.6	7.4	.....	7.4	6.0	2.8	.....	100.0	242
Lackawanna..	38.8	24.3	4.0	13.0	10.8	6.1	.....	3.0	.....	.....	.....	100.0	412
Little Falls..	34.7	26.7	5.2	13.1	.....	6.5	.....	5.9	7.2	.....	.7	100.0	282
Lockport....	54.1	16.8	1.7	6.7	5.9	8.0	2.5	7	2.5	.....	1.1	100.0	422
Mechanicville.	46.3	16.0	6.8	13.1	.....	5.8	.....	9.2	2.8	.....	.....	100.0	179
Middletown..	43.2	19.5	8.5	8.1	4.2	5.7	1.2	4.2	3.8	1.6	.....	100.0	415
No.Tonawanda	47.8	21.2	3.2	8.9	8.0	7.6	.9	.....	1.5	.....	.9	100.0	338
Norwich.....	36.8	12.6	17.0	11.4	1.5	4.8	.....	7.0	4.8	2.6	1.5	100.0	153
Ogdensburg..	46.8	16.8	5.6	8.9	.....	8.2	.....	7.6	3.7	2.4	.....	100.0	325
Olean.....	49.2	15.2	2.2	8.2	10.9	11.2	.4	.....	2.7	.....	.....	100.0	425
Oneida.....	39.2	24.8	8.0	8.8	.8	4.8	.....	9.6	4.0	.....	.....	100.0	243
Oneonta.....	38.7	20.6	9.9	9.2	2.9	9.2	2.5	6.3	.7	.....	.....	100.0	247
Plattsburg..	38.0	31.6	5.8	13.4	3.3	4.6	.....	.....	3.3	.....	.....	100.0	205
Port Jervis..	46.9	17.9	5.6	8.0	.....	9.2	.....	10.5	1.9	.....	.....	100.0	211
Rensselaer..	44.3	10.6	6.9	15.3	.....	5.9	.....	13.2	3.8	.....	.....	100.0	209

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

THE LENGTH OF TIME ON PRESENT JOB

TABLE No. 19-B — CITIES UNDER 25,000 — (Concluded)

CITIES	3 mos.	6 mos.	9 mos.	12 mos.	15 mos.	18 mos.	21 mos.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5 or more yrs.	Total per cent	Population of employed boys
Rome.....	36.5	20.4	13.3	11.2	1.8	4.5	7	8.3	1.8	.....	1.5	100.0	528
Salamanca....	45.1	18.4	1.1	8.4	7.1	11.8	3.7	.....	4.4	.....	.....	100.0	189
Saratoga Spgs.	50.5	10.5	4.1	11.6	.....	5.2	.....	14.0	4.1	.....	.....	100.0	289
Tonawanda....	43.2	19.7	1.8	9.9	9.9	8.6	1.8	3.1	1.0	.....	1.0	100.0	230
Watervliet....	41.2	16.1	9.2	9.8	1.6	5.4	.....	10.0	5.7	1.0	.....	100.0	393
White Plains..	43.3	25.3	6.4	7.3	2.8	10.5	.....	.....	2.0	.....	2.4	100.0	457

TABLE No. 19-C — VILLAGES OVER 5,000

VILLAGES	3 mos.	6 mos.	9 mos.	12 mos.	15 mos.	18 mos.	21 mos.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5 or more yrs.	Total per cent	Population of employed boys
Albion.....	46.1	20.1	.....	13.7	.....	20.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	165
Catskill.....	56.6	10.6	5.0	10.6	.....	5.0	.....	7.8	2.2	2.2	.....	100.0	96
Dewey.....	42.6	30.7	3.0	11.4	4.1	4.1	.....	.....	4.1	.....	.....	100.0	148
Endicott.....	41.2	18.3	5.6	14.1	2.7	2.7	.....	12.2	1.9	1.3	.....	100.0	164
Fredonia.....	53.3	26.7	1.4	8.6	5.0	3.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.3	100.0	95
Freeport.....	43.9	16.5	5.9	9.1	.....	3.8	1.7	12.2	6.9	.....	.....	100.0	204
Hastings.....	48.2	15.2	4.3	9.8	2.8	5.7	.....	12.5	1.5	.....	.....	100.0	155
Haverstraw....	34.0	23.8	5.1	15.4	2.2	8.8	.....	9.7	1.0	.....	.....	100.0	120
Hempstead....	28.1	13.3	6.1	25.7	.....	3.6	.....	23.2	.....	.....	.....	100.0	140
Herkimer.....	37.3	22.8	13.7	12.0	2.9	2.9	6	3.3	1.6	2.9	.....	100.0	249
Hoosick Falls..	44.0	6.7	.....	13.3	10.7	.....	17.3	4.0	.....	2.7	1.3	100.0	120
Hudson Falls..	53.5	17.9	5.6	7.6	1.5	2.6	.....	8.7	2.6	.....	.....	100.0	108
Huntington....	36.4	19.3	13.4	12.5	3.3	1.5	.....	7.9	3.3	.....	2.4	100.0	62
Ilion.....	40.3	26.6	10.9	10.6	2.9	2.9	.....	3.6	2.2	.....	.....	100.0	215
Johnson City..	39.5	21.5	8.2	12.8	4.1	1.7	.....	9.3	2.9	.....	.....	100.0	153
Lancaster.....	34.6	28.7	3.3	7.8	12.2	7.8	.....	9	4.7	.....	.....	100.0	134
Lawrence.....	38.2	20.7	13.1	3.1	3.1	5.6	.....	10.6	5.6	.....	.....	100.0	28
Malone.....	39.1	15.1	13.6	6.9	3.8	6.9	.....	6.1	5.4	3.1	.....	100.0	163
Mamaroneck....	53.9	12.9	3.9	5.9	2.8	6.9	.....	6.9	2.9	3.9	.....	100.0	153
Massena.....	55.0	13.1	2.8	11.1	.....	7.0	.....	5.0	6.0	.....	.....	100.0	111
Medina.....	51.0	8.6	3.9	12.2	.....	18.1	.....	.....	6.2	.....	.....	100.0	128
Newark.....	46.7	13.3	6.5	9.2	2.2	3.7	.....	13.4	5.0	.....	.....	100.0	136
No. Tarrytown	46.4	21.4	5.8	5.0	1.9	14.3	.....	.....	1.9	.....	3.3	100.0	90
Nyack.....	51.2	13.9	3.5	12.9	1.1	8.1	.....	7.0	2.3	.....	.....	100.0	72
Ossining.....	43.6	25.2	6.0	6.0	3.5	15.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	217
Owego.....	55.0	15.0	.....	10.0	.....	10.0	.....	10.0	.....	.....	.....	100.0	72
Patchogue....	33.5	28.2	8.0	4.7	5.7	8.0	.....	5.7	4.7	.....	1.5	100.0	107
Peekskill.....	38.2	26.0	6.4	8.9	2.9	16.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.2	100.0	292
Penn Yan.....	36.2	20.8	9.2	16.9	.....	.....	.....	16.9	.....	.....	.....	100.0	72
Port Chester..	36.8	27.8	4.0	4.9	3.0	20.5	6	.....	9	6	9	100.0	388
Port Washing- ton.....	28.3	15.4	6.4	16.4	3.9	11.6	3.9	14.1	.....	.....	.....	100.0	56
Rockville Ctr.	35.9	17.3	11.7	15.4	4.3	4.3	2.5	4.3	4.3	.....	.....	100.0	137
Saranac Lake..	50.9	7.9	9.8	5.8	.....	.....	.....	5.8	14.0	5.8	.....	100.0	100
Seneca Falls..	41.8	17.8	10.7	7.9	3.6	8.0	.....	8.0	.....	2.2	.....	100.0	147
Solvay.....	30.5	26.9	14.6	8.5	6.1	6.1	.....	4.9	2.4	.....	.....	100.0	157
Tarrytown....	20.4	14.7	11.8	14.7	3.3	31.8	.....	.....	3.3	.....	.....	100.0	85
Walden.....	35.4	22.0	7.5	8.7	1.9	3.0	.....	9.8	8.7	3.0	.....	100.0	144
Waterford....	47.7	18.5	3.9	7.2	1.6	9.5	.....	6.1	3.9	1.6	.....	100.0	68
Waverly.....	52.8	25.4	3.6	3.6	.....	5.5	.....	3.6	5.5	.....	.....	100.0	115
Wellsville....	54.6	15.1	3.8	12.9	1.5	10.6	.....	.....	1.5	.....	.....	100.0	73
Whitehall....	53.0	20.2	2.8	11.4	.....	4.5	.....	8.1	.....	.....	.....	100.0	118

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

WHY BOYS LIKED THEIR JOBS

TABLE No. 20-A—CITIES OVER 25,000

CITIES	Learn a trade	Easy	Clean	Good wages	Ad- vance- ment	Inter- esting	Mis- cella- neous	Don't like it	Total per- cent	Popu- lation of em- ployed boys
Albany.....	6.5	10.9	1.4	10.8	12.9	39.1	8.0	10.4	100.0	2,542
Amsterdam....	3.8	22.4	4.4	12.2	5.6	19.2	19.8	12.6	100.0	810
Auburn.....	6.8	11.4	1.9	14.7	7.3	18.5	28.2	11.2	100.0	829
Binghamton...	3.6	15.5	2.9	17.3	4.7	13.1	31.2	11.7	100.0	1,356
Buffalo.....	5.0	34.8	1.3	9.1	11.5	25.3	1.4	11.6	100.0	11,257
Elmira.....	6.0	7.6	2.8	9.1	4.2	11.6	46.0	12.7	100.0	971
Jamestown....	1.8	17.8	13.7	4.7	5.4	41.3	3.0	12.3	100.0	838
Kingston.....	5.5	16.2	.5	17.1	4.2	35.5	9.9	11.1	100.0	553
Mt. Vernon....	9.4	25.5	2.3	8.2	13.9	26.9	.4	13.4	100.0	857
Newburgh.....	7.7	10.3	1.4	26.3	6.9	35.6	2.9	8.9	100.0	700
New Rochelle..	.5	20.3	.2	4.3	15.7	48.8	4.3	10.9	100.0	760
Niagara Falls..	6.1	30.2	.6	12.9	10.8	26.5	1.0	11.9	100.0	1,147
Oswego.....	10.4	18.6	1.7	23.6	.....	34.6	1.4	9.7	100.0	546
Poughkeepsie..	17.6	20.3	.7	9.5	6.2	36.3	1.9	7.5	100.0	698
Rochester.....	8.3	9.9	2.5	9.0	8.1	24.5	29.6	8.1	100.0	6,322
Schenectady...	6.5	9.7	.6	7.8	9.5	48.2	2.3	14.9	100.0	1,821
Syracuse.....	14.8	13.2	4.2	18.6	.....	42.4	.4	6.4	100.0	3,874
Troy.....	6.3	16.7	2.0	18.8	9.8	11.9	26.8	7.7	100.0	1,658
Utica.....	12.7	15.1	1.6	20.5	.1	43.1	.6	6.3	100.0	2,241
Watertown....	7.2	26.2	3.4	16.0	40.4	.....	.2	6.6	100.0	669
Yonkers.....	1.0	25.3	1.4	9.6	15.5	30.3	.6	16.3	100.0	2,241
New York.....	7.0	20.2	1.3	6.7	19.7	26.8	7.3	11.0	100.0	124,795

TABLE No. 20-B—CITIES UNDER 25,000

Batavia.....	5.3	11.3	1.0	16.6	6.9	43.4	1.0	14.5	100.0	268
Beacon.....	3.3	15.5	1.1	8.3	11.7	30.1	20.0	10.0	100.0	271
Canandaigua...	2.7	19.2	5.5	19.2	1.4	13.7	31.5	6.8	100.0	119
Cohoes.....	5.5	12.3	3.7	25.8	3.5	9.5	30.2	9.5	100.0	561
Corning.....	4.3	10.7	1.0	31.3	4.0	10.3	23.4	15.0	100.0	322
Cortland.....	8.0	19.4	1.3	18.6	.....	37.3	.7	14.7	100.0	235
Dunkirk.....	4.3	28.2	.8	21.6	6.4	30.9	.....	7.8	100.0	414
Fulton.....	10.8	22.1	1.5	21.1	.....	29.4	.5	14.6	100.0	262
Geneva.....	3.9	18.4	2.6	12.9	5.0	12.9	41.7	2.6	100.0	252
Glenn Cove....	3.4	32.5	.....	6.0	10.2	19.7	.9	27.3	100.0	252
Glens Falls...	1.7	15.6	1.1	11.0	9.3	47.4	2.3	11.6	100.0	322
Gloversville...	2.7	18.8	.7	15.4	5.9	28.2	17.2	11.1	100.0	536
Hornell.....	12.2	9.5	3.6	16.6	4.5	19.4	25.2	9.0	100.0	319
Hudson.....	4.2	16.5	1.2	11.0	6.1	34.8	14.6	11.6	100.0	247
Ithaca.....	8.9	12.2	5.0	16.7	.....	47.2	.....	10.0	100.0	243
Johnstown....	.6	15.9	.....	22.3	3.2	38.2	10.9	8.9	100.0	242
Lackawanna...	12.3	9.5	9.5	10.8	4.9	42.1	1.8	9.1	100.0	412
Little Falls...	9.8	28.1	3.5	26.8	.....	27.4	.....	4.6	100.0	282
Lockport.....	2.5	28.1	1.7	13.4	9.7	32.4	2.5	9.7	100.0	422
Mechanicville..	6.8	16.4	20.8	1.9	3.8	2.9	35.8	11.6	100.0	179
Middletown...	3.8	18.6	2.7	9.5	5.7	10.6	36.6	12.5	100.0	415
No. Tonawanda	2.6	55.0	.7	8.8	6.7	17.0	0.4	8.8	100.0	338
Norwich.....	4.4	9.9	1.1	11.0	1.1	23.1	39.5	9.9	100.0	153
Ogdensburg....	2.6	22.2	1.3	8.5	5.2	36.6	4.0	19.6	100.0	325
Olean.....	5.1	16.7	1.0	16.1	6.3	47.1	.....	7.7	100.0	425
Oneida.....	4.8	24.0	.....	29.6	.....	33.6	2.4	5.6	100.0	244
Oneonta.....	9.4	9.4	27.5	23.7	.....	35.0	.6	14.4	100.0	243
Plattsburg....	1.9	22.6	.6	14.4	7.5	42.3	.6	10.1	100.0	205
Port Jervis...	1.9	13.0	29.6	.....	7.4	8.0	31.4	8.7	100.0	211
Rensselaer....	5.3	4.2	28.4	.....	20.5	7.4	24.7	9.5	100.0	209

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

WHY BOYS LIKED THEIR JOBS

TABLE No. 20-B — CITIES UNDER 25,000 — (Concluded)

CITIES	Learn a trade	Easy	Clean	Good wages	Advancement	Interesting	Miscellaneous	Don't like it	Total per cent	Population of employed boys
Rome.....	12.2	14.6	.8	26.7	.....	38.1	.....	7.6	100.0	528
Salamanca.....	6.0	22.0	2.7	16.7	8.7	36.6	.....	7.3	100.0	189
Saratoga Spgs..	3.5	5.8	6.4	1.2	6.9	11.6	52.5	12.1	100.0	289
Tonawanda.....	3.7	22.8	.....	9.3	6.2	43.8	1.2	13.0	100.0	230
Watervliet.....	9.7	8.6	18.3	.....	2.7	21.2	31.4	8.1	100.0	393
White Plains...	.....	33.2	2.0	11.2	8.4	30.8	2.4	12.0	100.0	457

TABLE No. 20-C — VILLAGES OVER 5,000

VILLAGES	Learn a trade	Easy	Clean	Good wages	Advancement	Interesting	Miscellaneous	Don't like it	Total per cent	Population of employed boys
Albion.....	3.2	51.6	.....	3.2	6.5	12.9	.....	22.6	100.0	165
Catskill.....	4.2	11.1	12.5	.....	4.2	6.9	48.6	12.5	100.0	96
Depew.....	5.5	34.9	.....	32.1	1.8	17.4	.....	8.3	100.0	148
Endicott.....	1.9	8.9	3.3	24.2	4.7	12.6	31.3	13.1	100.0	164
Fredonia.....	2.4	43.4	.....	30.1	1.2	16.9	.....	6.0	100.0	95
Freeport.....	1.1	11.6	.....	6.3	21.1	32.6	14.7	12.6	100.0	204
Hastings.....	1.3	17.8	1.4	2.8	17.8	27.4	20.5	11.0	100.0	150
Haverstraw.....	1.0	28.0	22.0	.....	9.0	10.0	18.0	12.0	100.0	120
Hempstead.....	.....	53.7	.....	2.4	2.4	12.2	.....	29.3	100.0	140
Herkimer.....	7.0	22.0	2.7	25.8	.....	33.3	.5	8.7	100.0	249
Hoosick Falls..	6.7	13.3	32.0	1.3	5.3	5.3	28.0	8.1	100.0	120
Hudson Falls..	6.0	7.1	34.7	.....	8.2	11.2	16.4	16.4	100.0	108
Huntington.....	10.1	37.6	1.9	7.3	8.3	21.1	1.8	11.9	100.0	62
Ilion.....	4.4	16.7	3.3	24.2	.....	41.6	.....	9.8	100.0	215
Johnson City..	6.4	12.8	1.2	31.9	.....	41.3	.....	6.4	100.0	153
Lancaster.....	4.5	21.6	1.5	15.7	7.5	44.7	1.5	3.0	100.0	134
Lawrence.....	5.0	65.0	.....	7.5	2.5	10.0	.....	10.0	100.0	28
Malone.....	3.0	17.1	1.5	11.2	3.0	29.1	10.5	24.6	100.0	163
Mamaroneck....	2.0	2.0	.....	14.0	6.0	17.0	40.0	19.0	100.0	153
Massena.....	9.2	7.1	43.9	.....	1.0	.....	29.6	9.2	100.0	111
Medina.....	1.2	48.2	2.4	8.2	1.2	21.2	.....	17.6	100.0	128
Newark.....	8.3	23.7	.....	8.3	2.8	13.9	31.9	11.1	100.0	136
No. Tarrytown..	.....	40.6	.8	5.5	14.9	21.9	.....	16.3	100.0	90
Nyack.....	17.6	8.8	5.5	.....	8.8	6.5	44.0	8.8	100.0	72
Ossining.....	.6	17.1	3.2	6.3	20.2	43.1	.....	9.5	100.0	217
Owego.....	10.0	20.0	5.0	20.0	.....	40.0	.....	5.0	100.0	72
Patchogue.....	7.5	40.5	2.1	2.1	6.4	29.8	1.1	10.5	100.0	107
Peekskill.....	.8	26.8	3.3	19.7	5.0	31.8	2.1	10.5	100.0	292
Penn Yan.....	7.7	19.3	7.7	11.5	.....	3.8	38.5	11.5	100.0	72
Port Chester...	1.0	28.8	2.6	11.7	9.7	36.8	2.3	7.1	100.0	388
Port Washing- ton.....	1.3	2.6	.....	17.9	2.6	34.6	11.5	29.5	100.0	56
Rockville Ctr..	1.9	22.2	3.7	3.7	24.1	29.6	.....	14.8	100.0	137
Saranac Lake..	2.0	14.3	10.2	.....	.....	6.1	36.8	30.6	100.0	100
Seneca Falls..	8.4	11.3	1.4	9.8	1.4	24.0	32.4	11.3	100.0	147
Solvay.....	7.3	23.2	1.2	11.0	.....	53.6	.....	3.7	100.0	157
Tarrytown.....	.....	22.9	2.9	.....	11.4	48.6	5.7	8.5	100.0	85
Walden.....	7.8	26.7	1.1	8.9	3.3	35.6	5.5	11.1	100.0	144
Waterford.....	3.4	18.0	4.5	5.6	3.4	24.7	34.8	5.6	100.0	68
Waverly.....	10.9	1.8	3.6	31.0	.....	45.5	.....	7.2	100.0	115
Wellsville.....	4.5	24.7	1.1	19.1	3.3	36.0	.....	11.3	100.0	73
Whitehall.....	4.3	1.7	45.7	.....	8.6	1.7	24.2	13.8	100.0	118

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

PERCENT FILING OUT APPLICATION BLANK

TABLE No. 21-A — CITIES OVER 25,000

CITIES					
Albany.....	32.9	12.6	54.5	100.0	2,542
Amsterdam.....	12.2	2.0	85.8	100.0	810
Auburn.....	37.5	3.5	59.0	100.0	829
Binghamton.....	14.9	13.4	71.7	100.0	1,356
Buffalo.....	41.8	3.9	54.3	100.0	11,257
Elmira.....	13.8	36.6	49.6	100.0	971
Jamestown.....	26.7	6.8	66.5	100.0	838
Kingston.....	8.8	1.7	89.5	100.0	553
Mt. Vernon.....	32.0	8.2	59.8	100.0	857
Newburgh.....	34.9	2.7	62.4	100.0	700
New Rochelle.....	27.1	8.2	64.7	100.0	760
Niagara Falls.....	34.5	3.1	62.4	100.0	1,147
Oswego.....	30.8	2.9	66.3	100.0	546
Poughkeepsie.....	20.3	4.7	75.0	100.0	698
Rochester.....	44.2	6.7	49.1	100.0	6,322
Schenectady.....	63.0	3.7	33.3	100.0	1,821
Syracuse.....	35.8	5.2	59.0	100.0	3,874
Troy.....	22.9	5.9	71.2	100.0	1,658
Utica.....	29.7	5.2	65.1	100.0	2,241
Watertown.....	48.6	3.8	47.6	100.0	669
Yonkers.....	28.2	8.1	63.7	100.0	2,241
New York.....	32.9	12.6	54.5	100.0	124,795

TABLE No. 21-B — CITIES UNDER 25,000

Batavia.....	26.3	0.5	73.2	100.0	269
Beacon.....	15.1	3.9	81.0	100.0	278
Canandaigua.....	17.9	2.9	79.2	100.0	111
Cohoes.....	19.6	1.5	78.9	100.0	561
Corning.....	65.4	0.3	34.3	100.0	322
Cortland.....	6.0	6.0	88.0	100.0	235
Dunkirk.....	60.1	1.3	38.6	100.0	414
Fulton.....	10.3	1.5	88.2	100.0	262
Geneva.....	41.7	3.3	55.0	100.0	252
Glen Cove.....	7.7	3.4	88.9	100.0	252
Glens Falls.....	13.9	6.9	79.2	100.0	322
Gloversville.....	5.8	3.1	91.1	100.0	536
Hornell.....	50.9	0.5	48.6	100.0	319
Hudson.....	20.7	1.8	77.5	100.0	247
Ithaca.....	26.1	2.8	71.1	100.0	243
Johnstown.....	6.4	2.5	91.1	100.0	242
Lackawanna.....	46.2	3.1	50.7	100.0	412
Little Falls.....	12.5	2.0	85.5	100.0	282
Lockport.....	24.8	4.2	71.0	100.0	422
Mechanicville.....	30.4	1.0	68.6	100.0	179
Middletown.....	30.4	2.7	66.9	100.0	415
No. Tonawanda.....	33.0	3.1	63.9	100.0	338
Norwich.....	7.7	12.1	80.2	100.0	153
Ogdensburg.....	7.2	2.6	90.2	100.0	325
Olean.....	50.5	3.2	46.3	100.0	425

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

PERCENT FILLING OUT APPLICATION BLANK

TABLE No. 21-B — CITIES UNDER 25,000 — (Concluded)

CITIES	Filled out application	Gave references	Did neither	Total per cent	Population of employed boys
Oneida.....	36.0	4.8	59.2	100.0	244
Oneonta.....	51.0	.....	49.0	100.0	243
Plattsburg.....	20.8	3.8	75.4	100.0	205
Port Jervis.....	42.0	.....	58.0	100.0	211
Rensselaer.....	35.3	1.6	63.1	100.0	209
Rome.....	44.3	2.2	53.5	100.0	528
Salamanca.....	59.3	.....	40.7	100.0	189
Saratoga Springs.....	14.5	.....	85.5	100.0	289
Tonawanda.....	24.7	1.2	74.1	100.0	230
Watervliet.....	40.6	1.8	57.6	100.0	393
White Plains.....	32.0	3.6	64.4	100.0	457

TABLE No. 21-C — VILLAGES OVER 5,000

VILLAGES

Albion.....	.....	3.2	96.8	100.0	165
Catskill.....	16.7	1.4	81.9	100.0	96
Depew.....	38.5	.....	61.5	100.0	148
Endicott.....	21.0	13.6	65.4	100.0	164
Fredonia.....	59.1	6.0	34.9	100.0	95
Freeport.....	36.9	7.4	55.7	100.0	204
Hastings.....	26.0	9.6	64.4	100.0	155
Haverstraw.....	19.0	1.0	80.0	100.0	120
Hempstead.....	2.4	.....	97.6	100.0	140
Herkimer.....	39.7	12.4	47.9	100.0	249
Hoosick Falls.....	4.2	.....	95.8	100.0	120
Hudson Falls.....	6.1	.....	93.9	100.0	108
Huntington.....	22.0	4.6	73.4	100.0	62
Ilion.....	84.6	1.1	14.3	100.0	215
Johnson City.....	26.7	3.5	69.8	100.0	153
Lancaster.....	44.0	3.7	52.3	100.0	134
Lawrence.....	20.0	7.5	72.5	100.0	28
Malone.....	13.6	2.9	83.5	100.0	163
Mamaroneck.....	34.0	6.0	60.0	100.0	153
Massena.....	2.1	.....	97.9	100.0	111
Medina.....	8.2	1.2	90.6	100.0	128
Newark.....	15.3	6.9	77.8	100.0	136
No. Tarrytown.....	26.5	3.1	70.4	100.0	90
Nyack.....	30.8	.....	69.2	100.0	72
Ossining.....	40.0	1.2	58.8	100.0	217
Owego.....	25.0	10.0	65.0	100.0	72
Patchogue.....	17.1	.....	82.9	100.0	107
Peekskill.....	26.8	1.3	71.9	100.0	292
Penn Yan.....	3.8	.....	96.2	100.0	72
Port Chester.....	31.8	5.8	62.4	100.0	388
Port Washington.....	7.7	3.8	88.5	100.0	56
Rockville Center.....	46.3	.....	53.7	100.0	137
Saratoga Lake.....	.....	.....	100.0	100.0	100
Seneca Falls.....	46.5	46.5	7.0	100.0	147
Solvay.....	50.0	.....	50.0	100.0	157
Tarrytown.....	42.9	11.4	45.7	100.0	85
Walden.....	16.7	5.6	77.7	100.0	144
Waterford.....	16.9	2.2	80.9	100.0	68
Waverly.....	47.2	1.8	51.0	100.0	115
Wellsville.....	39.4	2.2	58.4	100.0	73
Whitehall.....	39.6	.....	60.4	100.0	118

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

HOW THEY SAVED THEIR MONEY

TABLE No. 22-A — CITIES OVER 25,000

CITIES	Liberty bonds	Bank	Other ways	Did not save	Total per cent	Population of employed boys
Albany.....	47.2	10.8	7.8	34.2	100.0	2,542
Amsterdam.....	42.8	22.4	3.2	31.6	100.0	810
Auburn.....	50.8	19.6	7.9	21.7	100.0	829
Binghamton.....	53.5	15.8	7.8	22.9	100.0	1,356
Buffalo.....	52.2	18.3	3.8	25.7	100.0	11,257
Elmira.....	58.0	15.9	2.9	23.2	100.0	971
Jamestown.....	53.2	23.0	4.6	19.2	100.0	838
Kingston.....	47.0	16.5	1.9	34.6	100.0	553
Mt. Vernon.....	43.8	17.9	3.7	34.6	100.0	857
Newburgh.....	49.9	22.0	1.3	26.8	100.0	700
New Rochelle.....	48.6	21.5	5.0	24.9	100.0	760
Niagara Falls.....	42.0	28.3	2.7	27.0	100.0	1,147
Oswego.....	53.2	20.7	5.9	20.2	100.0	546
Poughkeepsie.....	48.7	18.0	6.5	26.8	100.0	698
Rochester.....	54.7	21.1	1.9	22.3	100.0	6,322
Schenectady.....	51.0	19.3	1.6	28.1	100.0	1,821
Syracuse.....	44.9	23.9	6.4	24.8	100.0	3,874
Troy.....	39.3	22.8	2.4	35.5	100.0	1,658
Utica.....	50.1	30.8	2.1	17.0	100.0	2,241
Watertown.....	51.4	20.2	10.0	18.4	100.0	669
Yonkers.....	48.2	16.3	3.4	32.1	100.0	2,241
New York.....	46.7	9.8	4.3	39.2	100.0	124,795

TABLE No. 22-B — CITIES UNDER 25,000

Batavia.....	36.4	30.6	5.8	27.2	100.0	268
Beacon.....	61.6	14.4	1.2	22.8	100.0	271
Canandaigua.....	47.8	31.5	6.8	13.9	100.0	119
Cohoes.....	42.0	20.0	1.5	36.5	100.0	561
Corning.....	60.7	19.0	4.0	16.3	100.0	322
Cortland.....	40.5	43.5	2.0	14.0	100.0	235
Dunkirk.....	64.6	14.3	4.6	16.5	100.0	414
Fulton.....	33.4	20.6	10.8	35.2	100.0	262
Geneva.....	49.4	21.7	13.9	15.0	100.0	252
Glen Cove.....	41.9	18.8	2.6	36.7	100.0	252
Glens Falls.....	43.8	26.6	1.8	27.8	100.0	322
Gloversville.....	46.0	30.9	1.6	21.5	100.0	536
Hornell.....	54.0	17.6	9.5	18.9	100.0	319
Hudson.....	44.5	28.1	.....	27.4	100.0	247
Ithaca.....	37.7	28.9	5.6	27.8	100.0	243
Johnstown.....	64.3	16.6	4.4	14.7	100.0	242
Lackawanna.....	57.5	11.3	7.2	24.0	100.0	412
Little Falls.....	71.9	10.4	1.4	16.3	100.0	282
Lockport.....	67.2	18.6	1.2	13.0	100.0	422
Mechanicville.....	50.8	14.0	12.0	23.2	100.0	179
Middletown.....	57.7	17.9	2.7	21.7	100.0	415
No. Tonawanda.....	71.1	12.7	1.4	14.8	100.0	338
Norwich.....	42.9	24.2	2.2	30.7	100.0	153
Ogdensburg.....	23.0	32.6	9.9	34.5	100.0	325
Olean.....	48.0	28.8	3.0	20.2	100.0	425
Oneida.....	60.8	18.4	4.8	16.0	100.0	244
Oneonta.....	51.8	26.8	3.9	17.5	100.0	243
Plattsburg.....	42.7	22.0	10.8	24.5	100.0	205
Port Jervis.....	58.1	13.6	5.5	22.8	100.0	211
Rensselaer.....	53.7	14.2	7.9	24.2	100.0	209

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

HOW THEY SAVED THEIR MONEY

TABLE No. 22-B — CITIES UNDER 25,000 — (Concluded)

CITIES	Liberty bonds	Bank	Other ways	Did not save	Total per cent	Population of employed boys
Rome.....	66.1	17.3	2.9	13.7	100.0	528
Salamanca.....	81.3	10.0	2.0	6.7	100.0	189
Saratoga Springs.....	36.4	20.2	7.6	35.8	100.0	289
Tonawanda.....	61.7	13.6	4.4	20.3	100.0	230
Watervliet.....	52.9	11.5	3.7	31.9	100.0	393
White Plains.....	36.0	32.8	3.6	27.6	100.0	457

TABLE No. 22-C — VILLAGES OVER 5,000

VILLAGES						
	Liberty bonds	Bank	Other ways	Did not save	Total per cent	Population of employed boys
Albion.....	38.7	12.9	.....	48.4	100.0	165
Catskill.....	15.3	29.1	23.7	31.9	100.0	96
Depew.....	57.9	15.6	1.8	24.7	100.0	148
Endicott.....	55.6	13.1	4.3	27.0	100.0	164
Fredonia.....	48.2	24.1	8.4	19.3	100.0	95
Freeport.....	41.7	19.4	11.1	27.8	100.0	204
Hastings.....	57.5	13.7	.....	28.8	100.0	155
Haverstraw.....	25.0	9.0	8.0	58.0	100.0	120
Hempstead.....	17.1	17.1	34.1	31.7	100.0	140
Herkimer.....	57.1	19.3	5.9	17.7	100.0	249
Hoosick Falls.....	72.0	9.3	2.7	16.0	100.0	120
Hudson Falls.....	41.9	24.4	9.2	24.5	100.0	108
Huntington.....	35.7	28.5	11.0	24.8	100.0	62
Ilion.....	57.7	25.8	2.2	14.3	100.0	215
Johnson City.....	71.6	16.2	.6	11.6	100.0	153
Lancaster.....	74.0	10.4	.7	14.9	100.0	134
Lawrence.....	30.0	5.0	12.5	52.5	100.0	28
Malone.....	32.0	19.4	7.4	41.2	100.0	163
Mamaroneck.....	43.0	19.0	15.0	23.0	100.0	153
Massena.....	22.5	11.2	3.1	63.2	100.0	111
Medina.....	31.7	20.0	4.7	43.6	100.0	128
Newark.....	44.4	18.0	22.3	15.3	100.0	136
No. Tarrytown.....	39.9	19.5	3.1	37.5	100.0	90
Nyack.....	51.6	14.3	9.9	24.2	100.0	72
Ossining.....	49.4	14.6	.6	35.4	100.0	217
Owego.....	50.0	20.0	10.0	20.0	100.0	72
Patchogue.....	42.5	21.3	10.6	25.6	100.0	107
Peekskill.....	56.9	20.9	2.1	20.1	100.0	292
Penn Yan.....	50.0	23.0	11.5	15.5	100.0	72
Port Chester.....	63.1	11.4	2.6	22.9	100.0	388
Port Washington.....	17.9	35.9	10.3	35.9	100.0	56
Rockville Center.....	53.7	22.2	11.1	13.0	100.0	137
Saranac Lake.....	12.3	18.4	18.4	50.9	100.0	100
Seneca Falls.....	28.2	26.8	16.9	28.1	100.0	147
Solvay.....	64.7	17.0	3.7	14.6	100.0	157
Tarrytown.....	60.0	11.4	.....	28.6	100.0	85
Walden.....	51.1	25.6	.....	23.3	100.0	144
Waterford.....	60.7	11.2	3.4	24.7	100.0	68
Waverly.....	52.7	27.3	3.6	16.4	100.0	115
Wellsville.....	65.2	16.9	2.2	15.7	100.0	73
Whitehall.....	48.2	15.5	6.1	30.2	100.0	118

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

WEEKLY CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD FAMILY SUPPORT

TABLE No. 23-A — CITIES OVER 25,000

CITIES	\$1	\$2	\$3	\$4	\$5	\$6	\$7	\$8	\$9	\$10-15	\$15	Nothing	Total per cent	Population of employed boys
Albany.....	.2	.4	1.3	2.0	8.0	8.0	8.8	9.3	3.3	33.9	9.5	15.3	100.0	2,542
Amsterdam.....	.4	.6	1.2	1.6	6.0	4.4	6.2	5.4	1.0	56.0	6.2	11.0	100.0	810
Auburn.....	.2	.2	1.9	2.6	14.7	8.6	10.4	6.9	2.8	25.6	11.2	14.9	100.0	829
Binghamton.....	.1	.9	1.6	2.4	13.1	9.2	7.9	6.3	1.6	26.6	13.0	18.3	100.0	1,356
Buffalo.....	..	.2	.4	.5	3.1	2.2	3.2	4.4	1.8	48.4	24.2	11.6	100.0	11,257
Elmira.....	..	.4	1.8	2.4	13.7	9.2	10.9	6.8	3.0	23.7	12.3	15.8	100.0	971
Jamestown.....	..	.5	1.2	2.4	17.4	7.5	5.1	4.1	.5	43.1	2.5	15.7	100.0	838
Kingston.....	.2	.6	1.1	1.7	7.2	6.8	7.5	6.4	4.2	37.7	10.1	16.5	100.0	553
Mt. Vernon.....	.2	.2	.6	1.9	5.8	2.9	5.6	11.6	5.2	44.4	10.4	11.2	100.0	857
Newburgh.....	.2	.2	.5	1.3	7.2	6.8	8.4	9.0	3.1	38.7	12.5	12.1	100.0	700
New Rochelle.....	.2	.9	1.9	.7	6.5	3.9	5.1	9.2	2.9	43.3	5.6	19.8	100.0	760
Niagara Falls.....	.1	.2	.2	1.3	4.8	2.2	6.3	7.7	1.9	33.6	27.0	14.7	100.0	1,147
Oswego.....	..	..	.6	2.3	10.5	8.1	11.8	5.8	3.4	32.0	13.9	11.6	100.0	546
Poughkeepsie.....	..	1.0	2.3	2.1	13.0	9.8	11.1	9.0	2.3	29.5	4.8	15.1	100.0	698
Rochester.....	.2	.4	.8	1.9	5.5	6.5	8.0	6.0	2.7	34.1	22.2	11.1	100.0	6,322
Schenectady.....	.4	.5	2.0	2.1	9.3	6.8	7.4	6.7	2.3	36.3	6.4	19.8	100.0	1,821
Syracuse.....	..	.6	.4	1.8	8.2	5.2	8.2	8.6	2.4	35.8	18.2	10.6	100.0	3,874
Troy.....	.4	.5	.6	2.3	7.7	6.3	8.1	11.4	5.1	29.3	16.7	11.6	100.0	1,658
Utica.....	.4	.6	.4	.9	5.7	5.2	6.7	8.6	2.1	34.6	24.3	10.5	100.0	2,241
Watertown.....	.2	.6	2.2	4.2	15.8	8.4	16.0	7.0	1.6	13.6	7.4	23.0	100.0	669
Yonkers.....	..	.3	.5	.7	3.3	2.1	4.3	6.0	4.5	55.6	10.0	12.7	100.0	2,241
New York.....	.1	.3	.4	.7	3.7	2.9	3.9	6.6	4.0	44.5	22.4	10.5	100.0	124,795

TABLE No. 23-B — CITIES UNDER 25,000

Batavia.....	..	..	.5	2.7	16.6	8.6	8.6	8.0	1.6	29.4	8.0	16.0	100.0	268
Beacon.....	..	.6	..	..	5.0	6.1	6.1	10.5	5.0	47.2	7.8	11.7	100.0	271
Camandaigua.....	..	1.4	5.5	4.1	19.2	13.7	8.2	5.5	2.7	9.6	13.7	16.4	100.0	119
Cohoes.....	.2	..	..	.2	2.8	2.3	7.9	5.3	3.0	37.2	36.2	4.9	100.0	561
Corning.....	..	.3	.6	..	3.3	4.0	10.0	12.0	6.0	23.4	15.0	18.4	100.0	322
Cortland.....	2.0	1.3	2.0	4.6	22.5	13.9	6.0	4.6	2.0	6.6	8.0	26.5	100.0	235
Dunkirk.....	..	.2	.2	.2	3.8	4.4	4.9	7.8	1.1	43.3	26.5	7.6	100.0	414
Fulton.....	.5	1.0	.5	1.0	12.7	14.2	15.7	7.3	2.0	16.7	6.4	22.0	100.0	262
Geneva.....	..	..	..	2.0	13.9	10.8	7.2	8.3	4.1	19.6	12.9	21.2	100.0	252
Glens Cove.....	..	..	2.6	.9	1.7	3.4	5.1	6.8	1.4	23.1	11.1	35.0	100.0	252
Glens Falls.....	..	1.2	2.9	4.6	15.0	8.7	10.4	9.8	4.0	28.4	..	15.0	100.0	322
Gloversville.....	..	.7	4.2	6.3	23.1	12.6	8.8	6.6	3.1	16.8	.3	17.5	100.0	536
Hornell.....	.5	..	.5	.7	17.1	7.7	12.6	8.5	..	14.4	14.4	21.1	100.0	319
Hudson.....	16.4	1.8	1.2	.6	6.1	10.4	12.2	11.0	3.1	31.1	6.1	..	100.0	247
Ithaca.....	1.1	1.6	3.8	4.4	19.7	13.1	12.0	5.5	1.6	11.5	5.5	20.2	100.0	243
Johnstown.....	..	..	4.5	7.6	23.6	13.4	4.5	5.1	1.3	24.1	.6	15.3	100.0	242
Lackawanna.....	..	..	..	..	..	1.3	1.3	2.3	..	23.1	59.3	12.3	100.0	412
Little Falls.....	..	..	.7	.7	7.7	10.5	9.8	10.5	2.6	39.9	8.5	9.1	100.0	282
Lockport.....	..	..	..	8.1	10.1	8.0	13.4	12.2	1.3	34.0	4.2	13.9	100.0	422
Mechanicville.....	1.4	..	..	.5	3.4	..	6.3	5.0	1.4	24.1	45.3	12.6	100.0	179
Middletown.....	.4	1.5	3.4	3.0	13.7	11.4	8.7	7.6	2.7	11.0	10.7	25.9	100.0	415
No. Tonawanda.....	..	.9	..	.9	5.2	2.6	2.2	5.2	2.2	52.0	19.2	9.6	100.0	338
Norwich.....	1.1	2.2	7.7	16.5	16.5	9.9	8.8	1.1	15.4	3.3	..	17.5	100.0	153
Ogdensburg.....	3.3	3.3	9.1	11.7	13.1	11.1	5.2	1.3	14.4	.7	..	26.8	100.0	325
Olean.....	..	.5	.8	1.0	8.2	6.0	7.5	8.3	1.3	32.4	21.5	12.5	100.0	425
Oneida.....	..	1.6	.8	2.4	19.2	9.6	13.6	6.4	4.0	17.6	11.2	13.6	100.0	244
Oneonta.....	..	1.2	.6	1.2	7.5	7.5	11.9	6.3	..	21.9	15.0	26.3	100.0	243
Plattsburg.....	..	..	2.5	1.9	16.4	13.8	13.8	8.9	1.3	19.5	..	23.9	100.0	205
Port Jervis.....	.6	1.2	.6	1.9	13.6	11.1	8.0	6.2	1.2	29.0	16.1	10.5	100.0	211
Rensselaer.....	..	1.1	1.6	3.2	6.8	7.9	6.3	8.9	3.2	21.6	25.7	13.7	100.0	209

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

WEEKLY CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD FAMILY SUPPORT

TABLE No. 23-B — CITIES UNDER 25,000 — (Concluded)

CITIES	\$1	\$2	\$3	\$4	\$5	\$6	\$7	\$8	\$9	\$10-15	\$15	Nothing	Total per cent	Population of employed boys
Rome.....		.6	.8	2.0	10.0	9.1	12.0	6.7	2.3	25.2	20.8	10.5	100.0	528
Salamanca.....			1.3	7	6.0	6.0	4.0	5.3	2.7	40.7	20.6	12.7	100.0	189
Saratoga Springs.....		.6	1.7	4.6	14.5	8.1	12.1	7.5	1.7	13.3	12.1	23.8	100.0	289
Tonawanda.....		.6		.6	5.6	3.1	6.2	4.9		6.47	5.17	13.0	100.0	230
Watervliet.....		.3	.3	.9	5.6	4.7	5.0	5.6	2.2	32.9	33.5	9.0	100.0	393
White Plains.....		1.2	1.2	3.6	8.4	6.8	4.8	6.0	2.0	41.2	4.8	20.0	100.0	457

TABLE No. 23-C — VILLAGES OVER 5,000

VILLAGES	\$1	\$2	\$3	\$4	\$5	\$6	\$7	\$8	\$9	\$10-15	\$15	Nothing	Total per cent	Population of employed boys	
Albion.....		3.2		3.2	9.7	3.2	3.2	3.2		25.8	9.7	38.8	100.0	165	
Catskill.....			2.8	4.2	16.7	9.7	18.0	8.3	4.2	12.5	9.7	13.9	100.0	96	
Depew.....			.9				2.8	2.8	1.8	28.4	58.7	4.6	100.0	148	
Endicott.....		.6	1.4	1.9	2.8	21.0	8.4	9.8	5.1	1.4	21.0	5.6	100.0	164	
Fredonia.....					4.8		1.2	3.6	3.6		36.2	37.3	13.3	100.0	95
Freeport.....			1.1	1.1	13.7	10.1	11.6	8.5	2.1	17.9	5.3	28.6	100.0	204	
Hastings.....			1.3	1.3	1.3		1.3	4.1	4.1	45.2	28.8	12.6	100.0	155	
Haverstraw.....		1.0	1.8			1.8	1.8	1.8		17.9	66.4	7.5	100.0	120	
Hempstead.....			2.4	4.9	9.8	7.3	2.4	12.2		31.7	4.9	24.4	100.0	140	
Herkimer.....		1.1	.5		3.8	11.3	10.8	10.8	6.5	2.1	25.2	18.8	9.1	100.0	249
Hoosick Falls.....					14.7	5.3	25.3	8.1	5.3	25.3	10.7	5.3	100.0	120	
Hudson Falls.....				2.1	14.3	15.3	12.2	11.2	4.1	18.3	3.1	19.4	100.0	108	
Huntington.....		.9	.9	.9	1.8	5.5	2.8	9.2	11.0	4.6	28.4	12.8	21.2	100.0	62
Illion.....				1.4	4	15.2	5.8	8.3	6.2	1.1	17.0	3.6	41.0	100.0	215
Johnson City.....		.6	1.7	2.3	5.8	20.4	10.5	7.6	6.4	.6	8.7	14.5	20.9	100.0	153
Lancaster.....		.7	.7	.7	2.2	5.2	3.7	9.7	5.2	.7	41.9	21.7	7.6	100.0	134
Lawrence.....			2.5		7.5	5.0	7.5	10.0	2.5	10.0	20.0	35.0	100.0	28	
Malone.....			6.7	4.5	15.7	4.5	5.2	4.5	3.0	16.4		39.5	100.0	163	
Mamaroneck.....				1.0	9.0	3.0	7.0	14.0	4.0	26.0	19.0	17.0	100.0	153	
Massena.....		1.0	2.0	2.0	8.2	3.1	5.1	9.2	3.1	14.3	15.3	36.7	100.0	111	
Medina.....			2.4	2.4	17.6	5.9	9.4	5.9	1.2	30.5	3.5	21.2	100.0	128	
Newark.....		1.4		2.8	22.2	9.7	8.3	2.8	1.4	25.0	9.7	16.7	100.0	136	
No. Tarrytown.....			1.6		11.7	1.6	3.9	9.4		8.46	110.9	14.0	100.0	90	
Nyack.....		.9		.9	4.4	15.9	12.4	14.2	3.5	5.3	18.6	6.2	17.7	100.0	72
Ossining.....			.6	1.2	10.0	4.4	8.4	15.3	1.3	30.4	5.0	21.4	100.0	217	
Owego.....			5.0	10.0	10.0	15.0	5.0			30.0		25.0	100.0	72	
Patchogue.....		3.2	3.2	5.3	9.6	6.4	5.3	3.2	7.4	24.5	10.6	21.3	100.0	107	
Peekskill.....		.8	.4	1.3	1.7	5.9	7.9	6.7	10.5	2.1	42.6	9.6	10.5	100.0	292
Penn Yan.....		11.5	7.7	19.3	19.3	11.5	7.7	3.8		7.7		11.5	100.0	72	
Port Chester.....		.3		.3	1.3	2.8	5.5	7.5	9.4	3.6	49.5	6.8	13.0	100.0	388
Port Washington.....				1.3	10.3	6.4	5.1	12.8	2.6	23.1	12.8	25.6	100.0	56	
Rockville Center.....			9.3	3.7	14.6	3.7	5.6	7.4	1.9	9.3	5.6	38.9	100.0	137	
Saranac Lake.....			4.1		8.2	8.2	10.2	2.0		10.2	6.1	51.0	100.0	100	
Seneca Falls.....		1.4		1.4	15.5	5.6	25.4	12.7	2.8	18.5	7.1	9.6	100.0	147	
Tarrytown.....			1.2	1.2	9.8	4.9	3.7	6.1	3.7	35.4	26.8	7.2	100.0	157	
Solvay.....				2.8	5.7	5.7	8.5	5.7		51.4	5.7	14.5	100.0	85	
Walden.....		1.1	1.1	3.3	17.8	21.1	21.1	4.4	3.3	12.3		14.5	100.0	144	
Waterford.....				1.1	4.5	4.4	4.5	12.4	1.1	41.5	21.4	9.0	100.0	68	
Waverly.....				1.8	12.7	20.1	3.6	1.8		30.9	18.2	10.9	100.0	115	
Wellsville.....		1.1	1.1	1.1	3.3	30.4	3.3	14.6	1.1	10.1		33.9	100.0	73	
Whitehall.....		.9	3.4	2.6	10.4	7.8	6.7	5.2	.9	19.8	19.8	22.5	100.0	118	

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

CORRELATION BETWEEN FATHER'S OCCUPATION AND BOY'S PRESENT OCCUPATION
TABLE No. 24 — CITIES OVER 25,000 INCLUDING GREATER NEW YORK

FATHER'S OCCUPATION	BOY'S PRESENT OCCUPATION													Total per cent	Num-ber of cards tabu-lated			
	Professional	Clerical	Business (retail)	Executive positions	Government service	Building trades	Metal trades	Woodworking	Clothing	Clay, glass and stone	Printing	Transportation	Food production and preparation			Textiles	Leather	Miscellaneous manufactures	Labor
Professional.....	7.7	37.5	6.4	1.7	.6	4.1	23.0	.3	.6	1.7	1.7	4.7	.1	1.3	1.2	1.0	6.4	688
Clerical.....	3.3	49.5	4.8	1.0	.6	3.7	19.0	.9	1.6	1.9	4.2	4.2	.4	1.4	1.0	1.3	5.4	790
Business (retail).....	2.6	40.8	13.9	1.6	.4	3.3	15.0	.5	1.2	2.2	2.4	5.1	.7	1.0	1.5	1.2	7.6	3,303
Executive positions.....	2.4	34.8	7.2	2.7	.3	3.3	20.6	.8	.5	2.6	2.4	7.6	.7	1.5	1.1	1.2	10.3	1,432
Government service.....	1.9	42.4	6.6	1.2	.8	3.3	16.3	.4	.5	2.9	3.9	7.0	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.7	7.4	819
Building trades.....	2.6	28.7	4.4	1.7	.3	3.0	24.5	1.3	.8	2.6	3.5	5.7	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.7	10.2	3,052
Metal trades.....	2.9	23.6	3.9	1.8	.2	3.7	34.0	1.2	.5	2.1	4.6	4.7	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.1	11.6	2,946
Woodworking.....	2.3	28.4	5.5	2.5	.4	3.9	24.4	6.4	.4	2.5	3.5	3.6	.7	2.0	1.4	2.5	10.7	2,439
Clothing.....	3.5	39.0	9.7	1.4	.4	3.7	15.5	1.5	4.2	4.5	3.1	3.3	.9	1.0	2.0	8.0	1,625	
Clay, glass and stone.....	1.1	39.6	3.3	1.6	.6	3.3	20.8	1.3	1.2	1.7	4.6	5.3	1.0	1.9	1.0	1.0	8.3	1,481
Printing.....	2.1	39.3	5.9	2.3	.4	3.9	20.2	1.3	1.2	1.7	13.0	3.5	.3	1.6	1.4	1.4	6.3	346
Transportation.....	2.1	29.3	3.8	2.9	.4	2.9	25.2	1.9	.4	2.4	3.9	10.5	.7	1.3	1.3	1.4	9.3	2,029
Food production and preparation.....	2.1	25.6	3.8	1.5	.3	3.7	23.1	1.2	.7	2.7	3.5	7.2	6.6	1.4	2.3	1.9	9.4	1,461
Textiles.....	2.5	20.9	5.8	2.0	.4	3.8	18.6	1.5	2.3	5.2	3.9	4.7	13.4	6.1	1.2	9.3	100.0	
Leather.....	2.9	22.7	5.7	1.8	.4	1.6	23.3	1.4	1.4	1.9	3.9	4.7	1.4	2.7	13.9	1.7	8.1	510
Miscellaneous manufactures.....	4.1	30.6	6.7	1.4	.2	3.8	20.0	4.8	1.8	3.8	3.2	5.2	1.0	1.6	1.7	6.5	9.9	766
Labor.....	1.8	20.9	4.5	1.3	.5	4.2	22.8	1.5	1.2	3.0	4.3	6.2	1.6	2.4	2.6	1.3	21.0	3,411
Total.....	2.6	31.0	6.5	1.7	.4	4.0	22.4	1.1	1.0	2.7	3.5	5.9	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.6	10.7	24,442

Sixteen Year Old Employed Boys
CORRELATION BETWEEN FATHER'S OCCUPATION AND BOY'S PRESENT OCCUPATION
TABLE No. 24-A — CITIES OVER 25,000, INCLUDING GREATER NEW YORK

FATHER'S OCCUPATION	BOY'S PRESENT OCCUPATION													Total per cent	Num-ber of cards tabu-lated				
	Professional	Clerical	Business (r: all)	Executive positions	Government service	Building trades	Metal trades	Woodworking	Clothing	Clay, glass and stone	Printing	Transportation	Food production and preparation			Textiles	Leather	Miscellaneous manufactures	Labor
Professional.....	7.1	40.4	3.8	.9	5.4	2.4	24.1	.9	.....	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.4	9.8	0	100.0	212
Clerical.....	2.9	55.0	4.8	.....	4.4	2.2	17.1	7.7	.....	1.1	2.9	3.7	3.7	1.8	1.1	1.5	4.8	100.0	270
Business (retail).....	2.0	45.1	12.3	1.1	3.3	1.9	13.3	3.3	1.4	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.7	1.2	1.7	1.2	10.3	100.0	1,200
Executive positions.....	1.8	35.5	4.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	20.7	.6	.....	3.1	3.6	5.8	5.8	2.0	2.0	1.2	11.8	100.0	501
Government service.....	1.9	48.0	4.3	1.2	4.4	3.7	12.8	.....	.....	2.5	4.6	7.3	7.3	1.9	1.9	2.3	8.2	100.0	257
Building trades.....	2.4	33.7	5.0	.9	3.6	6.7	20.9	1.7	.....	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.4	1.7	1.3	11.5	100.0	1,140
Metal trades.....	1.3	27.4	4.0	1.5	2.3	3.0	28.5	.....	.....	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	1.3	1.6	1.3	13.2	100.0	1,111
Woodworking.....	2.3	32.2	6.3	2.5	4.4	4.4	19.0	5.1	1.3	4.4	1.3	3.3	3.3	1.3	1.3	1.9	3.2	100.0	138
Clothing.....	1.2	49.2	8.4	4.1	1.2	12.6	4.4	.....	3.3	4.7	3.9	2.2	2.2	1.2	1.9	1.9	7.1	100.0	676
Clay, glass and stone.....	4.8	37.1	2.4	.....	2.4	21.0	1.9	1.9	9.3	4.3	5.7	4.3	4.3	1.9	2.9	2.9	7.6	100.0	210
Printing.....	.....	45.8	4.2	2.5	.....	9.9	16.8	.....	.....	9.9	16.1	3.4	3.4	.....	1.7	1.9	9.9	100.0	118
Transportation.....	2.1	32.7	3.9	1.8	3.1	24.0	1.6	.....	.....	2.2	5.0	7.2	7.2	2.2	1.7	1.3	9.7	100.0	772
Food production and preparation.....	1.4	33.7	7.1	.....	2.8	19.0	6.6	2.4	3.2	2.0	4.3	6.0	5.7	1.6	2.4	2.0	10.0	100.0	505
Textiles.....	2.4	23.0	7.1	.....	2.4	16.7	2.4	.....	.....	5.5	3.2	4.0	4.0	.....	5.5	.....	11.9	100.0	126
Leather.....	3.7	20.8	5.9	1.1	1.1	21.9	1.6	.....	.....	4.3	4.8	4.3	4.3	1.1	13.3	4.3	9.6	100.0	187
Miscellaneous manufactures.....	1.8	32.8	6.5	4.4	1.1	1.8	18.5	.....	7.3	3.1	5.6	4.2	4.2	2.5	2.1	5.9	12.9	100.0	286
Labor.....	1.6	24.3	4.4	1.1	4.4	3.6	19.8	1.4	.....	2.4	3.3	5.8	5.8	1.9	2.9	1.5	22.6	100.0	1,399
Total.....	2.2	35.2	6.1	1.2	3.1	19.7	1.0	.....	.....	2.6	4.2	4.2	4.2	1.2	2.2	1.6	12.5	100.0	9,128

Seventeen Year Old Employed Boys

CORRELATION BETWEEN FATHER'S OCCUPATION AND BOY'S PRESENT OCCUPATION
TABLE NO. 24-B — CITIES OVER 25,000, INCLUDING GREATER NEW YORK

FATHER'S OCCUPATION	Boy's Present Occupation													Total per cent	Num-ber of cards fabri-cated				
	Profess onal	Clerical	Business (retail)	Executive positions	Government service	Building trades	Metal trades	Woodworking	Clothing	Clay, glass and stone	Printing	Transportation	Food production and preparation			Textiles	Leather	Miscellaneous manufactures	Labor
Professional.....	8.0	38.0	8.7	2.7	.8	4.2	19.0	...	1.1	.8	1.9	5.0	...	1.5	1.1	.4	6.8	100.0	263
Clerical.....	3.7	48.2	3.7	2.4	.7	5.4	16.3	1.0	...	2.4	1.7	3.7	3.7	1.0	.3	1.0	7.5	100.0	295
Business (retail).....	2.8	38.3	16.2	1.8	.5	1.7	16.2	1.3	1.3	2.3	2.4	5.5	9.9	9.9	.9	1.4	6.6	100.0	1,245
Executive positions.....	2.2	37.6	7.4	2.0	2.0	2.9	18.8	1.3	1.6	2.8	1.7	8.5	4.4	1.6	.4	1.5	9.9	100.0	542
Government service.....	2.3	44.3	7.4	1.3	.7	4.0	16.2	1.7	1.0	2.3	4.7	5.0	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.7	6.7	100.0	298
Building trades.....	2.6	26.3	3.8	2.1	.4	9.1	24.9	1.6	1.2	3.0	3.1	5.6	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.6	10.9	100.0	1,117
Metal trades.....	3.0	22.9	4.4	2.1	.3	3.9	36.5	1.5	.6	1.4	4.6	6.0	9.9	1.7	1.1	1.1	9.9	100.0	938
Woodworking.....	3.0	27.4	5.5	3.0	.6	3.0	25.5	4.8	...	1.2	4.8	3.6	6.6	3.0	1.2	3.0	9.8	100.0	165
Clothing.....	3.1	35.8	11.1	1.7	.3	3.0	14.4	3.8	4.8	11.1	4.3	6.1	6.6	1.3	1.5	2.2	9.7	100.0	598
Clay, glass and stone.....	1.6	42.6	1.2	1.6	.6	1.8	19.0	1.8	...	8.8	8.2	3.3	8.8	8.8	.6	6	11.1	100.0	163
Printing.....	1.6	42.6	4.9	2.5	...	2.5	20.5	1.0	...	3.4	3.5	9.4	4.4	1.0	2.1	2.5	7.4	100.0	122
Transportation.....	2.5	27.1	3.4	2.3	.6	4.1	26.0	1.0	.6	3.4	3.7	6.0	8.1	1.3	1.9	2.6	11.0	100.0	681
Food production and preparation.....	1.7	23.8	7.7	2.3	.4	3.3	23.3	1.5	.4	7.7	1.7	2.6	1.2	14.5	6.8	2.9	9.6	100.0	520
Textiles.....	3.5	22.3	7.1	3.5	...	2.3	21.2	1.8	2.3	1.2	3.5	4.7	1.2	11.8	12.4	1.2	10.0	100.0	117
Leather.....	5.2	34.5	6.2	1.3	...	5.5	16.9	1.8	1.9	1.6	3.6	4.2	1.6	1.3	...	6.2	9.8	100.0	308
Miscellaneous manufactures.....	1.6	19.3	5.8	1.3	.5	4.9	22.3	1.2	1.5	3.0	3.8	5.3	1.3	2.4	3.1	1.3	21.0	100.0	1,224
Total.....	2.7	30.2	7.3	1.9	.4	4.3	22.1	1.1	1.2	2.8	3.3	5.6	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.7	10.8	100.0	8,766

Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
CORRELATION BETWEEN FATHER'S OCCUPATION AND BOY'S PRESENT OCCUPATION
TABLE No. 24-C — CITIES OVER 25,000 INCLUDING GREATER NEW YORK

FATHER'S OCCUPATION	BOY'S PRESENT OCCUPATION													Number of cards tabulated					
	Professional	Clerical	Business (retail)	Executive positions	Government service	Building trades	Metal trades	Woodworking	Clothing	Clay, glass and stone	Printing	Transportation	Food production and preparation		Textiles	Leather	Miscellaneous manufactures	Labor	Total per cent
Professional.....	8.0	33.8	6.1	1.4	.5	5.6	26.8	.....	.5	2.3	.9	6.6	.....	.5	.9	1.9	4.2	100.0	213
Clerical.....	3.1	45.0	6.2	.4	.9	3.6	24.9	.....	.....	1.3	.....	5.3	.....	.....	.....	1.3	3.6	100.0	225
Business (retail).....	3.0	38.5	12.8	2.1	.6	3.1	15.6	1.2	1.1	2.0	1.9	7.9	.6	.9	.....	.....	5.5	100.0	858
Executive positions.....	3.3	29.8	8.0	4.4	.....	4.6	23.2	.3	.5	2.8	1.8	8.7	.8	.....	.....	.....	9.0	100.0	389
Government service.....	1.5	34.9	7.9	1.1	1.5	4.9	19.7	4.4	4.4	3.4	3.4	9.4	.8	1.5	1.9	1.0	7.6	100.0	264
Building trades.....	2.9	24.6	4.3	2.4	2.2	8.3	30.2	5.5	1.9	2.0	2.4	9.4	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.4	7.2	100.0	795
Metal trades.....	4.3	19.8	3.5	1.9	.2	4.3	38.4	1.4	.7	2.5	3.2	6.4	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.0	7.7	100.0	897
Woodworking.....	2.6	25.0	4.3	1.7	.....	4.3	30.2	10.3	.....	1.7	2.9	6.9	.....	1.7	.9	.....	8.6	100.0	116
Clothing.....	2.9	24.8	10.0	2.9	1.1	5.1	23.1	.....	4.8	3.1	2.9	6.8	.6	1.7	.....	.....	6.8	100.0	351
Clay, glass and stone.....	1.8	27.8	8.3	.....	.9	7.4	23.2	.....	.....	5.6	2.8	6.5	1.8	.....	.....	.....	5.6	100.0	108
Printing.....	1.9	29.2	8.5	1.9	.....	2.8	23.6	.....	1.9	3.8	15.2	2.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.7	100.0	106
Transportation.....	2.8	27.3	4.0	2.6	.5	4.5	25.7	2.2	1.5	1.6	2.4	17.3	.7	.....	.....	.....	6.8	100.0	478
Food production and preparation.....	3.2	18.4	5.3	1.8	.....	5.3	27.6	1.1	1.1	3.9	2.3	10.3	5.9	.....	.....	.....	8.5	100.0	438
Textiles.....	2.9	19.8	1.0	4.0	.....	6.9	19.8	1.0	4.0	2.0	4.0	7.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.9	100.0	101
Leather.....	1.3	25.6	3.9	.....	.....	1.3	27.3	.....	1.9	.....	3.3	5.2	1.9	.....	.....	.....	3.9	100.0	153
Miscellaneous manufactures.....	5.7	20.0	7.4	3.4	.....	4.0	27.4	6.6	.6	1.7	3.4	8.6	1.1	.....	.....	.....	3.1	100.0	175
Labor.....	2.3	17.7	2.7	1.5	.6	4.4	28.6	2.2	1.0	3.0	2.3	8.3	1.8	.....	.....	.....	18.2	100.0	788
Total.....	3.2	26.5	6.1	2.1	.5	4.9	26.6	1.1	1.0	2.5	2.6	8.6	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.3	8.1	100.0	6,551

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
CORRELATION BETWEEN FATHER'S OCCUPATION AND BOY'S DESIRED OCCUPATION
TABLE No. 24-D — CITIES OVER 25,000, INCLUDING GREATER NEW YORK

FATHER'S OCCUPATION	BOY'S DESIRED OCCUPATION													Total per cent	Num-ber of cards tabu-lated				
	Professional	Clerical	Business (retail)	Executive positions	Government service	Building trades	Metal trades	Woodworking	Clothing	Clay, glass and stone	Printing	Transportation	Food production and preparation			Textiles	Leather	Miscellaneous manufactures	Labor
Professional.....	24.9	7.7	19.5	13.0	2.0	3.1	17.9	...	...	2	7.2	9	7.2	1.2	4	1.2	.6	100.0	652
Clerical.....	12.9	14.8	24.4	13.0	2.5	2.4	18.1	4	4	2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	.6	1.5	.6	100.0	1,054
Business (retail).....	13.1	8.0	32.7	13.5	2.4	2.1	16.0	2	5	2	6.3	1.7	3	1.7	3	3	.7	100.0	2,608
Executive positions.....	11.6	7.7	20.6	18.4	2.7	2.1	22.6	4	3	7	1.5	7.8	1.0	2	1	1.0	1.0	100.0	1,243
Government service.....	11.4	9.1	18.2	12.3	5.9	3.3	21.0	4	4	5	2.8	8.5	2.6	4	6	2.0	1.0	100.0	2,798
Building trades.....	11.2	7.3	16.2	12.4	2.1	8.7	26.7	6	4	3	2.4	7.3	1.4	2	5	1.2	.9	100.0	2,760
Metal trades.....	10.7	4.7	13.7	12.3	2.6	2.7	38.4	6	4	3	2.5	7.0	1.6	2	5	1.4	1.0	100.0	2,684
Woodworking.....	14.2	7.1	16.3	13.8	1.5	4.3	23.2	3	1	5	3.1	6.1	1.5	5	2	2.8	1.0	100.0	393
Clothing.....	13.1	7.5	34.4	10.5	1.7	1.9	16.4	3	2	5	1.8	4.5	1.3	4	8	1.5	1.0	100.0	1,555
Clay, glass and stone.....	12.3	8.7	15.1	13.5	1.3	3.1	27.4	7	1	1	3.0	5.1	1.6	4	4	1.1	1.6	100.0	446
Printing.....	15.5	7.1	19.3	12.5	4.2	3.2	17.3	7	...	2	1.9	5.1	1.2	3	2	2.4	.9	100.0	336
Transportation.....	11.3	6.2	11.4	15.7	3.4	3.8	26.8	3	3	5	2.1	5.1	1.6	2	4	1.5	.4	100.0	1,875
Food production and preparation.....	11.6	5.9	18.0	13.6	3.2	3.6	22.3	3	2	2	14.2	1.6	2	2	4	1.5	.4	100.0	1,327
Textiles.....	10.2	5.3	11.5	10.2	2.0	4.0	26.0	7	2	1.7	3.3	9.6	2.3	5	3	1.0	1.3	100.0	303
Leather.....	11.7	6.9	20.0	15.4	3.0	1.8	23.0	4	8	2.2	2.2	4.8	2.2	8	4	2.4	1.6	100.0	496
Miscellaneous manufactures.....	11.5	7.3	21.2	10.5	2.5	2.6	26.4	...	4	5	2.5	6.7	1.8	4	7	4.0	1.0	100.0	730
Labor.....	8.8	4.8	14.3	13.3	3.7	5.3	29.4	4	7	4	1.9	10.2	2.1	5	9	1.5	1.8	100.0	3,018
Total.....	11.9	7.0	19.6	13.3	2.8	3.8	24.7	4	6	4	2.3	7.9	1.9	4	7	1.4	.9	100.0	22,278

Sixteen Year Old Employed Boys

**CORRELATION BETWEEN FATHER'S OCCUPATION AND BOY'S DESIRED OCCUPATION
TABLE No. 24-E — CITIES OVER 25,000, INCLUDING GREATER NEW YORK**

FATHER'S OCCUPATION	BOY'S DESIRED OCCUPATION											Total per cent	Number of cards tabulated						
	Professional	Clerical	Business (retail)	Executive positions	Government service	Building trades	Metal trades	Woodworking	Clothing	Clay, glass and stone	Printing			Transportation	Food production and preparation	Textiles	Leather	Miscellaneous manufactures	Labor
Professional.....	21.8	7.5	21.8	13.4	1.0	2.0	20.0	.....	.....	.....	1.5	5.0	1.5	.....	.....	3.5	1.5	100.0	201
Clerical.....	12.4	14.9	22.2	13.6	2.9	2.2	20.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.9	1.0	.....	.....	1.2	1.0	100.0	403
Business (retail).....	13.2	8.1	32.7	11.9	2.1	1.8	16.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.2	4.4	.....	.....	1.4	1.4	100.0	947
Executive positions.....	11.1	6.4	18.1	19.8	2.4	2.5	23.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.8	.....	.....	.....	1.7	1.5	100.0	470
Government service.....	10.0	9.3	17.5	9.3	5.6	3.3	23.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.9	.....	.....	.....	1.8	1.5	100.0	269
Building trades.....	11.0	7.9	16.7	10.6	2.3	3.0	26.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.9	.....	.....	.....	1.4	1.8	100.0	1,073
Food production and preparation.....	11.1	4.8	13.4	11.3	2.6	3.8	38.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.4	.....	.....	.....	1.3	1.4	100.0	1,002
Textiles.....	15.4	7.3	11.8	12.5	1.5	5.1	24.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.2	.....	.....	.....	2.2	1.2	100.0	136
Leather.....	15.4	7.3	11.8	12.5	1.5	5.1	24.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.2	.....	.....	.....	2.2	1.2	100.0	136
Miscellaneous manufactures.....	12.7	7.3	33.6	8.4	1.2	1.3	20.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.9	.....	.....	.....	3.7	1.8	100.0	630
Labor.....	12.1	8.9	13.8	9.5	1.6	1.6	30.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.5	.....	.....	.....	1.0	1.0	100.0	190
Professional.....	12.1	8.9	13.8	9.5	1.6	1.6	30.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.5	.....	.....	.....	1.0	1.0	100.0	120
Clerical.....	17.1	5.0	20.0	10.0	3.9	3.2	15.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.9	.....	.....	.....	1.0	2.5	100.0	747
Business (retail).....	15.1	7.5	19.6	13.9	3.9	3.2	26.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.9	.....	.....	.....	1.9	1.5	100.0	471
Executive positions.....	11.3	5.7	19.6	12.9	3.8	3.2	19.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.9	.....	.....	.....	1.8	1.6	100.0	109
Government service.....	11.9	2.7	8.3	9.2	3.9	3.5	28.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.9	.....	.....	.....	1.0	1.9	100.0	193
Building trades.....	9.1	6.7	21.3	13.5	3.6	2.1	24.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.2	.....	.....	.....	3.6	3.6	100.0	267
Food production and preparation.....	8.2	6.4	21.3	10.1	2.6	3.4	28.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.6	.....	.....	.....	1.1	3.0	100.0	267
Textiles.....	8.0	4.5	14.5	13.6	4.2	5.1	31.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.9	.....	.....	.....	1.3	1.9	100.0	1,244
Leather.....	8.0	4.5	14.5	13.6	4.2	5.1	31.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.9	.....	.....	.....	1.3	1.9	100.0	1,244
Miscellaneous manufactures.....	8.0	4.5	14.5	13.6	4.2	5.1	31.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.9	.....	.....	.....	1.3	1.9	100.0	1,244
Labor.....	8.0	4.5	14.5	13.6	4.2	5.1	31.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.9	.....	.....	.....	1.3	1.9	100.0	1,244
Total.....	11.8	7.0	19.0	12.2	2.9	3.8	25.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.8	.....	.....	.....	1.4	1.1	100.0	8,472

Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
CORRELATION BETWEEN FATHER'S OCCUPATION AND BOY'S DESIRED OCCUPATION
TABLE No. 24-G — CITIES OVER 25,000, INCLUDING GREATER NEW YORK

FATHER'S OCCUPATION	Boy's Desired Occupation													Total per cent	Num-ber of cards tabu-lated				
	Professional	Clerical	Business (retail)	Executive positions	Government service	Building trades	Metal trades	Woodworking	Clothing	Clay, glass and stone	Printing	Transportation	Food production and preparation			Textiles	Leather	Miscellaneous manufactures	Labor
Professional.....	24.9	6.7	17.3	13.9	2.9	3.7	21.0	.....	.....	.5	.5	6.7	1.4	.....	.....	.....	.5	100.0	209
Clerical.....	13.1	12.8	24.1	20.3	2.0	2.5	15.7	.....	.....	.....	1.3	6.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	312
Business (retail).....	12.7	9.0	30.0	17.6	3.5	2.9	14.3	.....	.....	.....	2.0	5.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	652
Executive positions.....	15.8	3.8	22.3	18.9	3.1	1.5	21.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.0	1.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	239
Government service.....	13.3	8.3	17.9	10.8	5.4	3.7	22.0	.....	.....	.....	4	2.9	2.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	241
Building trades.....	10.7	7.6	14.9	14.7	2.1	7.6	27.9	.....	.....	.....	4	1.3	1.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	674
Metal trades.....	9.7	4.4	14.5	13.0	2.8	4.4	36.4	.....	.....	.....	6	2.2	7.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	811
Woodworking.....	10.1	9.2	18.3	15.6	9	4.6	21.1	.....	.....	.....	2.8	2.8	1.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	109
Clothing.....	11.6	8.1	30.6	10.6	2.6	2.9	17.5	.....	.....	.....	2.9	5.1	1.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	311
Clay, glass and stone.....	14.0	9.0	19.0	14.0	.....	7.0	22.0	.....	.....	.....	1.0	5.0	2.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	100
Printing.....	8.0	9.0	20.0	18.0	2.0	3.0	18.0	.....	.....	.....	1.0	5.0	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	311
Transportation.....	9.7	5.5	15.4	17.2	2.5	3.6	25.2	.....	.....	.....	4	1.1	16.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	525
Food production and preparation.....	15.3	4.1	13.1	16.5	2.8	4.9	22.0	.....	.....	.....	3	1.5	5.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	87
Textiles.....	5.7	10.2	8.1	12.5	3.3	5.7	20.7	.....	.....	.....	3.5	8.1	10.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	133
Leather.....	13.5	6.0	17.3	16.5	3.3	3.0	27.8	.....	.....	.....	3.5	3.8	2.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	174
Miscellaneous manufactures.....	15.5	8.1	17.9	10.4	2.3	2.9	30.5	.....	.....	.....	5	5.5	5.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	682
Labor.....	8.8	4.5	13.9	13.2	4.7	4.2	30.3	.....	.....	.....	1.7	10.6	2.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	682
Total.....	12.0	6.7	18.5	15.0	3.0	4.1	24.7	.....	.....	.....	.4	7.9	2.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	5,771

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
CORRELATION BETWEEN BOY'S PRESENT OCCUPATION AND BOY'S DESIRED OCCUPATION
TABLE No. 24-H — CITIES OVER 25,000, INCLUDING GREATER NEW YORK

Boy's Present Occupation	Boy's Desired Occupation													Total per cent	Number of cards tabulated				
	Professional	Clerical	Business (retail)	Executive positions	Government service	Building trades	Metal trades	Woodworking	Clothing	Clay, glass and stone	Printing	Transportation	Food production and preparation			Textiles	Leather	Miscellaneous manufactures	Labor
Professional.....	65.3	1.8	5.4	6.1	1.8	4.7	8.4	1.1	1.1	3	.1	4.7	5	5	.....	4	.3	100.0	764
Clerical.....	11.6	17.2	30.2	33.1	2.4	5.6	8.3	.2	.3	.2	.5	6.5	1.2	1.2	.....	1.0	1.9	100.0	8,876
Business (retail).....	12.7	6.5	44.2	13.1	1.8	5.8	8.3	.2	.3	.1	.4	3.1	1.5	.8	.....	1.7	.5	100.0	1,876
Executive positions.....	11.1	1.7	13.2	23.0	1.3	15.6	20.2	.2	.2	.....	6.7	11.1	3.3	.6	.....	4.4	1.2	100.0	525
Government service.....	10.0	7.8	13.4	10.0	20.0	3.3	8.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.3	.....	.....	1.0	3.3	100.0	90
Building trades.....	5.8	2.4	6.5	15.5	3.9	34.1	19.8	1.2	1.1	.....	.....	.....	1.6	.....	.....	1.7	3.3	100.0	980
Metal trades.....	10.5	1.2	6.4	10.4	2.0	7.1	54.2	3	1.1	.....	.....	.....	1.3	.....	.....	1.7	4	100.0	6,428
Woodworking.....	9.1	1.8	8.1	10.2	4.4	8.1	30.7	10.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.8	.....	.....	7	7	100.0	277
Clothing.....	11.2	2.2	23.8	13.3	1.1	3.9	10.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.1	.....	.....	7	4	100.0	277
Clay, glass and stone.....	8.1	4.3	21.9	13.5	3.0	4.8	20.3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.0	.....	.....	1.2	1.6	100.0	806
Printing.....	6.3	1.3	5.1	8.7	1.7	4.1	21.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	9	5	100.0	277
Transportation.....	5.3	2.3	12.0	12.8	3.0	6.2	18.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.7	.....	.....	6	3	100.0	1,017
Food production and preparation.....	5.6	1.7	13.7	12.5	2.8	7.8	15.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.1	.....	.....	8	3	100.0	358
Textiles.....	9.3	2.7	11.6	10.6	5.1	8.2	27.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.8	.....	.....	1.3	1.1	100.0	450
Leather.....	8.4	1.6	11.7	12.6	4.3	8.9	20.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.7	.....	.....	2	1.2	100.0	573
Miscellaneous manufactures.....	11.5	3.1	11.2	15.1	7.1	9.9	20.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.5	.....	.....	19.9	1.2	100.0	418
Labor.....	7.7	2.6	15.0	12.7	3.4	9.5	27.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.2	.....	.....	2.2	2.8	100.0	2,959
Total.....	11.3	7.0	18.8	12.3	2.6	7.6	23.9	.4	.5	.4	2.3	7.7	1.8	.4	.6	1.4	1.0	100.0	23,398

Sixteen Year Old Employed Boys

**CORRELATION BETWEEN BOY'S PRESENT OCCUPATION AND BOY'S DESIRED OCCUPATION
TABLE No. 24-I — CITIES OVER 25,000, INCLUDING GREATER NEW YORK**

Boy's Present Occupation	Boy's Desired Occupation													Total per cent	Num-ber of cards tabu-lated				
	Professional	Clerical	Business (retail)	Executive positions	Government service	Building trades	Metal trades	Woodworking	Clothing	Clay, glass and stone	Printing	Transportation	Food production and preparation			Textiles	Leather	Miscellaneous manufactures	Labor
Professional.....	64.9	1.4	2.6	5.0	1.4	5.0	12.7	.5	.5	.....	.....	5.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	219
Clerical.....	12.5	16.2	30.4	10.4	2.6	3.8	11.8	.4	.3	.....	1.0	6.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	3,658
Business (retail).....	11.2	7.4	46.4	10.1	2.4	3.2	10.8	.3	.3	.....	.....	3.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	3,625
Executive positions.....	8.5	1.7	15.4	22.1	1.7	7.6	28.0	.8	.8	.....	.....	8.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	118
Government service.....	13.1	4.3	13.1	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	23
Building trades.....	3.6	1.5	3.3	10.8	2.7	41.8	17.7	2.4	.....	.....	.....	6.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	333
Metal trades.....	10.1	1.9	4.9	10.6	2.5	3.5	57.6	.2	.....	.....	.....	5.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	1,990
Woodworking.....	11.7	1.0	7.8	5.8	3.9	5.8	33.0	10.7	.....	.....	.....	13.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	103
Clothing.....	10.3	4.5	17.1	10.7	4.5	2.4	13.7	.....	31.4	.....	.....	2.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	83
Clay, glass and stone.....	7.9	1.3	1.6	7.2	1.5	5.5	23.9	.7	.....	6.9	.....	7.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	291
Printing.....	5.9	3.3	4.6	7.5	4.7	2.7	23.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	438
Transportation.....	6.9	3.8	11.7	8.7	2.3	5.7	21.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	441
Food production and preparation.....	10.1	2.8	11.8	10.7	1.5	4.7	18.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	131
Textiles.....	6.9	.5	10.6	14.3	5.1	2.8	28.1	.9	.....	.....	.....	8.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	178
Leather.....	9.3	2.6	11.9	13.9	2.0	4.6	24.6	7.7	.....	.....	.....	4.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	217
Miscellaneous manufactures.....	7.5	2.8	15.2	12.2	3.8	4.9	30.0	1.1	.....	.....	.....	5.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	151
Labor.....	11.0	7.3	19.1	10.6	2.8	5.3	26.1	.6	.....	.....	.....	7.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	1,197
Total.....	11.0	7.3	19.1	10.6	2.8	5.3	26.1	.6	.....	.....	.....	7.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	10,096

Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

CORRELATION BETWEEN BOY'S PRESENT OCCUPATION AND BOY'S DESIRED OCCUPATION
TABLE No. 24-K—CITIES OVER 25,000, INCLUDING GREATER NEW YORK

Boy's Present Occupation	Boy's Desired Occupation													Total per cent	Num-ber of cards tabu-lated				
	Professional	Clerical	Business (retail)	Executive positions	Government service	Building trades	Metal trades	Woodworking	Clothing	Clay, glass and stone	Printing	Transportation	Food production and preparation			Textiles	Leather	Miscellaneous manufactures	Labor
Professional.....	67.1	3.3	7.4	7.0	.8	2.1	5.8	.....	.....	8	.4	4.1	.....	.....	.....	8	.4	100.0	243
Clerical.....	10.8	21.0	30.6	17.9	2.4	.8	6.5	.....	.....	.1	.4	3	.....	.....	.....	1.3	.5	100.0	1,920
Business (retail).....	13.7	5.8	48.1	16.5	1.8	1.1	6.9	.2	.4	.....	.....	2.2	.....	.....	.....	1.6	.....	100.0	446
Executive positions.....	14.1	1.8	20.9	28.9	1.8	1.8	16.0	.....	.....	.....	.6	8.0	.....	.....	.....	2.7	.....	100.0	163
Government service.....	5.5	13.9	13.9	13.9	19.5	8.3	13.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.5	.....	.....	.....	2.8	.....	100.0	386
Building trades.....	5.3	3.6	5.3	13.5	3.3	47.9	15.3	.5	.....	.....	.5	3.9	.....	.....	.....	1.0	.2	100.0	393
Metal trades.....	11.8	1.6	8.0	13.7	1.7	1.7	53.6	1	.2	.2	.....	3.9	.....	.....	.....	.3	.3	100.0	1,963
Woodworking.....	12.3	1.4	6.8	13.7	5.5	6.8	32.9	8.2	.....	.....	1.4	8.2	.....	.....	.....	.8	.3	100.0	73
Clothing.....	8.8	.....	25.0	14.7	1.5	.....	11.7	.....	.....	30.9	.....	2.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	68
Clay, glass and stone.....	4.4	3.6	31.2	15.8	2.4	3.6	14.3	.....	.....	1.5	.....	1.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.5	100.0	247
Printing.....	6.1	1.4	8.4	9.8	2.3	1.4	17.1	.....	.....	8.5	.....	11.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	215
Transportation.....	6.2	1.7	13.4	14.6	2.9	1.7	20.9	.....	.....	.5	50.7	1.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	649
Food production and preparation.....	4.7	.....	14.7	16.0	5.3	.....	12.0	.....	.....	1	.5	37.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	75
Textiles.....	8	2.6	13.8	11.1	6.8	.....	12.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	117
Leather.....	10.5	3.0	12.8	13.6	5.2	1.5	18.1	.....	.....	1.7	.....	34.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	133
Miscellaneous manufactures.....	15.4	3.3	11.0	13.2	1.1	3.3	25.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	91
Labor.....	10.3	3.6	15.4	15.1	3.5	4.1	25.1	.....	.....	.4	.....	11.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	562
Total.....	11.8	7.4	18.5	15.2	2.6	4.2	24.0	.2	.5	.5	1.9	8.3	1.9	.5	.6	1.4	.5	100.0	7,424

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
CORRELATION BETWEEN BOY'S PRESENT OCCUPATION AND LAST GRADE COMPLETED
TABLE No. 24-L — CITIES OVER 25,000, INCLUDING GREATER NEW YORK

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	Boy's PRESENT OCCUPATION													Num-ber of cards tabu-lated					
	Professional	Clerical	Business (retail)	Executive positions	Government service	Building trades	Metal trades	Woodworking	Clothing	Clay, glass and stone	Printing	Transportation	Food production and preparation		Textiles	Leather	Miscellaneous manufactures	Labor	Total per cent
5th grade.....	1.1	13.4	3.0	1.2	....4	4.2	23.0	1.6	1.4	3.1	4.3	9.1	2.5	3.1	4.6	2.0	22.4	100.0	958
6th.....	1.4	13.3	4.7	1.8	....4	4.6	24.2	1.4	1.3	3.4	4.0	9.4	2.3	3.0	3.8	2.0	19.0	100.0	3,285
7th.....	1.6	18.5	4.8	1.4	....4	5.4	26.7	1.6	1.5	3.8	4.9	8.3	1.4	2.3	3.0	1.8	13.0	100.0	6,772
8th.....	2.4	35.2	6.9	1.5	....4	4.9	21.9	1.9	1.9	2.9	3.3	5.7	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.4	8.5	100.0	11,652
1st year high school.....	3.2	46.0	6.6	2.0	....3	3.1	18.6	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.9	4.2	.7	.6	.8	.9	6.5	100.0	3,163
2d.....	4.9	49.2	9.5	1.9	....3	2.5	16.2	1.5	1.8	2.1	1.5	3.3	.5	.4	.6	1.2	4.5	100.0	1,995
3d.....	6.1	51.6	11.1	2.2	....3	2.5	13.1	1.1	1.3	2.2	1.5	3.4	1.1	.9	.1	.9	3.6	100.0	713
4th.....	9.2	59.4	10.0	2.7	....3	.3	10.0	.3	.3	.3	1.2	1.5	1.2	.....	.3	.6	2.4	100.0	337
Total.....	2.5	31.0	6.3	1.6	.3	4.2	22.2	1.1	.9	3.0	3.5	6.4	1.2	1.6	2.1	1.5	10.6	100.0	28,855

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
CORRELATION BETWEEN BOY'S DESIRED OCCUPATION AND LAST GRADE COMPLETED
TABLE No. 24-M — CITIES OVER 25,000, INCLUDING GREATER NEW YORK

LAST GRADE COMPLETED	BOY'S DESIRED OCCUPATION														Total per cent	Number of cards tabulated			
	Professional	Clerical	Business (retail)	Executive positions	Government service	Building trades	Metal trades	Woodworking	Clothing	Clay, glass and stone	Printing	Transportation	Food production and preparation	Textiles			Leather	Miscellaneous manufactures	Labor
5th grade.....	5.3	1.6	12.1	12.0	3.5	7.3	33.2	.2	.9	.7	2.2	11.9	3.3	1.0	1.0	1.9	1.9	100.0	861
6th.....	6.3	2.1	10.0	13.9	4.1	6.4	34.2	.6	.8	.6	2.4	11.5	3.3	.8	1.3	1.8	.9	100.0	2,951
7th.....	8.5	2.0	13.5	13.9	3.5	5.4	31.3	.7	.9	.7	3.5	10.6	2.6	.4	.9	1.2	1.0	100.0	6,359
8th.....	11.6	7.3	21.8	14.2	2.5	3.7	23.2	.5	.4	.3	2.4	7.7	1.5	.3	.4	1.4	.8	100.0	10,651
1st year high school.....	15.1	10.2	26.9	13.9	2.2	2.2	17.5	.3	.2	.3	1.6	5.9	1.6	.1	.1	1.4	.5	100.0	2,755
2d.....	19.9	12.0	27.6	12.5	2.5	2.0	12.6	.3	.4	1.1	1.0	4.8	1.2	.4	.2	1.8	.7	100.0	1,713
3d.....	26.3	13.6	27.1	13.0	1.5	1.8	8.6	.3	.3	.2	.2	2.3	.8	.7	.2	.6	.2	100.0	618
4th.....	35.5	15.7	23.5	14.0	3.1	1.2	2.4	.3	.3	.....	.3	1.7	1.0	.7	.....	.3	.....	100.0	293
Total.....	11.3	6.3	19.3	13.7	2.9	4.2	24.8	.5	.6	.4	2.4	8.5	1.9	.4	.6	1.4	.8	100.0	26,101

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
CORRELATION BETWEEN BOY'S PRESENT OCCUPATION AND BEST LIKED STUDY
TABLE No. 24-N — CITIES OVER 25,000, INCLUDING GREATER NEW YORK

Best Liked Study	Boy's Present Occupation													Total per cent	Num-ber of cards tabu-lated				
	Professional	Clerical	Business (retail)	Executive positions	Government service	Building trades	Metal trades	Woodworking	Clothing	Clay, glass and stone	Printing	Transportation	Food production and preparation			Textiles	Leather	Miscellaneous manufactures	Labor
Mathematics.....	2.4	30.7	6.5	1.7	.3	4.4	22.4	1.0	.9	2.8	3.2	6.3	1.1	1.6	2.0	1.5	11.2	100.0	11,612
English.....	2.8	35.4	7.0	1.6	.9	3.7	19.1	1.0	1.1	3.4	3.2	6.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.3	8.6	100.0	3,227
History.....	1.8	33.1	6.8	1.7	.3	4.3	21.7	1.1	1.1	3.0	4.1	5.9	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.3	9.9	100.0	6,000
Manual training.....	3.2	26.1	4.6	1.6	.3	4.9	29.7	1.0	1.2	4.2	4.6	7.5	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.8	6.3	100.0	670
Spelling.....	3.7	22.8	4.7	1.3	.4	5.2	22.1	1.2	1.0	2.3	4.6	10.3	1.6	2.1	2.2	1.9	14.6	100.0	1,857
Language.....	3.6	59.6	10.5	1.6	.4	1.3	10.3	1.2	...	...	3.3	2.5	2.2	2.9	1.7	1.3	4.7	100.0	447
Geography.....	1.9	22.8	4.2	1.6	.4	4.0	25.6	1.3	1.1	3.1	3.8	6.9	1.9	2.1	3.4	1.5	14.4	100.0	3,357
Drawing.....	10.7	35.9	5.6	1.3	.2	3.0	22.8	1.6	1.1	3.0	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.6	1.1	6.5	100.0	629
Commercial subjects.....	6.9	65.0	9.0	1.3	.2	2.5	10.4	2.2	.9	2.5	4.4	2.0	2.2	2.7	1.7	1.1	2.5	100.0	444
Elementary science.....	6.2	43.1	7.9	2.7	.4	2.4	18.7	.9	.9	2.0	2.4	3.6	1.1	1.0	.9	.9	4.9	100.0	697
Advanced science.....	7.8	46.1	7.3	3.1	...	1.0	17.6	.5	...	1.0	1.6	5.7	1.0	1.6	.5	1.6	3.6	100.0	193
Total.....	2.5	31.8	6.4	1.6	.3	4.1	22.0	1.0	.9	2.9	3.4	6.3	1.2	1.6	2.0	1.5	10.5	100.0	29,133

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
CORRELATION BETWEEN BOY'S PRESENT OCCUPATION AND LEAST LIKED STUDY
TABLE No. 24-0 — CITIES OVER 25,000, INCLUDING GREATER NEW YORK

LEAST LIKED STUDY	Boy's PRESENT OCCUPATION													Num-ber of cards tabu-lated					
	Professional	Clerical	Business (retail)	Executive positions	Government service	Building trades	Metal trades	Woodworking	Clothing	Clay, glass and stone	Printing	Transportation	Food production and preparation		Textiles	Leather	Miscellaneous manufactures	Labor	Total per cent
Mathematics.....	2.4	31.2	6.2	1.7	.4	4.3	21.0	1.2	.9	3.2	3.5	6.9	1.4	1.5	2.2	1.2	10.8	100.0	5,841
English.....	2.5	31.3	6.1	1.7	.3	4.5	22.6	1.1	.9	2.6	3.7	6.1	1.1	1.7	1.9	1.3	10.6	100.0	10,286
History.....	2.9	30.8	6.9	1.9	.3	3.6	23.1	1.1	1.0	2.8	3.5	6.4	1.3	1.5	2.1	1.7	9.1	100.0	1,915
Manual training.....	7.5	47.8	9.5	2.1	.4	1.1	9.5	..	1.1	2.1	7.5	3.2	..	3.2	1.1	1.1	3.2	100.0	94
Spelling.....	2.1	19.0	4.2	1.1	..	5.2	28.2	1.0	1.3	3.4	3.6	8.1	..	2.2	3.0	2.2	13.5	100.0	2,141
Language.....	4.7	53.8	9.0	2.0	.3	1.4	13.7	.6	1.5	1.6	1.9	3.8	..	1.5	.6	1.2	3.9	100.0	1,573
Geography.....	1.9	24.1	5.4	1.5	.4	4.4	22.3	1.0	1.4	3.5	4.2	8.0	1.6	1.7	2.3	1.7	14.6	100.0	3,857
Drawing.....	2.3	44.5	10.0	1.2	.4	3.0	15.0	1.2	.9	4.0	2.6	4.2	..	1.4	1.6	1.7	6.7	100.0	571
Commercial subjects.....	4.5	47.9	8.0	1.1	..	4.5	21.6	1.1	..	1.1	2.0	2.3	..	..	1.1	1.1	2.3	100.0	88
Elementary science.....	2.5	44.5	7.8	2.0	..	4.2	16.7	.7	.8	2.2	2.0	3.6	..	1.5	1.6	.9	8.0	100.0	862
Advanced science.....	4.2	35.6	8.3	2.8	.5	2.8	20.8	.5	.5	1.4	5.1	4.2	1.8	1.8	1.4	2.3	6.0	100.0	216
Total.....	2.5	31.3	6.2	1.7	.3	4.2	21.7	1.7	1.0	2.8	3.5	6.3	1.2	1.6	2.0	1.4	10.6	100.0	27,464

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
CORRELATION BETWEEN BOY'S DESIRED OCCUPATION AND BEST LIKED STUDY
TABLE No. 24-P — CITIES OVER 25,000, INCLUDING GREATER NEW YORK

Best Liked Study	Boy's Desired Occupation													Total per cent	Num-ber of cards tabu-lated			
	Professional	Clerical	Business (retail)	Executive positions	Government service	Building trades	Metal trades	Woodworking	Clothing	Clay, glass and stone	Printing	Transportation	Food production and preparation			Textiles	Leather	Miscellaneous manufactures	Labor
Mathematics.....	10.9	7.3	19.7	13.5	2.5	4.5	24.9	.5	.5	.4	1.9	8.4	1.7	.4	.7	1.4	.8	10.532
English.....	12.3	7.1	23.1	14.4	2.7	3.6	20.4	.4	.0	.5	2.4	6.9	1.8	.4	.3	1.3	1.4	2,900
History.....	10.5	6.9	20.1	15.1	3.3	4.9	23.7	.5	.6	.3	2.7	8.6	1.6	.4	.4	1.5	.7	5,510
Manual training.....	11.7	3.7	19.2	15.3	3.1	5.3	26.0	.7	.5	.2	3.1	7.0	1.3	.5	.5	1.5	.7	1,588
Spelling.....	6.4	3.7	12.4	13.1	3.8	5.1	31.2	.4	.5	.7	4.0	12.6	2.8	.2	.8	1.3	1.0	1,694
Language.....	15.9	10.7	36.4	15.1	1.5	1.7	9.7	.2	.2	...	1.0	4.7	1.0	.2	.5	.5	.7	404
Geography.....	7.7	3.7	13.9	17.1	3.4	4.2	30.2	.8	.6	.4	2.5	9.4	2.6	.5	.9	1.2	.9	3,195
Drawing.....	38.8	4.5	14.9	13.4	1.2	2.3	16.9	.1	...	...	.5	4.0	1.0	.3	.5	1.0	.5	3,996
Commercial subjects.....	5.1	27.4	31.4	15.7	1.8	1.6	8.5	.3	...	...	.8	5.3	.8	.5	...	.8	.5	376
Elementary science.....	24.7	6.0	21.6	13.0	3.6	3.0	15.8	.3	.6	.5	1.6	4.9	2.4	.5	...	1.0	.2	631
Advanced science.....	29.8	6.1	18.8	10.5	2.8	.5	17.2	...	...	...	1.7	6.1	2.2	.5	...	2.7	1.1	181
Total.....	11.4	6.5	19.3	14.4	2.9	4.1	24.3	.5	.5	.4	2.3	8.4	1.9	.4	.6	1.3	.8	26,610

Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys
CORRELATION BETWEEN BOY'S DESIRED OCCUPATION AND LEAST LIKED STUDY
TABLE No. 24-Q — CITIES OVER 25,000, INCLUDING GREATER NEW YORK

Least Liked Study	Boy's Desired Occupation															Total per cent	Num-ber of cards tabu-lated	
	Professional	Clerical	Business (retail)	Executive positions	Government service	Building trades	Metal trades	Woodworking	Clothing	Clay, glass and stone	Printing	Transportation	Food production and preparation	Textiles	Leather			Miscellaneous manufactures	Labor
Mathematics.....	11.1	5.6	18.2	14.2	3.2	4.2	25.2	.5	.5	2.6	9.0	2.0	3.3	.6	1.5	.8	100.0	5,309
English.....	11.4	6.6	19.0	13.9	3.1	4.2	25.0	.6	.4	2.4	8.4	1.6	3.4	.5	1.2	.7	100.0	9,402
History.....	11.7	7.0	19.3	13.3	1.9	3.4	26.7	.6	.4	2.0	7.6	1.9	3.3	.7	1.6	.9	100.0	1,765
Manual training.....	24.2	5.5	26.3	11.0	4.4	6.2	9.9	.6	.6	5.5	8.8	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.1	100.0	91
Spelling.....	8.7	3.4	14.1	14.4	3.2	1.2	29.5	.1	.1	1.9	9.6	2.6	4.4	1.1	1.4	1.1	100.0	1,955
Language.....	21.6	11.3	26.2	12.9	2.4	1.2	13.5	.5	.4	1.2	5.6	1.3	4.4	.7	1.5	1.1	100.0	1,348
Geography.....	7.3	5.1	17.2	13.7	2.9	5.0	28.7	.4	.4	1.5	10.1	2.0	2.2	.4	2.2	1.1	100.0	3,591
Drawing.....	13.2	13.8	30.2	19.7	1.5	7.8	14.1	.4	.4	3.9	3.9	1.1	2.0	1.1	1.3	2.6	100.0	542
Commercial subjects.....	9.1	9.1	29.8	9.1	2.6	3.1	19.5	1.3	.4	1.8	7.1	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	100.0	77
Elementary science.....	14.8	9.8	26.5	14.2	2.9	3.1	14.5	.4	.3	1.8	7.1	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.0	2.9	100.0	778
Advanced science.....	19.5	8.7	22.6	8.1	2.7	3.2	20.0	.4	.4	3.8	6.0	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.6	100.0	185
Total.....	11.3	6.5	19.2	13.8	2.9	4.2	24.8	.5	.6	2.4	8.5	1.8	.4	.6	1.3	.8	100.0	25,043

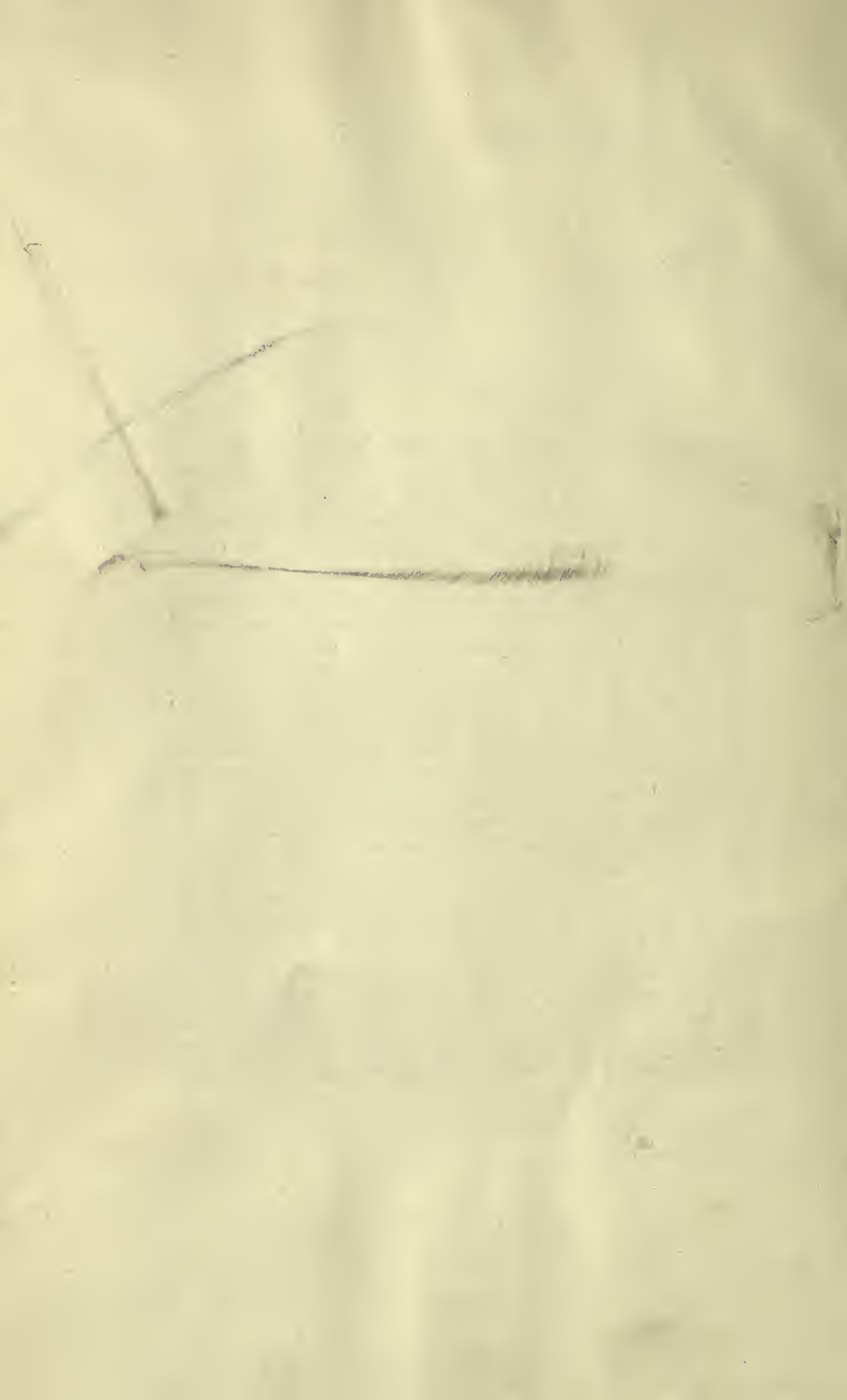
TABLE No. 24-R — CITIES OVER 25,000, INCLUDING GREATER NEW YORK
 Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen Year Old Employed Boys

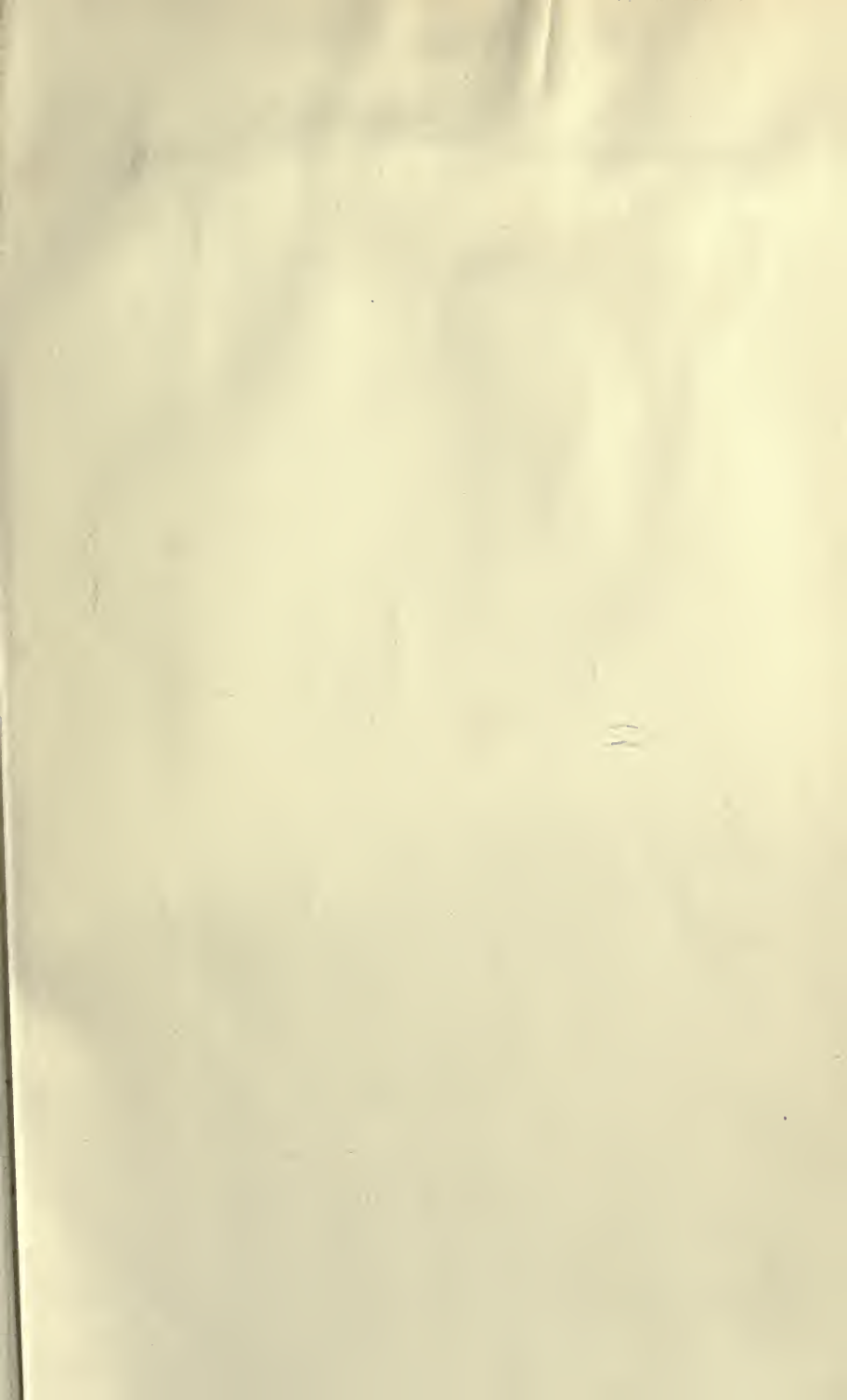
GROUPS	Professional	Clerical	Business (retail)	Executive positions	Government service	Building trades	Metal trades	Woodworking	Clothing	Clay, glass and stone	Printing	Transportation	Food production and preparation	Textiles	Leather	Miscellaneous manufactures	Labor	Total per cent	Num-ber of cards tabu-lated
Father's occupation.....	2.8	3.2	13.5	5.9	3.3	12.5	12.2	1.8	6.6	2.0	1.4	8.3	6.0	1.4	2.1	3.1	13.9	100.0	24,442
Boy's present occupation.....	2.6	31.0	6.5	1.7	4.0	22.4	1.8	1.0	1.0	2.7	3.5	5.9	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.6	10.0	100.0	24,442
Boy's desired occupation.....	11.9	7.0	19.6	13.2	2.8	3.8	.4	.6	.6	.4	2.3	7.9	1.9	.4	.7	1.4	.9	100.0	22,278

VITA

The author of this dissertation, Howard Griffith Burdge, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 13, 1873. He received his early education in the public schools of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the Bloomsburg, Pa., State Normal School. He was graduated from Alleghany College in 1900, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was a student at Columbia University summer sessions in 1910, 1915, and 1919; the winter and spring sessions of 1919-1920-1921. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Columbia University in 1920. He served as an instructor in the Bloomsburg, Pa., State Normal School and in Alleghany College, Meadville, Pa., also as teacher, principal and superintendent respectively in the public schools of Pennsylvania and New York. He served on the special educational survey staff of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research, and acted in the same capacity for the New York State Education Department. In the World War he served as the Chief Educational Adviser of the Second Army, A. E. F., with headquarters at Toul, France. He was Director of Research and Vocational Training for the New York State Military Training Commission for three years. In 1921 he became an assistant director of the Educational Finance Inquiry, under the auspices of the American Council on Education.







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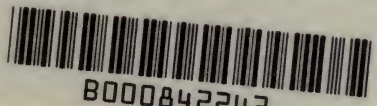
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