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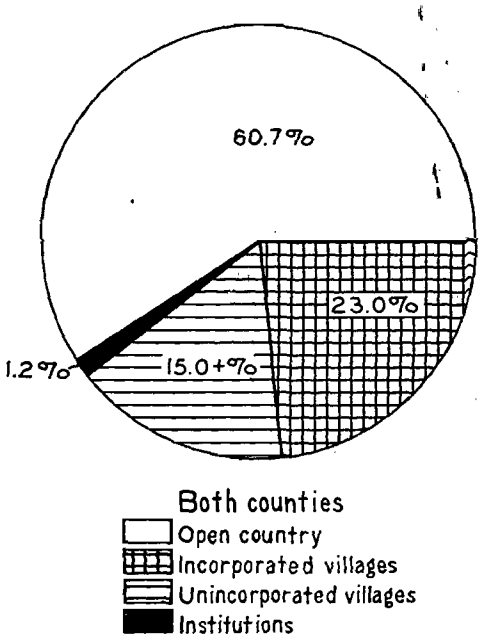
Rural Population, Tompkins and Schuyler Counties, New York, 1925

Bruce L. Melvin



PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, BY RESIDENCE, OF THE TOTAL RURAL POPULATION OF TOMPKINS AND SCHUYLER COUNTIES, NEW YORK.

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RURAL POPULATION, TOMPKINS AND SCHUYLER COUNTIES, NEW YORK, 1925

BRUCE L. MELVIN

THE STUDY

A full understanding of rural society is impossible without some knowledge of the composition of the population. Adequate data on the distribution of the rural population according to residence, sex and age, and occupation, are critically lacking. Without this information the student of rural society cannot interpret the rural changes that are now in process nor offer intelligent guidance for rural planning. An intimate relationship seems to exist between the population composition as respects sex and age, and the activities of the institutions and organizations, in any village. When severe conflict rages within a village preventing the development of a school, a church program, or other social activity, often it appears to be due to a high percentage of the inhabitants being above fifty years of age. Furthermore, a pertinent problem arises when we consider where the farming people of the next few decades will probably center their activities. Will they go to the village, the town, or the city? Other studies have indicated that youth is found on the farms and old age in the villages;[1] can these two blend in village activities? Also, it has been shown that a high percentage of the rural population live in unincorporated villages,[2] though the reports of the Federal Census give nothing that would indicate this fact.

These various considerations caused the inception of the project of which this publication is the report — that is, it was decided to select an area and study its rural population in detail. The area selected and studied consists of Tompkins and Schuyler Counties, New York. The particular objects as finally formulated, and of which the tables, graphs, and text in this bulletin present the findings, were to ascertain (a) the distribution of population according to residence in the incorporated villages, the unincorporated villages, and the open country, (b) sex and age composition, particularly as related to residence, (c) occupations of both sexes by residence, (d) size of families in the different residential groupings, and (e) the conditioning factors in particular types of sex and age distributions.

The census use of the term *rural population* is adhered to in this work; that is, rural population is considered as that population living outside incorporated places of 2500 inhabitants or more.[3] A village is any place with a population of from 50 to 2500. A hamlet is a center with a population below 50. A town is a place with a population of from 2500 to

[1] Social relationships of the Slaterville Springs - Brooktondale area, Tompkins County, New York. By Glenn A. Bakkum and Bruce L. Melvin.
A partial sociological study of Dryden, New York, with special emphasis on its historical development. By Gladys M. Kensler and Bruce L. Melvin.
(Both the above studies are now in process of publication by the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station.)

[2] Rural population of New York, 1855 to 1925. By Bruce L. Melvin. Cornell Univ. Agr. Exp. Sta. Memoir 116. 1928.

[3] Fourteenth Census of the United States. State Compendium, New York, page 9.

10,000. A city has a population of 10,000 or more. The classification of occupations follows the practice used in compiling the census.

The data were taken from the duplicate copies of the 1925 State Census of New York. These were obtained from the offices of the county clerks through the permission of the Secretary of State. The procedure followed in compiling the information for this bulletin was similar to that used in compiling the census: cards were punched, sorted, and run on a counting machine.

COUNTIES SELECTED FOR THE STUDY

The two counties selected for the study, Tompkins and Schuyler Counties, lie in the central southern part of New York (figure 1). Dairying and general farming provide the chief sources of income for the farmers. Much of the farm land has been in process of abandonment for at least four decades. This is particularly true for the hill regions, since the topographical characteristics of both counties are hills and valleys (figure 2).

The city of Ithaca, in Tompkins County, and the town of Watkins Glen, in Schuyler County, are the only two places that may be classed as not being rural. Ithaca is a city of 18,948 inhabitants, and Watkins Glen a town of 2919.[4] The town of Watkins Glen is sufficiently close to the minimum for an urban-population center, for its population to be used for comparison near the end of this analysis. Taking the two counties together, we have a rural population of approximately 31,000 which is herewith classified and studied. The rural population of Tompkins County (20,611) is almost twice that of Schuyler County (10,537) (table 1).

TABLE 1. CITY, TOWN, AND RURAL POPULATION FOR TOMPKINS AND SCHUYLER COUNTIES

Tompkins County		Schuyler County	
Total population	39,559	Total population	13,456
Population of Ithaca	18,948	Population of Watkins Glen	2,919
Rural population	20,611	Rural population	10,537

Since Schuyler County is almost entirely rural and the rural population in Tompkins County forms more than 50 per cent of the total population, the assumption is made by the author that these two counties have a rural population fairly typical of the dairy and general-farming sections of New York.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE VILLAGES

There are both incorporated and unincorporated villages in these two counties. Tompkins County has five incorporated and fifteen unincorporated villages, and one hamlet; and Schuyler County has three incorporated villages, thirteen unincorporated villages, and three hamlets. The population of the hamlets is placed with that of the open country.

[4] These figures are according to the State Census of 1925.

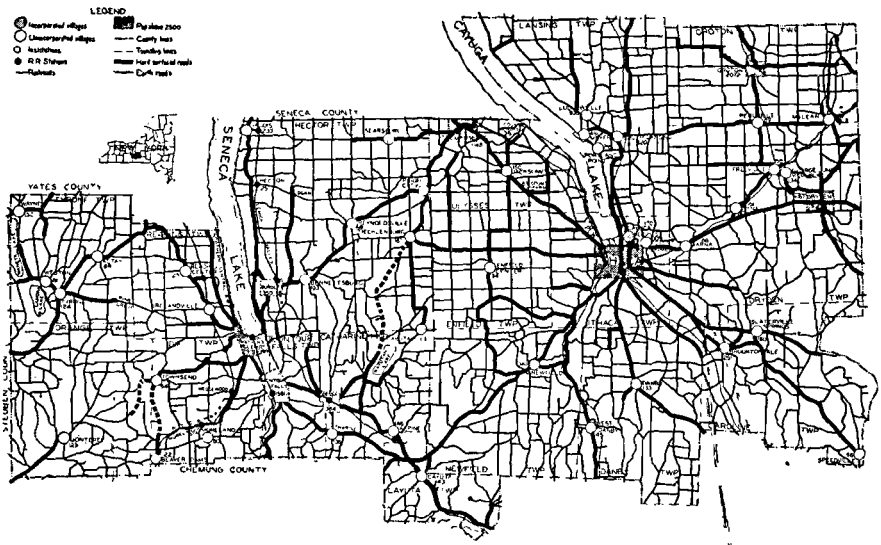


FIGURE 1. THE COUNTIES STUDIED

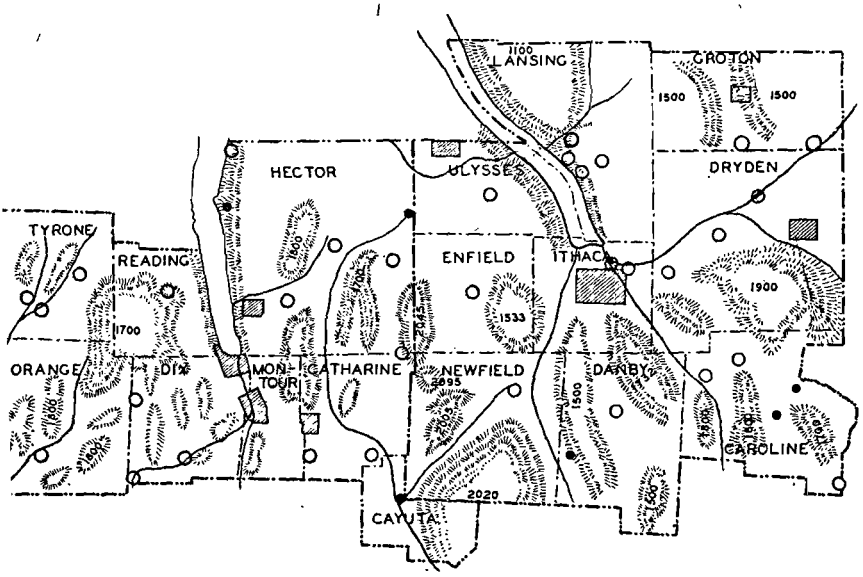


FIGURE 2. CHIEF PHYSIOGRAPHIC FEATURES OF TOMPKINS AND SCHUYLER COUNTIES
The numbers indicate the elevation of the highest hills

The villages are industrial or agricultural centers, or city satellites. In Tompkins County, the villages of Groton, Myers, and Portland Point are industrial, as is Montour Falls in Schuyler County. Groton is the home of the Corona typewriter, Myers is largely built around a salt plant, and Portland Point is built around the Portland Cement Company. The chief industry of Montour Falls is the Shepard's Electric Crane and Hoist Company, which makes of the village a manufacturing rather than a farming center. The satellite villages are Cayuga Heights and Forest Home, both contiguous to Ithaca. The other villages in both counties are largely agricultural, depending for their existence upon the surrounding open-country population (figure 1).

INSTITUTIONS

In classifying the population, that part which is in institutions is separated from the remaining population in the civil units where these institutions are located, thus not following the practice of the Federal Census. The institutions and their populations are: in Tompkins County, the county farm (63), the George Junior Republic (134), the Odd Fellows' Home (61), and the tuberculosis sanitarium (29); in Schuyler County, Cook's Academy (92). The county farm, the Odd Fellows' Home, and the tuberculosis sanitarium are located in the open country, and the George Junior Republic is in the village of Freeville. Cook's Academy is in Montour Falls. The population of the institutions is separated from that of the open country and of the villages in the tabulations on the following pages. Though the census lists the population of Montour Falls as 1561, in the analysis of its population in this study it is regarded as having only 1469, the population in Cook's Academy being subtracted from the census figure. The same procedure is followed for Freeville, in which the population of the George Junior Republic is included in the census enumeration.

METHOD OF PRESENTING DATA

The data are presented both in tabular and in graphic form. As a general rule, the total for both counties is given and discussed first. If particular variations from the total for both counties exist in the make-up of the population of either county, attention is called to that fact. Furthermore, the general character of the incorporated villages, the unincorporated villages, and the open country, respectively, is discussed for both counties, and this is followed by special considerations for variations from the average for any particular groups.

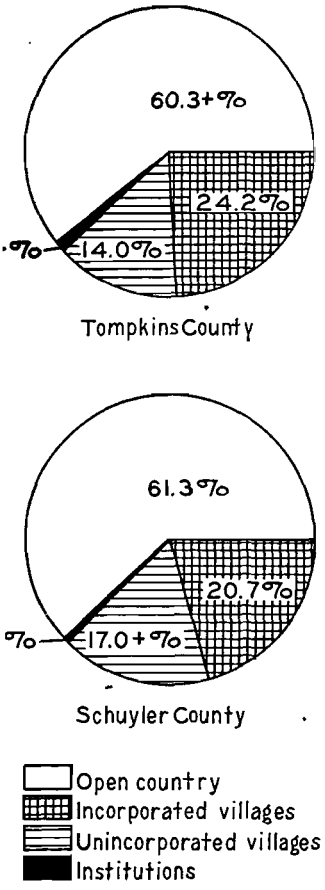
THE RURAL POPULATION

The discussion from this point forward focuses on various detailed aspects of the rural population. This particular section is devoted to (a) a separation of the rural population into its classes according to residence, (b) a division of the open-country population into farming and non-farming, (c) a consideration of the density of the rural population, including a differentiation of those in the open country according to

Tompkins County	Total	Native-born	Foreign-born	Per cent foreign-born
Total rural population	20,611	19,334	1,277	6.1
Caroline town (township)	1,603	1,513	90	5.6
Brooktondale (unincorporated)	291	281	10	3.4
Slaterville (unincorporated)	160	160	0	0.0
Speedsville (unincorporated)	66	59	7	10.6
Open country	1,086	1,013	73	6.7
Danby town (township)	1,313	1,233	80	6.0
Danby (unincorporated)	133	131	2	1.5
Open country*	1,180	1,102	78	6.6
Dryden town (township)	3,426	3,302	124	3.6
Dryden (incorporated)	687	675	12	1.7
Freeville (incorporated)	350†	345	5	1.4
Etna (unincorporated)	151	151	0	0.0
Varna (unincorporated)	86	84	2	2.3
George Junior Republic	134†	124	10	7.4
Open country	2,018	1,923	95	4.7
Enfield town (township)	973	920	53	5.4
EnfieldCenter(unincorporated)	94	92	2	2.1
Open country	879	828	51	5.8
Groton town (township)	3,889	3,722	167	4.2
Groton (incorporated)	2,072	1,983	89	4.2
McLean (unincorporated)	229	224	5	2.1
Peruville (unincorporated)	89	85	4	4.4
Open country	1,499	1,430	69	4.6
Ithaca town (township)	2,564	2,368	196	7.6
Cayuga Heights (incorporated)	370	339	31	8.3
Forest Home (incorporated)	308	284	24	7.7
Odd Fellows' Home	61	45	16	26.2
Open country	1,825	1,700	125	6.8
Lansing town (township)	2,851	2,565	286	10.0
Ludlowville (unincorporated)	306	303	3	0.9
PortlandPoint(unincorporated)	216	135	81	37.5
Myers (unincorporated)	491	372	119	24.2
SouthLansing(unincorporated)	120	108	12	10.0
Open country	1,718	1,647	71	4.2
Newfield town (township)	1,522	1,343	179	11.7
Newfield (incorporated)	362	351	11	3.0
Open country	1,160	992	168	14.4
Ulysses town (township)	2,470	2,368	102	4.1
Trumansburg (incorporated)	1,148	1,097	51	4.4
Jacksonville (unincorporated)	150	149	1	0.6
County farm	63	60	3	4.7
Tuberculosis sanitarium	29	22	7	24.1
Open country	1,080	1,040	40	3.7

Schuyler County	Total	Native-born	Foreign-born	Per cent foreign-born
Total rural population	10,537	10,152	385	3.6
Catharine town (township)	1,177	1,136	41	3.4
Odessa (incorporated)	364	357	7	1.9
Alpine (unincorporated)	146	146	0	0.0
Catharine (unincorporated)	136	125	11	8.0
Open country	531	508	23	4.3
Cayuta town (township)	309	294	15	4.8
Dix town (township)‡	1,027	978	49	4.7
Beaver Dams (unincorporated)	122	115	7	5.7
Moreland (unincorporated)	80	77	3	3.7
Townsend (unincorporated)	84	84	0	0.0
Open country	741	702	39	5.2
Hector town (township)	3,134	3,077	57	1.8
Burdette (incorporated)	350	340	10	2.8
Bennettsburg (unincorporated)	103	101	2	1.9
Mecklenburg (unincorporated)	161	161	0	0.0
Valois (unincorporated)	233	232	1	0.4
Reynoldsville (unincorporated)	59	58	1	1.6
Open country	2,228	2,185	43	1.9
Montour town (township)	1,974	1,917	57	2.8
Montour Falls (incorporated)§	1,469	1,419	50	3.4
Cook's Academy	92	88	4	4.3
Open country	413	410	3	0.7
Orange town (township)	825	783	42	5.0
Monterey (unincorporated)	125	123	2	1.6
Open country	700	660	40	5.7
Reading town (township)¶	935	865	70	7.4
Reading Center (unincorporated)	125	125	0	0.0
Open country	810	740	70	8.6
Tyrone town (township)	1,156	1,102	54	4.6
Altay (unincorporated)	69	69	0	0.0
Tyrone (unincorporated)	124	122	2	1.6
Wayne (unincorporated)	150	148	2	1.3
Weston (unincorporated)	81	81	0	0.0
Open country	732	682	50	6.8

*"Open country" includes the hamlets West Danby, a hamlet in this town (township)



URE 3. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBU-ON OF DIFFERENT CLASSES OF URAL POPULATION ACCORDING) RESIDENCE

whether they are farming or not farming, and (d) a distribution of the native- and the foreign-born in certain localities.

DISTRIBUTION BY RESIDENCE

Four classes compose the rural population when a division is made according to residence. These classes according to places of residence are: (1) those living in incorporated villages; (2) those living in unincorporated villages; (3) those living in the open country; and (4) those in institutions.

Approximately 60 per cent (60.7) of the rural population in the two counties live in the open country; the second largest contingent (23 per cent) are living in the incorporated villages; while the third group in point of size (15 per cent) is that composed of persons living in the unincorporated villages. The institutional population is very small in relation to the total, amounting to only 1.2 per cent. (Table 3 and figure 3.)

The percentage distribution of the population in the incorporated villages, the unincorporated villages, and the open country, varies somewhat for the two counties. This is easily discernible by reference to figure 3. Almost one-fourth of the total population are in incorporated villages in Tompkins County, while slightly more than one-fifth belong to this residential group in Schuyler County. A larger proportion (17 per cent) of the total population live in unincorporated villages in Schuyler County than in Tompkins (14 per cent).

THE OPEN-COUNTRY POPULATION

The open-country population is no longer a purely farming class. ..king both counties, 31 per cent of the population belong to the non-rming class (table 4 and figure 4). The percentage of the open-country pulation that the non-farming class constitutes, varies considerably for e two counties, being 35.3 for Tompkins and 22.8 for Schuyler. This gher percentage for Tompkins County reflects the influence of the y of Ithaca. People are working in the city but are living in the open untry.

TABLE 3. DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL POPULATION IN INCORPORATED VILLAGES, UNINCORPORATED VILLAGES, INSTITUTIONS, AND OPEN COUNTRY

	Population	Per cent of total*
Both counties	31,148	.....
Incorporated villages	7,172	23.0
Unincorporated villages	4,688	15.0+
Institutions	379	1.2
Open country	18,909	60.7
Tompkins County	20,611	.....
Incorporated villages	4,989	24.2
Unincorporated villages	2,890	14.0
Institutions	287	1.3+
Open country	12,445	60.3+
Schuyler County	10,537	.....
Incorporated villages	2,183	20.7
Unincorporated villages	1,798	17.0+
Institutions	92	0.8+
Open country	6,464	61.3

* The plus sign indicates that the figure following was above 5. The practice in this table, as in all the following tables, is to run the decimal point to only one place.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF OPEN-COUNTRY POPULATION BETWEEN FARMING AND NON-FARMING

	Open-country population	Farming population		Non-farming population	
	Number	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total
Both counties	18,909	13,038	68.9	5,871	31.0
Tompkins County	12,445	8,050	64.6	4,395	35.3
Schuyler County	6,464	4,988	77.1	1,476	22.8
Towns (townships) in Tompkins County					
Caroline	1,086	692	63.7	394	36.2
Danby	1,180	821	69.5	359	30.4
Dryden	2,018	1,427	70.7	591	29.2
Enfield	879	648	73.7	231	26.2
Groton	1,499	1,065	71.0	434	28.9
Ithaca	1,825	731	40.0	1,094	59.9
Lansing	1,718	1,155	67.2	563	32.7
Newfield	1,160	790	68.1	370	31.8
Ulysses	1,080	721	66.7	359	33.2
Towns (townships) in Schuyler County					
Catharine	531	402	75.7	129	24.2
Cayuta	309	182	58.8	127	41.1
Dix	741	581	78.4	160	21.5
Hector	2,228	1,773	79 5	455	20.4
Montour	413	292	70.7	121	29.2
Orange	700	588	84 0.	112	16.0
Reading	810	470	58.0	340	41.9
Tyrone	732	700	95.6	32	4.3

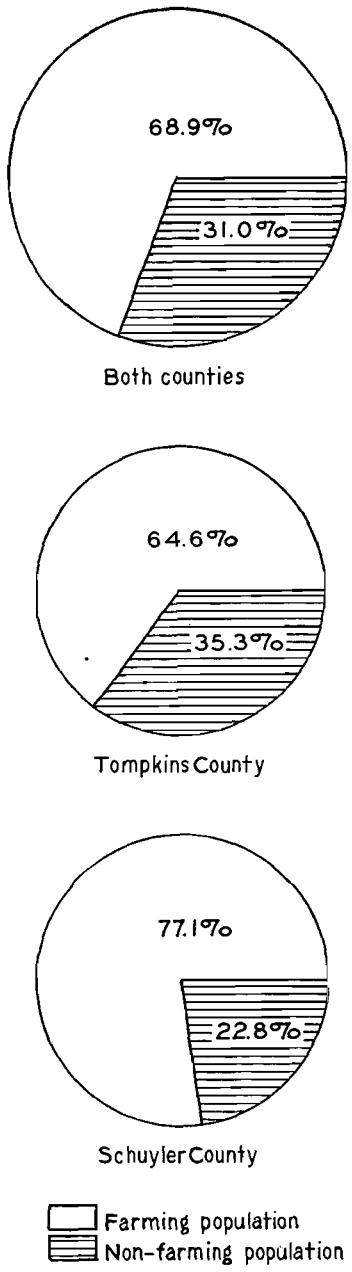


FIGURE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF OPEN-COUNTRY POPULATION BETWEEN FARMING AND NON-FARMING

The non-farming population forms a larger percentage of the total open-country population in areas that are the most accessible to the city, than in the more inaccessible areas. This is especially marked in Ithaca town (township) of Tompkins County, in which the city of Ithaca is located and where 59.9 per cent of the open-country population is non-farming. The town (township) in Schuyler County with the highest percentage (41.9) of the open-country population non-farming, is Reading. This situation is due to the influence of the salt works in and about the town of Watkins Glen. The town (township) of Montour likewise has a high percentage (29.2) of its open-country population non-farming, due to the village of Montour Falls being dominantly industrial. On the whole, where the proportion of the open-country population which is non-farming is high, it is due largely to industry. Further analyses of the towns (townships) in the two counties would substantiate this statement but would add only unnecessary details.

THE CENSUS FIGURES ON FARM POPULATION

A comparison of the farm population for these two counties as shown by this study, with that given in the United States Census of Agriculture for 1925,[5] reveals a wide discrepancy. According to the census figures, Tompkins County had a farm population of 9319 and Schuyler County 6073. This study shows Tompkins County as having a farm population of only 8050, and Schuyler County 4988. In each county the difference is more than 1000.

These variations are due to the definition of a farm as followed in taking the Census of Agriculture, and to the fact that in this study an individual was classified according to his stated occupation. The census definition of a farm

[5] Part II. The Northern States, page 229.

was; "A 'farm', for census purposes, is all the land which is directly farmed by one person, either by his own labor alone or with the assistance of members of his household or hired employees." In applying the foregoing definition of a farm for census purposes, enumerators were instructed to report as a "farm" any tract of 3 or more acres used for agricultural purposes, and also any tract containing less than 3 acres which produced at least $250 worth of farm products in the year 1924.[6]

In the State Census of 1925, the occupation of each person was listed but nothing was given about any farms. That census concerned only population. In obtaining the figures used in this study, the number of persons per household was added for the households in which the head was listed as a farmer. Even this method might lend itself to an error on the side of giving too large a number, since in many cases grown sons or daughters were living at home on the farm but were following some other occupation in the neighboring city, town, or village. It is assumed here, however, that a sufficiently large number of wives were doing enough farm work to allow of their being classed as farm population, which compensates for our own possibly too high figures on the farm population.

It is believed that the number of persons belonging to the farm population as given in this work is more nearly accurate than that given in the census. This position is taken because the census report fails to take any account of the large number of persons who are living in the open country, often on farms which in the past they have used for agricultural purposes, but who are gaining their living from a wage income in some city, town, or village industrial plant.

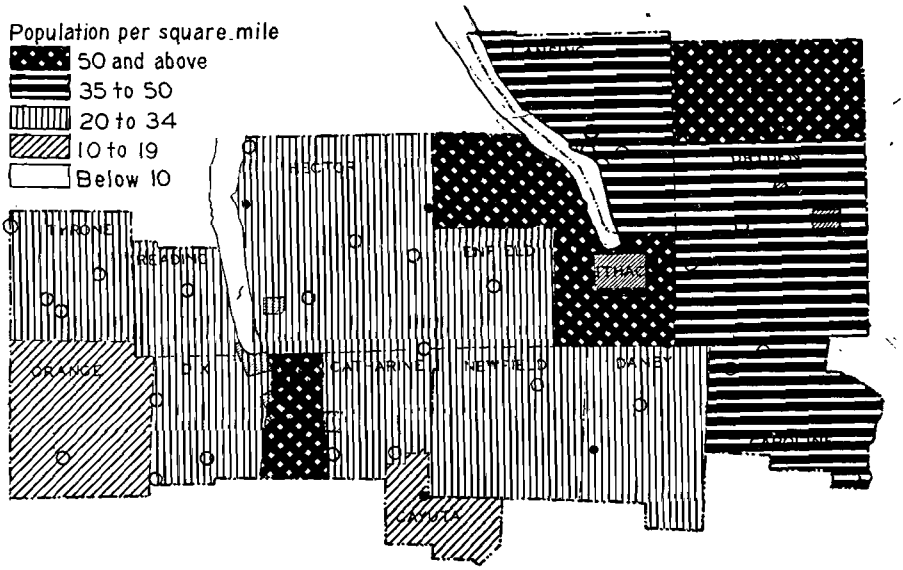


FIGURE 5. DENSITY OF RURAL POPULATION (SEE PAGE 12)

[6] United States Census of Agriculture, 1925. Part II. The Northern States, page VII.

DENSITY OF POPULATION

The density of the total rural population, the open-country population, and the farm population, are shown in tabular and graphic form in table 5 and figures 5, 6, and 7. Certain pertinent facts emerge from an examination of the table and the figures.

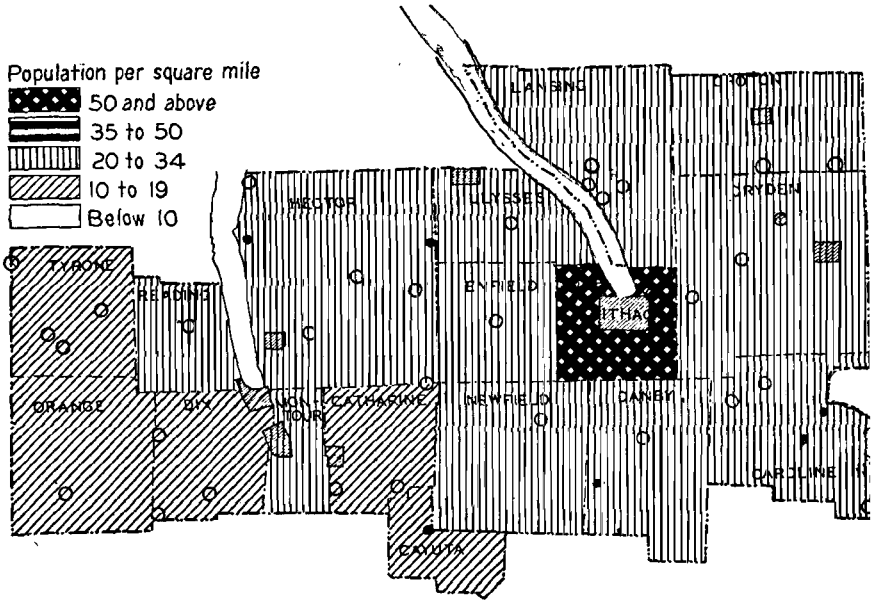


FIGURE 6. DENSITY OF OPEN-COUNTRY POPULATION

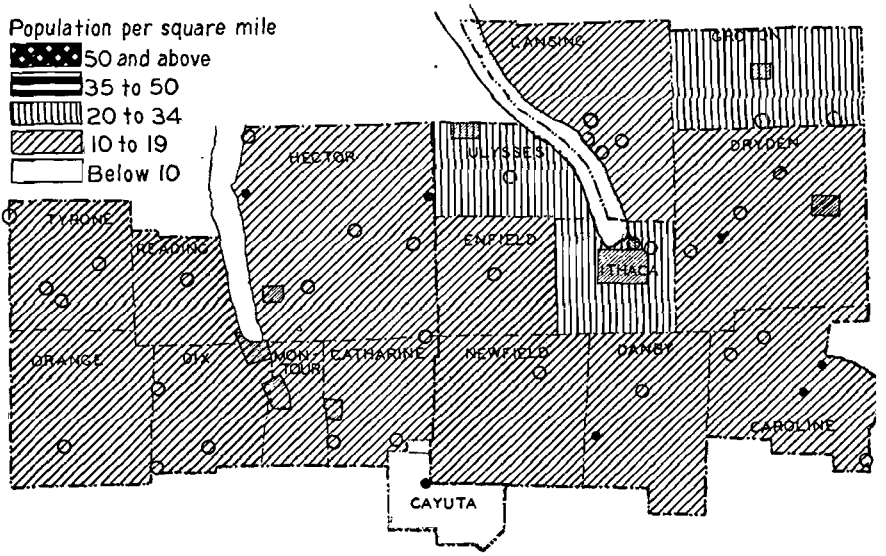


FIGURE 7. DENSITY OF FARM POPULATION

TABLE 5. DENSITY OF RURAL, OPEN-COUNTRY, AND FARM POPULATION

	Rural population		Open-country population		Farm population	
	Number	Number per square mile	Number	Number per square mile	Number	Number per square mile
Tompkins County						
Total for county	20,611	43.3	12,412	26.0	8,037	16.8
Caroline	1,603	38.8	1,098	26.6	692	16.7
Danby	1,313	23.5	1,135	20.3	821	14.6
Dryden	3,426	35.3	2,018	20.8	1,427	14.7
Enfield	973	25.4	879	22.9	648	16.9
Groton	3,889	75.8	1,499	29.2	1,065	20.7
Ithaca	2,564	76.5	1,825	54.5	731	21.8
Lansing	2,851	46.2	1,718	27.8	1,155	18.7
Newfield	1,522	28.9	1,160	22.0	790	15.0
Ulysses	2,470	72.8	1,080	31.8	721	21.2
Schuyler County						
Total for county	10,537	31.3	6,396	19.0	4,960	14.7
Catharine	1,177	32.7	531	14.7	402	11.1
Cayuta	309	12.8	309	12.8	182	7.5
Dix	1,027	26.3	741	19.0	581	14.8
Hector	3,134	28.8	2,203	20.2	1,773	16.2
Montour	1,974	103.5	413	21.7	292	15.3
Orange	825	15.0	700	12.7	588	10.6
Reading	935	33.1	810	28.7	470	16.6
Tyrone	1,156	27.9	732	17.6	700	16.9

Cities and villages (the villages that are both agricultural and industrial) contribute largely in determining the density of rural population. The towns (townships) of greatest rural-population density are Ithaca, Groton, and Ulysses in Tompkins County, and Montour in Schuyler County. The city of Ithaca, and the villages of Groton, Trumansburg, and Montour Falls, are the determinative forces in the situation.

The density of farm population is influenced by soil and topography on the one hand, and the presence of a city on the other. The variation in farm-population density is not great for the different towns (townships) where the topographical and soil conditions are similar, except for the territory of the town (township) in which Ithaca is located.

FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION

The foreign-born population constitutes only 5.3 per cent of the total rural population of the two counties (table 6). The percentage is higher in Tompkins County than in Schuyler County. The foreign-born who work in the salt plant at Myers and in the cement plant at Portland

Point cause the percentage to run higher for the unincorporated villages of Tompkins County than for any other group except the institutions. The foreign-born in the open country are accounted for by two settlements, one of Finns and the other of Bohemians, in the town (township) of Newfield. In that township 14.4 per cent are foreign-born. This percentage does not include the children who have been born in this country. These people settled on abandoned farms some years ago, and now form, with their children, a large bulk of the farm population in this one town (township).

TABLE 6. DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN-BORN IN THE RURAL POPULATION

	Rural population	Foreign-born	
		Number	Per cent of rural population
Both counties	31,148	1,661	5.3
Incorporated villages	7,172	266	3.7
Unincorporated villages	4,688	303	6.4
Open country	18,909	1,052	5.5
Institutions	379	40	10.5
Tompkins County	20,611	1,277	6.1
Incorporated villages	4,989	199	3.9
Unincorporated villages	2,890	272	9.4
Open country	12,445	770	6.1
Institutions	287	36	12.5
Schuyler County	10,537	384	3.6
Incorporated villages	2,183	67	3.0
Unincorporated villages	1,798	31	1.7
Open country	6,464	282	4.3
Institutions	92	4	4.3

SEX AND AGE DISTRIBUTION

The main objects of this section of the study are to show (a) the ratio of the sexes to each other, (b) the distribution of age groups, and (c) the distribution of sex and age groups, all according to residence. The details are given in tables 7 to 19 and in figure 8; the significant facts are pointed out in the text.

RATIO OF THE SEXES

The number of males considerably exceeds the number of females in the total rural population of both counties, the ratio being 93.6 females to each 100 males (table 7). The proportionate number of females in relation to the number of males is slightly larger for Tompkins than for Schuyler County. This is probably due to the industrial plants in the city of Ithaca, many of whose workers live in the open country, and in the industrial villages of Myers and Portland Point.

TABLE 7. NUMBER OF FEMALES FOR EACH 100 MALES IN EACH CLASS OF THE RURAL POPULATION*

	Number of females per 100 males
Both counties	93.6
Incorporated villages	108.5
Unincorporated villages	95.2
Open country	89.5
Tompkins County	94.2
Incorporated villages	111.1
Unincorporated villages	90.6
Open country	90.1
Schuyler County	92.4
Incorporated villages	102.8
Unincorporated villages	103.1
Open country	88.4
Ithaca†	114.6
Watkins Glen†	109.2

* Population in institutions is included only in the total for both counties and for each county.
† Information for Ithaca and Watkins Glen is added only to afford a basis for comparison.

Taking the two counties together, the incorporated villages have a high ratio of females (108.5) to each 100 males, while in the unincorporated villages and the open country the ratios are much lower, 95.2 and 89.5, respectively. There are fewer females to each 100 males in the open-country population than for either of the other classes. The unincorporated villages differ markedly in this respect for the two counties: those of Tompkins County have only 90.6 females to each 100 males, while those of Schuyler County have 103.1 females to each 100 males. This is due to the industrial villages of Myers and Portland Point, both of which are unincorporated.

AGE DISTRIBUTION

The outstanding facts respecting the age comparison of the rural population are the disproportionate numbers of persons below 15 years of age, above 50, and in the productive ages, 15 to 49 inclusive, in comparison with the corresponding figures for New York State and for the United States (figure 8). For the United States (1920), 31.7 per cent are below 15 years of age, 15.3 per cent are 50 years old and above, and 52.7 per cent are within the most productive ages, 15 to 49 inclusive. New York State has 27.6 per cent below 15 years of age, 16.1 per cent 50 years old and above, and 54.2 per cent from 15 to 49 years of age, inclusive. The rural population of the two counties being studied, shows 27.6 per cent below 15 years of age, 26.9 per cent 50 years old and above, and 45.3 per cent from 15 to 49 years of age, inclusive.[7] Little difference occurs in the

[7] The decimals being carried to only one place, the total percentages for the five-years periods as shown in figure 8 do not equal these three totals.

age distribution for the total of the rural population of the two counties (tables 8 to 10).

Notable differences exist in the age distribution of the population of the incorporated villages, the unincorporated villages, and the open country. The incorporated villages have the smallest proportion (22 per cent), and the open country the largest proportion (30.1 per cent), below 15 years of age. The unincorporated villages stand between the other two classes (26.5 per cent) in the percentage of the population below 15 years of age, probably due to the industrial villages. The incorporated villages have the largest proportion (29.5 per cent), and the open country

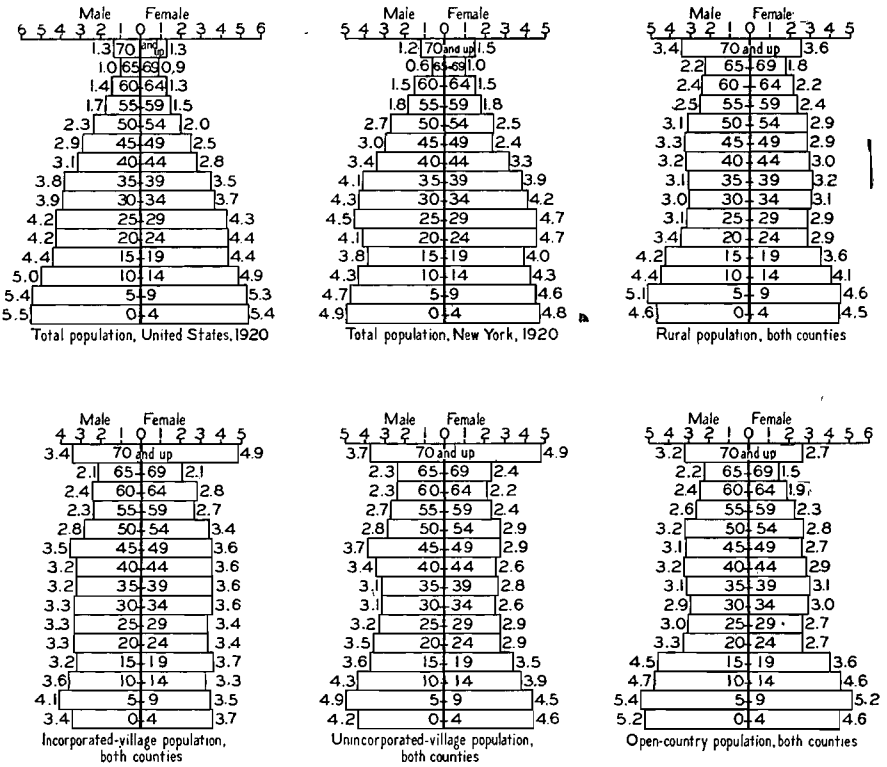


FIGURE 8. PERCENTAGE SEX AND AGE DISTRIBUTION, BY QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS

the smallest proportion (26.2 per cent), 50 years old and above, while the unincorporated villages have 28.9 per cent in that age group.

The average age of the total rural population is 33.6 years; in the incorporated villages it is 36.2 years, in the unincorporated villages 34.8 years, and in the open country 32.2 years.

Some difference exists in the percentage of the population in the productive ages, 15 to 49 inclusive, between the unincorporated villages of

the two counties (Tompkins County 46.5 per cent, and Schuyler County 41.1 per cent). The unincorporated villages in Schuyler County are all agricultural, while two in Tompkins County are entirely industrial, two others are partially industrial, and one is a satellite of Ithaca.

The open-country population is rearing the children; the cities, the industrial towns, and the villages are consuming the mass in the productive ages; and the agricultural villages are the homes of the old people (figure 8).

SEX DISTRIBUTION AND AGE

Certain significant facts stand out respecting the age distribution of the population in relationship to sex. Of the total population 50 years of age and above in the incorporated villages, 16 per cent are females and 13.4 per cent are males. Almost the same percentage (13.8) of the total population of the open country are males of this age, but only 11.4 per cent are females. Also, it is noticeable that the unincorporated villages of Schuyler County have 18.6 per cent of their total females 50 years of age and above, and 17.1 per cent males of the same group. (Tables 8 to 19.)

TABLE 8. DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE IN BOTH COUNTIES STUDIED

Age (years)	Population	Per cent of total*	Males				Females			
			Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of males	Per cent of class	Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of females	Per cent of class
Total	31,148	....	16,084	51.6	.....	51.6	15,064	48.3	.....	48.3
Under 5	2,865	9.1	1,447	4.6	8.9	50.5	1,418	4.5	9.4	49.4
5–9	3,067	9.8	1,606	5.1	9.9	52.3	1,461	4.6	9.6	47.6
10–14	2,687	8.6	1,380	4.4	8.5	51.3	1,307	4.1	8.6	48.6
Up to 15	8,619	27.6	4,433	14.2	27.5	51.4	4,186	13.4	27.8	48.5
15–19	2,460	7.8	1,310	4.2	8.1	53.2	1,150	3.6	7.6	46.7
20–24	1,979	6.3	1,071	3.4	6.6	54.1	908	2.9	6.0	45.8
25–29	1,890	6.0	969	3.1	6.0	51.2	921	2.9	6.1	48.7
30–34	1,917	6.1	946	3.0	5.8	49.3	971	3.1	6.4	50.6
35–39	1,986	6.3	983	3.1	6.1	49.4	1,003	3.2	6.6	50.5
40–44	1,951	6.2	1,008	3.2	6.2	51.6	943	3.0	6.2	48.3
45–49	1,952	6.2	1,036	3.3	6.4	53.0	916	2.9	6.0	46.9
15–49	14,135	45.3	7,323	23.5	45.5	51.8	6,812	21.8	45.2	48.1
50–54	1,880	6.0	966	3.1	6.0	51.3	914	2.9	6.0	48.6
55–59	1,556	4.9	800	2.5	4.9	51.4	756	2.4	5.0	48.5
60–64	1,456	4.6	767	2.4	4.7	52.6	689	2.2	4.5	47.3
65–69	1,279	4.1	706	2.2	4.3	55.1	573	1.8	3.8	44.8
70 and above	2,223	7.1	1,089	3.4	6.7	48.9	1,134	3.6	7.5	51.0
50 and above	8,394	26.9	4,328	13.8	26.9	51.5	4,066	13.0	26.9	48.4
Average age (years)	33.6		33.5				33.7			

* The percentages are run to only one decimal place, making it impossible for the totals to check. This practice is followed throughout the study.

TABLE 9. DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE IN TOMPKINS COUNTY*

Age (years)	Population	Per cent of total	Males				Females			
			Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of males	Per cent of class	Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of females	Per cent of class
Total	20,611	....	10,608	51.4	.....	....	10,003	48.5	.....	....
Under 5	2,002	9.7	1,011	4.9	9.5	50.5	991	4.8	9.9	49.4
5- 9	1,953	9.4	999	4.8	9.4	51.1	954	4.6	9.5	48.8
10-14	1,772	8.5	915	4.4	8.6	51.6	857	4.1	8.5	48.3
Up to 15	5,727	27.7	2,925	14.1	27.1	51.0	2,802	13.5	28.0	48.9
15-19	1,632	7.9	867	4.2	8.1	53.1	765	3.7	7.6	46.8
20-24	1,344	6.5	714	3.4	6.7	53.1	630	3.0	6.2	46.8
25-29	1,274	6.1	663	3.2	6.2	52.0	611	2.9	6.1	47.9
30-34	1,303	6.3	649	3.1	6.1	49.8	654	3.1	6.5	50.1
35-39	1,330	6.4	659	3.1	6.2	49.3	671	3.2	6.7	50.6
40-44	1,266	6.1	648	3.1	6.1	51.1	618	2.9	6.1	48.8
45-49	1,278	6.2	673	3.2	6.3	52.5	605	2.9	6.0	47.4
15-49	9,427	45.7	4,873	23.6	45.9	51.6	4,554	22.0	45.5	48.3
50-54	1,217	5.9	624	3.0	5.8	51.2	593	2.8	5.9	48.7
55-59	1,004	4.8	512	2.4	4.8	50.9	492	2.3	4.9	49.0
60-64	966	4.6	522	2.5	4.9	54.0	444	2.1	4.4	45.9
65-69	867	4.2	467	2.2	4.4	53.8	400	1.9	3.9	46.1
70 and above	1,403	6.8	685	3.3	6.4	48.8	718	3.4	7.1	51.1
50 and above	5,457	26.4	2,810	13.6	26.4	51.4	2,647	12.8	26.4	48.5

* This table includes the population of the institutions, and consequently the totals do not correspond with the totals in tables 11, 14, and 17.

TABLE 10. DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE IN SCHUYLER COUNTY*

Age (years)	Population	Per cent of total	Males				Females			
			Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of males	Per cent of class	Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of females	Per cent of class
Total	10,537	99.2	5,476	51.9	.....	....	5,061	48.1	.....	....
Under 5	863	8.1	436	4.1	7.9	50.5	427	4.0	8.4	49.4
5- 9	1,114	10.5	607	5.7	11.0	54.4	507	4.8	10.0	45.5
10-14	915	8.6	465	4.4	8.4	50.8	450	4.2	8.8	49.1
Up to 15	2,892	27.4	1,508	14.3	27.5	52.1	1,384	13.1	27.3	47.8
15-19	828	7.8	443	4.2	8.0	53.5	385	3.6	7.6	46.4
20-24	635	6.0	357	3.3	6.5	56.2	278	2.6	5.4	43.7
25-29	616	5.8	306	2.9	5.5	59.6	310	2.9	6.1	50.3
30-34	614	5.8	297	2.8	5.4	48.3	317	3.0	6.2	51.6
35-39	656	6.2	324	3.0	5.9	49.3	332	3.1	6.5	50.6
40-44	685	6.5	360	3.4	6.5	52.5	325	3.0	6.4	47.4
45-49	674	6.3	363	3.4	6.5	53.8	311	2.9	6.1	46.1
15-49	4,708	44.6	2,450	23.2	44.8	52.1	2,258	21.4	44.6	47.9
50-54	663	6.2	342	3.2	6.2	51.5	321	3.0	6.3	48.4
55-59	552	5.2	288	2.7	5.2	52.1	264	2.5	5.2	47.8
60-64	490	4.6	245	2.3	4.4	50.0	245	2.3	4.8	50.0
65-69	412	3.9	239	2.2	4.3	58.0	173	1.6	3.4	41.9
70 and above	820	7.7	404	3.8	7.3	49.2	416	3.9	8.2	50.7
50 and above	2,937	27.8	1,518	14.4	27.7	51.6	1,419	13.4	28.0	48.3

* This table includes the population of the institutions, and consequently the totals do not correspond with the totals in tables 11, 14, and 17.

TABLE 11. DISTRIBUTION OF INCORPORATED-VILLAGE POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE IN BOTH COUNTIES STUDIED

Age (years)	Population	Per cent of total	Males				Females			
			Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of males	Per cent of class	Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of females	Per cent of class
Total	7,172	....	3,439	47.6	.....	....	3,733	52.3	.....	....
Under 5	518	7.2	247	3.4	7.1	47.6	271	3.7	7.2	52.3
5– 9	556	7.7	298	4.1	8.6	53.5	258	3.5	6.7	46.4
10–14	505	7.0	265	3.6	7.7	52.4	240	3.3	6.4	47.5
Up to 15	1,579	22.0	810	11.2	23.5	51.2	769	10.7	20.6	48.7
15–19	503	7.0	233	3.2	6.7	46.3	270	3.7	7.2	53.6
20–24	487	6.7	239	3.3	6.9	49.0	248	3.4	6.6	50.9
25–29	486	6.7	238	3.3	6.9	48.9	248	3.4	6.6	51.0
30–34	500	6.9	238	3.3	6.9	47.6	262	3.6	7.0	52.4
35–39	494	6.8	233	3.2	6.7	47.1	261	3.6	6.9	52.8
40–44	496	6.9	234	3.2	6.8	47.1	262	3.6	7.0	52.8
45–49	511	7.1	252	3.5	7.3	49.3	259	3.6	6.9	50.6
15–49	3,477	48.4	1,667	23.2	48.4	47.9	1,810	25.2	48.4	52.0
50–54	453	6.3	207	2.8	6.0	45.6	246	3.4	6.5	54.3
55–59	368	5.1	172	2.3	5.0	46.7	196	2.7	5.1	53.4
60–64	381	5.3	179	2.4	5.2	46.9	202	2.8	5.4	53.0
65–69	313	4.3	157	2.1	4.5	50.1	156	2.1	4.1	49.8
70 and above	601	8.3	247	3.4	7.1	41.0	354	4.9	9.4	58.9
50 and above	2,116	29.5	962	13.4	27.9	45.4	1,154	16.0	30.9	54.5
Average age (years)	36.2		35.1				37.0			

TABLE 12. DISTRIBUTION OF INCORPORATED-VILLAGE POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE IN TOMPKINS COUNTY

Age (years)	Population	Per cent of total	Males				Females			
			Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of males	Per cent of class	Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of females	Per cent of class
Total	4,989	....	2,363	47.3	.....	....	2,626	52.6	.....	....
Under 5	389	7.7	174	3.4	7.3	44.7	215	4.3	8.1	55.2
5– 9	360	7.2	199	3.9	8.4	55.2	161	3.2	6.1	44.7
10–14	354	7.0	188	3.7	7.9	53.1	166	3.3	6.1	46.8
Up to 15	1,103	22.1	561	11.2	23.7	50.8	542	10.8	20.6	49.1
15–19	338	6.7	156	3.1	6.6	46.1	182	3.6	6.9	53.8
20–24	343	6.8	158	3.1	6.6	46.0	185	3.7	7.0	53.9
25–29	339	6.7	164	3.2	6.9	48.3	175	3.4	6.6	51.6
30–34	344	6.8	164	3.2	6.9	47.6	180	3.6	6.8	52.3
35–39	347	6.9	160	3.2	6.7	45.9	187	3.7	7.1	54.0
40–44	332	6.6	155	3.1	6.5	47.1	177	3.5	6.7	52.8
45–49	351	7.0	175	3.5	7.4	49.5	176	3.5	6.7	50.4
15–49	2,394	47.9	1,132	22.6	47.9	47.2	1,262	25.2	48.0	52.7
50–54	303	6.0	128	2.5	5.4	42.3	175	3.4	6.6	57.6
55–59	254	5.0	119	2.3	5.0	47.2	135	2.7	5.1	52.7
60–64	272	5.4	130	2.6	5.5	47.2	142	2.8	5.4	52.7
65–69	245	4.9	119	2.4	5.0	49.1	126	2.5	4.7	50.8
70 and above	418	8.3	174	3.4	7.3	41.2	244	4.8	9.2	58.7
50 and above	1,492	29.9	670	13.4	28.3	44.9	822	16.4	31.3	55.0

TABLE 17. DISTRIBUTION OF OPEN-COUNTRY POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE IN BOTH COUNTIES STUDIED

Age (years)	Population	Per cent of total	Males				Females			
			Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of males	Per cent of class	Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of females	Per cent of class
Total	18,909	99.1	9,975	52.7	.....	52.7	8,934	47.2	.....	47.2
Under 5	1,926	10.1	998	5.2	10.0	51.8	928	4.6	10.3	48.1
5- 9	2,008	10.6	1,022	5.4	10.2	50.9	986	5.2	11.0	49.0
10-14	1,770	9.3	896	4.7	8.9	50.6	874	4.6	9.7	49.3
Up to 15	5,704	30.1	2,916	15.4	29.2	51.1	2,788	14.7	31.2	48.8
15-19	1,537	8.1	855	4.5	8.5	55.6	682	3.6	7.6	44.3
20-24	1,159	6.1	642	3.3	6.4	55.3	517	2.7	5.7	44.6
25-29	1,099	5.8	570	3.0	5.7	51.8	529	2.7	5.9	48.1
30-34	1,142	6.0	562	2.9	5.6	49.2	580	3.0	6.4	50.7
35-39	1,201	6.3	599	3.1	6.0	49.8	602	3.1	6.7	50.1
40-44	1,164	6.1	610	3.2	6.1	52.4	554	2.9	6.2	47.5
45-49	1,120	5.9	603	3.1	6.0	53.7	517	2.7	5.7	46.2
15-49	8,422	44.5	4,441	23.4	44.5	52.7	3,981	21.0	44.5	47.2
50-54	1,148	6.0	620	3.2	6.2	54.0	528	2.8	5.9	49.9
55-59	934	4.9	495	2.6	4.9	52.9	439	2.3	4.9	47.0
60-64	848	4.4	471	2.4	4.7	55.5	377	1.9	4.2	44.4
65-69	718	3.7	424	2.2	4.2	59.0	294	1.5	3.2	40.9
70 and above	1,135	6.0	608	3.2	6.0	53.5	527	2.7	5.8	46.4
50 and above	4,783	25.2	2,618	13.8	26.2	54.7	2,165	11.4	24.2	45.2
Average age (years)	32.2		32.7				31.8			

TABLE 18. DISTRIBUTION OF OPEN-COUNTRY POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE IN TOMPKINS COUNTY

Age (years)	Population	Per cent of total	*Males*				*Females*			
			Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of males	Per cent of class	Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of females	Per cent of class
Total	12,445	99.2	6,545	52.5	.....	52.5	5,900	....	.....	....
Under 5	1,316	10.5	688	5.5	10.5	52.3	628	5.0	10.6	47.6
5- 9	1,295	10.4	641	5.1	9.7	49.5	654	5.2	11.0	50.4
10-14	1,151	9.2	582	4.6	8.8	50.6	569	4.5	9.6	49.3
Up to 15	3,762	30.2	1,911	15.3	29.1	50.7	1,851	14.8	31.3	49.2
15-19	1,006	8.0	557	4.4	8.5	55.3	449	3.6	7 6	44.6
20-24	779	6.2	430	3.4	6.5	55.1	349	2.8	5 9	44.8
25-29	741	5.9	393	3.1	6.0	53.0	348	2.7	5 8	46.9
30-34	766	6.1	381	3.0	5.8	49.7	385	3.0	6.5	50.2
35-39	791	6.3	398	3.1	6.0	50.3	393	3.1	6.6	49.6
40-44	740	5.9	381	3.0	5.8	51.4	359	2.8	6.0	48.5
45-49	743	5.9	392	3.1	5.9	52.5	351	2.8	5.9	47.4
15-49	5,566	44.7	2,932	23.5	44.7	52.6	2,634	21.1	44.6	47.4
50-54	752	6.0	409	3.2	6.2	54.3	343	2.7	5.8	45.6
55-59	609	4.8	320	2.5	4.8	52.5	289	2.3	4.8	47.4
60-64	570	4.5	327	2.6	4.9	57.3	243	1.9	4.1	42.6
65-69	466	3.7	268	2.1	4.0	57.5	198	1.5	3.3	42.4
70 and above	720	5.7	378	3.0	5 7	52.5	342	2.7	5.7	47.5
50 and above	3,117	25.0	1,702	13.6	26.0	54.6	1,415	11.3	23.9	45.3

TABLE 19. DISTRIBUTION OF OPEN-COUNTRY POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE IN SCHUYLER COUNTY

Age (years)	Population	Per cent of total	Males				Females			
			Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of males	Per cent of class	Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of females	Per cent of class
Total	6,464	....	3,430	53.0	.....	53.0	3,034	46.9	.....	46.9
Under 5	610	9.4	310	4.7	9.0	50.8	300	4.6	9.8	49.1
5–9	713	11.0	381	5.8	11.0	53.4	332	5.1	10.9	46.5
10–14	619	9.5	314	4.8	9.1	50.7	305	4.7	10.0	49.2
Up to 15	1,942	30.0	1,005	15.5	29.3	51.7	937	14.4	30.8	48.2
15–19	531	8.2	298	4.6	8.6	56.1	233	3.6	7.6	43.8
20–24	380	5.8	212	3.2	6.1	55.7	168	2.5	5.5	44.2
25–29	358	5.5	177	2.7	5.1	49.4	181	2.8	5.9	50.5
30–34	376	5.8	181	2.8	5.3	48.1	195	3.0	6.2	51.8
35–39	410	6.3	201	3.1	5.8	49.0	209	3.2	6.8	50.9
40–44	424	6.5	229	3.5	6.6	54.0	195	3.0	6.4	45.9
45–49	377	5.8	211	3.2	6.1	55.9	166	2.5	5.4	44.0
15–49	2,856	44.1	1,509	23.3	43.9	52.8	1,347	20.8	44.3	47.1
50–54	396	6.1	211	3.2	6.1	53.2	185	2.8	6.0	46.7
55–59	325	5.0	175	2.7	5.1	53.8	150	2.3	4.9	46.1
60–64	278	4.3	144	2.2	4.1	51.7	134	2.0	4.4	48.2
65–69	252	3.8	156	2.4	4.5	61.9	96	1.4	3.1	38.0
70 and above	415	6.4	230	3.5	6.7	55.4	185	2.8	6.0	44.5
50 and above	1,666	25.7	916	14.1	26.7	54.9	750	11.6	24.7	45.0

OCCUPATIONS

In this section the aim is to show (a) in what occupations the rural people are engaged, and (b) the ages of persons employed in various types of work. As a corollary, comparisons respecting occupations, and occupations and ages, are made for the different residential groups of the rural population — that is, incorporated villages, unincorporated villages, and the open country.

CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS

The occupations are divided into fifteen classes, using only the members of the population 15 years of age and above. This classification follows, in the main, that of the Federal Census. The occupations are as follows: farm operator, manufacturing, transportation, trade, clerical, domestic, public service, professions, school, retired, farm labor, labor in mines, labor in mechanical industry, labor on roads, and other labor. For the females the additional occupation of housewife is used as a separate category.

In the cases of those engaged in farming and in manufacturing, the method followed here varies slightly from the practice of the Census Bureau. Those engaged in agriculture designated in the tables as *farm operators* are owners, renters, or managers of farms, while a second class engaged in farming is composed of farm laborers. Likewise, those engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries are separated into two classes. The first class, indicated in the tables as *manufacturing*, are the owners or managers of industrial plants; while those placed in mechanical industries

are laborers in factories, and this classification is put under labor. These divisions were made in order to discover to what extent the rural population is becoming engaged in different types of labor.

The classification known as *domestic* might easily be misleading with no explanation. Following the census practice this category includes: barbers, hairdressers, and manicurists; billiard- and pool-room keepers; boarding- and lodging-house keepers; bootblacks; hotel keepers and managers; housekeepers and stewards; janitors; and others of a somewhat miscellaneous character but of whom there are very few in the rural population of Tompkins and Schuyler Counties.

Labor on roads was placed as a separate classification in order to find whether this special occupation used a large proportion of the gainfully employed inhabitants of the villages.

Retired, as used in this study, includes retired persons and those having no occupation. The no-occupation class accounts for a considerable number being found in the age grouping 15 to 19 years.

Trade includes persons engaged in some commercial enterprise. This term is confusing, since "trade" as commonly used applies to some specific occupation, such as baking or plumbing. Here, however, these are placed under the heading of manufacturing or mechanical industries, in accord with the practice of the Census Bureau.

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES

The occupations in which the rural male population are engaged are considerably diversified (tables 20 to 29, and figure 9). The inhabitants may be divided into two large classes — those who are working on their own initiative and under their own management, and laborers. The latter group is divided into laborers on farms, in mechanical industries, and on roads, those engaged in other labor, and a small number employed in mines. Of the total number of males gainfully employed, 45.9 per cent are farming, either as operators or as laborers. A third large group is composed of laborers in mechanical industries. Thus the third largest contingent of employed males of the rural population is engaged in work dependent not on farming but rather on our wider industrial organization.

The next largest groups, in the percentages of the total population 15 years of age and above, are those in school, those retired, and those engaged in trade, in the order named. The school group constitutes 6.2 per cent of the total, the retired group 5.8 per cent, and the trade group 5.2 per cent. The proportion of the total composed by those who labor on the roads is of some significance (4.1 per cent). The number who are engaged in the professions is not large (3.7 per cent). This small proportion appears to be too small to take adequate care of the services which those engaged in professional work are supposed to render for the mass of the people (figure 9).

These facts disclose that the rural population is heterogeneous, and no longer homogeneous, as regards occupations. Furthermore, the rural population is far from being wholly composed of home-owning farmers, as has been the ideal of the rural-life advocates. Moreover, the occupational organization of rural life throws light upon problems involved for those who would work as leaders in any phase of rural work.

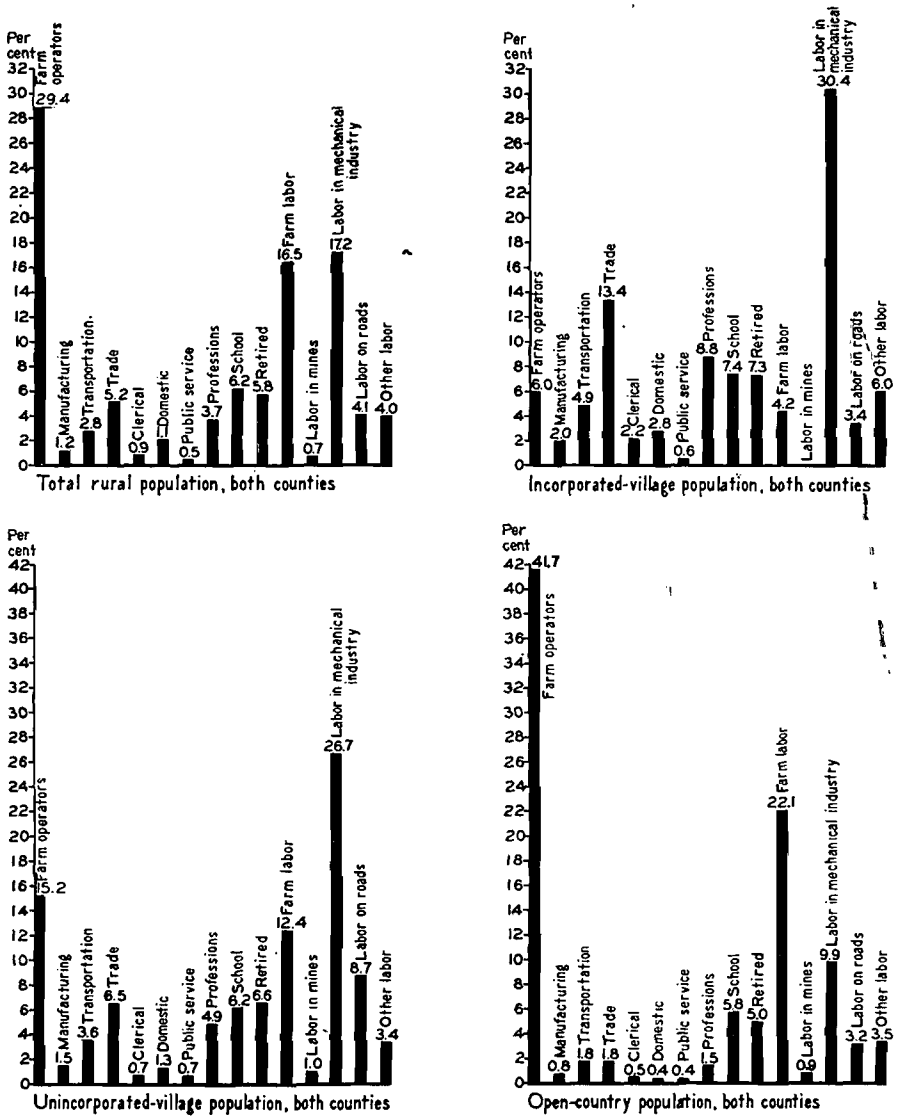


FIGURE 9. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE, BY OCCUPATIONS

TABLE 20. OCCUPATIONS OF MALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE, IN THE RURAL POPULATION OF BOTH COUNTIES STUDIED*

Occupation	Per cent in occupation	Number in occupation	Age (in years)											
			15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65–69	70 and above
Farm operator	29.4	3,374	49	128	202	275	337	359	385	395	340	345	270	289
Manufacturing	1.2	141	2	8	6	9	13	17	15	15	11	15	13	17
Transportation	2.8	324	11	55	52	34	46	44	27	20	12	8	11	4
Trade	5.2	597	27	58	76	50	58	50	64	60	51	40	28	35
Clerical	0.9	111	14	17	11	20	12	5	8	5	8	4	1	6
Domestic	1.1	130	1	14	11	15	15	15	12	9	10	13	8	7
Public service	0.5	62	5	8	5	2	3	2	6	5	2	5	4	15
Professions	3.7	430	5	42	40	52	50	52	53	44	33	24	18	17
School	6.2	719	612	89	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retired	5.8	670	31	10	13	8	8	7	11	14	26	48	90	404
Labor:														
Farm	16.5	1,898	317	258	176	156	133	138	142	135	119	96	108	120
In mines	0.7	83	6	15	19	5	5	13	7	5	1	3	2	2
In mechanical industry	17.2	1,977	99	247	245	254	206	219	196	162	118	86	81	64
On roads	4.1	474	29	46	54	34	56	37	56	47	29	36	28	22
Other	4.0	467	49	53	36	29	36	46	49	45	34	35	27	28
Total	.....	11,457	1,257	1,048	961	946	978	1,004	1,031	961	794	758	689	1,030

* Not including persons living in institutions.

TABLE 21. OCCUPATIONS OF MALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE, IN THE INCORPORATED VILLAGES OF BOTH COUNTIES STUDIED*

Occupation	Per cent in occupation	Number in occupation	Age (in years)											
			15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65–69	70 and above
Farm operator	6.0	158	5	9	7	8	12	15	17	13	12	23	17	20
Manufacturing	2.0	54	1	2	1	2	7	4	6	4	5	6	5	11
Transportation	4.9	129	4	17	23	13	22	20	10	4	5	3	4	4
Trade	13.4	353	14	30	49	39	30	27	37	33	31	23	16	24
Clerical	2.2	59	5	7	7	16	6	1	7	3	4	3	0	0
Domestic	2.8	75	1	5	8	9	8	9	9	5	6	9	4	2
Public service	0.6	16	0	3	0	1	1	0	3	1	1	2	1	3
Professions	8.8	233	1	16	17	25	29	26	38	33	17	14	10	7
School	7.4	196	149	40	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retired	7.3	193	5	0	1	3	1	3	2	4	7	15	33	119
Labor:														
Farm	4.2	113	6	6	12	9	6	13	7	14	9	12	6	13
In mines	0.0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
In mechanical industry	30.4	801	29	79	91	103	93	94	82	71	46	45	44	24
On roads	3.4	90	1	10	8	4	4	8	11	9	10	11	5	9
Other	6.0	158	12	15	8	5	14	13	23	13	19	13	12	11
Total	.....	2,629	233	239	238	238	233	234	252	207	172	179	157	247

* Not including persons living in institutions.

The percentage distribution of occupations differs for the incorporated villages, the unincorporated villages, and the open country. Almost one-third (30.4 per cent) of the males 15 years of age and above in the incorporated villages are laborers in some form of mechanical industry. The second largest group is composed of those in trade (13.4 per cent), the third of those in the professions (8.8 per cent), the fourth of those in school (7.4 per cent), and the fifth of those retired (7.3 per cent). The number who own, rent, or operate farms constitutes only 6 per cent of the total males occupied.

TABLE 22. OCCUPATIONS OF MALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE, IN THE UNINCORPORATED VILLAGES OF BOTH COUNTIES STUDIED

Occupation	Per cent in occupation	Number in occupation	Age (in years)											
			15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65–69	70 and above
Farm operator	15.2	270	4	12	16	17	29	22	27	28	30	31	23	31
Manufacturing	1.5	28	0	0	0	2	2	4	4	6	4	3	0	3
Transportation	3.6	64	4	5	8	7	7	9	11	4	2	3	4	0
Trade	6.5	115	6	8	4	6	15	16	15	12	9	9	9	6
Clerical	0.7	14	3	2	1	1	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Domestic	1.3	23	0	0	0	1	5	3	1	1	3	4	2	3
Public service	0.7	13	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	1
Professions	4.9	87	0	8	11	14	7	13	9	7	6	3	4	5
School	6.2	110	81	21	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retired	6.6	117	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	2	6	7	14	75
Labor:														
Farm	12.4	221	23	24	16	16	10	13	21	13	20	10	25	30
In mines	1.0	18	0	1	4	0	0	5	1	1	1	2	1	2
In mechanical industry	26.7	473	30	66	61	65	37	52	51	35	32	17	14	13
On roads	8.7	155	7	10	20	11	24	17	23	13	10	10	8	2
Other	3.4	61	7	7	2	1	4	4	10	10	3	7	2	4
Total	.....	1,769	169	167	153	146	146	160	176	134	127	108	108	175

TABLE 23. OCCUPATIONS OF MALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE, IN THE OPEN COUNTRY IN BOTH COUNTIES STUDIED*

Occupation	Per cent in occupation	Number in occupation	Age (in years)											
			15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65–69	70 and above
Farm operator	41.7	2,946	40	107	179	250	296	322	341	354	298	291	230	238
Manufacturing	0.8	59	1	6	5	5	4	9	5	5	2	6	8	3
Transportation	1.8	131	3	33	21	14	17	15	6	12	5	2	3	0
Trade	1.8	129	7	20	23	5	13	7	12	15	11	8	3	5
Clerical	0.5	38	6	8	3	3	1	3	1	2	3	1	1	6
Domestic	0.4	32	0	9	3	5	2	3	2	3	1	0	2	2
Public service	0.4	33	4	4	3	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	11
Professions	1.5	110	4	18	12	13	14	13	6	4	10	7	4	5
School	5.8	413	382	28	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retired	5.0	360	23	8	10	2	6	3	8	8	13	26	43	210
Labor:														
Farm	22.1	1,564	288	228	148	131	117	112	114	108	90	74	77	77
In mines	0.9	64	6	14	15	5	5	7	6	4	0	1	1	0
In mechanical industry	9.9	703	40	102	93	86	76	73	63	56	40	24	23	27
On roads	3.2	229	21	26	26	19	28	12	22	25	9	15	15	11
Other	3.5	248	30	31	26	23	18	29	16	22	12	15	13	13
Total	.....	7,059	855	642	570	562	599	610	603	620	495	471	424	608

* Not including persons living in institutions.

In the unincorporated villages, the largest percentage of the total population, 26.7 per cent, are employed in mechanical industries. However, with these villages the farm-operator group ranks next, 15.2 per cent, and farm labor third, 12.4 per cent. Laborers on the roads compose the fourth largest group, 8.7 per cent, in the unincorporated villages. The percentages of the total which those in trade and those retired constitute, 6.5 per cent and 6.6 per cent respectively, are somewhat significant. Persons engaged in trade are usually the leaders in the villages, but their numbers are balanced by the retired group.

The largest number (41.7 per cent) of males occupied in the open country are operators of farms. The second group is made up of farm laborers (22.1 per cent), and the third group is made up of laborers in the mechanical industries (9.9 per cent).

TABLE 24. OCCUPATIONS OF MALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE, IN THE INCORPORATED VILLAGES OF TOMPKINS COUNTY*

Occupation	Per cent in occupation	Number in occupation	Age (in years)											
			15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65–69	70 and above
Farm operator	5.1	93	5	6	5	4	10	9	6	5	7	16	8	12
Manufacturing	2.7	50	1	2	1	2	6	4	5	4	4	5	5	11
Transportation	4.6	83	4	9	14	8	14	15	6	2	2	2	4	3
Trade	14.4	260	8	24	39	33	19	22	27	19	24	15	14	16
Clerical	1.9	35	4	5	3	11	0	0	6	1	2	3	0	0
Domestic	2.8	52	0	3	6	6	7	6	6	2	3	8	4	1
Public service	0.6	12	0	2	0	1	1	0	3	1	0	1	1	2
Professions	10 2	185	0	10	12	22	23	19	31	27	15	10	10	6
School	7.7	139	108	25	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retired	7.3	133	2	0	0	2	0	2	1	4	4	13	26	79
Labor:														
Farm	4.4	81	5	5	10	7	5	6	5	9	5	7	5	12
In mines	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
In mechanical industry	27.6	498	11	50	61	62	60	57	53	37	31	34	28	14
On roads	3.2	59	0	5	7	2	2	6	7	6	5	7	4	8
Other	6.7	122	8	12	1	3	13	9	19	11	17	9	10	10
Total	.....	1,802	156	158	164	164	160	155	175	128	119	130	119	174

* Not including persons living in institutions.

TABLE 25. OCCUPATIONS OF MALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE, IN THE INCORPORATED VILLAGES OF SCHUYLER COUNTY*

Occupation	Per cent in occupation	Number in occupation	Age (in years)											
			15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65–69	70 and above
Farm operator	7.8	65	0	3	2	4	2	6	11	8	5	7	9	8
Manufacturing	0.4	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Transportation	5.5	46	0	8	9	5	8	5	4	2	3	1	0	1
Trade	11.2	93	6	6	10	6	11	5	10	14	7	8	2	8
Clerical	2.9	24	1	2	4	5	6	1	1	2	2	0	0	0
Domestic	2.7	23	1	2	2	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	0	1
Public service	0.4	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Professions	5.8	48	1	6	5	3	6	7	7	6	2	4	0	1
School	6.8	57	41	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retired	7.2	60	3	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	3	2	7	40
Labor:														
Farm	3.8	32	1	1	2	2	1	7	2	5	4	5	1	1
In mines	0.1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
In mechanical industry	36.6	303	18	29	30	41	33	37	29	34	15	11	16	10
On roads	3.7	31	1	5	1	2	2	2	4	3	5	4	1	1
Other	4.3	36	4	3	7	2	1	4	4	2	2	4	2	1
Total	.....	827	77	81	74	74	73	79	77	79	53	49	38	73

* Not including persons living in institutions.

TABLE 26. OCCUPATIONS OF MALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE, IN THE UNINCORPORATED VILLAGES OF TOMPKINS COUNTY

Occupation	Per cent in occupation	Number in occupation	Age (in years)											
			15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65–69	70 and above
Farm operator	9.6	104	2	6	6	5	12	9	11	10	11	13	10	9
Manufacturing	2.2	24	0	0	0	2	1	3	4	6	4	2	0	2
Transportation	3.0	33	1	3	5	4	3	5	6	1	0	2	3	0
Trade	6.0	65	0	4	3	4	8	10	12	5	4	6	5	4
Clerical	1.1	12	2	2	0	1	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Domestic	1.6	18	0	0	0	1	5	3	1	1	1	2	2	2
Public service	0.6	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
Professions	6.0	66	0	6	7	13	6	11	6	6	5	2	2	2
School	6.9	75	50	17	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retired	5.0	55	2	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	3	1	10	32
Labor:														
Farm	6.6	72	8	8	2	4	3	6	4	5	8	2	13	9
In mines	1.6	18	0	1	4	0	0	5	1	1	1	2	1	2
In mechanical industry	34.6	375	28	59	51	55	32	39	36	27	23	11	7	7
On roads	11.0	120	4	7	17	10	19	14	17	11	5	6	8	2
Other	3.5	38	3	6	1	1	1	3	4	9	2	5	1	2
Total	.....	1,082	101	122	104	104	96	109	102	83	68	56	63	74

TABLE 27. OCCUPATIONS OF MALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE, IN THE UNINCORPORATED VILLAGES OF SCHUYLER COUNTY

Occupation	Per cent in occupation	Number in occupation	Age (in years)											
			15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65–69	70 and above
Farm operator	24.1	166	2	6	10	12	17	13	16	18	19	18	13	22
Manufacturing	0.5	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Transportation	4.5	31	3	2	3	3	4	4	5	3	2	1	1	0
Trade	7.2	50	6	4	1	2	7	6	3	7	5	3	4	2
Clerical	0.2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic	0.7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1
Public service	0.8	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0
Professions	3.0	21	0	2	4	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	3
School	5.0	35	31	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retired	9.0	62	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	3	6	4	43
Labor:														
Farm	21.6	149	15	16	14	12	7	7	17	8	12	8	12	21
In mines	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
In mechanical industry	14.2	98	2	7	10	10	5	13	15	8	9	6	7	6
On roads	5.0	35	3	3	3	1	5	3	6	2	5	4	0	0
Other	3.3	23	4	1	1	0	3	1	6	1	1	2	1	2
Total	.....	687	68	45	49	42	50	51	74	51	59	52	45	101

TABLE 28. OCCUPATIONS OF MALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE, IN THE OPEN COUNTRY IN TOMPKINS COUNTY*

Occupation	Per cent in occupation	Number in occupation	Age (in years)											
			15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65–69	70 and above
Farm operator	40.7	1,889	26	72	117	155	192	196	227	228	194	193	149	140
Manufacturing	1.2	58	1	6	5	5	4	9	5	5	2	6	7	3
Transportation	2.1	98	3	26	16	12	12	8	3	9	4	2	3	0
Trade	1.9	91	5	14	18	5	13	4	8	7	8	6	2	1
Clerical	0.6	29	4	4	2	1	1	3	1	2	3	1	1	6
Domestic	0.5	24	0	8	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	0	1	2
Public service	0.6	28	4	4	2	1	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	10
Professions	1.8	87	3	13	9	10	13	10	4	4	8	7	3	3
School	5.6	262	243	17	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retired	5.1	240	16	4	10	2	6	2	4	5	10	20	33	128
Labor:														
Farm	19.9	924	183	135	92	88	66	56	57	64	47	55	35	46
In mines	0.6	32	3	9	6	2	2	3	3	3	0	1	0	0
In mechanical industry	12.0	557	32	82	78	71	58	57	49	45	33	18	15	19
On roads	2.8	133	11	16	12	11	13	6	18	17	2	9	8	10
Other	3.9	182	23	20	22	16	14	22	10	17	8	9	11	10
Total	.....	4,634	557	430	393	381	398	381	392	409	320	327	268	378

* Not including persons living in institutions.

TABLE 29. OCCUPATIONS OF MALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE, IN THE OPEN COUNTRY IN SCHUYLER COUNTY

Occupation	Per cent in occupation	Number in occupation	Age (in years)											
			15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65–69	70 and above
Farm operator	43.5	1,057	14	35	62	95	104	126	114	126	104	98	81	98
Manufacturing	0.0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Transportation	1.3	33	0	7	5	2	5	7	3	3	1	0	0	0
Trade	1.5	38	2	6	5	0	0	3	4	8	3	2	1	4
Clerical	0.3	9	2	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic	0.3	8	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
Public service	0.2	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Professions	0.9	23	1	5	3	3	1	3	2	0	2	0	1	2
School	6.2	151	139	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retired	4.9	120	7	4	0	0	0	1	4	3	3	6	10	82
Labor:														
Farm	26.3	640	105	93	56	43	51	56	57	44	43	19	42	31
In mines	1.3	32	3	5	9	3	3	4	3	1	0	0	1	0
In mechanical industry	6.0	146	8	20	15	15	18	16	14	11	7	6	8	8
On roads	3.9	96	10	10	14	8	15	6	4	8	7	6	7	1
Other	2.7	66	7	11	4	7	4	7	6	5	4	6	2	3
Total	.....	2,425	298	212	177	181	201	229	211	211	175	144	156	230

OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES

More than 90 per cent of the females 15 years of age and above, in the rural population, are housewives, retired, in school, or in some profession. Of the total females 15 years of age and above, 64.5 per cent are housewives, 15.4 per cent are retired, 6.5 per cent are in school, and 3.8 per cent are in professional work (table 30). The female population is engaged in other occupations also, but no one of these ranks high in percentage.

A comparison between the incorporated villages, the unincorporated villages, and the open country shows some deviations from the total rural female population as respects the work in which they are engaged. Housewives compose the largest number in all three of these residential classes, but the respective percentages of the total are: incorporated villages 57.7, unincorporated villages 62.8, and open country 68.3. The second largest group, the retired, constitutes 18.2 per cent of the total in the unincorporated villages, 15 per cent in the open country, and 14.7 per cent in the incorporated villages. The proportion of the total who are in professions is higher for the incorporated villages (4.9 per cent) than for either the unincorporated villages or the open country. Furthermore, the clerical and domestic groups play some part in the incorporated villages, forming 3.7 and 4.5 per cent, respectively, of the total female population 15 years of age and above. (Tables 30 to 39.)

TABLE 30. OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE, IN THE RURAL POPULATION OF BOTH COUNTIES STUDIED*

Occupation	Per cent in occupation	Number in occupation	Age (in years)											
			15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65–69	70 and above
Farm operator	0.4	49	1	2	0	1	3	6	3	6	4	5	7	11
Manufacturing	0.6	67	2	9	2	4	2	1	7	6	10	10	7	7
Transportation	0.2	31	6	5	5	3	4	3	0	2	1	0	1	1
Trade	0.8	96	19	15	7	4	4	13	10	8	2	7	5	2
Clerical	2.0	218	38	71	34	20	7	21	8	3	4	11	1	0
Domestic	2.6	285	41	32	18	23	19	28	17	22	19	22	26	18
Public service	0.4	51	0	2	2	1	3	4	6	4	2	1	2	24
Professions	3.8	419	35	96	70	34	48	32	32	21	11	21	12	7
School	6.5	706	616	70	16	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Housewife	64.5	6,963	119	462	689	827	856	794	756	758	587	457	310	348
Retired	15.4	1,671	184	90	46	34	33	35	59	71	103	148	178	690
Labor:														
Farm	0.1	11	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
In mechanical industry	1.3	144	36	48	16	9	11	3	10	7	3	1	0	0
Other	0.6	72	13	2	11	5	6	2	4	3	5	3	16	2
Total	.....	10,783	1,117	904	916	967	998	942	913	911	752	686	566	1,111

* Not including persons living in institutions.

TABLE 31. OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE, IN THE INCORPORATED VILLAGES OF BOTH COUNTIES STUDIED*

Occupation	Per cent in occupation	Number in occupation	Age (in years)											
			15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65–69	70 and above
arm operator	0.1	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
lanufacturing	1.2	38	1	2	1	3	1	0	4	4	7	8	4	3
ransportation	0.5	16	2	3	2	2	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	1
rade	1.7	51	7	9	3	4	0	10	4	5	2	6	0	1
lerical	3.7	111	15	32	19	13	4	16	5	3	3	1	0	0
)omestic	4.5	136	19	15	7	11	10	13	13	11	8	10	13	6
ublic service	0.3	9	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	1
rofessions	4.9	146	7	18	33	15	11	14	15	10	7	10	3	3
chool	6.5	194	163	28	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
lousewife	57.7	1,712	23	108	165	201	215	188	19	182	139	105	80	113
Retired	14.7	438	14	12	4	5	7	12	15	21	25	57	41	225
Labor:														
Farm	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
In mechanical industry	2.4	72	13	21	9	6	6	3	7	5	1	1	0	0
Other	1.2	37	6	0	3	1	0	1	2	3	3	3	15	0
Total	.....	2,964	270	248	248	262	261	262	259	246	196	202	156	354

* Not including persons living in institutions.

TABLE 32. OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE, IN THE UNINCORPORATED VILLAGES OF BOTH COUNTIES STUDIED

Occupation	Per cent in occupation	Number in occupation	Age (in years)											
			15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65–69	70 and above
Farm operator	0.1	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Manufacturing	0.5	10	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	2
Transportation	0.3	6	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Trade	1.2	21	5	2	2	0	1	2	3	2	0	0	0	1
Clerical	1.6	27	5	11	3	1	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	0
Domestic	1.9	32	2	3	3	3	4	1	1	2	2	2	4	5
Public service	1.4	25	0	1	0	0	2	2	4	1	2	0	2	11
Professions	3.8	65	6	19	12	7	3	3	7	2	0	3	2	1
School	6.1	103	86	9	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Housewife	62.8	1,052	25	74	100	102	118	108	110	117	92	77	61	68
Retired	18.2	305	28	10	9	7	3	5	11	11	18	22	39	142
Labor:														
Farm	0.0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
In mechanical industry	1.1	19	6	7	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Other	0.2	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	....	1,673	165	139	139	125	135	126	137	137	117	107	116	230

TABLE 33. OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE, IN THE OPEN COUNTRY IN BOTH COUNTIES STUDIED*

Occupation	Per cent in occupation	Number in occupation	Age (in years)											
			15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65–69	70 and above
Farm operator	0.6	42	1	2	0	1	2	3	3	6	3	4	7	10
Manufacturing	0.3	19	1	5	1	1	0	1	3	2	3	0	0	2
Transportation	0.1	9	3	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Trade	0.3	24	7	4	2	0	3	1	3	1	0	1	2	0
Clerical	1.3	80	18	28	12	6	1	3	3	0	0	9	0	0
Domestic	1.9	117	20	14	8	9	5	14	3	9	9	10	9	7
Public service	0.2	17	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	12
Professions	3.3	208	22	59	25	12	34	15	10	9	4	8	7	3
School	6.6	409	367	33	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Housewife	68.3	4,199	71	280	424	524	523	498	453	459	356	275	169	167
Retired	15.0	928	142	68	33	22	23	18	33	39	60	69	98	323
Labor:														
Farm	0.1	10	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
In mechanical industry	0.8	53	17	20	5	1	4	0	3	1	2	0	0	0
Other	0.5	31	6	1	8	3	6	1	1	0	2	0	1	2
Total	.....	6,156	682	517	529	580	662	554	517	528	439	374	294	527

* Not including persons living in institutions.

TABLE 34. OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE, IN THE INCORPORATED VILLAGES OF TOMPKINS COUNTY*

Occupation	Per cent in occupation	Number in occupation	Age (in years)											
			15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65–69	70 and above
Farm operator	0.1	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Manufacturing	1.2	27	1	2	0	3	0	0	4	2	3	5	4	3
Transportation	0.5	11	2	2	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trade	1.8	38	5	8	3	3	0	7	2	5	2	2	0	1
Clerical	4.1	87	11	26	13	10	4	15	5	1	1	1	0	0
Domestic	4.6	97	15	7	4	8	8	12	9	7	5	8	10	4
Public service	0.3	7	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	1
Professions	4.9	103	4	9	27	10	7	11	10	8	5	7	3	2
School	6.0	126	106	19	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Housewife	56.8	1,185	15	81	111	137	154	114	130	124	99	77	63	80
Retired	14.2	297	4	11	4	2	4	9	8	18	16	38	31	152
Labor:														
Farm	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
In mechanical industry	3.2	67	13	20	8	4	6	3	6	5	1	1	0	0
Other	1.7	36	6	0	3	1	0	1	1	3	3	3	15	0
Total	.....	2,084	182	185	175	180	187	177	176	175	135	142	126	244

* Not including persons living in institutions.

TABLE 35. OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE, IN THE INCORPORATED VILLAGES OF SCHUYLER COUNTY*

Occupation	Per cent in occupation	Number in occupation	Age (in years)										
			15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65–69	70 and above
Farm operator	0.1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Manufacturing	1.2	11	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	4	3	0	0
Transportation	0.5	5	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Trade	1.4	13	2	1	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	4	0	0
Clerical	2.7	24	4	6	6	3	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0
Domestic	4.4	39	4	8	3	3	2	1	4	4	3	2	3	2
Public service	0.2	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professions	4.8	43	3	9	6	5	4	3	5	2	2	3	0	1
School	7.7	68	57	9	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Housewife	59.8	527	8	27	54	64	61	74	63	58	40	28	17	33
Retired	16.0	141	10	1	0	3	3	3	7	3	9	19	10	73
Labor:														
Farm	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
In mechanical industry	0.5	5	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0.1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total		880	88	63	73	82	74	85	83	71	61	60	30	110

* Not including persons living in institutions.

TABLE 36. OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE, IN THE UNINCORPORATED VILLAGES OF TOMPKINS COUNTY

Occupation	Per cent in occupation	Number in occupation	Age (in years)										
			15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65–69	70 and above
Farm operator	0.3	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Manufacturing	0.2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Transportation	0.6	6	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Trade	1.5	15	3	1	1	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	3	1
Clerical	2.4	24	4	10	3	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	0
Domestic	1.6	16	0	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Public service	2.0	20	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	11
Professions	3.6	36	3	7	8	6	3	0	3	1	0	2	2	1
School	6.8	67	51	8	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Housewife	63.4	620	17	50	54	68	75	72	64	63	53	37	38	29
Retired	14.9	146	16	6	6	4	1	1	2	3	7	15	21	64
Labor:														
Farm	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
In mechanical industry	1.8	18	6	7	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Other	0.4	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total		977	102	92	84	85	87	81	75	72	65	56	69	109

TABLE 37. OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE, IN THE UNINCORPORATED VILLAGES OF SCHUYLER COUNTY

Occupation	Per cent in occupation	Number in occupation	Age (in years)										
			15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65–69	70 and above
Farm operator	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	1.1	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1
Transportation	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trade	0.8	6	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Clerical	0.4	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic	2.5	16	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	3	3
Public service	0.7	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Professions	4.1	29	3	12	4	1	0	3	4	1	0	1	0	0
School	5.1	36	35	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Housewife	62.0	432	8	24	46	34	43	36	46	54	39	40	23	39
Retired	22.8	159	12	4	3	3	2	4	9	8	11	7	18	78
Labor:														
Farm	0.1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
In mechanical industry	0.1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		696	63	47	55	40	48	45	62	65	52	51	47	121

TABLE 38. OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE, IN THE OPEN COUNTRY IN TOMPKINS COUNTY*

Occupation	Per cent in occupation	Number in occupation	Age (in years)										
			15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65–69	70 and above
Farm operator	0.6	25	1	1	0	1	1	2	3	2	1	3	5	5
Manufacturing	0.2	10	0	2	0	1	0	1	2	2	2	0	0	0
Transportation	0.1	5	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trade	0.4	17	6	2	1	0	2	1	1	1	0	1	2	0
Clerical	1.7	72	16	25	11	5	1	2	3	0	0	9	0	0
Domestic	1.8	76	13	9	5	6	4	10	2	5	8	5	7	2
Public service	0.3	16	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	12
Professions	3.2	131	10	34	15	6	25	11	6	7	3	7	5	2
School	6.6	271	242	22	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Housewife	68.5	2,777	50	200	283	347	338	322	302	298	236	181	113	107
Retired	14.4	584	89	36	22	15	13	9	26	26	36	36	64	212
Labor:														
Farm	0.1	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
In mechanical industry	0.9	39	11	15	4	1	3	0	3	1	1	0	0	0
Other	0.4	18	3	0	0	3	5	1	1	0	2	0	1	2
Total	.....	4,049	449	349	348	385	393	359	351	343	289	243	198	342

* Not including persons living in institutions.

TABLE 39. OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE, IN THE OPEN COUNTRY IN SCHUYLER COUNTY

Occupation	Per cent in occupation	Number in occupation	Age (in years)										
			15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65–69	70 and above
Farm operator	0.8	17	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	4	2	1	2	5
Manufacturing	0.4	9	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Transportation	0.1	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Trade	0.3	7	1	2	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Clerical	0.3	8	2	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic	1.9	41	7	5	3	3	1	4	1	4	1	5	2	5
Public service	0.0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professions	3.6	77	12	25	10	6	9	4	4	2	1	1	2	1
School	6.5	138	125	11	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Housewife	67.8	1,422	21	80	141	177	185	176	151	161	120	94	56	60
Retired	16.2	344	53	32	11	7	10	9	7	13	24	33	34	111
Labor:														
Farm	0.0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
In mechanical industry	0.6	14	6	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Other	0.6	13	3	1	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	....	2,097	233	168	181	195	209	195	166	185	150	134	96	185

AGE AND OCCUPATIONS

Do the gainfully employed in certain occupations belong to special age groups more than those in other occupations? Are those who are engaged in agriculture older or younger, on the whole, than those engaged in transportation? Are those employed on the roads older or younger than those working in trade?

To answer these and similar questions, six occupations were selected and studied. These were: farm operator; farm labor; labor on roads; transportation; trade; and labor in mechanical industry. The percentage of the total employed in each occupation, for each quinquennial age group, was found and placed in the graphs (figure 10). The percentage of the total population 15 years of age and above, for each five-years period, is placed in each group for each of the residential groups, to afford a means of comparison for each occupation.

Taking the rural population as a whole, the preponderance of those engaged as farm operators are in the 30–34-years age group and above, while farm laborers are proportionately below that age. Thus, in each age period above 34 years the percentage of the total gainfully employed 15 years of age and above is greater for farm operators than the percentage of the total population for a corresponding age group.[8] On the other hand, the percentage of all farm laborers belonging to the age groups above 34 years is smaller than the percentage of the total in any corresponding age group except that of 70 years and above. It is difficult to generalize for the total rural population respecting the ages of those who work on the roads. The age groupings fluctuate in such a way that there seems to be no dividing point where either the old or the young are found in that occupation, particularly when considering the whole of the employed male population.

Transportation, and labor in mechanical industry, draw the bulk of their population from the age groups below 45 years. The graph showing the percentage of the total number in each occupation in each age group shows a decided drop for transportation and mechanical industry at the 40–44-years point, though the curve for trade holds up. Respecting trade, the graph shows that in all except one age group, the percentage of the total in trade for each age group from 40 to 59 years is greater than the percentage of the total males in each age group. This means that the older people are handling the commercial transactions, as well as being the farm operators, in rural territory.

An examination of the situation for the incorporated villages, the unincorporated villages, and the open country, shows certain variations from the foregoing generalizations for the three different residential classes.

Farm operators who live in the incorporated villages decidedly belong in the older age groups, 16.6 per cent of these being in the 60–64-years age group. The large mass of those living in the unincorporated villages and working on the roads are below 50 years of age. Those above the 30–34-years age group in the unincorporated villages are engaged in trade out of proportion to the percentage of the total population 15 years of age and above.

[8] It should be noted that the graphs in figure 10, and this discussion, are based entirely on the male population 15 years of age and above.

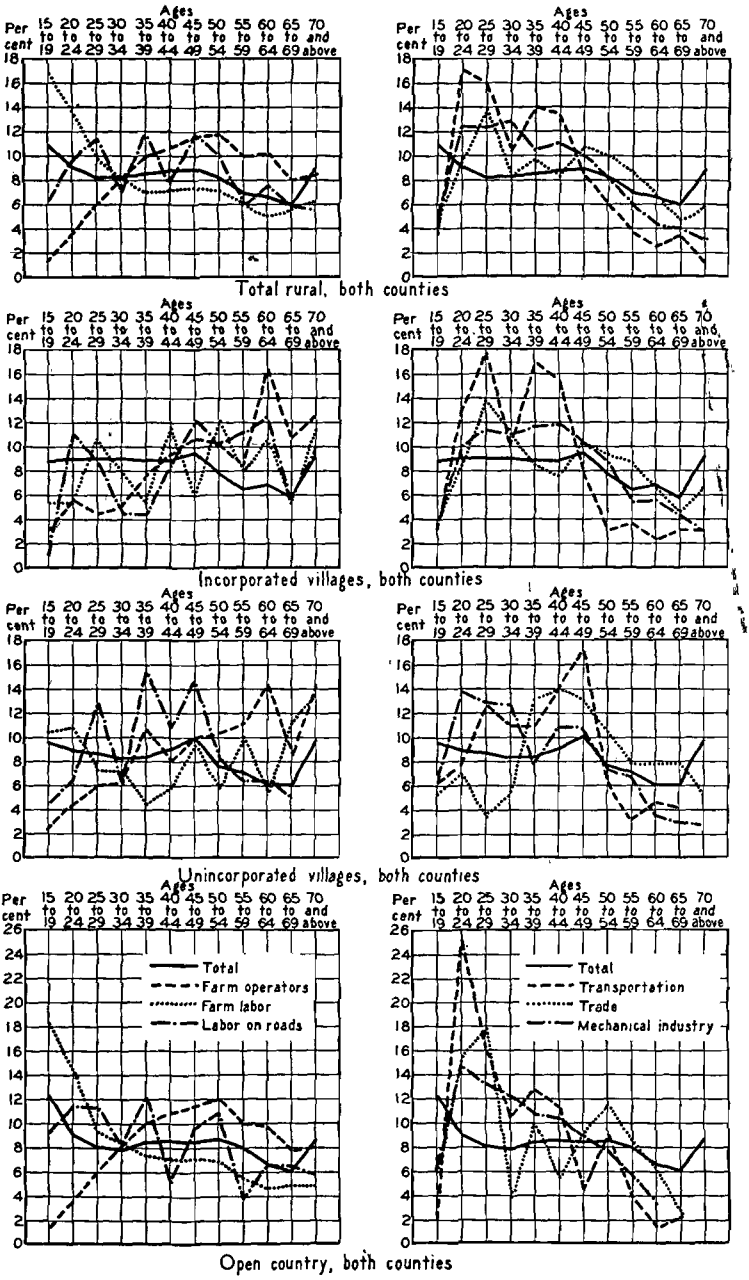


FIGURE 10. PERCENTAGE OF MALE POPULATION IN EACH OF SIX SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY EACH QUINQUENNIAL AGE PERIOD

The four charts on the left show the distribution of persons engaged as farm operators, in farm labor, and in labor on the roads; the four on the right show the distribution of those engaged in transportation, trade, and mechanical industry. The charts are thus separated and placed in order to facilitate comparisons and prevent a complication of data on any one chart

The condition regarding the age distribution in occupations shows certain extremes in the open country. Slightly more than one-fourth (25.1 per cent) of all who live in the open country and are working in transportation belong in the 20–24-years age group. Likewise, more than 32 per cent of the total who are in some form of trade are from 20 to 29 years of age.

THE FAMILY

The concern of this particular section is with the distribution of widows and widowers, and the size of the family as found in the rural population and in its various residential groups.

WIDOWS AND WIDOWERS

The percentage of women who are widows (7.9) is a little more than twice the percentage of men who are widowers (3.7), taking the total rural population of the two counties (table 40). The percentage of women who are widows is much higher in all three classes of the rural population than the percentage of men who are widowers. The percentage of men in the open country who are widowers (3.8) is higher than that in either the incorporated or the unincorporated villages; but the percentage of women of the open country who are widows (6.4) is lower than that in the incorporated or the unincorporated villages.

A comparison of the two counties shows larger percentages of widows and widowers for all classes of the rural population in Schuyler County than in Tompkins County. Schuyler County is dominated by agricultural conditions more than is Tompkins County.

TABLE 40. NUMBER OF WIDOWS AND WIDOWERS, AND PERCENTAGE OF THE FEMALE AND THE MALE POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE, RESPECTIVELY, WHICH EACH CONSTITUTES

	Widows		Widowers	
	Number	Per cent of total female population fifteen and above	Number	Per cent of total male population fifteen and above
Both counties	852	7.9	422	3.7
Incorporated villages	310	11.2	90	3.4
Unincorporated villages	140	8.4	64	3.6
Open country	402	6.4	268	3.8
Tompkins County	541	7.5	243	3.2
Incorporated villages	208	9.9	61	3.3
Unincorporated villages	77	7.9	27	2.5
Open country	256	6.1	155	3.4
Schuyler County	311	8.4	179	5.2
Incorporated villages	102	11.5	29	3.5
Unincorporated villages	63	9.0	37	5.4
Open country	146	6.9	113	4.6

SIZE OF FAMILIES

The average size of rural families in the two counties is 3, and the average size of the household is 3.3 (table 41). (The household includes all persons living in a home.) The families are smallest in the incorporated villages (average 2.7), and largest in the open country (average 3.2).

TABLE 41. NUMBER OF FAMILIES, AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILIES AND OF HOUSEHOLDS, AND NUMBER OF FAMILIES OF DIFFERENT SIZES

	Total number of families	Average size of families	Average size of household	Size of families									
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and above
				Number of families									
Both counties	9,100	3 0	3 3	1,511	2,381	1,760	1,274	702	414	242	147	88	81
Incorporated villages	2,311	2 7	3 1	384	843	497	315	149	74	20	16	8	5
Unincorporated villages	1,449	2 9	3.2	315	446	255	192	99	55	35	28	12	12
Open country	5,340	3.2	3.5	812	1,592	1,008	767	454	285	187	103	68	64
Tompkins County	5,915	3 1	3.4	898	1,867	1,167	856	482	279	165	93	59	49
Incorporated villages	1,601	2 7	3 1	250	588	348	234	94	51	18	8	7	3
Unincorporated villages	806	3 2	3.5	143	224	149	119	71	41	24	19	9	7
Open country	3,508	3.2	3 5	505	1,055	670	503	317	187	123	66	43	39
Schuyler County	3,185	2 9	3.2	613	1,014	593	418	220	135	77	54	29	32
Incorporated villages	710	2.7	3.0	134	255	149	81	55	23	2	8	1	2
Unincorporated villages	643	2.6	2.7	172	222	106	73	28	14	11	9	3	5
Open country	1,832	3 2	3.5	307	537	338	264	137	98	64	37	25	25

Differences exist in the average size of the families for the two counties. Taking the total rural population, the families of Tompkins County average 3.1 persons and those of Schuyler County average 2.9. This variation is due to the average size of the families in the unincorporated villages. The families in the unincorporated villages of Tompkins County average 3.2 persons, but those of Schuyler County average only 2.6. The industrial and satellite character of a few unincorporated villages in Tompkins County accounts for this difference (pages 49 to 52).

Families of two persons constitute almost one-third (31.6 per cent) of all the rural families in the two counties (table 42). Of all the families

TABLE 42. PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILIES OF DIFFERENT SIZES

	Size of families									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and above
	Per cent of total families									
Both counties	16 6	31.6	19.3	14 0	7.7	4.5	2.6	1.6	0.9	0.8
Incorporated villages	16 6	36 4	21 5	13.6	6 4	3.2	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.2
Unincorporated villages	21 7	30 7	17 5	13.2	6.8	3.7	2 4	1.9	0.8	0.8
Open country	15 2	29 8	18 8	14.3	8.5	5.3	3.5	1.9	1.2	1.1
Tompkins County	15 1	31 5	19 7	14.4	8.1	4.7	2.7	1.5	0.9	0.8
Incorporated villages	15.6	36 8	21.7	14.6	5.8	3.1	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.1
Unincorporated villages	17 7	27.7	18 4	14.7	8.8	5.0	2.9	2.3	1.1	0.8
Open country	14.3	30.1	19.1	14.3	9.0	5.3	3.5	1.9	1.2	1.1
Schuyler County	19 2	31.8	18 6	13.1	6.9	4.2	2.4	1.6	0.9	1.0
Incorporated villages	18.8	35.9	20.9	11.4	7.7	3 2	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.2
Unincorporated villages	26.7	34.5	16.4	11.3	4.3	2 1	1.7	1.3	0.4	0.7
Open country	16.7	29.3	18.4	14.4	7.4	5.3	3.4	2.0	1.3	1 3

in the incorporated villages, 36.4 per cent have only two persons and 16.6 per cent have only one person, bringing more than half of the families in these two sizes. The one-person family is especially prevalent in the unincorporated villages, composing 21.7 per cent of the total. The one-person family forms 26.7 per cent of all the families in the unincorporated villages of Schuyler County, but only 17.7 per cent in Tompkins County. Families with four or more members constitute larger percentages of the total in the open country than in either the incorporated or the unincorporated villages.

Those of the open country who are owners or renters and farm laborers average 3.4 persons per family, while others average 2.9 each. Farm labor has a larger proportion of its families with five or more members than have the owners or the renters. (Tables 43 to 45.)

The special function of a village has the greatest influence on the size of the families living in that village. Myers and Portland Point, in the

TABLE 43. NUMBER OF FAMILIES, AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILIES, AND NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES OF DIFFERENT SIZES, FOR THE OPEN COUNTRY IN BOTH COUNTIES

	Number of families	Average size of families	Size of families									
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and above
			Number of families									
Total	5,340	3.2	812	1,592	1,008	767	454	285	187	103	68	64
Per cent	.....	.....	15.2	29.8	18.8	14.3	8.5	5.3	3.5	1.9	1.2	1.1
Agriculture	2,733	3.4	284	845	558	419	239	154	92	61	34	47
Per cent	.....	.....	10.3	30.9	20.4	15.3	8.7	5.6	3.3	2.2	1.2	1.7
Farm labor	748	3.4	126	186	136	103	72	50	35	20	13	7
Per cent	.....	.....	16.8	24.8	18.1	13.7	9.6	6.6	4.6	2.6	1.7	0.9
Others	1,859	2.9	402	561	314	245	143	81	60	22	21	10
Per cent	.....	.....	21.6	30.1	16.8	13.1	7.6	4.3	3.2	1.1	1.1	0.5

TABLE 44. NUMBER OF FAMILIES, AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILIES, AND NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES OF DIFFERENT SIZES, FOR THE OPEN COUNTRY IN TOMPKINS COUNTY

	Number of families	Average size of families	Size of families									
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and above
			Number of families									
Total	3,508	3.2	505	1,055	670	503	317	187	123	66	43	39
Per cent	.....	.....	14.3	30.1	19.1	14.3	9.0	5.3	3.5	1.9	1.2	1.1
Agriculture	1,735	3.4	176	512	366	273	163	96	60	39	22	28
Per cent	.....	.....	10.1	29.5	21.0	15.7	9.3	5.5	3.4	2.2	1.2	1.6
Farm labor	426	3.3	67	123	74	52	40	28	18	13	7	4
Per cent	.....	.....	15.7	28.8	17.3	12.2	9.3	6.5	4.2	3.0	1.6	0.9
Others	1,347	3.0	262	420	230	178	114	63	45	14	14	7
Per cent	.....	.....	19.4	31.1	17.0	13.2	8.4	4.6	3.3	1.0	1.0	0.5

TABLE 45. NUMBER OF FAMILIES, AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILIES, AND NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES OF DIFFERENT SIZES, FOR THE OPEN COUNTRY IN SCHUYLER COUNTY

	Number of families	Average size of families	Size of families									
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and above
			Number of families									
Total	1,832	3.2	307	537	338	264	137	98	64	37	25	25
Per cent	.....	.....	16.7	29.3	18.4	14.4	7.4	5.3	3.4	2.0	1.3	1.3
Agriculture	998	3.3	108	333	192	146	76	58	32	22	12	19
Per cent	.....	.....	10.8	33.3	19.2	14.6	7.6	5.8	3.2	2.2	1.2	1.9
Farm labor	322	3.4	59	63	62	51	32	22	17	7	6	3
Per cent	.....	.....	18.3	19.5	19.2	15.8	9.9	6.8	5.2	2.1	1.8	0.9
Others	512	2.8	140	141	84	67	29	18	15	8	7	13
Per cent	.....	.....	27.3	27.5	16.4	13.0	5.6	3.5	2.9	1.5	1.3	0.5

first of which the workers are largely employed in a salt plant and in the second in a cement factory, afford good examples of this. The average size of the families in Myers is 4, and in Portland Point 4.5. Furthermore, the average for Forest Home, a satellite composed largely of faculty members and employees of Cornell University, is 4. The averages for Dryden and Trumansburg, which are dominantly agricultural, are 2.6 and 2.5, respectively. These few illustrations show the general conditions.

CONDITIONING FACTORS IN SEX AND AGE DISTRIBUTION

This section of the study is devoted to an examination of the data on particular villages and towns (townships) to find the special influences conditioning sex and age distribution. The data are presented in tables 46 to 62, inclusive, and in figures 11 A, 11 B, and 11 C. The method followed is largely that of a case analysis. The age distribution for Syracuse by five-year periods is given in the figure, to afford a comparison. The arrangement in the figure is not in the order discussed, since the figure is designed to afford comparisons of types.

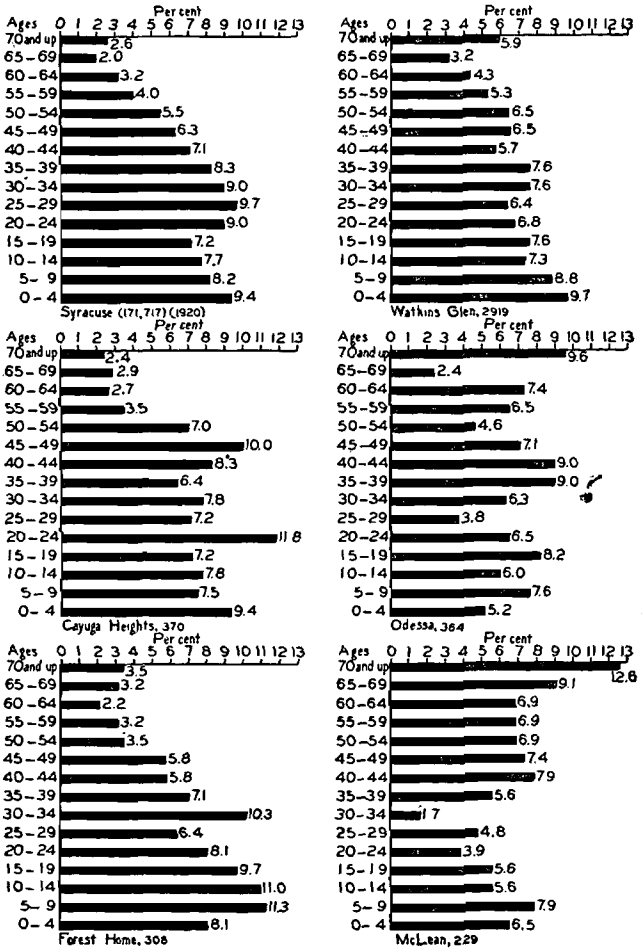


FIGURE 11 A. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN THE CITY OF SYRACUSE, IN THE TOWN OF WATKINS GLEN, AND IN SELECTED VILLAGES

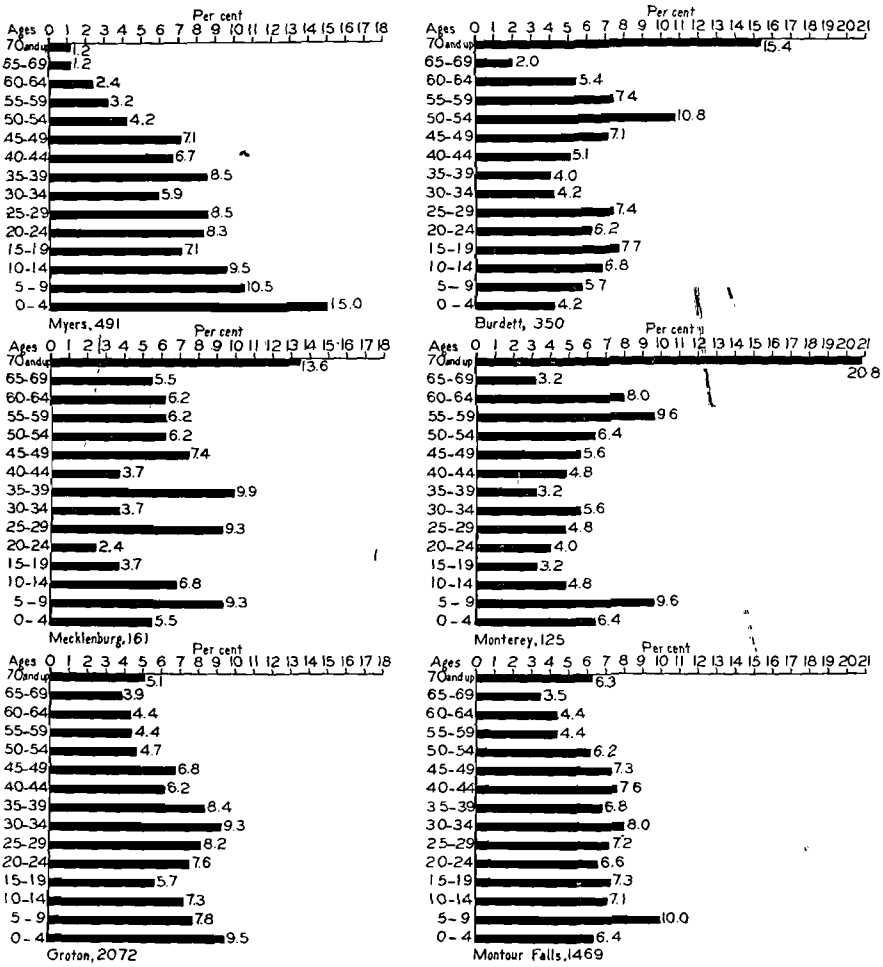


FIGURE 11 B. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN SELECTED VILLAGES

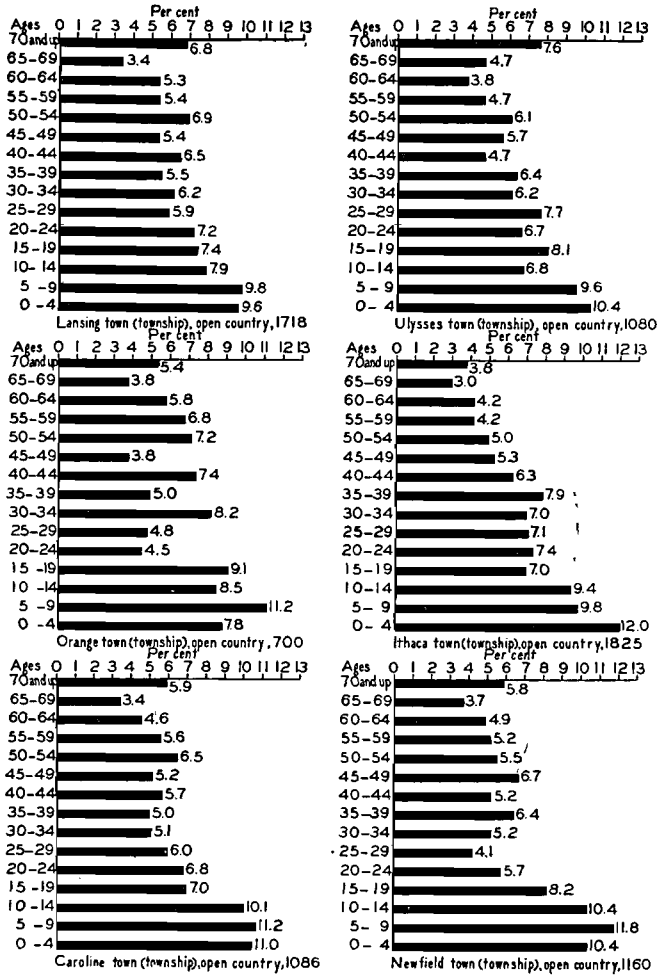


FIGURE 11 C. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN THE OPEN COUNTRY IN SELECTED TOWNS (TOWNSHIPS)

THE TOURIST TOWN

Watkins Glen is first given attention. This is a town of 2919 population. It has not been classed with the rural population in this study, but data on it are added here since it is a little above a village in size and is the county seat of Schuyler County. In addition to being a county-seat town and a center for the farm population, it is dominantly a tourist center. The noted Watkins Glen, which is now in a beautiful state park, is located here and draws thousands of visitors each year. "Homes for tourists" are common on the main street. The chief characteristics in the sex and age distribution are: females constitute 52.2 per cent of the total; the average age of the total population is 33.2 years, the females averaging a little older

than the males; 48.5 per cent of the population are in the productive ages, from 15 to 49 years inclusive, and 25.5 per cent are 50 years of age and above (table 46).

TABLE 46. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE IN WATKINS GLEN

Age (years)	Population	Per cent of total	Males			Females		
			Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of males	Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of females
Total	2,919	99.2	1,395	47.7	.....	1,524	52.2	.....
Under 5	284	9.7	137	4.6	9.8	147	5.0	9.6
5- 9	259	8.8	136	4.6	9.7	123	4.2	8.0
10-14	215	7.3	111	3.8	7.9	104	3.5	6.8
Up to 15	758	25.9	384	13.2	27.5	374	12.8	24.5
15-19	223	7.6	103	3.5	7.3	120	4.1	7.8
20-24	201	6.8	109	3.7	7.8	92	3.1	6.0
25-29	188	6.4	87	2.9	6.2	101	3.4	6.6
30-34	222	7.6	107	3.6	7.6	115	3.9	7.5
35-39	223	7.6	106	3.6	7.5	117	4.0	7.6
40-44	167	5.7	80	2.7	5.7	87	2.9	5.7
45-49	192	6.5	86	2.9	6.1	106	3.6	6.9
15-49	1,416	48.5	678	23.2	48.6	738	25.0	48.0
50-54	192	6.5	103	3.5	7.3	89	3.0	5.8
55-59	157	5.3	69	2.3	4.9	88	3.0	5.7
60-64	128	4.3	54	1.8	3.8	74	2.5	4.8
65-69	94	3.2	47	1.6	3.3	47	1.6	3.0
70 and above	174	5.9	60	2.0	4.3	114	3.9	7.4
50 and above	745	25.5	333	11.4	23.8	412	14.1	27.0
Average age (years)	33.2		32.5			34.3		

VILLAGES IN AGRICULTURAL AREAS

The villages selected to represent agricultural centers are Odessa (table 47), McLean (table 48), and Mecklenburg (table 49). Odessa is incorporated, but the other two villages are not. All are in agricultural areas where the land is yet predominantly under cultivation. Odessa has many progressive characteristics.[9] The average age of its population is 37.9 years; 30.7 per cent of the total are 50 years of age and above; and 50.3 per cent are in the productive ages, 15 to 49 years inclusive. McLean has a population whose average age is 41.9 years; 42.7 per cent of the total are 50 years of age and above; and only 37.1 per cent are in the productive ages 15 to 49 years inclusive. The population of Mecklenburg resembles very closely that of McLean. The average age of its population is 40.2 years; 37.8 per cent of the total are 50 years of age and above; and 40.3 per cent are in the productive ages, 15 to 49 years inclusive. Also, 20.4 per cent of the total population are women of the age of 50 years and above. McLean and Mecklenburg appear to be declining villages; they are no longer important centers for the rural population. However, these percentage distributions as to sex and age seem to characterize even larger villages in farming areas.[10]

[9] Social areas of Schuyler County, New York. By Raymond E. Wakeley. Thesis for degree of Ph.D., Cornell University. 1928.

[10] A partial sociological study of Dryden, New York, with special emphasis on its historical development. By Gladys M. Kensler and Bruce L. Melvin. (In process of publication by the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station.)

TABLE 47. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE IN ODESSA

Age (years)	Population	Per cent of total	Males			Females		
			Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of males	Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of females
Total	364	.....	184	50.5	.....	180	49.4	.....
Under 5	19	5.2	13	3.5	7.0	6	1.6	3.3
5- 9	28	7.6	13	3.5	7.0	15	4.1	8.3
10-14	22	6.0	13	3.5	7.0	9	2.4	5.0
Up to 15	69	18.9	39	10.7	21.1	30	8.2	16.6
15-19	30	8.2	17	4.6	9.2	13	3.5	7.3
20-24	24	6.5	10	2.7	5.4	14	3.8	7.7
25-29	14	3.8	8	2.1	4.3	6	1.6	3.3
30-34	23	6.3	10	2.7	5.4	13	3.5	7.3
35-39	33	9.0	13	3.5	3.5	20	5.4	11.2
40-44	33	9.0	14	3.8	7.6	19	5.2	10.5
45-49	26	7.1	17	4.6	9.2	9	2.4	5.0
15-49	183	50.3	89	24.4	48.3	94	25.8	52.2
50-54	17	4.6	10	2.7	5.4	7	1.9	3.8
55-59	24	6.5	12	3.2	6.5	12	3.2	6.6
60-64	27	7.4	11	3.0	5.9	16	4.3	8.8
65-69	9	2.4	6	1.6	3.2	3	0.8	1.6
70 and above	35	9.6	17	4.6	9.2	18	4.9	10.0
50 and above	112	30.7	56	15.3	30.4	56	15.3	31.1
Average age (years)	37.9		37.1			38.6		

TABLE 48. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE IN MCLEAN

Age (years)	Population	Per cent of total	Males			Females		
			Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of males	Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of females
Total	229	.....	99	43.2	.....	130	56.7	.....
Under 5	15	6.5	4	1.7	4.0	11	4.8	8.4
5- 9	18	7.9	14	6.1	14.1	4	6.1	3.0
10-14	13	5.6	5	2.1	5.0	8	3.4	6.1
Up to 15	46	20.0	23	10.0	23.2	23	10.0	17.6
15-19	13	5.6	3	1.3	3.0	10	4.3	7.6
20-24	9	3.9	3	1.3	3.0	6	2.6	4.6
25-29	11	4.8	2	0.8	2.0	9	3.9	6.9
30-34	4	1.7	3	1.3	3.0	1	0.4	0.7
35-39	13	5.6	6	2.6	6.0	7	3.0	5.3
40-44	18	7.9	9	3.9	9.0	9	3.9	6.9
45-49	17	7.4	8	3.4	8.0	9	3.9	6.9
15-49	85	37.1	34	14.8	34.3	51	22.2	39.2
50-54	16	6.9	8	3.4	8.0	8	3.4	6.1
55-59	16	6.9	6	2.6	6.0	10	4.3	7.6
60-64	16	6.9	8	3.4	8.0	8	3.4	6.1
65-69	21	9.1	9	3.9	9.0	12	5.2	9.2
70 and above	29	12.6	11	4.8	11.1	18	7.8	13.8
50 and above	98	42.7	42	18.3	42.4	56	24.4	43.0
Average age (years)	41.9		41.7			42.1		

TABLE 49. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE IN MECKLENBURG

Age (years)	Population	Per cent of total	Males			Females		
			Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of males	Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of females
Total	161	.....	82	50.9	.....	79	49.1	.....
Under 5	9	5.5	2	1.2	2.4	7	4.3	8.8
5- 9	15	9.3	8	4.9	9.7	7	4.3	8.8
10-14	11	6.8	7	4.3	8.5	4	2.4	5.0
Up to 15	35	21.7	17	10.5	20.7	18	11.1	22.7
15-19	6	3.7	6	3.7	7.3	0	0.0	0.0
20-24	4	2.4	3	1.8	3.6	1	0.6	1.2
25-29	15	9.3	5	3.1	6.0	10	6.2	12.6
30-34	6	3.7	3	1.8	3.6	3	1.8	3.7
35-39	16	9.9	8	4.9	9.7	8	4.9	10.1
40-44	6	3.7	5	3.1	6.0	1	0.6	1.2
45-49	12	7.4	7	4.3	8.5	5	3.1	6.3
15-49	65	40.3	37	22.9	45.1	28	17.3	35.4
50-54	10	6.2	4	2.4	4.8	6	3.7	7.5
55-59	10	6.2	5	3.1	6.0	5	3.1	6.3
60-64	10	6.2	6	3.7	7.3	4	2.4	5.0
65-69	9	5.5	5	3.1	6.0	4	2.4	5.0
70 and above	22	13.6	8	4.9	9.7	14	8.6	17.7
50 and above	61	37.8	28	17.3	34.1	33	20.4	41.7
Average age (years)	40.2		39.2			41.3		

VILLAGES IN AREAS OF FARM ABANDONMENT

Monterey and Burdett, in Schuyler County, were chosen for special consideration as examples of villages located in areas of farm abandonment or in process of abandonment (tables 50 and 51, and figure 12).

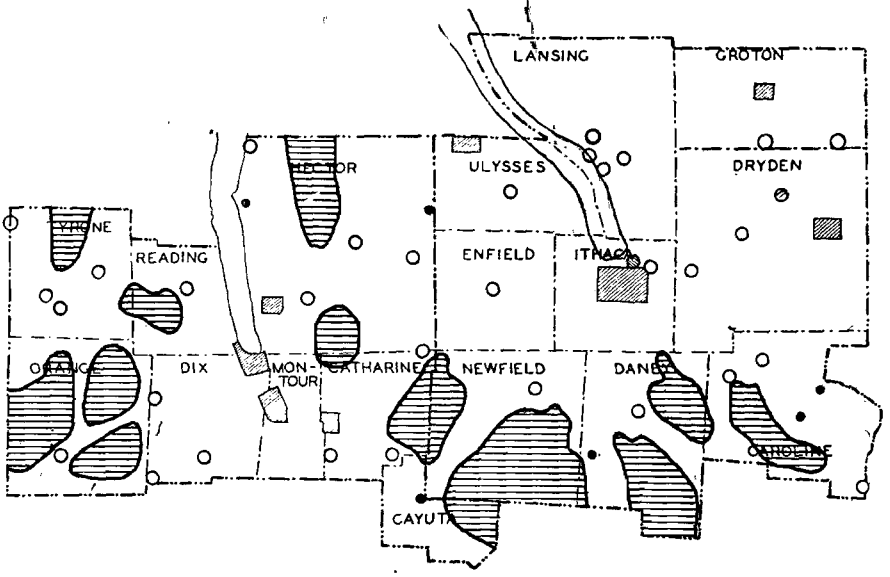


FIGURE 12. AREAS OF ABANDONED FARMS AND IN PROCESS OF FARM ABANDONMENT

(Based on findings of Lawrence M. Vaughan, published in Bulletin 490 of the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, *Abandoned Farm Areas in New York*)

TABLE 50. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE IN MONTEREY

Age (years)	Population	Per cent of total	Males			Females		
			Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of males	Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of females
Total	125	.....	56	44.8	.....	69	55.2	.....
Under 5	8	6.4	1	0.8	1.7	7	5.6	10.1
5- 9	12	9.6	5	4.0	8.9	7	5.6	10.1
10-14	6	4.8	4	3.2	7.1	2	1.6	2.9
Up to 15	26	20.8	10	8.0	17.8	16	12.8	23.1
15-19	4	3.2	1	0.8	1.7	3	2.4	4.3
20-24	5	4.0	2	1.6	3.5	3	2.4	4.3
25-29	6	4.8	2	1.6	3.5	4	3.2	5.7
30-34	7	5.6	4	3.2	7.1	3	2.4	4.3
35-39	4	3.2	2	1.6	3.5	2	1.6	2.9
40-44	6	4.8	3	2.4	5.3	3	2.4	4.3
45-49	7	5.6	2	1.6	3.5	5	4.0	7.2
15-49	39	31.2	16	12.8	28.5	23	19.2	33.3
50-54	8	6.4	5	4.0	8.9	3	2.4	4.3
55-59	12	9.6	6	4.8	10.7	6	4.8	8.6
60-64	10	8.0	6	4.8	10.7	4	3.2	5.7
65-69	4	3.2	1	0.8	1.7	3	2.4	4.3
70 and above	26	20.8	12	9.6	21.4	14	11.2	20.2
50 and above	60	48.0	30	24.0	53.5	30	24.0	43.4
Average age (years)	43.6		46.1			41.5		

TABLE 51. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE IN BURDETT

Age (years)	Population	Per cent of total	Males			Females		
			Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of males	Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of females
Total	350	.....	157	44.8	.....	193	55.1	.....
Under 5	15	4.2	5	1.4	3.1	10	2.8	5.1
5- 9	20	5.7	10	2.8	6.2	10	2.8	5.1
10-14	24	6.8	10	2.8	6.2	14	4.0	7.2
Up to 15	59	16.8	25	7.1	15.9	34	9.7	17.6
15-19	27	7.7	8	2.2	5.0	19	5.4	9.8
20-24	22	6.2	15	4.2	9.5	7	2.0	3.6
25-29	26	7.4	13	3.7	8.2	13	3.7	6.7
30-34	15	4.2	6	1.7	3.8	9	2.5	4.6
35-39	14	4.0	6	1.7	3.8	8	2.2	4.1
40-44	18	5.1	10	2.8	2.8	8	2.2	4.1
45-49	25	7.1	12	3.4	7.6	13	3.7	6.7
15-49	147	42.0	70	20.0	44.5	77	22.0	39.8
50-54	38	10.8	19	5.4	12.1	19	5.4	9.8
55-59	26	7.4	10	2.8	2.8	16	4.5	8.2
60-64	19	5.4	9	2.5	5.7	10	2.8	5.1
65-69	7	2.0	7	2.0	4.4	0	0.0	0.0
70 and above	54	15.4	17	4.8	10.8	37	10.5	19.1
50 and above	144	41.1	62	17.7	39.4	82	23.4	42.4
Average age (years)	40.9		40.4			41.3		

Monterey, with a population of 125, is the largest place in Orange town (township), and a large share of its land is in process of abandonment. The average age of the population in Monterey is 43.6 years; 48 per cent of the total are 50 years of age and above, and only 31.2 per cent are within the productive ages of 15 to 49 years inclusive. Furthermore, 24 per cent of the total are women 50 years of age and above. Burdett lies within about three miles of Watkins. To the east of the village much of the land is abandoned or in process of abandonment, though to the north lies a stretch of land devoted to fruit raising. The average age of the population in Burdett is 40.9 years; 41.1 per cent of the total are 50 years of age and above; a very small proportion (16.8 per cent) are below 15 years old. Age predominates in these villages.

INDUSTRIAL VILLAGES

The industrial villages analyzed are Myers (table 52), Groton (table 53), and Montour Falls (table 54). Myers is built about a salt plant; its workers are largely foreign-born or children of the foreign-born. Of its total population, 58.6 per cent are males; the average age is only 25.5 years; only 12.4 per cent of the total are 50 years of age and above; 35.2 per cent are below 15 years of age; and the remainder, 52.3 per cent, are in the productive ages, 15 to 49 years inclusive. Thus the industrial village of this type draws the males in the productive ages, which in turn makes for a large proportion of children below 15 years of age. Groton (the home of the Corona Typewriter) and Montour Falls (in which the principal factory is Shepard's Electric Crane and Hoist Company) have the same characteristics in the age distribution of their population, though

TABLE 52. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE IN MYERS

Age (years)	Population	Per cent of total	Males			Females		
			Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of males	Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of females
Total	491	.....	288	58.6	....	203	41.3	.....
Under 5	74	15.0	35	7.1	12.1	39	7.9	19.2
5– 9	52	10.5	25	5.0	8.6	27	5.4	12.3
10–14	47	9.5	19	3.8	6.5	28	5.7	13.7
Up to 15	173	35.2	79	16.0	27.4	94	19.1	46.3
15–19	35	7.1	23	4.6	7.9	12	2.4	5.9
20–24	41	8.3	22	4.4	7.6	19	3.8	9.3
25–29	42	8.5	31	6.3	10.7	11	2.2	5.4
30–34	29	5.9	19	3.8	6.5	10	2.0	4.9
35–39	42	8.5	27	5.4	9.3	15	3.0	7.3
40–44	33	6.7	24	4.8	8.3	9	1.8	4.4
45–49	35	7.1	23	4.6	7.9	12	2.4	5.9
15–49	257	52.3	169	34.4	58.6	88	17.9	43.3
50–54	21	4.2	15	3.0	5.2	6	1.2	2.9
55–59	16	3.2	9	1.8	3.1	7	1.4	3.4
60–64	12	2.4	8	1.6	2.7	4	0.8	1.9
65–69	6	1.2	4	0.8	1.3	2	0.4	0.9
70 and above	6	1.2	4	0.8	1.3	2	0.4	0.9
50 and above	61	12.4	40	8.1	13.8	21	4.2	10.3
Average age (years)	25.5		29.0			23.0		

TABLE 53. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE IN GROTON

Age (years)	Population	Per cent of total	Males			Females		
			Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of males	Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of females
Total	2,072	.....	1,000	48.2	.....	1,072	51.7	.....
Under 5	198	9.5	88	4.2	8.8	110	5.3	10.2
5- 9	162	7.8	86	4.1	8.6	76	3.6	7.0
10-14	152	7.3	80	3.8	8.0	72	3.4	6.7
Up to 15	512	24.7	254	12.2	25.4	258	12.4	24.0
15-19	119	5.7	57	2.7	5.7	62	2.9	5.7
20-24	158	7.6	74	3.5	7.4	84	4.0	7.8
25-29	171	8.2	79	3.8	7.9	92	4.4	8.5
30-34	193	9.3	96	4.6	9.6	97	4.6	9.0
35-39	176	8.4	83	4.0	8.3	93	4.4	8.6
40-44	129	6.2	67	3.2	6.7	62	2.9	5.7
45-49	142	6.8	71	3.4	7.1	71	3.4	6.6
15-49	1,088	52.5	527	25.4	52.7	561	27.0	52.3
50-54	99	4.7	37	1.7	3.7	62	3.9	5.7
55-59	93	4.4	53	2.5	5.3	40	1.9	3 7
60-64	92	4.4	48	2.3	4.8	44	2.1	4.2
65-69	81	3.9	39	1.8	3.9	42	2.0	3.9
70 and above	107	5.1	42	2.0	4.2	65	3.1	6.0
50 and above	472	22.7	219	10.5	21.9	253	12.2	23.6
Average age (years)	33.2		32.9			34 0		

TABLE 54. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE IN MONTOUR FALLS

Age (years)	Population	Per cent of total	Males			Females		
			Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of males	Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of females
Total	1,469	.....	735	50.0	.....	734	50.0	.....
Under 5	95	6.4	55	3 7	7 4	40	2.7	5.4
5- 9	148	10.0	76	5.1	10 3	72	4.9	9.8
10-14	105	7.1	54	3.6	7.3	51	3.4	6.9
Up to 15	348	23.6	185	12 5	25 1	163	11.0	22.2
15-19	108	7.3	52	3.5	7.0	56	3.8	7.6
20-24	98	6.6	56	3.8	7.6	42	2 8	5.8
25-29	107	7.2	53	3.6	7.2	54	3.6	7.3
30-34	118	8.0	58	3.9	7.8	60	4.0	8.1
35-39	100	6.8	54	3 6	7.3	46	3.1	6 2
40-44	113	7.6	55	3.7	7.4	58	3.9	7.9
45-49	108	7.3	47	3 1	6.3	61	4.1	8.3
15-49	752	51.1	375	25.5	51.0	377	25.6	51.3
50-54	92	6.2	47	3 1	6.3	45	3.0	6.1
55-59	66	4.4	33	2 2	4 4	33	2 2	4 4
60-64	65	4.4	31	2 1	4 2	34	2 3	4.6
65-69	52	3.5	25	1.7	3.4	27	1.8	3.6
70 and above	94	6.3	39	2.6	5.3	55	3.7	7.4
50 and above	369	25.1	175	11.9	23 8	194	15 2	26.4
Average age (years)	34.3		33.2			35.5		

not to such extremes (tables 53 and 54). The males do not predominate in these villages as they do in Myers, due to the fact that the workers are largely native-born of native parentage.

SATELLITE VILLAGES

Cayuga Heights and Forest Home are both contiguous to Ithaca. The former is incorporated, the latter is not. The population of Cayuga Heights is composed largely of university people and some of the more prosperous of Ithaca's business men. Forest Home is practically a settlement of members of the university faculty and workers connected with the University. Cayuga Heights has only 18.6 per cent of its population 50 years of age and above, with 24.8 per cent below 15 years of age and 56.4 per cent in the productive ages, 15 to 49 years inclusive (table 55). The number of females runs considerably larger than the number of males, 45.4 per cent of the population being males and 54.5 per cent females. Forest Home has a very different condition respecting its sex distribution, 55.1 per cent of the total being males and 44.8 per cent females (table 56). A larger proportion of the total, 30.5 per cent, are below 15 years of age than in the village of Cayuga Heights, while a smaller proportion, only 15.9 per cent, are 50 years of age and above. The productive ages, 15 to 49 years inclusive, include 53.5 per cent of the total population in Forest Home.

TABLE 55. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE IN CAYUGA HEIGHTS

Age (years)	Population	Per cent of total	Males			Females		
			Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of males	Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of females
Total	370	.....	168	45.4	.....	202	54.5	.....
Under 5	35	9.4	15	4.0	8.9	20	5.4	9.9
5- 9	28	7.5	15	4.0	8.9	13	3.5	6.4
10-14	29	7.8	14	3.7	8.3	15	4.0	7.4
Up to 15	92	24.8	44	11.8	26.1	48	12.9	23.7
15-19	27	7.2	15	4.0	8.9	12	3.2	5.9
20-24	34	11.8	13	3.5	7.7	21	5.6	10.3
25-29	27	7.2	9	2.4	5.3	18	4.8	8.9
30-34	29	7.8	11	2.9	6.5	18	4.8	8.9
35-39	24	6.4	11	2.9	6.5	13	3.5	6.4
40-44	31	8.3	16	4.3	9.5	15	4.0	7.4
45-49	37	10.0	19	5.1	11.3	18	4.8	8.9
15-49	209	56.4	94	25.4	55.9	115	31.0	56.9
50-54	26	7.0	13	3.5	7.7	13	3.5	6.4
55-59	13	3.5	6	1.6	3.5	7	1.8	3.4
60-64	10	2.7	4	1.0	2.3	6	1.6	2.9
65-69	11	2.9	7	1.8	4.1	4	1.0	1.9
70 and above	9	2.4	0	0.0	0.0	9	2.4	4.4
50 and above	69	18.6	30	8.1	17.8	39	10.5	19.3
Average age (years)	32.2		31.1			32.9		

TABLE 56. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE IN FOREST HOME

Age (years)	Population	Per cent of total	Males			Females		
			Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of males	Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of females
Total	308	.....	170	55.1	.....	138	44.8	.....
Under 5	25	8.1	16	5.1	9.4	9	2.9	6.5
5- 9	35	11.3	17	5.5	10.0	18	5.8	13.0
10-14	34	11.0	22	7.1	12.9	12	3.8	8.6
Up to 15	94	30.5	55	30.5	32.3	39	12.6	28.2
15-19	30	9.7	17	5.5	10.0	13	4.2	28.2
20-24	25	8.1	20	6.4	11.7	5	1.6	3.6
25-29	20	6.4	11	3.5	6.4	9	2.9	6.5
30-34	32	10.3	17	5.5	10.0	15	4.8	10.8
35-39	22	7.1	8	2.5	4.7	14	4.5	10.1
40-44	18	5.8	10	3.2	5.8	8	2.5	5.7
45-49	18	5.8	8	2.5	4.7	10	3.2	7.2
15-49	165	53.5	91	29.5	53.5	74	24.0	53.6
50-54	11	3.5	8	2.5	4.7	3	0.9	2.1
55-59	10	3.2	6	1.9	3.5	4	1.2	2.8
60-64	7	2.2	1	0.3	0.5	6	1.9	4.3
65-69	10	3.2	3	0.9	1.7	7	2.2	5.0
70 and above	11	3.5	6	1.9	3.5	5	1.6	3.6
50 and above	49	15.9	24	7.7	14.1	25	8.1	18.1
Average age (years)	29.0		27.2			31.3		

THE OPEN COUNTRY

The towns (townships) of Lansing, Ulysses, Ithaca, Caroline, and Newfield, in Tompkins County, and Orange in Schuyler County, were chosen to compare the sex and age composition of the open country as determined by varying conditions. Lansing and Ulysses are largely dairying and general-farming areas, having the best land of Tompkins County. Ithaca and Caroline have much land not under cultivation, and many of the open-country people in these towns (townships) are working in the city of Ithaca.[11] The larger share of Orange town (township) is covered with abandoned farm land. (Figure 12.) Likewise, much of the farm land of Newfield has been abandoned, and part of it has been settled by Finns and Bohemians.

A comparison of these towns (townships) reveals the influence of the various conditions of the age distribution of the open-country population. The three towns (townships) Lansing, Ulysses, and Orange, of which the first two are agricultural and the third is in process of abandonment, have a population with an average age of a little over 33 years. The population of Ithaca town (township) averages 30.2 years of age, while that of Caroline averages 31.7 years and that of Newfield 31.8 years. The towns of Lansing, Ulysses, and Orange have higher percentages of their population 50 years of age and above, and lower percentages below 15 years, than have the towns of Ithaca, Caroline, and Newfield. (Tables 57 to 62.)

[11] A full discussion of the characteristics of Caroline is given in *Social Relationships of the Slaterville Springs - Brooktondale Area, Tompkins County, New York*, by Glenn A. Bakkum and Bruce L. Melvin. (In process of publication by the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station.)

TABLE 57. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE IN THE OPEN COUNTRY, LANSING TOWN (TOWNSHIP), TOMPKINS COUNTY

Age (years)	Population	Per cent of total	Males			Females		
			Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of males	Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of females
Total	1,718	.....	919	53.4	.....	799	46.5	.....
Under 5	165	9.6	84	4.8	9.1	81	4.7	10.1
5- 9	170	9.8	86	5.0	9.3	84	4.8	10.5
10-14	136	7.9	69	4.0	7.5	67	3.8	8.3
Up to 15	471	27.4	239	13.9	26.0	232	13.5	29.0
15-19	128	7.4	76	4.4	8.2	52	3.0	6.5
20-24	125	7.2	71	4.1	7.7	54	3.1	6.7
25-29	103	5.9	52	3.0	5.6	51	2.9	6.3
30-34	108	6.2	56	3.2	6.0	52	3.0	6.5
35-39	96	5.5	56	3.2	6.0	40	2.3	5.0
40-44	112	6.5	55	3.2	5.9	57	3.3	7.1
45-49	94	5.4	56	3.2	6.0	38	2.2	4.7
15-49	766	44.5	422	24.5	45.9	344	20.1	43.0
50-54	120	6.9	66	3.8	7.1	54	3.1	6.7
55-59	93	5.4	45	2.6	4.8	48	2.7	6.0
60-64	92	5.3	54	3.1	5.8	38	2.2	4.7
65-69	59	3.4	34	1.9	3.6	25	1.4	3.1
70 and above	117	6.8	59	3.4	6.4	58	3.3	7.2
50 and above	481	27.9	258	15.0	28.0	223	12.9	27.9
Average age (years)	33.6		33.8			33.3		

TABLE 58. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE IN THE OPEN COUNTRY, ULYSSES TOWN (TOWNSHIP), TOMPKINS COUNTY

Age (years)	Population	Per cent of total	Males			Females		
			Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of males	Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of females
Total	1,080	.....	573	53.0	.....	507	46.9	.....
Under 5	113	10.4	59	5.4	10.2	54	5.0	10.6
5- 9	104	9.6	54	5.1	9.4	50	4.6	9.8
10-14	74	6.8	37	3.4	6.4	37	3.4	7.2
Up to 15	291	26.9	150	13.8	26.1	141	13.0	27.8
15-19	88	8.1	42	3.8	7.3	46	4.2	9.0
20-24	73	6.7	51	4.7	8.9	22	2.0	4.3
25-29	84	7.7	41	3.7	7.1	43	3.9	8.4
30-34	68	6.2	32	2.9	5.5	36	3.3	7.1
35-39	70	6.4	37	3.4	9.4	33	3.0	6.5
40-44	51	4.7	34	3.1	5.9	17	1.5	3.3
45-49	62	5.7	23	2.1	4.0	39	3.6	7.6
15-49	496	45.9	260	24.0	45.3	236	21.8	46.5
50-54	66	6.1	30	2.7	5.2	36	3.3	7.1
55-59	51	4.7	31	2.8	5.4	20	1.8	3.9
60-64	42	3.8	25	2.3	4.3	17	1.5	3.3
65-69	51	4.7	29	2.6	5.0	22	2.0	4.3
70 and above	83	7.6	48	4.4	8.3	35	3.2	6.9
50 and above	293	27.1	163	15.1	28.4	130	12.0	25.6
Average age (years)	33.4		33.9			32.8		

TABLE 59. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE IN THE OPEN COUNTRY, ITHACA TOWN (TOWNSHIP), TOMPKINS COUNTY

Age (years)	Population	Per cent of total	Males			Females		
			Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of males	Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of females
Total	1,825	.....	960	52.6	.....	865	47.3	.....
Under 5	220	12.0	129	7.0	13.4	91	4.9	10.5
5– 9	179	9.8	92	5.0	9.5	87	4.7	10.0
10–14	172	9.4	87	4.7	9.0	85	4.6	9.8
Up to 15	571	31.2	308	16.8	32.0	263	14.4	30.4
15–19	129	7.0	74	4.0	7.7	55	3.0	6.3
20–24	134	7.4	67	3.6	6.9	67	3.6	7.7
25–29	130	7.1	70	3.8	7.2	60	3.2	6.9
30–34	129	7.0	62	3.3	6.4	67	3.6	7.7
35–39	145	7.9	70	3.8	7.2	75	4.1	8.6
40–44	115	6.3	64	3.5	6.6	51	2.7	5.8
45–49	98	5.3	51	2.7	5.3	47	2.5	5.4
15–49	880	48.2	458	25.0	47.7	422	23.1	48.7
50–54	93	5.0	54	2.9	5.6	39	2.1	4.5
55–59	78	4.2	39	2.1	4.0	39	2.1	4.5
60–64	77	4.2	34	1.8	3.5	43	2.3	4.9
65–69	55	3.0	35	1.9	3.6	20	1.0	2.3
70 and above	71	3.8	32	1.7	3.3	39	2.1	4.5
50 and above	374	20.4	194	10.6	20.3	180	9.8	20.8
Average age (years)	30.2		29.7			30.8		

TABLE 60. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE IN THE OPEN COUNTRY, CAROLINE TOWN (TOWNSHIP), TOMPKINS COUNTY

Age (years)	Population	Per cent of total	Males			Females		
			Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of males	Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of females
Total	1,086	.....	566	52.1	.....	520	47.8	.....
Under 5	120	11.0	55	5.0	9.7	65	5.9	12.5
5– 9	122	11.2	65	5.9	11.4	57	5.2	10.9
10–14	110	10.1	56	5.1	9.8	54	4.9	10.3
Up to 15	352	32.4	176	16.2	31.0	176	16.2	33.8
15–19	77	7.0	31	2.8	5.4	46	4.2	8.8
20–24	74	6.8	39	3.5	6.8	35	3.2	6.7
25–29	66	6.0	37	3.4	6.5	29	2.6	5.5
30–34	58	5.1	30	2.7	5.3	28	2.5	5.3
35–39	55	5.0	26	2.3	4.5	29	2.6	5.5
40–44	62	5.7	36	3.3	6.3	26	2.3	5.0
45–49	57	5.2	29	2.6	5.1	28	2.5	5.3
15–49	449	41.3	228	20.9	40.2	221	20.3	42.5
50–54	71	6.5	40	3.6	7.0	31	2.8	5.9
55–59	61	5.6	29	2.6	5.1	32	2.9	6.1
60–64	50	4.6	27	2.4	4.7	23	2.1	4.4
65–69	38	3.4	24	2.2	4.2	14	1.2	2.6
70 and above	65	5.9	42	3.8	7.4	23	2.9	4.4
50 and above	285	26.2	162	14.9	28.6	123	11.3	23.6
Average age (years)	31.7		33.2			30.1		

TABLE 61. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE IN THE OPEN COUNTRY, NEWFIELD TOWN (TOWNSHIP), TOMPKINS COUNTY

Age (years)	Population	Per cent of total	Males			Females		
			Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of males	Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of females
Total	1,160	.....	615	53.0	.....	545	46.9	.....
Under 5	121	10.4	59	5.0	9.5	62	5.3	11.3
5- 9	138	11.8	73	6.2	11.8	65	5.6	11.9
10-14	121	10.4	57	4.9	9.2	64	5.5	11.7
Up to 15	380	32.7	189	16.2	30.7	191	16.4	35.0
15-19	96	8.2	55	4.7	8.9	41	3.5	7.5
20-24	67	5.7	41	3.5	6.6	26	2.2	4.7
25-29	48	4.1	25	2.1	4.0	23	1.9	4.2
30-34	61	5.2	30	2.5	4.8	31	2.6	5.6
35-39	75	6.4	35	3.0	5.6	40	3.4	7.3
40-44	61	5.2	35	3.0	5.6	26	2.2	4.7
45-49	78	6.7	42	3.6	6.8	36	3.1	6.6
15-49	486	41.8	263	22.6	42.7	223	19.2	40.9
50-54	64	5.5	35	3.0	5.6	29	2.5	5.3
55-59	61	5.2	28	2.4	4.5	33	2.8	7.0
60-64	57	4.9	34	2.9	5.5	23	1.9	4.2
65-69	44	3.7	26	2.2	4.2	18	1.5	3.3
70 and above	68	5.8	40	3.4	6.5	28	2.4	5.1
50 and above	294	25.3	163	14.1	26.5	131	11.2	24.0
Average age (years)	31.8		32.6			30.9		

TABLE 62. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE IN THE OPEN COUNTRY, ORANGE TOWN (TOWNSHIP), SCHUYLER COUNTY

Age (years)	Population	Per cent of total	Males			Females		
			Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of males	Number	Per cent of total	Per cent of females
Total	700	.....	391	55.8	.....	309	44.1	.....
Under 5	55	7.8	30	4.2	7.6	25	3.5	8.0
5- 9	79	11.2	51	7.2	13.0	28	4.0	9.0
10-14	60	8.5	28	4.0	7.1	32	4.5	10.3
Up to 15	194	27.7	109	15.5	27.8	85	12.1	27.5
15-19	64	9.1	35	5.0	8.9	29	4.1	9.3
20-24	32	4.5	20	2.8	5.1	12	1.7	3.8
25-29	34	4.8	16	2.2	4.0	18	2.5	5.8
30-34	58	8.2	30	4.2	7.6	28	4.0	9.0
35-39	35	5.0	19	2.7	4.8	16	2.2	5.1
40-44	52	7.4	27	3.8	6.9	25	3.5	8.0
45-49	27	3.8	16	2.2	4.0	11	1.5	3.5
15-49	302	43.1	163	23.2	41.6	139	19.8	44.9
50-54	50	7.2	24	3.4	6.1	26	3.7	8.4
55-59	48	6.8	28	4.0	7.1	20	2.8	6.4
60-64	41	5.8	24	3.4	6.1	17	2.4	5.5
65-69	27	3.8	16	2.2	4.0	11	1.5	3.5
70 and above	38	5.4	27	3.8	6.9	11	1.5	3.5
50 and above	204	29.1	119	17.0	30.4	85	12.1	27.5
Average age (years)	33.6		34.2			32.9		

SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS

1. Rural population in Tompkins and Schuyler Counties is composed of four residential classes: (a) approximately 60 per cent (60.7) live in the open country; (b) 23 per cent live in incorporated villages; (c) 15 per cent live in unincorporated villages; and (d) 1.2 per cent live in institutions.

2. The open-country population is no longer purely farming, since 31 per cent of it constitutes a non-farming group. Many persons are living in the open country but working in the city of Ithaca; 59.9 per cent of the open-country population in Ithaca town (township), in which Ithaca is located, is non-farming.

3. Cities, towns, and villages influence the density of the *open-country* population more than does the type of farming. The township of Ithaca has an open-country population density of 54.5 per square mile, while Cayuta town (township) in Schuyler County, the farthest removed of any from urban influence, has 12.8 per square mile. The type of soil and the general character of the farming determine the density of *farm* population.

4. The figures of the Federal Census for the farm population in 1925 for these two counties are approximately 1000 higher for each county than those obtained in this study. This variation is due to the fact that the Federal Census counted a family as being farmers if they were on a farm of three or more acres, while in this study the occupation to which the person stated he belonged was used, regardless of the size of the farm on which he might be living.

5. In the rural population there are 93.6 females to each 100 males. The incorporated villages have 108.5 females to each 100 males, which condition also characterizes the unincorporated agricultural villages. The ratio for the unincorporated villages is 95.2 females to each 100 males, due to the influence of the satellite and industrial villages. In the open country the ratio of females to males is 89.5 to 100.

6. Of the total rural population, 27.6 per cent are below 15 years of age, 26.9 per cent are 50 years of age and above, and 45.3 per cent are in the productive ages, 15 to 49 years inclusive. The average age is 33.6 years. The older people live in the incorporated villages. In these villages 29.5 per cent of the total population are 50 years of age and above, 48.4 per cent are in the productive ages, 15 to 49 years inclusive, and 22 per cent are under 15 years of age; and the average age is 36.2 years. This situation is very similar in the unincorporated agricultural villages.

In the open country 44.5 per cent of the total are in the productive ages, 15 to 49 years inclusive, 30.1 per cent are under 15 years, and 25.2 per cent are 50 years of age and above. The distribution for the United States is: under 15 years, 31.5 per cent; 15 to 49 years inclusive, 53.8 per cent; 50 years and above, 14.7 per cent.

7. The occupations in which the gainfully employed males 15 years of age and above, for the total rural population, are engaged, in the order of their significance, are: farm operator, labor in mechanical industry, labor on farms, school, retired, trade, labor on roads, other labor, professions, transportation, manufacturing, domestic service, clerical, labor in mines, and public service. Farm operators form 29.4 per cent of the total, and farm laborers 16.5 per cent. The second largest group is 17.2 per cent, who are laborers in mechanical industry.

8. The incorporated villages are industrial rather than commercial; 30.4 per cent of the gainfully employed males in these villages are laborers in mechanical industry, and 13.4 per cent are in trade.

In the open country, 41.7 per cent of the total gainfully employed are farm operators and 22.1 per cent are farm laborers.

9. Taking all the rural women 15 years of age and above, the occupations in the order of importance are: housewife, 64.5 per cent; retired, 15.4 per cent; school, 6.5 per cent; professions, 3.8 per cent.

In the open country 68.3 per cent, in the unincorporated villages 62.8 per cent, and in the incorporated villages 57.7 per cent, of the women are housewives.

10. Farm operators are largely above 34 years of age; in the incorporated villages they are largely above 44 years. Men above 34 years of age control the trade in the villages, while the preponderance of those engaged in transportation are below 45 years.

11. For all the rural families the average size is 3 persons; those of the incorporated villages number 2.7, those of the unincorporated villages 2.9, and those of the open country 3.2.

Families in industrial villages are larger than those in agricultural villages. In two industrial villages, Myers and Portland Point, the families average 4 and 4.5 persons, respectively, while in two agricultural villages selected at random, Freeville and Trumansburg, the families average 2.6 and 2.5 persons, respectively.

12. The purely industrial villages have the mass of their population in the productive ages, 15 to 49 years inclusive, and below 15 years of age. The agricultural villages, both incorporated and unincorporated, have a very high proportion 50 years of age and above, as, for example, 30.7 per cent in Odessa and 42.7 per cent in McLean.

13. The findings in this study have marked practical significance for the sociologist, the worker in vital statistics, or any one who is concerned with having an exact knowledge of the residential and the sex and age distribution of our rural population. The fact that relatively high percentages of the total population of villages which are in agricultural territory are 50 years of age and above, may partly account for the prevalent unprogressiveness of such places together with the rabid conflicts that frequently rage within them.[12]

Moreover, pertinent problems face the teacher, the preacher, the extension worker from the agricultural college, or any leader who desires to develop rural group activities. Can organizations be stimulated and developed about the village? Can the older people of the village mix with the younger ones from the open country in religious, social, educational, or recreational programs which have as their purpose the promotion of some progressive activities? Are these villages likely to deteriorate and disappear as the older people die? If they are, then what institutions should be encouraged and given financial support?

A statement that the urban death rate per 1000 is 13.7 and the rural death rate is 12.9[13] means very little when it is realized that to the rural

[12] This subject is discussed in *Sex and Age Distribution of Rural Population in Relation to Rural Behavior*, by Bruce L. Melvin. (Publication of the American Sociological Society, 1928.)

[13] Urban and rural death rate exclusive of New York City in New York State, 1928. Forty-seventh annual report of the State Department of Health, page XVI.

population belong diverse age groups according to residence in villages or in the open country. The two most dangerous periods of life are childhood and old age. The children are found in the open country and the old people in the villages. Also, when compared with the cities, the rural population, both in the villages and in the open country, has a small proportion of the total in the productive and reproductive ages from 15 to 49 years inclusive. Thus, what does a death rate mean?

The prevalent practice of the United States Bureau of the Census in throwing together all of the population outside places of 2500 and above, and calling it rural, is inadequate and unreliable if accurate work is desired using their findings as a base. If it is of value to classify the population of the cities of 100,000 and above into five-year age and sex classes, it is of like value for the different groups of the rural population to be handled in the same way. If it is impracticable because of lack of funds for the Census Bureau to do this, monographs could be written on the rural population using selected areas from various States.