

SUPPLEMENTS

SUPPLEMENT A

THE JEWS OF THE FREE CITY OF DANZIG—CENSUS OF 1923
AND 1924

In 1925 a total of 9,239¹ Jews resided in Danzig; in 1923, 7,282; and in 1910, 2,217. Since 1910, the percentage of Jews to the total population in the Free City has increased from 0.82% to 2.41%.

Over two-thirds (64.98%) of the Jews are from 14 to 49 years of age, this group being relatively more numerous than the corresponding class in the total population²; while that of 0-19, much smaller (27.63 among Jews and 38.73% among the total population). The proportion of middle-aged and older persons among Jews (17%) is practically the same as among the total population (18%).

The Jews of the Free City differ from the total population also in the distribution by sex. Whereas, 47% of the total are males and 53% females, the ratios are reversed in the Jewish group where 53% are males and 47% females². As a matter of fact, among the Jewish population, the men outnumber the women in all age-groups below 60 years, while among the total population, the women outnumber the men in all age groups of 20 years or over and in the age group of 0-5 years.

The abnormal age and sex groupings of the Jews are reflected in the statistics of employment. In 1923, Jews constituted 2.35% of those enumerated as gainfully employed, whereas only 1.99% of the total population were Jews. The number of Jews engaged in domestic work and as day-laborers was negligible, but the Jews constituted 2.51% of the total number of persons engaged in trade, industry, hotel keeping, and agriculture, and 1.81% of all persons engaged in public and ecclesiastical work.

¹Of that number, 4,678 lived in Danzig proper, 3,786 in Zapport, and the remaining 776 lived in Danzig Heights, Lower Danzig and, Great Werder.

²The abnormal age and sex distribution among the Jews is probably due largely to the presence of immigrants. As a matter of fact, in 1923, a total of 4,782 Jews were immigrants (2,701 men and 2,081 women).

TABLE XXIX
JEWS OF DANZIG, 1910, 1923, 1924

	Total	Jews	Per Cent
Dec. 1, 1910.....	330,252	2,717	0.82
Nov. 1, 1923.....	366,730	7,282	1.99
Aug. 21, 1924.....	383,995	9,239 ¹	2.41

¹ A total of 4,678 lived in Danzig; 3,786, in Zapport; and 775, in Danzig Heights, Lower Danzig, and Great Werder.

TABLE XXX
JEWS OF DANZIG, BY SEX AND AGE, 1923: A SUMMARY

Age	Number		Distribution	
	Total	Jews	Total	Jews
Total.....	366,730	7,282	100	100
Men.....	174,748	3,908	47.65	53.67
Women.....	191,982	3,374	52.35	46.33
0—5.....	43,683	598	11.91	8.21
6—13.....	52,532	699	14.32	9.60
14—49.....	203,589	4,732	55.52	64.98
50 and over.....	66,926	1,253	18.25	17.21
0—19.....	142,042	2,012	38.73	27.63
20—59.....	189,732	4,693	51.74	64.45
60 and over.....	34,173	538	9.32	7.39
Unknown.....	783	39	.21	.53

TABLE XXXI
JEWS OF DANZIG GAINFULLY EMPLOYED, 1923

	Number						P. C.		
	Total			Jews			Both Sexes	Men	Women
	Both Sexes	Men	Women	Both Sexes	Men	Women			
All Occupations.....	110,261	69,266	40,995	2,595	2,142	453	2.35	3.09	1.11
Agric., Trades and Industry, and Hotel Keeping.....	95,528	61,539	33,989	2,401	2,004	397	2.51	3.26	1.17
Domestic Work and Day Laborers of Changeable nature.....	4,469	807	3,662	8	3	5	0.18	0.37	0.14
Public and Ecclesiastical work.....	10,264	6,920	3,344	186	135	51	1.81	1.95	1.53

TABLE XXXII
JEWS OF DANZIG, BY SEX AND AGE, 1923: DETAIL TABLE

	Age										Total
	0-5	6-13	14-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70 and over	Un-known	
NUMBER											
Total.....	43,683	52,532	45,827	66,550	50,576	40,636	31,970	21,574	12,599	783	366,730
Males.....	22,394	26,336	22,938	31,124	23,125	19,150	14,987	9,175	4,906	613	174,748
Females.....	21,289	26,196	22,889	35,426	27,451	21,486	16,983	12,399	7,693	170	191,982
Jews.....	598	699	715	1,721	1,271	1,025	676	366	172	39	7,282
Males.....	314	374	393	915	696	568	377	169	74	28	3,908
Females.....	284	325	322	806	575	457	299	197	98	11	3,374
DISTRIBUTION BY SEX											
Total Males.....	51,26	50,13	50,05	46,77	45,72	47,13	46,88	42,53	38,94	78,29	47,65
Total Females.....	48,74	49,87	49,95	53,23	54,28	52,87	53,12	57,47	61,06	21,71	52,35
Jewish Males.....	52,51	53,51	54,97	53,17	54,76	55,41	55,77	46,17	43,02	71,79	53,67
Jewish Females.....	47,49	46,49	45,03	46,83	45,24	44,59	44,23	53,83	56,98	28,21	46,33
DISTRIBUTION BY AGE											
Total.....	11.91	14.32	12.50	18.15	13.79	11.08	8.72	5.88	3.44	0.21	100.00
Males.....	12.81	15.07	13.13	17.81	13.23	10.96	8.58	5.25	2.81	0.35	100.00
Females.....	11.09	13.64	11.92	18.45	14.30	11.19	8.85	6.46	4.01	0.09	100.00
Jews.....	8.21	9.60	9.82	23.63	17.45	14.08	9.28	5.03	2.36	0.54	100.00
Males.....	8.04	9.57	10.06	23.41	17.81	14.53	9.65	4.32	1.89	0.72	100.00
Females.....	8.42	9.63	9.54	23.89	17.04	13.54	8.86	5.84	2.91	0.33	100.00

SUPPLEMENT B

THE JEWS OF GERMANY—CENSUS OF 1925

In the census of June 16, 1925, a total of 564,379 Jews were enumerated in Germany. In 1910, 15 years before, a total of 535,120 Jews resided in the same territory. Thus, in the 15 years the Jews increased by 29,259, or 5.6%, whereas during the same period the total population increased 7.8%. The increase of Jews was not general but was confined to Prussia, Hamburg, Saxony and Bremen; in all other states, the Jews decreased; on the other hand, the total population increased in every state, except Hesse.

The slower increase of the Jewish population in Germany is not a recent phenomenon or a result of the War. As a matter of fact, the proportion of the Jews to the total population has continually but steadily decreased since the organization of the Reich in 1871. In 1871, the Jews constituted 1.25% of the total population; in 1890, 1.15%; in 1905, 1%; and in 1925, .90%.

The density of the Jews differs with the states and with the size of the places. In Prussia, the Jews constitute 1.06% of the total population; in other states 0.66%, as against 0.73% in 1910. In cities of 100,000 and over, the Jews constitute 2.25%; in cities of 10,000 to 100,000, 0.73%; and in places 10,000 or less, 0.29%.

Of the total number of Jews, nearly two-thirds lived in places 100,000 or over, 16% in places of 100,000–10,000, and 17% in places of 10,000 or less. The distribution of the total population was entirely different, 27% living in places of 100,000 or over, 20% in places of 100,000–10,000, and 53% in places of 10,000 or less.

As in other countries that suffered from the War, the females out-number the males in Germany; there are, according to the census of 1925, 1,056 females for every 1,000 males in the country as a whole. In cities of 100,000 or over, there are 1,039 females for every 1,000 males, as against 1,091 Jewish females for 1,000 males in places of less than 100,000. This sex distribution of the Jewish population differs little from that of the total population.

TABLE XXXIII

JEWS OF GERMANY, BY STATES AND BY
SIZE OF PLACE, 1910, 1925

	1910			1925			Increase or Decrease			
	Total	Jews	% Jews	Total	Jews	% Jews	Total		Jews	
							No.	%	No.	%
Germany	57,898,395	535,120	0.92	62,410,619	564,379	0.90	4,512,224	7.79	29,259	5.47
Prussia . .	35,000,830	366,876	1.05	38,120,173	403,969	1.06	3,119,343	8.91	37,093	10.11
Other States .	22,897,565	168,244	0.73	24,290,446	160,410	0.66	1,392,881	6.08	-7,834 ¹	-4.66 ¹

¹ Decrease.

TABLE XXXIV

JEWS OF GERMANY, BY STATES, SIZE OF PLACE, AND SEX,
1925: A SUMMARY

	Total			Jews		
	Males	Females	No. of Females for 1,000 Males	Males	Females	No. of Females for 1,000 Males
Germany	30,196,823	32,213,796	1,067	274,450	289,929	1,056
Prussia	18,504,001	19,616,172	1,060	196,448	207,521	1,056
Other States	11,692,822	12,597,624	1,077	78,002	82,408	1,056
Places of 100,000 or over	7,899,576	8,811,733	1,115	184,751	192,031	1,039
Places of 100,000 or less	22,297,247	23,402,063	1,050	89,699	97,898	1,091

TABLE XXXV

JEWS OF GERMANY, BY STATES AND BY SEX, 1910, 1925: DETAIL TABLE

	Total		Jews		P. C. of Jews		P. C. of Increase or Decrease		No. of Females per 1000 Male	
	1910	1925	1910	1925	1910	1925	Total	Jews	Total	Jews
Germany.....	57,898,395	62,410,619	535,120	564,379	0.92	0.90	7.79	5.47	1067	1056
Prussia.....	35,000,830	38,120,173	366,876	403,969	1.05	1.06	8.91	10.11	1060	1056
Bavaria.....	6,882,237	7,379,594	55,117	49,145	.81	0.66	7.23	10.84	1076	1063
Saxony.....	4,806,661	4,992,320	17,585	23,252	.37	0.46	3.86	—32.23	1104	951
Württemberg.....	2,437,574	2,580,235	11,982	10,827	.49	0.42	5.85	—9.64	1075	1104
Baden.....	2,142,833	2,312,462	25,896	24,064	1.21	1.04	7.92	—7.07	1073	1111
Thuringia.....	1,510,538	1,609,300	3,820	3,603	.25	0.22	6.54	—5.68	1071	969
Hessen.....	1,382,051	1,347,279	24,063	20,401	1.74	1.51	—2.52	—15.22	1054	1093
Hamburg.....	1,014,664	1,152,523	19,472	19,904	1.92	1.73	13.59	2.22	1090	1056
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....	639,958	674,045	1,413	1,225	.22	0.18	5.33	—13.31	1034	1097
Oldenburg.....	483,042	545,172	1,525	1,513	.32	0.28	12.86	—79	1017	1093
Brunswick.....	494,339	501,875	1,757	1,753	.36	0.35	1.52	—23	1077	867
Anhalt.....	331,128	351,045	1,383	1,140	.42	0.32	6.01	—17.57	1058	1058
Bremen.....	299,552	338,846	1,843	1,508	.62	0.44	13.12	—18.18	1054	1094
Lippe.....	150,937	163,648	780	607	.52	0.37	8.42	—22.18	1073	1353
Lübeck.....	116,599	127,971	623	629	.53	0.49	9.75	—96	1079	1076
Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....	106,442	110,269	254	182	.24	0.16	3.60	—28.35	1036	1193
Waldeck.....	52,358	55,816	501	477	.96	0.85	6.60	—4.79	1059	1208
Schaumburg-Lippe.....	46,652	48,046	230	180	.49	0.37	2.99	—21.74	1061	1368

TABLE XXXVI

JEWS OF GERMANY BY STATES AND BY SIZE OF PLACE,
1925: DETAIL TABLE

States	Total	Jews	P. C. Jews of Total	Distribution	
				Total	Jews
GERMANY.....	62,410,619	564,379	0.90	100.00	100.00
Places of 100,000 and over...	16,711,309	376,782	2.25	26.78	66.76
Places of 10,000—100,000....	12,424,611	90,550	0.73	19.91	16.04
Places of under 10,000.....	33,274,699	97,047	0.29	53.32	17.20
PRUSSIA.....	38,120,173	403,969	1.06	61.08	71.58
Places of 100,000 and over...	11,144,024	294,230	2.64	29.23	72.83
Places of 10,000—100,000....	7,980,843	54,152	0.68	20.94	13.40
Places under 10,000.....	18,995,306	55,587	0.29	49.83	13.76
BAVARIA.....	7,379,594	49,145	0.67	11.82	8.71
Places of 100,000 and over...	1,340,589	21,085	1.57	18.17	42.90
Places of 10,000—100,000....	1,028,390	13,093	1.27	13.94	26.64
Places under 10,000.....	5,010,615	14,967	0.30	67.90	30.45
SAXONY.....	4,992,320	23,252	0.47	8.00	4.12
Places of 100,000 and over...	1,741,407	21,133	1.21	34.88	90.89
Places of 10,000—100,000....	939,893	1,456	0.15	18.83	6.26
Places under 10,000.....	2,311,020	663	0.03	46.29	2.85
BADEN.....	2,312,462	24,064	1.04	3.70	4.26
Places of 100,000 and over...	393,180	10,358	2.63	17.00	43.04
Places of 10,000—100,000....	435,744	6,262	1.44	18.84	26.02
Places under 10,000.....	1,483,538	7,444	0.50	64.15	30.93
HESSEN.....	1,347,279	20,401	1.51	2.16	3.61
Places of 100,000 and over...	108,537	2,738	2.52	8.06	13.42
Places of 10,000—100,000....	315,623	6,888	2.18	23.43	33.76
Places under 10,000.....	923,119	10,775	1.17	68.52	52.82
HAMBURG.....	1,152,523	19,904	1.73	1.85	3.53
Places of 100,000 and over...	1,079,126	19,794	1.83	93.63	99.45
Places of 10,000—100,000....	35,968	73	0.20	3.12	0.37
Places under 10,000.....	37,429	37	0.10	3.25	0.19
OTHER STATES.....	7,106,268	23,644	.33	11.39	4.19
Places of 100,000 or over.....	904,446	7,444	.82	12.73	31.49
Places of 10,000—100,000....	1,688,150	8,626	.51	23.75	35.63
Places under 10,000.....	4,513,672	7,574	.16	63.52	31.98

TABLE XXXVII

JEWES OF PRUSSIA AND OF BAVARIA, BY PROVINCES,
AND BY SEX, 1925

	Total	Jews	P. C.	Number of females per 1000 males	
				Total	Jews
PRUSSIA	38,120,173	403,969	1.06	106.01	105.64
East Prussia	2,256,349	11,337	0.50	1073	1098
Berlin (City)	4,024,165	172,672	4.29	1176	1050
Brandenburg	2,592,419	8,442	0.33	1034	1019
Pomerania	1,878,781	7,761	0.41	1054	1131
West Prussia	332,485	3,437	1.03	1054	1124
Lower Silesia	3,132,328	29,953	0.96	1122	1106
Upper Silesia	1,379,278	10,069	0.73	1098	1081
Saxony	3,277,476	8,341	0.25	1068	940
Schleswig-Holstein	1,519,365	4,152	0.27	1027	1013
Hannover	3,190,619	14,895	0.47	1024	1044
Westphalia	4,811,219	21,595	0.45	991	1058
Hessen-Nassau	2,396,871	52,757	2.20	1076	1084
Rhine	7,256,978	58,223	0.80	1037	1026
Hohenzollern	71,840	335	0.47	1095	1204
BAVARIA	7,379,594	49,145	0.66	1076	1063
North Bavaria	3,147,907	27,323	0.87	1088	1062
South Bavaria	3,299,932	13,972	0.42	10796	1037
Pfalz	931,755	7,850	0.84	10486	1112

TABLE XXXVIII

JEWES OF GERMANY, 1871-1925

Year	Total Population	Jews	Per Cent
1871	41,058,792	512,153	1.25
1880	45,234,119	561,612	1.24
1885	46,855,704	563,172	1.20
1890	49,428,470	567,884	1.15
1900	56,367,178	586,833	1.04
1905	60,885,843	607,862	1.00
1910	64,925,993	615,021	0.95
1925	62,410,619	564,379	0.90

TABLE XXXIX

CITIES IN GERMANY OF 100,000 INHABITANTS OR OVER
AND THEIR JEWISH POPULATION, BY SEX, 1925

	Total	Jews	P. C. of Jews to Total	No. of females per 1000 males	
				Total	Jews
Berlin	4,024,165	172,672	4.29	1176	1050
Köln	700,222	16,093	2.30	1094	982
Breslau	557,139	23,240	4.17	1231	1111
Frankfort a./M.	467,520	29,385	6.28	1124	1064
Essen	470,524	4,209	0.89	1007	994
Hannover	422,745	5,521	1.31	1088	1094
Düsseldorf	432,633	5,130	1.18	1073	905
Magdeburg	293,959	2,356	0.80	1111	934
Dortmund	321,743	3,820	1.19	1002	971
Königsberg i. Pr.	279,926	4,049	1.45	1186	1089
Stettin	254,466	2,615	1.03	1111	1104
Duisburg	272,798	2,080	0.76	959	898
KIEL	213,881	605	0.28	1044	9836
Gelsenkirchen	208,512	1,441	0.69	965	10296
Barmen	187,099	721	0.38	1122	1072
Halle a. S.	194,575	1,236	0.63	1099	962
Bochum	211,249	1,122	0.53	960	993
Altona	185,653	2,409	1.30	1082	1017
Elberfeld	167,577	2,335	1.39	1154	1015
Aachen	155,816	1,420	0.91	1143	1055
Kassel	171,234	2,750	1.61	1134	1085
Krefeld	131,098	1,626	1.24	1134	1159
Erfurt	135,579	819	0.60	1139	891
Mühlheim a./d. Ruhr	127,400	626	0.49	99.65	1052
München Gladbach	115,302	951	0.82	1098	989
Wiesbaden	102,737	3,088	3.01	1299	1153
Hamborn	126,618	818	0.65	887	9023
Oberhausen	105,436	513	0.49	961	9655
Münster	106,418	580	0.54	1097	9595
Munich	680,704	10,068	1.48	1135	1011
Nürnberg	392,494	8,603	2.19	1104	999
Augsburg	165,522	1,203	0.73	1111	1022
Ludwigshafen a. R.	101,869	1,211	1.19	1016	982
Dresden	619,157	5,120	0.83	1168	997
Leipzig	679,159	12,594	1.85	1116	956
Chemnitz	331,655	2,796	0.84	1106	916
Plauen	111,436	623	0.56	1203	971
Stuttgart	341,967	4,548	1.33	1103	1031
Karlsruhe	145,694	3,386	2.32	1137	1052
Mannheim	247,486	6,972	2.82	1081	1015
Mainz	108,537	2,738	2.52	1159	1074
Hamburg	1,079,126	19,794	1.83	1095	1059
Brunswick	146,725	939	0.64	1121	924
Bremen	294,966	1,328	0.45	1059	1078
Lübeck	120,788	629	0.52	1088	1076

SUPPLEMENT C

THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE JEWS OF HUNGARY—
CENSUS OF 1920

In column 29 of the American Jewish Year Book, the author summarized the results of the 1920 census as far as it was published at the time. Since then the Government has published the results of the census bearing on the economic life of the country. The pages that follow give a summary of the data as they concern the Jews.

According to the census of 1920, a total of 473,310 Jews live in Hungary, constituting 5.9% of the population. Of the total number of Jews, 48.50% are gainfully employed and 51.50% are dependents; the proportions are similar among the total population (48.51% and 51.49%).

Of the gainfully employed among the Jewish population, 95.58% are in non-agricultural pursuits and 4.42% in agriculture, as against 43.61% and 56.39% respectively for the total population.

Of the total number of Jews in the non-agricultural pursuits, 44% are engaged in commerce, 35.70% in industry, 9% in public service and the liberal professions, 4% in communication and transit, and 7% in other occupations. Of the total population, over 50% are in industry; then come commerce (11.43%), public service and liberal professions (10.30%), communication and transit (10.26%), and other occupations (17.78%). The Jews constitute 50% of the total number of persons engaged in commerce; 11.32%, in public service and liberal professions; 9.24%, in industry; 5%, in communication and transit; and 5.51% in other non-agricultural occupations.

In the occupations as a whole, as stated above, the ratio of Jews gainfully employed, to their dependents, is 48.50% to 51.50%. The ratios in the various occupations closely approach the norms for all the occupations, both among the Jewish population and the total population. Exceptions are noted, as is to be expected, in the following occupations: Jews in military force (81.31% employed and 18.69% dependents), day workers (41.17% and 58.83%), retired capitalists

(35.71% and 64.29%), and domestics (5.32% and 94.68%); similar ratios obtain among the total population.

The situation among the Jews of Hungary is practically the same as the norm for the whole population in respect of the sex grouping in the various occupations. Of the number employed both in the population as a whole and in the Jewish group, somewhat over two-thirds (67%) are males. This percentage holds good also in each of the various occupations except in the military forces, where over 90% are males; among domestics where the proportion of women is somewhat larger than the norm (41%); and among the miscellaneous and "unknown" occupations, where the proportion of women is 72% for the whole population, and 85% for the Jewish group¹.

¹ Of the total number of Jews gainfully employed, 44.73%, were classed as employers; 39.75%, employees; 0.24%, day laborers and unskilled; 0.08%, domestics; 8.58%, public servants; 1.15%; 1.15%, military force; 3.07%, proprietors; and 2.40%, others and unknown. Of the total number of persons gainfully employed, 38.38%, were classed as employers; 49.37%, employees; 1.03%, day laborers and unskilled; 0.44%, domestics; 4.49%, public servants; 2.52%, military force; 1.82 proprietors; and 1.95%, others and unknown.

TABLE XL

JEWS OF HUNGARY GAINFULLY EMPLOYED, IN PERCENTAGES

Occupation	Distribution		P. C.
	Total	Jews	
Agriculture.....	56.39	4.42	.47
Non-Agricultural Occupations .	43.61	95.58	13.00
Commerce.....	11.43	44.06	50.10
Industry.....	50.23	35.70	9.24
Public Service and Liberal Professions.....	10.30	8.97	11.32
Communication and Transit...	10.26	4.00	5.06
Other Occupations.....	17.78	7.27	5.31

TABLE XLI

JEWS OF HUNGARY GAINFULLY EMPLOYED IN NON-AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS, AND
THEIR DEPENDENTS, IN PERCENTAGES

Occupations	Total Population				Jews			
	Persons Gainfully Employed			Dependents	Persons Gainfully Employed			Dependents
	Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female	
	Commerce.....	48.22	68.51	31.49	51.78	49.29	67.76	32.24
Industry.....	51.30	69.76	30.24	48.70	49.31	69.78	30.22	50.69
Public Service and Liberal Professions.....	46.74	66.10	33.90	53.26	48.03	67.01	32.99	51.97
Communication and Transit.....	49.49	59.59	40.41	50.51	49.68	65.94	34.06	50.32

TABLE XLII
JEWS OF HUNGARY GAINFULLY EMPLOYED, AND THEIR DEPENDENTS
A. NUMBER

Occupations	Total Population						Jews			
	Employed and Dependents	Gainfully Employed			Dependents	Employed and Dependents	Gainfully Employed			Dependents
		Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female	
All Occupations	7,980,143	3,870,904	2,625,099	1,245,805	4,109,239	473,310	229,546	154,429	75,117	243,764
Agricultural	4,449,104	2,182,979	1,494,403	688,576	2,266,125	20,804	10,155	6,704	3,451	10,649
Non-Agricultural	3,531,039	1,687,925	1,130,696	557,229	1,843,114	452,506	219,391	147,725	71,666	233,115
Industry	1,652,809	847,900	591,465	256,435	804,909	158,837	78,328	54,658	23,670	80,509
Commerce and Credit	400,204	192,966	132,204	60,762	207,238	196,131	96,670	65,502	31,168	99,461
Communication and Transit	349,786	173,095	103,139	69,956	176,691	17,646	8,766	5,780	2,986	8,880
Public Service and Liberal Professions	372,166	173,938	114,969	58,969	198,228	40,992	19,688	13,193	6,495	21,304
Military Force	124,600	97,451	88,139	9,312	27,149	3,243	2,637	2,435	202	606
Day Workers	97,469	39,843	24,237	15,606	57,626	1,365	562	350	212	803
Retired Capitalists and House Owners	196,825	70,335	45,190	25,145	126,490	19,732	7,046	4,910	2,136	12,686
Domestics	175,461	17,044	10,414	6,630	158,417	3,249	173	101	72	3,076
Other and Unknown	161,719	75,353	20,939	54,414	86,366	11,311	5,521	796	4,725	5,796

B. PERCENTAGE

Occupations	Percentage of Jews to Total				Distribution							
	Total Population				Jews							
	Em- ployed and Depen- dents				Em- ployed and Depen- dents							
	Gainfully Employed	De- pen- dents	Fe- male	Total	Gainfully Employed	De- pen- dents	Fe- male	Total	Gainfully Employed	De- pen- dents	Fe- male	Total
All occupations...	5.93	5.93	6.03	5.92	5.88	0.47	13.00	9.24	9.24	9.24	9.24	9.24
Agricultural.....	0.47	0.47	0.45	0.47	0.45	12.65	12.86	13.07	13.00	13.00	13.07	13.00
Non-agricultural.	12.82	12.65	12.86	13.00	12.86	10.00	9.23	9.24	9.24	9.24	9.24	9.24
Industry.....	9.61	9.61	9.24	9.24	9.24	5.04	49.01	5.06	5.06	5.06	5.06	5.06
Commerce and	49.01	49.01	49.55	50.10	49.55	5.03	47.99	5.02	48.22	48.22	48.51	48.51
Credit.....	5.04	5.04	5.60	5.06	5.60	4.38	4.27	4.38	4.38	4.38	4.38	4.38
Communication	11.01	11.01	11.48	11.32	11.48	10.75	11.01	10.75	10.75	10.75	10.75	10.75
Public Service,	2.60	2.60	2.76	2.71	2.76	2.23	2.17	2.23	2.23	2.23	2.23	2.23
Liberal Prof's.	1.40	1.40	1.44	1.41	1.44	1.39	1.36	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39
Military Force...												
Day Workers...												
Retired Capital-												
ists and House												
Owners.....	10.03	10.03	10.87	10.02	10.87	10.03	8.49	10.03	10.03	10.03	10.03	10.03
Domestics.....	1.85	1.85	.97	1.02	.97	1.94	1.09	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94
Other and												
Unknown.....	6.99	6.99	3.80	7.33	3.80	6.70	8.68	2.03	46.60	27.79	72.21	53.40

SUPPLEMENT D

THE JEWS OF THE IRISH FREE STATE—CENSUS OF 1926

A total of 3,686 Jews reside in the Irish Free State, according to the first census taken since the organization of the South of Ireland as a dominion of the British Empire.¹ In 1871 a total of 230 Jews were enumerated in the area of the Irish Free State. Since that date, the number of Jews has increased until 1911, when they numbered 3,805; but the past ten years saw a decrease of the Jewish population of 3.1%. The total population has steadily decreased since 1861².

The Jews differ from the total population slightly in the matter of sex distribution, and considerably in the matter of age distribution, there being fewer older and more persons of working age among the Jewish than among the total population. In the Free State, Jewish males outnumber females (51.60% and 48.40% respectively). Of the total number of Jews in the country, 22% are under 12 years of age; 58.66%, 13 to 44 years; and 19.34%, 45 years and over.³

Of the total number of Jews in the country, 42% are gainfully employed; 22%, children under 12 years; and 36%, persons 12 years or over, who were, on the date of the census, "unoccupied" (dependents). Conditions are similar in the total population. Almost all the Jews gainfully employed are in non-agricultural pursuits, while of the total population, 52% are engaged in agriculture. A total of 51% of the gainfully employed Jews are in commerce; 25%, non-agricultural "producers," that is to say, in industry; 11% engage in liberal professions; and 6% are clerks and typists. As the following table shows, this distribution differs radically from that of the total population.

¹ Of these, 3,087 reside in Dublin County Borough and the four adjoining urban districts; 541, in 100 other urban places; and 58, in rural districts. By provinces, 3,226 reside in the Province of Linster; 439, in Munster; 11, in Connacht; and 10, in Ulster.

² See Table 00.

³ By 5 years' periods, males: 172 are of 0-4 years; 173, 5-9 years; 213, 10-14 years; 220, 15-19 years; 200, 20-24 years; 296, 25-34 years; 225, 35-44 years; 218, 45-54 years; 119, 55-64 years; 54, 65-74 years; 11, 75-84 years; 1, 85-94 years. Females: 150, 0-4 years; 162, 5-9 years; 207, 10-14 years; 220, 15-19 years; 222, 20-24 years; 300, 25-34 years; 213, 35-44 years; 165, 45-54 years; 79, 55-64 years; 48, 65-74 years; 11, 75-84 years; 7, 85-94 years.

TABLE XLIII

JEWS OF IRISH FREE STATE, BY SEX, AGE, AND OCCUPATION, 1926

	Number		Distribution	
	Total	Jews	Total	Jews
Total.....	2,971,992	3,686	100.00	100.00
Males.....	1,506,889	1,902	50.70	51.60
Females.....	1,465,103	1,784 ¹	49.30	48.40
0-12.....	688,135	811	23.15	22.00
13-44.....	1,449,707	2,162	48.78	58.66
45 and over.....	834,150	713	28.07	19.34
Occupied persons 12 years and over..	1,307,662	1,542	44.00	41.84
Unoccupied persons.....	1,664,330	2,144	56.00	58.16
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining and Quarrying.....	680,481	10	52.04	.65
Non-Agricultural Occupations.....	627,181	1,532	47.96	99.35
Non-Agricultural Producers ²	186,617	396	29.75	25.85
Commercial and Finance Occupations.	85,008	780	13.55	50.91
Professional Occupations ³	55,441	163	8.84	10.64
Clerks and Typists.....	30,007	92	4.78	6.01

¹ Of the 1,784 Jewish females, 389 are 12 years old or less, 1,085 are from 13 to 44, and 403 are 45 years of age or older; of the 1,542 Jews who are occupied, 310 are women, while the 2,144 unoccupied Jews include 1,474 women and children less than 13 years of age; of the 310 Jewish women who work, only 5 are engaged in agricultural pursuits, 62 are non-agricultural producers, 131 are in commercial and financial occupations, 21 in the professions, 58 are clerks and typists and 33 are in miscellaneous occupations.

² Makers of foods, drinks and tobacco, textiles, leather, wood, metals, electrical and chemical workers, paper workers, builders, painters, etc.

³ Excluding clerks.

⁴ Including workers in transport and communication, persons in public administration and defense (excluding professional men and typists), persons in personal service; and persons employed in entertainment and sports, warehouses, and others.

TABLE XLIV

JEWS OF IRISH FREE STATE, 1861-1926

Year	Total	Jews	Decennial Increase or Decrease		P. C. of Jews of Total
			Total	Jews	
1861.....	4,402,111	341			.008
1871.....	4,053,187	230	-7.9	-32.6	.006
1881.....	3,870,020	394	-4.5	+71.3	.010
1891.....	3,468,694	1,506	-10.4	+382.2	.043
1901.....	3,221,823	3,006	-7.1	+99.6	.093
1911.....	3,139,688	3,805	-2.5	+26.6	.121
1926.....	2,971,992	3,686	-5.3	-3.1	.124

NOTE ON THE JEWS OF NORTHERN IRELAND
CENSUS OF 1926

In the census of 1926, a total of 1,254 Jews (618 men and 636 women) were enumerated in the territory of Northern Ireland. Of these, 1,149 (560 men and 589 women) resided in Belfast County Borough, and the remainder in Down, Antrim and Armagh, in the order given.

In 1861, there were 58 Jews in the territory of Northern Ireland, and these decreased to 28 by 1871. From that time the Jews increased until they numbered 1,343 in 1911, but between 1911 and 1926, the Jews decreased 6.63%. Similarly, the total population decreased between 1861 and 1871, then increased till 1911, and between 1911 and 1926, decreased by as much as 21.31%.

TABLE XLV
THE JEWS OF NORTHERN IRELAND, 1861-1926

Year	Total	Jews	P. C. of Increase or Decrease	
			Total	Jews
1861.....	1,396,856	58		
1871.....	1,359,190	28	-2.70	-51.54
1881.....	1,304,816	78	-4.00	178.57
1891.....	1,236,056	292	-5.27	274.36
1901.....	1,236,952	892	.07	205.48
1911.....	1,250,531	1,343	1.10	50.56
1926.....	984,076	1,254	-21.31	-6.63

SUPPLEMENT E

THE JEWS OF LATVIA—CENSUS OF 1925

1. NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION.—According to the census of 1925, a total of 95,675¹ Jews reside in Latvia. In 1897, there were 142,315 Jews in Latvian territory, constituting 7.38% of the total population. Largely as a result of the World War, the census of 1920 showed a drop both in the total population and in the number of Jews, the former by over one-sixth (17.27%), and the latter by almost half (44.04%), so that in 1920, the Jews constituted only 5% of the total. Since that year, the total population has almost entirely returned to the pre-war level, while less than half of the loss in Jewish population since 1897 has been recovered, Jews now constituting 5.19% of the total.

Of the total number of Jews, 86.5% live in the 38 larger cities (*pilsētas*)² 6%, in the 19 small towns (*mestas*); and 7.5%, in rural districts. In the cities, the Jews constitute an average of 13.6% of the total; in the small towns, 22.12% and, reflecting the paucity of Jews engaged in agriculture, the Jews in rural districts (7,109³) constitute but 0.59% of the total.

The geographic distribution of the Jews is uneven. Over two-fifths (41%) of the total number of Jews in the country reside in Riga, the capital, and its suburbs, which in that country constitutes a province, where they constitute one-eighth (11.68%) of the total population; one-third (33.20%) of the Jews live in Latgolia, and almost one-sixth (15.56%) in Courland; comparatively few Jews are found in Livonia or Zemgolia, parts which were, during Tsarist days, outside the Pale of Settlement for Jews.

¹ Excluding 318 (146 men and 172 women) enumerated as of Jewish religion but not of Jewish nationality, and including 260 (115 men and 145 women) enumerated as of Jewish nationality but not of Jewish religion.

² Including three cities, each of which has 5,000 Jews or more, as follows:

Riga:—337,699 (150,439 men and 187,260 women), 39,296 Jews (18,153 men and 21,143 women), 11.68%, (in 1881, 14,222 Jews, 8.4%; in 1897, 22,115 Jews, 27.84%; in 1920, 24,863, Jews, 13.45%);

Liepaja:—60,762 (27,481 men and 33,281 women), 9,825 Jews (4,384 men and 5,441 women), 16.21%, (in 1881, 6,551 Jews, 22.46% in 1897, 9,454 Jews, 14.66%; in 1920, 9,758 Jews, 8.95%);

Daugavpils:—40,640 (20,653 men and 19,987 women), 12,647 Jews (5,832 men and 6,815 women), 31.14%, (in 1897, 32,385 Jews, 46.28%; in 1920, 11,838 Jews, 40.95%).

³ 5,037 in Latgolia, 1,019 in Zemgolia, 516 in Courland, and 537 in Livonia. Between 1920 and 1925 the rural population of the Latvians increased 34,725, and of the Russians, numerous in the Northeastern districts, increased 11,016; while the rural population of all other nationalities decreased, as follows: Germans, by 2,211; Poles, by 8,531; Lithuanians, by 3,900; Estonians, by 1,627; and Jews, by 303.

2. AGE AND SEX.—The difference in sex grouping as between Jews and the total population is slight, the ratio of males to females being 100 to 115 for the entire country, and 100 to 114 for the Jews. There are notable variations, however, within the different age classes except in the group of children of school age (0 to 16). In the 17–44 years group, there are 122 females for every 100 males in the total population, but 137 females for every 100 males among the Jews. The situation is the reverse in the group 45 years and over, where the ratios are 122 to 100 in the population as a whole and 98 to 100 among the Jews.

The ratios vary in different provinces. Thus, in Riga and Courland there are 117 Jewish women for 100 men; in Latvia, 114; in Zemgalia, 109; but only 74 in Livonia. Probably the latter district is receiving Jewish male settlers from other provinces.

In age distribution the Jews differ more or less from the norm for the whole population, having a slightly greater percentage of persons of working age, 17–44 years, and smaller age-groups of 0–16 and of 45 years and over. A total of 33.49% of all the Jewish males in the country and 29.18% of the Jewish females are 16 years of age or under (compared with 30.23% and 26.19% respectively for the total population); 38.77% of the Jewish males and 46.56% of the Jewish females, are of 17 to 44 years of age (compared with 41.07% and 43.61% respectively for the total population); 26.81% males and 23.11% females, are of 45 years or over (compared with 27.93% and 28.94% respectively for the total population); the ages of the remaining were unknown on the date of the census.

3. LITERACY AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.—The degree of literacy among the Jews is higher than the norm for the population as a whole, 83% of the number of Jews over 5 years of age being able to read and 82%, to write, as compared with 80% and 74% respectively for the total population. This superiority is pronounced in the two age-groups 5 to 14, and 15 to 49, but in the group of 50 years and over the percentage of Jews who can read is considerably smaller (67.47%) than the corresponding percentage (74.86%) for the whole population. This departure from the average is explained by the fact that only 57% of the Jewish women

in the 50-years-or-over class are able to read, compared with 72% of all women in that class.

Generally speaking, the proportion of female literates is smaller than that of males, both for the whole population and for the Jewish group. There is a gap between the proportion of males (80%) and females (69%) who can write, in the population as a whole. Among the Jews, in the same age group, a similar gap appears not only between the proportions of males and females who can write (75% and 53%), but also between the proportions of those who can read (77% and 57%).

In the case of the whole population, literacy is highest in the 15-49 group (90%) and it is lowest in the group of 50-and-over for both reading (57%) and writing (53%). In the Jewish group as a whole, the difference between the number who can read (83%) and the number who can write (82%) is almost negligible among the Jews, whereas in the population as a whole it is considerable, 80% being able to read and 74%, to write.

Between 1920 and 1925, the percentage of children 6 to 16 years who attend school, greatly increased; and illiteracy is thus being abolished both among Jews and among the total population. More Jewish children between the ages of 6 and 16 attend school than children of other nationalities in Latvia. In 1925, 77% of all the Jewish children of school age attended school as against 59% for the total population. A higher school attendance among Jews was also shown in the census of 1920 (54.63% of the Jewish children compared with 31.22% for the total number of children). The school attendance in the provinces varies between 73.67% in Latgalia and 80% in Riga, among Jews, and between 44% in Latgalia and 79% in Riga, among the total population.

It may be noted here that in the census of 1925, nearly 20% of the Jews in Latvia reported other languages than Yiddish as their mother-tongue. Of the total number of Jews in the country, no less than 17,782 (8,438 males and 9,344 females) reported to this effect. The number reporting Yiddish include 250 non-Jews (100 males and 150 females) by nationality.

4. CONJUGAL CONDITION.—Except that the percentage of widowed among Jews is smaller than that for the entire

population, the conjugal condition of the Jews of Latvia is similar to the norm for the whole population. About half (49%) the population of 15 years of age and over are married; somewhat over one-third (37%) are unmarried, and less than one-half of one percent (.47%) are divorced persons.

5. OCCUPATIONS.—Almost two-thirds (61%) of persons gainfully engaged in the country all are employed in agricultural occupations. Among the Jews, however, fewer than 1% are engaged in agriculture. This radical difference in the distribution of occupations among the Jews is accompanied by variations in the distribution of Jews gainfully employed in the non-agricultural pursuits.

Three-quarters are engaged in commerce and industry, 48% in the former and 27% in the latter. Of the remaining quarter, 7% are engaged in intellectual work, 2.75% in communication and transit, and 14% in miscellaneous and unspecified occupations. The occupational distribution of that part of the total population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits differs radically from the distribution of the Jews. More than one-eighth (12.61%) are engaged in industry, as compared with over one-fourth (26.75%) for the Jewish group. On the other hand, less than one-sixteenth of the whole population is engaged in commerce (48% for the Jews), and only 2.92% in intellectual work (as against 7.38% for the Jews). The Jews have a relatively smaller number (2.72%) in communication and transit occupations than the norm for the whole population (3.52%), and a much smaller proportion (1.77%) in administration and civil service, army and navy, and domestic service, than the proportion for the whole (4.78%).

While almost half the number of Jews in non-agricultural pursuits are engaged in commerce, these constitute only one-sixteenth (6.13%) of the total number of persons in that field, not much more than their percentage to the whole population (5.19%). Jews contribute twice their quota (11%) to industry, and more than twice (13%) to intellectual pursuits.

Of the total number of Jews gainfully employed in the non-agricultural occupations, seven-tenths (69.64%) are men. A similar distribution prevails among Jews in commerce and in industry; but in intellectual work, less than

six-tenths (58%) are men, while in communication and transit almost all are men (97.5%). Proportionately more women (37%) are gainfully employed in non-agricultural occupations among the total population. This condition is due, to a certain extent, to the comparatively large number of non-Jewish women, nearly 26,000, engaged in domestic service. The percentage of women in industry and in intellectual work in the total population is similar to the percentage among Jews, but the proportion of women among Jews engaged in commerce (26%) is much smaller than among the whole number in that field (35.46%); and of the Jews in communication and transit only 2.45% are women, as compared with 11.46% for the entire number in that field.

The ratio of dependents to persons gainfully employed in the non-agricultural pursuits among the Jewish population (3 to 2) is higher than among the total population where the number of dependents almost equals the number employed. The situation is somewhat similar in commerce and in industry, and, among the total population, also in intellectual work; but among the Jewish population, of every 100 in the latter occupations, 45 are gainfully employed and 55 are dependents. In communication and transit, among Jews, the proportions are 27% and 73% respectively, compared with 43% and 57% among the total population.¹

¹ Of the total number of Jews gainfully employed, 8.49%, were classed as employers; 6.20%, employees; 37.73%, other workers; 8.58%, intellectual workers, 1.62%, army and navy; 35.63%, proprietors; and 1.75%, unknown. Of the total number of persons gainfully employed, 3.77%, were classed as employers; 3.60%, as employees; 67.82%, other workers; 2.39%, intellectual workers; 1.70%, army and navy; 20.14%, proprietors; 0.58%, unknown.

TABLE XLVI
JEWS OF LATVIA, 1897, 1920, 1925

	Total	Jews	Increase or Decrease		P. C. of Jews to Total	P. C. of Increase	
			Total	Jews		Total	Jews
Latvian Provinces of							
Russia, 1897.....	1,929,387	142,315	7.38
Republic of Latvia, 1920	1,596,131	79,644	-333,256	-62,671	4.99	-17.27	-44.04
Republic of Latvia, 1925	1,844,805	95,675	+248,674	+16,031	5.19	+15.58	+20.13

TABLE XLVII

JEWS OF LATVIA, RESIDING IN CITIES, TOWNS, AND RURAL DISTRICTS;
AND IN THE PROVINCES, 1925

	Total	Jews	Per Cent	Distribution	
				Total	Jews
Latvia.....	1,844,805 ¹	95,675 ²	5.19	100.00	100.00
Cities.....	610,235	82,833	13.57	33.08	86.58
Towns.....	25,923	5,733	22.12	1.40	5.99
Rural Districts.....	1,208,647	7,109	0.59	65.52	7.43
Riga.....	337,699	39,459	11.68	18.31	41.24
Livonia.....	404,834	1,908	0.47	21.94	1.99
Courland.....	286,650	14,883	5.19	15.54	15.56
Zemgalia.....	275,940	7,665	2.78	14.96	8.01
Latgalia.....	539,682	31,760	5.88	29.25	33.20

¹ Including 1,779,593 citizens: 31,668 foreigners (14,064 Lithuanians), 25,487 persons of undetermined citizenship, and 8,057 unknown.

² Including 79,752 citizens: 6,633 foreigners (4,799 Lithuanian Jews), 8,374 of undetermined citizenship, and 916 unknown.

TABLE XLVIII

JEWS OF LATVIA, BY SEX AND AGE

A. NUMBER

Age Groups	Total Population			Jews		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
All Ages.....	1,844,805	859,957	984,848	95,675	44,664	51,011
0-16.....	517,915	259,944	257,971	29,847	14,960	14,887
17-44.....	782,670	353,207	429,463	41,065	17,314	23,751
45 or over.....	525,200	240,227	284,973	23,761	11,974	11,787
Unknown.....	19,020	6,579	12,441	1,003	417	586

B. DISTRIBUTION AND PERCENTAGES

	Distribution						Females Per 100 Males	
	Total Population			Jews			Total	Jews
	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males		
All Ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	115	114
0-16	28.07	30.23	26.19	31.19	33.49	29.18	99	100
17-44	42.43	41.07	43.61	42.92	38.77	46.56	122	137
45 or over	28.47	27.93	28.94	24.83	26.81	23.11	119	98
Unknown	1.03	.77	1.26	1.06	.93	1.15	189	141

TABLE XLIX

JEWS OF LATVIA OF 5 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER, ABLE TO READ OR WRITE, 1925

A. NUMBER

Age Groups	Total Population						Jews					
	Able to Read			Able to Write			Able to Read			Able to Write		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
All Ages.....	1,353,876	646,226	707,650	1,244,663	620,838	623,825	72,367	34,474	37,893	71,385	34,068	37,317
5-14.....	189,923	96,482	93,441	182,865	92,621	88,244	13,410	6,021	6,789	13,311	6,559	6,752
15-49.....	846,619	400,130	446,489	811,499	393,584	417,915	46,090	20,414	25,676	45,808	20,290	25,518
50 and Over.....	308,160	146,456	161,704	246,332	131,903	114,429	12,297	7,163	5,134	11,731	6,957	4,774
Unknown.....	11,174	3,158	6,016	5,940	2,730	3,237	570	276	294	535	262	273

B. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN GROUPS

Age Groups	80.41	83.09	78.12	73.93	79.82	68.87	83.14	85.60	81.03	82.01	84.59	79.80
All Ages.....	80.41	83.09	78.12	73.93	79.82	68.87	83.14	85.60	81.03	82.01	84.59	79.80
5-14.....	66.47	67.59	65.36	64.00	64.89	61.73	79.71	78.79	80.64	79.13	78.06	80.20
15-49.....	87.53	90.66	84.90	83.90	89.18	79.47	90.39	91.86	89.26	89.84	91.31	88.71
50 and Over.....	74.86	78.26	72.03	59.84	70.49	50.97	67.47	77.59	57.07	64.36	75.36	53.07
Unknown.....	58.75	48.00	48.36	31.23	41.50	26.02	56.83	66.19	50.17	53.34	62.83	46.59

TABLE L

P. C. OF JEWISH CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE ATTENDING SCHOOLS, BY
DISTRICTS, 1920-1925

	1920		1925	
	Total	Jews	Total	Jews
Latvia.....	31.22	54.63	58.85	76.97
Riga.....	62.44	67.55	78.79	80.02
Livonia.....	42.09	60.34	64.67	70.59
Courland.....	35.92	63.21	65.63	77.57
Zemgalia.....	32.73	42.48	63.02	77.19
Latgalia.....	14.48	43.46	44.02	73.67

TABLE LI

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF JEWS OF LATVIA OF FIFTEEN YEARS OF AGE
OR OVER, 1925

	Number		Distribution	
	Total	Jews	Total	Jews
Latvia.....	1,397,891	70,217	100.00	100.00
Unmarried.....	527,779	26,630	37.75	37.93
Married.....	695,895	35,890	49.78	51.11
Widowed.....	154,177	6,088	11.03	8.67
Divorced.....	6,514	326	0.47	0.46
Unknown.....	13,526	1,283	0.97	1.83

TABLE LII

JEWS OF LATVIA GAINFULLY EMPLOYED, 1925, IN PERCENTAGES

Occupations	Distribution		Percentage of Jews to Total
	Total	Jews	
Agricultural.....	61.00	.91	0.08
Non-Agricultural.....	39.00	99.09	13.18
Commerce.....	15.71	48.52	6.13
Industry.....	32.33	27.00	11.00
Intellectual Work.....	7.47	7.44	13.11
Communication and Transit.....	9.03	2.75	4.01
Other and Unspecified.....	35.46	14.29	5.31

TABLE LIII
 JEWS OF LATVIA GAINFULLY EMPLOYED AND THEIR DEPENDENTS, 1925 BY SEX AND OCCUPATION
 A. NUMBER

Occupations	Total Population					Jews				
	Em- ployed and De- pendents	Employed			De- pendents	Em- ployed and De- pendents	Employed			De- pendents
		Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female	
All Occupations	1,844,805	1,123,392	588,899	534,493	721,413	95,675	37,371	26,007	11,364	58,304
Agriculture	1,125,255	767,268	364,859	402,409	357,987	867	441	289	152	426
Non-Agricultural	719,550	356,124	224,040	132,084	363,426	94,808	36,930	25,718	11,212	57,878
Industry	232,607	124,920	89,119	35,801	107,687	25,598	10,907	8,011	2,896	14,691
Commerce	113,015	54,114	34,926	19,188	58,901	46,003	17,492	12,944	4,548	28,511
Communication and Transit	64,944	27,853	24,662	3,191	37,091	2,606	695	678	17	1,911
Administration of State and Civil Service	28,410	14,554	11,625	2,929	13,856	120	47	34	13	73
Army and Navy	22,905	19,040	18,392	648	3,865	640	607	607	33
Domestic Service	36,635	28,910	3,189	25,721	7,725	930	674	64	610	256
Intellectual Work	53,818	26,890	13,255	13,635	26,928	7,058	3,204	1,864	1,340	3,854
Other Occupations and Not Specified, Unknown	167,216	59,843	28,872	30,971	107,373	11,853	3,304	1,516	1,788	8,549

B. PERCENTAGE AND DISTRIBUTION

Occupations	Percentage of Jews to Total				Distribution									
	Em- ployed and De- pend- ents	Employed			De- pend- ents	Total Population				Jews				
		Total	Male	Fe- male		Em- ployed and De- pend- ents	Employed			De- pend- ents	Em- ployed and De- pend- ents	Employed		
							Total	Male	Fe- male			Total	Male	Fe- male
All Occupations	5.19	3.33	4.42	2.13	8.08	60.90	52.42	47.58	39.10	100.00	39.06	69.59	30.41	60.94
Agriculture	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.04	0.12	68.19	47.55	52.45	31.81	91	50.87	65.53	34.47	49.13
Non-Agricultural	13.18	10.37	11.48	8.49	15.93	49.49	62.91	37.09	50.51	99.09	38.95	69.64	30.36	61.05
Industry	11.00	8.73	8.99	8.09	13.64	53.70	71.34	28.66	46.30	26.75	42.61	73.45	26.55	57.39
Commerce	40.71	32.32	37.06	23.70	48.40	47.88	64.54	35.46	52.12	48.08	38.02	74.00	26.00	61.98
Communication and Transit	4.01	2.50	2.75	0.53	5.15	42.89	88.54	11.46	57.11	2.72	26.67	97.55	2.45	73.33
Administration of State and Civil Service	0.42	0.32	0.29	0.44	0.53	51.23	79.87	20.13	48.77	13	39.17	72.34	27.66	60.83
Army and Navy	2.79	3.19	3.30	...	0.85	83.13	96.60	3.40	16.87	67	94.84	100.00	...	5.16
Domestic Service	2.54	2.33	2.01	2.37	3.31	78.91	11.03	88.97	21.09	97	72.47	9.50	90.50	27.53
Intellectual Work	13.11	11.92	14.06	9.83	14.31	49.96	49.29	50.71	50.04	7.38	45.40	58.18	41.82	54.60
Other Occupations Not Specified, Unknown	7.09	5.52	5.25	5.77	7.96	35.79	48.25	51.75	64.21	12.39	27.87	45.88	54.12	72.13

SUPPLEMENT F

THE JEWS OF LITHUANIA—CENSUS OF 1923

1. NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION.—According to the first census, taken on September 17, 1923, a total of 153,743 Jews reside in Lithuania¹. Of these, almost two-thirds (63.5%) live in cities²; almost one-third (31%) in small towns, and reside in Lithuania. Of these, almost two-thirds (63.5%) live in cities; almost one-third (31%) in small towns, and over 5% in rural districts. The distribution of the total population is, of course, entirely different, over three-quarters (76.81%) living in rural districts. The Jews constitute 7.65% of the population of the country, 32% of the inhabitants of large cities, 29% of those of the small towns, and 0.5% of those in the rural districts.

2. AGE AND SEX.—In age distribution, the Jews do not differ from the population as a whole. Almost one-third (31.45%) of the total number of Jewish males and over 27% of the total of Jewish females, are of the ages of 14 years or under; there are relatively more females (49%) than males (43%) in the group 15 to 44 years of age, whereas each sex has about the same percentage of persons of 45 or over.

In general, the sex distribution among the Jews differs but slightly from the norm for the whole population, there being for each 100 males among the Jews, 109 females, as compared with 100 to 110 ratio for the entire country. There are great differences, however, in all the age groups. Among Jewish children 14 years or under, the males outnumber the females, there being but 95 girls for every 100 boys (among the total population, 99 girls); among Jews of the ages of

¹ In addition to the 153,743 native Jews, 1,369 foreign Jews (767 men and 602 women) were domiciled in the country on the date of the census. There were also 54 persons (36 men and 18 women) of non-Jewish nationality but of Jewish religion, who are also not included in the figure given in the text; on the other hand, 27 Jews (14 men and 13 women) who claimed to be non-Jewish by religion, are included in the figure given in the text. We may also add that, on the date of the census, there were enumerated 155 Karaites (67 men and 88 women), 8 of whom claimed to be Jewish by nationality (4 men and 4 women).

² Including the following three cities having, each one, 5,000 Jews or over: Kauna, 92,446 (48,506 men and 43,940 women), 25,044 Jews (12,319 men and 12,725 women); Panevezio, 19,197 (9,165 men and 10,032 women), 6,845 Jews (3,227 men and 3,618 women); and Siauliu, 21,387 (10,746 men and 10,641 women), 5,338 Jews (2,582 men and 2,756 women).

15 to 44, there are 123 women (among the total population, 117 women); and among Jews of 50 years and over, 102 women (among the total population, 112 women), for every one hundred men.

3. LITERACY.—Considering the population as a whole, we find that barely two-thirds (62.52%) of all persons 5 years of age or over, can read and write; the Jewish percentage is higher (67.73). This superiority is found in the two age groups 5–14 and 15–49, but is absent in the group 50 years and over because of the low degree of literacy (33.89%) among Jewish females in that group, as compared with the norm for all females of the same ages (44.12%). The Jews show a very small percentage (3.09%) who can read only, compared with the percentage (23.24%) for the whole population, almost one-fourth of the total number of persons 5 years of age or over.

Literacy is highest, in both the whole population (75.05%) and among the Jews (78.33%) in the 15 to 49 age group; it is lowest for the whole population (43.77%) in the 5 to 14 group, but among the Jews in the 50 or over group (46.75%).

4. CONJUGAL CONDITION.—In respect of conjugal condition, the Jews of Lithuania have a proportionately larger number of married persons, over half the Jews of 15 years of age or over (50.57%) being in this class, as compared with 45.52%, the norm for the whole population. Divorced persons constitute only .39% of the total number of Jews, proportionately over one-third less than the norm for the whole population (.62%).

5. OCCUPATIONS.—The population of Lithuania is more agricultural than that of Latvia, over three-quarters (78.95%) of all persons gainfully employed in Lithuania being engaged in agricultural pursuits as compared with less than two-thirds (61%) for Latvia. This difference holds good, but to a greater degree, insofar as the Jews of the two countries are concerned. More than one-twentieth (5.96%) of the Jews of Lithuania are engaged in agriculture, compared with less than one-hundredth (.91%) of the Jews of Latvia.

Of the Jews of Lithuania in non-agricultural pursuits (94%), less than one-third (31.90%) are in commerce, while almost one-fourth (22.98%) are in industry; the remainder

are employed in public works (5.30%), communication and transit (2.98%) and other occupations (36.84%). In the total population, industry engages the largest percentage (29.23%) of those in non-agricultural pursuits, only a little over one-tenth (11.15%) being engaged in commerce, smaller even than the number employed on public works (15.32%); the proportion in the field of communication and transit is 4.49% and the percentage in other occupations is 39.79%. The classification "other occupations" includes professionals, army, domestic service, and unspecified.

Compared with their percentage of the population (7.58%) the Jews contribute over ten times their quota (77%) to commerce, three times their quota (21%) to industry, almost two and one-half times (18%) their quota to communication and transit and almost one-quarter more (9%) than their quota to public works.

As is the case for the whole population, the number of Jews gainfully employed is about evenly divided between the sexes. This division, however, does not hold good in the various occupations. One-third of the Jews in commerce (33%), over one-fourth of those in industry (26%), almost one-fifth (18%) of those in public works, and only a negligible proportion (.13%) of those in communication and transit, are women; the average is raised, however, by the large proportion (87.67%) of women in "other occupations." Among the total population, the ratio of women in commerce is similar to that of Jewish women in that field; it is, however, larger in industry and in communication and transit, and smaller in public works.

The Jews gainfully employed have a relatively greater number of dependents than the norm for the entire population. The 83,791 Jews gainfully employed support 69,952 other persons, a ratio of 55 to 45, whereas the number dependent on the 1,379,132 workers in the population as a whole is 649,839, making a ratio of employed to dependents of 68 to 32.

TABLE LIV

JEWS OF LITHUANIA RESIDING IN CITIES, TOWNS,
AND RURAL DISTRICTS, 1923

	Number		P. C. of Jews to Total	Distribution	
	Total	Jews		Total	Jews
Lithuania.....	2,028,971	153,743	7.58	100.00	100.00
Cities.....	302,934	97,618	32.22	14.93	63.49
Small Towns.....	167,649	48,087	28.68	8.26	31.28
Villages.....	1,558,388	8,038	.52	76.81	5.23

TABLE LV

JEWS OF LITHUANIA, BY SEX AND AGE, 1923

Age	Number				Distribution				Number of Females Per 100 Males	
	Total		Jews		Total		Jews			
	Males	Females	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Total	Jews
All ages. . . .	967,560	1,061,411	73,547	80,196	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	110	109
0-14.	314,696	310,308	23,132	22,086	32.52	29.24	31.45	27.54	99	95
15-44.	438,364	511,176	32,121	39,401	45.31	48.16	43.68	49.13	117	123
45 and over	214,201	239,394	18,262	18,655	22.14	22.55	24.83	23.26	112	102
Unknown	299	533	32	54	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.07	178	169

TABLE LVI

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE JEWS OF LITHUANIA OF
FIFTEEN YEARS OR OVER, 1923

	Number		Distribution	
	Total	Jews	Total	Jews
Persons 15 years and over..	1,403,967	108,525	100.00	100.00
Unmarried.....	610,149	42,011	43.46	38.71
Married.....	639,197	54,883	45.52	50.57
Widowed.....	136,013	10,344	9.69	9.53
Divorced.....	8,673	421	.62	.39
Unknown.....	9,935	866	.71	.80

TABLE LVII
 JEWS OF LITHUANIA OF 5 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER, ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, 1923

A. NUMBER

Age Groups	Total Population						Jews					
	Able to Read and Write			Able to Read Only			Able to Read and Write			Able to Read Only		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
All Ages	1,133,821	549,793	584,028	421,392	132,147	289,245	94,360	47,318	47,042	4,301	2,143	2,158
5-14	179,224	89,623	89,601	43,830	18,376	25,454	18,694	9,323	9,371	707	407	300
15-49	775,535	367,405	408,130	268,409	73,877	194,532	61,781	29,178	32,603	2,103	965	1,138
50 and over	178,542	92,569	85,973	108,957	39,864	69,093	13,822	8,793	5,029	1,487	771	716
Unknown	520	196	324	196	30	166	63	24	39	4	4

B. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN AGE GROUPS

Age Groups	Percentage of Total Number of Persons in Age Groups									
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
All ages	62.52	56.82	55.02	23.24	13.66	27.25	67.73	64.34	58.66	3.09
5-14	43.77	43.54	43.99	10.70	8.93	12.50	60.72	59.84	61.62	2.29
15-49	75.05	76.92	73.44	25.97	15.47	35.01	78.33	81.83	75.44	2.66
50 and over	48.29	52.93	44.12	29.47	22.79	35.46	46.75	59.72	33.89	5.03
Unknown	62.50	65.55	60.79	23.55	10.03	31.14	73.25	75.00	72.22	.46

TABLE LVIII
JEWS OF LITHUANIA GAINFULLY EMPLOYED, 1923

A. NUMBER

Occupations	Total Population			Jews		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Occupations.....	1,379,132	661,724	717,408	83,791	42,281	41,510
Agricultural.....	1,088,816	512,638	576,178	4,996	2,659	2,337
Non-agricultural.....	290,316	149,086	141,230	78,795	39,622	39,173
Commerce.....	32,429	21,573	10,856	25,132	16,881	8,251
Industry.....	84,863	56,689	28,174	18,107	13,414	4,693
Public Works.....	44,471	38,325	6,146	4,180	3,430	750
Communication and Transit.....	13,041	11,741	1,300	2,348	2,318	30
Other.....	115,512	20,758	94,449	29,028	3,579	25,449

B. PERCENTAGE AND DISTRIBUTION

Occupations	Percentage Jews to Total			Distribution					
				Total Population			Jews		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Occupations.....	6.08	6.39	5.79	67.97 ¹	47.98	52.02	54.50 ¹	50.46	49.54
Agricultural.....	0.46	0.52	0.41	78.95	47.08	52.92	5.96	53.22	46.78
Non-agricultural.....	27.14	26.58	27.74	21.05	51.35	48.65	94.04	50.28	49.72
Commerce.....	77.50	78.25	76.01	11.17	66.52	33.48	31.90	67.17	32.83
Industry.....	21.34	23.66	16.66	29.23	66.80	33.20	22.98	74.08	25.92
Public Works.....	9.40	8.95	12.20	15.32	86.18	13.82	5.30	82.08	17.94
Communication and Transit.....	18.01	19.74	2.31	4.49	90.03	9.97	2.98	98.72	0.13
Other.....	25.13	17.24	26.86	39.79	17.97	82.03	36.84	12.33	87.67

¹ Percentage of number gainfully employed plus dependents.