CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

INTRODUCTION

GENERAL

In this volume are presented the more important characteristics of the population as returned in the 1940 census, for the States, arranged alphabetically, from New York to Oregon. The data for the States from Alabama to the District of Columbia are contained in Part 1 of Volume II of the Sixteenth Census Reports on Population, which includes also a summary for the United States as a whole. The data for the remaining States are contained in other parts of this volume as follows: Part 2, Florida to Iowa; Part 3, Kansas to Michigan; Part 4, Minnesota to New Mexico; Part 6, Pennsylvania to Texas; and Part 7, Utah to Wyoming. The material was first published in a series of State bulletins, each entitled "Population, Second Series, Characteristics of the Population." There was also issued a United States Summary Bulletin in which the more important data for the several States were brought together. These bulletins, with a few minor corrections, have been assembled and bound together as sections of the present volume.

Statistics are presented for each State by counties, and in varying degrees of detail for all incorporated places having 1,000 inhabitants or more, for the townships or other minor civil divisions into which the counties are divided, for the wards of cities of 50,000 or more, and for all metropolitan districts. The characteristics presented include urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm residence, sex, age, race, nativity, citizenship, country of birth, school attendance, highest grade of school completed, employment status, class of worker, major occupation group, and industry group.

Related reports.—More detailed statistics on the characteristics of the labor force are to be presented in volume III, entitled "The Labor Force—Occupation, Industry, Employment, and Income" and comprising the third series of Population bulletins for States;[1] and on the characteristics of the general population in volume IV, entitled "Characteristics by Age—Marital Status, Relationship, Education, and Citizenship," comprising the fourth series of Population bulletins for States.[1] Later publications will present statistics on internal migration and families, as well as detailed tabulations of sample data on additional characteristics of the labor force and of the general population.

The results of the count of the population returned in the 1940 census were first published in a series of State bulletins (Population, First Series) that gave the number of inhabitants for the State, and for all its political subdivisions, including counties, townships and other minor civil divisions, cities and other incorporated places, and wards of cities of 5,000 or more; and for metropolitan districts and census tracts. The total population figures for States, counties, and cities and other incorporated places having a population of 1,000 or more, were assembled and published in a summary bulletin (United States Summary, Population, First Series). The first series of Population bulletins for States, together with the United States Summary Bulletin, have been bound together in a volume that constitutes volume I of the Sixteenth Census Reports on Population (Population, Vol. I, Number of Inhabitants, 1940).

Arrangement of tables.—The tables in each State section of the present volume are arranged on the basis of the areas for which figures are presented. Tables 1 to 20 present the figures for the State, and for the urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm areas of the State. Tables 21 to 27 contain the figures for counties and for rural-nonfarm and rural-farm areas within counties. (Table 24, which shows the country of birth of the foreign-born white, and table 25, which shows Indians, Chinese, and Japanese by sex, include figures for cities of 10,000 to 100,000, as well as for counties.) They are followed by table 28, which shows the figures for minor civil divisions of counties. Beginning with table 29, figures are presented for incorporated places in accordance with size, as follows: Table 29 gives figures for places of 1,000 to 2,500, table 30 for places of 2,500 to 10,000, and tables 31 to 33 for places of 10,000 to 100,000. Table 34 presents the figures for cities of 50,000 or more by wards. For States having cities of 100,000 or more, tables 35 to 43 show the figures for such cities. Likewise, tables 44 to 51 give statistics for each metropolitan district having its principal central city in the State if the district has either a gross population of 150,000 or more or a central city of 100,000 or more. Table 52 has summary data for each metropolitan district with its principal central city in the State. This

[1] At the time this volume goes to press (in 1943) only a part of the bulletins mentioned in this paragraph have been printed.

table appears only when there are metropolitan districts in addition to those shown in tables 44 to 51.

The amount of detail presented in each State section is generally greater for the larger places than for the smaller ones, and data from earlier censuses on the subjects treated, so far as they are available, have been included for only the larger areas. Practically all of the data tabulated in the first phase of the 1940 tabulation program (the tabulations for small areas) are summarized and presented for States, for cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more, and for the larger or "principal," metropolitan districts. Less detail is shown for counties and for cities having from 10,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, and still less for the rural-nonfarm and rural-farm parts of counties and for smaller urban places having 2,500 to 10,000 inhabitants. Finally, the least amount of detail is shown for minor civil divisions, for incorporated places having 1,000 to 2,500 inhabitants, and for wards of cities of 50,000 or more. No figures are included for incorporated places of less than 1,000, for wards of cities of less than 50,000, or for census tracts. Data on the characteristics of the population and of housing in census tracts are shown in a separate series of bulletins—one for each tracted city.

Availability of unpublished data.—As is indicated above, the statistics presented in this volume for States, cities having 100,000 inhabitants or more, and the principal metropolitan districts represent practically all of the data tabulated in the initial phase of the 1940 tabulation program. Although similar statistics have been tabulated for counties, rural-nonfarm and rural-farm parts of counties, for all urban places, and for the secondary metropolitan districts, it is not possible, because of space limitations, to publish the data in full detail. Likewise, statistics identical with those shown for minor civil divisions and for incorporated places having 1,000 to 2,500 inhabitants have been tabulated but not published for each of the approximately 154,000 enumeration districts into which the country was divided for census canvass purposes.

These statistics, however, can be made available, upon request, for the nominal cost of transcribing or reproducing them. If enumeration district data are desired, copies of maps showing enumeration district boundaries can also be furnished, usually at nominal cost. Requests for such unpublished statistics, addressed to the Director of the Census, Washington, D. C., will receive a prompt reply which will include an estimate of the cost of preparing the data.

Use of data for small areas.—Users of data for the smaller areas (5,000 inhabitants and under) should bear in mind that the data compiled for such areas represent the work of a very small number of enumerators (often only one or two). Consequently, the data for such areas are subject to a wider margin of error than is to be expected for larger areas. This qualification applies particularly to classifications involving complex definitions which require some judgment on the part of enumerators. The misinterpretation by an enumerator of instructions pertaining to a particular item may cause a significant bias in the statistics for a very small community, even though it would have a negligible effect upon the figures for a large area.

Schedule and instructions to enumerators.—The schedule used in enumerating the population in the 1940 census, and the instructions to enumerators, are shown as appendices to the United States Summaries of Volumes III and IV of the 1940 Reports on Population.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

Urban and rural areas.—As noted above, the statistics for States and for counties include figures showing the characteristics of the population in urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm areas. The considerations involved in determining this classification are indicated below.

In the course of its history, the Census has employed several definitions of urban population. The current definition was adopted in substantially its present form at the time of the 1910 census and was slightly modified in 1920 and again in 1930. The present compilation, which has been extended back to the earliest census for each State, is made on the basis of the definition of urban population employed in 1930 and 1940.

The urban area is made up for the most part of cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more, places of this type constituting about 97 percent of the urban places in the United States. A second type is limited to the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, in which States it is not the practice to incorporate as municipalities places of less than 10,000. This type is made up of towns (townships) in which there is a village or thickly settled area having 2,500 inhabitants or more and comprising, either by itself or when combined with other villages within the same town, more than 50 percent of the total population of the town. This type of urban places comprised in 1940, 7 towns in New Hampshire, 83 towns in Massachusetts, and 12 towns in Rhode Island. A third type of urban places is made up of townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) with a total population of 10,000 or more and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Under the special rule establishing this type, urban classification was given in 1940 to places distributed as follows: 4 towns in Connecticut, 1 town in New York, 12 townships in New Jersey, 11 townships in Pennsylvania, 2 election districts in Maryland, 1 county (which had no minor civil divisions) in Virginia, 1 militia district in Georgia, and 1 township in California.

Previously published figures on the *total* urban or rural population have been revised to conform with the present definition; but in the tables presenting the detailed characteristics of the urban or rural population for censuses prior to 1930 (tables 5, 6, 9, 9a, and 12), it has not been possible to make such revisions.

Farm population—urban and rural.—The farm population for 1940, as for 1930, comprises all persons living on farms, without regard to occupation. The farm population figures for 1920 included, in addition, those farm laborers and their families living in rural territory outside the limits of any city or other incorporated place. In making comparisons with 1920, however, it is to be noted that this broader definition is offset to some extent by the fact that the 1920 census was taken in January, when considerable numbers of farm laborers and others usually living on farms were seasonally absent and engaged in other pursuits, whereas the two more recent censuses were taken in April, when by reason of the later season the number of persons on farms was appreciably larger.

Although the rural-farm population of the United States as a whole represents about 99 percent of the total farm population, there are a few States with a considerable number of persons included in the urban-farm population, that is, the population living on farms located in urban places (see tables 1 and 21). In New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, where a considerable fraction of the total number of urban places consists of entire towns (townships) classified as urban (type 2, as indicated above), these urban places contain more territory not thickly settled (and therefore available for farming) than the urban places contain in most other States. There are also decided differences among the States with respect to the amount of open country included within the boundaries of cities.

Rural-nonfarm population.—The rural-nonfarm population includes, in general, all persons living outside cities or other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more who do not live on farms. The rural-nonfarm population thus comprises persons living in a wide variety of locations, ranging from isolated nonfarm homes in the open country to small unincorporated areas adjacent to a large city. Furthermore, as between one section of the country and another, this group is much less uniform in its general composition than either the urban or the rural-farm population. In some States the rural-nonfarm population consists mainly of the inhabitants of small manufacturing villages or of unincorporated suburban areas; in other States, it may consist mainly of persons living in mining settlements; and in still other States, especially some agricultural States, it is made up largely of the inhabitants of small trade centers.

Minor civil divisions.—The Census Bureau applies the general term "minor civil divisions" to the primary political divisions into which counties are divided (townships, districts, precincts, etc.). The designation of these divisions varies from State to State, and a few States have more than one type. Ordinarily, incorporated places form secondary divisions of the minor civil divisions in which they are located. In some States, however, all or some of the incorporated places themselves constitute primary divisions of the counties; and the larger cities often contain all or part of several minor civil divisions. For the situation in a particular State, and for a map of each State showing minor civil divisions, see volume I of the Sixteenth Census Reports on Population. Those few minor civil divisions without population in 1940 are not shown in the present volume.

Metropolitan districts.—A metropolitan district has been set up for use in the 1940 Census of Population in connection with each city of 50,000 or more, two or more such cities sometimes being in one district. The general plan is to include in the district, in addition to the central city or cities, all adjacent and contiguous minor civil divisions or incorporated places having a population of 150 or more per square mile. In some metropolitan districts a few less densely populated contiguous divisions are included on the basis of special qualifications. Only a portion of a minor civil division is included if the minor civil division has a large area and the principal concentration of population is in a small section near the central city with the more remote sections being sparsely settled. A metropolitan district is thus not a political unit but rather an area including all the thickly settled territory in and around a city or group of cities. It tends to be a more or less integrated area with common economic, social, and, often, administrative interests. Maps of the metropolitan districts, if any, appear at the end of the section for each State.

In those instances where a metropolitan district occupies territory in more than one State, the statistics and map for the district are presented only in the section for that State in which the largest central city is located.

As indicated above, greater detail is shown for larger, or "principal," metropolitan districts than for the smaller, or "secondary," districts. The principal metropolitan districts are those with a central city of 100,000 inhabitants or more, or with a gross population of 150,000 or more. The secondary metropolitan districts are those which do not qualify under the above definition.

Sex and race.—Because of the importance of the classification of population by sex, practically all of the data in this volume are presented separately for males and females. Moreover, as far as feasible, the data are also presented by race. Three major race classifications are distinguished in the tabulations, namely, white, Negro, and "other races." Persons of Mexican

birth or ancestry who were not definitely Indian or of other nonwhite race were returned as white in 1940. Such persons were designated Mexican in 1930 (but not in prior censuses) and were included in the general class of "other races." All statistics in this volume classifying the population by race are in accordance with the 1940 definition. In the 1930 publications, the figures for the white population for 1930 excluded Mexicans, but the 1930 data for whites published in this volume have been revised to include Mexicans. Special tables are shown for white and nonwhite (Negro and other nonwhite races) separately in the sections for the Southern States. Such tables are indicated by "a" or "b" following the table number.

Statistics for the individual races included in the classification "other races" are presented only for States, counties, cities of 10,000 inhabitants or more, and the principal metropolitan districts. The census of 1860 was the first at which Indians were distinguished from the other races, but no enumeration was made of the Indians in Indian Territory or on Indian reservations until 1890. Prior to that time the enumeration was confined to those found living among the general population of the various States.

Nativity.—In this volume the population is divided into two fundamental nativity groups, native and foreign born. In the classification by nativity, a person born in the United States or in any of its territories or possessions is counted as native. Likewise included as native is the small group of persons who, although born in a foreign country or at sea, were American citizens by birth because their parents were American citizens. The native population is not here subdivided according to nativity of parents as was done in previous censuses. Information on this subject, however, based on sample data will be presented in later publications.

The classification of the white population by nativity is shown for all areas. The nativity distribution of the nonwhite races and of the population as a whole, however, is given only for States, counties, cities of 10,000 or more, and principal metropolitan districts. Negroes and Indians, who constitute all but about 2 percent of the nonwhite population of the United States, are practically all native. The foreign-born white are also presented by country of birth as described below.

Age.—The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday before the date of the census, that is, the age of the person in completed years. In the 1940 census tabulations the category "age unknown" has been eliminated. When the age of a person was not reported it was estimated on the basis of other information shown on the population schedule such as marital status, school attendance, employment status, age of other members in the family, etc. Since the age estimates were based on actual age distributions of various population groups, the resulting statistics are consistent with known age data.

In comparing specific age groups in 1940 with those from earlier censuses, allowance should be made for the fact that in the earlier censuses, except that of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. The group "age unknown" for the earlier censuses is always included in the total for all ages, both in the present volume and in the reports of previous censuses. The summary totals "14 years and over" and "21 years and over" for earlier censuses presented in this volume also include all persons of "unknown age" since it is likely that most of the persons for whom age was not reported were in age classes above these limits.

In the tables showing the population by age for States, counties, urban places, and the larger metropolitan districts, the classification is by 5-year periods up to 75 years. Tables for minor civil divisions, for incorporated places having 1,000 to 2,500 inhabitants, for wards of cities of 50,000 or more, and for the smaller metropolitan districts present data for persons under 5 years of age, and then classify the population by 10-year intervals up to 65 years. Age data are also available in various tables for selected additional class intervals. In connection with the statistics relating to school attendance the following age classes are shown: 5, 6, 7–9, 10–13, 14, 15, 16–17, 18–19, 20, and 21–24. Data relating to the labor force include the age classification "14 and over"; the data relating to citizenship include the classification "21 and over"; and data relating to highest grade of school completed include the classification "25 and over." Finally, the classifications "under 1" and "21 and over" are included in a number of the age tables because of the frequent use made of these data.

Citizenship.—The classification in regard to citizenship embraces, first, the two major categories, citizen and alien. Citizens are subdivided into native and naturalized; and the aliens are subdivided into those having first papers—that is, having made formal declaration of intention to become citizens of the United States—and those not having first papers. In addition to the citizen and alien categories, there is a third group made up of foreign-born persons for whom no report on citizenship was obtained, designated "citizenship not reported." Since it is likely that most of these persons are aliens, they are often included in summary figures for total aliens. The population 21 years old and over is also given separately by citizenship in order to show the number of potential voters.

School attendance.—The school attendance tabulation for 1940 is based on the replies to the enumerator's inquiry as to whether the person had attended, or been enrolled in, any regular school or college between March

1 and April 1, 1940. Night schools, extension schools, or vocational schools are not included unless they are a part of the regular school system; and no correspondence schools are included. The corresponding question in the censuses from 1890 to 1930 applied to a somewhat longer period: in 1910, 1920, and 1930 to the period between the preceding September 1 and the census date (April 15 in 1910, January 1 in 1920, and April 1 in 1930), and in 1890 and 1900 to the 12 months preceding the census date. Furthermore, the question was not restricted as to the type of school or college in the earlier censuses.

The shorter period to which the question applied in 1940 undoubtedly accounts for many of the apparent declines during the decade in the proportion attending school at given ages. Further, there were a number of areas in which the rural schools were closed for the entire month of March 1940; and, although the children in these areas were for the most part still enrolled in school, negative answers were generally given to the school attendance question, since the children were not actually in attendance. Moreover, in those urban areas where midyear graduates are important, the midyear graduates would have been returned in 1940 as not attending school—but at earlier censuses they would have been returned as attending.

Highest grade of school completed.—The 1940 census, for the first time, included a question on the formal educational attainment of each person. The question on the schedule referred to the last full grade that the person had completed in the regular school system—public, private, or parochial school, college, or university. This question replaces the inquiry on illiteracy included in previous censuses, and provides data on educational status, a characteristic which is significant for every population group, especially in combination with other characteristics.

The tabulations on last year of school completed which are presented in this volume are restricted to persons 25 years old and over, practically all of whom have completed their formal education. More detailed statistics on education are presented in the fourth series of Population bulletins, which will include for younger persons data on last year of school completed, cross-classified with school attendance.

All tables presenting data on education include the median year of school completed. The median year of school completed may be defined as the year which divides the population group into equal parts, one-half having completed more schooling and one-half having completed less schooling than the median. These medians are expressed in terms of a continuous series of numbers representing years completed. For example, the completion of the first year of high school is indicated by 9 and of the last year of college by 16. For the sake of comparability, the first year of high school is uniformly represented by 9, although there are some areas with only 7 years of elementary school.

Foreign-born white population by country of birth.—The foreign-born white population is classified according to country of birth for the larger areas, that is, for States, counties, cities of 10,000 inhabitants or more, and principal metropolitan districts. Only for the State as a whole, and for cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more, however, are figures presented for censuses prior to 1940. All classifications of the 1940 population according to country of birth are based on the political boundaries of January 1, 1937, and therefore include such countries as Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. The classification of the 1930 population is based on the political boundaries of that year, which were in most respects identical with those of January 1, 1937. Nevertheless, some persons born in central Europe or the Balkans apparently reported birthplace in terms of national boundaries existing either at the time of their birth or in 1940. Although the major changes are indicated in table 15, there is some lack of comparability between the figures for the last two censuses and those for earlier censuses, when boundaries were often different. For the censuses from 1850 to 1900, country of birth is shown for the total foreign-born population; but, beginning in 1910, this item was tabulated for the foreign-born white only. For most purposes, however, the data may be regarded as comparable.

Employment status.—Information obtained on the employment status of all persons 14 years old and over according to activity during the week of March 24 to 30, 1940, permitted their classification into two large groups: (a) Persons in the labor force, including those at work, those with a job but temporarily absent from work, those on public emergency work, and those seeking work; and (b) persons not reported as in the labor force, including those engaged in own home housework, those in school, those unable to work, persons in institutions, other persons not in the labor force, and those whose employment status was not reported.

The several employment-status categories are briefly described below:

(a) Persons in the labor force:

1. At work. Persons who worked for pay or profit at any time during the week of March 24 to 30, 1940, in private work or nonemergency Federal, State, or local government work, or assisted without pay on a family farm or in a family business. The group includes not only persons working for wages or salaries, but also proprietors, farmers, other self-employed persons, and unpaid family workers.

2. With a job. Persons not actually at work and not seeking work during the week of March 24 to 30, 1940, but with jobs, businesses, or professional enterprises from which they were temporarily

(a) Persons in the labor force—Continued.

absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or lay-off not exceeding 4 weeks with definite instructions to return to work on a specific date.

3. On public emergency work. Persons who, during the week of March 24 to 30, 1940, were at work on, or assigned to, public emergency work projects conducted by the Work Projects Administration (WPA), the National Youth Administration (NYA), the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), or State or local work relief agencies.

4. Seeking work. Persons without work of any sort during the week of March 24 to 30, 1940, who were actively seeking work during that week. The group seeking work was subdivided into experienced workers and new workers, the latter being persons who had not previously worked full time for 1 month or more.

(b) Persons not in the labor force:

1. Engaged in own home housework. Persons primarily occupied with their own home housework.

2. In school. Persons enrolled in school.

3. Unable to work. Persons unable to work because of permanent disability, chronic illness, or old age.

4. In institutions. Inmates of penal institutions, hospitals for the mentally diseased or defective, and homes for the aged, infirm, and needy. All inmates of such institutions were considered as not in the labor force.

5. Other and not reported. Persons in this general category include two groups:

a. Persons reported as not in the labor force other than those in the above categories. This group includes retired persons, persons who chose not to work, seasonal workers for whom the week of March 24 to 30, 1940, fell in an off-season and who were not seeking work, and persons who, for any other reason, were not in the labor force.

b. Persons whose employment status during the week of March 24 to 30, 1940, was not reported. These are individuals for whom enumerators did not obtain sufficient information to determine definitely their employment status. An examination of the characteristics of these persons indicates that the great majority were youths attending school or wives of household heads—types of persons for whom some enumerators tended to omit work status information because they believed it inapplicable. Had complete information been obtained for these persons, it is believed that the great majority would have been classified as outside the labor force.

In most of the labor force tables, persons in the first two categories of the labor force (those "At work" and those "With a job") have been combined as "Employed (except on public emergency work)." The strict definition of the category "With a job," and the fact that these persons were reported as not seeking work, tended to eliminate from the group all but those who would shortly return to the employment from which they were temporarily absent.

The two components of the group "Other and not reported" were combined in these initial tabulations in order to make room for other types of data believed to be of more value. Tabulations based upon a 5-percent sample of the census returns indicate that the two groups were roughly equal in size for the United States as a whole, although there was considerable variation from State to State in the relative importance of the two categories. Final figures on the number of persons for whom employment status was not reported will be published later.

In the interpretation of the data for persons on public emergency work, allowance must be made for the misclassification in the census returns of considerable numbers of public emergency workers. The number of persons reported in the census as on public emergency work in the United States was 2,529,606, whereas the number recorded on the pay rolls of the Federal emergency work agencies at the time of the census was 2,906,196 excluding the NYA Student Work Program and 3,377,978 including that program. The amount of misclassification varied greatly from State to State. Among the factors that were responsible for the misclassification were confusion on the part of enumerators and respondents regarding the classification of certain types of public emergency work, and the reluctance of some persons to report that they were on emergency work.

The most common type of misclassification was the reporting of emergency workers as "at work" rather than as "on public emergency work." Persons on the NYA Student Work Program were frequently returned as in school and not in the labor force. There is also evidence that a considerable number of emergency workers were classified as seeking work. The amount of misclassification was somewhat reduced by careful editing of the schedules, but considerable numbers remain improperly classified, especially in the categories employed, seeking work, and in school.

The total number of unemployed, as usually defined, includes (1) persons seeking work and without any form of public or private employment, and (2) those on public emergency work programs established to provide jobs for the unemployed. Because of the misclassification of public emergency workers, the census total of these two groups understates the amount of unemployment. More satisfactory figures can be obtained for each State by adding to the census figures for persons seeking work, the number of persons on pay rolls of the Federal emergency work agencies at the time of the census. For the United States as a whole, this procedure yields a total of 8 million unemployed persons in the week of March 24 to 30, 1940, if persons on the NYA Student Work Program are excluded, or 8,471,788 unemployed if the persons on that program are regarded as unemployed.

These unemployment figures for the United States tend to be understated by the number of persons on State or local emergency work programs (for which adequate statistics could not be obtained), and by the number of unemployed persons among those whose employment status was not reported. They tend to be overstated to the extent that some of the agency pay roll figures apply to a period longer than a single week, and to the extent that workers on Federal emergency work projects were reported as seeking work. Preliminary evidence on the importance of these factors indicates that for the United States as a whole the net effect upon the total volume of unemployment was comparatively small. Statistics on the number of persons on the payrolls of the Federal emergency work agencies in each State at the time of the census, and estimates of unemployment for each State, are shown in the United States Summary section in Part 1 of this volume.

Class of worker.—A classification of employed workers (except public emergency workers) by class of worker, has been introduced in a number of tables. Although a classification by class of worker has been available from the questions asked in preceding censuses, it has never been published except as a subclassification of persons engaged in agricultural pursuits. It is included in the 1940 Population Census reports because of its value in many types of labor market analyses and in the interpretation of data on the employment status of the labor force. The composition of the categories is described below:

1. Wage and salary workers. Persons who were at work or who had a job during the week of March 24 to 30, 1940, as employees for wages or salaries (in cash or kind). This class includes not only factory operatives, laborers, clerks, etc., who worked for wages, but also persons working for tips or for room and board, salesmen and other employees working for commissions, and salaried business managers, corporation executives, and government officials. In the third series of Population bulletins this group is divided into private and government workers.

2. Employers and own-account workers. Persons operating their own unincorporated business enterprises. This class includes not only the owner-operators of large stores and manufacturing establishments, but also small merchants, independent craftsmen, farmers, professional men, peddlers, and other persons conducting enterprises of their own. It does not include managers paid to operate businesses owned by other persons or by corporations; such workers are classified as wage or salary workers. Enumerators were instructed to classify as employers persons who employed one or more wage or salary workers in their business enterprises, and to return as own-account workers those who employed no helpers. Examination of the returns revealed, however, that many enumerators had failed to distinguish properly between these two groups, and hence the two categories are combined.

3. Unpaid family workers. Persons who assisted without pay on farms or in stores or other enterprises operated by other members of their families. The great majority of unpaid family workers are farm laborers.

Comparison of 1940 data on the labor force with previous data for gainful workers.—The 1940 data on the labor force are not exactly comparable with the census statistics for gainful workers in 1930 and earlier years because of differences in definition. "Gainful workers" were persons reported as having a gainful occupation, that is, an occupation in which they earned money or a money equivalent, or in which they assisted in the production of marketable goods, regardless of whether they were working or seeking work at the time of the census. The labor force is defined in the 1940 census on the basis of activity during the week of March 24 to 30, and includes only persons who were at work, with a job, seeking work, or on public emergency work, in that week. Certain classes of persons, such as retired workers, some inmates of institutions, recently incapacitated workers, and seasonal workers neither working nor seeking work at the time of the census, were frequently included among gainful workers in 1930, but, in general, such persons are not in the 1940 labor force. On the other hand, the 1940 labor force includes persons seeking work without previous-work experience (new workers) and persons reported as in the labor force for whom neither occupation nor industry was entered on the schedules. Most of the relatively few new workers at the time of the 1930 and earlier censuses were probably not counted as gainful workers. Likewise, some persons who were actually gainful workers, but for whom neither occupation nor industry was reported, were not included in the gainful worker figures for 1930 and earlier years.

The 1940 labor force figures are restricted to persons 14 years old and over, whereas the number of gainful workers shown in earlier censuses included persons 10 years old and over. The number of workers 10 to 13 years old has become relatively small and no longer justifies the additional burden of enumeration and tabulation necessary to retain the 10-year age limit. In making comparisons between the 1940 labor force data and the gainful worker statistics in earlier census reports, the slight difference in age limits should be taken into consideration. The statistics on gainful workers shown in this volume for earlier censuses have been adjusted to exclude those 10 to 13 years old.

Comparative figures for workers in the labor force in 1940 and the number of gainful workers 14 years old and over in 1900, 1910, 1920, and 1930 are presented in table 20 for each State. Changes in census dates affect the interpretation of these figures. In 1900 the census was taken on June 1, whereas in 1910 it was taken on April 15, and in 1920 on January 1; in both 1930 and

1940 the census date was April 1. These changes may have had a considerable effect, especially in agricultural areas, on the size of the group returned as gainful workers and on their occupational and industrial distribution.

Occupation statistics.—The statistics presented in this volume showing workers classified by major occupation groups are limited to "Employed workers (except on public emergency work)," that is, persons "At work" or "With a job" during the week of March 24 to 30, 1940. Occupation statistics for other persons in the labor force (persons "On public emergency work" and persons "Seeking work") are not presented here, but are presented for States and cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more, in the third series of Population bulletins.

Statistics showing employed workers (except those on public emergency work) by major occupation group are presented for the States, principal metropolitan districts, urban places, and counties. For certain areas in the 16 Southern States and in the District of Columbia, condensed occupation statistics are also shown for nonwhite workers (Negroes and other nonwhite racial groups). The amount of occupational information presented for this census is considerably greater than for previous censuses in which statistics on occupations were restricted to States and urban places of 25,000 inhabitants or more.

In presenting occupation data for gainful workers in previous censuses, most occupations were grouped into a few large industrial divisions, such as agriculture, manufacturing, etc., and each of these occupations was classified in that industrial division in which the occupation was most commonly pursued. In the presentation of 1940 occupation statistics in this volume, occupations are shown in major occupation groupings without regard to industrial attachment.

The occupation classification used for the 1940 census contains 451 titles. With very few exceptions, these 451 items are convertible to the 327-item Convertibility List of Occupations, which was prepared by a Joint Committee on Occupational Classification (sponsored by the Central Statistical Board and the American Statistical Association) to increase comparability among occupational statistics compiled by various governmental and private agencies. The occupation statistics presented in this volume are in terms of 12 major groupings of the 451 specific occupation titles of the 1940 classification system used by the Bureau of the Census.

The major groups of occupations used here and the major groups of the 327 occupations in the "standard" Convertibility List of Occupations differ somewhat, but are convertible to each other. The specific occupations in each of the 12 major occupation groups are listed on page 9. Occupation statistics for States and large cities are presented in much greater detail in the third series of Population bulletins.

Industry statistics.—The condensed industry statistics in this volume, like those presented for major occupation groups, are shown only for "Employed workers (except on public emergency work)." Industry data for other persons in the labor force are presented in the third series of Population bulletins. Industry statistics are presented in this volume for States, principal metropolitan districts, urban places with 10,000 inhabitants or more, and counties. The amount of industry statistics presented for this census is greater than for previous censuses, since such statistics are presented for the first time for the principal metropolitan districts and for cities with 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants.

In classifying industry returns for 1940, the Bureau of the Census used a classification system with 132 industry titles. This classification system, which was designed for classifying industry reports from individuals, was prepared by the Joint Committee on Occupational Classification, in cooperation with the Committee on Industrial Classification, composed of representatives of various governmental agencies.

The industry statistics presented here are in terms of a condensed list of 45 industry groups, which represent selections and combinations of titles in the 132-item list. The 45 industries selected for this condensed list are those in which significant numbers of persons are employed in many small areas. The same list of industries is used for all areas for which industry data are presented even though in some areas certain industries included in the list may be relatively unimportant or may not be represented at all. The use of this standard condensed list of industries for all areas will facilitate the comparison of industry statistics among areas. Industry statistics for States and large cities are presented in greater detail in the third series of Population bulletins.

The industry classification "Government (not elsewhere classified)" does not include all persons employed by governmental agencies. Persons were included in this classification only if they were engaged in activities that are peculiarly governmental functions. Government employees who were engaged in activities that are commonly performed by employees of private enterprises are included in the industry classification in which their activities fell. For example, a tax collector is included in the industry classification "Government," but a lineman employed by a municipally owned power plant is classified in the category "Electric light and power." The total number of persons employed by governmental agencies, therefore, cannot be obtained from the industry classification, but is available from the class of worker data presented in the third series of Population bulletins.

The industry group "Domestic service" is somewhat more inclusive than the major occupation group "Do-

mestic service workers," which is limited to "Housekeepers, private family," "Laundresses, private family," and "Servants, private family." The industry classification "Domestic service" includes not only these workers but also persons in occupations such as practical nurse, chauffeur, and gardener, if they were employed by private families.

In some of the small areas covered by this volume, a few persons may be reported as employed in industries or occupations which are not carried on in these localities. These persons probably represent those who reside in one locality and are employed in another.

Occupation and industry data for 1940 in comparison with earlier years.—Comparisons between the 1940 data on occupation and industry and similar statistics for earlier years are complicated by two considerations: (1) Both the occupational and industrial classification systems have been substantially revised; and (2) the 1940 data presented here pertain to employed workers only (except on public emergency work), whereas the data for 1930 pertain to all persons reporting gainful occupations, regardless of their employment status at the time of the census. (Note also differences between the definition of gainful workers in 1930 and that of the labor force in 1940, as discussed on p. 7.) Comparisons between 1940 and earlier years will be facilitated by more detailed data to be made available in later publications.

OCCUPATIONS INCLUDED IN EACH MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP

("N. e. c." is used as an abbreviation for "not elsewhere classified")

Professional Workers: Artists and art teachers; Authors, editors, and reporters; Chemists, assayers, and metallurgists; Clergymen; college presidents, professors, and instructors; Dentists; Engineers, technical; Lawyers and judges; Musicians and music teachers; Pharmacists; Physicians and surgeons; Teachers (n. e. c.); Trained nurses and student nurses; Actors and actresses; Architects; County agents and farm demonstrators; Librarians; Osteopaths; Social and welfare workers; Veterinarians; Professional workers (n. e. c.).

Semiprofessional Workers: Designers and draftsmen; Funeral directors and embalmers; Photographers; Religious workers; Technicians; Athletes; Aviators; Chiropractors; Dancers, dancing teachers, and chorus girls; Healers and medical service workers (n. e. c.); Optometrists; Radio and wireless operators; Showmen; Sports instructors and officials; Surveyors; Semiprofessional workers (n. e. c.).

Farmers and Farm Managers: Farmers (owners and tenants); Farm managers.

Proprietors, Managers, and Officials, Except Farm: Advertising agents; Conductors, railroad; Inspectors, government; Public officials (n. e. c.); Buyers and department heads, store; Country buyers and shippers of livestock and other farm products; Credit men; Floormen and floormanagers, store; Managers and superintendents, building; Officers, pilots, pursers, and engineers, ship; Officials, lodge, society, union, etc.; Postmasters; Purchasing agents and buyers (n. e. c.); Proprietors, managers, and officials (n. e. c.).

Clerical, Sales, and Kindred Workers: Agents (n. e. c.); Bookkeepers, accountants, and cashiers; "Clerks" in stores; Mail carriers; Messengers, errand, and office boys and girls; Shipping and receiving clerks; Stenographers, typists, and secretaries; Telegraph operators; Telephone operators; Ticket, station, and express agents; Attendants and assistants, library; Attendants, physicians' and dentists' offices; Baggagemen, transportation; Collectors, bill and account; Express messengers and railway mail clerks; Office machine operators; Telegraph messengers; Clerical and kindred workers (n. e. c.); Canvassers and solicitors; Hucksters and peddlers; Insurance agents and brokers; Real estate agents and brokers; Traveling salesmen and sales agents; Auctioneers; Demonstrators; Newsboys; Salesmen, finance, brokerage, and commission firms; Salesmen and saleswomen (n. e. c.).

Craftsmen, Foremen, and Kindred Workers: Bakers; Blacksmiths, forgemen, and hammermen; boilermakers; Brickmasons, stonemasons, and tile setters; Carpenters; Compositors and typesetters; Decorators and window dressers; Electricians; Foremen (n. e. c.); Inspectors (n. e. c.); Jewelers, watchmakers, goldsmiths, and silversmiths; Locomotive engineers; Locomotive firemen; Machinists, millwrights, and tool makers; Mechanics and repairmen; Molders, metal; Painters, construction and maintenance; Paperhangers; Pattern and model makers, except paper; Plasterers; Plumbers and gas and steam fitters; Roofers and slaters; Sawyers; Shoemakers and repairers (not in factory); Stationary engineers, cranemen, hoistmen, etc.; Tailors and tailoresses; Tinsmiths, coppersmiths, and sheet metal workers; Upholsterers; Cabinetmakers; Cement and concrete finishers; Electrotypers and stereotypers; Engravers (except photoengravers); Furriers; Glaziers; Heat treaters, annealers, and temperers; Inspectors, scalers, and graders, log and lumber; Loom fixers; Millers, grain, flour, feed, etc.; Opticians and lens grinders and polishers; Photoengravers and lithographers; Piano and organ tuners; Pressmen and plate printers, printing; Rollers and roll hands, metal; Stonecutters and stone carvers; Structural and ornamental metal workers.

Operatives and Kindred Workers: Apprentices; Attendants, filling station, parking lot, garage, and airport; Brakemen, railroad; Chauffeurs and drivers, bus, taxi, truck, and tractor; Conductors, bus and street railway; Deliverymen; Dressmakers and seamstresses (not in factory); Filers, grinders, buffers, and polishers, metal; Firemen, except locomotive and fire department; Furnacemen, smeltermen, and pourers; Heaters, metal; Laundry operatives and laundresses, except private family; Linemen and servicemen, telegraph, telephone, and power; Meat cutters, except slaughter and packing house; Mine operatives and laborers; Motormen, street, subway, and elevated railway; Painters, except construction and maintenance; Sailors and deck hands, except U. S. Navy; Switchmen, railroad; Welders and flamecutters; Asbestos and insulation workers; Blasters and powdermen; Boatmen, canalmen, and lock keepers; Chainmen, rodmen, and axmen, surveying; Dyers; Fruit and vegetable graders and packers, except in cannery; Milliners (not in factory); Motion pictures projectionists; Motormen (vehicle), mine, factory, logging camp, etc.; Oilers, machinery; Photographic process workers; Power station operators; Operatives and kindred workers (n. e. c.).

Domestic Service Workers: Housekeepers, private family; Laundresses, private family; Servants, private family.

Service Workers, Except Domestic: Firemen, fire department; Guards, watchmen, and doorkeepers; Policemen and detectives; Soldiers, sailors, marines, and coast guards; Marshals and constables; Sheriffs and bailiffs; Watchmen (crossing) and bridge tenders; Barbers, beauticians, and manicurists; Bartenders; Boarding house and lodginghouse keepers; Charwomen and cleaners; Cooks, except private family; Elevator operators; Housekeepers, stewards, and hostesses, except private family; Janitors and sextons; Porters; Practical nurses and midwives; Servants, except private family; Waiters and waitresses, except private family; Attendants, hospital and other institution; Attendants, professional and personal service (n. e. c.); Attendants, recreation and amusement; Bootblacks; Ushers, amusement place or assembly.

Farm Laborers (Wage Workers) and Farm Foremen: Farm laborers (wage workers); Farm foremen.

Farm laborers (Unpaid Family Workers).

Laborers, Except Farm: Fishermen and oystermen; Garage laborers and car washers and greasers; Gardeners (except farm) and groundskeepers; Longshoremen and stevedores; Lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers; Teamsters; Laborers (n. e. c.).