PART I

COMPARATIVE OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY STATISTICS 1930 AND 1940

A Comparison of the Census Occupation and Industry Classifications and Statistics of 1930 and 1940

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In consideration of the many problems arising from our present-day complex social and industrial organization, and, more particularly, in the consideration of the many perplexing problems that daily confront those who are directing the war effort of the Nation, there is a very real and pressing need for a comparable series of occupation and industry statistics—a need not only for statistics that show as nearly as may be the occupations and industries of the workers at the most recent Federal census, but, also, for statistics that indicate the nature and direction of the trends in the occupational and industrial distribution of the Nation's labor force. Unfortunately, the marked differences between the 1930 census occupation and industry classifications and the corresponding classifications adopted for use at the 1940 census preclude direct comparison of the 1930 with the 1940 statistics, except in a small proportion of the cases. And, because the detail of the tabulations of the 1940 census data usually was not the same for each sex, or for each of the employment status classes that compose the experienced labor force—the employed, the workers seeking work, and the public emergency workers—it is impossible from the published volumes to compile 1940 figures for the total workers in any occupation. Thus, first because of the changes in classification, and, second, because some of the necessary data are not available, except in the census files, it is impossible for even a trained statistician, without access to census files, to work out accurate comparisons between the 1930 and the 1940 census occupation and industry statistics. Even though these barriers did not exist, neither the busy executives of our war bureaus nor other busy persons have the time for the extensive research involved in working out a comparable series of statistics.

The purpose of this part of the report is not to discover and discuss the social and economic trends that may be shown or indicated by the statistics presented. The primary aim has rather been (1) to work out as accurately and as completely as possible comparable occupation and industry statistics for the United States for the census years 1930 and 1940, and so far as was possible, for the census years 1920 and 1910; and (2) to present these statistics in a plain, simple form, ready for use by the busy executive, by the student, or by the man in the street. A secondary aim has been to explain briefly the methods followed in making the comparisons presented, and to describe the manner in which certain comparisons not presented in the report may be made. A further aim has been to discuss in the text the principal difficulties in working out the numerous estimates involved in making the comparisons presented, to tell how and to what extent these difficulties were met, and to discuss their probable effect on the statistics. Finally, through the use of rather voluminous footnotes and through text discussion, an effort has been made to point out the limitations of the statistics and to guide the user in properly evaluating them.

The introductory chapter of Part I of the report states the present urgent need for comparative occupation and industry statistics, the fact that such statistics are not elsewhere available for the years 1930 and 1940, the impossibility of persons without access to census files preparing such statistics, and the purpose of this part of the report. Chapter II presents the major differences between the 1930 and the 1940 census classifications, and describes the detailed study that was made of changes in the classifications. The principal factors that affect the comparability of the 1930 with the 1940 statistics are discussed in Chapter III, while Chapter IV discusses the adjustments believed to be necessary to render the 1930 and the 1940 statistics comparable. The limitations it was necessary to make in the comparisons are discussed in Chapter V. Chapter VI describes the form and purpose of the detailed occupation tables presented and discusses the degree of comparability between the 1930 and the 1940 occupation statistics for the United States, while Chapter VII describes the detailed industry tables presented and discusses the degree of comparability between the 1930 and the 1940 industry statistics for the United States.

Because of the nature of the basic data it was necessary to use in the estimates involved, some of the comparisons presented in the tables of Part I of this report, admittedly, are only approximately accurate. This unavoidable defect is keenly regretted. It is hoped, nevertheless, that Part I, with its many limitations will, in use, fully justify the attempt to adjust the principal differences between the 1930 and the 1940 occupation and industry statistics that resulted from differences in the classifications.

CHAPTER II

THE OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Users of occupation statistics, and of industry statistics, published by Federal agencies, and by State and private agencies, have long felt the need for standardization in classification. The lack of such standardization in the past has often made it impossible to compare the statistics published by the different agencies, even where comparison was not precluded by difference in coverage or difference in method of collection and compilation.

The 1940 census occupation classification.—In response to the growing interest in securing greater comparability between the occupation statistics published by the different government and private agencies, the American Statistical Association and the Central Statistical Board,[1] in 1938, appointed a Joint Committee on Occupational Classification to devise a standard classification. This Committee was composed of representatives of a number of government agencies, and representatives of the American Statistical Association and the Central Statistical Board. The Committee and its Technical Subcommittee formulated, during 1938 and 1939, a Convertibility List of Occupations.

The Convertibility List, as the name implies, is not, primarily, a classification scheme. It represents, rather, a meeting ground on which differing classification schemes can be reconciled, a basis on which the occupation statistics of the different agencies can be compared. The 1940 census occupation classification conforms in large measure to the Convertibility List. The arrangement of the census classification differs somewhat, however, from the arrangement of the Convertibility List, and a considerable number of the composite occupation groups of that List have been subdivided in the census classification.

The 1940 census industry classification.—To meet the long-recognized need for a standard classification for industrial statistics collected by the Federal Government and by other agencies, a Standard Industrial Classification was prepared, during 1937, 1938, and 1939, under the auspices of the Central Statistical Board, by a Committee on Industrial Classification, composed of representatives of various government agencies.

The Joint Committee on Occupational Classification recognized the need for an industrial classification to be used in connection with the Convertibility List it was formulating. It recognized, also, that the Standard Industrial Classification, which was devised, primarily, for classifying the rather accurate and detailed data readily obtainable from the records of establishments, in some respects was not well suited for classifying the frequently less accurate and more general industrial data that can be secured in a house-to-house enumeration of the population, often made by enumerators who are not highly trained and who are less likely to interview the workers themselves than to interview persons who are not well informed about the industries of the workers. The distinctions between many of the titles of the Standard Industrial Classification require information readily obtainable from company records or officials, but not through a house-to-house enumeration of the population. After considering various aspects of the problem, the Committee concluded that a classification which would largely meet the limitations imposed by data secured in a house-to-house canvass could be obtained by combining certain titles of the Standard Industrial Classification. Work on this problem by the Committee on Occupational Classification, in cooperation with the Committee on Industrial Classification, resulted in the preparation of the Industrial Classification for Classifying Reports from Individuals.

The Industrial Classification for Classifying Reports from Individuals is a modification of the Standard Industrial Classification. The modification consists in combining the 1,411 industries of the Standard Industrial Classification into 132 industries and industrial groups, in order to form a classification suitable for classifying industrial information such as that obtainable from individual workers or members of their families through a house-to-house canvass. Since, with a few exceptions, the combinations made were of consecutive titles, the Standard Industrial Classification is readily convertible to the Industrial Classification for Classifying Reports from Individuals.

For use in classifying the industrial information collected as a part of the 1940 population census, the Bureau of the Census adopted without change the Industrial Classification for Classifying Reports from Individuals, described above.

Major differences between the 1930 and the 1940 classifications.—There are numerous differences between the occupation and industry classifications used at the 1930 census and the corresponding classifications

[1] Since July 25, 1940, Division of Statistical Standards, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President.

used at the 1940 census. The 557 occupations and occupation groups of the 1930 census occupation classification [2] are reduced to 451 in the 1940 census classification. In the 1930 classification, the occupations are grouped into eight large industrial divisions, as Agriculture, Manufacturing, etc., and each occupation is classified in that industrial division in which the occupation is most commonly pursued. In the 1940 classification, however, the occupations are arranged into eleven major occupation groups, such as Professional and semiprofessional workers and Clerical, sales, and kindred workers, with but minor regard to the section of the industrial field in which the respective occupations are pursued.

The 128 industries and service groups of the 1930 census industry classification are increased to 132 in the 1940 census classification; and the industries are arranged under 12 industrial divisions in the 1940 classification instead of under 8 industrial divisions as in the 1930 classification.

In addition to the differences between the 1930 and the 1940 classifications in the numbers of occupations and industries, and in their arrangement under major divisions of the classifications, there are numerous differences between the classifications in the titles and in the content of particular occupations and of particular industries. In the 1940 classifications, some new titles are introduced, while some of the 1930 titles are omitted and others of them are changed in phraseology. These changes in title usually are accompanied by changes in content. In some cases, however, there are changes in title, but no change in content, while in other cases, there are no changes in title, but there are changes in content. In some cases, the workers in a 1930 classification are distributed among different 1940 classifications. In other cases, a part of the workers in a 1930 classification are distributed among different 1940 classifications.

It is quite evident that the numerous and often drastic changes made in the classifications inevitably affected comparability between the occupation and industry statistics of 1930 and those of 1940. Because of the real need for comparable statistics, the census made a study of the degree of comparability between the 1930 and the 1940 classifications and statistics. The results of this study are presented in this part of the report.

Study of changes made in the classifications.—In a preliminary survey, the 1930 census classifications were compared, occupation by occupation, and industry by industry, with the 1940 census classifications to determine, first, for which occupations and for which industries the classifications apparently were the same and to determine, second, in the case of each occupation and each industry for which the classifications apparently were different, the probable degree of comparability between the 1930 and the 1940 figures. This preliminary survey was followed by a systematic study, occupation by occupation, and industry by industry, of the changes made in revising the 1930 census classification for use at the 1940 census, and of the probable effect of these changes on the comparability of the 1930 with the 1940 figures.

Some of the occupations of the 1930 census classification are directly comparable with the corresponding occupations of the 1940 census classification. For other occupations, comparability was obtained by combining either 1930 occupations, or 1940 occupations, or both 1930 and 1940 occupations. In a considerable number of cases, however, it was impossible to so rearrange the occupations of the 1930 classification that they would be exactly comparable with the corresponding occupations of the 1940 classification. The reason for this, in the case of a particular occupation, is that there were added, in the 1940 classification, one or more occupational designations not included in the 1930 classification, or else that there were excluded from the 1940 classification one or more occupational designations included in the 1930 classification. In each such case, it was necessary to determine, so far as possible, which 1930 occupational designations were added in the 1940 classification, and which, if any, 1930 designations were excluded from the 1940 classification. Next, it was necessary to determine, so far as possible, the number of workers in 1930 represented by the 1930 occupational designations added to the 1940 classification, and the number of workers in 1930 represented by the 1930 occupational designations excluded from the 1940 classification.

Usually, it was possible, from a careful examination of the 1930 and the 1940 census occupation indexes, to determine rather closely, in the case of a particular occupation, which 1930 occupational designations were added in the 1940 classification and which 1930 occupational designations were excluded from the 1940 classification.

As with the occupation classifications, so with the industry classifications—some of the industries of the 1930 classification are directly comparable with the corresponding industries of the 1940 classification. For other industries, comparability was obtained by combining either 1930 industries, or 1940 industries, or both 1930 and 1940 industries. But, as with the occupations, in a considerable number of cases, it was impossible to so rearrange the industries of the 1930 classification that they would be exactly comparable with the corresponding industries of the 1940 classification. The reason for this, in the case of a particular 1940 industry, was that there was included a part of one or more 1930 industries, or that there was excluded a part of one or more 1930 industries. In each such case, it was necessary to determine, so far as possible,

[2] Condensed into 534 occupations and occupation groups in most of the published statistics.

the number of workers in 1930 represented by the part of the one or more 1930 industries added to or excluded from the 1940 classification.

Sometimes, the number of workers in 1930 represented by a particular occupational designation, or by a part of a particular industry, could be determined rather closely from available statistics. In a large number of cases, however, it was necessary to estimate these numbers. The bases found for such estimates varied from very good to very poor. Indeed, in some cases, no real bases were found for estimates and it was necessary to guess the number of 1930 workers represented by the different designations, and by the parts of industries. In some cases, there was considerable evidence to support the guesses made, but, in other cases, supporting evidence was very meager or entirely lacking. Hence, some of the guesses made probably were very good, while, doubtless, others were wide of the mark. Fortunately, in a majority of the cases, the numbers guessed formed but a small fraction of the numbers to which they were added or from which they were deducted. Hence, it is believed that, as a rule, errors in the guesses made, in the case of a particular occupation, or a particular industry, did not affect greatly the estimated index of comparability between the 1930 and the 1940 figures.

CHAPTER III

THE PRINCIPAL FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE COMPARABILITY OF THE STATISTICS

The "Gainful Worker" Concept of 1930 and the "Labor Force" Concept of 1940

While the 1930 statistics for "gainful workers" are not exactly comparable with the 1940 statistics for the "labor force," it is believed that, occupation by occupation, and industry by industry, the highest degree of comparability can be obtained by comparing the 1930 statistics for gainful workers with the 1940 statistics for the labor force, exclusive of new workers. This is the basis of comparison adopted for this study.

The basic change from the 1930 concept of "gainful worker" to the 1940 concept of "labor force" affected the size of the labor force. Hence, this change must be taken into account whenever the gainful workers of 1930 are compared with the labor force of 1940. Briefly, the 1930 gainful worker group includes all persons who reported a gainful occupation, regardless of whether they were working or seeking work at the time of the census. The group includes all persons who *usually* worked at gainful labor, regardless of *when* they worked. The 1940 labor force, on the other hand, was determined by activity during a particular period—the last week of March 1940—and includes only persons who were working, or with a job, or seeking work in that week. Certain classes of persons, neither working nor seeking work at the time of the census, frequently were 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 new workers, few of whom were included in the 1930 gainful worker group.

In Chapter IV are presented a series of estimates designed to measure the net effect of these differences in basic concept and to represent approximately comparable totals for 1930 and 1940 distributed by age and sex. Some of the underlying reasons for the variation are considered in somewhat more detail in the following paragraphs.

Changes in Instructions to Census Enumerators

The number of persons returned at a Federal census as having occupations is influenced directly by the nature of the instructions in regard to the return of occupations which are given to census enumerators. If these instructions are liberal, a larger number of persons will be returned as having occupations than will be returned if the instructions are strict.

The 1930 instructions.—The 1930 census enumerators were instructed to return an occupation for every person who pursued an occupation from which he earned money or a money equivalent, or in which he assisted in the production of marketable goods. They were instructed, also, to return an occupation for a person who usually had an occupation but happened to be idle or unemployed at the time of the enumerator's visit. An occupation was to be returned for a part-time worker, if he spent at least the equivalent of one day per week at the occupation. And, an occupation was to be returned for an inmate of an institution, if regularly employed at productive labor or at other duties. The enumerators were instructed, however, not to return occupations for women doing housework in their own homes, without wages, and having no other employment, nor for children working at home, merely on general household work, on chores, or at odd times on other work. And they were instructed, further, not to return occupations for persons who on account of old age, permanent invalidism, or other reasons were no longer following any occupation.[1]

With the foregoing liberal instructions as a guide, whether or not an occupation should be returned for a person was left to the discretion of the census enumerator, except in certain specified cases.

The 1940 instructions.—The 1940 census instructions to enumerators in regard to the return of occupations were much more definite and strict than were the corresponding 1930 census instructions. At the 1940 census, occupations were to be returned only for experienced persons in the labor force during the week of March 24 to 30, 1940; and the experienced persons in the labor force were carefully defined. They comprised four specific classes, as follows:

1. Persons at work during the week of March 24–30, 1940, in private work or nonemergency Federal, State, or local Government work—Government work other than WPA, NYA, CCC, local work relief, etc.
2. Persons at work on, or assigned to, public emergency project work—WPA, NYA, CCC, local work relief, etc.
3. Persons who are seeking work, and are not in either of the classes above.
4. Persons who have jobs, businesses, or professional enterprises from which they were temporarily absent during the week of March 24–30, 1940.

It is evident that with these definite instructions much less was left to the discretion of the enumerator than was the case at the 1930 census.

[1] The industry, business, or place in which the person worked was to be returned in all cases where an occupation was reported.

Instructions in regard to specific groups.—The instructions to enumerators show that all or a large part of the persons in certain specific groups were to be included among the gainful workers in 1930, but were to be excluded from the labor force in 1940.

Unemployed seasonal workers—persons reported idle because of seasonality (off season)—were to be included among the gainful workers in 1930, but were to be excluded from the labor force in 1940, unless they were actively seeking work.

Employed inmates of institutions were definitely excluded from the labor force of 1940. The 1930 census enumerators, however, were instructed thus:

> For an *inmate* of such institution [home, asylum, penitentiary, jail, reform school, or convict camp], if regularly employed, return the occupation pursued in the institution, whether the employment be at productive labor or at other duties, such as cooking, scrubbing, laundry work, etc. ----------

An interesting example of the more liberal instructions to census enumerators in 1930 than in 1940 is furnished by the instructions in regard to ability to work. The 1940 census instruction, for persons not working, not seeking work, and not having a job, was—

> Enter "U" [in col. 25] if the person was unable to work because of permanent disability, chronic illness, or old age.

The corresponding 1930 census instruction was—

> Is he able to work? In deciding whether a person is able to work, it is necessary to remember that there are many kinds of jobs and that many of them require little physical or mental effort. Write "*Yes*" [in col. 12] if the individual is neither too young nor too old to be capable of some kind of regular employment and has no mental or physical disability which makes it impossible for him to work. It is not necessary that he be capable of heavy labor or that he be able to continue in his regular trade or occupation.
>
> Write "No" [in col. 12] for those of advanced age, for the mentally weak, for those unable to work because of ill health, and for those temporarily or permanently disabled by accidents.

Because of these differences between the 1930 and the 1940 instructions, many persons were returned as "able to work" in 1930, and were included among the gainful workers, who would have been returned as "unable to work" in 1940 and excluded from the labor force.

In 1930 unemployed persons who reported gainful occupations and who reported, also, that they were out of a job and unable to work (Unemployment Class C [2]) were included among the gainful workers; but, in 1940, most of such persons were excluded from the labor force.

Persons having jobs but idle on account of sickness or disability (Unemployment Class D [2]) were included among the gainful workers in 1930, but some such persons, particularly if they had been unemployed for a long period, were excluded from the 1940 labor force.

Notwithstanding specific instructions to the contrary, a considerable number of permanently disabled persons and some retired persons were returned and counted as gainful workers in 1930. Such persons were not included in the labor force in 1940.

[2] Fifteenth Census (1930) Report on Unemployment, Vol. I, p. 6.

As a result of census enumerators not following their instructions carefully, a considerable number of occupational entries were omitted from the 1930 schedules and a considerable number of employment status entries were omitted from the 1940 schedules.

New workers—first job seekers—were to be excluded from the gainful workers in 1930 but were to be included in the labor force of 1940. Since the 1940 data by occupation and industry presented in this report refer to the experienced labor force, excluding new workers, this difference does not affect the comparisons by occupation and industry, but it does affect the comparison of the total number of gainful workers in 1930 with the 1940 total for persons in the labor force.

Effect of differences in questions and instructions.—In general, the result of the difference in the schedule questions, and of the more liberal instructions in 1930 than in 1940, was that the 1930 census enumerators returned occupations for persons who would not have been returned by enumerators as in the labor force in 1940. The effect of the 1930 liberal instructions probably was to incline the enumerators toward *including* as "gainful workers" all who could properly be so included, while the effect of the 1940 procedure was to *exclude* from the "labor force" persons who did not definitely belong in one of the four specified work-status categories. Thus, in the 1930 census many border-line cases were included in the gainful worker group, which, in the 1940 census, would have been excluded from the labor force; and large numbers of those excluded from the labor force in 1940 doubtless would have been enumerated as gainful workers by enumerators following the 1930 census instructions, which called for the return of occupations for all persons who were *usually* gainfully occupied. There is considerable evidence that many of those excluded from the 1940 labor force *usually* pursued gainful occupations.

The effect of the principal differences between the 1930 and the 1940 schedule questions and instructions to enumerators on the total numbers returned as workers is estimated in the following chapter of this report. No such estimates have been attempted, however, in the figures for individual occupation and industry groups, although it is quite evident that the numbers returned as working in certain occupations and, also, the numbers returned as working in certain industries, were affected appreciably by differences in the schedule questions and instructions to the census enumerators.

Other Factors that Affect the Statistics

The relative proportions of the population 14 years old and over reported as gainful workers in 1930 or as in the labor force in 1940 were affected also by a number of other factors, in addition to the differences in enumeration procedures. These factors, without doubt, had some effect also on the relative numbers returned in specific occupations and industries.

Differences in processing methods.—There were differences between the 1930 and the 1940 methods of processing the enumerators' returns, and these differences, though frequently intangible, may have contributed in some measure to the difference between the proportion of the population classified in the "gainful worker" group in 1930 and the proportion classified in the "labor force" in 1940.

Decline in employment opportunities.—The decline in employment opportunities that characterized the decade 1930–40 affected the employment of young workers particularly. Except for the lack of jobs, large numbers of youth, classified in the 1940 census as new workers, would have been at work and classified as employed workers.

Reduced employment opportunities probably affected also the number of elderly men available for employment. After a decade of depression, it had become quite difficult by 1940 for unemployed old men to secure new jobs, and it is quite probable that the proportion of unemployed old men who had become discouraged and were no longer seeking employment was larger in 1940 than in 1930. Also, because of the difference in employment opportunities, the proportion of the men in the more productive years of life who were neither at work nor seeking work at the time of the enumeration probably was greater in 1940 than in 1930.

The proportion of women in the labor force may also have been affected by adverse economic conditions during this decade. It is possible that some women who would not normally have been employed were forced to look for a job because their husbands or other breadwinners in their families were unemployed.

Increased legal restrictions relating to youth.—The increased legal restrictions in regard to youth pursuing certain occupations tended to decrease the proportion of them entering the labor force. Between 1930 and 1940 the minimum age for employment, at least in manufacturing, was raised to 16 in 10 States and the same standard was set by the Federal Government in the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938.[3] Then, it is believed that, partly because of the decrease in employment opportunities, there was an increase in the extent to which children voluntarily continued in school after reaching the age of 14; and, in some areas, there was an increase in school attendance requirements.

Increase in retirement of old workers.—The increase between 1930 and 1940 in the number of workers eligible to receive pensions on their retirement doubtless resulted in an increase in the proportion of elderly men who retired voluntarily. For the same reason there was probably an increase in voluntary retirement of elderly female workers.

[3] Preliminary Statements Submitted to the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy, p. 148.

Increase in proportion of females at work.—While, according to adjusted census figures, the proportion of males 14 years old and over in the labor force in 1940 was considerably smaller than the proportion in 1930, the proportion of females 14 years old and over in the labor force in 1940 was actually somewhat larger than the proportion in 1930.

There are a number of different factors that have influenced the proportion of the population in the labor force which are not the same for males as for females. According to census figures, the proportion of males 10 years old and over gainfully occupied increased only from 74.8 percent to 76.2 percent during the 60 years from 1870 to 1930. Meantime, the proportion of females 10 years old and over gainfully occupied increased rapidly from 13.1 percent to 22.0 percent. The momentum of this movement of females into gainful occupations was strong enough in 1940 to overbalance the effect of the factors which tended to decrease the proportion of females in the labor force.

For many decades, the number of women gainfully occupied between the ages of 20 and 65 years has been increasing as reduced homemaking responsibilities have made it possible for more and more women to work outside the home. The declining birth rate, the increase in apartment dwelling, and the greater availability of household conveniences have all contributed to this result.

In the decade 1930 to 1940, as in earlier years, the process of lightening women's home duties continued, and made possible further increases in the number of married women in the labor force. Moreover, the trend in the number of women available for employment in the period 1930 to 1940 was influenced by the cumulated effects of the increases that had occurred in previous decades. Once they have entered the labor force, women tend to go on working as they grow older, so that increases in the number of women engaged in gainful occupations at a given age level, during a given decade, are reflected in later decades by increased proportions of older women remaining in the labor force. Thus, for women who were in their thirties, forties, and fifties during the decade 1930 to 1940, increased proportions of workers resulted largely from earlier increases in the employment of these same women when they were younger, during the decade 1920 to 1930 and in earlier decades.

The trend in the proportion of females at work has been affected also by the rising level of women's educational achievements, which has contributed to the expansion of the occupational field for women.

Increase in urban residence.—A factor which has contributed somewhat to the increase in the proportion of females in the labor force is the increase in the proportion of females 14 years old and over living in urban areas, where employment opportunities for women and

the proportion of women in the labor force are considerably greater than in rural areas.

The urbanization of the population has also exerted a considerable influence upon the proportions of children and aged men in the labor force. For these groups the movement away from rural areas has tended to reduce the number in the labor force, since employment opportunities for children and for persons over 65 years of age are considerably less favorable in the cities than in farming areas.

Changes in age distribution of population.—Changes in the age distribution of the population have affected the proportion in the labor force. In the case of each sex, census figures show that, as a rule, there was an increase from 1930 to 1940 in the proportion of the population in the more productive age periods.

CHAPTER IV

ADJUSTMENT OF 1930 GAINFUL WORKER STATISTICS AND 1940 LABOR FORCE STATISTICS TO A COMPARABLE BASIS

Comparisons between the 1940 data on occupation and industry and corresponding data from previous censuses are complicated not only by the differences in classification discussed elsewhere in the report, but also by lack of comparability between the total number of persons in the labor force as enumerated in the 1940 census, and the numbers of gainful workers shown by the censuses of 1930 and earlier years. This lack of comparability results from differences in the types of questions upon which the data were based, in the definitions given in the instructions to census enumerators, and in the processing of the enumerators' returns.[1]

The 1930 gainful worker statistics were obtained by means of questions regarding occupation, whereas the 1940 labor force data were obtained from questions regarding activity during a particular week. "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 their activity at the time of the census. The labor force, as defined in the 1940 census, includes all persons who were employed for pay or profit, or at unpaid family work, during the week of March 24 to 30, 1940, or who were seeking work or were on public emergency work during that week.[1]

The following are the four most important groups of persons who were enumerated differently in the 1930 and 1940 censuses:

1. *New workers.*—Inexperienced young persons seeking their first jobs, that is, "new workers," were included in the labor force in 1940. Few such persons were probably enumerated as gainful workers in 1930, since they were unlikely to report an occupation.
2. *Seasonal workers.*—Seasonal workers who were neither employed nor seeking work at the time of the census were for the most part excluded from the 1940 labor force. Such persons were enumerated as gainful workers in 1930 if they reported an occupation.
3. *Inmates of institutions.*—All inmates of penal and mental institutions and homes for the aged, infirm, and needy were definitely excluded from the labor force in 1940, regardless of their activity during the census week. In 1930, such persons were enumerated as gainful workers if they regularly followed an occupation within the institution.
4. *Retired and disabled persons.*—Persons who had retired from work and those who were permanently unable to work were for the most part excluded from the labor force in 1940. In the 1930 census, many such persons reported their former occupations and were counted as gainful workers.

In addition, the comparison of the figures from the two censuses is affected by errors and omissions in the enumerators' entries. To allow for these differences, adjustments are required for the following groups:

1. *Omitted entries.*—Persons who were actually gainful workers or in the labor force but were not classified as such because they failed to report their occupations in 1930 or their employment status in 1940.
2. *Public emergency workers.*—Persons on public emergency work in 1940 who were erroneously returned as not in the labor force.

Estimates of the adjustments in the 1930 and 1940 figures were made separately for males and females in various age groups. This procedure was followed partly because the trends during this decade in the proportions of workers were quite different for the different sex and age groups of the population. In addition, the total amount of the adjustment needed for all workers could be determined most accurately by considering separately the adjustments needed for different sex and age classes.

The figures presented here are limited to persons 14 years old and over, the age group to which the labor force statistics in the 1940 census apply. In 1930 and earlier years, statistics were obtained also for gainful workers 10 to 13 years old. In making comparisons between the 1940 labor force data and the gainful worker statistics shown in the 1930 census volumes, it is therefore necessary to deduct from the 1930 figures the 235,328 persons 10 to 13 years old who were classified as gainful workers, in addition to making the adjustments discussed in this report.

Unfortunately, it is not possible to make completely accurate adjustments of the 1930 and 1940 statistics. It is necessary to use data that are both incomplete and out of date as bases for estimates of the numbers of persons in the several classes that were enumerated differently in the two censuses. Moreover, it is impossible to measure exactly the effects of the intangible differences in the enumerator's instructions, in the types of questions used, and in the processing of the

[1] For a discussion in more detail, see Chapter III.

returns. It is believed, however, that the approximate adjustments given here are accurate enough to show the outstanding changes during the decade 1930 to 1940.

Summary of adjusted figures.—Estimates of the adjustments needed to establish comparability between the figures for 1930 and 1940, together with the resulting estimates of persons in the labor force, by age and sex, are presented in table I. The net effect of the adjustments is a reduction of 1,191,000 in the figures for gainful workers shown by the 1930 census, and an increase of 510,000 in the 1940 total for the labor force, this increase representing mainly persons for whom employment status was not reported but who were in the labor force. For each sex and age class, the effect of the adjustment is to reduce the figures for 1930 and to increase those for 1940, but the size of the adjustment differs greatly among the different age and sex classes.

The number of persons in the labor force in 1930, after the reductions called for by the adjustments made, is 47,404,000, or 53.2 percent of the population 14 years old and over. The adjusted total for persons in the labor force in 1940 is 53,299,000, or 52.7 percent of the population 14 years old and over. The slight decline in the percentage of persons in the labor force shown by these adjusted figures was the net result of a decline in the percentage for males (from 82.1 percent in 1930 to 79.7 percent in 1940), partially offset by an increase in the percentage for females (from 23.6 percent to 25.7 percent).

The decrease in the percentage of males in the labor force, shown by the adjusted figures, was characteristic of all age classes of the male population, but only among youths 14 to 19 years old and men 65 years and over was the decline very pronounced. The percentage for boys 14 to 19 years old fell from 40.1 percent in 1930 to 35.4 percent in 1940. For men 65 years old and over, the decline was even greater, from 53.9 percent to 42.2 percent. Between the ages of 20 and 64, the proportion of men in the labor force declined only slightly during the decade.

The estimated rise in the proportion of women in the labor force was limited to the age classes 20 to 64 years; in each of the age groups in this range, the percentage increased markedly. For girls 14 to 19 years old and for women 65 and over, on the other hand, the percentages in the labor force fell.

The changes indicated by the adjusted figures for 1930 and 1940 are generally in accord with the trends in earlier decades. In table II, the adjusted percentages in the labor force in 1940 and 1930 are compared with the unadjusted percentages of gainful workers in 1900 and 1930, for each sex and age group.

The sharp decrease in the proportion of workers among persons, both male and female, in the age group 14 to 19 years represented a continuation of the long-term decline in the employment of children and young persons. This trend is closely associated with advancing educational standards and the extension of child-labor legislation. The rising percentages of women in the labor force between the ages of 20 and 64, and especially between 20 and 44 years, were in accordance with the long-term increase in participation in the labor force on the part of women, which has continued for more than half a century. Among the factors associated with this trend are the decline in the birth rate, the urbanization of the population, and a lightening of housekeeping duties caused by the trend toward smaller homes and the increased use of mechanical appliances in the home. Between 1930 and 1940 the influx of women into the labor force was more rapid than in the preceding decade. The reductions in the proportions of workers among persons 65 years old and over represented an acceleration of the long-term trend toward earlier retirement. The introduction of the social security system during the decade 1930 to 1940 doubtless accelerated this trend.

TABLE I.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1930 AND 1940

[Figures in thousands. Adjusted labor force figures for 1940 exclude persons on the NYA Student Work Program. Figures for gainful workers in 1930 include an allowance for persons of unknown age]

AGE AND SEX	1940			1930							
					Adjustments						
	Reported in labor force	Net adjustment	Adjusted labor force	Reported as gainful workers	Net adjustment	Omitted entries	New workers	Seasonal workers	Inmates of institutions	Retired and disabled	Estimated labor force
Total, 14 years and over	52,789	+510	53,299	48,595	−1,191	+422	+211	−1,156	−196	−472	47,404
Male, 14 years and over	39,944	+340	40,284	37,916	−908	+280	+125	−771	−172	−370	37,008
14 to 19 years	2,547	+72	2,619	2,865	−70	+94	+104	−257	−11	----------	2,795
20 to 24 years	5,012	+23	5,035	4,803	−56	+53	+21	−102	−28	----------	4,747
25 to 44 years	18,693	+124	18,817	17,792	−294	+75	----------	−172	−93	−104	17,498
45 to 64 years	11,864	+90	11,954	10,516	−343	+48	----------	−196	−36	−159	10,173
65 years and over	1,828	+31	1,859	1,940	−145	+10	----------	−44	−4	−107	1,795
Female, 14 years and over	12,845	+170	13,015	10,679	−283	+142	+86	−385	−24	−102	10,396
14 to 19 years	1,377	+18	1,395	1,592	−1	+62	+74	−135	−2	----------	1,591
20 to 24 years	2,660	+28	2,688	2,350	−34	+28	+12	−69	−5	----------	2,316
25 to 44 years	6,027	+80	6,107	4,552	−148	+34	----------	−126	−10	−46	4,404
45 to 64 years	2,511	+39	2,550	1,918	−70	+15	----------	−50	−6	−35	1,842
65 years and over	270	+5	275	267	−24	+3	----------	−5	−1	−21	243

TABLE II.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE, 1940 AND 1930, AND ESTIMATED NUMBER OF GAINFUL WORKERS, 1930 AND 1900, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES

[Figures in thousands. Adjusted labor force figures for 1940 exclude persons on the NYA Student Work Program. Figures for 1930 and 1900 include an allowance for persons of unknown age]

AGE AND SEX	1940			1930					1900		
	Population	Adjusted labor force		Population	Estimated labor force		Gainful workers		Population	Gainful workers	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total, 14 years and over	101,103	53,299	52.7	89,101	47,404	53.2	48,595	54.5	51,438	28,282	55.0
Male, 14 years and over	50,554	40,284	79.7	45,088	37,008	82.1	37,916	84.1	26,414	23,168	87.7
14 to 19 years	7,398	2,619	35.4	6,972	2,795	40.1	2,865	41.1	4,566	[1] 2,905	63.6
20 to 24 years	5,692	5,035	88.5	5,343	4,747	88.8	4,803	89.9	3,642	[1] 3,339	91.7
25 to 44 years	19,687	18,817	95.6	18,260	17,498	95.8	17,792	97.4	11,152	10,734	96.3
45 to 64 years	13,371	11,954	89.4	11,184	10,173	91.0	10,516	94.0	5,491	5,123	93.3
65 years and over	4,406	1,859	42.2	3,329	1,795	53.9	1,940	58.3	1,563	1,067	68.3
Female, 14 years and over	50,549	13,015	25.7	44,013	10,396	23.6	10,679	24.3	25,024	5,114	20.4
14 to 19 years	7,341	1,395	19.0	6,977	1,591	22.8	1,592	22.8	4,594	[1] 1,231	26.8
20 to 24 years	5,895	2,688	45.6	5,539	2,316	41.8	2,350	42.4	3,721	[1] 1,194	32.1
25 to 44 years	19,987	6,107	30.6	17,931	4,404	24.6	4,552	25.4	10,229	1,850	18.1
45 to 64 years	12,713	2,550	20.1	10,254	1,842	18.0	1,918	18.7	4,950	700	14.1
65 years and over	4,613	275	6.0	3,312	243	7.3	267	8.1	1,530	139	9.1

[1] Estimated.

Derivation of adjustments.—The methods used in deriving the adjustments for the principal groups of persons enumerated differently in the 1930 and 1940 censuses are briefly described below. A detailed description of the procedures followed and the data used in making these estimates is in preparation.

New workers.—Since no statistics are available showing the number of inexperienced workers seeking their first jobs at the time of the 1930 census, it was necessary to estimate the size of this group by means of data from the 1940 census.

The number of new workers was doubtless much smaller in April 1930, when the economic depression had but recently begun, than in March 1940, when the group of first-job seekers was swelled by an accumulation of young people who had finished school in 1939 or earlier and had not yet found a job. In April 1930, the great majority of persons seeking their first jobs were doubtless youths who had entered the labor force since October 1929; most of those who began looking for work before that time had probably succeeded in finding jobs. Between October 1929 and April 1930, on the other hand, the chances of finding work for young people entering the labor force were probably not much better than those between October 1939 and April 1940.

It is believed that the best estimate of the number of new workers not counted as gainful workers in 1930 who would have been included in the labor force if the 1940 procedures had been followed can be made by assuming that this number was the same, in proportion to the total number of workers, as the number of new workers at the time of the 1940 census who had entered the labor force during the 6 months preceding the census week. On thi sassumption, the adjustments for new workers shown in table I were estimated, separately for each age and sex group, by means of 1940 census data for new workers who had been unemployed less than 6 months. The resulting adjustment for new workers was an addition of 211,000 to the 1930 gainful worker figures for the age groups 14 to 24 years. It is believed that the number of new workers 25 years of age and over in 1930 was negligible.

Seasonal workers.—Neither the 1930 nor the 1940 census shows the number of persons normally employed only at certain seasons who were neither working nor looking for work at the time of the census. Other sources of data must therefore be used to estimate the adjustments for seasonal workers who were counted as gainful workers in 1930, but who would have been excluded from the labor force by the 1940 census methods.

The adjustments for seasonal workers were based mainly on the Census Bureau's Monthly Report on the Labor Force, which provides monthly estimates of the labor force, by age and sex, beginning in April 1940. These figures were used to estimate the average seasonal increase in the labor force between April and the month at which the labor force reached its peak (usually July), for each age and sex group, for the years 1940 and 1941. These estimates of seasonal variation in the labor force are shown in table III. A very large part of the increase from April to July occurred in the age group 14 to 19 years, because of the large number of students employed during summer vacations.

The difference between the number of persons in the labor force in April and the number in the peak month is an understatement of the number of seasonal workers not in the labor force in April, since many seasonal workers are employed at other times of the year, such as the Christmas shopping season. On the other hand, the total number of seasonal workers not in the labor force in April is much greater than the adjustment for seasonal workers needed to establish comparability between the 1930 and 1940 census statistics, because many seasonal workers failed to report their occupa-

tions in 1930 and thus were not counted as gainful workers, and some seasonal workers were included by error in the 1940 labor force. It was therefore necessary to make estimates of the relationships between the seasonal variation in the labor force as shown by the 1940 monthly surveys, and the number of seasonal workers that should be deducted from the 1930 gainful worker totals to establish comparability with the labor force statistics for 1940. These relationships were quite different for seasonal workers in different age and sex groups. The figures are presented in table III.

TABLE III.—ESTIMATED ADJUSTMENT FOR SEASONAL WORKERS ENUMERATED AS GAINFUL WORKERS, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1930

[Figures in thousands]

AGE	Estimated average excess of peak seasonal labor force over April labor force, 1940 and 1941 [1]		Estimated adjustment for seasonal workers in 1930 gainful worker figures	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total, 14 years and over [2]	2,437	1,334	771	385
14 to 19 years	1,804	815	257	135
20 to 24 years	166	125	102	69
25 to 44 years	191	252	172	126
45 to 64 years	218	125	196	50
65 years and over	58	17	44	5

[1] Figures based on unpublished data furnished by the Special Surveys Division of the Bureau of the Census.
[2] Figures for total 14 years old and over obtained by addition of estimates for the several age groups.

For the age group 14 to 19 years, only a small fraction of the seasonal variation was deducted from the 1930 figures, since probably comparatively few seasonal workers of these ages were reported as gainful workers in 1930. Most of the seasonal workers 14 to 19 years old were in school at the time of the 1930 census, and enumerators, regarding these persons as students, were unlikely to ask whether they had an occupation. The approximate number of student seasonal workers who were reported as gainful workers, but who would not have been classified as in the labor force, was determined by comparing the proportions of persons attending school who were reported as gainful workers in 1930, with the corresponding proportions in the labor force in 1940. The correction for student seasonal workers 14 to 19 years old, estimated in this manner, was only about one-seventh of the seasonal variation in the labor force shown by the 1940 and 1941 monthly surveys for this age group.

For women 20 years of age and over, the fraction of the seasonal variation that was deducted from the 1930 gainful worker figures was considerably larger than that for students, although many of the seasonal workers in this group also were not counted as gainful workers because of failure to report their occupations. Most of the female seasonal workers 20 years old and over were engaged in keeping house at the time of the census, and enumerators often failed to inquire about their occupations, regarding them as housewives. The estimated adjustment for seasonal workers in the 1930 gainful worker figures for females 20 years old and over was, therefore, only about one-half of the seasonal variation shown by the 1940 and 1941 monthly figures for women of these ages in the labor force. For older women, the ratio of the estimated correction to the seasonal variation was smaller than for younger women, because the older women were less likely to report their occupations.

For men between the ages of 25 and 64, the corrections for seasonal workers enumerated as gainful workers in 1930 represent nine-tenths of the corresponding 1940 and 1941 seasonal variations. Men of these ages were unlikely to be omitted from the gainful worker count even if they were completely idle at the time of the census, since enumerators were very likely to inquire whether they usually followed any occupation. For men 65 years old and over, however, the estimated correction represents a somewhat smaller proportion of the seasonal variation.

For all age and sex classes combined, the adjustment for seasonal workers counted as gainful workers in 1930, but who would not have been included in the 1940 labor force, was a reduction in the 1930 gainful worker figures of 1,156,000.

Inmates of institutions.—The adjustment for "inmates of institutions" shown in table I represents an estimate of the number of inmates of penal and mental institutions and homes for the aged, infirm, and needy who were enumerated as gainful workers in 1930. No inmates of such institutions were included in the labor force in 1940. This adjustment is based on estimates of the total numbers of inmates and of the proportions reported as gainful workers, which estimates are presented in table IV. The probability of error in these estimates is rather large, since many of the data needed for making them were lacking, and some of the available data were unreliable.

The number of inmates of each type of institution in 1930, classified by sex, was estimated on the basis of the Census Bureau's reports on the population of the several types of institutions at various dates, and the reports of special investigations made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. The age distribution of the inmates was estimated on the basis of the 1940 census statistics on ages of inmates of each type of institution.

The proportion of inmates reported as gainful workers for each type of institution was obtained from a count of the occupational entries on a small sample of the 1930 census schedules for 15 selected States.[1] The adjustments for inmates of institutions were derived by multiplying the estimated numbers of inmates by the proportions gainfully occupied, as obtained from the sample

[1] The States were Mass., N. Y., Ohio, Mich., Minn., Iowa, Kans., Ky., Tenn., Ala., Miss., Colo., Utah, Wash., and Calif. In the case of each State, several volumes of schedules were examined and all of the institutions enumerated in each volume were included in the count.

TABLE IV.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INMATES OF SPECIFIED INSTITUTIONS ENUMERATED AS GAINFUL WORKERS, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1930

[Figures in thousands]

AGE AND SEX	ALL CLASSES		PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES [1]		LOCAL JAILS AND WORKHOUSES [2]		MENTAL INSTITUTIONS		HOMES FOR THE AGED, INFIRM, AND NEEDY [3]	
	Total inmates	Gainful workers	Total inmates	Gainful workers	Total inmates	Gainful workers	Total inmates	Gainful workers	Total inmates	Gainful workers
Total, 14 years and over	875	196	171	115	78	25	419	46	207	10
Male, 14 and over	569	172	159	111	71	24	225	31	111	6
14 to 19 years	61	11	23	6	9	3	13	1	16	1
20 to 24 years	56	28	29	22	13	4	13	2	1	----------
25 to 44 years	212	93	84	66	35	13	83	13	10	1
45 to 64 years	158	36	21	16	12	4	88	13	37	3
65 years and over	82	4	2	1	2	----------	31	2	47	1
Female, 14 and over	306	24	12	4	7	1	191	15	96	4
14 to 19 years	39	2	6	----------	2	----------	10	1	21	1
20 to 24 years	15	5	2	2	1	----------	10	2	2	1
25 to 44 years	78	10	3	2	3	1	66	6	6	1
45 to 64 years	89	6	1	----------	1	----------	74	5	13	1
65 years and over	85	1	----------	----------	----------	----------	31	1	54	----------

[1] Including State institutions for juvenile delinquents.
[2] Including institutions for juvenile delinquents not operated by State governments.
[3] Including institutions which could not be classified by type.

count. This procedure yielded a total of 196,000 gainfully occupied inmates of institutions to be deducted from the 1930 gainful worker figures for purposes of comparison with the 1940 data for the labor force.

Retired and disabled workers.—Although the 1930 census enumerators were instructed not to return occupations "for persons who on account of old age, permanent invalidism or other reasons" no longer followed any occupation, or who worked "only occasionally or only a short time each day," there is evidence that they did return occupations for considerable numbers of persons who had recently retired or become disabled, or for other reasons had withdrawn from the labor force. Most of these persons would have been excluded from the labor force if the 1940 census methods had been followed.

The 1930 unemployment census tabulations show some 372,000 persons reported as gainful workers who were probably retired or disabled, including those out of a job and unable to work, most of those out of a job and not looking for work, those having jobs but absent from work for more than 3 months because of sickness or disability, some of those reported as out of a job, able to work, and looking for a job, and those rejected from the unemployment tabulations because they were retired or permanently disabled (table V). Few of these persons would have been counted as in the labor force in the 1940 census. In addition, there was undoubtedly a large group of retired and disabled persons who were enumerated as gainful workers but were not reported on the unemployment schedules. This latter group was estimated to number 100,000, so that the total adjustment in the 1930 gainful worker figures for retired and disabled workers was a deduction of 472,000.

The age distribution of this adjustment (table I) was estimated on the assumption that it was proportional to the age distribution of persons 25 years old and over who were unable to work at the time of the 1940 census, but who reported that they had worked during the preceding year. It is believed that such persons are the group most nearly corresponding to that represented by the adjustments, for which statistics are available by age. The number of retired and permanently disabled persons under 25 years old is negligible.

TABLE V.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF RETIRED AND DISABLED PERSONS ENUMERATED AS GAINFUL WORKERS, BY SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1930

[Figures in thousands]

ITEM	Total	Male	Female
Total	472	370	102
Enumerated on unemployment schedules:			
In class A (Persons out of a job, able to work, and looking for a job)	50	39	11
In class C (out of a job and unable to work)	173	141	32
In class D (having a job but idle on account of sickness or disability)	46	38	8
In class E (out of a job and not looking for work)	80	56	24
Rejected from unemployment tabulations	23	18	5
Not enumerated on unemployment schedules	100	78	22

Omitted entries.—The statistics for gainful workers in the 1930 census represent a count of persons for whom an entry of occupation or industry was made on the census schedules. Thus persons who actually followed an occupation were sometimes omitted from the gainful worker group because the enumerator neglected the question on this subject, or because he could not obtain the information, or because for some other reason the occupation and industry questions were left unanswered. Likewise, the 1940 statistics for the labor force omit some persons who were actually working or seeking work during the census week, but for whom the enumerator did not obtain the answers to the questions on employment status. Adjustments for

these omissions are necessary in order to make the two sets of figures comparable.

Two types of omissions were considered in making the adjustments for omitted occupational entries in 1930: (a) Omissions due to carelessness or to the inability of the enumerator to get the information; and (b) omissions for young persons who were regarded as having no occupation because they had not worked long enough at any job to acquire a definite occupational attachment. Estimates of the adjustments for each of these types of omissions, by age and sex, are presented in table VI.

TABLE VI.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS ACTUALLY GAINFULLY OCCUPIED WHO WERE NOT CLASSIFIED AS GAINFUL WORKERS BECAUSE OF OMITTED OCCUPATION ENTRIES, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1930

[Figures in thousands]

AGE	ENTRIES OMITTED THROUGH CARELESSNESS OR FOR LACK OF INFORMATION		ENTRIES OMITTED FOR YOUNG PERSONS WITHOUT DEFINITE OCCUPATIONAL ATTACHMENT	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total, 14 years and over	298	92	72	50
14 to 19 years	34	19	60	43
20 to 24 years	41	21	12	7
25 to 44 years	75	34	----------	----------
45 to 64 years	48	15	----------	----------
65 years and over	10	3	----------	----------

The adjustments for omissions due to carelessness or lack of information were based on 1940 census data for persons in the labor force for whom occupation and industry were not reported. The adjustments for such omissions are only about half as large as the numbers of persons in the labor force in 1940 who did not report occupation or industry, because available evidence indicates that the proportions of omissions of various types of data from the 1940 census schedules were generally almost twice as great as the corresponding proportions of omissions from the 1930 schedules.

The number of omissions of the second type, those for young people who had not become attached to any particular occupation, was estimated on the basis of 1930 and 1940 census data for young people reported as neither working nor attending school. The number of boys 14 to 19 years old classified as not gainful workers and not attending school in 1930 was 577,791, whereas the corresponding group of boys not in the labor force and not in school in 1940 was estimated to number only 331,000. It was estimated that 60,000 of the 247,000 difference represented youths who failed to report an occupation in 1930 because they had not worked long at any one job, but who would have been included in the labor force by the 1940 census methods. The remainder of the difference is accounted for mainly by the adjustments discussed above for occupational entries omitted because of carelessness or lack of information (34,000), and by adjustments for new workers not reported as gainful workers in 1930 (104,000). The balance represents miscellaneous differences, including population increase.

In 1940 there were 1,987,140 persons for whom employment status was not reported. About 20 percent of these were persons reported as not in the labor force but not assigned to any particular category of nonworkers, and 80 percent were persons for whom enumerators did not obtain enough information to determine whether they were in the labor force. Estimates of the number who would have been classified as in the labor force if full information had been obtained, were made by classifying the latter group by sex, age, marital status, and school attendance, on the basis of tabulations of a small sample of the enumerators' returns. For each sex, age, marital status, and school attendance group it was assumed that the proportion in the labor force was the same in the group for which the enumerators did not obtain enough information to determine whether they were in the labor force, as in the group for which employment status was reported. The resulting estimates of the adjustments for omitted entries from the 1940 census figures for the labor force are shown in table VII. The adjustment for omitted entries was an addition of 529,000 to the 1940 total of persons in the labor force.

TABLE VII.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS ACTUALLY IN THE LABOR FORCE WHO WERE NOT CLASSIFIED AS SUCH BECAUSE OF OMITTED EMPLOYMENT STATUS ENTRIES, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1940

[Figures in thousands]

AGE	TOTAL WITH EMPLOYMENT STATUS NOT REPORTED[1]		ESTIMATED NUMBER ACTUALLY IN THE LABOR FORCE	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total, 14 years and over	822	1,166	334	195
14 to 19 years	367	387	78	60
20 to 24 years	75	120	22	27
25 to 44 years	157	337	119	74
45 to 64 years	128	215	85	30
65 years and over	95	107	30	4

[1] Figures based on 5-percent cross-section sample count.

Public emergency workers.—It is estimated that 103,000 persons on public emergency work (other than the NYA Student Work Program) were returned in 1940, contrary to instructions, as not in the labor force. On the other hand, it is estimated that 122,000 youths working on NYA Student Work Projects were reported as in the labor force. Although these youths were included in the labor force as defined for the purposes of the 1940 census, they should be excluded for purposes of comparison with data for 1930 and other dates, because most of them probably would not have been in the labor force if the Student Work Program had not been in operation. Thus, the net change in the 1940 labor force figures resulting from the adjustment of the emergency worker figures is a reduction of 19,000.

CHAPTER V

LIMITATIONS OF COMPARISONS MADE

Unfortunately, it has been necessary in Part I of this report to limit the comparisons made between the 1930 and the 1940 census occupation and industry figures. The principal limitations are referred to below.

Comparative figures not compiled for States.—The comparative figures presented in Part I of this report relate to the entire United States. Comparative figures for States have not been compiled. To make a careful comparison of 1930 with 1940 occupation and industry figures for States would be a large and difficult undertaking. If no change was made in the classification, the degree of comparability between the 1930 and the 1940 figures for a particular occupation or industry apparently should be approximately the same for a State as for the United States. If the classification was changed, then the degree of comparability between the 1930 and the 1940 figures for a particular occupation or industry may be approximately the same for a State as for the United States, or it may be quite different. The degree of comparability between the 1930 and the 1940 figures frequently will not be the same for a particular State as for the United States in the case of an occupation or industry that is pursued mainly in certain localities and is pursued in the particular State by a relatively small number of workers.

A comparison of the 1930 with the 1940 occupation and industry figures for States would necessitate making for each State much the same careful study of differences between 1930 and 1940 classifications and employment as was made for the United States; and special tabulations and compilations of census occupation and industry data for States would be necessary. For these reasons, the Census Bureau has not made a study of the comparability of the 1930 with the 1940 State figures. It is impossible for one to make such a study from the data published in census occupation reports. Since these data do not include an occupational or an industrial distribution of public emergency workers for States, and since they show for States experienced workers seeking work only by intermediate occupation groups, it is impossible to compile from them statistics showing for States a detailed occupational or industrial distribution of the 1940 labor force, except new workers. And it is impossible to secure from these published data 1930 State figures showing occupations by industry, such as the 1930 United States figures from Chapter 7 of Volume V used in certain cases in compiling 1930 United States figures for comparison with 1940 figures.

Comparative figures not compiled for cities.—The reasons given in the preceding paragraph for not compiling comparative figures for States obtain in regard to the compilation of such statistics for cities.

Comparative figures not compiled for major occupation groups.—Except for the group "Domestic service workers," which includes only three occupations, comparison of the 1930 with the 1940 figures for the different major occupation groups was not attempted. Because of differences in classification, it is not possible to allocate all of the occupations of the 1930 census classification to the major groups of the 1940 classification. In some cases, in formulating the 1940 classification, the occupational designations allocated to an occupation of the 1930 classification were allocated to two or more occupations of the 1940 classification, and these 1940 coccupations, in turn, were allocated to different major occupation groups. In such a case, if occupational designations representing a large proportion of the workers in the 1930 occupation were allocated to one 1940 occupation, the total of the 1930 figures for the occupation were included in making comparison with that 1940 occupation. This resulted, of course, in the 1930 figures being somewhat too large for exact comparison with the 1940 figures. In certain cases, there was such a wide distribution among 1940 occupations of the occupational designations allocated to an occupation of the 1930 classification that it would have decreased the degree of comparability between the 1930 and the 1940 figures to have allocated the 1930 figures to any one occupation for comparison with the 1940 figures. For the same reason, the total of the figures for a 1930 occupation sometimes could not be allocated to any one major occupation group. Then, in order to obtain comparability between the 1930 and the 1940 occupation figures, it was necessary, in a number of cases, to transfer a 1940 occupation from the major group of the 1940 classification in which it belongs to another major group. For these several reasons, comparison was not attempted for major occupation groups.

Comparative figures not compiled by sex.—The estimated index of comparability between the 1930 and the 1940 occupation figures, as given in tables 1, 2, and 3 of this report, and likewise, the estimated index of comparability between the 1930 and the 1940 industry figures, as given in tables 6 and 7, is for the total workers in the occupation or the industry. In addition to the very large amount of work that would have been involved in making comparisons by sex, it was

found that many of the figures necessary for such comparisons were not available by sex.

Evidently, the degree of comparability between the 1930 and the 1940 occupation or industry figures frequently is not the same for each sex. Hence, the estimated index of comparability given in tables 1, 2, 3, 6, and 7 for the total workers cannot be assumed to be correct for the workers of either sex. Particularly in the case of a given occupation, the change in classification from 1930 to 1940 may have affected the figures for one sex far more than those for the other sex. The changes in the classification of "Practical nurses and midwives" constitute a striking example. These changes affected mainly the figures for males.

Figures by sex approximately comparable in certain cases.—When, in the case of a particular occupation or a particular industry, the workers of each sex formed a considerable and substantially the same proportion of the total workers in 1930 and in 1940, the degree of comparability should be approximately the same for the workers of each sex as for the total workers.

As a rule, when the workers of one sex formed a very large and substantially the same proportion of the total workers in an occupation or in an industry, in 1930 and in 1940, the degree of comparability should be approximately the same for that sex as for the total. And, as a corollary, when the workers of one sex formed a very small and a substantially different proportion of the total workers in an occupation or in an industry in 1930 and in 1940, the degree of comparability, as a rule, should be quite different for that sex from the degree for the total. For example, with only a few exceptions, in the case of each skilled craft, the degree of comparability should be approximately the same for male workers as for the total workers, and, conversely, should be considerably different for female workers from the degree for the total workers.

Comparative figures not compiled by color or race or by age.—Comparisons by color or race or by age were not attempted, since many of the figures necessary for making such comparisons were not available.

CHAPTER VI

THE OCCUPATION STATISTICS

Description of Occupation Tables 1 to 5

Table 1.—Part I of this report contains 5 detailed occupation tables, each for the entire United States. Table 1 shows, in parallel columns, the occupations of the 1940 census classification and the corresponding occupations of the 1930 census classification. The third column of the table shows, for the 1940 occupation, the estimated index of comparability between the 1940 tabulated figures and the 1930 tabulated figures. Insofar as was practicable, the occupations are arranged in table 1 in the order of the 1940 census classification. However, in a considerable number of cases, it was necessary to change the order of the occupations of the 1940 classification. And, in order to obtain comparability with the occupations of the 1930 classification, it frequently was necessary to combine two or more occupations of the 1940 classification. In each such case, a title for the combined group was inserted.

The purpose of table 1 is to show, for each occupation and occupation group for which figures are presented in table 2, the 1940 and the 1930 occupations which are compared, together with the estimated index of comparability between the tabulated 1940 figures and the tabulated 1930 figures.

Table 2.—Table 2 shows, for each of the occupations and occupation groups of the 1940 census classification, as arranged and presented in table 1—

(1) the number of persons 14 years old and over, by sex, in the labor force in 1940, except new workers;
(2) the number of gainful workers 14 years old and over, by sex, in the corresponding occupation or occupation group of the 1930 census classification, as shown by the 1930 census published figures;
(3) for the total workers in the occupation or occupation group, the estimated index of comparability between the 1930 and the 1940 published figures; and,
(4) for the total workers in the occupation or occupation group, adjusted 1930 figures.

The 1940 figures for the labor force, except new workers, presented in the detailed tables of this report represent a combination of the figures for—

(1) the present occupations of employed workers,
(2) the usual occupations of experienced workers seeking work, and
(3) the usual occupations of public emergency workers.

The figures for experienced workers seeking work and those for public emergency workers are the result of estimates based on a 5-percent cross-section sample count. In most of the other census publications, the 1940 figures for the labor force, except new workers, include a complete count of the present occupations of employed workers, the last occupations of experienced workers seeking work, and the assigned occupations of public emergency workers. Since the last occupations of experienced workers seeking work and the assigned occupations of public emergency workers are in many cases quite different from their usual occupations, and since a complete count for experienced workers seeking work and for public emergency workers would inevitably differ from a sample count, it is quite evident that the 1940 figures for the labor force, except new workers, as presented in the detailed tables of this report, will differ from the figures as presented in most of the other census reports. For the entire labor force, the difference is slight—only 2,135—but for some of the major occupation groups the difference is considerable, resulting mainly from the fact that the assigned occupations of public emergency workers frequently are quite different from their usual occupations. Thus, the number of public emergency workers in the group "Laborers, including farm," based on the 5-percent cross-section sample count, by usual occupation, is 357,967 smaller than the number shown by the complete count, by assigned occupation. On the other hand, the number of public emergency workers in the group "Proprietors, managers, and officials, including farm," based on the 5-percent cross-section sample count, by usual occupation, is 102,484 larger than the number shown by the complete count, by assigned occupation. This latter difference resulted mainly from the fact that, by the sample count, 95,040 persons whose usual occupation was "Farmer" were reported as being on public emergency work. The two sets of figures are summarized in table VIII, on the following page.

Comparison of the two sets of figures for experienced workers seeking work, and of the two sets for public emergency workers, indicates that the best available occupational distribution of the Nation's labor force in 1940, for comparison with the distribution in 1930, re-

TABLE VIII.—COMPARISON BETWEEN THE LAST AND THE USUAL OCCUPATIONS OF EXPERIENCED WORKERS SEEKING WORK, AND BETWEEN THE ASSIGNED AND THE USUAL OCCUPATIONS OF PUBLIC EMERGENCY WORKERS, BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP AND SEX: 1940

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS CLASS	LAST OCCUPATION OF EXPERIENCED WORKERS SEEKING WORK, AND ASSIGNED OCCUPATION OF EMERGENCY WORKERS			USUAL OCCUPATION [1]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	6,856,075	5,453,975	1,402,100	6,853,940	5,418,040	1,435,900
Seeking work	4,326,469	3,381,881	944,588	4,401,500	3,414,500	987,000
Emergency workers	2,529,606	2,072,094	457,512	2,452,440	2,003,540	448,900
Professional and semiprofessional workers	204,306	130,686	73,620	213,380	137,200	76,180
Seeking work	133,364	83,379	49,985	139,800	88,860	50,940
Emergency workers	70,942	47,307	23,635	73,580	48,340	25,240
Proprietors, managers, and officials, including farm	134,083	125,581	8,502	264,060	254,320	9,740
Seeking work	118,727	111,539	7,188	146,220	139,400	6,820
Emergency workers	15,356	14,042	1,314	117,840	114,920	2,920
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	789,860	448,971	340,889	752,640	430,940	321,700
Seeking work	545,253	318,612	226,641	545,420	316,040	229,380
Emergency workers	244,607	130,359	114,248	207,220	114,900	92,320
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	821,372	802,725	18,647	896,760	881,700	15,060
Seeking work	591,225	583,613	7,612	618,160	609,600	8,560
Emergency workers	230,147	219,112	11,035	278,600	272,100	6,500
Operatives and kindred workers	1,163,624	803,854	359,770	1,224,320	919,200	305,120
Seeking work	873,483	678,386	195,097	873,960	685,680	188,280
Emergency workers	290,141	125,468	164,673	350,360	233,520	116,840
Protective service workers	56,397	55,973	424	33,060	32,660	400
Seeking work	24,771	24,557	214	19,680	19,380	300
Emergency workers	31,626	31,416	210	13,380	13,280	100
Service workers, except protective	632,025	238,997	393,028	577,020	219,400	357,620
Seeking work	482,780	179,465	303,315	447,420	165,380	282,040
Emergency workers	149,245	59,532	89,713	129,600	54,020	75,580
Laborers, including farm	2,451,118	2,403,611	47,507	1,988,680	1,945,860	42,820
Seeking work	1,167,431	1,129,123	38,308	1,062,960	1,028,940	34,020
Emergency workers	1,283,687	1,274,488	9,199	925,720	916,920	8,800
Occupation not reported	603,290	443,577	159,713	904,020	596,760	307,260
Seeking work	389,435	273,207	116,228	547,880	361,220	186,660
Emergency workers	213,855	170,370	43,485	356,140	235,540	120,600

[1] The figures presented are estimates based on 5-percent cross-section sample.

sults when the usual occupations of experienced workers seeking work and the usual occupations of public emergency workers are combined with the present occupations of employed workers. As stated above, these are the combinations made in compiling the 1940 occupation figures for the detailed tables of this report.

Table 3.—Table 3 shows for each selected occupation and occupation group included—

(1) the number of persons 14 years old and over in the labor force in 1940, except new workers;
(2) the number of gainful workers 14 years old and over in the corresponding occupation or occupation group in 1930, in 1920, and in 1910, as shown by the published census figures;
(3) the estimated index of comparability between the published figures for 1930, for 1920, and for 1910 and the 1940 published figures; and
(4) adjusted figures for 1930, for 1920, and for 1910.

There is real need for a comparable series of statistics showing the trends in the occupational distribution of the Nation's labor force over a considerable period. Unfortunately, for a large proportion of the occupations, changes made in the census occupation classification preclude direct comparison of the 1940 census statistics with those of earlier censuses. Table 2 presents the comparisons that have been worked out between the 1940 and the 1930 statistics. For a considerable number of the occupations, the estimated index of comparability between the 1940 and the 1930 tabulated figures ranges between 0.91 and 1.10. For most of these occupations, the 1920 and the 1910 figures are either directly or approximately comparable with the 1930 figures. Hence, it was possible to compile table 3, which presents for selected occupations a fairly comparable series of statistics extending over the 4 census years, 1940, 1930, 1920, and 1910. For some of these occupations, the 1940 figures are believed to be directly comparable with the figures for each of the three preceding censuses. Our examination indicates that for none of them are the 1930 unadjusted figures presented over 10 percent too large or too small for

complete comparability with the 1940 figures. In the case of each occupation, the 1930 published figures are believed to be at least approximately comparable with those for 1920 and 1910. At each of these three censuses, however, a small number of occupational designations, as returned by the census enumerators, were assigned to an occupation different from that under which they would have been classified at one or both of the other two censuses. Wherever such changes were made, the figures for the three censuses are not exactly comparable, and, hence, a small increase or decrease from one census to another in the number of workers shown in an occupation—whether by the unadjusted figures or by the adjusted figures—may be apparent only and due to a difference in classification.

For the reasons stated on page 17, the comparisons presented in table 3 were not made by sex.

Table 4.—Table 3 includes each occupation for which it was believed that adjusted figures, approximately comparable with the tabulated 1940 figures, could be computed for the three census years, 1930, 1920, and 1910. It is quite evident, however, that at times the need for a comparable series of statistics extending through the four census years, 1940, 1930, 1920, and 1910, for occupations not included in table 3, may be great enough to justify comparisons that, at best, are but very roughly approximate. To facilitate the making of such comparisons, and for other uses, table 4 is presented. Table 4 shows, for the United States, the number of gainful workers 14 years old and over, by occupation and sex, in 1930, in 1920, and in 1910, with the occupations arranged according to the 1930 census classification.[1]

For any 1940 occupation or occupation group for which comparison with a corresponding 1930 occupation or occupation group is made in table 2 of this report, comparison may be made for the *total* workers for 1940, 1930, 1920, and 1910, if the occupation or occupations for 1930, as shown in table 1 of this report, are included in table 4 and are shown by table 4 to be comparable with the corresponding occupations there presented for 1920 and for 1910. It will be noted that for some occupations comparison may be made with the 1920 figures but not with the 1910 figures, and that, in the case of each census year, the degree of comparability may be affected by the limitations stated in the footnotes.

For any occupation for which a comparison between the 1940 and the 1930 figures is presented in table 2, the 1920 and the 1910 figures, given in table 4, may be adjusted to increase the degree of comparability by assuming, in the case of the figures for each year, that the index of comparability with figures for the preceding census year is the same as that between the 1930 and the 1940 published figures, as given in table 2. It is certain that, at best, this assumption frequently would be only approximately correct. It doubtless is true, also, that because of minor changes in the classification and because of intangible differences in the collection and in the processing of the original data the degree of comparability, in the case of a particular occupation, may not be, and frequently will not be, as high between the 1930 and the 1920 figures, or between the 1920 and the 1910 figures, as between the 1940 and the 1930 figures.

In view of the limitations here pointed out, comparison of the figures for any occupation not included in table 3 should be made with caution and with the knowledge that when completed the adjusted figures may include a sizable element of error.

Table 5.—Occupation data were collected and compiled at the 1940 census for workers 14 years old and over, while at each of the censuses from 1870 to 1930 occupation data were collected and compiled for workers 10 years old and over. Hence, in making comparisons between the occupation statistics of 1940 and those of earlier censuses it is necessary to deduct from the statistics for the earlier censuses figures for child workers 10 to 13 years old. These deductions have been made in the case of most of the statistics presented in this report for the years 1930, 1920, and 1910. To facilitate making them in other cases and to show the number and the occupational distribution of child workers 10 to 13 years old in 1930, in 1920, and in 1910, table 5 is presented. Table 5 shows the number of children 10 to 13 years old engaged in gainful occupations in 1930, in 1920, and in 1910, classified by occupation and sex, with the occupations arranged according to the 1930 census classification.

As stated in census occupation reports, it is believed that the number of children returned by the census enumerators as engaged in gainful occupations, and particularly the number returned as engaged in agricultural pursuits, was far too large in 1910 and considerably too small in 1920 for direct comparison with the number returned in 1900 and the number returned in 1930.[2] And, largely because many child workers 10 to 13 years old do not work regularly, it is believed that in many cases the striking change from one census to another in the number of children 10 to 13 years old in an occupation, as shown by table 5, is in large measure apparent only and the result of differences in the completeness of the enumeration. In general, it is believed that the statistics presented in table 5 for children 10 to 13 years old have not nearly as high a degree of accuracy as have the statistics presented in table 4 for workers 14 years old and over.

[1] See Population, 1930, Vol. V, pp. 10 to 22, and also pp. 40 to 49.

[2] See Census Population Reports: 1910, Vol. IV, pp. 28, 29; 1920, Vol. IV, pp. 13, 14, 475; and 1930, Vol. V, pp. 38, 344.

Degree of Comparability Between the 1930 and the 1940 Occupation Figures for the United States

This section presents a discussion of the estimated degree of comparability between the 1930 and the 1940 occupation figures for the United States, as presented in table 2. The estimated degree of comparability is indicated by an adjustment factor, in column 3 of table 2, which serves, also, as an index of comparability.

Total figures.—The total number of persons 14 years old and over reported as gainful workers in 1930 was 48,594,592—37,915,544 males and 10,679,048 females—while the total number reported in the labor force in 1940 was 52,789,499—39,944,240 males and 12,845,259 females. These figures represent 54.5 percent of all persons 14 years old and over in 1930 and 52.2 percent of the corresponding group in 1940. The percentages are 84.1 in 1930, as against 79.0 in 1940, for males and 24.3 in 1930, as against 25.4 in 1940, for females.

As given above, the 1930 total figures for gainful workers are not comparable with the 1940 total figures for the labor force, since the 1930 totals include large numbers of seasonal workers, employed inmates of institutions, persons unable to work, and retired persons—classes not included in the 1940 totals. Furthermore, a considerable number of occupation and industry entries were omitted from the 1930 schedules, and a considerable number of employment status entries were omitted from the 1940 schedules. No published or adjusted total figures are presented in table 2.

In chapter IV, the 1930 gainful worker figures and the 1940 labor force figures are adjusted to a comparable basis (see table I, p. 12). The adjusted 1930 figures—total, 47,404,000; males, 37,008,000; females, 10,396,000—represent 53.2 percent of all persons, 82.1 percent of the males, and 23.6 percent of the females 14 years old and over in 1930. The adjusted 1940 figures—total, 53,299,000; males, 40,284,000; females, 13,015,000—represent 52.7 percent of all persons, 79.7 percent of the males, and 25.7 percent of the females 14 years old and over in 1940. These percentages, admittedly only approximately accurate, support the general conclusion that during the decade 1930–40 there was a small decrease (0.5) in the percent of the total population, a considerable decrease (2.4) in the percent of males, and a considerable increase (2.1) in the percent of females 14 years old and over in the Nation's labor force.

Figures for occupations.—There is great variation from one occupation to another in the estimated degree of comparability between the 1930 and the 1940 figures. This is shown by the variations in the index of comparability given in column 3 of table 2. For those occupations for which the classification was the same in 1940 as in 1930, the index of comparability is 1.00. On the other hand, for those occupations for which the classification was quite different at the two censuses, the index of comparability is likely to deviate considerably from 1.00, particularly if the number of workers in 1930 represented by the additions to the 1940 classification was quite different from the number in 1930 represented by the exclusions from the 1940 classification. In those cases in which the additions and the exclusions involved a large proportion of the total workers in the occupation, the actual degree of comparability may be appreciably different from the estimated degree arrived at by the computations made. The reason for this is that, as a rule, the larger the proportion of the workers involved in the estimates made of the numerical importance of the designations added or excluded, the greater were the chances for material error. For a number of the occupations of the 1940 classification, there were no comparable occupations in the 1930 classification.

The 1930 figures for a particular occupation presented in column 2 of table 2 are the tabulated census figures; and the estimated index of comparability between the 1940 figures and the 1930 figures for a particular occupation, as given in column 3 of table 2, is the result of an evaluation of the numerical effect on the 1930 tabulated figures of the changes made in the 1930 census occupation classification in revising it for use at the 1940 census. In computing the probable index of comparability no account was taken of the effect on the figures of differences between 1930 and 1940 in census enumerators' returns or of differences in methods of processing these returns. Yet, there were differences in the returns and there were processing differences, and these differences did affect the figures, notwithstanding the fact that in the case of a particular occupation the effect cannot be measured.

A notable difference in the enumerators' returns was the return in 1930 of occupations for large numbers of seasonal workers, employed inmates of institutions, persons unable to work, and retired persons—persons for whom occupations usually were not returned in 1940. Processing differences resulted from the fact that the 1940 census population schedule called for the return of the highest grade of school completed and for a return of the wage or salary income received—information not called for by the 1930 population schedule. The return of the highest grade of school completed and of the income received made possible a more exact classification in 1940 than in 1930 of such indefinite returns as "engineer," "nurse," etc. Indeed, the decrease from 1930 to 1940 in the numbers in certain professions and the small increase in the numbers in others doubtless resulted in some measure from a more strict classification of the returns for professional workers in 1940, when the highest grade of school completed and the income received frequently were used as guides in deciding whether or not a worker should be classified as a professional worker. Then, the indexes used by

the clerks who coded the occupation returns were more nearly complete in 1940 than in 1930; and the published information in regard to occupations and industries and their proper classification, available to the coding clerks, was far more extensive in 1940 than in 1930. Furthermore, research to determine the proper classification of indefinite enumerators' returns was more extensive in 1940 than in 1930.

Assuming that no error was made in estimating the degree of comparability between the 1930 and the 1940 figures for a particular occupation, it is evident, nevertheless, that because of the intangible effect of the differences in the enumerators' returns and in the processing of these returns, the actual degree of comparability may be somewhat different from the estimated degree expressed by the index of comparability.

Occupations of public emergency workers.—As stated in a preceding paragraph (p. 19), the 1940 figures presented in table 2 represent a combination of the figures for the present occupations of employed workers, the figures for the usual occupations of experienced workers seeking work, and the figures for the usual occupations of public emergency workers. A study of the figures before they were combined indicated strongly that for some of the occupations in which large numbers of public emergency workers were employed the increase from 1930 to 1940 in the total number of workers shown by table 2 resulted in considerable measure from emergency workers who had never had other regular employment having returned their assigned emergency occupations as their usual occupations. Examples of such occupations follow:

Artists and art teachers.
Attendants and assistants, library.
Dressmakers and seamstresses (not in factory).
Operatives, apparel and accessories.
Laborers, construction.
Lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers.

The increase from 1930 to 1940 in the total number of workers in certain occupations other than the above doubtless resulted in part from the large number of emergency workers employed in closely related occupations. "Foremen, construction," and "Cement and concrete finishers" are examples of such occupations.

It is evident, of course, that the increases referred to in the preceding paragraph, insofar as they came from emergency project activities, were not normal increases due to regular growth in the demand for workers in the several occupations but, rather, were abnormal increases resulting from government fiat.

Unusual occupations of females.—In 1930, in 1920, and to a large extent in 1910, the cards representing returns of females in occupations seldom pursued by females were sorted out, checked back to the schedules, and corrected, if there was evidence on the schedule that the classification was wrong. While this procedure involved a large amount of work and expense, it did remove the most obviously visible misclassifications. However, since, in 1930, the corrections were made after the preliminary count of the cards by industry, the published 1930 industry figures usually do not agree with the occupation figures as to the total number, or as to the sex and industrial distribution of the workers in an area.[3]

At the 1940 census, a count of the occupation cards, by major occupation group and by industry, was made prior to the counts by occupation. Hence, when this first count was made, there had been no opportunity to check the accuracy of the cards as to the occupations, or as to the sex, age, color or race, or marital status of the workers they represented. However, the Bureau of the Census desired to maintain complete comparability between the figures of the count by industry and major occupation group and the figures of the later occupation counts, in order to avoid having for an area, as it had in 1930, two sets of figures which did not agree as to the total number of workers or as to their sex or industrial distribution. Furthermore, at the time the detailed occupational tabulations were made in 1940, there was urgent demand for the occupation figures and other data coming from the same machine tabulations, and the funds available for the completion of these tabulations were limited. It was decided, therefore, to forego, for the most part, the process of checking the questionable cards back to the schedules and to make no attempt to check occasional returns of unusual occupations for females, except in those extreme cases where the occupation seemed to be quite impossible, as, for example, women returned as locomotive engineers. Returns of this latter class were adjusted, and all cases where the questionable item represented considerable numbers were looked up and corrected; but small numbers of border-line cases, such as women returned as blacksmiths, were allowed to remain.

The 1940 figures for females in these unusual occupations are, therefore, not comparable with those for 1930, and any nominal increase which the figures may show should be regarded as probably the result of change in card correction procedure. In particular, these nominal increases should not be interpreted as indicating an expansion of the field of female activities.[4]

Occupations only apparently comparable.—In a number of cases, the title and figures for an occupation are so nearly the same in 1940 (table 2) and in 1930 (table 4)

[3] Fifteenth Census Population Reports, Vol. III, tables 10 and 20, and Vols. IV and V.

[4] Occupations in table 2 for which the data for females should be interpreted with special caution include most of the occupations in the major group "Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers"; the specified occupations listed first in the major group "Operatives and kindred workers" (groups 88–103, *except* groups 88f, 88g, 93, 95, 99, 103d, 103e, 103f, 103h, 103i, 103m, and 103p); some of the occupations in the major group "Protective service workers"; and the specified groups (groups 143–146) of laborers in the major group "Laborers, except farm and mine." For example, many of the females listed as skilled "Machinists" or "Mechanics and repairmen (not elsewhere classified)" actually were semiskilled machine operators; and many females listed as "Painters (construction and maintenance)" were interior decorators.

that the figures may appear to be comparable, although it is indicated in column 2 of table 2 that they are not. In each such case, investigation showed that the classification was not the same at each census. The following are examples of such occupations:

TABLE IX.—OCCUPATIONS ONLY APPARENTLY COMPARABLE: 1930 AND 1940

OCCUPATION, 1940 TITLE	OCCUPATION, 1930 TITLE	1940, TOTAL	1930, TOTAL
Religious workers	Religious workers	35,172	31,290
Advertising agents	Advertising agents	35,692	49,020
Structural and ornamental metal workers.	Structural iron workers (building).	38,631	28,966
Operatives, blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.	Operatives, blast furnaces and steel rolling mills.	117,959	106,652
Laborers, blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.	Laborers, blast furnaces and steel rolling mills.	188,280	235,705
Laborers, agricultural machinery and tractors.	Laborers, agricultural implement factories.	10,528	10,872

Occupations classified with difficulty.—There were numerous occupational returns at the Sixteenth Census that were classified with difficulty. The chief difficulty came from the failure of census enumerators to return exact designations of specific occupations. This failure resulted, in some cases, from the carelessness or inefficiency of the enumerators themselves. In other cases, the failure to make definite returns resulted from the lack of knowledge of specific occupations and their technical designations on the part of the enumerators, and from the lack of knowledge of the specific occupations of the breadwinners of the family on the part of wives, children, and others from whom the enumerators, in their house-to-house canvass, usually secure their information.

In many instances, indefinite occupation returns could be assigned to the proper classification through an examination of other information on the schedule, such as family relationship, age, education, and wage or salary income. Although the use of other pertinent information on the schedule would not always result in an accurate assignment, it is believed that in the majority of cases the proper assignments were made. However, it is possible that in the case of certain occupations the number of faulty returns and the degree of inaccuracy in classifying them affected the accuracy of the resulting statistics perceptibly. The more important of these occupations are referred to in the following paragraphs of this chapter.

Technical engineers.—At each census a considerable number of men who are trained professional engineers and who are doing engineering work are not included in the census figures for technical engineers because they are returned on the census schedules and are classified as vice presidents, executives, managers, superintendents, builders, contractors, etc. The relatively small increase in the number of technical engineers during the decade 1930–1940, shown by the census figures, doubtless resulted largely from the fact that, as a result of the depression, an unusually large proportion of the young men who graduated from engineering schools during the decade were not working as engineers in 1940. Many of them, and some of those who had worked as engineers in 1930, were working in occupations entirely outside of the engineering field. Unfortunately, we have no exact measure of the total number of such cases. According to a 5-percent cross-section sample count, 5,320 males on public emergency work, and 10,660 males seeking work, in 1940 gave technical engineer as their usual occupation; and 7,060 more employed males reported technical engineer as their usual occupation than as their current occupation at the time of the 1940 census.[5]

That the number of young men who entered and continued in the engineering profession during the decade 1930–1940 was much smaller than would have been the case had the decade been a normal one is shown by the marked change from 1930 to 1940 in the age distribution of technical engineers. The modal 10-year age period for male technical engineers was 25 to 34 years in 1930 and 35 to 44 years in 1940.

TABLE X.—MALE TECHNICAL ENGINEERS IN SPECIFIED AGE GROUPS: 1930 AND 1940

AGE GROUP	1930	1940 [1]	1940 [1]
	Technical engineers (includes surveyors)	Technical engineers and surveyors	Technical engineers
25 to 34 years	77,216	70,666	64,872
35 to 44 years	62,380	86,212	82,934
45 to 54 years	39,265	61,042	59,281

[1] The 1940 figures do not include technical engineers on public emergency work, for whom age statistics are not available.

As a group, technical engineers were considerably older in 1940 than in 1930. Evidently, the number of young men who entered and continued in the profession was far smaller during the decade 1930–1940 than during the preceding decade.

At the 1940 census, persons under 35 years old, returned as technical engineers, were not coded as technical engineers unless they had had at least 4 years of college education. An examination of a small sample of the coded schedules showed that the operation of this rule resulted in a considerable number—possibly as many as 12,000—of the persons who were returned as technical engineers not being coded as technical engineers. The 1930 schedules did not include the information necessary for the application of such a rule.

Our analysis disclosed no reason for doubting the substantial accuracy of the census figures showing the number of persons actually working or seeking work as technical engineers in 1940.

Farm workers.—The following statement shows that from 1930 to 1940 there was a rather large decrease in

[5] Sixteenth Census, "The Labor Force (Sample Statistics)—Usual Occupation," pp. 25 and 45.

the number of farm workers, that this decrease extended to each specified class of farm workers, and that it was particularly large in the case of one class—"Farm laborers, unpaid family workers."

TABLE XI.—FARM WORKERS IN THE UNITED STATES: 1930 AND 1940

OCCUPATION	1930	1940	Percent of decrease, 1930–40
Total farm workers	[1] 10,161,212	8,833,324	13.1
Farmers (owners and tenants)	6,012,012	5,265,271	12.4
Farm managers and foremen	[2] 70,583	62,778	11.1
Farm laborers	4,078,617	3,505,275	14.1
Farm laborers, wage workers	[3] 2,606,004	2,312,035	11.3
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers	1,472,613	1,193,240	19.0

[1] Figures adjusted to compensate for classification changes made in 1940.
[2] Adjusted figures—5 percent of published figures was added.
[3] Adjusted figures—4 percent of published figures was deducted.

To what extent is the decrease from 1930 to 1940 in the number of farm workers, shown by the above statement, a continuation of the decrease in the total number of agricultural workers that has persisted over a considerable period of years, and to what extent may it be the result of special factors prevailing at the time of the census enumeration in 1940? And why was the decrease in the number of "Farm laborers, unpaid family workers" so much larger than the decrease in any other of the specified classes of farm workers? To what extent do the decreases indicated by the figures presented represent actual decreases in the numbers of farm workers, and to what extent may they represent apparent decreases only?

Doubtless some of the factors that contributed to the decrease in the number of farm workers throughout the period 1910 to 1930 [6] account in considerable measure for the decreases from 1930 to 1940. To the extent that the decreases from 1930 to 1940 resulted from these continuing factors they probably largely represent actual decreases. But it is believed that some of the decreases shown by the above statement are, in part, apparent only and the result of changes in the printed instructions to census enumerators.

At the 1930 census, the enumerators were instructed to return an occupation for a person who *usually* had an occupation, even though he was idle or unemployed at the time of the enumerator's visit; and they were instructed to return an occupation for a person who worked the equivalent of only 1 day per week.

The instructions for filling the 1930 unemployment schedule included this paragraph:

> Persons will be found who have been long unemployed because of change in industry, the introduction of machines, or the decline of production in certain lines. If able and willing to do work of any kind, these persons should be returned as usually working at a gainful occupation, without regard to the length of the period of idleness, provided they still expect to find employment and resume work.

[6] The rapid introduction of labor-saving machinery on the farm; the decrease in foreign markets for our agricultural products; etc.

The effect of the very liberal 1930 instructions doubtless was—and doubtless was intended to be—to incline the enumerators toward returning occupations not only for all persons at work but, also, for all persons who had at any time worked, if they expected to resume work at some future time.

The effect of the 1940 instructions was—and was intended to be—to incline the enumerators toward returning occupations only for very closely restricted and specifically defined persons. Whether or not a person was to be included in the labor force depended upon his work status during the week of March 24–30, 1940. To be included in the labor force, a person must, during the week of March 24–30, 1940, have been at work, or assigned to public emergency work, or have been seeking work, or have had a job, business, or professional enterprise from which he was temporarily absent.

While we have no definite measure of the effect of the difference in the instructions to enumerators, it is estimated (see pp. 11–16) that the more liberal instructions in 1930 than in 1940 resulted in the 1930 census enumerators returning occupations for many persons for whom occupations would not have been returned by enumerators following the 1940 instructions. The effect of the difference in instructions on the number of persons returned with occupations probably was particularly great in the case of seasonal and largely seasonal industries. Following the 1930 census instructions, all workers in seasonal industries were to be returned as gainful workers, even though not at work or seeking work at the time of the enumeration; but, following the 1940 census instructions, seasonal workers apparently were not to be returned as in the labor force, unless they were employed or were actively seeking work during the week of March 24–30, 1940.

In most sections of the United States, agriculture is to a considerable extent a seasonal industry, particularly as to much of the work done by field laborers. In most sections, field work does not start in nearly full volume until after March, and in few sections does field work closely approach its maximum volume before May. Hence, the 1940 instructions to enumerators, which restricted the labor force to persons at work, or assigned to public emergency work, or seeking work, or with a job, business, or professional enterprise, during the week of March 24–30, very likely resulted in the omission from the labor force of large numbers of persons who usually worked as field hands, but who were not at work or seeking work during the week of March 24–30.

The 1940 instructions to enumerators include the following statement in regard to the return of farmers' occupations:

> Enter [in Col. 21] "*Yes*" [at work] for a farmer who usually operates a farm, even though because of bad weather conditions, temporary illness, etc., he did not actually work on the farm during the week.

According to the above instruction, the occupation of a farmer who usually operated a farm was to be returned, even though he did not actually work on the farm during the week of March 24–30. Thus, insofar as they relate to farmers, the 1940 instructions are quite similar to the 1930 instructions. At each census, the farmer's occupation was to be returned if he *usually* operated a farm. Therefore, the difference between the 1930 and the 1940 instructions to enumerators probably did not affect greatly the number of persons returned as farmers, and the decrease from 1930 to 1940 in the number of farmers, shown by the statement above, may be largely a real decrease.

That the 1940 Population Census figures for farmers and farm managers probably are fairly accurate is suggested by their close correspondence with the figures for farm operators, shown by the Census of Agriculture. The total 6,096,799 farm operators, shown by the Census of Agriculture, includes 943,581 farm operators who worked off their farms for pay 100 days or more during 1939.[7] It is believed that these 943,581 operators may be presumed to represent approximately the number of farm operators for whom occupations other than farmer were returned on the 1940 Population Census schedules. If these 943,581 farm operators be deducted from the total 6,096,799 farm operators, the remainder—5,153,218—is only 9,604 larger than the 5,143,614 employed farmers and farm managers shown by the Population Census, and is only 149,556 smaller than the total number of farmers and farm managers shown by the population census (table 2). Examination of the figures for the several States shows that, with the deduction of farm operators who worked off their farms 100 days or more from the total farm operators, there is, as a rule, a rather close correspondence between the number of farm operators, as shown by the Census of Agriculture, and the number of employed farmers and farm managers, as shown by the Population Census. As a general rule, the correspondence is particularly close in those States which are predominantly agricultural and not so close in those States which are largely nonagricultural. However, the several exceptions to this general rule suggest that deducting from the total farm operators those operators who worked 100 days or more off their farms during 1939—on the assumption that their principal occupation was not that of farmer—may not be equally applicable to all States.

The decrease from 1930 to 1940 in the number of hired farm workers—in "Farm managers and foremen" (11.1 percent) and in "Farm laborers, wage workers" (11.3 percent)—may have resulted in part from the instructions to census enumerators having been far more strict in 1940 than in 1930; and it may be that the occupations of those who were unemployed at the time of the census were omitted from the census more commonly in 1940 than in 1930. In large measure, however, the decreases in the numbers of hired farm workers, shown by the statistics presented, may be actual decreases. These decreases do not differ greatly from the decrease of 12.4 percent in the number of farmers.

The much larger decrease from 1930 to 1940 in the number of "Farm laborers, unpaid family workers" (19 percent) than in the number of "Farm laborers, wage workers" (11.3 percent) is believed to have resulted largely from the particular instruction given the 1940 enumerators in regard to the return of the occupations of the members of the farmer's family. This was as follows:

> Enter [in Col. 21] "*Yes*" [at work] for the wife of the farmer, or other members of the farmer's family, *only if they actually worked during the week*[8] on tasks contributing to the income of the farm and other than home housework, occasional work, or incidental chores. Enter "*No*" [not at work] for a farmer's wife, or other members of the farmer's family, if they were engaged only on occasional tasks, home housework, or incidental chores.

In those sections where field work was not well under way in the last week of March 1940—and this included most sections—the enumerators, if they followed the above instruction, doubtless returned as not at work large numbers of family members who were at work later in the season. Particularly, did they probably return as not at work large numbers who were at work when agricultural employment reached its maximum in midsummer, 1940. There was nothing in the enumerator's instructions that would lead him to return these members of the farmer's family as seeking work, and they were not among the 5 classes, there enumerated, to be returned as having jobs. Although not definitely instructed on this point, many enumerators returned these persons as having jobs; but many other enumerators returned them as not having jobs, and, hence, as not being in the labor force.

The enumerator was given this further instruction:

> Enter "*No*" [did not have a job] in Col. 24 for persons . . . not working during the week of March 24–30, who work or seek work only in limited seasons of the year, such as a professional football player who does no other work, and the housewife who may work as a saleswoman for pay only during the Christmas season.

The entries on the schedules show that many of the enumerators, following the above instruction, returned as not having jobs those members of farmers' families who were not working during the week of March 24–30, 1940, and who usually work regularly at outdoor farm work only during the seasons of the year when extra help is needed in the fields—cotton choppers, cotton pickers, fruit pickers, hop pickers, beet pullers, etc. Such persons would have been returned as gainful workers by enumerators following the 1930 instructions.

Statistics showing public emergency workers in 1940, by occupation, are not available for States. However, employed workers (except on public emergency work), together with experienced workers seeking work, included 96.1 percent of the total farm laborers in 1940. Statistics for these two classes combined, together with

[7] Sixteenth Census, General Report on Agriculture, Vol. III, Chap. V, pp. 328 and 343.

[8] Italics were inserted here for emphasis.

the statistics for gainful workers in 1930, presented in the following statement, show the number of "Farm laborers, wage workers," and the number of "Farm laborers, unpaid family workers," in 1930 and in 1940, with percent of increase or decrease, by sex, for divisions and States.

TABLE XII.—FARM LABORERS, BY SEX, FOR DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1930 AND 1940

[The 1930 figures in this table are for gainful workers; the 1940 figures include a complete count of employed workers (except on public emergency work) and of experienced workers seeking work. Percent not shown where base is less than 100]

Division and state	Wage workers									Unpaid family workers								
	Total		Percent of increase (+) or decrease (−), 1930 to 1940	Male		Percent of increase (+) or decrease (−), 1930 to 1940	Female		Percent of increase (+) or decrease (−), 1930 to 1940	Total		Percent of increase (+) or decrease (−), 1930 to 1940	Male		Percent of increase (+) or decrease (−), 1930 to 1940	Female		Percent of increase (+) or decrease (−), 1930 to 1940
	1930	1940 [1]		1930	1940 [1]		1930	1940 [1]		1930	1940		1930	1940		1930	1940	
United States	2,714,588	2,227,783	−17.9	2,548,191	2,112,901	−17.1	166,397	114,882	−31.0	1,472,613	1,183,523	−19.6	1,058,545	957,670	−9.5	414,068	225,853	−45.5
Geog. divs.:																		
New England	96,028	64,411	−32.9	94,849	63,509	−33.0	1,179	902	−23.5	9,876	9,372	−5.1	9,155	8,711	−4.8	721	661	−8.3
Middle Atlantic	222,924	163,418	−26.7	219,733	160,509	−27.0	3,191	2,909	−8.8	32,588	41,378	+27.0	30,482	37,813	+24.1	2,106	3,565	+69.3
E. North Central	411,661	288,824	−29.8	407,275	285,675	−29.9	4,386	3,149	−28.2	115,772	141,829	+22.5	110,944	130,475	+17.6	4,828	11,354	+135.2
W. North Central	413,739	287,527	−30.0	408,791	284,919	−30.3	4,948	2,608	−47.3	172,213	185,016	+7.4	164,151	175,877	+7.1	8,062	9,139	+13.4
South Atlantic	503,334	449,124	−10.8	426,592	393,063	−7.9	76,742	56,061	−26.9	394,352	279,580	−29.1	259,784	206,042	−20.7	134,568	73,538	−45.4
E. South Central	268,568	238,550	−11.2	234,544	219,754	−6.3	34,024	18,796	−44.8	403,963	277,473	−31.3	236,335	199,593	−15.5	167,628	77,880	−53.5
W. South Central	391,424	388,422	−0.8	357,603	365,943	+2.3	33,821	22,479	−33.5	297,307	199,204	−33.0	205,087	157,360	−23.3	92,220	41,844	−54.6
Mountain	155,840	119,476	−23.3	152,830	117,928	−22.8	3,010	1,548	−48.6	30,867	27,852	−9.8	28,530	25,673	−10.0	2,337	2,179	−6.8
Pacific	251,070	228,031	−9.2	245,974	221,601	−9.9	5,096	6,430	+26.2	15,675	21,819	+39.2	14,077	16,126	+14.6	1,598	5,693	+256.3
New England:																		
Maine	16,816	13,469	−19.9	16,725	13,362	−20.1	91	107	-------	3,006	2,509	−16.5	2,906	2,388	−17.8	100	121	+21.0
N. Hampshire	8,969	6,198	−30.9	8,921	6,151	−31.1	48	47	-------	675	797	+18.1	641	746	+16.4	34	51	-------
Vermont	14,791	12,234	−17.3	14,706	12,187	−17.1	85	47	-------	2,161	2,432	+12.5	2,113	2,376	+12.4	48	56	-------
Massachusetts	30,540	17,884	−41.4	30,030	17,551	−41.6	510	333	−34.7	2,338	1,863	−20.3	1,947	1,638	−15.9	391	225	−42.5
Rhode Island	5,348	2,460	−54.0	5,292	2,445	−53.8	56	15	-------	317	356	+12.3	280	324	+15.7	37	32	-------
Connecticut	19,564	12,166	−37.8	19,175	11,813	−38.4	389	353	−9.3	1,379	1,415	+2.6	1,268	1,239	−2.3	111	176	+58.6
Middle Atlantic:																		
New York	104,109	79,647	−23.5	102,715	78,138	−23.9	1,394	1,509	+8.2	12,007	15,127	+26.0	11,278	13,781	+22.2	729	1,346	+84.6
New Jersey	34,477	22,110	−35.9	33,834	21,518	−36.4	643	592	−7.9	2,710	3,564	+31.5	2,303	2,930	+27.2	407	634	+55.8
Pennsylvania	84,338	61,661	−26.9	83,184	60,853	−26.8	1,154	808	−30.0	17,871	22,687	+26.9	16,901	21,102	+24.9	970	1,585	+63.4
E. N. Central:																		
Ohio	89,876	61,474	−31.6	88,753	60,728	−31.6	1,123	746	−33.6	18,157	22,734	+25.2	17,469	21,626	+23.8	688	1,108	+61.0
Indiana	65,737	45,554	−30.7	65,163	45,160	−30.7	574	394	−31.4	15,714	16,583	+5.5	15,221	15,578	+2.3	493	1,005	+103.9
Illinois	113,376	72,755	−35.8	112,289	72,172	−35.7	1,087	583	−46.4	27,026	28,419	+5.2	25,810	26,806	+3.9	1,216	1,613	+32.6
Michigan	64,239	48,313	−24.8	63,495	47,547	−25.1	744	766	+3.0	22,724	26,790	+17.9	21,908	25,439	+16.1	816	1,351	+65.6
Wisconsin	78,433	60,728	−22.6	77,575	60,068	−22.6	858	660	−23.1	32,151	47,303	+47.1	30,536	41,026	+34.4	1,615	6,277	+288.7
W. N. Central:																		
Minnesota	77,238	58,763	−23.9	76,197	58,186	−23.6	1,041	577	−44.6	40,547	48,337	+19.2	38,556	45,464	+17.9	1,991	2,873	+44.3
Iowa	89,048	71,219	−21.5	88,228	70,784	−19.8	820	435	−47.0	27,435	34,785	+26.8	26,255	33,329	+26.9	1,180	1,456	+23.4
Missouri	82,268	64,597	−21.5	80,903	63,626	−21.4	1,365	971	−28.9	38,041	33,048	−13.1	36,025	31,177	−13.5	2,016	1,871	−7.2
North Dakota	38,853	20,887	−46.2	38,399	20,773	−45.9	454	114	−74.9	15,574	17,575	+12.8	14,666	16,963	+15.7	908	612	−32.6
South Dakota	32,546	16,260	−50.0	32,171	16,167	−49.7	375	93	−75.2	13,159	13,247	+0.7	12,459	12,514	+0.4	700	733	+4.7
Nebraska	47,084	27,861	−40.8	46,652	27,614	−40.8	432	247	−42.8	18,928	20,092	+6.1	18,287	19,325	+5.7	641	767	+19.7
Kansas	46,702	27,040	−40.2	46,241	27,769	−39.9	461	171	−62.9	18,529	17,932	−3.2	17,903	17,105	−4.5	626	827	+32.1
South Atlantic:																		
Delaware	6,685	5,235	−21.7	6,517	5,157	−20.9	168	78	−53.6	1,253	1,299	+3.7	1,131	1,138	+0.6	122	161	+32.0
Maryland	37,760	31,804	−15.8	36,887	30,953	−16.1	873	851	−2.5	6,406	5,920	−7.6	6,058	5,242	−13.5	348	678	+94.8
Dist. Columbia	787	281	−64.3	782	276	−64.7	5	5	-------	11	4	-------	8	4	-------	3	-------	-------
Virginia	81,569	68,103	−16.5	77,341	64,970	−16.0	4,228	3,133	−25.9	33,537	29,122	−13.2	29,663	27,141	−8.5	3,874	1,981	−48.9
West Virginia	29,864	17,758	−40.5	29,462	17,637	−40.1	402	121	−69.9	17,462	15,108	−13.5	16,355	14,433	−11.8	1,107	675	−39.0
North Carolina	92,726	80,902	−12.8	79,485	72,245	−9.1	13,241	8,657	−34.6	116,905	81,435	−30.3	79,233	62,656	−20.9	37,672	18,779	−50.2
South Carolina	79,990	72,595	−9.2	54,214	55,629	+2.6	25,776	16,966	−34.2	92,660	66,481	−28.3	48,117	38,155	−20.7	44,543	28,326	−36.4
Georgia	112,277	106,350	−5.3	88,996	92,305	+3.7	23,281	14,045	−39.7	112,477	71,129	−36.8	69,766	50,950	−27.0	42,711	20,179	−52.8
Florida	61,676	66,096	+7.2	52,908	53,891	+1.9	8,768	12,205	+39.2	13,641	9,082	−33.4	9,453	6,323	−33.1	4,188	2,759	−34.1
E. S. Central:																		
Kentucky	67,950	56,709	−16.5	66,997	56,357	−15.9	953	352	−63.1	49,273	55,267	+12.2	45,539	53,337	+17.1	3,734	1,930	−48.3
Tennessee	68,095	60,610	−11.0	64,443	58,131	−9.8	3,652	2,479	−32.1	63,081	50,910	−19.3	49,908	44,183	−11.5	13,173	6,727	−48.9
Alabama	78,558	71,852	−8.5	62,072	63,140	+1.7	16,486	8,712	−47.2	130,098	74,121	−43.0	70,544	47,656	−32.4	59,554	26,465	−55.6
Mississippi	53,965	49,379	−8.5	41,032	42,126	+2.7	12,933	7,253	−43.9	161,511	97,175	−39.8	70,344	54,417	−22.6	91,167	42,758	−53.1
W. S. Central:																		
Arkansas	59,107	69,948	+18.3	53,086	64,896	+22.2	6,021	5,052	−16.1	70,617	44,503	−37.0	46,032	36,210	−21.3	24,585	8,293	−66.3
Louisiana	70,803	68,122	−3.8	59,410	61,305	+3.2	11,393	6,817	−40.2	55,068	42,882	−22.1	31,752	30,087	−5.2	23,316	12,795	−45.1
Oklahoma	64,708	45,966	−29.0	62,938	45,257	−28.1	1,770	709	−59.9	38,040	27,016	−29.0	34,007	25,097	−26.2	4,033	1,919	−52.4
Texas	196,806	204,386	+3.9	182,169	194,485	+6.8	14,637	9,901	−32.4	133,582	84,803	−36.5	93,296	65,966	−29.3	40,286	18,837	−53.2

[1] Includes farm foremen.

TABLE XII.—FARM LABORERS, BY SEX, FOR DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1930 AND 1940—Continued

DIVISION AND STATE	WAGE WORKERS									UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS								
	Total		Percent of increase (+) or decrease (−), 1930 to 1940	Male		Percent of increase (+) or decrease (−), 1930 to 1940	Female		Percent of increase (+) or decrease (−), 1930 to 1940	Total		Percent of increase (+) or decrease (−), 1930 to 1940	Male		Percent of increase (+) or decrease (−), 1930 to 1940	Female		Percent of increase (+) or decrease (−), 1930 to 1940
	1930	1940		1930	1940		1930	1940		1930	1940		1930	1940		1930	1940	
MOUNTAIN:																		
Montana	25,443	18,915	−25.7	25,191	18,802	−25.4	252	113	−55.2	5,597	4,891	−12.6	5,243	4,639	−11.5	354	252	−28.8
Idaho	20,405	18,526	−9.2	20,199	18,353	−9.1	206	173	−16.0	4,158	3,940	−5.2	4,054	3,702	−8.7	104	238	+128.8
Wyoming	12,087	10,636	−12.0	11,816	10,559	−10.6	271	77	−71.6	1,833	1,901	+3.7	1,705	1,811	+6.2	128	90	−29.7
Colorado	38,101	25,578	−32.9	37,060	25,193	−32.0	1,041	385	−63.0	8,009	7,279	−9.1	7,028	6,682	−4.9	981	597	−39.1
New Mexico	21,962	17,197	−21.7	21,665	17,079	−21.2	297	118	−60.3	5,374	5,005	−6.9	4,978	4,592	−7.8	396	413	+4.3
Arizona	20,649	18,099	−12.3	19,888	17,481	−12.1	761	618	−18.8	2,145	2,452	+14.3	1,867	1,977	+5.9	278	475	+70.9
Utah	12,446	7,500	−39.7	12,295	7,442	−39.5	151	58	−61.6	3,422	2,054	−40.0	3,344	1,950	−41.7	78	104	-------
Nevada	4,747	3,025	−36.3	4,716	3,019	−36.0	31	6	-------	329	330	+0.3	311	320	+2.9	18	10	-------
PACIFIC:																		
Washington	34,452	29,471	−14.5	33,770	28,889	−14.5	682	582	−14.7	4,854	5,325	+9.7	4,395	4,239	−3.5	459	1,086	+136.6
Oregon	26,701	24,976	−6.5	26,126	24,486	−6.3	575	490	−14.8	4,162	4,166	+0.1	3,928	3,441	−12.4	234	725	+209.8
California	189,917	173,584	−8.6	186,078	168,226	−9.6	3,839	5,358	+39.6	6,659	12,328	+85.1	5,754	8,446	+46.8	905	3,882	+329.0

As a rule, the number of "Farm laborers, unpaid family workers" increased from 1930 to 1940 in those States in which dairying, poultry raising, and livestock raising were prominent activities and decreased in those States in which most of the work of such laborers was in the fields. Doubtless, much larger numbers of the members of farmers' families actually were at work during the census week—March 24–30, 1940—in States in which there was much work to be done in dairying, and in poultry raising, and in caring for livestock, than in most other States; and, doubtless, the enumerators were encouraged to return such persons as at work by the following instruction, which was printed at the bottom of the Population schedule:

> Include [in Col. 21, as at work during the week of March 24–30, 1940] unpaid family workers—that is, related members of the family working without money wages or salary on work (other than housework or incidental chores) which contributed to the family income.

The large increase from 1930 to 1940 in the number of "Farm laborers, unpaid family workers" in California probably is explained in part by the fact that work in the gardens, orchards, and fields was much further advanced there at the time of the census than it was in most other States.

In the case of each sex and each occupation, the very wide range from one State to another in the percent of increase or decrease in number of workers, from 1930 to 1940, suggests that the differences in increases and decreases, from one State to another, probably did not result entirely from changes in the instructions to census enumerators. For example, the changes made in the instructions probably did not account entirely for the percent of increase, from 1930 to 1940, in the number of female "Farm laborers, unpaid family workers," being 61.0 in Ohio, 103.9 in Indiana, 32.6 in Illinois, 65.6 in Michigan, and 288.7 in Wisconsin. In a particular State, the change from 1930 to 1940 may have resulted in part from changes in the instructions to enumerators, in part from differences in the interpretation of these instructions, and in part from other causes, such, for example, as industrial changes with accompanying changes in the industrial distribution of the labor force.

In general, throughout the occupational field, persons under 20 years old formed a considerably smaller proportion of the labor force in 1940 than of the gainful workers in 1930, and the much larger percentage decrease from 1930 to 1940 in "Farm laborers, unpaid family workers" than in "Farm laborers, wage workers" is accounted for in part by the fact that, in 1930, workers under 20 years old formed a far larger proportion of the "Farm laborers, unpaid family workers" than of the "Farm laborers, wage workers"—57.4 percent, as against 17.4 percent. The decrease from 1930 to 1940 in the proportion that persons under 20 years old formed of the total workers (except emergency workers) was much larger for "Farm laborers, unpaid family workers" than for "Farm laborers, wage workers"—from 57.4 percent to 47.7 percent for the former and from 17.4 percent to 14.9 percent for the latter. The decrease of 279,977 in the number of workers 14 to 19 years old among "Farm laborers, unpaid family workers" was 96.8 percent of the total decrease.

Since young persons formed a much larger proportion of all "Farm laborers, unpaid family workers" than of all "Farm laborers, wage workers," the increased school attendance requirements between 1930 and 1940 doubtless affected the number returned in 1940 as "Farm laborers, unpaid family workers" more than the number returned as "Farm laborers, wage workers."

Retail and wholesale merchants.—It is sometimes difficult to determine whether a given merchant should be considered a retail merchant or a wholesale merchant, since he sells both at retail and at wholesale. Partly because of this fact, perhaps, census enumerators did not always distinguish carefully—as they were instructed to do—between retail and wholesale merchants,

and considerable difficulty was experienced in classifying the occupations for these two groups.

Newsboys.—A comparison of the age distribution of newsboys in 1940 with the distribution in 1930 suggests that the great increase from 1930 to 1940 in the number of newsboys 14 years old and over may have come in part from the displacement of newsboys 10 to 13 years old by older newsboys. There was a marked increase during the decade in the proportion boys 16 to 19 years old formed of all newsboys 14 years old and over. In part, the increase in the total number of newsboys may have resulted from an undervaluation of classification changes.

Clerks in stores and salesmen and saleswomen.—Although instructed specifically to make this distinction, many Sixteenth Census enumerators failed, as did the enumerators at preceding censuses, to distinguish between office clerks and sales persons employed in stores. The tendency was to return salesmen and saleswomen as clerks. As a result, the statistics showing the number in each of these two occupations probably are inaccurate. The group "Clerks in stores" was more strictly confined in 1940 and in 1930 than in 1920 or in 1910 to persons specifically returned as "clerks" in stores. It is believed that a majority, if not most of those included in this group in 1940 and in 1930 were sales persons.

Workers in the building trades.—The decrease from 1930 to 1940 in the number of workers in certain of the building trades doubtless resulted in large measure from the marked decline during the decade in the construction industry—a decline, for establishments reporting business of $25,000 or more, in 1939 as compared with 1929, of 27.4 percent in the dollar value of work performed during the year, and a decline of 35.3 percent in the amount of the annual pay roll.[9] In part, the decrease in the number of workers may be accounted for by the fact that to a considerable extent the construction industry is seasonal and, in many sections of the country, was near its lowest ebb at the time of the census in 1940. Of the persons who usually worked in the construction industry, many were not at work at their regular trades during the census week, March 24–30. Some of these doubtless were working at other jobs, and some doubtless were unemployed and not seeking work and were not included in the labor force.

Cabinetmakers and tailors.—In those cases in which hand trades, through the introduction of machinery, the multiplication of processes, and the division of labor, have developed into factory industries, there was a tendency for the operatives to give the old trade names as their occupations, rather than the names of the specific processes they were performing. Outstanding examples of such industries at the Sixteenth Census were furniture factories and men's clothing factories. As a result, the numbers of cabinetmakers and tailors returned probably were excessive.

Locomotive engineers and firemen.—In 1940, as in 1930, in 1920, and in 1910, the enumerators did not always distinguish carefully between locomotive engineers and the stationary engineers employed by steam railroads, or between locomotive firemen and other firemen employed by steam railroads. At each census, therefore, some stationary engineers probably were classified as locomotive engineers, and some firemen of stationary boilers were classified as locomotive firemen.

Machinists.—Machine-shop workers who are not all-round machinists appear, nevertheless, to have a tendency to call themselves machinists. Hence, it is quite probable that, at each census, many who were returned and classified as machinists were, in fact, only machine tenders.

Painters.—Frequently, it was difficult to determine definitely whether the return "decorator" should be allocated to "Decorators and window dressers" or to "Painters, construction and maintenance." And it was difficult to determine definitely whether the return "painter" should be allocated to "Painters, construction and maintenance" or to "Painters, except construction and maintenance"; that is, whether the allocation should be to painters, building, shipyard, railroad, etc., or to painters of factory products and those working in shops.

Operatives and laborers.—Where, in revising the census industrial classification, a part of a composite 1930 industry group was included in forming a 1940 industry, it frequently was difficult, from the available information, to estimate what proportion of the added 1930 workers were operatives and what proportion were laborers. Hence, in the case of each such industry, the 1930 figures for operatives and laborers combined may be more nearly accurate than are the figures for either operatives or laborers. Some outstanding examples of such 1940 industries are:

"Glass and glass products," which includes *mirrors*, classified elsewhere in 1930;

"Electrical machinery and equipment," which includes *phonographs* and *records*, classified elsewhere in 1930;

"Dairy products," which includes *ice cream* and *malted milk*, classified elsewhere in 1930;

"Sawmills and planing mills," and "Miscellaneous wooden goods," which combined group includes *caskets*, classified elsewhere in 1930; and

"Furniture and store fixtures," which includes *mattresses* and *bed springs*, classified elsewhere in 1930.

Apprentices.—In 1940, as in 1930, the census enumerators frequently returned children working at building and hand trades as blacksmiths, carpenters, machinists, etc., rather than as blacksmiths' apprentices, carpenters' apprentices, machinists' apprentices, etc. At each census the coding clerks were instructed that a child returned as pursuing a trade, the mental or physical requirements for the pursuit of which usually are

[9] Census of Business, 1939 Vol. IV, p. 24. See, also, discussion of "Construction," p. 33 of this report.

not possessed by a person of such age, should be coded as an *apprentice* and not as a *journeyman* in the designated trade. The figures for apprentices, therefore, include many who were not specifically returned as apprentices. It is probable, also, that some of those returned as *journeymen* and coded as *apprentices* were, in fact, neither journeymen nor apprentices, but only helpers or operatives.

Notwithstanding the fact that both in 1930 and in 1940 the coding clerks were instructed to code as apprentices all children returned as pursuing skilled trades, at each census considerable numbers of children under 18 years old were tabulated in the machine count of the cards as engaged in skilled trades. Because of differences between the 1930 and the 1940 method of adjusting the machine tabulation sheets, the 1930 figures for apprentices are only approximately comparable with the 1940 figures. At each census, the figures for apprentices doubtless contain a considerable element of error.

Dressmakers and seamstresses.—When the enumerators did not return the industry or place of work, it was difficult to distinguish dressmakers and seamstresses in factories from those working elsewhere.

Fruit and vegetable graders and packers, except in cannery.—It is believed that the marked increase from 1930 to 1940 in the number of fruit graders and packers may be accounted for in considerable measure by the fact that the 1930 index used by the occupation coding clerks did not show clearly that the 1930 group "Fruit graders and packers" included vegetable graders and packers. At each census, proper classification of indefinite returns was difficult where canneries were operated close to where there was fruit and vegetable grading and packing in the fields and orchards.

Housekeepers and servants, private family.—Notwithstanding the fact that in 1940, in 1930, in 1920, and in 1910 the census enumerators were given specific instructions to return as *housekeepers* only those women who were keeping house for wages, at each census the enumerators returned as *housekeepers* so many servants who were in no sense housekeepers, that it is believed that the statistics for "Housekeepers, private family" are very inaccurate. The statistics show more than one housekeeper to each five servants in private families in 1940, and an increase from 1930 to 1940 of 102.3 percent in housekeepers, as against an increase of only 15.4 percent in servants in private families. It seems evident that the 1930 and the 1940 figures for "Housekeepers, private family" are not comparable.

An examination made of representative returns in the family relationship, age, employment status, and income columns of the 1940 enumerators' schedules indicated strongly that many of those returned in the occupation column as housekeepers were in fact only servants, and that considerable numbers of them were housekeepers in their own homes.

Laundresses.—Because of incomplete returns, it frequently was difficult for the 1940 census coding clerks to distinguish between "Laundresses, private family" and other laundresses.

Boarding house and lodginghouse keepers.—The decrease of 21.9 percent from 1930 to 1940 in the number of boarding house and lodginghouse keepers may have resulted in large measure from the instructions in regard to returning occupations for these persons having been more specific in 1940 than in 1930. The 1940 instruction was—

> Enter "Yes" [at work for pay or profit] for a person, generally the housewife, keeping five or more boarders or lodgers.

The corresponding 1930 instruction was—

> Keeping boarders or lodgers should be returned as an occupation if the person engaged in it relies upon it as his (or her) principal means of support or principal source of income. If, however, a family keeps a few boarders or roomers merely as a means of supplementing the earnings or income obtained from other occupations or from other sources, no one in the family should be returned as a boarding or lodging house keeper.

An examination of representative 1930 census enumerators' schedules for 12 large cities showed that of 395 boarding and lodging house keepers who were enumerated on these schedules and who reported the number of boarders and lodgers, 106, or 26.8 percent, reported fewer than 5 each. Such persons usually were not included in the 1940 labor force. If the adjusted 1930 number of boarding and lodging house keepers, as given in table 2—142,927—be reduced 26.8 percent, it becomes 104,623. If this is approximately the number of boarding and lodging house keepers in 1930 who had 5 or more boarders or lodgers each, then this is the number that is really comparable with the number in 1940—111,609—and there was an increase of 6.7 percent rather than a decrease of 21.9 percent in the number during the decade.

Practical nurses and midwives.—The decrease from 1930 to 1940 shown by the adjusted figures for practical nurses and midwives may have resulted in part from an underestimate of the effect on the 1930 figures of the transfer of ward maids from this group. In some measure, the decrease doubtless resulted from the fact that, through recourse to the wage income and education information, entered on the 1940 but not on the 1930 schedules, the return "nurse" was coded "trained nurse" more frequently in 1940 than in 1930.

Fishermen and oystermen.—An examination made of selected 1940 census enumerators' schedules indicated that the decrease in the number of fishermen and oystermen from 73,234 in 1930 to 62,574 in 1940, shown by tables 2 and 3, may have resulted largely, or even entirely, from the fact that, since fishing is seasonal, many fishermen were not actually fishing during the census week, March 24–30, 1940, and were not included in the labor force. The returns examined indicate that there may have been no decrease in the number of fishermen and oystermen during the decade 1930 to 1940.

CHAPTER VII

THE INDUSTRY STATISTICS

First at the 1910 census and next at the 1930 census, the report on occupation statistics includes a table [1] showing occupations classified by industry. However, in neither table are all of the workers in an industry classified thereunder. In the 1910 table, for example, most professional persons are classified in "Professional service," and all telegraph and telephone operators are classified in the "Telegraph and telephone" industry, regardless of the fact that many of the professional persons and many of the telegraph and telephone operators were employed in other industries. Similar examples in the 1930 table are the classification of all telegraph and telephone operators in the "Telegraph and telephone" industry, of all bakers in "Bakeries," of all editors and reporters in "Professional service," and of all musicians in "Recreation and amusement." At the 1940 census, all of the workers in each industry were classified thereunder.

Because of the differences in classification, it is evident that direct comparison between the 1910, the 1930, and the 1940 industry figures published in the occupation reports is not possible. The purpose of this chapter is to adjust the 1930 figures, as far as is possible, so that they will be comparable with the 1940 figures. A similar adjustment of the 1910 industry figures has not been attempted.

Description of Industry Tables 6 and 7

Table 6.—Table 6 shows, in parallel columns, the industries of the 1940 census classification and the corresponding industries of the 1930 census classification. The third column of the table shows, for the 1940 industry, the estimated index of comparability between the 1940 tabulated figures and the 1930 tabulated figures. Insofar as was practicable, the industries are arranged in table 6 in the order of the 1940 census classification. In a number of cases, however, it was necessary to change the order of the industries of the 1940 classification. And, in order to obtain comparability with the industries of the 1930 classification, it frequently was necessary to combine two or more industries of the 1940 classification. In each such case, a title for the combined group was inserted.

The purpose of table 6 is to show, for each industry and industrial group for which figures are presented in table 7, the 1940 and the 1930 industries which are compared, together with the estimated index of comparability between the tabulated 1940 figures and the tabulated 1930 figures.

Table 7.—Table 7 shows, for each of the industries and industrial groups of the 1940 census classification, as arranged and presented in table 6,

(1) the number of persons 14 years old and over, by sex, in the labor force in 1940, except new workers;
(2) wherever available, the number of gainful workers 14 years old and over, by sex, in the corresponding industry or industrial group of the 1930 census classification, as shown by the 1930 census published figures;
(3) for the total workers in the industry or industrial group, the estimated index of comparability between the 1930 and the 1940 published figures; and,
(4) for the total workers in the industry or industrial group, adjusted 1930 figures.

The 1940 figures for the labor force, except new workers, presented in table 7, represent a combination of the figures for

(1) the present industries of employed workers,
(2) the usual industries of experienced workers seeking work, and
(3) the usual industries of public emergency workers.

The figures for experienced workers seeking work and those for public emergency workers are the result of estimates based on a 5-percent cross-section sample count. Since the 1940 industry figures given in most of the other census publications, include only a complete count of the present industries of employed workers and the last industries of experienced workers seeking work, it is quite evident that the figures for the labor force, except new workers, as presented in table 7, will differ from the industry figures as presented in most of the other census reports. (For further discussion see p. 19.)

Degree of Comparability Between the 1930 and the 1940 Figures for the United States

The estimated degree of comparability between the 1930 and the 1940 industry figures for the United States are discussed in this section. The estimated degree of comparability is indicated by an adjustment factor, in column 3 of table 7, which serves, also, as an index of comparability.

Total figures.—The 1930 total figures for gainful workers (48,594,592) are not comparable with the 1940 total figures for the labor force (52,789,499), since the 1930 figures include large numbers of workers in classes not included in the 1940 figures—seasonal workers, employed inmates of institutions, persons unable to work, and retired persons. Furthermore, through omission of entries from the enumerators' schedules, considerable numbers were omitted from the count of gainful workers in 1930 and from the labor force count in 1940. No published or adjusted total figures are presented in table 7.

In Chapter IV, the 1930 gainful worker figures and

[1] Thirteenth Census Report on Occupation Statistics, table VI; and Fifteenth Census Population Reports, Vol. V, Chap. 7, table 2.

the 1940 labor force figures are adjusted to a comparable basis (see table I, p. 12). These adjusted figures represent 53.2 percent of the population 14 years old and over in 1930, as compared with the 52.7 percent in 1940. According to these percentages, there was a slight decrease (0.5) during the decade in the percent of the population 14 years old and over in the labor force of the United States (table II).

Figures for industries.—That the variation from one industry to another in the estimated degree of comparability between the 1940 and the 1930 figures is rather large is shown by the variations in the index of comparability given in column 3 of table 7. Where there was no change in the classification, the index of comparability is 1.00; but where the classification was quite different at the two censuses, the index of comparability may deviate considerably from 1.00, particularly if the number of workers in 1930 represented by the additions to the 1940 classification was quite different from the number in 1930 represented by the exclusions from the 1940 classification. Wherever the additions and the exclusions involved a large proportion of the total workers in the industry, the actual degree of comparability may be appreciably different from the estimated degree, by reason of the fact that, as a rule, the larger the proportion of the workers involved in the estimates the greater were the chances for material error. For a number of the industries of the 1940 classification, there are no comparable industries in the 1930 classification.

In computing the probable index of comparability between the 1940 and the 1930 figures for an industry, no account was taken of the effect on the figures of differences between 1930 and 1940 in census enumerators' returns or of differences in methods of processing these returns. Yet there were differences in the returns and there were processing differences, and these differences did affect the figures, notwithstanding the fact that in the case of a particular industry the effect cannot be measured.

A marked difference between 1930 and 1940 in the enumerators' returns was the return in 1930 of occupations and industries for large numbers of seasonal workers, employed inmates of institutions, persons unable to work, and retired persons—classes for whom occupations and industries usually were not returned in 1940. It was impossible, of course, to estimate the numbers in these four classes who worked in each particular industry in 1930.

Several factors contributed to processing differences. The indexes used by the clerks who coded the industry returns were more nearly complete in 1940 than in 1930; and published information in regard to industries, available to the coding clerks, was far more extensive in 1940 than in 1930. Then, research to determine the proper classification of indefinite industry returns was much greater in 1940 than in 1930.

It is evident that because of the intangible effect of the differences in the enumerators' returns and in the processing of these returns, the actual degree of comparability between the 1930 and the 1940 figures for a particular industry may be somewhat different from the estimated degree expressed by the index of comparability.

Numbers of emergency workers affected figures for certain industries appreciably.—Except in the service industries, the distribution of emergency workers by usual industry, in 1940, possibly, as a rule, corresponded roughly with the industrial distribution of employed workers. But, whether because many emergency workers had never worked regularly in any other industries, or for other reasons, so many of them apparently reported the industries in which they were working, or to which they were assigned, as their usual industries that, even in the nonservice industries, the industrial distribution of emergency workers by usual occupation, as shown by census returns, was quite different from the industrial distribution of employed workers.

Unpublished figures, based on a 5-percent cross-section sample, show that a considerable proportion of the total emergency workers are included in a few of the industries shown in table 7. In certain industries emergency workers form such a large proportion of the total workers that their inclusion affects the figures perceptibly. In the figures for each of the following industries of table 7, emergency workers form over 9.5 percent of the total workers.

TABLE XIII.—EMERGENCY WORKERS, BY USUAL INDUSTRY, COMPARED WITH TOTAL WORKERS, BY SEX, FOR SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES: 1940

[Figures for emergency workers based on a 5-percent cross-section sample]

INDUSTRY	TOTAL WORKERS			EMERGENCY WORKERS			PERCENT EMERGENCY WORKERS ARE OF TOTAL WORKERS		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	6,985,206	5,537,436	1,447,770	1,506,380	1,249,600	256,780	21.6	22.6	17.7
Forestry, except logging	68,777	67,402	1,375	19,280	18,940	340	28.0	28.1	24.7
Stone quarrying	59,781	59,123	658	12,420	12,320	100	20.8	20.8	15.2
Construction	3,508,434	3,462,712	45,722	805,800	799,840	5,960	23.0	23.1	13.0
Apparel and accessories	902,892	284,205	618,687	86,960	5,300	81,660	9.6	1.9	13.2
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	55,892	20,999	34,893	6,000	280	5,720	10.7	1.3	16.4
Federal Government (not elsewhere classified)	337,174	224,785	112,389	34,180	23,080	11,100	10.1	10.3	9.9
Industry not reported	2,052,256	1,418,210	634,046	541,740	389,840	151,900	26.4	27.5	24.0

Of the public emergency workers, in 1940, 61.4 percent of the total, 62.4 percent of the males, and 57.2 percent of the females reported the 7 industries named in the above table as their usual industries.

Construction.—The construction industry, as organized in 1929, was hard hit by the depression,[2] and it experienced a marked decline between 1930 and 1940 in the number of persons to whom it furnished employment. Notwithstanding this fact, the figures for the industry presented in table 7 show a considerable increase from 1930 to 1940 in the total number of workers. This increase is explained by the fact that the census figures cover public emergency construction as well as construction by private contractors and builders. If from the 3,508,434 persons in the construction industry in 1940, shown by the census figures (table 7), be deducted the 805,800 emergency workers (CCC, WPA, NYA, etc.) who reported that construction was their usual industry, the remainder—2,702,634—is 10.8 percent smaller than the 3,029,458 persons the census figures (table 7) show in the industry in 1930. The census figures for 1940 include, also, 646,360 persons who reported that they were seeking work and that construction was their usual industry. Many of these, in fact, may formerly have been emergency workers.

Fishery.—The 1940 census labor force was restricted to include only persons at work, or with a job, or seeking work during the week of March 24–30. Fishing is a seasonal industry. An examination made of selected 1940 census enumerators' schedules indicated that many fishermen who were not actually fishing during the week of March 24–30, and who were not employed at other work, and were not seeking work, were not included in the labor force. The number of workers in the fishery industry may have been fully as large in 1940 as in 1930.

Industries classified with difficulty.—As in the case of occupational designations, and for similar reasons (see p. 24), enumerators' returns of industry designations were sometimes so incomplete or indefinite that it was difficult to decide to which of two or more industry classifications a particular designation should be assigned. A large proportion of the indefinite returns were allocated to the proper industries through the use of information from the Censuses of Business and Manufactures, the Bureau of Mines, State industry directories, industrial, financial, utility, and railroad manuals, and other sources.

It is believed that the use of these collateral sources of information resulted in an accurate assignment in the majority of cases. While the number of returns that could not be allocated by such methods did not constitute a large proportion of the total, in the case of certain industries the number of faulty returns and the degree of inaccuracy in allocating them may have affected perceptibly the accuracy of the statistics. The more important of these industries are referred to in the following paragraphs.

Bakery products.—It frequently was difficult to determine whether the return "Bakery" represented a factory that produces bakery products—to be assigned to "Bakery products," in manufacturing—or represented a small bakery that sells its own products at retail—to be assigned to "Food stores, except dairy products," in retail trade.

Railway express service.—It was difficult to classify the return "Express company," and it is believed that the coding clerks were not very successful in their attempt to distinguish railway express service from (a) trucking service, (b) "American Express Company"—a money order company—and (c) "Fruit Growers Express Company" and "Pacific Fruit Express Company"—companies engaged in renting railroad cars.

Wholesale trade and retail trade.—The Sixteenth Census enumerators were specifically instructed that in their returns they should "distinguish between *wholesale* and *retail* trade," and that if the establishment was engaged in both retail and wholesale trade they should specify the more important branch of the firm's activity, retail or wholesale trade. They were further instructed that if they could not ascertain the more important branch of the firm's activities they should abbreviate "wholesale-retail," as in "W–R plumbing supplies." But, either because the enumerators could not learn the facts, or for other reasons, they failed, quite commonly, to distinguish between wholesale trade and retail trade. Hence, the attempt of the coding clerks to distinguish, from the enumerators' returns, wholesale trade from retail trade was not very successful.

Automobile storage and repair, motor vehicle retailing, and filling stations.—Of all establishments, the garage probably is the most difficult to classify industrially, for a garage may be engaged in automobile storage, rental, and repair services only, or it may, and frequently does, combine with these services either the retailing of motor vehicles and accessories or the operation of a filling station, or both of these activities. It is quite evident that the overlapping of the three industries—

> Automobile storage, rental, and repair services,
> Motor vehicles and accessories retailing, and
> Filling stations—

affected the accuracy of the enumerators' returns, the processing of these returns, and the resulting statistics.

Firm names.—Not infrequently, Sixteenth Census enumerators returned firm names instead of names of industries. In the majority of such cases, it was possible to determine the industries to which the firms should be assigned through recourse to industrial and other directories. But in the numerous cases in which,

[2] See 1941 Statistical Abstract, p. 957, and discussion of "Workers in the building trades," p. 29 of this report.

in the same locality, more than one firm with the same or a similar name was returned, and in the numerous cases in which the names returned were not found in the available directories, it was necessary to assign the returns to the group "Industry not reported."

Industry not reported.—In a large number of cases, the Sixteenth Census enumerators returned occupations without stating definitely in what industries they were pursued. A considerable proportion of such cases were assigned to the proper industries through recourse to industrial and city directories, but often it was impossible, even with the information obtainable from these sources, to classify the returns under any specified industries. In some such cases, it was possible to determine the group of related industries in which the occupations were pursued and to assign them to "Not specified textile mills," or "Not specified metal industries." In other cases, it was possible to determine only the broad division of the industrial field in which the occupations were pursued and to assign them to "Not specified mining" or "Not specified manufacturing industries," or "Not specified transportation," or "Not specified retail trade." In many cases, however, nothing could be determined as to the industries in which the occupations were pursued. These returns were of necessity assigned to the class, "Industry not reported."

Miscellaneous industries.—The preceding paragraphs discuss the more important examples of incomplete and indefinite industry designations returned by the 1940 census enumerators. Other examples are given in the statement below. In the case of each industry return listed in the first column of the statement, it frequently was difficult to determine to which of the alternative classifications listed in the second column the return should be assigned.

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES INCOMPLETELY OR INDEFINITELY RETURNED: 1940

Column 1—Enumerators' returns	Column 2—Alternative census classifications
Car shop	Railroads (includes railroad repair shops). Manufacturing: Railroad and miscellaneous transportation equipment.
Dairy	Agriculture. Manufacturing: Dairy products. Retail trade: Dairy products stores and milk retailing. Wholesale trade.
Foundry	Miscellaneous iron and steel industries: [Iron foundry]. Miscellaneous nonferrous metal products: [Brass foundry, aluminum foundry, etc.].
Gas company	Crude petroleum and natural gas production. Gas works and steam plants. Miscellaneous chemical industries.
Hat factory	Hats, except cloth and millinery. Apparel and accessories: [Millinery, trimmed hats, etc.].
Lumber company	Sawmills and planing mills. Wholesale trade. Lumber and building material retailing.
Mine	Coal mining. Metal mining. Miscellaneous nonmetallic mining.
Oil company	Crude petroleum and natural gas production. Petroleum and gasoline pipe lines. Petroleum refining. Filling stations. Wholesale trade.
Packing house	Manufacturing: Meat products. Wholesale trade: [Fruit packing house].
Pipe line	Petroleum and gasoline pipe lines. Gas works and steam plants. Construction.
Produce company	Wholesale trade. Retail trade: Food stores, except dairy products.
Public utility	Electric light and power. Gas works and steam plants. Water and sanitary services.
Railroad	Railroads (includes railroad repair shops). Street railways and bus lines.
Steel plant	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills. Miscellaneous iron and steel industries.
Stockyards	Manufacturing: Meat products. Services incidental to transportation: [Stockyards].
Tailor shop	Retail trade: Apparel and accessories stores, except shoes [Custom tailor shop]. Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing services.
Textile mill	Cotton manufactures. Silk and rayon manufactures. Woolen and worsted manufactures. Knit goods. Dyeing and finishing mills. Carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings. Miscellaneous textile goods. Apparel and accessories. Miscellaneous fabricated textile products.

TABLE 1.—OCCUPATIONS OF THE 1940 CENSUS CLASSIFICATION WITH THE CORRESPONDING OCCUPATIONS OF THE 1930 CENSUS CLASSIFICATION AND AN ADJUSTMENT FACTOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES

[The adjustment factor serves as an index of comparability between the 1940 and the 1930 figures. A factor above 1.00 indicates that the 1930 figure is too small for comparison with 1940, and a factor below 1.00 indicates that the 1930 figure is too large for comparison with 1940. The adjustments indicated take account of differences in classification, but not of differences between "labor force" of 1940 and "gainful workers" of 1930.]

Group*	OCCUPATION, 1940 CLASSIFICATION	OCCUPATION, 1930 CLASSIFICATION	ADJUSTMENT FACTOR (OR INDEX OF COMPARABILITY) [1]
	Professional and semiprofessional workers		
	Actors, dancers, showmen, athletes, etc.		1.01
1	Actors and actresses	Actors and showmen	
23	Dancers, showmen, and athletes	Teachers (athletics, dancing, etc.)	
103n	Motion picture projectionists		
2	Architects	Architects	1.05
3	Artists and art teachers	Artists, sculptors, and teachers of art	1.00
4	Authors, editors, and reporters	Authors, editors, and reporters	1.151+
a	Authors	Authors	0.99
b	Editors and reporters	Editors and reporters	1.19
5	Chemists, assayers, and metallurgists	Chemists, assayers, and metallurgists	1.02
6	Clergymen	Clergymen	0.98
7	College presidents, professors, and instructors	College presidents and professors	1.01
8	Dentists	Dentists	0.99
	Civil engineers and surveyors	Civil engineers and surveyors	1.00
9	Civil engineers		
25	Surveyors		
10	Electrical engineers	Electrical engineers	0.99
	Mechanical and industrial engineers	Mechanical engineers	1.06
11	Mechanical engineers		
12b	Industrial engineers		
	Chemical, mining, and metallurgical engineers	Mining engineers	1.00
a	Chemical engineers		
c	Mining and metallurgical engineers		
13	Lawyers and judges	Lawyers, judges, and justices	1.00
14	Musicians and music teachers	Musicians and teachers of music	1.01
15	Osteopaths	Osteopaths	1.00
16	Pharmacists	(Combined with group 37k)	
17	Physicians and surgeons	Physicians and surgeons	1.00
	Social, welfare, and religious workers		0.97
18	Social and welfare workers	Social and welfare workers	
26h	Religious workers	Religious workers	
		Probation and truant officers	
19	Teachers (n. e. c.[2]), (including county agents)		0.999+
a	Teachers (n. e. c.)	Teachers (school)	1.00
b	County agents and farm demonstrators	County agents, farm demonstrators, etc.	0.82
20	Trained nurses and student nurses	Trained nurses	1.00
21	Veterinarians	Veterinary surgeons	1.00
22	Other professional workers	(1930 data not available)	
a	Librarians	Librarians	0.99
b	Professional workers (n. e. c.)	(1930 data not available)	
23	Dancers, showmen, and athletes	(Combined with group 1)	
24	Designers and draftsmen		0.976+
a	Designers	Designers	1.00
b	Draftsmen	Draftsmen	0.97
25	Surveyors	(Combined with group 9)	
26	Other semiprofessional workers	(1930 and 1940 groups not comparable.)	
a	Aviators	Aviators	1.08
b	Chiropractors	Chiropractors	1.00
c	Funeral directors and embalmers	Undertakers	1.00
d	Healers and medical service workers (n. e. c.)	Healers (not elsewhere classified)	1.03
e	Optometrists	(1930 data not available.)	
f	Photographers	Photographers	0.83
g	Radio and wireless operators	Radio operators.[3]	
h	Religious workers	(Combined with group 18)	
	Technicians and laboratory assistants	Technicians and laboratory assistants.[3]	
i	Technicians and assistants, laboratory		
j	Technicians, except laboratory		
k	Semiprofessional workers (n. e. c.)	(1930 data not available)	
	Farmers and farm managers		
27a	Farmers (owners and tenants)	Farmers (owners and tenants)	1.00
b	Farm managers	(Combined with group 141a)	

GENERAL NOTES:

*The group designation preceding an occupation indicates the order of the occupation in the most detailed 1940 census classification, as published in the census reports. (Sixteenth Census, "The Labor Force (Sample Statistics)—Occupational Characteristics."—Appendix A). Occasionally, a line with no group designation has been inserted as a group title for two or more occupations of the classification.

[1] The degree of comparability between the 1930 and the 1940 published figures is shown by the deviation of the adjustment factor (entered in column 3) from 1.00. Hence, the degree of comparability is the same when the adjustment factor is 1.01 as when it is 0.99. When it is 1.01 the 1930 figures are 1 percent too small, and when it is 0.99 the 1930 figures are 1 percent too large. As a rule, in the case of each adjustment factor, the decimal fraction is rounded to the nearest hundredths. For each occupation group having subgroups, however, the decimal fraction is rounded to the nearest thousandths and is followed by a plus sign (+) to indicate that it is slightly too small or by a minus sign (−) to indicate that it is slightly too large.

[2] Wherever used in these lists, "n. e. c." means "not elsewhere classified" and "n. o. s." means "not otherwise specified."

[3] 1930 and 1940 groups not comparable.

TABLE 1.—OCCUPATIONS OF THE 1940 CENSUS CLASSIFICATION WITH THE CORRESPONDING OCCUPATIONS OF THE 1930 CENSUS CLASSIFICATION AND AN ADJUSTMENT FACTOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued

Group	OCCUPATION, 1940 CLASSIFICATION	OCCUPATION, 1930 CLASSIFICATION	ADJUSTMENT FACTOR (OR INDEX OF COMPARABILITY)
	Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm		
28	Conductors, railroad	Conductors, steam railroad	1.00
29	Postmasters, and miscellaneous government officials		1.03
a	Inspectors, United States	[3] Officials and inspectors (city and county)	
b	Inspectors, State	Officials and inspectors (State and United States)	
c	Inspectors, city	Managers and officials, postal service [4]	
d	Inspectors, county and local	Inspectors, postal service [5]	
e	Officials, United States		
f	Officials, State		
g	Officials, city		
h	Officials, county and local		
i	Postmasters	Postmasters	1.00
30	Other specified proprietors, managers, and officials	(1930 and 1940 groups not comparable)	
a	Advertising agents	" " " " " " Advertising agents Proprietors, etc., advertising agencies (Combined with group 58c)	1.03
b	Buyers and department heads, store	Buyers and shippers of livestock and other farm products	
c	Country buyers and shippers of livestock and other farm products	Purchasing agents, grain elevators [6]	
d	Credit men	Credit men	1.00
e	Floormen and floor managers, store	(Combined with group 69b)	
f	Managers and superintendents, building	(Combined with group 56)	
g	Officers, pilots, pursers, and engineers, ship	Captains, masters, mates, and pilots Engineers (stationary), water transportation [7]	0.98
h	Officials, lodge, society, union, etc.	Officials of lodges, societies, etc.	1.02
i	Purchasing agents and buyers (n. e. c.)	Purchasing agents (except for railroads), *less* those in "Grain elevators" [6]	1.06
	Proprietors, managers, and officials (n. e. c.), by industry:		
31	Mining	Operators, managers, and officials, extraction of minerals, *except* those in "Salt wells and works" [8] Builders and building contractors, oil wells and gas wells [9]	1.01
32	Construction	Builders and building contractors, *except* those in "Oil wells and gas wells" [9] Owners, operators, and proprietors, building industry [10] Managers and officials, building industry [10] "Proprietors" [11] and "Managers and officials," construction and maintenance of roads, streets, sewers, and bridges [12]	0.98
33	Manufacturing	Managers and officials (manufacturing) Manufacturers Owners and managers of log and timber camps Owners, operators, and proprietors, salt wells and works [8] Managers and officials, salt wells and works [8] From the above occupations must be deducted "Owners, operators, and proprietors" and "Managers and officials" in each of the following industries, as shown in 1930 Census Population Reports, Vol. V: Building industry (p. 424) Gas works (p. 430) Automobile repair shops (p. 470) Car and railroad shops (p. 474) Electric light and power plants (p. 530) Turpentine farms and distilleries (p. 536) Not specified industries and services (p. 584)	0.94
34	Transportation, communication, and utilities	(1930 data not available)	
a	Railroads (includes railroad repair shops)	Officials and superintendents, steam railroad Owners, operators, and proprietors, car and railroad shops [13] Managers and officials, car and railroad shops [13]	0.97
	Street railway, bus, taxicab, and trucking service		
b	Street railways and bus lines	Officials and superintendents, street railroad	0.97
c	Taxicab service	Owners and managers, truck, transfer, and cab companies	
d	Trucking service		
e	Warehousing and storage	Proprietors, etc., warehouses	1.08
f	Miscellaneous transportation	Proprietors, managers, and officials (n. o. s.), air transportation "Owners, operators, and proprietors," and "Managers and officials" in the following industries: Express companies [14] Livery stables [15] Pipe lines [16] Water transportation [17] Other and not specified transportation and communication [18] Stockyards [19]	0.98

[3] 1930 and 1940 groups not comparable.
[4] Population, 1930, Vol. V, p. 548.
[5] Population, 1930, Vol. V, p. 550.
[6] Population, 1930, Vol. V, p. 562.
[7] Population, 1930, Vol. V, p. 558.
[8] Population, 1930, Vol. V, p. 424.
[9] Population, 1930, Vol. V, p. 422.
[10] Population, 1930, Vol. V, p. 424.
[11] "Contractors, builders, and proprietors" includes 45 male "Proprietors."
[12] Population, 1930, Vol. V, p. 544.
[13] Population, 1930, Vol. V, p. 474.
[14] Population, 1930, Vol. V, p. 544.
[15] Population, 1930, Vol. V, p. 546.
[16] Population, 1930, Vol. V, p. 548.
[17] Population, 1930, Vol. V, p. 556.
[18] Population, 1930, Vol. V, p. 558.
[19] Population, 1930, Vol. V, p. 566 or p. 130.

TABLE 1.—OCCUPATIONS OF THE 1940 CENSUS CLASSIFICATION WITH THE CORRESPONDING OCCUPATIONS OF THE 1930 CENSUS CLASSIFICATION AND AN ADJUSTMENT FACTOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued

Group	OCCUPATION, 1940 CLASSIFICATION	OCCUPATION, 1930 CLASSIFICATION	ADJUSTMENT FACTOR (OR INDEX OF COMPARABILITY)
	Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm—Continued		
	Proprietors, managers, and officials (n. e. c.), by industry—Continued.		
34	Transportation, communication, and utilities—Continued.		
g	Communication	Proprietors, managers, and officials (n. o. s.), telegraph and telephone	0.97
		Radio announcers, directors, managers, and officials	
h	Utilities	(1930 data not available)	
		"Owners, operators, and proprietors," and "Managers and officials" in:	
		Gas works [20]	
		Electric light and power plants [21]	
		(Data for water and sanitary services not available)	
35	Wholesale trade	(Included in "Other retail trade and wholesale trade," below)	
36	Eating and drinking places	Restaurant, cafe, and lunch room keepers	1.08
	Wholesale and retail trade, except eating and drinking places		1.002—
	Specified retail trade:		
	Food and dairy products stores		0.98
37a	Food stores, except dairy products	Retail dealers:	
b	Dairy products stores and milk retailing	Candy and confectionery	
103 l	Meat cutters, except slaughter and packing house	Food (except groceries and hucksters' goods)	
		Groceries	
		Meat cutters	
	General merchandise, apparel, and shoe stores		1.00
37c	General merchandise stores	Retail dealers:	
e	Apparel and accessories stores, except shoes	Department stores	
f	Shoe stores	Dry goods, clothing, and boots and shoes	
103m	Milliners (not in factory)	General stores	
		Milliners and millinery dealers	
37d	Limited price variety stores		0.98
		Retail dealers:	
		Five and ten cent and variety stores	
g	Furniture and house furnishings stores		0.96
		Retail dealers:	
		Furniture, carpets, and rugs	
h	Household appliance and radio stores	(Included in "Other retail trade and wholesale trade," below)	
i	Motor vehicles and accessories retailing		1.06
		Retail dealers:	
		Automobiles and accessories	
j	Filling stations		0.96
		Retail dealers:	
		Gasoline and oil filling stations	
	Drug stores (including pharmacists)		1.00
k	Drug stores	Retail dealers:	
16	Pharmacists	Drugs and medicines (including druggists and pharmacists)	
37l	Hardware and farm implement stores		0.94
		Retail dealers:	
		Hardware, implements, and wagons	
m	Lumber and building material retailing	(Included in "Other retail trade and wholesale trade," below)	
n	Liquor stores		
o	Retail florists		
p	Jewelry stores		0.99
		Retail dealers:	
		Jewelry	
q	Fuel and ice retailing		1.00
		Retail dealers:	
		Coal and wood	
		Ice	
	Other retail trade and wholesale trade [22]		1.05
	Retail trade:	Dealers—Retail trade:	
37h	Household appliance and radio stores	Books, music, news, and stationery	
m	Lumber and building material retailing	Cigars and tobacco	
n	Liquor stores	Flour and feed	
o	Retail florists	Lumber	
r	Miscellaneous retail stores	Other specified dealers	
s	Not specified retail trade	Not specified dealers	
	Wholesale trade:	Dealers—Wholesale trade:	
35	Wholesale trade	Wholesale dealers, importers, and exporters	
		Proprietors, etc., grain elevators	
		Commercial brokers and commission men	
		Retail dealers, junk and rags	
38	Finance, insurance, and real estate	(1930 and 1940 groups not comparable)	
	Finance (including salesmen, finance, etc.)		0.98
a	Banking and other finance	Bankers and bank officials	
57b	Salesmen, finance, brokerage, and commission firms	Loan brokers and pawnbrokers	
		Stockbrokers	
		Brokers not specified and promoters	
38b	Insurance	Managers and officials, insurance companies	1.16
c	Real estate	(Combined with group 56)	
39	Business and repair services	(1930 data not available)	
a	Business services	" " " "	
b	Automobile storage, rental, and repair services		0.94
		Garage owners, managers, and officials	
		"Owners, operators, and proprietors," and "Managers and officials," automobile repair shops [23]	
c	Miscellaneous repair services and hand trades	(1930 data not available)	

[20] Population, 1930, Vol. V, p. 430. [21] Population, 1930, Vol. V, p. 530.
[22] The respective 1940 occupations included in this residual group are not comparable with the 1930 occupations having similar titles. [23] Population, 1930, Vol. V, p. 470.

TABLE 1.—OCCUPATIONS OF THE 1940 CENSUS CLASSIFICATION WITH THE CORRESPONDING OCCUPATIONS OF THE 1930 CENSUS CLASSIFICATION AND AN ADJUSTMENT FACTOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued

Group	OCCUPATION, 1940 CLASSIFICATION	OCCUPATION, 1930 CLASSIFICATION	ADJUSTMENT FACTOR (OR INDEX OF COMPARABILITY)
	Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm—Continued		
	Proprietors, managers, and officials (n. e. c.), by industry—Continued.		
40	Personal services	(1930 data not available)	
a	Hotels and lodging places	Hotel keepers and managers	1.15
b	Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing services	"Owners and proprietors" and "Managers and officials," in "Cleaning, dyeing, and pressing shop workers" Laundry owners, managers, and officials	1.06
c	Miscellaneous personal services	(1930 data not available)	
41	Miscellaneous industries and services	" " " "	
a	Theaters and motion pictures	Directors, managers, and officials, motion picture production Theatrical owners, managers, and officials	1.04
b	Miscellaneous amusement and recreation	Billiard room, dance hall, skating rink, etc., keepers Keepers of pleasure resorts, race tracks, etc.	0.99
c	Other industries and services	(1930 data not available)	
d	Industry not reported	(1930 and 1940 groups not comparable)	
	Clerical, sales, and kindred workers		
42	Baggagemen, express messengers, and railway mail clerks		1.003—
a	Baggagemen, transportation	Baggagemen	1.01
b	Express messengers and railway mail clerks	Express messengers and railway mail clerks	1.00
43	Bookkeepers, accountants, cashiers, and ticket agents		1.012+
a	Bookkeepers, accountants, and cashiers	Bookkeepers, cashiers, and accountants	1.01
b	Ticket, station, and express agents	Ticket and station agents Agents, express companies Freight agents	1.07
44	Mail carriers	Mail carriers	0.99
45	Messengers, except express		0.898+
a	Messengers, errand, and office boys and girls [24]	Messengers, errand, and office boys and girls	0.88
b	Telegraph messengers	Telegraph messengers	1.00
46	Office machine operators	Office appliance operators	0.95
	Miscellaneous clerical and kindred workers		0.99
47	Shipping and receiving clerks	Abstracters, notaries, and justices of peace	
48	Stenographers, typists, and secretaries	Shipping clerks	
51e	Clerical and kindred workers (n. e. c.)	Stenographers and typists Weighers Other clerks	
49	Telegraph operators	Telegraph operators	0.79
50	Telephone operators	Telephone operators	1.00
51	Other clerical and kindred workers	(1930 and 1940 groups not comparable)	
a	Agents (n. e. c.)	Agents (not elsewhere classified)	0.81
b	Attendants and assistants, library	Librarians' assistants and attendants	1.08
c	Attendants, physicians' and dentists' offices	Dentists' assistants and attendants Physicians' and surgeons' attendants	0.93
d	Collectors, bill and account	Collectors	1.01
e	Clerical and kindred workers (n. e. c.)	(Combined with groups 47 and 48)	
52	Canvassers and solicitors	(Combined with group 58c)	
53	Hucksters and peddlers	Hucksters and peddlers	1.05
54	Newsboys	Newsboys	1.00
55	Insurance agents and brokers	Insurance agents	0.99
	Real estate agents, proprietors, etc., and building managers and superintendents		1.07
56	Real estate agents and brokers	Real estate agents	
38c	Proprietors, managers, and officials, real estate	Managers and officials, real estate companies	
30f	Managers and superintendents, building		
57	Other sales agents and brokers	(1930 and 1940 groups not comparable)	
a	Auctioneers	Auctioneers	0.88
b	Salesmen, finance, brokerage, and commission firms	(Combined with group 38a)	
c	Traveling salesmen and sales agents	(Combined with group 58c)	
58a	"Clerks" in stores	"Clerks" in stores	0.98
b	Demonstrators	Demonstrators	1.03
	Miscellaneous salesmen and saleswomen		1.00
30b	Buyers and department heads, store	Canvassers	
52	Canvassers and solicitors	Commercial travelers	
57c	Traveling salesmen and sales agents	Sales agents	
89	Attendants, filling station, parking lot, garage, and airport	Salesmen and saleswomen	
58c	Salesmen and saleswomen (n. e. c.)		
	Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers		
59	Bakers	Bakers	0.93
60	Blacksmiths, forgemen, and hammermen	Blacksmiths, forgemen, and hammermen [3]	
61	Boilermakers	Boilermakers	0.85
62	Cabinetmakers and pattern makers		1.027—
a	Cabinetmakers	Cabinetmakers	1.01
b	Pattern and model makers, except paper	Pattern and model makers	1.06
63	Carpenters	Carpenters	0.99
64	Compositors and typesetters	Compositors, linotypers, and typesetters	0.98

[3] 1930 and 1940 groups not comparable.

[24] Delivery boys are included in "Deliverymen."

TABLE 1.—OCCUPATIONS OF THE 1940 CENSUS CLASSIFICATION WITH THE CORRESPONDING OCCUPATIONS OF THE 1930 CENSUS CLASSIFICATION AND AN ADJUSTMENT FACTOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued

Group	OCCUPATION, 1940 CLASSIFICATION	OCCUPATION, 1930 CLASSIFICATION	ADJUSTMENT FACTOR (OR INDEX OF COMPARABILITY)
	Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers—Continued		
	Electricians and power station operators	Electricians	0.99
65	Electricians.		
100	Power station operators.		
	Foremen (n. e. c.), by industry:		
66	Construction	Foremen and overseers, building industry [25] Foremen and overseers, road, street, etc., building and repairing	1.03
67	Manufacturing		1.007–1.02
a	Food and kindred products	Foremen and overseers, food and allied industries: [26] Bakeries Butter, cheese, and condensed milk factories Candy factories Fish curing and packing Flour and grain mills Fruit and vegetable canning, etc. Slaughter and packing houses Sugar factories and refineries Other food factories Liquor and beverage industries	
b	Textiles, textile products, and apparel	Foremen and overseers, textile industries: [27] Cotton mills Knitting mills Silk mills Textile dyeing, finishing, and printing mills Woolen and worsted mills Carpet mills Hemp, jute, and linen mills Lace and embroidery mills Rope and cordage factories Sail, awning, and tent factories Other and not specified textile mills Foremen and overseers: [28] Corset factories Glove factories (50% of) Hat factories (felt) Shirt, collar, and cuff factories Suit, coat, and overall factories Other clothing factories Foremen and overseers, straw factories [29] Foremen and overseers, rayon factories [30]	0.97
c	Lumber, furniture, and lumber products	Foremen and overseers: [31] Furniture factories Saw and planing mills Other woodworking factories "Foremen" in "Lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers"	1.00
d	Paper, paper products, and printing	Foremen and overseers, paper, printing, and allied industries: [32] Blank book, envelope, tag, paper bag, etc., factories Paper and pulp mills Paper box factories Printing, publishing, and engraving	1.19
e	Chemicals, and petroleum and coal products	Foremen and overseers: [33] Charcoal and coke works Explosives, ammunition, and fireworks factories Fertilizer factories Paint and varnish factories Petroleum refineries Soap factories Other chemical factories Salt wells and works	1.12
f	Metal industries	Foremen and overseers: [34] Agricultural implement factories Automobile factories Blast furnaces and steel rolling mills Ship and boat building Wagon and carriage factories Other iron and steel and machinery factories Not specified metal industries Brass mills Clock and watch factories Copper factories Gold and silver factories Jewelry factories Lead and zinc factories Tinware, enamelware, etc., factories Other metal factories Electrical machinery and supply factories	1.00

[25] Population, 1930, Vol. V, p. 424.
[26] Population, 1930, Vol. V, pp. 454–466.
[27] Population, 1930, Vol. V, pp. 514–526.
[28] Population, 1930, Vol. V, pp. 448–452.
[29] Population, 1930, Vol. V, p. 536.
[30] Population, 1930, Vol. V, p. 434.
[31] Population, 1930, Vol. V, pp. 502–506.
[32] Population, 1930, Vol. V, pp. 508–512.
[33] Population, 1930, Vol. V, pp. 424–438.
[34] Population, 1930, Vol. V, pp. 466–494, 532.

TABLE 1.—OCCUPATIONS OF THE 1940 CENSUS CLASSIFICATION WITH THE CORRESPONDING OCCUPATIONS OF THE 1930 CENSUS CLASSIFICATION AND AN ADJUSTMENT FACTOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued

Group	OCCUPATION, 1940 CLASSIFICATION	OCCUPATION, 1930 CLASSIFICATION	ADJUSTMENT FACTOR (OR INDEX OF COMPARABILITY)
	Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers—Continued		
	Foremen (n. e. c.), by industry—Continued.		
67	Manufacturing—Continued.		
g	Manufacturing industries (n. e. c.)	Foremen and overseers: [35] Cigar and tobacco factories Rubber factories Tanneries Shoe factories Harness and saddle factories Glove factories (50% of) Leather belt, leather goods, etc., factories Trunk, suitcase, and bag factories Brick, tile, and terra-cotta factories Glass factories Lime, cement, and artificial stone factories Marble and stone yards Potteries Piano and organ factories Broom and brush factories Button factories Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries Other not specified manufacturing industries.	0.96
68	Transportation, communication, and utilities	(1930 data not available)	
a	Railroads (includes railroad repair shops)	Foremen and overseers: Steam railroad Car and railroad shops [36]	0.99
b	Street railways and bus lines	Foremen and overseers: Street railroad	1.06
c	Miscellaneous transportation	Foremen and overseers: [37] Express companies Livery stables Pipe lines Truck, transfer, and cab companies Water transportation Other and not specified transportation and communication Stockyards Warehouses and cold storage plants Foremen and overseers, air transportation	0.87
d	Communication	Foremen and overseers: Telegraph and telephone Radio broadcasting and transmitting [38]	0.93
e	Utilities	(1930 data not available) Foremen and overseers: [39] Electric light and power plants Gas works (Data for water and sanitary services not available)	
69	Miscellaneous industries and services	(1930 data not available)	
a	Mining	Foremen and overseers, extraction of minerals, *except* those in "Salt wells and works" [40]	1.08
	Wholesale and retail trade (including floormen and floor managers, store)		
b	Wholesale and retail trade	Floorwalkers and foremen in stores	1.11
30e	Floormen and floor managers, store	Foremen and overseers, grain elevators [41] Foremen and overseers, other and not specified trade [42] Foremen and overseers, banking and brokerage [43]	
69c	Business and repair services	Foremen and overseers: Garages, greasing stations, and automobile laundries Automobile repair shops [44] Advertising agencies [45]	0.98
d	Personal services	"Foremen and overseers" in "Cleaning, dyeing, and pressing shop workers" and in "Laundry operatives"	1.05
e	Government	(1930 data not available)	
f	Other industries and services	" " " "	
g	Industry not reported	Foremen and overseers: Not specified industries and services [46]	1.05
70	Inspectors (n. e. c.), by industry	(1930 data not available)	
a	Mining	Inspectors, extraction of minerals, *except* those in "Salt wells and works" (unpublished, 17 males and 1 female)	1.14
b	Construction	(1930 data not available)	
c	Railroads (includes railroad repair shops)	Inspectors, steam railroad	1.01
d	Transportation, except railroad	Inspectors: [47] Air transportation Express companies Livery stables (unpublished, 4 males) Pipe lines Truck, transfer, and cab companies Water transportation Other and not specified transportation and communication Stockyards Warehouses and cold storage plants Inspectors, street railroad	0.93

[35] Population, 1930, Vol. V, pp. 440–448, 496–504, 528–540.
[36] Population, 1930, Vol. V, p. 474.
[37] Population, 1930, Vol. V, pp. 544–558, 566.
[38] Population, 1930, Vol. V, p. 550.
[39] Population, 1930, Vol. V, pp. 430, 530.
[40] Population, 1930, Vol. V, p. 424.
[41] Population, 1930, Vol. V, p. 562.
[42] Population, 1930, Vol. V, p. 572.
[43] Population, 1930, Vol. V, p. 560.
[44] Population, 1930, Vol. V, p. 470.
[45] Population, 1930, Vol. V, p. 560.
[46] Population, 1930, Vol. V, p. 584.
[47] Population, 1930, Vol. V, pp. 542–560, 566, 568.

TABLE 1.—OCCUPATIONS OF THE 1940 CENSUS CLASSIFICATION WITH THE CORRESPONDING OCCUPATIONS OF THE 1930 CENSUS CLASSIFICATION AND AN ADJUSTMENT FACTOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued

Group	OCCUPATION, 1940 CLASSIFICATION	OCCUPATION, 1930 CLASSIFICATION	ADJUSTMENT FACTOR (OR INDEX OF COMPARABILITY)
	Craftmen, foremen, and kindred workers—Continued		
70	Inspectors (n. e. c.), by industry—Continued.		
e	Communication and utilities	(1930 data not available) Inspectors: Telegraph and telephone Radio broadcasting and transmitting (unpublished, 4 males)	
f	Wholesale and retail trade	(Data for water and sanitary services not available) (1930 and 1940 groups not comparable) Inspectors: [48] Grain elevators Automobile agencies, stores, and filling stations Wholesale and retail trade, except automobile	
g	Miscellaneous industries and services	(1930 data not available)	
71	Locomotive engineers	Locomotive engineers Motormen, steam railroad	1.10
72	Locomotive firemen	Locomotive firemen	1.00
73a-c	Machinists, millwrights, and tool makers	(Combined with group 75)	
74	Masons, tile setters, and stonecutters		0.989+
a	Brickmasons, stonemasons, and tile setters	Brick and stone masons and tile layers	1.00
b	Stonecutters and stone carvers	Stonecutters	0.91
	Machinists, millwrights, tool makers, and mechanics		1.019—
	Machinists, tool makers, and mechanics		1.02
73a	Machinists	[3] Machinists	
c	Tool makers, and die makers and setters	Tool makers and die setters and sinkers	
75a	Mechanics and repairmen, airplane	Mechanics (n. o. s.):	
b	Mechanics and repairmen, automobile	Air transportation	
c	Mechanics and repairmen, railroad and car shop	Automobile factories, garages, and repair shops	
d	Mechanics and repairmen (n. e. c.)	Railroads and car shops Other industries	
73b	Millwrights	Millwrights	1.00
75e	Loom fixers	Loom fixers	0.97
76	Molders, metal	Molders, founders, and casters (metal), *except* those in "Lead and zinc factories" [49]	0.90
77	Painters (construct.), paperhangers, and glaziers	(1930 data not available)	
a	Painters, construction and maintenance	Painters, glaziers, and varnishers (building) Painters, glaziers, and varnishers (factory): [50] Car and railroad shops Ship and boat building Steam railroads Street railroads	0.99
b	Paperhangers	Paperhangers	1.00
c	Glaziers	(1930 data not available)	
78	Plasterers and cement finishers	Plasterers and cement finishers	1.004—
a	Plasterers	Plasterers	1.00
b	Cement and concrete finishers	Cement finishers	1.02
79	Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	0.99
80	Printing craftsmen, except compositors and typesetters	(1930 data not available)	
a	Electrotypers and stereotypers	Electrotypers and stereotypers	0.99
b	Photoengravers and lithographers	(Combined with group 87b)	
c	Pressmen and plate printers, printing	Pressmen and plate printers (printing)	1.05
81	Rollers and roll hands, metal	Rollers and roll hands (metal)	0.95
82	Roofers and sheet metal workers		1.008—
a	Roofers and slaters	Roofers and slaters	1.00
b	Tinsmiths, coppersmiths, and sheet metal workers	Tinsmiths and coppersmiths	1.01
83	Shoemakers and repairers (not in factory)	Shoemakers and cobblers (not in factory)	0.99
84	Stationary engineers, cranemen, and hoistmen	Engineers (stationary), cranemen, hoistmen, etc	1.03
a	Stationary engineers	(1930 and 1940 groups not comparable). Engineers (stationary), *except* those in "Water transportation" [51]	
b	Cranemen, hoistmen, and construction machinery operators	Cranemen, hoistmen, derrickmen, etc.[3]	
85	Structural and ornamental metal workers	Structural iron workers (building) [3]	
86	Tailors and furriers	(1930 data not available)	
a	Tailors and tailoresses	Tailors and tailoresses	0.99
b	Furriers	(1930 data not available)	
87	Other craftsmen and kindred workers	(1930 data not available)	
a	Decorators and window dressers	Decorators, drapers, and window dressers	1.22
	Engravers, photoengravers, and lithographers		0.99
b	Engravers, except photoengravers	Engravers	
80b	Photoengravers and lithographers	Lithographers	
87c	Heat treaters, annealers, and temperers	(1930 data not available)	
d	Inspectors, scalers, and graders, log and lumber	" " " " "	
e	Jewelers, watchmakers, goldsmiths, and silversmiths	Jewelers, watchmakers, goldsmiths, and silversmiths	0.95
f	Millers, grain, flour, feed, etc	Millers (grain, flour, feed, etc.)	0.99
g	Opticians and lens grinders and polishers	(1930 data not available)	
h	Piano and organ tuners	Piano and organ tuners	1.00
i	Sawyers	Sawyers	1.04
j	Upholsterers	Upholsterers	0.82

[3] 1930 and 1940 groups not comparable.
[48] Population, 1930, Vol. V, pp. 564, 568, 572.
[49] Population, 1930, Vol. V, p. 492.
[50] Population, 1930, Vol. V, pp. 476, 478, 552, 554.
[51] Population, 1930, Vol. V, p. 558.

TABLE 1.—OCCUPATIONS OF THE 1940 CENSUS CLASSIFICATION WITH THE CORRESPONDING OCCUPATIONS OF THE 1930 CENSUS CLASSIFICATION AND AN ADJUSTMENT FACTOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued

Group	OCCUPATION, 1940 CLASSIFICATION	OCCUPATION, 1930 CLASSIFICATION	ADJUSTMENT FACTOR (OR INDEX OF COMPARABILITY)
	Operatives and kindred workers		
88	Apprentices		0.988+
a	Carpenters' apprentices	Carpenters' apprentices	0.95
b	Electricians' apprentices	Electricians' apprentices	0.95
c	Machinists' apprentices	Machinists' apprentices	0.80
d	Plumbers' apprentices	Plumbers' apprentices	0.96
e	Building and hand trade apprentices (n. e. c.)		1.02
		Blacksmiths' apprentices Boilermakers' apprentices Tinsmiths' and coppersmiths' apprentices Apprentices to other building and hand trades	
f	Apprentices, printing trades	Printers' and bookbinders' apprentices	0.91
	Apprentices, other and not specified trades		1.09
g	Apprentices, specified trades (n. e. c.)	Dressmakers' and milliners' apprentices	
h	Apprentices, trades not specified	Jewelers', watchmakers', goldsmiths', and silversmiths' apprentices Other apprentices in manufacturing Apprentices, steam railroad Apprentices, telegraph and telephone Apprentices, other transportation and communication Apprentices, wholesale and retail trade	
89	Attendants, filling station, parking lot, garage, and airport	(Combined with group 58c)	
	Brakemen, switchmen, and crossing watchmen		1.010
90a	Brakemen, railroad	Brakemen, steam railroad	1.01
	Switchmen, crossing watchmen, and bridge tenders		1.01
b	Switchmen, railroad	Switchmen and flagmen, steam railroad	
128b	Watchmen (crossing) and bridge tenders	Switchmen and flagmen, street railroad	
91	Chauffeurs, truck drivers, and deliverymen		1.02
a	Chauffeurs and drivers, bus, taxi, truck, and tractor	Chauffeurs and truck and tractor drivers [3]	
b	Deliverymen	(1930 and 1940 groups not comparable) Deliverymen: Bakeries Stores "Deliverymen" in "Laundry operatives"	
92	Conductors, bus and street railway		1.00
		Bus conductors Conductors, street railroad	
93	Dressmakers and seamstresses (not in factory)	Dressmakers and seamstresses (not in factory)	1.23
94	Firemen, except locomotive and fire department	Firemen (except locomotive and fire department)	1.05
95	Laundry operatives and laundresses, except private family		1.11
		"Other operatives" in "Laundry operatives" Launderers and laundresses, hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, etc. [52] *less* estimated 4 males and 5 females 10 to 13 years old	
96	Linemen and servicemen, telegraph, telephone, and power		0.89
		Telegraph and telephone linemen Operatives, electric light and power plants	
97	Mine operatives and laborers		0.97
		Coal mine operatives Other operatives in extraction of minerals, *except* "Salt well and works operatives"	
98	Motormen, railway, mine, factory, etc	(1930 data not available)	
a	Motormen, street, subway, and elevated railway	Motormen, street railroad	1.00
b	Motormen (vehicle), mine, factory, logging camp, etc	(1930 data not available)	
99	Painters, except construction and maintenance		1.09
		Enamelers, lacquerers, and japanners "Painters, glaziers, and varnishers (factory),"[a] *except* those in: [53] Car and railroad shops Ship and boat building Steam railroads Street railroads [a] *Less* estimated 3 males 10 to 13 years old	
100	Power station operators	(Combined with group 65)	
101	Sailors and deck hands, except U. S. Navy	Sailors and deck hands	0.95
102	Welders and flame-cutters	(1930 data not available)	
103	Other specified operatives and kindred workers	(1930 data not available)	
a	Asbestos and insulation workers	" " " "	
b	Blasters and powdermen	" " " "	
c	Boatmen, canalmen, and lock keepers	Boatmen, canal men, and lock keepers [3]	
d	Buffers and polishers, metal	Buffers and polishers	1.00
e	Filers, metal	Filers [3]	
f	Grinders, metal	Grinders	0.96
g	Chainmen, rodmen, and axmen, surveying	(1930 data not available.)	
h	Dyers	Dyers	1.10
i	Fruit and vegetable graders and packers, except in cannery	Fruit and vegetable graders and packers	1.10
j	Furnacemen, smeltermen, and pourers		1.02
		Furnace men, smelter men, and pourers Puddlers Molders, founders, and casters, lead and zinc factories [54]	
k	Heaters, metal	Heaters	0.95
l	Meat cutters, except slaughter and packing house	(Combined with groups 37a and b)	
m	Milliners (not in factory)	(Combined with groups 37c, e, and f)	
n	Motion picture projectionists	(Combined with group l)	
o	Oilers, machinery	Oilers of machinery	1.11
p	Photographic process workers	(1930 data not available)	

[3] 1930 and 1940 groups not comparable.
[52] Population, 1930, Vol. V, p. 580.
[53] Population, 1930, Vol V, pp. 476, 478, 552, 554.
[54] Population, 1930, Vol. V, p. 492.

TABLE 1.—OCCUPATIONS OF THE 1940 CENSUS CLASSIFICATION WITH THE CORRESPONDING OCCUPATIONS OF THE 1930 CENSUS CLASSIFICATION AND AN ADJUSTMENT FACTOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued

Group	OCCUPATION, 1940 CLASSIFICATION	OCCUPATION, 1930 CLASSIFICATION	ADJUSTMENT FACTOR (OR INDEX OF COMPARABILITY)
	Operatives and kindred workers—Continued		
	Operatives and kindred workers (n. e. c.), by industry:	Operatives (n. o. s.):	
	Manufacturing—		
104	Food and kindred products	Food and allied industries	1.056—
a	Bakery products	Bakeries	1.47
b	Beverage industries	Liquor and beverage industries	1.00
c	Canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea food	Fish curing and packing Fruit and vegetable canning, etc.	1.04
d	Confectionery	Candy factories	1.05
e	Dairy products	Butter, cheese, and condensed milk factories	1.06
g	Meat products	Slaughter and packing houses	1.01
	Grain-mill products and misc. food industries		0.84
f	Grain-mill products	Flour and grain mills Sugar factories and refineries	
h	Miscellaneous food industries	Other food factories	
105	Tobacco manufactures	Cigar and tobacco factories	1.00
106	Cotton manufactures	Cotton mills	1.00
	Silk and rayon industries		0.976—
107	Silk and rayon manufactures	Silk mills	0.98
114b	Rayon and allied products	Rayon factories	0.95
108	Woolen and worsted manufactures	Woolen and worsted mills	0.95
109	Knit goods	Knitting mills	0.99
110	Other textile-mill products	(1930 and 1940 groups not comparable. Combined below.)	
111	Apparel and other fabricated textile products		
	Other textile-mill products and apparel		0.929+
110a	Dyeing and finishing textiles	Textile dyeing, finishing, and printing mills	0.98
b	Carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings	Carpet mills	1.18
d	Miscellaneous textile goods	Hemp, jute, and linen mills Lace and embroidery mills Rope and cordage factories	1.12
	Apparel, accessories, and hats		0.97
111a	Apparel and accessories	Corset factories Glove factories (50% of) Shirt, collar, and cuff factories Suit, coat, and overall factories Other clothing factories	0.97
110c	Hats, except cloth and millinery	Hat factories (felt) Straw factories	0.97
	Misc. fabricated textile products, and not specified textile mills		0.55
111b	Misc. fabricated textile products	Sail, awning, and tent factories	
110e	Not specified textile mills	Other and not specified textile mills	
112	Lumber, furniture, and lumber products		1.022—
b	Furniture and store fixtures	Furniture factories	0.93
	Sawmills, planing mills, and misc. wooden goods		1.09
a	Sawmills and planing mills	Saw and planing mills	
c	Miscellaneous wooden goods	Other woodworking factories "Coopers" in "Saw and planing mills," and in "Other woodworking factories" [55]	
113	Paper, paper products, and printing	Paper, printing, and allied industries	1.036+
a	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	Paper and pulp mills	0.98
b	Paperboard containers and boxes	Paper box factories	1.04
c	Miscellaneous paper and pulp products	Blank book, envelope, tag, paper bag, etc., factories	1.06
d	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	Printing, publishing, and engraving	1.08
114	Chemicals, and petroleum and coal products	(1930 and 1940 groups not comparable)	
a	Paints, varnishes, and colors	Paint and varnish factories	0.99
b	Rayon and allied products	(Combined with group 107)	
c	Miscellaneous chemical industries	Explosives, ammunition, and fireworks factories. Fertilizer factories Soap factories Other chemical factories "Salt well and works operatives"	1.00
d	Petroleum refining	Petroleum refineries "Skilled occupations (not elsewhere classified)," petroleum refineries.[56]	0.81
e	Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products	(1930 data not available)	
115	Rubber products	Rubber factories	0.92
116	Footwear industries, except rubber	Shoe factories	1.00
117	Leather and leather products, except footwear		1.022—
a	Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	Tanneries	1.05
b	Leather products, except footwear	Glove factories (50% of) Harness and saddle factories Leather belt, leather goods, etc., factories Trunk, suitcase, and bag factories	1.00

[55] Population, 1930, Vol. V, pp. 506, 508.
[56] Population, 1930, Vol. V, p. 434.

TABLE 1.—OCCUPATIONS OF THE 1940 CENSUS CLASSIFICATION WITH THE CORRESPONDING OCCUPATIONS OF THE 1930 CENSUS CLASSIFICATION AND AN ADJUSTMENT FACTOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued

Group	OCCUPATION, 1940 CLASSIFICATION	OCCUPATION, 1930 CLASSIFICATION	ADJUSTMENT FACTOR (OR INDEX OF COMPARABILITY)
	Operatives and kindred workers—Continued		
	Operatives and kindred workers (n. e. c.), by industry—Continued.	Operatives (n. o. s.)—Continued.	
	Manufacturing—Continued.		
118	Stone, clay, and glass products	(1930 data not available)	
a	Cement, and concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	Lime, cement, and artificial stone factories	1.01
b	Cut-stone and stone products	Marble and stone yards	1.16
c	Glass and glass products	Glass factories "Glass blowers," glass factories [57]	1.03
d	Pottery and related products	Potteries	0.98
e	Structural clay products	Brick, tile, and terra-cotta factories	0.95
f	Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	(1930 data not available)	
119	Iron and steel and not specified metal industries	(Corresponding 1930 and 1940 groups not comparable. Included in "Other metal and metalworking industries," below)	
a	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		
b	Tin cans and other tinware		
c	Miscellaneous iron and steel industries		
d	Not specified metal industries		
120	Nonferrous metals and their products		1.138–1.25
	Nonferrous metal primary and miscellaneous products		
a	Nonferrous metal primary products	Brass mills Copper factories Lead and zinc factories	
c	Miscellaneous nonferrous metal products	Other metal factories	
b	Clocks, watches, jewelry, and silverware	Clock and watch factories Gold and silver factories Jewelry factories	1.03
121	Machinery	(1930 data not available)	
b	Electrical machinery and equipment	Electrical machinery and supply factories "Glass blowers," electrical machinery and supply factories [58]	0.92
a	Agricultural machinery and tractors	(Included in "Other metal and metalworking industries," below)	
c	Office and store machines, equipment, and supplies		
d	Miscellaneous machinery		
122	Automobiles and automobile equipment	Automobile factories	1.25
123	Transportation equipment, except automobile	(1930 data not available)	
b	Ship and boat building and repairing	Ship and boat building [3]	
a	Aircraft and parts	(Included in "Other metal and metalworking industries," below)	
c	Railroad and miscellaneous transportation equipment		
	Other metal and metalworking industries		0.99
119a	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	(3) Agricultural implement factories Blast furnaces and steel rolling mills Car and railroad shops (9.2% of) Wagon and carriage factories Other iron and steel and machinery factories Not specified metal industries Tinware, enamelware, etc., factories	
b	Tin cans and other tinware		
c	Miscellaneous iron and steel industries		
d	Not specified metal industries		
121a	Agricultural machinery and tractors		
c	Office and store machines, equipment, and supplies		
d	Miscellaneous machinery		
123a	Aircraft and parts		
c	Railroad and miscellaneous transportation equipment		
124	Other manufacturing industries	(1930 and 1940 groups not comparable)	
a	Scientific and photographic equipment and supplies	(1930 data not available)	
b	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (n. e. c.)	(1930 and 1940 groups not comparable) Broom and brush factories Button factories Piano and organ factories Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	
c	Not specified manufacturing industries	Other not specified manufacturing industries [3]	
	Nonmanufacturing—		
125	Nonmanufacturing industries and services	(1930 data not available)	
a	Agriculture, forestry, and fishery	" " " "	
b	Construction	" " " "	
c	Railroads (includes railroad repair shops)	Other occupations, steam railroad Operatives (n. o. s.), car and railroad shops (84.1% of)	0.97
d	Street railway, bus, and trucking service Street railways and bus lines	Other occupations, street railroad	0.80
e	Trucking service	Operatives, truck, transfer, and cab companies [59] *less* estimated 1 male 10 to 13 years old Operatives (n. o. s.), car and railroad shops (6.7% of)	
f	Warehousing and storage	Other pursuits in trade, warehouses and cold storage plants	1.06
g	Miscellaneous transportation	Operatives:[60] Air transportation Express companies Pipe lines Water transportation *less* estimated 3 males 10 to 13 years old in above industries Other and not specified transportation and communication Other occupations, livery stables (unpublished, 52 males and 1 female) Other pursuits in trade, stockyards	0.90
h	Communication	Operatives: [61] Radio broadcasting and transmitting Telegraph and telephone *less* 4 males and 5 females 10 to 13 years old	0.80

[3] 1930 and 1940 groups not comparable.
[57] Population, 1930, Vol. V, p. 442.
[58] Population, 1930, Vol. V, p. 532.
[59] Population, 1930, Vol. V, p. 556.
[60] Population, 1930, Vol. V, pp. 542–560.
[61] Population, 1930, Vol. V, pp. 550, 556.

TABLE 1.—OCCUPATIONS OF THE 1940 CENSUS CLASSIFICATION WITH THE CORRESPONDING OCCUPATIONS OF THE 1930 CENSUS CLASSIFICATION AND AN ADJUSTMENT FACTOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued

Group	OCCUPATION, 1940 CLASSIFICATION	OCCUPATION, 1930 CLASSIFICATION	ADJUSTMENT FACTOR (OR INDEX OF COMPARABILITY)
	Operatives and kindred workers—Continued		
	Operatives and kindred workers (n. e. c.), by industry—Continued.	Operatives (n. o. s.)—Continued.	
	Nonmanufacturing—Continued.		
125i	Utilities	(1930 data not available)	
		Operatives (n. o. s.), gas works	
		(Data for water and sanitary services not available. For "Operatives, electric light and power plants," see group 96)	
j	Wholesale and retail trade	(1930 data not available)	
k	Automobile storage, rental, and repair services	(1930 and 1940 groups not comparable)	
		Operatives (n. o. s.):	
		Automobile repair shops	
		Garages, greasing stations, and automobile laundries [62]	
l	Business and miscellaneous repair services	(1930 data not available)	
m	Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing services	"Other operatives" in "Cleaning, dyeing, and pressing shop workers"	0.91
n	Hotels and miscellaneous personal services	(1930 data not available)	
o	Finance, insurance, and real estate	(1930 data not available)	
		Operatives (n. o. s.): [63]	
		Banking and brokerage	
		Insurance	
		(Data for real estate not available)	
p	Amusement, recreation, and related services	Stage hands and circus helpers	0.95
q	Professional and related services	(1930 data not available)	
r	Government	" " " "	
s	Industry not reported	" " " "	
	Domestic service workers		0.985—
	Housekeepers and servants, private family		0.99
126a	Housekeepers, private family	Housekeepers and stewards, domestic and personal service (n. e. c.)[64] [3]	
c	Servants, private family	(1930 and 1940 groups not comparable)	
		Cooks, domestic and personal service (n. e. c.) [64]	
		Other servants, other domestic and personal service	
		Waiters, domestic and personal service (n. e. c.),[64] *less* estimated 2 males and 3 females 10 to 13 years old	
b	Laundresses, private family	Launderers and laundresses, domestic and personal service (n. e. c.),[64] *less* estimated 25 males and 265 females 10 to 13 years old	0.96
	Protective service workers		
127	Firemen, fire department	Firemen, fire department	0.98
128	Guards and watchmen	(1930 and 1940 groups not comparable)	
a	Guards, watchmen, and doorkeepers	Guards, watchmen, and doorkeepers	1.08
b	Watchmen (crossing) and bridge tenders	(Combined with group 90b)	
129	Policemen, sheriffs, and marshals		1.00
	Policemen and detectives		1.00
a	Policemen and detectives, government	Detectives	
b	Policemen and detectives, except government	Policemen	
c	Marshals and constables	Marshals and constables	1.00
d	Sheriffs and bailiffs	Sheriffs	1.00
130	Soldiers, sailors, marines, and coast guards	Soldiers, sailors, and marines [3]	
		(Data for coast guards not available)	
	Service workers, except domestic and protective		
131	Barbers, beauticians, and manicurists	Barbers, hairdressers, and manicurists	1.00
132	Boarding house and lodginghouse keepers	Boarding and lodging house keepers	0.99
133	Charwomen, janitors, and porters	(1930 and 1940 groups not comparable)	
a	Charwomen and cleaners	Charwomen and cleaners	1.03
b	Janitors and sextons	Janitors and sextons	0.99
c	Porters	Porters (except in stores) [3]	
134	Cooks, except private family	"Cooks," *except* "Cooks, domestic and personal service (n. e. c.)".[64]	0.99
135	Elevator operators	Elevator tenders	1.00
136	Housekeepers, stewards, and hostesses, except private family	"Housekeepers and stewards," *except* "Housekeepers and stewards domestic and personal service (n. e. c.)".[64]	1.02
137	Practical nurses and midwives	Midwives and nurses (not trained)	[65] 0.93
138	Servants, except private family	Other servants, hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, etc.	1.22
139	Waiters and bartenders	(1930 data not available)	
a	Bartenders	" " " "	
b	Waiters and waitresses, except private family	"Waiters," *except* "Waiters, domestic and personal service (n. e. c.)," [64] *less* estimated 117 males and 152 females 10 to 13 years old.	1.09
140	Other service workers, except domestic and protective	(1930 date not available)	
a	Attendants, hospital and other institution	" " " "	
b	Attendants, professional and personal service (n. e. c.)	" " " "	
	Attendants and ushers, recreation and amusement		1.06
c	Attendants, recreation and amusement	Attendants, pool rooms, bowling alleys, golf clubs, etc.[3]	
e	Ushers, amusement place or assembly	Theater ushers [3]	
d	Bootblacks	Bootblacks	1.00

[3] 1930 and 1940 groups not comparable.
[62] Population, 1930, Vol. V, p. 546.
[63] Population, 1930, Vol. V, pp. 562, 564.
[64] Population, 1930, Vol. V, p. 582.
[65] Figures for males are not comparable. Estimated index of comparability for females is 0.99.

TABLE 1.—OCCUPATIONS OF THE 1940 CENSUS CLASSIFICATION WITH THE CORRESPONDING OCCUPATIONS OF THE 1930 CENSUS CLASSIFICATION AND AN ADJUSTMENT FACTOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued

roup	OCCUPATION, 1940 CLASSIFICATION	OCCUPATION, 1930 CLASSIFICATION	ADJUSTMENT FACTOR (OR INDEX OF COMPARABILITY)
	Farm laborers and foremen		
	Farm managers and foremen	Farm managers and foremen	1.05
141a	Farm foremen		
27b	Farm managers		
141b	Farm laborers (wage workers)	Farm laborers, wage workers	0.96
142	Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	Farm laborers, unpaid family workers	1.00
	Laborers, except farm and mine		
143	Fishermen and oystermen	Fishermen and oystermen	0.95
144	Longshoremen and stevedores	Longshoremen and stevedores	1.00
145	Lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers	Other lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers	1.03
146	Other specified laborers	(1930 and 1940 groups not comparable)	
a	Garage laborers and car washers and greasers	(Combined with group 166b)	
b	Gardeners, except farm, and groundskeepers	(1930 data not available)	
c	Teamsters		0.91
		Draymen, teamsters, and carriage drivers	
		"Teamsters and haulers" in "Lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers"	
	Laborers (n. e. c.), by industry:	Laborers (n. o. s.):	
147	Construction		1.03
		Laborers and helpers, building construction	
		Laborers, road, street, etc., building and repairing	
	Manufacturing—		
148	Food and kindred products	Food and allied industries	1.092+
a	Bakery products	Bakeries	1.05
b	Beverage industries	Liquor and beverage industries	1.04
c	Canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea food		1.03
		Fish curing and packing	
		Fruit and vegetable canning, etc.	
d	Confectionery	Candy factories	1.22
e	Dairy products	Butter, cheese, and condensed milk factories	1.07
g	Meat products	Slaughter and packing houses	1.01
	Grain-mill products and misc. food industries		1.23
f	Grain-mill products	Flour and grain mills	
h	Miscellaneous food industries	Sugar factories and refineries	
		Other food factories	
	Textiles, textile and rayon products, and apparel		1.039+
149a	Cotton manufactures	Cotton mills	0.96
	Silk and rayon industries		1.11
b	Silk and rayon manufactures	Silk mills	1.15
152b	Rayon and allied products	Rayon factories	1.01
149c	Woolen and worsted manufactures	Woolen and worsted mills	1.14
d	Knit goods	Knitting mills	1.03
e	Dyeing and finishing textiles	Textile dyeing, finishing, and printing mills	1.06
f	Carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings	Carpet mills	1.35
h	Miscellaneous textile goods		1.33
		Hemp, jute, and linen mills	
		Lace and embroidery mills	
		Rope and cordage factories	
	Apparel, accessories, and hats		1.21
j	Apparel and accessories		1.24
		Corset factories	
		Glove factories (50% of)	
		Shirt, collar, and cuff factories	
		Suit, coat, and overall factories	
		Other clothing factories	
g	Hats, except cloth and millinery		0.91
		Hat factories (felt)	
		Straw factories	
	Misc. fabricated textile products, and not specified textile mills		0.79
k	Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	Sail, awning, and tent factories	
l	Not specified textile mills	Other and not specified textile mills	
150	Lumber, furniture, and lumber products		0.948+
b	Furniture and store fixtures	Furniture factories	1.01
	Sawmills, planing mills, and misc. wooden goods		0.94
a	Sawmills and planing mills	Saw and planing mills	
c	Miscellaneous wooden goods	Other woodworking factories	
151	Paper, paper products, and printing	Paper, printing, and allied industries	0.996+
a	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	Paper and pulp mills	0.96
b	Paperboard containers and boxes	Paper box factories	1.08
c	Miscellaneous paper and pulp products	Blank book, envelope, tag, paper bag, etc., factories	0.97
d	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	Printing, publishing, and engraving	1.16
152	Chemicals, and petroleum and coal products	(1930 and 1940 groups not comparable)	
a	Paints, varnishes, and colors	Paint and varnish factories	1.00
b	Rayon and allied products	(Combined with group 149b)	
c	Miscellaneous chemical industries		1.11
		Explosives, ammunition, and fireworks factories	
		Fertilizer factories	
		Soap factories	
		Other chemical factories	
d	Petroleum refining	Petroleum refineries	1.01
e	Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products	(1930 data not available)	

TABLE 1.—OCCUPATIONS OF THE 1940 CENSUS CLASSIFICATION WITH THE CORRESPONDING OCCUPATIONS OF THE 1930 CENSUS CLASSIFICATION AND AN ADJUSTMENT FACTOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued

Group	OCCUPATION, 1940 CLASSIFICATION	OCCUPATION, 1930 CLASSIFICATION	ADJUSTMENT FACTOR (OR INDEX OF COMPARABILITY)
	Laborers, except farm and mine—Continued		
	Laborers (n. e. c.), by industry—Continued.	Laborers (n. o. s.)—Continued.	
	Manufacturing—Continued.		
153	Leather and leather products		0.994—
a	Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	Tanneries	0.92
b	Footwear industries, except rubber	Shoe factories	1.04
c	Leather products, except footwear		1.09
		Glove factories (50% of) Harness and saddle factories Leather belt, leather goods, etc., factories Trunk, suitcase, and bag factories	
154	Stone, clay, and glass products	(1930 data not available)	
a	Cement, and concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	Lime, cement, and artificial stone factories	0.92
b	Cut-stone and stone products	Marble and stone yards	0.98
c	Glass and glass products	Glass factories	1.02
d	Pottery and related products	Potteries	0.81
e	Structural clay products	Brick, tile, and terra-cotta factories	1.03
f	Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	(1930 data not available)	
155	Iron and steel and not specified metal industries	(Corresponding 1930 and 1940 groups not comparable. Included in "Other metal and metalworking industries," below)	
a	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		
b	Tin cans and other tinware		
c	Miscellaneous iron and steel industries		
d	Not specified metal industries		
156	Nonferrous metals and their products		1.170
	Nonferrous metal primary and misc. products		1.17
a	Nonferrous metal primary products	Brass mills Copper factories Lead and zinc factories Other metal factories	
c	Miscellaneous nonferrous metal products		
b	Clocks, watches, jewelry, and silverware	Clock and watch factories Gold and silver factories Jewelry factories	1.17
157	Machinery	(1930 data not available)	
b	Electrical machinery and equipment	Electrical machinery and supply factories	0.95
a	Agricultural machinery and tractors	(Included in "Other metal and metalworking industries," below)	
c	Office and store machines, equipment, and supplies		
d	Miscellaneous machinery		
158	Automobiles and automobile equipment	Automobile factories	0.96
159	Transportation equipment, except automobile	(1930 data not available)	
b	Ship and boat building and repairing	Ship and boat building	0.97
a	Aircraft and parts	(Included in "Other metal and metalworking industries," below)	
c	Railroad and miscellaneous transportation equipment		
	Other metal and metalworking industries		0.99
155a	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	[1] Agricultural implement factories Blast furnaces and steel rolling mills Car and railroad shops (9.2% of) Wagon and carriage factories Other iron and steel and machinery factories Not specified metal industries Tinware, enamelware, etc., factories	
b	Tin cans and other tinware		
c	Miscellaneous iron and steel industries		
d	Not specified metal industries		
157a	Agricultural machinery and tractors		
c	Office and store machines, equipment, and supplies		
d	Miscellaneous machinery		
159a	Aircraft and parts		
c	Railroad and miscellaneous transportation equipment		
160	Other manufacturing industries	(1930 and 1940 groups not comparable)	
a	Tobacco manufactures	Cigar and tobacco factories	1.04
b	Rubber products	Rubber factories	1.08
c	Scientific and photographic equipment and supplies	(1930 data not available)	
d	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (n. e. c.)	(1930 and 1940 groups not comparable) Broom and brush factories Button factories Piano and organ factories Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	
e	Not specified manufacturing industries	Other not specified manufacturing industries [1]	
	Nonmanufacturing—		
161	Railroads (includes railroad repair shops)	Laborers, steam railroad Laborers (n. o. s.), car and railroad shops (84.1% of)	1.00
162	Transportation, except railroad		1.008—
	Street railway, bus, and trucking service		1.12
a	Street railways and bus lines	Laborers, street railroad	
b	Trucking service	Laborers, truck, transfer, and cab companies Laborers (n. o. s.), car and railroad shops (6.7% of)	
c	Warehousing and storage	Laborers, warehouses	1.22
d	Miscellaneous transportation	Laborers (n. o. s.): Air transportation Express companies Pipe lines Water transportation Other and not specified transportation and communication [66] *less* estimated 3 males 10 to 13 years old Laborers, stockyards Hostlers and stable hands	0.77

[1] 1930 and 1940 groups not comparable.
[66] Population, 1930, Vol. V, p. 560.

TABLE 1.—OCCUPATIONS OF THE 1940 CENSUS CLASSIFICATION WITH THE CORRESPONDING OCCUPATIONS OF THE 1930 CENSUS CLASSIFICATION AND AN ADJUSTMENT FACTOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued

Group	OCCUPATION, 1940 CLASSIFICATION	OCCUPATION, 1930 CLASSIFICATION	ADJUSTMENT FACTOR (OR INDEX OF COMPARABILITY)
	Laborers, except farm and mine—Continued		
	Laborers (n. e. c.), by industry—Continued.	Laborers (n. o. s.)—Continued.	
	Nonmanufacturing—Continued.		
163	Communication and utilities	(1930 data not available)	
a	Communication	Laborers (n. o. s.): Radio broadcasting and transmitting [67] Telegraph and telephone	0.91
b	Utilities	(1930 data not available) Laborers (n. o. s.): Electric light and power plants Gas works (Data for water and sanitary services not available)	
164	Wholesale and retail trade	Laborers, grain elevators Laborers, porters, and helpers in stores Laborers, coal yards and lumber yards	0.94
165	Personal services	(1930 data not available)	
a	Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing services	"Laborers" in "Cleaning, dyeing, and pressing shop workers" and in "Laundry operatives"	0.99
b	Hotels and miscellaneous personal services	(1930 data not available)	
166	Other nonmanufacturing industries and services	(1930 data not available)	
a	Agriculture, forestry, and fishery	" " " "	
	Automobile storage, rental, and maintenance		0.88
b	Automobile storage, rental, and repair services	Garage laborers	
146a	Garage laborers and car washers and greasers	Laborers (n. o. s.), automobile repair shops	
166c	Business and miscellaneous repair services	(1930 data not available)	
d	Finance, insurance, and real estate	" " " "	
e	Amusement, recreation, and related services	Laborers, recreation and amusement [3]	
f	Professional and related services	Laborers, professional service	1.03
g	Government	(1930 data not available)	
h	Industry not reported	General and not specified laborers (Vol. V, p. 124)	1.00
167	Occupation not reported	(1930 data not available)	

[3] 1930 and 1940 groups not comparable.
[67] Population, 1930, Vol. V, p. 550.

TABLE 2.—PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN THE LABOR FORCE (EXCEPT NEW WORKERS), 1940, AND GAINFUL WORKERS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, 1930, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX, WITH AN ADJUSTMENT FACTOR AND ADJUSTED 1930 TOTAL FIGURES, FOR THE UNITED STATES

[The adjustment factor (which in each case was applied to the 1930 published number) serves also as an index of comparability between the 1940 and the 1930 figures. A factor above 1.00 indicates that the 1930 figure is too small for comparison with 1940, and a factor below 1.00 indicates that the 1930 figure is too large for comparison with 1940. The adjustments take account of differences in classification, but not of differences between "labor force" of 1940 and "gainful workers" of 1930. For a description of table 2, see p. 19; and for a discussion of comparisons presented for particular occupations, see pp. 22 to 30]

Group*	OCCUPATION, 1940 CLASSIFICATION	TOTAL				MALE		FEMALE	
		Labor force (except new workers), 1940	Gainful workers, 1930: Number as published	Gainful workers, 1930: Adjustment factor (or index of comparability)†	Gainful workers, 1930: Adjusted to 1940 basis†	Labor force (except new workers), 1940	Gainful workers as published, 1930	Labor force (except new workers), 1940	Gainful workers as published, 1930
	Professional and semiprofessional workers								
	Actors, dancers, showmen, athletes, etc.	97,361	93,804	1.01	94,742	72,937	66,756	24,424	27,048
1	Actors and actresses	19,232	(1)	----------	(1)	11,611	(1)	7,621	(1)
23	Dancers, showmen, and athletes	54,254	(1)	----------	(1)	37,707	(1)	16,547	(1)
103n	Motion picture projectionists	23,875	(2)	----------	(2)	23,619	(2)	256	(2)
2	Architects	21,976	22,000	1.05	23,100	21,479	21,621	497	379
3	Artists and art teachers [4]	62,485	57,253	1.00	57,253	41,338	35,617	21,147	21,636
4	Authors, editors, and reporters	77,619	64,293	1.151+	74,019	57,123	46,922	20,496	17,371
a	Authors	14,126	12,449	0.99	12,325	9,520	7,002	4,606	5,447
b	Editors and reporters	63,493	51,844	1.19	61,694	47,603	39,920	15,890	11,924
5	Chemists, assayers, and metallurgists	60,005	47,068	1.02	48,009	58,271	45,163	1,734	1,905
6	Clergymen	140,077	148,848	0.98	145,871	136,769	145,572	3,308	3,276
7	College presidents, professors, and instructors	75,847	61,905	1.01	62,524	55,723	41,774	20,124	20,131
8	Dentists	70,601	71,055	0.99	70,344	69,534	69,768	1,067	1,287
	Civil engineers and surveyors [4]	105,486	102,086	1.00	102,086	105,154	102,057	332	29
9	Civil engineers	89,042	(2)	----------	(2)	88,811	(2)	231	(2)
25	Surveyors	16,444	(2)	----------	(2)	16,343	(2)	101	(2)
10	Electrical engineers [4]	55,667	57,837	0.99	57,259	55,443	57,775	224	62
	Mechanical and industrial engineers [4]	95,346	54,356	1.06	57,617	95,044	54,338	302	18
11	Mechanical engineers	85,543	(1)	----------	(1)	85,315	(1)	228	(1)
12b	Industrial engineers	9,803	(2)	----------	(2)	9,729	(2)	74	(2)
	Chemical, mining, and metallurgical engineers [4]	21,373	11,970	1.00	11,970	21,240	11,966	133	4
a	Chemical engineers	11,600	(2)	----------	(2)	11,541	(2)	59	(2)
c	Mining and metallurgical engineers	9,773	(2)	----------	(2)	9,699	(2)	74	(2)
13	Lawyers and judges	180,483	160,605	1.00	160,605	176,036	157,220	4,447	3,385
14	Musicians and music teachers	161,536	165,044	1.01	166,694	95,280	85,463	66,256	79,581
15	Osteopaths	6,067	6,117	1.00	6,117	4,965	4,554	1,102	1,563
16	Pharmacists	(Combined with group 37k)							
17	Physicians and surgeons	165,629	153,803	1.00	153,803	157,921	146,978	7,708	6,825
	Social, welfare, and religious workers	110,369	66,801	0.97	64,797	35,946	20,703	74,423	46,098
18	Social and welfare workers	75,197	(1)	----------	(1)	26,828	(1)	48,369	(1)
26h	Religious workers	35,172	(1)	----------	(1)	9,118	(1)	26,054	(1)
19	Teachers (n. e. c.[3]), (including county agents)	1,076,001	1,049,613	0.999+	1,048,606	269,141	194,549	806,860	855,064
a	Teachers (n. e. c.)	1,065,280	1,044,016	1.00	1,044,016	263,016	190,049	802,264	853,967
b	County agents and farm demonstrators	10,721	5,597	0.82	4,590	6,125	4,500	4,596	1,097
20	Trained nurses and student nurses	371,066	294,189	1.00	294,189	8,169	5,452	362,897	288,737
21	Veterinarians	10,957	11,863	1.00	11,863	10,858	11,852	99	11
22	Other professional workers	129,099	(2)	----------	(2)	67,883	(2)	61,216	(2)
a	Librarians	38,607	29,613	0.99	29,317	4,061	2,557	34,546	27,056
b	Professional workers (n. e. c.)	90,492	(2)	----------	(2)	63,822	(2)	26,670	(2)
23	Dancers, showmen, and athletes	(Combined with group 1)							
24	Designers and draftsmen	111,805	100,430	0.976+	98,032	101,380	91,239	10,425	9,191
a	Designers	23,614	20,508	1.00	20,508	14,743	12,780	8,871	7,728
b	Draftsmen	88,191	79,922	0.97	77,524	86,637	78,459	1,554	1,463
25	Surveyors	(Combined with group 9)							
26	Other semiprofessional workers	(1930 and 1940 groups not comparable)							
a	Aviators	6,299	6,097	1.08	6,585	6,248	6,031	51	66
b	Chiropractors	10,869	11,916	1.00	11,916	8,958	9,203	1,911	2,713
c	Funeral directors and embalmers	39,590	34,132	1.00	34,132	37,416	32,192	2,174	1,940
d	Healers and medical service workers (n. e. c.)	20,575	17,640	1.03	18,169	10,625	7,866	9,950	9,774
e	Optometrists	10,357	(2)	----------	(2)	9,882	(2)	475	(2)
f	Photographers	37,641	39,524	0.83	32,805	32,578	31,150	5,063	8,364
g	Radio and wireless operators	11,573	(1)	----------	(1)	11,456	(1)	117	(1)
h	Religious workers	(Combined with group 18)							
	Technicians and laboratory assistants	75,246	(1)	----------	(1)	51,774	(1)	23,472	(1)
i	Technicians and assistants, laboratory	67,158	(1)	----------	(1)	44,507	(1)	22,651	(1)
j	Technicians, except laboratory	8,088	(2)	----------	(2)	7,267	(2)	821	(2)
k	Semiprofessional workers (n. e. c.)	80,131	(2)	----------	(2)	69,804	(2)	10,327	(2)

*The group designation preceding an occupation indicates the order of the occupation in the most detailed 1940 census classification, as published in the census reports. Occasionally, a line with no group designation has been inserted as a group title for two or more occupations of the classification.

†The degree of comparability between the 1930 and the 1940 published figures is shown by the deviation of the adjustment factor (entered in column 3) from 1.00. Hence, the degree of comparability is the same when the adjustment factor is 1.01 as when it is 0.99. When it is 1.01 the 1930 figures are 1 percent too small, and when it is 0.99 the 1930 figures are 1 percent too large. As a rule, in the case of each adjustment factor, the decimal fraction is rounded to the nearest hundredths. For each occupation group having subgroups, however, the decimal fraction is rounded to the nearest thousandths and is followed by a plus sign (+) to indicate that it is slightly too small or by a minus sign (—) to indicate that it is slightly too large.

[1] 1930 and 1940 groups not comparable.

[2] 1930 data not available.

[3] Wherever used in this table, "n. e. c." means "not elsewhere classified."

[4] For discussion of comparisons presented for specified occupations, see pp. 23-30.

TABLE 2.—PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN THE LABOR FORCE (EXCEPT NEW WORKERS), 1940, AND GAINFUL WORKERS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, 1930, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX, WITH AN ADJUSTMENT FACTOR AND ADJUSTED 1930 TOTAL FIGURES, FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued

Group	OCCUPATION, 1940 CLASSIFICATION	TOTAL				MALE		FEMALE	
		Labor force (except new workers), 1940	Gainful workers, 1930: Number as published	Gainful workers, 1930: Adjustment factor (or index of comparability)	Gainful workers, 1930: Adjusted to 1940 basis	Labor force (except new workers), 1940	Gainful workers as published, 1930	Labor force (except new workers), 1940	Gainful workers as published, 1930
	Farmers and farm managers								
27a	Farmers (owners and tenants)[4]	5,265,271	6,012,012	1.00	6,012,012	5,112,024	5,749,367	153,247	262,645
b	Farm managers	(Combined with group 141a)							
	Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm								
28	Conductors, railroad	47,465	73,332	1.00	73,332	47,465	73,332	----------	----------
29	Postmasters, and misc. government officials	239,813	168,018	1.03	173,059	204,857	143,613	34,956	24,405
a	Inspectors, United States	17,386	(1)	----------	(1)	17,001	(1)	385	(1)
b	Inspectors, State	13,929	(1)	----------	(1)	13,456	(1)	473	(1)
c	Inspectors, city	12,284	(1)	----------	(1)	12,018	(1)	266	(1)
d	Inspectors, county and local	1,254	(1)	----------	(1)	1,220	(1)	34	(1)
e	Officials, United States	61,594	(1)	----------	(1)	57,940	(1)	3,654	(1)
f	Officials, State	20,767	(1)	----------	(1)	19,011	(1)	1,756	(1)
g	Officials, city	28,754	(1)	----------	(1)	25,096	(1)	3,658	(1)
h	Officials, county and local	44,685	(1)	----------	(1)	36,616	(1)	8,069	(1)
i	Postmasters	39,160	34,421	1.00	34,421	22,499	20,818	16,661	13,603
30	Other specified proprietors, managers, and officials	(1930 and 1940 groups not comparable)							
a	Advertising agents	35,692	(1)	----------	(1)	31,950	(1)	3,742	(1)
b	Buyers and department heads, store	(Combined with group 58c)							
c	Country buyers and shippers of livestock and other farm products	40,416	43,987	1.03	45,307	39,867	43,882	549	105
d	Credit men	31,110	22,490	1.00	22,490	27,387	20,596	3,723	1,894
e	Floormen and floor managers, store	(Combined with group 69b)							
f	Managers and superintendents, building	(Combined with group 56)							
g	Officers, pilots, pursers, and engineers, ship	35,155	47,790	0.98	46,834	35,038	47,786	117	4
h	Officials, lodge, society, union, etc.	25,764	14,515	1.02	14,805	21,359	11,513	4,405	3,002
i	Purchasing agents and buyers (n. e. c.)	33,359	26,532	1.06	28,124	30,626	24,493	2,733	2,039
	Proprietors, managers, and officials (n. e. c.), by industry:								
31	Mining	32,001	30,932	1.01	31,241	31,607	30,794	394	138
32	Construction	125,696	194,963	0.98	191,064	124,438	194,372	1,258	591
33	Manufacturing	428,328	455,989	0.94	428,630	410,046	441,485	18,282	14,504
34	Transportation, communication, and utilities	142,134	(2)	----------	(2)	136,172	(2)	5,962	(2)
a	Railroads (includes railroad repair shops)	32,242	35,188	0.97	34,132	31,961	35,161	281	27
	Street railway, bus, taxicab, and trucking service	35,882	44,693	0.97	43,352	34,746	44,112	1,136	581
b	Street railways and bus lines	5,827	(2)	----------	(2)	5,663	(2)	164	(2)
c	Taxicab service	2,892	(2)	----------	(2)	2,759	(2)	133	(2)
d	Trucking service	27,163	(2)	----------	(2)	26,324	(2)	839	(2)
e	Warehousing and storage	7,599	7,389	1.08	7,980	7,414	7,327	185	62
f	Miscellaneous transportation	13,303	10,775	0.98	10,559	12,791	10,664	512	111
g	Communication	23,361	20,776	0.97	20,153	20,110	17,723	3,251	3,053
h	Utilities	29,747	(2)	----------	(2)	29,150	(2)	597	(2)
35	Wholesale trade	(Included in "Other retail trade and wholesale trade," below)							
36	Eating and drinking places	278,163	165,406	1.08	178,638	207,059	125,398	66,104	40,008
	Wholesale and retail trade, exc. eating and drinking places[4]	1,926,882	1,797,467	1.002—	1,800,181	1,740,306	1,647,627	186,576	149,840
	Specified retail trade:								
	Food and dairy products stores	663,131	659,840	0.98	646,643	593,755	613,968	69,376	45,872
37a	Food stores, except dairy products	484,157	(2)	----------	(2)	417,757	(2)	66,400	(2)
b	Dairy products stores and milk retailing	22,082	(2)	----------	(2)	20,210	(2)	1,872	(2)
103 l	Meat cutters, exc. slaughter and packing house	156,892	(2)	----------	(2)	155,788	(2)	1,104	(2)
	General merchandise, apparel, and shoe stores	213,969	294,333	1.00	294,333	159,202	228,094	54,767	66,239
37c	General merchandise stores	96,040	(2)	----------	(2)	82,405	(2)	13,635	(2)
e	Apparel and accessories stores, except shoes	84,730	(2)	----------	(2)	56,204	(2)	28,526	(2)
f	Shoe stores	20,824	(2)	----------	(2)	19,903	(2)	921	(2)
103m	Milliners (not in factory)	12,375	(2)	----------	(2)	690	(2)	11,685	(2)
37d	Limited price variety stores	18,214	10,464	0.98	10,255	15,309	9,035	2,905	1,429
g	Furniture and house furnishings stores	37,214	35,884	0.96	34,449	34,711	34,019	2,503	1,865
h	Household appliance and radio stores	(Included in "Other retail trade and wholesale trade," below)							
i	Motor vehicles and accessories retailing	80,996	61,507	1.06	65,197	79,752	60,991	1,244	516
j	Filling stations	183,655	89,190	0.96	85,622	178,817	87,095	4,838	2,095
	Drug stores (including pharmacists)	103,497	104,727	1.00	104,727	97,662	100,123	5,835	4,604
k	Drug stores	20,330	(2)	----------	(2)	17,831	(2)	2,499	(2)
16	Pharmacists	83,167	(2)	----------	(2)	79,831	(2)	3,336	(2)

[1] 1930 and 1940 groups not comparable.
[2] 1930 data not available.
[4] For discussion of comparisons presented for specified occupations, see pp. 23–30.

TABLE 2.—PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN THE LABOR FORCE (EXCEPT NEW WORKERS), 1940, AND GAINFUL WORKERS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, 1930, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX, WITH AN ADJUSTMENT FACTOR AND ADJUSTED 1930 TOTAL FIGURES, FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued

Group	OCCUPATION, 1940 CLASSIFICATION	TOTAL				MALE		FEMALE	
		Labor force (except new workers), 1940	Gainful workers, 1930: Number as published	Gainful workers, 1930: Adjustment factor (or index of comparability)	Gainful workers, 1930: Adjusted to 1940 basis	Labor force (except new workers), 1940	Gainful workers as published, 1930	Labor force (except new workers), 1940	Gainful workers as published, 1930
	Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm—Continued								
	Props., mgrs., and officials (n. e. c.), by industry—Continued.								
	Wholesale and retail trade, exc. eating and drinking places—Con.								
	Specified retail trade—Continued.								
37 l	Hardware and farm implement stores	47,087	52,138	0.94	49,010	45,505	51,216	1,582	922
m	Lumber and building material retailing	(Included in "Other retail trade and wholesale trade" below)							
n	Liquor stores								
o	Retail florists								
p	Jewelry stores	19,207	23,864	0.99	23,625	17,907	22,976	1,300	888
q	Fuel and ice retailing	45,706	49,524	1.00	49,524	44,406	48,797	1,300	727
	Other retail trade and wholesale trade	514,206	415,996	1.05	436,796	473,280	391,313	40,926	24,683
	Retail trade:								
h	Household appliance and radio stores	21,953	(2)		(2)	21,033	(2)	920	(2)
m	Lumber and building material retailing	50,713	(2)		(2)	49,209	(2)	1,504	(2)
n	Liquor stores	17,555	(2)		(2)	16,330	(2)	1,225	(2)
o	Retail florists	15,114	(2)		(2)	11,002	(2)	4,112	(2)
r	Miscellaneous retail stores	106,712	(2)		(2)	90,073	(2)	16,639	(2)
s	Not specified retail trade	61,473	(2)		(2)	52,019	(2)	9,454	(2)
	Wholesale trade:								
35	Wholesale trade	240,686	(2)		(2)	233,614	(2)	7,072	(2)
38	Finance, insurance, and real estate	(1930 and 1940 groups not comparable)							
	Finance (including salesmen, finance, etc.)	145,416	197,866	0.98	193,909	138,634	188,960	6,782	8,906
38a	Banking and other finance	125,109	(2)		(2)	118,747	(2)	6,362	(2)
57b	Salesmen, finance, brokerage, and commission firms	20,307	(2)		(2)	19,887	(2)	420	(2)
38b	Insurance	39,735	29,308	1.16	33,997	36,903	27,556	2,832	1,752
c	Real estate	(Combined with group 56)							
39	Business and repair services	88,231	(2)		(2)	83,868	(2)	4,363	(2)
a	Business services	20,797	(2)		(2)	17,601	(2)	3,196	(2)
b	Automobile storage, rental, and repair services	61,712	93,043	0.94	87,460	60,802	92,504	910	539
c	Miscellaneous repair services and hand trades	5,722	(2)		(2)	5,465	(2)	257	(2)
40	Personal services	126,387	(2)		(2)	94,092	(2)	32,295	(2)
a	Hotels and lodging places	66,935	56,848	1.15	65,375	45,056	39,538	21,879	17,310
b	Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing services	53,694	46,661	1.06	49,461	44,554	42,304	9,140	4,357
c	Miscellaneous personal services	5,758	(2)		(2)	4,482	(2)	1,276	(2)
41	Miscellaneous industries and services	133,866	(2)		(2)	114,290	(2)	19,576	(2)
a	Theaters and motion pictures	26,841	21,646	1.04	22,512	25,430	20,579	1,411	1,067
b	Miscellaneous amusement and recreation	44,003	39,847	0.99	39,449	41,492	38,560	2,511	1,287
c	Other industries and services	41,399	(2)		(2)	28,568	(2)	12,831	(2)
d	Industry not reported	21,623	(1)		(1)	18,800	(1)	2,823	(1)
	Clerical, sales, and kindred workers								
42	Baggagemen, express messengers, and railway mail clerks	28,436	34,822	1.003−	34,914	28,299	34,814	137	8
a	Baggagemen, transportation	6,099	9,214	1.01	9,306	6,099	9,214		
b	Express messengers and railway mail clerks	22,337	25,608	1.00	25,608	22,200	25,600	137	8
43	Bookkeepers, accountants, cashiers, and ticket agents	971,685	969,147	1.012+	981,148	493,786	484,556	477,899	484,591
a	Bookkeepers, accountants, and cashiers	931,308	930,648	1.01	939,954	455,623	447,937	475,685	482,711
b	Ticket, station, and express agents	40,377	38,499	1.07	41,194	38,163	36,619	2,214	1,880
44	Mail carriers	122,910	121,319	0.99	120,106	121,366	120,190	1,544	1,129
45	Messengers, except express	77,356	105,774	0.898+	95,011	74,084	96,741	3,272	9,033
a	Messengers, errand, and office boys and girls	60,740	89,688	0.88	78,925	57,776	80,834	2,964	8,854
b	Telegraph messengers	16,616	16,086	1.00	16,086	16,308	15,907	308	179
46	Office machine operators	64,178	38,086	0.95	36,182	9,104	5,373	55,074	32,713
	Miscellaneous clerical and kindred workers	3,378,227	2,781,848	0.99	2,754,030	1,570,147	1,330,965	1,808,080	1,450,883
47	Shipping and receiving clerks	220,737	(2)		(2)	220,609	(2)	9,128	(2)
48	Stenographers, typists, and secretaries	1,174,886	(2)		(2)	78,465	(2)	1,096,421	(2)
51e	Clerical and kindred workers (n. e. c.)	1,973,604	(2)		(2)	1,271,073	(2)	702,531	(2)
49	Telegraph operators	42,562	67,821	0.79	53,579	34,114	51,699	8,448	16,122
50	Telephone operators	208,319	248,817	1.00	248,817	11,257	13,616	197,062	235,201
51	Other clerical and kindred workers	(1930 and 1940 groups not comparable)							
a	Agents (n. e. c.)	92,341	101,551	0.81	82,256	83,460	94,948	8,881	6,603
b	Attendants and assistants, library [4]	20,203	1,861	1.08	2,010	3,535	500	16,668	1,361
c	Attendants, physicians' and dentists' offices	31,209	27,741	0.93	25,799	1,507	1,449	29,702	26,292
d	Collectors, bill and account	43,990	43,331	1.01	43,764	40,494	40,395	3,496	2,936
e	Clerical and kindred workers (n. e. c.)	(Combined with groups 47 and 48)							
52	Canvassers and solicitors	(Combined with group 58c)							
53	Hucksters and peddlers	56,695	56,559	1.05	59,387	54,197	54,773	2,498	1,786
54	Newsboys [4]	56,730	28,390	1.00	28,390	55,633	28,142	1,097	248
55	Insurance agents and brokers	249,322	256,927	0.99	254,358	236,001	243,974	13,321	12,953
	Real estate agts., proprietors, etc., & bldg. mgrs. and supts.[5]	213,696	240,030	1.07	256,832	170,588	208,243	43,108	31,787
56	Real estate agents and brokers [5]	116,990	(1)		(1)	106,316	(1)	10,674	(1)
38c	Proprietors, managers, and officials, real estate [5]	25,764	(1)		(1)	22,538	(1)	3,226	(1)
30f	Managers and superintendents, building	70,942	(2)		(2)	41,734	(2)	29,208	(2)

[1] 1930 and 1940 groups not comparable.
[2] 1930 data not available.
[4] For discussion of comparisons presented for specified occupations, see pp. 23-30.
[5] The attempt of the occupation coders to distinguish between real estate agents and proprietors of real estate firms probably was not very successful.

TABLE 2.—PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN THE LABOR FORCE (EXCEPT NEW WORKERS), 1940, AND GAINFUL WORKERS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, 1930, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX, WITH AN ADJUSTMENT FACTOR AND ADJUSTED 1930 TOTAL FIGURES, FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued

Group	OCCUPATION, 1940 CLASSIFICATION	TOTAL				MALE		FEMALE	
		Labor force (except new workers), 1940	Gainful workers, 1930			Labor force (except new workers), 1940	Gainful workers as published, 1930	Labor force (except new workers), 1940	Gainful workers as published, 1930
			Number as published	Adjustment factor (or index of comparability)	Adjusted to 1940 basis				
	Clerical, sales, and kindred workers—Continued								
57	Other sales agents and brokers	(1930 and 1940 groups not comparable) 3,537	4,281	0.88	3,767	3,354	4,277	183	4
a	Auctioneers	(Combined with group 38a)							
b	Salesmen, finance, brokerage, and commission firms	(Combined with group 58c)							
c	Traveling salesmen and sales agents								
58a	"Clerks" in stores [4]	525,591	401,590	0.98	393,558	306,270	238,558	219,321	163,032
b	Demonstrators	10,521	7,533	1.03	7,759	1,818	1,793	8,703	5,740
	Miscellaneous salesmen and saleswomen	2,455,692	2,279,652	1.00	2,279,652	1,821,143	1,720,996	634,549	558,656
30b	Buyers and department heads, store	72,436	(2)		(2)	54,115	(2)	18,321	(2)
52	Canvassers and solicitors	96,394	(1)		(1)	78,295	(1)	18,099	(1)
57c	Traveling salesmen and sales agents	632,667	(1)		(1)	618,603	(1)	14,064	(1)
89	Attendants, filling station, parking lot, garage, and airport	234,095	(2)		(2)	230,069	(2)	4,026	(2)
58c	Salesmen and saleswomen (n. e. c.) [4]	1,420,100	(1)		(1)	840,061	(1)	580,039	(1)
	Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers [4]								
59	Bakers	144,296	140,800	0.93	130,944	133,779	131,884	10,517	8,916
60	Blacksmiths, forgemen, and hammermen	87,166	(1)		(1)	86,894	(1)	272	(1)
61	Boilermakers	32,982	49,923	0.85	42,435	32,909	49,923	73	
62	Cabinetmakers and pattern makers	91,870	87,647	1.027—	90,011	91,103	87,601	767	46
a	Cabinetmakers [4]	58,837	57,897	1.01	58,476	58,356	57,890	481	7
b	Pattern and model makers, except paper	33,033	29,750	1.06	31,535	32,747	29,711	286	39
63	Carpenters	766,213	929,426	0.99	920,132	763,878	929,376	2,335	50
64	Compositors and typesetters	174,312	183,632	0.98	179,959	166,307	173,363	8,005	10,269
	Electricians and power station operators	249,447	280,317	0.99	277,514	248,011	280,279	1,436	38
65	Electricians	227,102	(2)		(2)	226,286	(2)	816	(2)
100	Power station operators	22,345	(2)		(2)	21,725	(2)	620	(2)
	Foremen (n. e. c.), by industry:								
66	Construction	74,663	44,006	1.03	45,326	74,274	43,952	389	54
67	Manufacturing	302,457	293,370	1.007—	295,375	270,851	265,464	31,606	27,906
a	Food and kindred products	30,355	22,666	1.02	23,119	26,839	19,408	3,516	3,258
b	Textiles, textile products, and apparel	49,073	44,918	0.97	43,570	32,878	33,802	16,195	11,116
c	Lumber, furniture, and lumber products	23,473	25,521	1.00	25,521	22,975	25,115	498	406
d	Paper, paper products, and printing	19,469	15,989	1.19	19,027	17,281	13,850	2,188	2,139
e	Chemicals, and petroleum and coal products	22,485	17,738	1.12	19,867	21,175	16,704	1,310	1,034
f	Metal industries	112,939	109,868	1.00	109,868	110,264	106,675	2,675	3,193
g	Manufacturing industries (n. e. c.)	44,663	56,670	0.96	54,403	39,439	49,910	5,224	6,760
68	Transportation, communication, and utilities	95,679	(2)		(2)	94,966	(2)	713	(2)
a	Railroads (includes railroad repair shops)	49,573	81,206	0.99	80,394	49,472	81,129	101	77
b	Street railways and bus lines	4,203	5,827	1.06	6,177	4,183	5,822	20	5
c	Miscellaneous transportation	11,498	13,294	0.87	11,566	11,418	13,256	80	38
d	Communication	8,474	11,190	0.93	10,407	8,253	11,130	221	60
e	Utilities	21,931	(2)		(2)	21,640	(2)	291	(2)
69	Miscellaneous industries and services	(1930 data not available) 28,244	27,845	1.08	30,073	28,183	27,842	61	3
a	Mining								
	Wholesale and retail trade (incl. floormen and floor mgrs., store)	39,124	33,926	1.11	37,658	34,254	29,194	4,870	4,732
b	Wholesale and retail trade	31,951	(2)		(2)	29,302	(2)	2,649	(2)
30c	Floormen and floor managers, store	7,173	(2)		(2)	4,952	(2)	2,221	(2)
69c	Business and repair services	6,164	9,107	0.98	8,925	5,952	9,070	212	37
d	Personal services	7,400	7,156	1.05	7,514	4,594	4,053	2,806	3,103
e	Government	10,829	(2)		(2)	10,231	(2)	598	(2)
f	Other industries and services	11,493	(2)		(2)	9,580	(2)	1,913	(2)
g	Industry not reported	7,324	3,933	1.05	4,130	6,381	3,570	943	363
70	Inspectors (n. e. c.), by industry	74,334	(2)		(2)	69,525	(2)	4,809	(2)
a	Mining	7,313	6,136	1.14	6,995	7,294	6,136	19	
b	Construction	5,190	(2)		(2)	5,076	(2)	114	(2)
c	Railroads (includes railroad repair shops)	29,496	39,079	1.01	39,470	29,421	39,066	75	13
d	Transportation, except railroad	5,226	6,039	0.93	5,616	5,145	5,944	81	95
e	Communication and utilities	8,249	(2)		(2)	7,414	(2)	835	(2)
f	Wholesale and retail trade	5,300	(1)		(1)	3,382	(1)	1,918	(1)
g	Miscellaneous industries and services [5]	13,560	(2)		(2)	11,793	(2)	1,767	(2)
71	Locomotive engineers [4]	72,396	103,955	1.10	114,351	72,396	103,955		
72	Locomotive firemen [4]	48,851	67,096	1.00	67,096	48,851	67,096		
73(a–c)	Machinists, millwrights, and tool makers	(Combined with group 75)							
74	Masons, tile setters, and stonecutters	155,976	193,791	0.989+	191,731	155,389	193,783	587	8
a	Brickmasons, stonemasons, and tile setters	141,690	170,903	1.00	170,903	141,184	170,896	506	7
b	Stonecutters and stone carvers	14,286	22,888	0.91	20,828	14,205	22,887	81	1

[1] 1930 and 1940 groups not comparable.
[2] 1930 data not available.
[4] For discussion of comparisons presented for specified occupations, see pp. 23–30.
[5] Most inspectors in manufacturing industries are classified as operatives.

TABLE 2.—PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN THE LABOR FORCE (EXCEPT NEW WORKERS), 1940, AND GAINFUL WORKERS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, 1930, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX, WITH AN ADJUSTMENT FACTOR AND ADJUSTED 1930 TOTAL FIGURES, FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued

Group	OCCUPATION, 1940 CLASSIFICATION	TOTAL				MALE		FEMALE	
		Labor force (except new workers), 1940	Gainful workers, 1930: Number as published	Gainful workers, 1930: Adjustment factor (or index of comparability)	Gainful workers, 1930: Adjusted to 1940 basis	Labor force (except new workers), 1940	Gainful workers as published, 1930	Labor force (except new workers), 1940	Gainful workers as published, 1930
	Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers—Continued								
	Machinists, millwrights, tool makers, and mechanics	1,635,925	1,418,563	1.019−	1,445,134	1,625,457	1,418,445	10,468	118
	Machinists, tool makers, and mechanics	1,567,636	1,357,336	1.02	1,384,483	1,557,433	1,357,259	10,203	77
73a	Machinists [4]	521,093	(1)		(1)	516,009	(1)	5,084	(1)
c	Tool makers, and die makers and setters	96,885	(1)		(1)	96,471	(1)	414	(1)
75a	Mechanics and repairmen, airplane	28,384	(1)		(1)	28,267	(1)	117	(1)
b	Mechanics and repairmen, automobile	441,845	(1)		(1)	440,316	(1)	1,529	(1)
c	Mechanics and repairmen, railroad and car shop	43,998	(1)		(1)	43,998	(1)		(1)
d	Mechanics and repairmen (n. e. c.)	435,431	(1)		(1)	432,372	(1)	3,059	(1)
73b	Millwrights	43,595	42,012	1.00	42,012	43,426	42,006	169	6
75e	Loom fixers	24,694	19,215	0.97	18,639	24,598	19,180	96	35
76	Molders, metal	87,624	104,936	0.90	94,442	87,179	104,918	445	18
77	Painters (construction), paperhangers, and glaziers	480,301	(2)		(2)	475,172	(2)	5,129	(2)
a	Painters, construction and maintenance [4]	442,659	445,848	0.99	441,390	439,348	445,679	3,311	169
b	Paperhangers	29,994	28,328	1.00	28,328	28,277	26,872	1,717	1,456
c	Glaziers	7,648	(2)		(2)	7,547	(2)	101	(2)
78	Plasterers and cement finishers	79,560	85,480	1.004−	85,789	79,186	85,477	374	3
a	Plasterers	52,878	70,053	1.00	70,053	52,652	70,050	226	3
b	Cement and concrete finishers	26,682	15,427	1.02	15,736	26,534	15,427	148	
79	Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	210,815	237,814	0.99	235,436	210,105	237,813	710	1
80	Printing craftsmen, except compositors and typesetters	(1930 data not available)							
a	Electrotypers and stereotypers	8,251	7,824	0.99	7,746	8,173	7,805	78	19
b	Photoengravers and lithographers	(Combined with group 87b)							
c	Pressmen and plate printers, printing	35,777	31,215	1.05	32,776	35,249	31,215	528	
81	Rollers and roll hands, metal	30,447	30,765	0.95	29,227	30,299	30,765	148	
82	Roofers and sheet metal workers	124,315	107,063	1.008−	107,897	123,775	107,057	540	6
a	Roofers and slaters	32,720	23,636	1.00	23,636	32,592	23,636	128	
b	Tinsmiths, coppersmiths, and sheet metal workers	91,595	83,427	1.01	84,261	91,183	83,421	412	6
83	Shoemakers and repairers (not in factory)	65,675	76,366	0.99	75,602	65,029	76,105	646	261
84	Stationary engineers, cranemen, and hoistmen	320,285	293,659	1.03	302,469	319,252	293,638	1,033	21
a	Stationary engineers	200,095	(1)		(1)	199,459	(1)	636	(1)
b	Cranemen, hoistmen, and construction machinery operators	120,190	(1)		(1)	119,793	(1)	397	(1)
85	Structural and ornamental metal workers	38,631	(1)		(1)	38,369	(1)	262	(1)
86	Tailors and furriers	135,952	(2)		(2)	118,062	(2)	17,890	(2)
a	Tailors and tailoresses [4]	118,797	169,283	0.99	167,590	103,080	147,476	15,717	21,807
b	Furriers	17,155	(2)		(2)	14,982	(2)	2,173	(2)
87	Other craftsmen and kindred workers	(1930 data not available)							
a	Decorators and window dressers	29,818	20,149	1.22	24,582	23,086	13,911	6,732	6,238
	Engravers, photoengravers, and lithographers	31,112	28,305	0.99	28,022	29,950	27,390	1,162	915
b	Engravers, except photoengravers	8,571	(1)		(1)	7,902	(1)	669	(1)
80b	Photoengravers and lithographers	22,541	(1)		(1)	22,048	(1)	493	(1)
87c	Heat treaters, annealers, and temperers	10,877	(2)		(2)	10,802	(2)	75	(2)
d	Inspectors, scalers, and graders, log and lumber	16,558	(2)		(2)	16,156	(2)	402	(2)
e	Jewelers, watchmakers, goldsmiths, and silversmiths	36,332	38,662	0.95	36,729	34,837	37,408	1,495	1,254
f	Millers, grain, flour, feed, etc	15,608	15,946	0.99	15,787	15,527	15,906	81	40
g	Opticians and lens grinders and polishers	12,198	(2)		(2)	11,187	(2)	1,011	(2)
h	Piano and organ tuners	5,219	6,823	1.00	6,823	5,174	6,799	45	24
i	Sawyers	46,915	36,064	1.04	37,507	46,604	35,984	311	80
j	Upholsterers	42,585	51,452	0.82	42,191	40,571	49,097	2,014	2,355
	Operatives and kindred workers [7]								
88	Apprentices [4]	92,360	85,733	0.988+	84,744	89,767	81,729	2,593	4,004
a	Carpenters' apprentices	7,428	4,094	0.95	3,889	7,365	4,089	63	5
b	Electricians' apprentices	3,430	4,600	0.95	4,370	3,406	4,593	24	7
c	Machinists' apprentices	14,198	13,560	0.80	10,848	14,125	13,554	73	6
d	Plumbers' apprentices	5,311	5,926	0.96	5,689	5,178	5,926	133	
e	Building and hand trade apprentices (n. e. c.)	14,161	11,783	1.02	12,019	14,084	11,773	77	10
f	Apprentices, printing trades	10,020	10,892	0.91	9,912	9,780	10,540	240	352
	Apprentices, other and not specified trades	37,812	34,878	1.09	38,017	35,829	31,254	1,983	3,624
g	Apprentices, specified trades (n. e. c.)	26,334	(2)		(2)	24,725	(2)	1,609	(2)
h	Apprentices, trades not specified	11,478	(2)		(2)	11,104	(2)	374	(2)
89	Attendants, filling station, parking lot, garage, and airport	(Combined with group 58c)							
	Brakemen, switchmen, and crossing watchmen	133,594	183,022	1.010	184,852	133,463	182,733	131	289
90a	Brakemen, railroad	68,392	88,197	1.01	89,079	68,392	88,197		
	Switchmen, crossing watchmen, and bridge tenders	65,202	94,825	1.01	95,773	65,071	94,536	131	289
b	Switchmen, railroad	48,340	(2)		(2)	48,340	(2)		(2)
128b	Watchmen (crossing) and bridge tenders	16,862	(2)		(2)	16,731	(2)	131	(2)

[1] 1930 and 1940 groups not comparable.
[2] 1930 data not available.
[4] For discussion of comparisons presented for specified occupations, see p. 23–30.
[7] Mine laborers are included in "Mine operatives and laborers," in this group.

TABLE 2.—PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN THE LABOR FORCE (EXCEPT NEW WORKERS), 1940, AND GAINFUL WORKERS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, 1930, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX, WITH AN ADJUSTMENT FACTOR AND ADJUSTED 1930 TOTAL FIGURES, FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued

Group	OCCUPATION, 1940 CLASSIFICATION	TOTAL				MALE		FEMALE	
		Labor force (except new workers), 1940	Gainful workers, 1930: Number as published	Gainful workers, 1930: Adjustment factor (or index of comparability)	Gainful workers, 1930: Adjusted to 1940 basis	Labor force (except new workers), 1940	Gainful workers as published, 1930	Labor force (except new workers), 1940	Gainful workers as published, 1930
	Operatives and kindred workers—Continued								
91	Chauffeurs, truck drivers, and deliverymen [8]	1,768,041	1,150,780	1.02	1,173,796	1,758,012	1,149,151	10,029	1,629
a	Chauffeurs and drivers, bus, taxi, truck, and tractor [8]	1,339,888	(1)		(1)	1,332,717	(1)	7,171	(1)
b	Deliverymen [8]	428,153	(1)		(1)	425,295	(1)	2,858	(1)
92	Conductors, bus and street railway	17,785	36,699	1.00	36,699	17,611	36,682	174	17
93	Dressmakers and seamstresses (not in factory) [4]	165,031	158,380	1.23	194,807	2,784	452	162,247	157,928
94	Firemen, except locomotive and fire department	127,455	127,294	1.05	133,659	126,892	127,293	563	1
95	Laundry operatives and laundresses, except private family	233,763	197,871	1.11	219,637	54,096	45,624	179,667	152,247
96	Linemen and servicemen, telegraph, telephone, and power	110,816	120,889	0.89	107,591	109,801	120,837	1,015	52
97	Mine operatives and laborers [7]	824,093	914,880	0.97	887,434	821,546	914,683	2,547	197
98	Motormen, railway, mine, factory, etc	56,368	(2)		(2)	56,101	(2)	267	(2)
a	Motormen, street, subway, and elevated railway	38,350	57,969	1.00	57,969	38,152	57,964	228	5
b	Motormen (vehicle), mine, factory, logging camp, etc	17,988	(2)		(2)	17,949	(2)	39	(2)
99	Painters, except construction and maintenance [4]	100,726	83,080	1.09	90,557	93,848	78,468	6,878	4,612
100	Power station operators	(Combined with group 65)							
101	Sailors and deck hands, except U. S. Navy	46,078	64,692	0.95	61,457	45,861	64,684	217	8
102	Welders and flame-cutters	139,281	(2)		(2)	137,048	(2)	2,233	(2)
103	Other specified operatives and kindred workers	(1930 data not available)							
a	Asbestos and insulation workers	6,399	(2)		(2)	6,324	(2)	75	(2)
b	Blasters and powdermen	6,938	(2)		(2)	6,905	(2)	33	(2)
c	Boatmen, canalmen, and lock keepers	7,395	(1)		(1)	7,304	(1)	91	(1)
d	Buffers and polishers, metal	45,035	35,202	1.00	35,202	42,909	33,623	2,126	1,579
e	Filers, metal	10,952	(1)		(1)	10,487	(1)	465	(1)
f	Grinders, metal	45,902	26,801	0.96	25,729	45,266	26,281	636	520
g	Chainmen, rodmen, and axmen, surveying	10,572	(2)		(2)	10,493	(2)	79	(2)
h	Dyers	24,898	17,717	1.10	19,489	24,134	17,423	764	294
i	Fruit and vegetable graders and packers, except in cannery [4]	25,965	9,913	1.10	10,904	10,993	3,777	14,972	6,136
j	Furnacemen, smeltermen, and pourers	33,932	20,446	1.02	20,855	33,645	20,445	287	1
k	Heaters, metal	11,081	14,942	0.95	14,195	10,925	14,941	156	1
l	Meat cutters, except slaughter and packing house	(Combined with groups 37a and b)							
m	Milliners (not in factory)	(Combined with groups 37c, e, and f)							
n	Motion picture projectionists	(Combined with group 1)							
o	Oilers, machinery	39,498	31,210	1.11	34,643	39,263	31,169	235	41
p	Photographic process workers	15,102	(2)		(2)	9,271	(2)	5,831	(2)
	Operatives and kindred workers (n. e. c.), by industry: Manufacturing—								
104	Food and kindred products	356,588	224,204	1.056—	236,756	226,198	135,715	130,390	88,489
a	Bakery products [9]	43,507	27,830	1.47	40,910	21,653	12,551	21,854	15,279
b	Beverage industries	44,345	11,173	1.00	11,173	37,720	10,400	6,625	773
c	Canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea food	48,732	25,497	1.04	26,517	17,433	8,883	31,299	16,614
d	Confectionery	49,014	44,458	1.05	46,681	16,924	17,399	32,090	27,059
e	Dairy products [10]	36,872	25,685	1.06	27,226	31,133	21,314	5,739	4,371
g	Meat products	89,736	53,046	1.01	53,576	70,032	43,045	19,704	10,001
	Grain-mill products and misc. food industries	44,382	36,515	0.84	30,673	31,303	22,123	13,079	14,392
f	Grain-mill products	16,295	(1)		(1)	13,783	(1)	2,512	(1)
h	Miscellaneous food industries	28,087	(1)		(1)	17,520	(1)	10,567	(1)
105	Tobacco manufactures	82,563	103,662	1.00	103,662	25,345	35,745	57,218	67,917
106	Cotton manufactures	383,250	302,310	1.00	302,310	204,235	156,734	179,015	145,576
	Silk and rayon industries [11]	119,126	146,655	0.976—	143,094	61,601	62,148	57,525	84,507
107	Silk and rayon manufactures [11]	88,463	125,722	0.98	123,208	41,345	52,062	47,118	73,660
114b	Rayon and allied products [11]	30,663	20,933	0.95	19,886	20,256	10,086	10,407	10,847
108	Woolen and worsted manufactures	125,124	101,785	0.95	96,696	65,306	52,750	59,818	49,035
109	Knit goods	186,033	133,940	0.99	132,601	63,067	44,181	123,026	89,759
110	Other textile-mill products	(1930 and 1940 groups not comparable. Combined below)							
111	Apparel and other fabricated textile products								
	Other textile-mill products and apparel	857,382	634,480	0.929+	589,735	230,103	219,453	627,279	415,027
110a	Dyeing and finishing textiles	26,111	19,609	0.98	19,217	20,146	13,945	5,965	5,664
b	Carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings	28,815	28,602	1.18	33,750	16,435	16,483	12,380	12,119
d	Miscellaneous textile goods	20,554	21,375	1.12	23,940	10,281	9,360	10,273	12,015
	Apparel, accessories, and hats [12]	707,116	481,277	0.97	466,839	157,018	140,211	550,098	341,066
111a	Apparel and accessories [12]	690,466	453,007	0.97	439,417	145,052	121,647	545,414	331,360
110c	Hats, except cloth and millinery [12]	16,650	28,270	0.97	27,422	11,966	18,564	4,684	9,706

[1] 1930 and 1940 groups not comparable.
[2] 1930 data not available.
[4] For discussion of comparisons presented for specified occupations, see pp. 23-30.
[7] Mine laborers are included in "Mine operatives and laborers," in this group.
[8] Drivers for bakeries, laundries, dry cleaners, stores, etc., are included in "Deliverymen."
[9] As a rule, when the estimated index of comparability between the 1940 and the 1930 figures for an occupation was below 0.75 or above 1.25, the 1930 figures for the occupation were omitted from table 2 and reference was there made to the footnote, "1930 and 1940 groups not comparable." Exception to this rule was made in the few cases in which the numerical importance of the transfers made in revising the 1930 classification could be estimated with a high degree of probable accuracy. This is such a case.
[10] See discussion of "Operatives and laborers," p. 29.
[11] Frequently, it was difficult to determine from the enumerators' returns whether a person was working in the "Silk and rayon manufactures" industry or in the "Rayon and allied products" industry.
[12] The attempt of the occupation coders, in 1930, and again in 1940, to distinguish, from the enumerators' returns, the workers in hat factories (except cloth and millinery) from the workers in apparel and accessories factories was not very successful, and it is believed that the actual degree of comparability for workers in hat factories may be considerably lower than indicated by the adjustment factor.

TABLE 2.—PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN THE LABOR FORCE (EXCEPT NEW WORKERS), 1940, AND GAINFUL WORKERS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, 1930, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX, WITH AN ADJUSTMENT FACTOR AND ADJUSTED 1930 TOTAL FIGURES, FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued

Group	OCCUPATION, 1940 CLASSIFICATION	TOTAL				MALE		FEMALE	
		Labor force (except new workers), 1940	Gainful workers, 1930: Number as published	Gainful workers, 1930: Adjustment factor (or index of comparability)	Gainful workers, 1930: Adjusted to 1940 basis	Labor force (except new workers), 1940	Gainful workers as published, 1930	Labor force (except new workers), 1940	Gainful workers as published, 1930
	Operatives and kindred workers—Continued								
	Operatives and kindred workers (n. e. c.) by industry—Continued. Manufacturing—Continued. Other textile-mill products and apparel—Continued.								
	Misc. fabricated textile products, and not specified textile mills [9]	74,786	83,617	0.55	45,989	26,223	39,454	48,563	44,163
111b	Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	38,377	(2)		(2)	8,100	(2)	30,277	(2)
110e	Not specified textile mills	36,409	(1)		(1)	18,123	(1)	18,286	(1)
112	Lumber, furniture, and lumber products [10]	195,978	175,932	1.022—	179,731	169,424	157,600	26,554	18,932
b	Furniture and store fixtures [10]	78,002	75,216	0.93	69,951	67,051	66,119	11,011	9,097
	Sawmills, planing mills, and misc. wooden goods [10]	117,916	100,716	1.09	109,780	102,373	90,881	15,543	9,835
a	Sawmills and planing mills [10]	62,429	(1)		(1)	60,962	(1)	1,467	(1)
c	Miscellaneous wooden goods [10]	55,487	(1)		(1)	41,411	(1)	14,076	(1)
113	Paper, paper products, and printing	231,238	165,834	1.036+	171,825	147,817	102,363	83,421	63,471
a	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	91,040	63,620	0.98	62,348	73,797	49,702	17,243	13,918
b	Paperboard containers and boxes [13]	49,160	14,278	1.04	14,849	19,535	5,764	20,625	8,514
c	Miscellaneous paper and pulp products	24,655	17,120	1.06	18,147	10,823	6,485	13,832	10,635
d	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	75,383	70,816	1.08	76,481	43,662	40,412	31,721	30,404
114	Chemicals, and petroleum and coal products	(1930 and 1940 groups not comparable)							
a	Paints, varnishes, and colors	12,338	8,296	0.99	8,213	10,600	7,265	1,738	1,031
b	Rayon and allied products	(Combined with group 107)							
c	Miscellaneous chemical industries	82,322	51,580	1.00	51,580	60,108	34,731	22,214	16,849
d	Petroleum refining	29,237	27,107	0.81	21,957	28,751	26,614	486	493
e	Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products	4,429	(2)		(2)	4,313	(2)	116	(2)
115	Rubber products	86,109	80,811	0.92	74,346	62,418	59,535	23,691	21,276
116	Footwear industries, except rubber	221,815	209,866	1.00	209,866	123,924	128,348	97,891	81,518
117	Leather and leather products, except footwear	80,572	66,806	1.022—	68,255	52,807	49,858	27,765	16,948
a	Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	32,276	28,986	1.05	30,435	28,240	25,391	4,036	3,595
b	Leather products, except footwear	48,296	37,820	1.00	37,820	24,567	24,467	23,729	13,353
118	Stone, clay, and glass products	125,618	(2)		(2)	99,045	(2)	26,573	(2)
a	Cement, and concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	13,867	11,391	1.01	11,505	13,622	11,067	245	324
b	Cut-stone and stone products	5,594	7,960	1.16	9,234	5,507	7,950	87	10
c	Glass and glass products [10]	57,133	43,854	1.03	45,170	44,234	36,515	12,899	7,339
d	Pottery and related products	25,417	23,245	0.98	22,780	16,099	16,517	9,318	6,728
e	Structural clay products	12,629	12,883	0.95	12,239	11,120	11,534	1,509	1,349
f	Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	10,978	(2)		(2)	8,463	(2)	2,515	(2)
119	Iron and steel and not specified metal industries	(Corresponding 1930 and 1940 groups not comparable. Included in "Other metal and metalworking industries," below)							
a	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills								
b	Tin cans and other tinware								
c	Miscellaneous iron and steel industries								
d	Not specified metal industries								
120	Nonferrous metals and their products	80,550	68,538	1.138—	77,994	58,569	45,783	21,981	22,755
	Nonferrous metal primary and misc. products	47,784	33,636	1.25	42,045	38,726	25,658	9,058	7,978
a	Nonferrous metal primary products	19,011	(2)		(2)	16,658	(2)	2,353	(2)
c	Miscellaneous nonferrous metal products	28,773	(2)		(2)	22,068	(2)	6,705	(2)
b	Clocks, watches, jewelry, and silverware [14]	32,766	34,902	1.03	35,949	19,843	20,125	12,923	14,777
121	Machinery	(1930 data not available)							
b	Electrical machinery and equipment [10]	152,472	117,559	0.92	108,154	82,792	72,243	69,680	45,316
a	Agricultural machinery and tractors	(Included in "Other metal and metalworking industries," below.)							
c	Office and store machines, equipment, and supplies								
d	Miscellaneous machinery								
122	Automobiles and automobile equipment	219,029	161,935	1.25	202,419	191,263	142,908	27,766	19,027
123	Transportation equipment, except automobile	(1930 data not available)							
b	Ship and boat building and repairing [15]	27,327	(1)		(1)	27,051	(1)	276	(1)
a	Aircraft and parts	(Included in "Other metal and metalworking industries," below)							
c	Railroad and misc. transportation equipment								
	Other metal and metalworking industries	534,362	424,195	0.99	419,953	465,239	374,956	69,123	49,239
119a	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	117,959	(1)		(1)	112,674	(1)	5,285	(1)
b	Tin cans and other tinware	13,593	(1)		(1)	7,121	(1)	6,472	(1)
c	Miscellaneous iron and steel industries	197,738	(2)		(2)	165,804	(2)	31,934	(2)
d	Not specified metal industries	11,454	(1)		(1)	9,518	(1)	1,936	(1)
121a	Agricultural machinery and tractors	20,311	(1)		(1)	19,510	(1)	801	(1)
c	Office and store machines, equipment, and supplies	22,681	(2)		(2)	15,880	(2)	6,801	(2)
d	Miscellaneous machinery	112,977	(2)		(2)	98,861	(2)	14,116	(2)
123a	Aircraft and parts	26,390	(2)		(2)	25,238	(2)	1,152	(2)
c	Railroad and miscellaneous transportation equipment	11,259	(2)		(2)	10,633	(2)	626	(2)

[1] 1930 and 1940 groups not comparable.
[2] 1930 data not available.
[9] See footnote on p. 54.
[10] See discussion of "Operatives and laborers," p. 29.
[13] In 1930, many indefinite returns of the occupations and industries of workers in paper box factories probably were classified elsewhere.
[14] Includes metal engraving (except for printing purposes), plating, and polishing.
[15] The 1930 figures are not comparable with the 1940 figures, principally because the 1930 figures include welders and structural iron workers, shipbuilding, not included in the 1940 figures.

TABLE 2.—PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN THE LABOR FORCE (EXCEPT NEW WORKERS), 1940, AND GAINFUL WORKERS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, 1930, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX, WITH AN ADJUSTMENT FACTOR AND ADJUSTED 1930 TOTAL FIGURES, FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued

Group	OCCUPATION, 1940 CLASSIFICATION	TOTAL				MALE		FEMALE	
		Labor force (except new workers), 1940	Gainful workers, 1930: Number as published	Gainful workers, 1930: Adjustment factor (or index of comparability)	Gainful workers, 1930: Adjusted to 1940 basis	Labor force (except new workers), 1940	Gainful workers as published, 1930	Labor force (except new workers), 1940	Gainful workers as published, 1930
	Operatives and kindred workers—Continued								
	Operatives and kindred workers (n. e. c.), by industry—Continued.								
	Manufacturing—Continued.								
124	Other manufacturing industries	225,451	(1)		(1)	120,938	(1)	104,513	(1)
a	Scientific and photographic equipment and supplies	28,587	(2)		(2)	17,475	(2)	11,112	(2)
b	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (n. e. c.)	126,221	(1)		(1)	65,513	(1)	60,708	(1)
c	Not specified manufacturing industries	70,643	(1)		(1)	37,950	(1)	32,693	(1)
	Nonmanufacturing—								
125	Nonmanufacturing industries and services	525,844	(2)		(2)	424,275	(2)	101,569	(2)
a	Agriculture, forestry, and fishery	19,405	(2)		(2)	15,801	(2)	3,604	(2)
b	Construction	54,994	(2)		(2)	54,652	(2)	342	(2)
c	Railroads (includes railroad repair shops)	67,589	97,277	0.97	94,359	67,096	96,307	493	970
	Street railway, bus, and trucking service	11,541	20,773	0.80	16,618	11,381	20,491	160	282
d	Street railways and bus lines	9,375	(2)		(2)	9,278	(2)	97	(2)
e	Trucking service	2,166	(2)		(2)	2,103	(2)	63	(2)
f	Warehousing and storage	6,042	5,245	1.06	5,560	4,884	3,517	1,158	1,728
g	Miscellaneous transportation	8,348	7,601	0.90	6,841	8,092	7,458	256	143
h	Communication	2,060	4,687	0.80	3,750	1,856	3,934	204	753
i	Utilities	23,437	(2)		(2)	22,996	(2)	441	(2)
j	Wholesale and retail trade	152,094	(2)		(2)	102,604	(2)	49,490	(2)
k	Automobile storage, rental, and repair services	19,099	(1)		(1)	18,904	(1)	195	(1)
l	Business and miscellaneous repair services	19,079	(2)		(2)	16,603	(2)	2,476	(2)
m	Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing services	74,847	60,594	0.91	55,141	48,985	42,280	25,862	18,314
n	Hotels and miscellaneous personal services	7,643	(2)		(2)	5,917	(2)	1,726	(2)
o	Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,866	(2)		(2)	4,560	(2)	306	(2)
p	Amusement, recreation, and related services	7,221	4,269	0.95	4,056	6,634	4,096	587	173
q	Professional and related services	12,317	(2)		(2)	6,950	(2)	5,367	(2)
r	Government	13,065	(2)		(2)	10,265	(2)	2,800	(2)
s	Industry not reported	22,197	(2)		(2)	16,095	(2)	6,102	(2)
	Domestic service workers	2,349,394	2,073,253	0.985—	2,041,804	161,411	107,289	2,187,983	1,965,964
	Housekeepers and servants, private family [16]	2,151,002	1,716,018	0.99	1,698,858	157,802	103,333	1,993,200	1,612,685
126a	Housekeepers, private family [16]	396,160	(1)		(1)	3,129	(1)	393,031	(1)
c	Servants, private family [16]	1,754,842	(1)		(1)	154,673	(1)	1,600,169	(1)
b	Laundresses, private family [4]	198,392	357,235	0.96	342,946	3,609	3,956	194,783	353,279
	Protective service workers								
127	Firemen, fire department	78,822	73,008	0.98	71,548	78,822	73,008		
128	Guards and watchmen	(1930 and 1940 groups not comparable)							
a	Guards, watchmen, and doorkeepers	219,437	148,115	1.08	159,964	217,073	147,115	2,364	1,000
b	Watchmen (crossing) and bridge tenders	(Combined with group 90b)							
129	Policemen, sheriffs, and marshals	176,988	169,240	1.00	169,240	174,762	167,370	2,226	1,870
	Policemen and detectives	151,837	144,552	1.00	144,552	150,124	143,018	1,713	1,534
a	Policemen and detectives, government	130,958	(2)		(2)	129,977	(2)	981	(2)
b	Policemen and detectives, except government	20,879	(2)		(2)	20,147	(2)	732	(2)
c	Marshals and constables	8,987	9,350	1.00	9,350	8,857	9,288	130	62
d	Sheriffs and bailiffs	16,164	15,338	1.00	15,338	15,781	15,064	383	274
130	Soldiers, sailors, marines, and coast guards [17]	222,485	(1)		(1)	222,485	(1)		(1)
	Service workers, except domestic and protective								
131	Barbers, beauticians, and manicurists	440,111	374,215	1.00	374,215	221,979	261,053	218,132	113,162
132	Boarding house and lodginghouse keepers [4]	111,609	144,371	0.99	142,927	10,774	17,093	100,835	127,278
133	Charwomen, janitors, and porters	630,724	(1)		(1)	549,419	(1)	81,305	(1)
a	Charwomen and cleaners	74,670	61,932	1.03	63,790	34,517	20,943	40,153	40,989
b	Janitors and sextons	377,684	309,625	0.99	306,529	338,643	273,805	39,041	35,820
c	Porters	178,370	(1)		(1)	176,259	(1)	2,111	(1)
134	Cooks, except private family	335,806	291,798	0.99	288,880	203,176	178,015	132,630	113,783
135	Elevator operators	85,266	67,610	1.00	67,610	71,280	55,251	13,986	12,359
136	Housekeepers, stewards, and hostesses, except private family	88,375	60,938	1.02	62,157	19,924	18,575	68,451	42,363
137	Practical nurses and midwives [4]	109,287	157,009	0.93	146,018	4,949	13,867	104,338	143,142
138	Servants, except private family	353,213	193,279	1.22	235,800	161,869	84,330	191,344	108,949
139	Waiters and bartenders	733,250	(2)		(2)	323,934	(2)	409,316	(2)
a	Bartenders	128,342	(2)		(2)	125,122	(2)	3,220	(2)
b	Waiters and waitresses, except private family	604,908	380,888	1.09	415,168	198,812	159,943	406,096	220,945
140	Other service workers, except domestic and protective	228,099	(2)		(2)	152,398	(2)	75,701	(2)
a	Attendants, hospital and other institution	102,189	(2)		(2)	57,487	(2)	44,702	(2)
b	Attendants, professional and personal service (n. e. c.)	33,005	(2)		(2)	13,347	(2)	19,658	(2)
	Attendants and ushers, recreation and amusement	77,528	28,016	1.06	29,697	66,559	24,748	10,969	3,268
c	Attendants, recreation and amusement	57,096	(1)		(1)	50,492	(1)	6,604	(1)
e	Ushers, amusement place or assembly	20,432	(1)		(1)	16,067	(1)	4,365	(1)
d	Bootblacks	15,377	18,479	1.00	18,479	15,005	18,442	372	37
	Farm laborers and foremen								
	Farm managers and foremen [4]	62,778	67,222	1.05	70,583	61,651	66,259	1,127	963
141a	Farm foremen	25,275	(2)		(2)	24,980	(2)	295	(2)
27b	Farm managers	37,503	(2)		(2)	36,671	(2)	832	(2)
141b	Farm laborers (wage workers) [4]	2,312,035	2,714,583	0.96	2,606,004	2,198,804	2,548,191	113,231	166,397
142	Farm laborers (unpaid family workers) [4]	1,193,240	1,472,613	1.00	1,472,613	967,101	1,058,545	226,139	414,068

[1] 1930 and 1940 groups not comparable.
[2] 1930 data not available.
[4] For discussion of comparisons presented for specified occupations, see pp. 23–30.
[16] See discussion of "Housekeepers and servants, private family," p. 30.
[17] Excludes commissioned officers, professional and clerical workers, and craftsmen.

TABLE 2.—PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN THE LABOR FORCE (EXCEPT NEW WORKERS), 1940, AND GAINFUL WORKERS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, 1930, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX, WITH AN ADJUSTMENT FACTOR AND ADJUSTED 1930 TOTAL FIGURES, FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued

Group	OCCUPATION, 1940 CLASSIFICATION	TOTAL				MALE		FEMALE	
			Gainful workers, 1930						
		Labor force (except new workers), 1940	Number as published	Adjustment factor (or index of comparability)	Adjusted to 1940 basis	Labor force (except new workers), 1940	Gainful workers as published, 1930	Labor force (except new workers), 1940	Gainful workers as published, 1930
	Laborers, except farm and mine								
143	Fishermen and oystermen [4]	62,574	73,234	0.95	69,572	62,136	73,025	438	209
144	Longshoremen and stevedores	75,103	73,923	1.00	73,923	74,681	73,913	422	10
145	Lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers [4]	164,264	146,731	1.03	151,133	163,697	146,641	567	90
146	Other specified laborers	(1930 and 1940 groups not comparable)							
a	Garage laborers and car washers and greasers	(Combined with group 166b)							
b	Gardeners, except farm, and groundskeepers	174,507	(2)		(2)	172,655	(2)	1,852	(2)
c	Teamsters	31,643	120,406	0.91	109,569	31,483	120,359	160	47
	Laborers (n. e. c.), by industry:								
147	Construction [4]	1,243,534	709,052	1.03	731,251	1,236,688	709,779	6,846	173
	Manufacturing—								
148	Food and kindred products	178,692	154,707	1.092+	169,012	162,065	136,685	16,627	18,022
a	Bakery products	7,822	12,335	1.05	12,952	6,847	10,762	975	1,573
b	Beverage industries	21,506	8,482	1.04	8,821	20,544	8,263	962	219
c	Canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea food	31,938	25,677	1.03	26,447	25,783	19,568	6,155	6,109
d	Confectionery	6,848	5,551	1.22	6,772	4,917	4,079	1,931	1,472
e	Dairy products [10]	15,507	17,421	1.07	18,640	14,745	16,508	762	913
g	Meat products	46,083	43,027	1.01	43,457	41,759	39,371	4,324	3,656
	Grain-mill products and misc. food industries	48,988	42,214	1.23	51,923	47,470	38,134	1,518	4,080
f	Grain-mill products	20,546	(1)		(1)	20,132	(1)	414	(1)
h	Miscellaneous food industries	28,442	(1)		(1)	27,338	(1)	1,104	(1)
	Textiles, textile and rayon products, and apparel	105,983	140,271	1.039+	145,798	90,185	113,584	15,798	26,687
149a	Cotton manufactures	39,727	55,474	0.96	53,255	35,204	46,406	4,523	9,068
	Silk and rayon industries [11]	12,745	16,030	1.11	17,741	11,181	13,364	1,564	2,666
b	Silk and rayon manufactures [11]	7,376	11,070	1.15	12,731	6,239	8,914	1,137	2,156
152b	Rayon and allied products [11]	5,369	4,960	1.01	5,010	4,942	4,450	427	510
149c	Woolen and worsted manufactures	13,727	13,749	1.14	15,674	12,523	11,951	1,204	1,798
d	Knit goods	5,427	9,407	1.03	9,689	3,757	5,881	1,670	3,526
e	Dyeing and finishing textiles	5,884	7,570	1.06	8,024	5,671	7,256	213	314
f	Carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings [9]	6,541	4,827	1.35	6,516	5,814	4,235	727	592
h	Miscellaneous textile goods [9]	5,173	4,449	1.33	5,917	4,576	3,937	597	512
	Apparel, accessories, and hats [12]	10,188	14,852	1.21	17,991	5,963	8,414	4,225	6,438
j	Apparel and accessories [12]	9,507	13,563	1.24	16,818	5,333	7,313	4,174	6,250
g	Hats, except cloth and millinery [12]	681	1,289	0.91	1,173	630	1,101	51	188
	Misc. fabricated textile products, and not specified textile mills	6,571	13,913	0.79	10,991	5,496	12,140	1,075	1,773
k	Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	2,940	(2)		(2)	2,266	(2)	674	(2)
i	Not specified textile mills	3,631	(1)		(1)	3,230	(1)	401	(1)
150	Lumber, furniture, and lumber products [10]	291,959	331,333	0.948+	314,238	286,922	324,018	5,037	7,315
b	Furniture and store fixtures [10]	31,041	39,782	1.01	40,180	30,083	38,302	958	1,480
	Sawmills, planing mills, and misc. wooden goods [10]	260,918	291,551	0.94	274,058	256,839	285,716	4,079	5,835
a	Sawmills and planing mills [10]	224,293	(1)		(1)	222,683	(1)	1,610	(1)
c	Miscellaneous wooden goods [10]	36,625	(1)		(1)	34,156	(1)	2,469	(1)
151	Paper, paper products, and printing	66,843	69,337	0.996+	69,074	61,437	64,143	5,406	5,194
a	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	43,893	52,019	0.96	49,938	42,163	49,660	1,730	2,359
b	Paperboard containers and boxes [13]	9,658	2,586	1.08	2,793	7,943	1,986	1,715	600
c	Miscellaneous paper and pulp products	4,167	3,925	0.97	3,807	3,265	3,071	902	854
d	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	9,125	10,807	1.16	12,536	8,066	9,426	1,059	1,381
152	Chemicals and petroleum and coal products	(1930 and 1940 groups not comparable)							
a	Paints, varnishes, and colors	5,666	6,169	1.00	6,169	5,498	6,015	168	154
b	Rayon and allied products	(Combined with group 149b)							
c	Miscellaneous chemical industries	75,280	66,251	1.11	73,539	72,823	63,703	2,457	2,548
d	Petroleum refining	27,562	40,811	1.01	41,219	27,403	40,643	159	168
e	Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products	7,571	(2)		(2)	7,516	(2)	55	(2)
153	Leather and leather products	28,222	39,161	0.994—	38,910	23,940	33,265	4,282	5,896
a	Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	13,273	16,805	0.92	15,461	12,861	16,294	412	511
b	Footwear industries, except rubber	11,619	18,375	1.04	19,110	8,530	13,637	3,089	4,738
c	Leather products, except footwear	3,330	3,981	1.09	4,339	2,549	3,334	781	647
154	Stone, clay, and glass products	106,397	(2)		(2)	103,271	(2)	3,126	(2)
a	Cement, and concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	26,181	38,629	0.92	35,539	26,061	38,471	120	158
b	Cut-stone and stone products	3,805	8,099	0.98	7,937	3,784	8,094	21	5
c	Glass and glass products [10]	18,965	28,101	1.02	28,663	17,651	26,358	1,314	1,743
d	Pottery and related products	7,207	11,276	0.81	9,134	6,443	10,367	764	909
e	Structural clay products	41,278	59,524	1.03	61,310	40,751	58,775	527	749
f	Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	8,961	(2)		(2)	8,581	(2)	380	(2)

[1] 1930 and 1940 groups not comparable.
[2] 1930 data not available.
[4] For discussion of comparisons presented for specified occupations, see pp. 23-30.
[9] As a rule, when the estimated index of comparability between the 1940 and the 1930 figures for an occupation was below 0.75 or above 1.25, the 1930 figures for the occupation were omitted from table 2 and reference was there made to the footnote, "1930 and 1940 groups not comparable." Exception to this rule was made in the few cases in which the numerical importance of the transfers made in revising the 1930 classification could be estimated with a high degree of probable accuracy. This is such a case.
[10] See discussion of "Operatives and laborers," p. 29.
[11] Frequently, it was difficult to determine from the enumerators' returns whether a person was working in the "Silk and rayon manufactures" industry or in the "Rayon and allied products" industry.
[12] The attempt of the occupation coders, in 1930, and again in 1940, to distinguish, from the enumerators' returns, the workers in hat factories (except cloth and millinery) from the workers in apparel and accessories factories was not very successful, and it is believed that the actual degree of comparability for workers in hat factories may be considerably lower than indicated by the adjustment factor.
[13] In 1930, many indefinite returns of the occupations and industries of workers in paper box factories probably were classified elsewhere.

TABLE 2.—PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN THE LABOR FORCE (EXCEPT NEW WORKERS), 1940, AND GAINFUL WORKERS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, 1930, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX, WITH AN ADJUSTMENT FACTOR AND ADJUSTED 1930 TOTAL FIGURES, FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued

Group	OCCUPATION, 1940 CLASSIFICATION	TOTAL				MALE		FEMALE	
		Labor force (except new workers), 1940	Gainful workers, 1930: Number as published	Gainful workers, 1930: Adjustment factor (or index of comparability)	Gainful workers, 1930: Adjusted to 1940 basis	Labor force (except new workers), 1940	Gainful workers as published, 1930	Labor force (except new workers), 1940	Gainful workers as published, 1930
	Laborers, except farm and mine—Continued								
	Laborers (n. e. c.), by industry—Continued.								
	Manufacturing—Continued.								
155	Iron and steel and not specified metal industries	(Corresponding 1930 and 1940 groups not comparable. Included in "Other metal and metalworking industries," below)							
a	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills								
b	Tin cans and other tinware								
c	Miscellaneous iron and steel industries								
d	Not specified metal industries								
156	Nonferrous metals and their products	45,118	42,212	1.170	49,388	43,232	40,596	1,886	1,616
	Nonferrous metal primary and misc. products	42,102	39,072	1.17	45,714	41,004	38,154	1,098	918
a	Nonferrous metal primary products	25,992	(2)	----------	(2)	25,688	(2)	304	(2)
c	Miscellaneous nonferrous metal products	16,110	(2)	----------	(2)	15,316	(2)	794	(2)
b	Clocks, watches, jewelry, and silverware [14]	3,016	3,140	1.17	3,674	2,228	2,442	788	698
157	Machinery	(1930 data not available)							
b	Electrical machinery and equipment [10]	29,787	36,879	0.95	35,035	25,282	33,340	4,505	3,539
a	Agricultural machinery and tractors	(Included in "Other metal and metalworking industries," below)							
c	Office and store machines, equipment, and supplies								
d	Miscellaneous machinery								
158	Automobiles and automobile equipment	69,541	123,698	0.96	118,750	66,862	120,139	2,679	3,559
159	Transportation equipment, except automobile	(1930 data not available)							
b	Ship and boat building and repairing	21,175	17,347	0.97	16,827	21,032	17,320	143	27
a	Aircraft and parts	(Included in "Other metal and metalworking industries," below)							
c	Railroad and miscellaneous transportation equipment								
	Other metal and metalworking industries	387,318	494,193	0.99	489,251	379,995	486,087	7,323	8,106
155a	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	188,280	(1)	----------	(1)	186,979	(1)	1,301	(1)
b	Tin cans and other tinware	5,217	(1)	----------	(1)	4,550	(1)	667	(1)
c	Miscellaneous iron and steel industries	124,589	(2)	----------	(2)	121,185	(2)	3,404	(2)
d	Not specified metal industries	5,897	(1)	----------	(1)	5,751	(1)	146	(1)
157a	Agricultural machinery and tractors	10,528	(1)	----------	(1)	10,422	(1)	106	(1)
c	Office and store machines, equipment, and supplies	1,947	(2)	----------	(2)	1,670	(2)	277	(2)
d	Miscellaneous machinery	38,890	(2)	----------	(2)	37,638	(2)	1,252	(2)
159a	Aircraft and parts	3,841	(2)	----------	(2)	3,763	(2)	78	(2)
c	Railroad and miscellaneous transportation equipment	8,129	(2)	----------	(2)	8,037	(2)	92	(2)
160	Other manufacturing industries	96,386	(1)	----------	(1)	82,256	(1)	14,130	(1)
a	Tobacco manufactures	15,322	20,543	1.04	21,365	11,295	14,071	4,027	6,472
b	Rubber products	20,139	29,116	1.08	31,445	17,639	25,977	2,500	3,139
c	Scientific and photographic equipment and supplies	3,092	(2)	----------	(2)	2,524	(2)	568	(2)
d	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (n. e. c.)	16,270	(1)	----------	(1)	13,304	(1)	2,966	(1)
e	Not specified manufacturing industries	41,563	(1)	----------	(1)	37,494	(1)	4,069	(1)
	Nonmanufacturing—								
161	Railroads (includes railroad repair shops)	255,537	466,753	1.00	466,753	253,820	463,446	1,717	3,307
162	Transportation, except railroad	102,797	139,738	1.008—	140,820	101,883	138,884	914	854
	Street railway, bus, and trucking service	50,709	70,888	1.12	79,395	50,322	70,550	387	338
a	Street railways and bus lines	10,505	(2)	----------	(2)	10,334	(2)	171	(2)
b	Trucking service	40,204	(2)	----------	(2)	39,988	(2)	216	(2)
c	Warehousing and storage	25,656	18,689	1.22	22,801	25,312	18,196	344	493
d	Miscellaneous transportation	26,432	50,161	0.77	38,624	26,249	50,138	183	23
163	Communication and utilities	96,163	(2)	----------	(2)	95,674	(2)	489	(2)
a	Communication	3,159	12,739	0.91	11,592	3,089	12,712	70	27
b	Utilities	93,004	(2)	----------	(2)	92,585	(2)	419	(2)
164	Wholesale and retail trade	242,049	290,497	0.94	273,067	233,536	281,054	8,513	9,443
165	Personal services	22,806	(2)	----------	(2)	17,398	(2)	5,408	(2)
a	Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing services	13,007	23,803	0.99	23,565	8,050	14,883	4,957	8,920
b	Hotels and miscellaneous personal services	9,799	(2)	----------	(2)	9,348	(2)	451	(2)
166	Other nonmanufacturing industries and services	(1930 data not available)							
a	Agriculture, forestry, and fishery	65,899	(2)	----------	(2)	63,497	(2)	2,402	(2)
	Automobile storage, rental, and maintenance	62,306	79,281	0.88	69,767	61,839	79,088	467	193
b	Automobile storage, rental, and repair services	2,862	(2)	----------	(2)	2,843	(2)	19	(2)
146a	Garage laborers and car washers and greasers	59,444	(2)	----------	(2)	58,996	(2)	448	(2)
166c	Business and miscellaneous repair services	6,771	(2)	----------	(2)	6,512	(2)	259	(2)
d	Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,046	(2)	----------	(2)	6,897	(2)	149	(2)
e	Amusement, recreation, and related services	16,441	(1)	----------	(1)	16,212	(1)	229	(1)
f	Professional and related services	19,082	25,338	1.03	26,098	18,052	23,719	1,030	1,619
g	Government	52,695	(2)	----------	(2)	52,184	(2)	511	(2)
h	Industry not reported	367,551	695,133	1.00	695,133	362,110	683,816	5,441	11,317
167	Occupation not reported	1,282,739	(2)	----------	(2)	841,494	(2)	441,245	(2)

[1] 1930 and 1940 groups not comparable.
[2] 1930 data not available.
[10] See discussion of "Operatives and laborers," p. 29.
[14] Includes metal engraving (except for printing purposes), plating, and polishing.

TABLE 3.—PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN THE LABOR FORCE (EXCEPT NEW WORKERS) IN 1940, AND GAINFUL WORKERS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN 1930, IN 1920, AND IN 1910, IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, WITH AN ADJUSTMENT FACTOR AND ADJUSTED 1930, 1920, AND 1910 FIGURES, FOR THE UNITED STATES

[The adjustment factor (which in each case was applied to the 1930, the 1920, and the 1910 published number) serves also as an index of comparability between the 1930, 1920, and 1910 figures and the 1940 figures. A factor above 1.00 indicates that the 1930, 1920, and 1910 published figures are too small for comparison with 1940, and a factor below 1.00 indicates that the 1930, 1920, and 1910 published figures are too large for comparison with 1940. The adjustments take account of differences in classification, but not of differences between "labor force" of 1940 and "gainful workers" of 1930. For a description of table 3, see p. 20; and for a discussion of comparisons presented for particular occupations, see pp. 22 to 30.]

Group[1]	OCCUPATION, 1940 CLASSIFICATION	Labor force (except new workers), 1940	GAINFUL WORKERS						
			Number as published			Adjustment factor (or index of comparability)[2]	Adjusted to 1940 basis		
			1930	1920	1910		1930	1920	1910
	Professional and semiprofessional workers								
1	Actors, dancers, showmen, athletes, etc.	97,361	93,804	57,774	52,119	1.01	94,742	58,352	[3] 52,640
2	Architects	21,976	22,000	18,185	16,613	1.05	23,100	19,094	17,444
3	Artists and art teachers	62,485	57,253	35,390	34,094	1.00	57,253	35,390	34,094
4a	Authors	14,126	12,449	6,667	4,368	0.99	12,325	6,600	4,324
5	Chemists, assayers, and metallurgists	60,005	47,068	32,941	16,273	1.02	48,009	[4] 33,600	16,598
6	Clergymen	140,077	148,848	127,270	118,016	0.98	145,871	124,725	115,658
7	College presidents, professors, and instructors [5]	75,847	61,905	33,407	15,668	1.01	62,524	33,741	15,825
8	Dentists	70,601	71,055	56,152	39,997	0.99	70,344	55,550	39,597
	Civil engineers and surveyors [6]	105,486	102,086	64,660	52,031	1.00	102,086	[4] 64,660	[4] 52,031
10	Electrical engineers [6]	55,667	57,837	27,077	15,278	0.99	57,259	26,806	[7] 15,125
	Mechanical and industrial engineers [6]	95,346	54,356	37,689	14,514	1.06	57,617	39,950	[4] 15,385
	Chemical, mining, and metallurgical engineers	21,373	11,970	6,695	6,930	1.00	11,970	[4] 6,695	6,930
13	Lawyers and judges	180,483	160,605	122,519	114,704	1.00	160,605	122,519	114,704
14	Musicians and music teachers	161,536	165,044	130,165	139,112	1.01	166,694	131,467	140,503
15	Osteopaths	6,067	6,117	5,030	151,132	1.00	6,117	5,030	151,132
17	Physicians and surgeons	165,629	153,803	144,977		1.00	153,803	144,977	
	Social, welfare, and religious workers	110,369	66,801	43,757	17,007	0.97	64,797	[4] 42,444	[4] 16,497
19a	Teachers (n. e. c.[8])	1,065,280	1,044,016	752,055	595,285	1.00	1,044,016	752,055	595,285
20	Trained nurses and student nurses	371,066	294,189	149,128	82,327	1.00	294,189	149,128	82,327
21	Veterinarians	10,957	11,863	13,494	11,652	1.00	11,863	13,494	11,652
22a	Librarians	38,607	29,613	15,297	7,423	0.99	29,317	15,144	[4] 7,349
24	Designers and draftsmen	111,805	100,430	68,275	45,102	(2)	98,032	66,689	44,103
a	Designers	23,614	20,508	15,410	11,788	1.00	20,508	15,410	11,788
b	Draftsmen	88,191	79,922	52,865	33,314	0.97	77,524	51,279	32,315
26a	Aviators	6,299	6,097	1,312	(3)	1.08	6,585	1,417	(3)
b	Chiropractors	31,444	29,556	14,774	6,834	1.02	30,147	15,069	6,971
d	Healers and medical service workers (n. e. c.)								
c	Funeral directors and embalmers	39,590	34,132	24,469	20,734	1.00	34,132	24,469	20,734
	Proprietors, managers, and officials, including farm								
27a	Farmers (owners and tenants)[6]	5,265,271	6,012,012	6,387,358	6,132,368	1.00	6,012,012	[9] 6,387,358	[9] 6,132,368
28	Conductors, railroad	47,465	73,332	74,539	65,604	1.00	73,332	74,539	65,604
29	Postmasters, and misc. government officials	239,813	168,018	135,931	105,180	1.03	173,059	[4] 140,009	[4] 108,335
i	Postmasters	39,160	34,421	31,935	27,849	1.00	34,421	31,935	27,849
30g	Officers, pilots, pursers, and engineers, ship	35,155	47,790	48,025	44,452	0.98	46,834	[10] 47,065	43,563
h	Officials, lodge, society, union, etc.	25,764	14,515	11,736	8,215	1.02	14,805	11,971	8,379
	Proprietors, managers, and officials (n. e. c.), by industry:								
	Street railway, bus, taxicab, and trucking service	35,882	44,693	26,952	18,031	0.97	43,352	26,143	17,490
34g	Communication	23,361	20,776	11,603	10,089	0.97	20,153	[11] 11,255	[11] 9,786
36	Eating and drinking places	273,163	165,406	105,822	129,047	1.08	178,638	114,288	139,371
	Wholesale and retail trade, exc. eating and drinking places [6]	1,926,882	1,797,467	1,423,055	1,280,874	(2)	1,800,181	1,423,018	1,278,071
	Food and dairy products stores	663,131	659,840	504,655	436,129	0.98	646,643	494,562	427,406
	General merchandise, apparel, and shoe stores	213,969	294,333	298,139	344,837	1.00	294,333	298,139	[4] 344,837
37d	Limited price variety stores	18,214	10,464	5,968	4,331	0.98	10,255	5,849	4,244
g	Furniture and house furnishings stores	37,214	35,884	27,145	23,447	0.96	34,449	26,059	22,509
i	Motor vehicles and accessories retailing	80,996	61,507	28,768	4,597	1.06	65,197	30,494	4,873
	Drug stores (including pharmacists)	103,497	104,727	80,157	67,575	1.00	104,727	80,157	67,575
l	Hardware and farm implement stores	47,087	52,138	48,933	48,181	0.94	49,010	45,997	45,290
p	Jewelry stores	19,207	23,864	21,433	29,962	0.99	23,625	21,219	29,662
q	Fuel and ice retailing	45,706	49,524	34,759	31,827	1.00	49,524	34,759	31,827
j	Filling stations	697,861	505,186	373,098	289,988	[12] 1.034+	522,418	385,783	299,848
	Other retail trade and wholesale trade								
	Finance (including salesmen, finance, etc.)	145,416	197,866	134,061	81,795	0.98	193,909	131,380	80,159
41a	Theaters and motion pictures	26,841	21,646	18,395	11,322	1.04	22,512	19,131	11,775
b	Miscellaneous amusement and recreation	44,003	39,847	28,257	19,690	0.99	39,449	27,974	19,493

[1] The group designation preceding an occupation indicates the order of the occupation in the most detailed 1940 census classification, as published in the census reports. Occasionally, a line with no group designation has been inserted as a group title for two or more occupations of the classification.

[2] For explanation of degree of comparability and adjustment factor, see footnote 1, p. 35. In the case of each occupation in table 3, the adjustment factor applied to the 1930 published figures presented in table 2 was applied to the 1930, to the 1920, and to the 1910 published figures presented in table 3, *except* that the adjusted figures for an occupation group having subgroups were obtained by adding the adjusted figures for the subgroups. No adjustment factor appears in column 5 in these cases. In the case of the combined group composed of group 37j and "Other retail trade and wholesale trade," and in the case of the group "Operatives and kindred workers (n. e. c.), silk and rayon industries," the number entered in column 5 is not an adjustment factor, but, rather, an index of comparability. For a discussion of the reliability of this method of adjusting the 1920 and 1910 figures, see p. 21.

[3] Aviators, designated "Aeronauts," were included with "Showmen" in 1910.

[4] Because of the difficulty of evaluating the effect of the classification changes, these adjusted figures may not be as reliable as are those for 1930.

[5] Probably includes some teachers in schools below collegiate rank.

[6] For discussion of comparisons presented for specified occupations, see pp. 23–30.

[7] Figures for 1910 estimated.

[8] Wherever used in this table "n. e. c." means "not elsewhere classified."

[9] Proprietors in the two groups, "Corn shellers, hay balers, grain threshers, etc." and "Other and not specified pursuits," in 1920 and in 1910, are omitted from this group. On the other hand, the group includes, in 1920 and in 1910, managers, foremen, and laborers engaged in landscape gardening and managers of poultry farms. The effect of the difference in grouping on the comparability of the figures here presented is negligible.

[10] These figures include the estimated number of engineers in 1920—21,705.

[11] The 1920 and the 1910 figures do not include "Radio announcers, directors, managers, and officials," included in the 1930 figures.

TABLE 3.—PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN THE LABOR FORCE (EXCEPT NEW WORKERS) IN 1940, AND GAINFUL WORKERS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN 1930, IN 1920, AND IN 1910, IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, WITH AN ADJUSTMENT FACTOR AND ADJUSTED 1930, 1920, AND 1910 FIGURES, FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued

Group	OCCUPATION, 1940 CLASSIFICATION	Labor force (except new workers), 1940	GAINFUL WORKERS: Number as published 1930	Number as published 1920	Number as published 1910	Adjustment factor (or index of comparability)	Adjusted to 1940 basis 1930	Adjusted to 1940 basis 1920	Adjusted to 1940 basis 1910
	Clerical, sales, and kindred workers								
42	Baggagemen, express messengers, and railway mail clerks	28,436	34,822	36,883	34,294	(2)	34,914	37,002	34,417
a	Baggagemen, transportation	6,099	9,214	11,878	12,273	1.01	9,306	11,997	12,396
b	Express messengers and railway mail clerks	22,337	25,608	25,005	22,021	1.00	25,608	25,005	22,021
43	Bookkeepers, accountants, cashiers, and ticket agents	971,685	969,147	771,507	521,423	(2)	981,148	781,431	528,724
a	Bookkeepers, accountants, and cashiers	931,308	930,648	734,688	486,650	1.01	939,954	742,035	491,517
b	Ticket, station, and express agents	40,377	38,499	36,819	34,773	1.07	41,194	39,396	37,207
44	Mail carriers	122,910	121,319	91,423	80,659	0.99	120,106	90,509	79,852
45b	Telegraph messengers	16,616	16,086	9,056	8,578	1.00	16,086	9,056	8,578
46	Office machine operators; Miscellaneous clerical and kindred workers	3,442,405	2,819,934	2,113,130	1,044,417	0.99	2,791,735	[4] 2,091,999	[4] 1,033,973
50	Telephone operators	208,319	248,817	190,006	97,731	1.00	248,817	190,006	97,731
51c	Attendants, physicians' and dentists' offices	31,209	27,741	13,698	6,136	0.93	25,799	12,739	5,706
51d	Collectors, bill and account	43,990	43,331	30,729	35,740	1.01	43,764	31,036	36,097
53	Hucksters and peddlers	56,695	56,559	50,304	80,166	1.05	59,387	52,819	[4] 84,174
54	Newsboys [6]	56,730	28,390	15,038	17,653	1.00	28,390	15,038	17,653
55	Insurance agents and brokers	249,322	256,927	119,918	88,463	0.99	254,358	118,719	87,578
	Real estate agts., proprietors, etc., & bldg. mgrs. and supts	213,696	240,030	149,135	125,862	1.07	256,832	159,574	134,672
58b	Demonstrators	10,521	7,533	4,823	4,380	1.03	7,759	4,968	4,511
	Miscellaneous salesmen and saleswomen	2,455,692	2,279,652	1,360,121	1,093,136	1.00	2,279,652	[4] 1,360,121	[4] 1,093,136
	Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers [6]								
59	Bakers	144,296	140,800	97,940	89,525	0.93	130,944	91,084	83,258
62	Cabinetmakers and pattern makers	91,870	87,647	73,231	65,451	(2)	90,011	75,349	67,284
a	Cabinetmakers [6]	58,837	57,897	45,511	41,892	1.01	58,476	45,966	42,311
b	Pattern and model makers, except paper	33,033	29,750	27,720	23,559	1.06	31,535	29,383	24,973
63	Carpenters	766,213	929,426	887,379	817,120	0.99	920,132	878,505	808,949
64	Compositors and typesetters	174,312	183,632	140,165	127,585	0.98	179,959	137,362	125,033
	Electricians and power station operators	249,447	280,317	212,964	120,241	0.99	277,514	210,834	[7] 119,039
	Foremen (n. e. c.), by industry:								
68b	Street railways and bus lines	4,203	5,827	6,248	4,673	1.06	6,177	6,623	4,953
d	Communication	8,474	11,190	6,822	3,843	0.93	10,407	6,344	3,574
70c	Inspectors, railroads (includes railroad repair shops)	29,496	39,079	42,721	27,661	1.01	39,470	43,148	27,938
71	Locomotive engineers [12]	72,396	103,955	113,459	98,716	1.10	114,351	124,805	108,588
72	Locomotive firemen [12]	48,851	67,096	91,345	76,381	1.00	67,096	91,345	76,381
73b	Millwrights	43,595	42,012	37,669	17,442	1.00	42,012	37,669	17,442
74	Masons, tile setters, and stonecutters	155,976	193,791	153,363	205,133	(2)	191,731	151,374	[13] 201,917
a	Brickmasons, stonemasons, and tile setters	141,690	170,903	131,264	169,402	1.00	170,903	131,264	[13] 169,402
b	Stonecutters and stone carvers	14,286	22,888	22,099	35,731	0.91	20,828	20,110	32,515
75e	Loom fixers	24,694	19,215	15,961	13,254	0.97	18,639	15,482	12,856
77b	Paperhangers	29,994	28,328	18,746	25,577	1.00	28,328	18,746	25,577
78	Plasterers and cement finishers	79,560	85,480	45,876	47,682	(2)	85,789	46,028	[13] 47,682
a	Plasterers	52,878	70,053	38,255	47,682	1.00	70,053	38,255	47,682
b	Cement and concrete finishers	26,682	15,427	7,621	(13)	1.02	15,736	7,773	(13)
79	Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	210,815	237,814	206,718	148,304	0.99	235,436	204,651	146,821
80a	Electrotypers and stereotypers	8,251	7,824	5,494	4,368	0.99	7,746	5,439	4,324
c	Pressmen and plate printers, printing	35,777	31,215	18,683	20,084	1.05	32,776	19,617	21,088
81	Rollers and roll hands, metal	30,447	30,765	25,061	18,407	0.95	29,227	23,808	17,487
82	Roofers and sheet metal workers	124,315	107,063	86,346	73,911	(2)	107,897	87,096	74,509
a	Roofers and slaters	32,720	23,636	11,378	14,078	1.00	23,636	11,378	14,078
b	Tinsmiths, coppersmiths, and sheet metal workers	91,595	83,427	74,968	59,833	1.01	84,261	75,718	60,431
83	Shoemakers and repairers (not in factory)	65,675	76,366	78,790	69,552	0.99	75,602	78,002	68,856
86a	Tailors and tailoresses [14]	118,797	169,283	192,232	204,608	0.99	167,590	190,310	202,562
	Engravers, photoengravers, and lithographers	31,112	28,305	23,275	22,105	0.99	28,022	23,042	21,884
87e	Jewelers, watchmakers, goldsmiths, and silversmiths	36,332	38,662	39,592	32,574	0.95	36,729	37,612	30,945
f	Millers, grain, flour, feed, etc	15,608	15,946	23,272	23,150	0.99	15,787	23,039	22,919
h	Piano and organ tuners	5,219	6,823	7,047	6,633	1.00	6,823	7,047	6,633
i	Sawyers	46,915	36,064	33,809	43,262	1.04	37,507	35,161	[4] 44,992
	Operatives and kindred workers								
	Brakemen, switchmen, and crossing watchmen	133,594	183,022	218,524	168,141	(2)	184,852	220,709	169,822
90a	Brakemen, railroad	68,392	88,197	114,107	92,572	1.01	89,079	115,248	93,498
	Switchmen, crossing watchmen, and bridge tenders	65,202	94,825	104,417	75,569	1.01	95,773	105,461	76,325
91	Chauffeurs, truck drivers, and deliverymen [15]	1,768,041	1,150,780	454,542	274,122	1.02	1,173,796	463,633	279,604
92	Conductors, bus and street railway	17,785	36,699	63,760	56,932	1.00	36,699	63,760	56,932
94	Firemen, except locomotive and fire department	127,455	127,294	143,875	111,221	1.05	133,659	151,069	116,782
97	Mine operatives and laborers	824,093	914,880	1,012,856	909,883	0.97	887,434	982,470	882,587
98a	Motormen, street, subway, and elevated railway	38,380	57,969	62,959	56,218	1.00	57,969	62,959	56,218

[2] For explanation of degree of comparability and adjustment factor, see footnote 1, p. 35. In the case of each occupation in table 3, the adjustment factor applied to the 1930 published figures presented in table 2 was applied to the 1930, to the 1920, and to the 1910 published figures presented in table 3, *except* that the adjusted figures for an occupation group having subgroups were obtained by adding the adjusted figures for the subgroups. No adjustment factor appears in column 5 in these cases. In the case of the combined group composed of group 37j and "Other retail trade and wholesale trade," and in the case of the group "Operatives and kindred workers (n. e. c.), silk and rayon industries," the number entered in column 5 is not an adjustment factor, but, rather, an index of comparability. For a discussion of the reliability of this method of adjusting the 1920 and 1910 figures, see p. 21.

[4] Because of the difficulty of evaluating the effect of the classification changes, these adjusted figures may not be as reliable as are those for 1930.

[6] For discussion of comparisons presented for specified occupations, see pp. 23–30.

[7] Figures for 1910 estimated.

[12] Because of indefinite returns by census enumerators, it is probable that at each census some stationary engineers were included with locomotive engineers, and that some firemen of stationary boilers were included with locomotive firemen.

[13] Cement finishers were included in "Brick and stone masons," in 1910.

[14] At each census, it frequently was difficult, from the enumerators' returns, to distinguish tailors working at their trade from proprietors of clothing factories on the one hand and from operatives in clothing factories on the other.

[15] Neither in 1910, in 1920, nor in 1930 was the attempt to distinguish chauffeurs, motor truck drivers, and deliverymen from draymen, teamsters, and carriage drivers very successful.

TABLE 3.—PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN THE LABOR FORCE (EXCEPT NEW WORKERS) IN 1940, AND GAINFUL WORKERS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN 1930, IN 1920, AND IN 1910, IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, WITH AN ADJUSTMENT FACTOR AND ADJUSTED 1930, 1920, AND 1910 FIGURES, FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued

Group	OCCUPATION, 1940 CLASSIFICATION	Labor force (except new workers), 1940	GAINFUL WORKERS: Number as published 1930	Number as published 1920	Number as published 1910	Adjustment factor (or index of comparability)	Adjusted to 1940 basis 1930	Adjusted to 1940 basis 1920	Adjusted to 1940 basis 1910
	Operatives and kindred workers—Continued								
101	Sailors and deck hands, except U. S. Navy	46,078	64,692	54,806	46,480	0.95	61,457	52,066	44,156
103d	Buffers and polishers, metal	45,035	35,202	30,503	30,492	1.00	35,202	30,503	30,492
f	Grinders, metal	45,902	26,801	18,315	8,793	0.96	25,729	[4] 17,582	[4] 8,441
k	Heaters, metal	11,081	14,942	16,463	10,117	0.95	14,195	15,640	9,611
	Operatives and kindred workers (n. e. c.), by industry:								
104b	Beverage industries	44,345	11,173	15,632	31,454	1.00	11,173	15,632	31,454
c	Canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea food	48,732	25,497	17,745	8,002	1.04	26,517	[4] 18,455	[4] 8,322
d	Confectionery	49,014	44,458	52,219	30,825	1.05	46,681	[4] 54,830	[4] 32,366
e	Dairy products [16]	36,872	25,685	18,823	11,587	1.06	27,226	[4] 19,952	[4] 12,282
g	Meat products	89,736	53,046	49,959	25,874	1.01	53,576	50,459	26,133
105	Tobacco manufactures	82,563	103,662	145,010	150,426	1.00	103,662	145,010	150,426
106	Cotton manufactures	383,250	302,310	302,030	270,064	1.00	302,310	302,030	270,064
	Silk and rayon industries	119,126	146,655	115,531	79,015	[2] 0.976—	143,094	[17] 112,758	[17] 77,119
108	Woolen and worsted manufactures	125,124	101,785	126,329	104,985	0.95	96,696	120,013	99,736
109	Knit goods	186,093	133,940	107,459	86,631	0.99	132,601	106,384	85,765
110a	Dyeing and finishing textiles	26,111	19,609	17,725	16,341	0.98	19,217	17,371	16,014
	Apparel, accessories, and hats [19]	707,116	481,277	411,418	381,633	(2)	466,839	[18] [4] 399,075	[18] [4] 370,184
111a	Apparel and accessories [19]	690,466	453,007	376,157	342,726	0.97	439,417	[18] [4] 364,872	[18] [4] 332,444
110c	Hats, except cloth and millinery [19]	16,650	28,270	35,261	38,907	0.97	27,422	34,203	37,740
112	Lumber, furniture, and lumber products [16]	195,978	175,932	160,710	164,971	(2)	179,731	166,264	172,708
b	Furniture and store fixtures [16]	78,062	75,216	55,685	44,436	0.93	69,951	51,787	41,325
a, c	Sawmills, planing mills, and misc. wooden goods [16]	117,916	100,716	105,025	120,535	1.09	109,780	[20] 114,477	131,383
113	Paper, paper products, and printing	231,238	165,834	155,355	122,873	(2)	171,825	161,228	128,153
a	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	91,040	63,620	54,640	36,359	0.98	62,348	53,547	35,632
b	Paperboard containers and boxes [21]	40,160	14,278	20,430	17,849	1.04	14,849	21,247	18,563
c	Miscellaneous paper and pulp products	24,655	17,120	13,680	10,002	1.06	18,147	[4] 14,501	[4] 10,602
d	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	75,383	70,816	66,605	58,663	1.08	76,481	[4] 71,933	[4] 63,356
114a	Paints, varnishes, and colors	12,338	8,296	5,519	3,916	0.99	8,213	5,464	3,877
c	Miscellaneous chemical industries	82,322	51,580	50,231	31,094	1.00	51,580	[4] 50,231	[4] 31,094
115	Rubber products	86,109	80,811	86,177	31,571	0.92	74,346	[4] 79,283	[4] 29,045
116	Footwear industries, except rubber	221,815	209,866	206,116	180,832	1.00	209,866	206,116	180,832
117	Leather and leather products, except footwear	80,572	66,806	84,652	82,409	(2)	68,255	86,263	84,091
a	Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	32,276	28,986	32,220	33,637	1.05	30,435	[4] 33,831	35,319
b	Leather products, except footwear	48,296	37,820	52,432	48,772	1.00	37,820	52,432	48,772
118a	Cement, and concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	13,867	11,391	7,629	8,587	1.01	11,505	7,705	8,673
c	Glass and glass products [16]	57,133	43,854	53,747	57,078	1.03	45,170	[22] 55,359	58,790
d	Pottery and related products	25,417	23,245	17,428	16,223	0.98	22,780	[4] 17,079	[4] 15,899
e	Structural clay products	12,629	12,883	9,976	13,347	0.95	12,239	9,477	12,680
120b	Clocks, watches, jewelry, and silverware [23]	32,766	34,902	39,542	32,267	1.03	35,949	[4] 40,728	[4] 33,235
121b	Electrical machinery and equipment [16]	152,472	117,559	64,947	24,749	0.92	108,154	[4] [22] 59,751	[4] 22,769
	Other metal and metalworking industries [24]	534,362	424,195	401,307	300,266	0.99	419,953	[4] 397,294	[4] 297,263
125c	Railroads (includes railroad repair shops)	67,589	97,277	110,925	64,453	0.97	94,359	107,597	[4] 62,519
	Protective service workers								
127	Firemen, fire department	78,822	73,008	50,771	35,606	0.98	71,548	49,756	34,894
128a	Guards, watchmen, and doorkeepers	219,437	148,115	115,553	78,268	1.08	159,964	124,797	84,529
129	Policemen, sheriffs, and marshals	176,988	169,240	111,655	84,536	(2)	169,240	[4] 111,655	[4] 84,536
a, b	Policemen and detectives	151,837	144,552	94,075	68,329	1.00	144,552	[4] 94,075	[4] 68,329
c	Marshals and constables	8,987	9,350	6,897	9,073	1.00	9,350	6,897	9,073
d	Sheriffs and bailiffs	16,164	15,338	10,683	7,134	1.00	15,338	[4] 10,683	[4] 7,134
	Service workers, except protective								
131	Barbers, beauticians, and manicurists	440,111	374,215	216,095	195,124	1.00	374,215	216,095	195,124
132	Boarding house and lodginghouse keepers [6]	111,609	144,371	133,392	165,452	0.99	142,927	132,058	163,797
133a	Charwomen and cleaners	74,670	61,932	36,666	33,937	1.03	63,790	37,766	34,955
b	Janitors and sextons	377,684	309,625	178,228	112,868	0.99	306,529	176,446	111,739
	Housekeepers, cooks, servants, and waiters [25]	3,533,304	2,642,921	1,711,931	1,921,206	1.03	2,722,209	[26] 1,763,289	[26] 1,978,842
126a, c	Housekeepers and servants, private family	2,151,002	1,716,018	(Comparable data for 1920 and 1910 not available)					
134	Cooks, except private family	335,806	291,798						
136	Housekeepers, stewards, and hostesses, except private family	88,375	60,938						
138	Servants, except private family	353,213	193,279						
139b	Waiters and waitresses, except private family	604,908	380,888						

[2] For explanation of degree of comparability and adjustment factor, see footnote 1, p. 35. In the case of each occupation in table 3, the adjustment factor applied to the 1930 published figures presented in table 2 was applied to the 1930, to the 1920, and to the 1910 published figures presented in table 3, *except* that the adjusted figures for an occupation group having subgroups were obtained by adding the adjusted figures for the subgroups. No adjustment factor appears in column 5 in these cases. In the case of the combined group composed of group 37j and "Other retail trade and wholesale trade," and in the case of the group "Operatives and kindred workers (n. e. c.), silk and rayon industries," the number entered in column 5 is not an adjustment factor, but, rather, an index of comparability. For a discussion of the reliability of this method of adjusting the 1920 and 1910 figures, see p. 21.

[4] Because of the difficulty of evaluating the effect of the classification changes, these adjusted figures may not be as reliable as are those for 1930.

[6] For discussion of comparisons presented for specified occupations, see pp. 23-30.

[16] The figures for operatives and laborers combined may be more nearly accurate than are the figures for either operatives or laborers.

[17] The few operatives in rayon factories in 1920 were classified with operatives in "Not specified textile mills." None were returned in 1910.

[18] Includes operatives in white goods factories, classified in the group "Other and not specified textile mills," in 1930.

[19] The attempt of the occupation coders to distinguish, from the enumerators' returns, the workers in hat factories (except cloth and millinery) from the workers in apparel and accessories factories was not very successful, and it is believed that the actual degree of comparability for workers in hat factories may be considerably lower than indicated by the adjustment factor.

[20] These figures include the estimated number of coopers in the two industries in 1920—12,011.

[21] Because of indefinite returns of occupations and industries, many of the workers in paper box factories were classified elsewhere in 1930, in 1920, and in 1910.

[22] These figures include the estimated number of glass blowers in 1920—8,986.

[23] Includes metal engraving (except for printing purposes), plating, and polishing.

[24] Automobile repair shops were included in this group in 1920 and in 1910, but not in 1930 or in 1940.

[25] For 1940 and 1930 data for the subgroups, see table 2, p. 56. Comparable 1920 and 1910 data for these subgroups are not available.

[26] "Attendants, pool rooms, bowling alleys, golf clubs, etc.," classified with servants in 1920 and in 1910, were classified elsewhere in 1930 and in 1940.

TABLE 3.—PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN THE LABOR FORCE (EXCEPT NEW WORKERS) IN 1940, AND GAINFUL WORKERS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN 1930, IN 1920, AND IN 1910, IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, WITH AN ADJUSTMENT FACTOR AND ADJUSTED 1930, 1920, AND 1910 FIGURES, FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued

Group	OCCUPATION, 1940 CLASSIFICATION	Labor force (except new workers), 1940	GAINFUL WORKERS						
			Number as published			Adjustment factor (or index of comparability)	Adjusted to 1940 basis		
			1930	1920	1910		1930	1920	1910
	Service workers, except protective—Continued								
135	Elevator operators	85,266	67,610	40,670	25,014	1.00	67,610	40,670	25,014
137	Practical nurses and midwives [6]	109,287	157,009	156,769	132,832	0.93	146,018	[27] 145,795	[27] 123,534
140d	Bootblacks	15,377	18,479	14,455	13,264	1.00	18,479	14,455	13,264
	Farm laborers and foremen								
	Farm managers and foremen [6]	62,778	67,222	92,324	50,296	1.05	70,583	[28] [4] 96,940	[28] 52,811
141b	Farm laborers (wage workers) [6]	2,312,035	2,714,588	2,309,651	2,769,553	0.96	2,606,004	[29] 2,217,265	[29] 2,658,771
142	Farm laborers (unpaid family workers) [6]	1,193,240	1,472,613	1,548,182	2,637,549	1.00	1,472,613	[29] 1,548,182	[29] 2,637,549
	Laborers, except farm and mine								
143	Fishermen and oystermen [6]	62,574	73,234	52,780	68,002	0.95	69,572	50,141	64,602
144	Longshoremen and stevedores	75,103	73,923	85,914	62,839	1.00	73,923	85,914	62,839
145	Lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers	164,264	146,731	179,466	138,684	1.03	151,133	184,850	142,845
	Laborers (n. e. c.), by industry:								
148	Food and kindred products [30]	178,692	154,707	169,787	100,612	(2)	169,012	185,913	109,221
a	Bakery products	7,822	12,335	8,273	4,489	1.05	12,952	8,687	4,713
b	Beverage industries	21,506	8,482	10,460	18,805	1.04	8,821	10,878	19,557
g	Meat products	46,083	43,027	59,508	33,860	1.01	43,457	60,103	34,199
	Textiles, textile and rayon products, and apparel [30]	105,953	140,271	165,439	95,201	(2)	145,798	[4] 171,519	[4] 101,324
149a	Cotton manufactures	39,727	55,474	76,117	36,129	0.96	53,255	73,072	34,684
d	Knit goods	5,427	9,407	11,905	7,506	1.03	9,689	12,262	7,731
e	Dyeing and finishing textiles	5,884	7,570	10,602	9,949	1.06	8,024	11,238	10,546
150	Lumber, furniture, and lumber products [15]	291,959	331,333	314,288	309,636	(2)	314,238	297,896	292,696
b	Furniture and store fixtures [15]	31,041	39,782	35,227	23,403	1.01	40,180	35,579	23,637
a, c	Sawmills, planing mills, and miscellaneous wooden goods [15]	260,918	291,551	279,061	286,233	0.94	274,058	262,317	269,059
151a	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	43,893	52,019	52,242	31,372	0.96	49,938	50,152	30,117
b	Paperboard containers and boxes [21]	9,658	2,586	3,380	1,396	1.08	2,793	3,650	1,508
c	Miscellaneous paper and pulp products	4,167	3,925	3,451	1,557	0.97	3,807	[4] 3,347	[4] 1,510
152a	Paints, varnishes, and colors	5,666	6,169	4,838	2,953	1.00	6,169	4,838	2,953
d	Petroleum refining	27,562	40,811	31,784	11,212	1.01	41,219	32,102	11,324
153	Leather and leather products	28,222	39,161	55,471	35,624	(2)	38,910	54,834	34,788
a	Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	13,273	16,805	27,469	20,765	0.92	15,461	[4] 25,271	19,104
b	Footwear industries, except rubber	11,619	18,375	19,188	10,251	1.04	19,110	19,956	10,661
c	Leather products, except footwear	3,330	3,981	8,814	4,608	1.09	4,339	[4] 9,607	[4] 5,023
154a	Cement, and concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	26,181	38,629	30,032	36,027	0.92	35,539	27,629	33,145
b	Cut-stone and stone products	3,805	8,099	5,081	6,908	0.98	7,937	4,979	6,770
c	Glass and glass products [16]	18,965	28,101	28,888	24,489	1.02	28,663	[4] 29,466	[4] 24,979
e	Structural clay products	41,278	59,524	48,541	77,442	1.03	61,310	49,997	79,765
157b	Electrical machinery and equipment [16]	29,787	36,879	26,780	11,432	0.95	35,035	[4] 25,441	[4] 10,860
158	Automobiles and automobile equipment	69,541	123,698	83,312	15,777	0.96	118,750	79,980	15,145
159b	Ship and boat building and repairing	21,175	17,347	69,168	11,970	0.97	16,827	67,093	11,611
	Other metal and metalworking industries [24]	387,318	494,193	545,712	418,463	0.99	489,251	[4] 540,255	[4] 414,278
160a	Tobacco manufactures	15,322	20,543	35,074	16,023	1.04	21,365	36,477	16,664
b	Rubber products	20,139	29,116	51,446	13,543	1.08	31,445	[4] 55,562	[4] 14,626
161	Railroads (includes railroad repair shops)	255,537	466,753	515,017	583,423	1.00	466,753	515,017	[4] 583,423
163a	Communication	3,159	12,739	5,074	5,307	0.91	11,592	4,617	4,829
164	Wholesale and retail trade	242,049	290,497	203,854	167,353	0.94	273,067	191,623	157,312

[2] For explanation of degree of comparability and adjustment factor, see footnote 1, p. 35. In the case of each occupation in table 3, the adjustment factor applied to the 1930 published figures presented in table 2 was applied to the 1930, to the 1920, and to the 1910 published figures presented in table 3, *except* that the adjusted figures for an occupation group having subgroups were obtained by adding the adjusted figures for the subgroups. No adjustment factor appears in column 5 in these cases. In the case of the combined group composed of group 37] and "Other retail trade and wholesale trade," and in the case of the group "Operatives and kindred workers (n. e. c.), silk and rayon industries," the number entered in column 5 is not an adjustment factor, but, rather, an index of comparability. For a discussion of the reliability of this method of adjusting the 1920 and 1910 figures, see p. 21.

[4] Because of the difficulty of evaluating the effect of the classification changes, these adjusted figures may not be as reliable as are those for 1930.

[6] For discussion of comparisons presented for specified occupations, see pp. 23–30.

[15] The figures for operatives and laborers combined may be more nearly accurate than are the figures for either operatives or laborers.

[21] Because of indefinite returns of occupations and industries, many of the workers in paper box factories were classified elsewhere in 1930, in 1920, and in 1910.

[24] Automobile repair shops were included in this group in 1920 and in 1910, but not in 1930 or in 1940.

[27] Includes "Attendant, hospital," classified elsewhere in 1940 and 1930.

[28] Managers and foremen of irrigation ditches, those engaged in landscape gardening, those on poultry farms, those in the group "Corn shellers, hay balers, grain threshers, etc.," and those in the group "Other and not specified pursuits," in agriculture, in 1920 and in 1910, were included in the group "Farm laborers (wage workers)."

[29] In 1920 and in 1910, only farm laborers on general farms were distinguished as working on the "home farm" or "working out." Hence, as here compiled for 1920 and 1910, the number of "Farm laborers (wage workers)" probably is too large and the number of "Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)" probably is too small. See, also, footnote 28.

[30] The figures for this group include figures for subgroups shown in table 2 but not in this table.

TABLE 4.—GAINFUL WORKERS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1930, 1920, AND 1910

[For a description of table 4, see p. 21. The figures in table 4 are the unadjusted published figures]

OCCUPATION, 1930 CLASSIFICATION	1930			1920			1910		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Population 14 years old and over	89,100,555	45,087,507	44,013,048	74,144,443	37,953,960	36,190,483	64,321,252	33,361,779	30,959,473
GAINFUL WORKERS									
All occupations	48,594,592	37,915,544	10,679,048	41,236,185	32,806,478	8,429,707	37,271,360	29,482,534	7,788,826
Agriculture [1]	10,266,435	9,422,362	844,073	10,337,515	9,361,886	975,629	11,589,766	10,033,986	1,555,780
Farmers (owners and tenants)	6,012,012	5,749,367	262,645	6,387,358	6,121,781	265,577	6,132,368	5,859,228	273,140
Farm managers and foremen	67,222	66,259	963	92,324	77,984	14,340	50,296	42,521	7,775
Farm laborers	4,187,201	3,606,736	580,465	3,857,833	3,162,121	695,712	5,407,102	4,132,237	1,274,865
Wage workers [2]	2,714,588	2,548,191	166,397	2,309,651	2,090,188	219,463	2,769,553	2,454,725	314,828
Unpaid family workers [2]	1,472,613	1,058,545	414,068	1,548,182	1,071,933	476,249	2,637,549	1,677,512	960,037
Forestry and fishing	250,247	249,921	326	269,829	269,168	661	240,859	240,308	551
Fishermen and oystermen	73,234	73,025	209	52,780	52,403	377	68,002	67,530	472
Foresters, forest rangers, and timber cruisers	8,057	8,042	15	3,653	3,651	2	4,332	4,332	----------
Owners and managers of log and timber camps	6,899	6,889	10	8,410	8,397	13	7,931	7,927	4
Owners and proprietors	5,650	5,641	9	6,315	6,307	8	6,206	6,202	4
Managers and officials	1,249	1,248	1	2,095	2,090	5	1,725	1,725	----------
Lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers	162,057	161,965	92	204,986	204,717	269	160,594	160,519	75
Foremen	3,910	3,910	----------	6,090	6,090	----------	4,798	4,798	----------
Inspectors, scalers, and surveyors	2,184	2,183	1	2,344	2,344	----------	2,110	2,109	1
Teamsters and haulers	9,232	9,231	1	17,086	17,086	----------	15,002	15,002	----------
Other lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers	146,731	146,641	90	179,466	179,197	269	138,684	138,610	74
Extraction of minerals	984,186	983,429	757	1,089,576	1,086,761	2,815	962,811	961,725	1,086
Operators, managers, and officials	30,896	30,755	141	34,325	34,143	182	25,234	25,127	107
Operators	15,511	15,423	88	17,334	17,216	118	14,287	14,201	86
Managers and officials	15,385	15,332	53	16,991	16,927	64	10,947	10,926	21
Foremen, overseers, and inspectors	34,286	34,274	12	36,931	36,923	8	23,338	23,328	10
Foremen and overseers	28,132	28,121	11	27,945	27,939	6	22,142	22,133	9
Inspectors	6,154	6,153	1	8,986	8,984	2	1,196	1,195	1
Coal mine operatives	621,583	621,467	116	733,449	731,991	1,458	612,159	611,759	400
Other operatives in extraction of minerals	297,421	296,933	488	284,871	283,704	1,167	302,080	301,511	569
Copper mine operatives	30,935	30,932	3	36,049	35,913	136	39,254	39,235	19
Gold and silver mine operatives	18,155	18,146	9	32,697	32,663	34	55,428	55,389	39
Iron mine operatives	24,248	24,245	3	38,686	38,588	98	49,714	49,675	39
Lead and zinc mine operatives	16,152	16,151	1	20,783	20,735	48	19,475	19,460	15
Other specified mine operatives	11,777	11,760	17	11,304	11,256	48	7,839	7,788	51
Not specified mine operatives	21,549	21,536	13	9,266	9,257	9	19,802	19,788	14
Quarry operatives	65,271	65,246	25	45,119	45,043	76	80,662	80,617	45
Oil and gas well operatives	105,210	105,200	10	85,503	85,262	241	25,550	25,536	14
Salt well and works operatives	4,124	3,717	407	5,464	4,987	477	4,356	4,023	333
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	14,105,891	12,220,852	1,885,039	[3] 12,822,146	[3] 10,894,546	[3] 1,927,600	[3] 10,623,154	[3] 8,813,117	[3] 1,810,037
Apprentices to building and hand trades	39,963	39,935	28	73,379	73,323	56	(4)	(4)	(4)
Blacksmiths' apprentices	680	680	----------	2,624	2,622	2	[5] 2,698	[5] 2,696	[5] 2
Boilermakers' apprentices	630	630	----------	1,992	1,992	----------	(4)	(4)	(4)
Carpenters' apprentices	4,094	4,089	5	4,668	4,660	8	[5] 5,891	[5] 5,885	[5] 6
Electricians' apprentices	4,600	4,593	7	9,502	9,497	5	[5] 2,647	[5] 2,646	[5] 1
Machinists' apprentices [6]	13,560	13,554	6	39,287	39,272	15	(4)	(4)	(4)
Plumbers' apprentices	5,926	5,926	----------	7,353	7,353	----------	[5] 9,859	[5] 9,855	[5] 4
Tinsmiths' and coppersmiths' apprentices	1,925	1,925	----------	2,800	2,799	1	(4)	(4)	(4)
Apprentices to other building and hand trades	8,548	8,538	10	5,153	5,128	25	6,423	6,408	15
Apprentices, except to building and hand trades	37,188	33,373	3,815	65,802	56,654	9,148	(4)	(4)	(4)
Dressmakers' and milliners' apprentices	2,136	20	2,116	4,155	15	4,140	11,727	31	11,696
Jewelers', watchmakers', goldsmiths', and silversmiths' apprentices	1,177	1,041	136	2,613	2,230	383	1,830	1,762	68
Printers' and bookbinders' apprentices	10,892	10,540	352	11,485	10,268	1,217	[5] 12,081	[5] 11,175	[5] 906
Other apprentices in manufacturing [7]	22,983	21,772	1,211	47,549	44,141	3,408	(4)	(4)	(4)
Bakers	140,800	131,884	8,916	97,940	93,347	4,593	89,525	84,748	4,777
Blacksmiths, forgemen, and hammermen	147,469	147,460	9	221,421	221,416	5	240,174	240,143	31
Blacksmiths	124,373	124,365	8	195,255	195,251	4	232,988	232,957	31
Forgemen and hammermen	23,096	23,095	1	26,166	26,165	1	7,186	7,186	----------
Boilermakers	49,923	49,923	----------	74,088	74,088	----------	44,761	44,761	----------
Brick and stone masons and tile layers	170,903	170,896	7	131,264	131,257	7	[5] 169,402	[5] 169,387	[5] 15
Builders and building contractors	167,512	167,310	202	90,109	90,030	79	174,422	173,573	849
Cabinetmakers	57,897	57,890	7	45,511	45,503	8	41,892	41,884	8
Carpenters	929,426	929,376	50	887,379	887,208	171	817,120	817,082	38

[1] Because of changes made in 1930 in the classification of agricultural pursuits, it is impossible to group the 1920 and the 1910 occupations exactly according to the 1930 classification. It is believed, however, that the effect of the difference in grouping on the comparability of the figures here presented is negligible. In addition to the changes referred to, proprietors, foremen, and laborers on turpentine farms, classified in "Agriculture, forestry, etc.," in 1920 and in 1910, were transferred to "Manufacturing and mechanical industries" in 1930.

[2] Since, in 1920 and in 1910, only farm laborers on general farms were distinguished as working on the "home farm" or "working out," farm laborers on dairy farms, stock farms, truck farms, poultry farms, etc., who were, in fact, working on the "home farm" as "unpaid family workers" were not included in the group "Farm laborers (home farm)." Hence, as here compiled for 1920 and for 1910, the number of farm laborers classified as "Wage workers" probably is somewhat too large, and the number classified as "Unpaid family workers" probably is somewhat too small.

[3] Totals include occupation figures (for 1920: total, 281,741; male, 281,690; female, 51; for 1910: total, 97,222; male, 94,869; female, 2,353) omitted in detail because not comparable with 1930 figures.

[4] Comparable figures for 1910 not available.

[5] Figures for 1910 approximate only.

[6] Many of the machinists' apprentices probably are machine tenders.

[7] Includes, for 1920, the following groups, otherwise classified in 1930: "Apprentices, steam railroad"; "Apprentices, telegraph and telephone"; "Apprentices, other transportation and communication"; "Apprentices, wholesale and retail trade"; "Apprentices to other professional persons." (The group "Architects', designers', and draftsmen's apprentices," classified in "Manufacturing and mechanical industries" in 1920 and in 1910, was transferred to "Professional service" in 1930.)

[8] The 1910 figures include cement finishers; these numbered 7,621 in 1920.

TABLE 4.—GAINFUL WORKERS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1930, 1920, AND 1910—Continued

OCCUPATION, 1930 CLASSIFICATION	1930			1920			1910		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Manufacturing and mechanical industries—Continued.									
Compositors, linotypers, and typesetters	183,632	173,363	10,269	140,165	128,859	11,306	127,585	113,534	14,051
Coopers	11,347	11,347	----------	19,066	19,061	5	25,293	25,286	7
Dressmakers and seamstresses (not in factory)	158,380	452	157,928	235,855	336	235,519	449,188	1,577	447,611
Dyers	17,717	17,423	294	15,109	14,978	131	14,048	13,394	654
Electricians	280,317	280,279	38	212,964	212,945	19	[9] 120,241	[9] 120,155	[9] 86
Electrotypers, stereotypers, and lithographers	16,692	16,448	244	13,716	13,530	186	12,506	11,929	577
Electrotypers and stereotypers	7,824	7,805	19	5,494	5,484	10	4,368	4,268	100
Lithographers	8,868	8,643	225	8,222	8,046	176	8,138	7,661	477
Engineers (stationary), cranemen, hoistmen, etc	316,964	316,942	22	279,984	279,940	44	231,018	231,008	10
Engineers (stationary)	256,078	256,060	18	242,096	242,064	32	231,018	231,008	10
Cranemen, derrickmen, hoistmen, etc	60,886	60,882	4	37,888	37,876	12	([10])	([10])	([10])
Engravers	19,437	18,747	690	15,053	14,492	561	13,967	13,429	538
Filers, grinders, buffers, and polishers (metal)	78,596	76,262	2,334	59,777	57,310	2,467	49,520	46,675	2,845
Buffers and polishers	35,202	33,623	1,579	30,503	28,479	2,024	30,492	28,188	2,304
Filers	16,593	16,358	235	10,959	10,893	66	10,235	10,068	167
Grinders	26,801	26,281	520	18,315	17,938	377	8,793	8,419	374
Firemen (except locomotive and fire department)	127,294	127,293	1	143,875	143,862	13	111,221	111,221	----------
Foremen and overseers (manufacturing) [11]	338,504	310,037	28,467	308,137	277,966	30,171	175,997	156,256	19,741
Furnace men, smelter men, heaters, puddlers, etc	35,166	35,165	1	40,790	40,784	6	36,218	36,193	25
Furnace men, smelter men, and pourers	18,627	18,627	----------	19,212	19,208	4	20,384	20,368	16
Heaters	14,942	14,941	1	16,463	16,461	2	10,117	10,108	9
Puddlers	1,597	1,597	----------	5,115	5,115	----------	5,717	5,717	----------
Glass blowers	3,268	3,209	59	9,144	9,055	89	15,564	15,474	90
Jewelers, watchmakers, goldsmiths, and silversmiths	38,662	37,408	1,254	39,592	37,914	1,678	32,574	30,037	2,537
Goldsmiths and silversmiths	4,018	3,937	81	4,828	4,771	57	5,757	5,553	204
Jewelers and lapidaries (factory)	7,519	6,898	621	8,757	7,701	1,056	10,631	8,783	1,848
Jewelers and watchmakers (not in factory)	27,125	26,573	552	26,007	25,442	565	16,186	15,701	485
Loom fixers	19,215	19,180	35	15,961	15,958	3	13,254	13,254	----------
Machinists, millwrights, and toolmakers	761,095	761,075	20	894,662	894,654	8	488,049	487,956	93
Machinists	640,289	640,285	4	801,901	801,896	5	461,344	461,271	73
Millwrights	42,012	42,006	6	37,669	37,669	----------	17,442	17,442	----------
Toolmakers and die setters and sinkers	78,794	78,784	10	55,092	55,089	3	9,263	9,243	20
Manufacturers [11]	207,901	202,190	5,711	183,695	178,750	4,945	235,618	231,317	4,301
Managers and officials (manufacturing) [11]	312,756	302,334	10,422	249,950	241,619	8,331	125,694	123,831	1,863
Mechanics (n. o. s. [12])	638,253	638,190	63	([13])	([13])	([13])	([13])	([13])	([13])
Air transportation	3,406	3,405	1	([13])	([13])	([13])	([13])	([13])	([13])
Automobile factories, garages, and repair shops	394,188	394,169	19	([13])	([13])	([13])	([13])	([13])	([13])
Railroads and car shops	21,847	21,847	----------	([13])	([13])	([13])	([13])	([13])	([13])
Other industries	218,812	218,769	43	([13])	([13])	([13])	([13])	([13])	([13])
Millers (grain, flour, feed, etc.)	15,946	15,906	40	23,272	23,265	7	23,150	23,091	59
Milliners and millinery dealers	44,948	4,846	40,102	73,255	3,657	69,598	127,906	5,459	122,447
Molders, founders, and casters (metal)	105,158	105,139	19	123,681	123,668	13	120,900	120,783	117
Brass molders, founders, and casters	6,287	6,284	3	7,238	7,238	----------	6,512	6,509	3
Iron molders, founders, and casters	63,289	63,287	2	114,031	114,022	9	112,122	112,070	52
Other molders, founders, and casters	35,582	35,568	14	2,412	2,408	4	2,266	2,204	62
Oilers of machinery	31,210	31,169	41	24,603	24,561	42	13,979	13,956	23
Painters, glaziers, varnishers, enamelers, etc	528,928	524,147	4,781	323,015	319,683	3,332	337,333	334,795	2,538
Enamelers, lacquerers, and japanners	5,758	4,622	1,136	4,136	3,167	969	2,998	1,968	1,030
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers (building)	430,105	429,982	123	248,497	248,394	103	273,436	273,055	381
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers (factory)	93,065	89,543	3,522	70,382	68,122	2,260	60,899	59,772	1,127
Paper hangers	28,328	26,872	1,456	18,746	18,338	408	25,577	24,780	797
Pattern and model makers	29,750	29,711	39	27,720	27,663	57	23,559	23,006	553
Piano and organ tuners	6,823	6,799	24	7,047	7,007	40	6,633	6,528	105
Plasterers and cement finishers	85,480	85,477	3	45,876	45,870	6	[14] 47,682	[14] 47,676	[14] 6
Cement finishers	15,427	15,427	----------	7,621	7,621	----------	([14])	([14])	([14])
Plasterers	70,053	70,050	3	38,255	38,249	6	47,682	47,676	6
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	237,814	237,813	1	206,718	206,715	3	148,304	148,304	----------
Pressmen and plate printers (printing)	31,215	31,215	----------	18,683	18,683	----------	20,084	19,892	192
Rollers and roll hands (metal)	30,765	30,765	----------	25,061	25,061	----------	18,407	18,384	23
Roofers and slaters	23,636	23,636	----------	11,378	11,378	----------	14,078	14,078	----------
Sawyers	36,064	35,984	80	33,809	33,800	9	43,262	43,243	19
Shoemakers and cobblers (not in factory)	76,366	76,105	261	78,790	78,530	260	69,552	68,770	782
Skilled occupations (not elsewhere classified)	12,258	12,227	31	12,348	12,319	29	10,175	10,032	143
Stonecutters	22,888	22,887	1	22,099	22,096	3	35,731	35,726	5
Structural iron workers (building)	28,966	28,966	----------	18,836	18,836	----------	11,427	11,427	----------
Tailors and tailoresses	169,283	147,476	21,807	192,232	160,404	31,828	204,608	163,795	40,813
Tinsmiths and coppersmiths	83,427	83,421	6	74,968	74,957	11	59,833	59,809	24
Coppersmiths	3,027	3,026	1	5,233	5,232	1	3,410	3,410	----------
Tinsmiths and sheet metal workers	80,400	80,395	5	69,735	69,725	10	56,423	56,399	24
Upholsterers	51,452	49,097	2,355	29,605	27,338	2,267	20,217	18,924	1,293

[9] Figures for 1910 estimated.
[10] In 1910 most of the "Cranemen, derrickmen, hoistmen, etc." were classified with the semiskilled operatives of the respective industries.
[11] Proprietors, managers, and foremen on turpentine farms, classified as proprietors, managers, and foremen, respectively, in "Manufacturing and mechanical industries" in 1930, were classified in "Agriculture, forestry, etc." in 1920 and in 1910.
[12] Not otherwise specified.
[13] Comparable figures for 1920 and 1910 not available.
[14] Cement finishers were included with "Brick and stone masons" in 1910.

TABLE 4.—GAINFUL WORKERS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1930, 1920, AND 1910—Continued

OCCUPATION, 1930 CLASSIFICATION	1930			1920			1910		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Manufacturing and mechanical industries—Continued.									
Operatives (n. o. s. [12]):									
Building industry	18,438	18,415	23	7,003	6,983	20	11,676	10,183	1,493
Chemical and allied industries	117,433	88,583	28,850	[15] 70,355	[15] 51,253	[15] 19,102	39,725	26,072	13,653
Charcoal and coke works	1,586	1,571	15	1,721	1,691	30	1,608	1,592	16
Explosives, ammunition, and fireworks factories	5,900	3,320	2,580	7,374	4,807	2,567	5,256	2,854	2,402
Fertilizer factories	1,536	1,482	54	1,406	1,351	55	635	622	13
Gas works	13,894	13,871	23	9,460	9,292	168	5,729	5,686	43
Paint and varnish factories	8,296	7,265	1,031	5,519	4,684	835	3,916	3,289	627
Petroleum refineries	25,268	24,776	492	8,888	8,227	661	1,734	1,666	68
Rayon factories	20,933	10,086	10,847	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)
Soap factories	5,288	3,404	1,884	6,284	3,237	3,047	4,436	2,512	1,924
Other chemical factories	34,732	22,808	11,924	29,703	17,964	11,739	16,411	7,851	8,560
Cigar and tobacco factories	103,662	35,745	67,917	145,010	61,192	83,818	150,426	79,328	71,098
Clay, glass, and stone industries	96,324	80,618	15,706	85,338	72,203	13,135	88,301	78,890	9,411
Brick, tile, and terra-cotta factories	12,883	11,534	1,349	9,976	9,347	629	13,347	12,592	755
Glass factories	40,845	33,550	7,295	44,761	37,591	7,170	41,611	37,695	3,916
Lime, cement, and artificial stone factories	11,391	11,067	324	7,629	7,422	207	8,587	8,458	129
Marble and stone yards	7,960	7,950	10	5,544	5,476	68	8,533	8,384	149
Potteries	23,245	16,517	6,728	17,428	12,367	5,061	16,223	11,761	4,462
Clothing industries	488,689	142,104	346,585	408,997	143,553	265,444	385,390	148,700	236,690
Corset factories	10,920	852	10,068	12,631	1,111	11,520	13,068	1,374	11,694
Glove factories	18,461	4,955	13,506	23,348	6,583	16,765	19,324	5,351	13,973
Hat factories (felt)	26,452	17,980	8,472	21,166	14,708	6,458	33,002	22,699	10,303
Shirt, collar, and cuff factories	55,439	9,699	45,740	52,311	10,344	41,967	59,912	13,279	46,633
Suit, coat, and overall factories	106,729	50,172	56,557	143,749	79,294	64,455	137,738	75,336	62,402
Other clothing factories	270,688	58,446	212,242	155,792	31,513	124,279	122,346	30,661	91,685
Food and allied industries	224,204	135,715	88,489	204,188	131,226	72,962	136,231	98,061	38,170
Bakeries	27,830	12,551	15,279	20,300	8,745	11,555	8,840	2,946	5,894
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk factories	25,685	21,314	4,371	18,823	16,083	2,740	11,587	11,055	532
Candy factories	44,458	17,399	27,059	52,219	20,887	31,332	30,825	13,578	17,247
Fish curing and packing	6,771	3,692	3,079	7,555	4,346	3,209	2,739	1,766	973
Flour and grain mills	6,869	6,317	552	8,102	7,516	586	3,973	3,733	240
Fruit and vegetable canning, etc.	18,726	5,191	13,535	10,190	3,891	6,299	5,263	2,115	3,148
Slaughter and packing houses	53,046	43,045	10,001	49,959	41,891	8,068	25,874	23,481	2,393
Sugar factories and refineries	3,778	3,070	708	3,804	3,143	661	1,869	1,654	215
Other food factories	25,868	12,736	13,132	17,604	9,783	7,821	13,807	8,108	5,699
Liquor and beverage industries	11,173	10,400	773	15,632	14,941	691	31,454	29,625	1,829
Iron and steel, machinery, and vehicle industries	651,282	590,550	60,732	689,675	631,937	57,738	368,705	345,191	23,514
Agricultural implement factories	8,779	8,279	500	7,719	7,135	584	4,859	4,489	370
Automobile factories	161,935	142,908	19,027	121,131	108,354	12,777	21,087	20,239	848
Automobile repair shops	9,447	9,403	44	(15)	(15)	(15)	(16)	(16)	(16)
Blast furnaces and steel rolling mills [17]	106,652	103,566	3,086	93,593	89,496	4,097	70,200	67,821	2,379
Car and railroad shops	65,003	64,569	434	97,957	96,985	972	47,775	47,398	377
Ship and boat building	19,966	19,901	65	97,633	97,143	490	14,523	14,457	66
Wagon and carriage factories	2,765	2,516	249	9,428	8,747	681	22,307	21,224	1,083
Other iron and steel and machinery factories [18]	248,849	213,908	34,941	[16] 245,285	[16] 209,004	[16] 36,281	[16] 154,548	[16] 138,535	[16] 16,013
Not specified metal industries	27,886	25,500	2,386	16,929	15,073	1,856	33,406	31,028	2,378
Metal industries, except iron and steel	91,822	61,030	30,792	91,241	60,817	30,424	69,705	48,892	20,813
Brass mills	14,829	11,602	3,227	17,478	13,575	3,903	16,869	14,337	2,532
Clock and watch factories	15,032	8,491	6,541	18,238	10,041	8,197	15,624	9,250	6,374
Copper factories	2,950	2,824	126	2,985	2,833	152	1,968	1,915	53
Gold and silver factories	5,899	3,875	2,024	6,235	4,428	1,807	5,826	4,139	1,687
Jewelry factories	13,971	7,759	6,212	15,069	8,938	6,131	10,817	6,326	4,491
Lead and zinc factories	2,014	1,840	174	2,463	2,185	278	1,911	1,650	261
Tinware, enamelware, etc., factories	23,284	15,247	8,037	19,341	12,159	7,182	10,551	6,640	3,911
Other metal factories	13,843	9,392	4,451	9,432	6,658	2,774	6,139	4,635	1,504
Leather industries	267,442	175,729	91,713	279,094	196,361	82,733	253,579	188,173	65,406
Harness and saddle factories	7,162	6,888	274	18,127	17,566	561	22,642	21,951	691
Leather belt, leather goods, etc., factories [19]	16,531	11,079	5,452	17,177	12,800	4,377	11,536	8,469	3,067
Shoe factories	209,866	128,348	81,518	206,116	132,759	73,357	180,832	121,645	59,187
Tanneries	28,986	25,391	3,595	32,220	28,593	3,627	33,637	31,735	1,902
Trunk, suitcase, and bag factories [19]	4,897	4,023	874	5,454	4,643	811	4,932	4,373	559
Lumber and furniture industries	177,354	157,780	19,574	168,541	149,939	18,602	167,391	153,587	13,804
Furniture factories	75,216	66,119	9,097	55,685	48,884	6,801	44,436	40,788	3,648
Piano and organ factories	8,176	7,534	642	19,842	16,943	2,899	18,939	17,390	1,549
Saw and planing mills [20]	58,930	56,339	2,591	57,247	53,954	3,293	65,659	63,306	2,353
Other woodworking factories	35,032	27,788	7,244	35,767	30,158	5,609	38,357	32,103	6,254
Paper, printing, and allied industries	165,834	102,363	63,471	155,355	87,579	67,776	122,873	63,403	59,470
Blank book, envelope, tag, paper bag, etc., factories	17,120	6,485	10,635	13,680	5,111	8,569	10,002	3,408	6,594
Paper and pulp mills	63,620	49,702	13,918	54,640	41,307	13,333	36,359	25,791	10,568
Paper box factories	14,278	5,764	8,514	20,430	7,070	13,360	17,849	4,847	13,002
Printing, publishing, and engraving	70,816	40,412	30,404	66,605	34,091	32,514	58,663	29,357	29,306
Textile industries—									
Cotton mills	302,310	156,734	145,576	302,030	153,069	148,961	270,064	134,528	135,536
Knitting mills	133,940	44,181	89,759	107,459	26,875	80,584	86,631	22,063	64,568
Silk mills	125,722	52,062	73,660	115,531	42,901	72,630	79,015	28,908	50,107
Textile dyeing, finishing, and printing mills	19,609	13,945	5,664	17,725	12,148	5,577	16,341	11,152	5,189
Woolen and worsted mills	101,785	52,750	49,035	126,329	64,663	61,666	104,985	53,030	51,955

[12] Not otherwise specified.
[15] The few operatives in rayon factories in 1920 were classified with operatives in "Not specified textile mills." None were returned in 1910.
[16] In 1920 and in 1910 automobile repair shops were included in the group "Other iron and steel factories."
[17] Includes tin-plate mills.
[18] Includes iron foundries.
[19] Operatives in leather bag factories, included in the group "Leather belt, leather case, etc., factories" in 1920 and in 1910, were transferred to the group "Trunk, suitcase, and bag factories" in 1930.
[20] Includes box factories (wood).

TABLE 4.—GAINFUL WORKERS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1930, 1920, AND 1910—Continued

OCCUPATION, 1930 CLASSIFICATION	1930			1920			1910		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Manufacturing and mechanical industries—Continued.									
Operatives (n. o. s.)—Continued.									
Textile industries—Continued.									
Other textile mills	133,594	65,297	68,297	[21] 122,236	[21] 53,979	[21] 68,257	[22] 120,161	[22] 48,175	[22] 71,986
Carpet mills	28,602	16,483	12,119	23,375	12,997	10,378	37,318	17,634	19,684
Hemp, jute, and linen mills	4,497	2,073	2,424	6,738	2,810	3,928	6,594	2,703	3,891
Lace and embroidery mills	11,413	4,221	7,192	19,059	6,077	12,982	16,008	4,331	11,677
Rope and cordage factories	5,465	3,066	2,399	8,450	4,712	3,738	6,477	3,007	3,470
Sail, awning, and tent factories	4,275	2,566	1,709	3,543	2,538	1,005	3,363	2,323	1,040
Other and not specified textile mills	79,342	36,888	42,454	[21] 61,071	[21] 24,845	[21] 36,226	[22] 50,401	[22] 18,177	[22] 32,224
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:									
Broom and brush factories	9,517	7,620	1,897	12,583	10,196	2,387	11,136	9,014	2,122
Button factories	7,560	4,494	3,066	12,966	7,762	5,204	11,413	6,657	4,756
Electric light and power plants	49,264	49,213	51	15,943	15,605	338	8,873	8,697	176
Electrical machinery and supply factories	117,300	71,999	45,301	64,789	37,430	27,359	24,652	13,623	11,029
Rubber factories	80,811	59,535	21,276	86,177	67,354	18,823	31,571	21,162	10,409
Straw factories	1,818	584	1,234	14,095	7,747	6,348	5,905	1,940	3,965
Turpentine farms and distilleries	1,363	1,355	8	1,134	1,126	8	1,437	1,429	8
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	129,413	83,923	45,490	[22] 121,868	[22] 75,717	[22] 46,151	[22] 70,840	[22] 41,136	[22] 29,704
Other not specified manufacturing industries	138,882	74,925	63,957	206,429	121,068	85,361	93,128	51,480	41,648
Not specified industries and services	152,908	123,103	29,805						
Laborers (n. o. s. [12]):									
Building, general, and not specified laborers	1,114,827	1,103,383	11,444	685,498	670,438	15,060	931,873	916,135	15,738
Laborers and helpers, building construction	419,694	419,567	12[illegible]	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)
General and not specified laborers	695,133	683,816	11,31[illegible]	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)
Chemical and allied industries	151,869	148,465	3,404	[23] 134,226	[23] 130,619	[23] 3,607	80,760	78,644	2,116
Charcoal and coke works	4,783	4,772	11	9,370	9,338	32	11,356	11,344	12
Explosives, ammunition, and fireworks factories	5,047	4,447	600	8,464	7,819	645	4,275	3,945	330
Fertilizer factories	18,214	18,128	86	12,920	12,785	135	9,784	9,695	89
Gas works	28,895	28,882	13	18,841	18,783	58	16,547	16,532	15
Paint and varnish factories	6,169	6,015	154	4,838	4,675	163	2,953	2,838	115
Petroleum refineries	40,811	40,643	168	31,784	31,555	229	11,212	11,148	64
Rayon factories	4,960	4,450	510	(23)	(23)	(23)	(23)	(23)	(23)
Soap factories	4,799	4,566	233	4,713	4,345	368	3,432	3,172	260
Other chemical factories	38,191	36,562	1,629	43,296	41,319	1,977	21,201	19,970	1,231
Cigar and tobacco factories	20,543	14,071	6,472	35,074	21,248	13,826	16,023	11,160	4,863
Clay, glass, and stone industries	145,629	142,065	3,564	124,366	120,053	4,313	154,089	151,711	2,378
Brick, tile, and terra-cotta factories	59,524	58,775	749	48,541	48,011	530	77,442	76,826	616
Glass factories	28,101	26,358	1,743	28,888	26,418	2,470	24,489	23,543	946
Lime, cement, and artificial stone factories	38,629	38,471	158	30,032	29,865	167	36,027	35,875	152
Marble and stone yards	8,099	8,094	5	5,081	5,058	23	6,908	6,840	68
Potteries	11,276	10,367	909	11,824	10,701	1,123	9,223	8,627	596
Clothing industries	15,283	8,553	6,730	12,728	6,377	6,351	10,203	5,403	4,800
Corset factories	350	133	217	771	194	577	834	286	548
Glove factories	1,159	550	609	1,754	897	857	870	446	424
Hat factories (felt)	1,141	965	176	985	824	161	1,758	1,541	217
Shirt, collar, and cuff factories	4,135	2,314	1,821	2,703	1,314	1,389	2,172	816	1,356
Suit, coat, and overall factories	3,789	2,452	1,337	3,951	2,190	1,761	2,898	1,635	1,263
Other clothing factories	4,709	2,139	2,570	2,564	958	1,606	1,671	679	992
Food and allied industries	154,707	136,685	18,022	169,787	153,472	16,315	100,612	93,792	6,820
Bakeries	12,335	10,762	1,573	8,273	6,832	1,441	4,489	3,737	752
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk factories	17,421	16,508	913	15,175	14,161	1,014	4,809	4,681	128
Candy factories	5,551	4,079	1,472	6,570	4,391	2,179	2,957	1,836	1,121
Fish curing and packing	6,154	4,588	1,566	6,270	5,246	1,024	4,860	4,632	228
Flour and grain mills	15,990	15,833	157	18,109	17,971	138	9,220	9,129	91
Fruit and vegetable canning, etc	19,523	14,980	4,543	13,040	9,731	3,309	4,652	3,669	983
Slaughter and packing houses	43,027	39,371	3,656	59,508	55,408	4,100	33,860	32,432	1,428
Sugar factories and refineries	9,290	9,032	258	15,721	15,404	317	8,749	8,642	107
Other food factories	16,934	13,269	3,665	16,661	14,101	2,560	8,211	6,792	1,419
Liquor and beverage industries	8,482	8,263	219	10,460	10,227	233	18,805	18,242	563
Iron and steel, machinery, and vehicle industries	662,007	651,925	10,082	729,288	716,757	12,531	482,554	476,422	6,132
Agricultural implement factories	10,872	10,734	138	11,404	11,287	117	11,061	10,947	114
Automobile factories	123,698	120,139	3,559	83,312	80,853	2,459	15,777	15,638	139
Automobile repair shops	12,639	12,603	36	(16)	(16)	(16)	(16)	(16)	(16)
Blast furnaces and steel rolling mills [17]	235,705	234,509	1,196	258,713	256,455	2,258	202,235	200,875	1,360
Car and railroad shops	37,782	37,537	245	53,624	53,262	362	48,333	48,105	228
Ship and boat building	17,347	17,320	27	69,168	68,892	276	11,970	11,962	8
Wagon and carriage factories	1,418	1,405	13	9,803	9,582	221	12,337	12,178	159
Other iron and steel and machinery factories [18]	171,772	167,496	4,276	[16] 179,530	[16] 173,675	[16] 5,855	[16] 137,939	[16] 134,181	[16] 3,758
Not specified metal industries	50,774	50,182	592	63,734	62,751	983	42,902	42,536	366
Metal industries, except iron and steel	62,388	58,904	3,484	67,848	62,740	5,108	44,713	42,087	2,626
Brass mills	14,807	14,410	397	18,480	17,611	869	10,880	10,601	279
Clock and watch factories	1,546	1,018	528	3,105	1,926	1,179	1,879	1,262	617
Copper factories	8,013	7,950	63	10,957	10,904	53	11,581	11,527	54
Gold and silver factories	1,197	1,096	101	2,272	2,061	211	1,277	1,101	176
Jewelry factories	397	328	69	1,420	1,255	165	667	527	140
Lead and zinc factories	8,115	8,092	23	8,917	8,850	67	7,943	7,869	74
Tinware, enamelware, etc., factories	20,176	18,308	1,868	17,595	15,428	2,167	7,542	6,676	866
Other metal factories	8,137	7,702	435	5,102	4,705	397	2,944	2,524	420

[12] Not otherwise specified.
[13] Comparable figures for 1920 and 1910 not available.
[16] In 1920 and in 1910 automobile repair shops were included in the group "Other iron and steel factories."
[17] Includes tin-plate mills.
[18] Includes iron foundries.
[21] Includes the few operatives reported in rayon factories in 1920. None were returned in 1910. See, also, footnote 22.
[22] Operatives in bedding and quilt factories, hat and cap materials factories, and millinery factories, all included in the group "Other miscellaneous industries" in 1920 and in 1910, and operatives in white goods factories, included in the group "Other clothing factories" in 1920 and in 1910, were classified in the group "Other and not specified textile mills" in 1930. "Helpers, in motion-picture production," included in the group "Semiskilled operatives, other miscellaneous industries" in "Manufacturing and mechanical industries" in 1920 and in 1910, were transferred to "Professional service" in 1930.
[23] The few laborers in rayon factories in 1920 were classified with laborers in "Not specified textile mills." None were reported in 1910.

TABLE 4.—GAINFUL WORKERS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1930, 1920, AND 1910—Continued

OCCUPATION, 1930 CLASSIFICATION	1930			1920			1910		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Manufacturing and mechanical industries—Continued.									
Laborers (n. o. s.)—Continued.									
Leather industries	38,582	32,990	5,592	54,594	48,131	6,463	35,189	32,257	2,932
Harness and saddle factories	500	468	32	1,883	1,726	157	1,287	1,203	84
Leather belt, leather goods, etc., factories [24]	1,930	1,701	229	3,571	3,268	303	1,906	1,756	150
Shoe factories	18,375	13,637	4,738	19,188	14,179	5,009	10,251	7,935	2,316
Tanneries	16,805	16,294	511	27,469	26,692	777	20,765	20,459	306
Trunk, suitcase, and bag factories [24]	972	890	82	2,483	2,266	217	980	904	76
Lumber and furniture industries	332,996	325,583	7,413	319,602	308,948	10,654	314,092	310,127	3,965
Furniture factories	39,782	38,302	1,480	35,227	32,565	2,662	23,403	22,875	528
Piano and organ factories	1,663	1,565	98	5,314	4,589	725	4,456	4,096	360
Saw and planing mills [20]	251,301	248,405	2,896	244,869	240,577	4,292	257,654	255,911	1,743
Other woodworking factories	40,250	37,311	2,939	34,192	31,217	2,975	28,579	27,245	1,334
Paper, printing, and allied industries	69,337	64,143	5,194	67,015	61,021	5,994	39,787	35,928	3,859
Blank book, envelope, tag, paper bag, etc., factories	3,925	3,071	854	3,451	2,643	808	1,557	1,096	461
Paper and pulp mills	52,019	49,660	2,359	52,242	49,776	2,466	31,372	29,947	1,425
Paper box factories	2,586	1,986	600	3,380	2,399	981	1,396	786	610
Printing, publishing, and engraving	10,807	9,426	1,381	7,942	6,203	1,739	5,462	4,099	1,363
Textile industries—									
Cotton mills	55,474	46,406	9,068	76,117	59,517	16,600	36,129	30,663	5,466
Knitting mills	9,407	5,881	3,526	11,905	6,587	5,318	7,506	4,109	3,397
Silk mills	11,070	8,914	2,156	10,055	7,340	2,715	3,750	2,654	1,096
Textile dyeing, finishing, and printing mills	7,570	7,256	314	10,602	9,882	720	9,949	9,353	596
Woolen and worsted mills	13,749	11,951	1,798	22,217	18,230	3,987	12,247	10,217	2,030
Other textile mills	23,189	20,312	2,877	[25] 22,115	[25] 18,607	[25] 3,508	[26] 15,441	[26] 12,481	[26] 2,960
Carpet mills	4,827	4,235	592	3,952	3,377	575	3,766	3,436	330
Hemp, jute, and linen mills	960	862	98	1,710	1,472	238	2,198	1,773	425
Lace and embroidery mills	568	443	125	943	676	267	705	468	237
Rope and cordage factories	2,921	2,632	289	4,267	3,805	462	3,789	3,124	665
Sail, awning, and tent factories	721	661	60	283	237	46	264	234	30
Other and not specified textile mills	13,192	11,479	1,713	[25] 10,960	[25] 9,040	[25] 1,920	[26] 4,719	[26] 3,446	[26] 1,273
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries [27]	322,002	297,964	24,038	[28] 399,147	[28] 363,538	[28] 35,609	[28] 210,457	[28] 194,611	[28] 15,846
Broom and brush factories	2,581	2,365	216	2,788	2,396	392	1,550	1,325	225
Button factories	1,128	940	188	1,406	1,093	313	1,095	785	310
Electric light and power plants	35,658	35,644	14	15,408	15,247	161	8,173	8,008	165
Electrical machinery and supply factories	36,879	33,340	3,539	26,780	23,555	3,225	11,432	10,051	1,381
Rubber factories	29,116	25,977	3,139	51,446	47,499	3,947	13,543	12,221	1,322
Straw factories	148	136	12	577	513	64	411	317	94
Turpentine farms and distilleries [27]	37,060	36,765	295	25,438	25,030	408	33,203	32,851	352
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	65,819	61,223	4,596	[28] 84,177	[28] 77,449	[28] 6,728	[28] 32,087	[28] 29,708	[28] 2,379
Other not specified manufacturing industries	113,613	101,574	12,039	191,127	170,756	20,371	108,963	99,345	9,618
Transportation and communication	3,842,564	3,561,437	281,127	3,094,930	2,870,877	224,053	2,662,590	2,547,388	115,202
Water transportation (selected occupations):									
Boatmen, canal men, and lock keepers	5,643	5,603	40	6,317	6,284	33	5,304	5,289	15
Captains, masters, mates, and pilots	24,485	24,482	3	26,320	26,318	2	24,242	24,242	----------
Longshoremen and stevedores	73,923	73,913	10	85,914	85,593	321	62,839	62,795	44
Sailors and deck hands	64,692	64,684	8	54,806	54,777	29	46,480	46,468	12
Road and street transportation (selected occupations):									
Bus conductors	1,002	1,002	----------	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)
Chauffeurs and truck and tractor drivers [29]	972,418	970,916	1,502	285,045	284,096	949	45,779	45,747	32
Draymen, teamsters, and carriage drivers [29 30]	111,174	111,128	46	419,661	418,934	727	443,206	443,096	110
Garage owners, managers, and officials	69,965	69,543	422	42,151	41,944	207	5,279	5,256	23
Garage owners and proprietors	50,718	50,383	335	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)
Garage managers and officials	19,247	19,160	87	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)
Garage laborers	66,642	66,485	157	31,362	31,252	110	4,455	4,449	6
Hostlers and stable hands	6,649	6,649	----------	18,925	18,922	3	63,062	63,056	6
Laborers, truck, transfer, and cab companies	40,944	40,894	50	(31)	(31)	(31)	(31)	(31)	(31)
Laborers, road and street	306,929	306,882	47	126,886	126,720	166	190,290	190,290	----------
Road, street, etc., building and repairing	290,258	290,212	46	115,697	115,535	162	180,346	180,346	----------
Street cleaning	16,671	16,670	1	11,189	11,185	4	9,944	9,944	----------
Owners and managers, truck, transfer, and cab companies	41,084	40,508	576	23,497	23,231	266	15,598	15,368	230
Owners and proprietors	30,752	30,326	426	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)
Managers and officials	10,332	10,182	150	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)
Railroad transportation (selected occupations):									
Baggagemen and freight agents	16,377	16,361	16	16,819	16,789	30	17,033	17,028	5
Baggagemen	9,214	9,214	----------	11,878	11,875	3	12,273	12,273	----------
Freight agents	7,163	7,147	16	4,941	4,914	27	4,760	4,755	5
Boiler washers and engine hostlers	18,300	18,300	----------	25,305	25,271	34	10,409	10,409	----------
Brakemen (steam railroad)	88,197	88,197	----------	114,107	114,107	----------	92,572	92,572	----------
Conductors (steam railroad)	73,332	73,332	----------	74,539	74,539	----------	65,604	65,604	----------
Conductors (street railroad)	35,697	35,680	17	63,760	63,507	253	56,932	56,932	----------
Foremen and overseers	79,737	79,682	55	79,294	79,216	78	69,933	69,693	240
Steam railroad	73,910	73,860	50	73,046	72,980	66	65,260	65,038	222
Street railroad	5,827	5,822	5	6,248	6,236	12	4,673	4,655	18

[20] Includes box factories (wood).
[24] Laborers in leather bag factories, included in the group "Leather belt, leather case, etc., factories" in 1920 and in 1910, were transferred to the group "Trunk, suitcase, and bag factories" in 1930.
[25] Includes the few laborers reported in rayon factories in 1920. See, also, footnote 26.
[26] Laborers in bedding and quilt factories, hat and cap materials factories, and millinery factories, all included in the group "Other miscellaneous industries" in 1920 and in 1910, and laborers in white goods factories, included in the group "Other clothing factories" in 1920 and in 1910, were classified in the group "Other and not specified textile mills" in 1930.
[27] "Farm laborers (turpentine farm)" were classified in "Agriculture" in 1920 and in 1910. See, also, footnote 26.
[28] Not classified separately in 1920 or in 1910.
[29] Neither in 1910, in 1920, nor in 1930 was the attempt to distinguish chauffeurs and motor truck drivers from draymen, teamsters, and carriage drivers very successful.
[30] Teamsters in agriculture, forestry, and the extraction of minerals are classified with the other workers in those industries, respectively; drivers for bakeries and stores are classified as deliverymen in trade; and drivers for laundries are classified as deliverymen in domestic and personal service. See, also, footnote 31.
[31] "Laborers, truck, transfer, and cab companies" were included with "Draymen, teamsters, and expressmen" in 1920 and in 1910.

TABLE 4.—GAINFUL WORKERS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1930, 1920, AND 1910—Continued

OCCUPATION, 1930 CLASSIFICATION	1930			1920			1910		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Transportation and communication—Continued.									
Railroad transportation (selected occupations)—Continued.									
Laborers (includes construction laborers)	462,391	459,018	3,373	495,425	488,413	7,012	570,566	567,116	3,450
Steam railroad	434,978	431,877	3,101	469,919	463,374	6,545	542,775	539,530	3,245
Street railroad	27,413	27,141	272	25,506	25,039	467	27,791	27,586	205
Locomotive engineers [32]	101,201	101,201	----------	109,899	109,899	----------	96,229	96,229	----------
Locomotive firemen [32]	67,096	67,096	----------	91,345	91,345	----------	76,381	76,381	----------
Motormen	60,723	60,718	5	66,519	66,499	20	58,705	58,705	----------
Steam railroad	2,754	2,754	----------	3,560	3,560	----------	2,487	2,487	----------
Street railroad	57,969	57,964	5	62,959	62,939	20	56,218	56,218	----------
Officials and superintendents	37,989	37,963	26	35,881	35,830	51	22,238	22,236	2
Steam railroad	34,380	34,359	21	32,426	32,385	41	19,805	19,803	2
Street railroad	3,609	3,604	5	3,455	3,445	10	2,433	2,433	----------
Switchmen, flagmen, and yardmen	102,773	102,484	289	111,565	111,000	565	85,143	85,091	52
Switchmen and flagmen (steam railroad)	92,217	91,928	289	101,917	101,359	558	73,417	73,365	52
Switchmen and flagmen (street railroad)	2,608	2,608	----------	2,500	2,496	4	2,152	2,152	----------
Yardmen (steam railroad)	7,948	7,948	----------	7,148	7,145	3	9,574	9,574	----------
Ticket and station agents	27,160	25,370	1,790	26,585	24,324	2,261	24,138	22,930	1,208
Express, post, radio, telegraph, and telephone (selected occupations):									
Agents (express companies)	4,176	4,102	74	5,293	5,193	100	5,875	5,804	71
Express messengers and railway mail clerks	25,608	25,600	8	25,005	24,996	9	22,021	22,018	3
Express messengers	8,211	8,207	4	9,138	9,129	9	6,781	6,778	3
Railway mail clerks	17,397	17,393	4	15,867	15,867	----------	15,240	15,240	----------
Mail carriers	121,319	120,190	1,129	91,423	90,105	1,318	80,659	79,648	1,011
Postmasters [33]	34,421	20,818	13,603	31,935	20,727	11,208	27,849	19,127	8,722
Radio operators	4,955	4,909	46	(34)	(34)	(34)	(34)	(34)	(34)
Telegraph and telephone linemen	71,625	71,624	1	37,917	37,905	12	28,350	28,347	3
Telegraph messengers	16,086	15,907	179	9,056	8,630	426	8,578	8,503	75
Telegraph operators	67,821	51,699	16,122	[34] 79,434	[34] 62,574	[34] 16,860	[34] 69,953	[34] 61,734	[34] 8,219
Telephone operators	248,817	13,616	235,201	190,006	11,750	178,256	97,731	9,603	88,128
Other transportation and communication pursuits:									
Apprentices	6,145	6,091	54	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)
Steam railroad	1,323	1,323	----------	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)
Telegraph and telephone	502	451	51	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)
Other transportation and communication	4,320	4,317	3	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)
viators	6,097	6,031	66	[36] 1,312	[36] 1,304	[36] 8	(36)	(36)	(36)
Foremen and overseers (n. o. s.[12])	52,135	52,061	74	29,863	29,824	39	21,344	20,939	405
Air transportation	181	181	----------	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)
Garages, greasing stations, and automobile laundries	6,652	6,650	2	(37)	(37)	(37)	(37)	(37)	(37)
Road, street, etc., building and repairing	23,250	23,249	1	9,558	9,557	1	7,064	7,064	----------
Telegraph and telephone	11,172	11,112	60	6,822	6,797	25	3,843	3,439	404
Other transportation and communication	10,880	10,869	11	[37] 13,483	[37] 13,470	[37] 13	[37] 10,437	[37] 10,436	[37] 1
Inspectors	52,120	50,965	1,155	50,233	49,848	385	33,237	32,962	275
Steam railroad	39,079	39,066	13	42,721	42,675	46	27,661	27,525	136
Street railroad	3,330	3,325	5	3,451	3,445	6	2,268	2,265	3
Telegraph and telephone	4,173	3,040	1,133	2,821	2,491	330	2,619	2,485	134
Other transportation and communication	5,538	5,534	4	1,240	1,237	3	689	687	2
Laborers (n. o. s.[12])	51,044	50,979	65	33,393	33,191	202	26,531	26,276	255
Air transportation	1,609	1,602	7	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)
Express companies	7,086	7,085	1	9,080	9,058	22	3,008	2,977	31
Pipe lines	13,700	13,696	4	7,363	7,356	7	2,605	2,605	----------
Telegraph and telephone	12,667	12,640	27	5,074	4,998	76	5,307	5,246	61
Water transportation [38]	11,324	11,322	2	5,960	5,957	3	14,251	14,161	90
Other transportation and communication	4,658	4,634	24	5,916	5,822	94	1,360	1,287	73
Proprietors, managers, and officials (n. o. s.[12])	37,990	34,987	3,003	30,197	29,552	645	49,634	48,023	1,611
Air transportation	1,090	1,085	5	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)
Telegraph and telephone	18,957	16,084	2,873	11,603	11,059	544	10,089	8,680	1,409
Other transportation and communication	17,943	17,818	125	18,594	18,493	101	39,545	39,343	202
Other occupations	85,682	83,767	1,915	47,936	46,468	1,468	38,411	37,422	989
Road, street, etc., building and repairing	8,565	8,524	41	4,377	4,273	104	4,954	4,605	349
Steam railroad	42,609	42,004	605	28,543	27,842	701	24,274	23,976	298
Street railroad	13,373	13,240	133	9,252	9,081	171	5,179	5,139	40
Other transportation and communication	21,135	19,999	1,136	5,764	5,272	492	4,004	3,702	302

[12] Not otherwise specified.
[28] Not classified separately in 1920 or in 1910.
[32] Because of indefinite returns by census enumerators, it is probable that at each census some stationary engineers were included with locomotive engineers, and that some firemen of stationary boilers were included with locomotive firemen.
[33] Postmasters were classified in "Public service" in 1920 and in 1910.
[34] Radio and wireless operators were included with telegraph operators in 1920 and in 1910.
[35] Included in the group "Other apprentices" in "Manufacturing and mechanical industries" in 1920 and in 1910.
[36] Aviators, designated "Aeronauts" and included with "Showmen" in 1910 and classified as a separate group under "Other professional pursuits" in 1920, were transferred to "Transportation and communication" in 1930.
[37] Foremen in garages, greasing stations, and automobile laundries were included in the group "Foremen and overseers, other transportation" in 1920 and in 1910.
[38] Most of these are constructing canals, docks, harbors, etc.

TABLE 4.—GAINFUL WORKERS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1930, 1920, AND 1910—Continued

OCCUPATION, 1930 CLASSIFICATION	1930			1920			1910		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Trade	**6,066,721**	**5,104,661**	**962,060**	**4,240,351**	**3,569,231**	**671,120**	**3,615,725**	**3,143,836**	**471,889**
Advertising agents	49,020	43,364	5,656	(34)	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)
Apprentices, wholesale and retail trade	2,437	2,330	107	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)
Bankers, brokers, and money lenders	221,504	212,312	9,192	161,613	156,309	5,304	105,804	103,170	2,634
Bankers and bank officials	93,356	87,429	5,927	82,375	78,149	4,226	56,059	54,387	1,672
Commercial brokers and commission men	23,638	23,352	286	27,552	27,358	194	24,009	23,690	319
Loan brokers and pawnbrokers	13,562	12,930	632	5,473	5,321	152	3,343	3,180	163
Stock brokers	70,950	69,157	1,793	29,609	29,233	376	13,729	13,522	207
Brokers not specified and promoters	19,998	19,444	554	16,604	16,248	356	8,664	8,391	273
"Clerks" in stores [40]	401,590	238,558	163,032	412,975	242,805	170,170	386,650	275,173	111,477
Commercial travelers	223,732	219,790	3,942	179,320	176,514	2,806	163,620	161,027	2,593
Decorators, drapers, and window dressers	20,149	13,911	6,238	8,853	7,698	1,155	5,341	4,902	439
Deliverymen [41]	157,814	157,702	112	[42] 169,497	[42] 169,305	[42] 192	[42] 228,343	[42] 228,194	[42] 149
Bakeries	12,805	12,792	13	[42] 20,841	[42] 20,811	[42] 30	[42] 23,961	[42] 23,943	[42] 18
Stores	145,009	144,910	99	148,656	148,494	162	204,382	204,251	131
Floorwalkers, foremen, and overseers	38,163	33,368	4,795	26,437	22,367	4,070	20,724	17,649	3,075
Floorwalkers and foremen in stores	32,564	27,928	4,636	20,604	16,565	4,039	17,946	14,900	3,046
Foremen, warehouses, stockyards, etc	5,599	5,440	159	5,833	5,802	31	2,778	2,749	29
Inspectors, gaugers, and samplers	16,743	10,923	5,820	13,714	12,683	1,031	13,442	11,683	1,759
Insurance agents, managers, and officials	286,235	271,530	14,705	134,978	129,589	5,389	97,964	95,302	2,662
Insurance agents	256,927	243,974	12,953	119,918	114,835	5,083	88,463	85,926	2,537
Managers and officials, insurance companies	29,308	27,556	1,752	15,060	14,754	306	9,501	9,376	125
Laborers in coal and lumber yards, warehouses, etc	113,611	112,970	641	125,498	124,603	895	80,997	80,324	673
Coal yards and lumber yards	73,190	73,169	21	68,470	68,382	88	59,967	59,950	17
Grain elevators	9,212	9,141	71	11,308	11,240	68	6,337	6,326	11
Stockyards	8,735	8,733	2	22,866	22,837	29	5,991	5,984	7
Warehouses	18,689	18,196	493	22,854	22,144	710	8,702	8,064	638
Other and not specified trade	3,785	3,731	54	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)
Laborers, porters, and helpers in stores	208,095	198,744	9,351	124,076	115,727	8,349	101,049	96,909	4,140
Newsboys	28,390	28,142	248	15,038	14,846	192	17,653	17,485	168
Proprietors, managers, and officials (n. o. s.[12])	45,305	42,201	3,104	34,776	33,715	1,061	22,362	21,352	1,010
Employment office keepers	3,765	2,425	1,340	3,026	2,357	669	2,260	1,540	720
Proprietors, etc., advertising agencies	10,539	9,771	768	(43)	(43)	(43)	(43)	(43)	(43)
Proprietors, etc., grain elevators	9,505	9,484	21	8,858	8,836	22	5,118	5,105	13
Proprietors, etc., stockyards	421	420	1	(43)	(43)	(43)	(43)	(43)	(43)
Proprietors, etc., warehouses	7,389	7,327	62	6,353	6,310	43	4,393	4,368	25
Other proprietors, managers, and officials	13,686	12,774	912	16,539	16,212	327	10,591	10,339	252
Real estate agents and officials	240,630	208,243	31,787	149,135	139,927	9,208	125,862	122,935	2,927
Managers and officials, real estate companies	5,603	5,124	479	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)
Real estate agents	234,427	203,119	31,308	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)
Retail dealers [44]	1,703,471	1,593,309	110,162	1,328,177	1,249,209	78,968	1,194,753	1,127,685	67,068
Automobiles and accessories	61,507	60,991	516	28,768	28,626	142	4,597	4,545	52
Books, music, news, and stationery	36,503	32,909	3,594	25,369	23,028	2,341	21,230	19,424	1,806
Buyers and shippers of livestock and other farm products	41,784	41,684	100	48,309	48,228	81	50,915	50,606	309
Candy and confectionery	62,210	51,766	10,444	40,091	32,368	7,723	29,537	21,600	7,937
Cigars and tobacco	19,952	19,044	908	19,141	18,031	1,110	17,728	16,375	1,353
Coal and wood	29,876	29,225	651	26,556	26,057	499	24,466	23,942	524
Department stores	19,361	17,751	1,610	11,752	10,800	952	8,970	8,564	406
Dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes	148,837	129,486	19,351	133,106	121,379	11,727	119,902	110,020	9,882
Drugs and medicines, including druggists and pharmacists	104,727	100,123	4,604	80,157	76,995	3,162	67,575	65,414	2,161
Five and ten cent and variety stores	10,464	9,035	1,429	5,968	4,899	1,069	4,331	3,294	1,037
Flour and feed	9,887	9,781	106	9,309	9,212	97	9,469	9,363	106
Food (except groceries and hucksters' goods)	239,436	233,166	6,270	202,444	196,838	5,606	195,758	190,614	5,144
Furniture, carpets, and rugs	35,884	34,019	1,865	27,145	26,453	692	23,447	22,891	556
Gasoline and oil filling stations	89,190	87,095	2,095	(45)	(45)	(45)	(45)	(45)	(45)
General stores	81,187	76,011	5,176	80,026	76,317	3,709	88,059	84,734	3,325
Groceries	313,086	284,011	29,075	239,236	216,059	23,177	195,429	176,990	18,439
Hardware, implements, and wagons	52,138	51,216	922	48,933	48,213	720	48,181	47,390	791
Hucksters and peddlers	56,559	54,773	1,786	50,304	48,407	1,897	80,166	76,413	3,753
Ice	19,648	19,572	76	8,203	8,166	37	7,361	7,220	141
Jewelry	23,864	22,976	888	21,433	20,652	781	29,962	29,403	559
Junk and rags	27,478	27,166	312	24,773	24,581	192	17,189	16,879	310
Lumber	34,070	33,903	167	27,687	27,589	98	27,250	26,997	253
Opticians	14,385	13,769	616	12,632	11,743	889	6,284	5,954	330
Other specified dealers	113,061	101,377	11,684	[45] 91,107	[45] 85,085	[45] 6,022	[45] 71,328	[45] 67,562	[45] 3,766
Not specified dealers	58,377	52,460	5,917	65,728	59,483	6,245	45,619	41,491	4,128
Salesmen and saleswomen	2,067,734	1,507,276	560,458	1,190,672	825,756	364,916	937,886	676,014	261,872
Auctioneers	4,281	4,277	4	5,048	5,045	3	3,990	3,985	5
Canvassers [46]	63,501	51,703	11,798	14,585	10,413	4,172	18,574	13,968	4,606
Demonstrators	7,533	1,793	5,740	4,823	1,639	3,184	4,380	1,250	3,130
Sales agents	5,088	4,571	517	41,841	40,207	1,634	35,516	31,420	4,096
Salesmen and saleswomen	1,987,331	1,444,932	542,399	1,124,375	768,452	355,923	875,426	625,391	250,035
Undertakers	34,132	32,192	1,940	24,469	23,342	1,127	20,734	19,921	813
Wholesale dealers, importers, and exporters	83,525	81,837	1,688	73,574	72,780	794	51,048	50,123	925

[12] Not otherwise specified.
[25] Not classified separately in 1920 or in 1910.
[35] Included in the group "Other apprentices" in "Manufacturing and mechanical industries" in 1920 and in 1910.
[40] Classified, in 1920 and in 1910, in the group "Agents" in "Clerical occupations."
[41] This group was more strictly confined in 1930 than in 1920 or in 1910 to persons specifically returned as "clerks" in stores.
[42] Some deliverymen probably were returned and classified as chauffeurs, and others as teamsters or truck drivers.
[43] Includes deliverymen for laundries, classified in "Domestic and personal service" in 1930.
[44] Included, in 1920 and in 1910, in the group "Other proprietors, officials, and managers."
[45] Includes, also, managers and superintendents of retail stores.
[46] "Retail dealers, gasoline and oil filling stations" were included in the group "Other specified retail dealers" in 1920 and in 1910.
"Canvassers," classified in "Clerical occupations" in 1920 and in 1910, were transferred to "Trade" in 1930.

TABLE 4.—GAINFUL WORKERS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1930, 1920, AND 1910—Continued

OCCUPATION, 1930 CLASSIFICATION	1930			1920			1910		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Trade—Continued.									
Other pursuits in trade	125,041	95,959	29,082	67,549	52,056	15,493	41,493	33,988	7,505
Advertising agencies	5,815	5,415	400	(47)	(47)	(47)	(47)	(47)	(47)
Grain elevators	1,610	1,202	408	(47)	(47)	(47)	(47)	(47)	(47)
Stockyards	482	477	5	(47)	(47)	(47)	(47)	(47)	(47)
Warehouses and cold storage plants	5,245	3,517	1,728	(47)	(47)	(47)	(47)	(47)	(47)
Wholesale trade, and retail trade (except automobile):									
Fruit and vegetable graders and packers	9,913	3,777	6,136	8,059	4,979	3,080	4,615	2,631	1,984
Meat cutters	45,108	45,025	83	22,884	22,804	80	15,405	15,378	27
Other occupations	52,295	32,814	19,481	36,606	24,273	12,333	21,473	15,079	5,494
Other trade industries	4,573	3,732	841						
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	856,062	838,490	17,572	738,372	727,803	10,569	431,379	426,544	4,835
Firemen (fire department)	73,008	73,008	----------	50,771	50,771	----------	35,606	35,606	----------
Guards, watchmen, and doorkeepers	148,115	147,115	1,000	115,553	115,154	399	78,268	78,165	103
Laborers (public service)	156,872	155,775	1,097	106,823	105,305	1,518	67,184	66,456	728
Garbage men and scavengers	9,160	9,147	13	5,473	5,467	6	4,219	4,219	----------
Other laborers	147,712	146,628	1,084	101,350	99,838	1,512	62,965	62,237	728
Marshals, sheriffs, detectives, etc.	41,823	39,247	2,576	32,214	30,968	1,246	23,599	23,219	380
Detectives	12,865	12,180	685	11,955	11,562	393	6,349	6,162	187
Marshals and constables	9,350	9,288	62	6,897	6,880	17	9,073	9,071	2
Probation and truant officers	4,270	2,715	1,555	2,679	1,899	780	1,043	855	188
Sheriffs	15,338	15,064	274	10,683	10,627	56	7,134	7,131	3
Officials and inspectors (city and county)	78,395	69,431	8,964	55,597	50,748	4,849	52,254	49,668	2,586
Officials and inspectors (city)	48,309	45,200	3,109	33,505	31,918	1,587	33,210	32,199	1,011
Officials and inspectors (county)	30,086	24,231	5,855	22,092	18,830	3,262	19,044	17,469	1,575
Officials and inspectors (State and United States)[48]	51,700	49,881	1,819	48,399	47,217	1,182	25,077	24,262	815
Officials and inspectors (State)	15,236	14,256	980	9,126	8,596	530	7,202	6,662	540
Officials and inspectors (United States)	36,464	35,625	839	39,273	38,621	652	17,875	17,600	275
Policemen	131,687	130,838	849	82,120	81,884	236	61,980	61,980	----------
Soldiers, sailors, and marines[49]	132,830	132,830	----------	225,503	225,503	----------	77,153	77,153	----------
Other public service pursuits	41,632	40,365	1,267	21,392	20,253	1,139	10,258	10,035	223
Professional service	3,252,915	1,726,807	1,526,108	2,170,614	1,153,884	1,016,730	1,710,697	976,181	734,516
Actors and showmen	75,205	54,468	20,737	48,063	33,767	14,296	48,188	35,195	12,993
Actors	37,924	18,674	19,250	28,273	15,090	13,183	28,154	16,250	11,904
Showmen	37,281	35,794	1,487	19,790	18,677	1,113	20,034	18,945	1,089
Architects	22,000	21,621	379	18,185	18,048	137	16,613	16,311	302
Artists, sculptors, and teachers of art	57,253	35,617	21,636	35,390	20,781	14,609	34,094	18,670	15,424
Authors, editors, and reporters	64,293	46,922	17,371	40,864	32,128	8,736	38,750	32,511	6,239
Authors	12,449	7,002	5,447	6,667	3,661	3,006	4,368	2,310	2,058
Editors and reporters	51,844	39,920	11,924	34,197	28,467	5,730	34,382	30,201	4,181
Chemists, assayers, and metallurgists	47,068	45,163	1,905	32,941	31,227	1,714	16,273	15,694	579
Clergymen	148,848	145,572	3,276	127,270	125,483	1,787	118,018	117,333	685
College presidents and professors[50]	61,905	41,774	20,131	33,407	23,332	10,075	15,668	12,710	2,958
Dentists	71,055	69,768	1,287	56,152	54,323	1,829	39,997	38,743	1,254
Designers, draftsmen, and inventors	102,730	93,518	9,212	70,651	62,987	7,664	47,449	44,437	3,012
Designers	20,508	12,780	7,728	15,410	9,758	5,652	11,788	9,211	2,577
Draftsmen	79,922	78,459	1,463	52,865	50,880	1,985	33,314	32,923	391
Inventors	2,300	2,279	21	2,376	2,349	27	2,347	2,303	44
Lawyers, judges, and justices	160,605	157,220	3,385	122,519	120,781	1,738	114,704	114,146	558
Musicians and teachers of music	165,044	85,463	79,581	130,165	57,526	72,639	139,112	54,726	84,386
Osteopaths	6,117	4,554	1,563	5,030	3,367	1,663	(51)	(51)	(51)
Photographers	39,524	31,160	8,364	34,238	27,130	7,108	31,768	26,804	4,964
Physicians and surgeons[51]	153,803	146,978	6,825	144,977	137,758	7,219	151,132	142,117	9,015
Teachers	1,062,615	202,337	860,278	761,766	122,525	639,241	599,216	121,205	478,011
Teachers (athletics, dancing, etc.)	18,599	12,288	6,311	9,711	5,677	4,034	3,931	2,768	1,163
Teachers (school)	1,044,016	190,049	853,967	752,055	116,848	635,207	595,285	118,437	476,848
Technical engineers	226,249	226,136	113	136,121	136,080	41	88,753	88,742	11
Civil engineers and surveyors	102,086	102,057	29	64,660	64,642	18	52,031	52,026	5
Electrical engineers	57,837	57,775	62	27,077	27,065	12	[9] 15,278	[9] 15,272	[9] 6
Mechanical engineers[52]	54,356	54,338	18	37,689	37,678	11	14,514	14,514	----------
Mining engineers[53]	11,970	11,966	4	6,695	6,695	----------	6,930	6,930	----------
Trained nurses	294,189	5,452	288,737	149,128	5,464	143,664	82,327	5,819	76,508
Veterinary surgeons	11,863	11,852	11	13,494	13,493	1	11,652	11,652	----------
Other professional pursuits[35]	114,393	43,847	70,546	(54)	(54)	(54)	(54)	(54)	(54)
County agents, farm demonstrators, etc.	5,597	4,500	1,097	(54)	(54)	(54)	(54)	(54)	(54)
Librarians	29,613	2,557	27,056	15,297	1,795	13,502	7,423	1,594	5,829
Social and welfare workers	31,241	6,649	24,592	(54)	(54)	(54)	(54)	(54)	(54)
Other occupations	47,942	30,141	17,801	18,409	12,646	5,763	8,250	5,988	2,262

[9] Figures for 1910 estimated.
[35] Aviators, designated "Aeronauts" and included with "Showmen" in 1910 and classified as a separate group under "Other professional pursuits" in 1920, were transferred to "Transportation and communication" in 1930.
[47] Included in the group "Other occupations" in 1920 and in 1910.
[48] In 1920 and in 1910 this group included "Postmasters," classified in "Transportation and communication" in 1930.
[49] Includes only those resident in continental United States at date of enumeration.
[50] Probably includes some teachers in schools below collegiate rank.
[51] Osteopaths were included with "Physicians and surgeons" in 1910.
[52] Includes, also, all technical engineers not elsewhere classified.
[53] Includes, also, chemical and metallurgical engineers.
[54] In 1920 and in 1910 "County agents, farm demonstrators, etc." were included in the group "Agents," in "Clerical occupations," and "Social and welfare workers" were included in the group "Religious, charity, and welfare workers," in "Semiprofessional pursuits."

TABLE 4.—GAINFUL WORKERS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1930, 1920, AND 1910—Continued

OCCUPATION, 1930 CLASSIFICATION	1930			1920			1910		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Professional service—Continued.									
Semiprofessional and recreational pursuits	198,536	143,353	55,183	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)
Abstracters, notaries, and justices of peace	11,756	9,848	1,908	10,071	8,588	1,483	7,445	6,660	785
Architects', designers', and draftsmen's apprentices [55]	2,655	2,435	220	3,761	3,467	294	1,153	1,110	43
Apprentices to other professional persons	3,933	3,860	73	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)
Billiard room, dance hall, skating rink, etc., keepers [56]	29,129	28,819	310	24,897	24,655	242	16,761	15,943	818
Chiropractors	11,916	9,203	2,713	(57)	(57)	(57)	(57)	(57)	(57)
Directors, managers, and officials, motion picture production	1,923	1,888	35	(58)	(58)	(58)	(58)	(58)	(58)
Healers (not elsewhere classified)	17,640	7,866	9,774	[57] 14,774	[57] 6,872	[57] 7,902	[57] 6,834	[57] 2,162	[57] 4,672
Keepers of charitable and penal institutions	15,020	9,468	5,552	12,884	7,953	4,931	7,491	5,246	2,245
Keepers of pleasure resorts, race tracks, etc	10,718	9,741	977	3,360	3,163	197	2,929	2,706	223
Officials of lodges, societies, etc	14,515	11,513	3,002	11,736	9,574	2,162	8,215	6,245	1,970
Radio announcers, directors, managers, and officials	1,819	1,639	180	(59)	(59)	(59)	(59)	(59)	(59)
Religious workers	31,290	11,339	19,951	[60] 41,078	[60] 14,151	[60] 26,927	[60] 15,964	[60] 7,078	[60] 8,886
Technicians and laboratory assistants	15,988	8,288	7,700	(61)	(61)	(61)	(61)	(61)	(61)
Theatrical owners, managers, and officials	19,723	18,691	1,032	[58] 18,395	[58] 17,138	[58] 1,257	[58] 11,322	[58] 11,027	[58] 295
Other occupations	10,511	8,755	1,756	4,243	3,176	1,067	4,701	3,386	1,315
Attendants and helpers (professional service)	169,620	114,032	55,588	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)
Attendants, pool rooms, bowling alleys, golf clubs, etc	15,582	15,462	120	(62)	(62)	(62)	(62)	(62)	(62)
Dentists' assistants and attendants	13,710	767	12,943	6,695	1,762	4,933	2,042	538	1,504
Helpers, motion picture production	2,213	1,234	979	(63)	(63)	(63)	(63)	(63)	(63)
Laborers (professional service)	25,338	23,719	1,619	(64)	(64)	(64)	(64)	(64)	(64)
Laborers, recreation and amusement	29,859	29,424	435	(64)	(64)	(64)	(64)	(64)	(64)
Librarians' assistants and attendants	1,861	500	1,361	2,265	1,063	1,202	3,294	502	2,792
Physicians' and surgeons' attendants	14,031	682	13,349	7,003	616	6,387	4,094	652	3,442
Stage hands and circus helpers	4,269	4,096	173	5,779	5,356	423	6,812	6,423	389
Theater ushers	12,434	9,286	3,148	5,145	2,807	2,338	2,253	2,106	147
Other attendants and helpers	50,323	28,862	21,461	4,461	2,902	1,559	(4)	(4)	(4)
Domestic and personal service [56]	**4,944,950**	**1,769,694**	**3,175,256**	**3,367,823**	**1,188,433**	**2,179,390**	**3,723,163**	**1,216,385**	**2,506,778**
Barbers, hairdressers, and manicurists	374,215	261,053	113,162	216,095	182,867	33,228	195,124	172,835	22,289
Boarding and lodging house keepers	144,371	17,093	127,278	133,392	18,652	114,740	165,452	23,052	142,400
Bootblacks	18,479	18,442	37	14,455	14,423	32	13,264	13,245	19
Charwomen and cleaners	61,932	20,943	40,989	36,666	11,767	24,899	33,937	7,170	26,767
Cleaning, dyeing, and pressing shop workers	88,069	66,473	21,596	21,645	17,075	4,570	14,828	12,191	2,637
Owners and proprietors	16,275	15,207	1,068	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)
Managers and officials	5,841	4,615	1,226	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)
Foremen and overseers	819	470	349	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)
Laborers	4,540	3,901	639	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)
Other operatives	60,594	42,280	18,314	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)
Elevator tenders	67,610	55,251	12,359	40,670	33,342	7,328	25,014	24,989	25
Hotel keepers and managers	56,848	39,538	17,310	55,583	41,449	14,134	64,504	50,269	14,235
Housekeepers and stewards	256,746	20,383	236,363	221,612	17,262	204,350	189,255	15,937	173,318
Hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, etc	30,626	8,498	22,128	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)
Other housekeepers and stewards	226,120	11,885	214,235	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)
Janitors and sextons	309,625	273,805	35,820	178,228	149,226	29,002	112,868	91,435	21,433
Laborers (domestic and personal service)	71,464	67,131	4,333	[64] 32,756	[64] 31,096	[64] 1,660	[64] 53,193	[64] 49,999	[64] 3,194
Launderers and laundresses (not in laundry)	360,734	4,536	356,198	396,253	10,799	385,454	531,983	13,645	518,338
Laundry owners, managers, and officials [65]	24,545	22,482	2,063	13,692	12,239	1,453	18,043	17,057	986
Owners and proprietors	15,440	14,474	966	9,027	8,158	869	15,441	14,695	746
Managers and officials	9,105	8,008	1,097	4,665	4,081	584	2,602	2,362	240
Laundry operatives [65]	240,520	80,142	160,378	120,442	39,855	80,587	111,982	35,825	76,157
Deliverymen [66]	20,548	20,533	15	(67)	(67)	(67)	(67)	(67)	(67)
Foremen and overseers	6,337	3,583	2,754	3,611	2,076	1,535	3,071	1,674	1,397
Laborers	19,263	10,982	8,281	13,060	6,544	6,516	8,750	5,412	3,338
Other operatives	194,372	45,044	149,328	103,771	31,235	72,536	100,161	28,739	71,422
Midwives and nurses (not trained)	157,009	13,867	143,142	156,769	19,338	137,431	132,832	15,926	116,906
Midwives	3,566	----------	3,566	4,773	----------	4,773	6,205	----------	6,205
Nurses (not trained)	153,443	13,867	139,576	151,996	19,338	132,658	126,627	15,926	110,701
Porters (except in stores)	127,381	127,329	52	87,999	87,515	484	83,868	83,795	73
Domestic and personal service	57,541	57,528	13	} 43,085	42,806	279	54,397	54,345	52
Professional service	7,765	7,749	16						
Steam railroad	27,645	27,644	1	22,507	22,480	27	17,290	17,289	1
Other porters (except in stores)	34,430	34,408	22	22,407	22,229	178	12,181	12,161	20
Restaurant, café, and lunch room keepers	165,406	125,398	40,008	87,987	72,343	15,644	60,832	50,316	10,516

[4] Comparable figures for 1910 not available.
[13] Comparable figures for 1920 and 1910 not available.
[28] Not classified separately in 1920 or in 1910.
[35] Included in the group "Other apprentices" in "Manufacturing and mechanical industries" in 1920 and in 1910.
[55] Classified under "Manufacturing and mechanical industries" in 1920 and in 1910.
[56] "Billiard room, dance hall, skating rink, etc., keepers," classified in "Domestic and personal service" in 1920 and in 1910, were transferred to "Professional service" in 1930.
[57] Chiropractors were included in the group "Healers (except osteopaths and physicians and surgeons)" in 1920 and in 1910.
[58] "Directors, managers, and officials, motion-picture production" were included in the group "Theatrical owners, managers, and officials," in 1920 and in 1910.
[59] Not shown prior to 1930.
[60] Includes two 1930 groups—"Social and welfare workers" and "Religious workers."
[61] Most of the "Technicians and laboratory assistants," in 1920 and in 1910, were distributed among three groups—"Semiskilled operatives, other chemical factories"; "Othe occupations" under "Semiprofessional pursuits"; and "Other clerks" under "Clerical occupations."
[62] Included, in 1920 and in 1910, in the group "Bell boys, chore boys, etc.," in "Domestic and personal service."
[63] Included, in 1920 and in 1910, in the group "Semiskilled operatives, other miscellaneous industries," in "Manufacturing and mechanical industries."
[64] "Laborers, professional service"; "Laborers, recreation and amusement"; and "Laborers, domestic and personal service" comprise the 1920 and 1910 group "Laborers domestic and professional service."
[65] Some owners of hand laundries probably are included with laundry operatives.
[66] Some deliverymen probably were returned and classified as chauffeurs.
[67] "Deliverymen, laundries" were included in 1920 and in 1910 in the group "Deliverymen, bakeries and laundries," in "Trade."

TABLE 4.—GAINFUL WORKERS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1930, 1920, AND 1910—Continued

OCCUPATION, 1930 CLASSIFICATION	1930			1920			1910		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Domestic and personal service—Continued.									
Servants: [68]									
Cooks	565,392	194,297	371,095	398,475	129,857	268,618	450,438	117,002	333,436
Hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, etc	243,670	149,418	94,252	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)
Other cooks	321,722	44,879	276,843	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)
Other servants	1,427,769	168,320	1,259,449	[68] 863,290	[68] 126,126	[68] 737,164	[68] 1,093,870	[68] 138,842	[68] 955,028
Hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, etc	193,279	84,330	108,949	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)
Other domestic and personal service	1,234,490	83,990	1,150,500	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)
Waiters	393,014	161,196	231,818	228,554	111,855	116,699	187,643	102,159	85,484
Other pursuits	33,821	32,015	1,806	63,260	61,347	1,913	184,233	180,696	3,537
Cemetery keepers	9,762	9,705	57	5,540	5,496	44	4,842	4,811	31
Hunters, trappers, and guides	6,211	6,125	86	7,304	7,260	44	3,875	3,828	47
Other occupations	17,848	16,185	1,663	50,416	48,591	1,825	175,516	172,057	3,459
Clerical occupations	4,024,621	2,037,891	1,986,730	[69] 3,105,029	[69] 1,683,889	[69] 1,421,140	[69] 1,711,216	[69] 1,123,064	[69] 588,152
Agents, collectors, and credit men	196,107	182,630	13,477	[69] 161,067	[69] 149,427	[69] 11,640	[69] 86,496	[69] 82,311	[69] 4,185
Agents (not elsewhere classified)	101,551	94,948	6,603	[69] 130,338	[69] 121,428	[69] 8,910	[69] 50,756	[69] 48,467	[69] 2,289
Collectors	43,331	40,395	2,936	30,729	27,999	2,730	35,740	33,844	1,896
Credit men	22,490	20,596	1,894	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)
Purchasing agents (except for railroads)	28,735	26,691	2,044	(71)	(71)	(71)	(71)	(71)	(71)
Bookkeepers, cashiers, and accountants	930,648	447,937	482,711	734,688	375,564	359,124	486,650	299,524	187,126
Accountants and auditors	191,571	174,557	17,014	118,451	105,073	13,378	39,239	35,653	3,586
Bookkeepers and cashiers	739,077	273,380	465,697	616,237	270,491	345,746	447,411	263,871	183,540
Clerks (except "clerks" in stores)	1,996,988	1,290,440	706,548	1,487,905	1,015,742	472,163	720,292	597,691	122,601
Office appliance operators	38,086	5,373	32,713	(72)	(72)	(72)	(72)	(72)	(72)
Shipping clerks	148,678	144,422	4,256	123,684	118,944	4,740	80,349	78,189	2,160
Weighers	14,307	12,872	1,435	16,229	14,730	1,499	[72] 639,943	[72] 519,502	[72] 120,441
Other clerks	1,795,917	1,127,773	668,144	[72] 1,347,992	[72] 882,068	[72] 465,924			
Messenger, errand, and office boys and girls [73]	89,688	80,834	8,854	106,215	92,746	13,469	101,098	90,163	10,935
Stenographers and typists	811,190	36,050	775,140	615,154	50,410	564,744	316,680	53,375	263,305

[25] Not classified separately in 1920 or in 1910.
[68] "Attendants, pool rooms, bowling alleys, golf clubs, etc.," classified in "Professional service" in 1930, formed a part of the 1920 and 1910 group "Bell boys, chore boys, etc.," which was a subgroup of the group "Servants."
[69] "Advertising agents," classified in "Trade" in 1930, and "County agents, farm demonstrators, etc.," classified in "Professional service" in 1930, were classified in the group "Agents" in 1920 and in 1910. "Canvassers," classified in "Trade" in 1930, were classified in "Clerical occupations" in 1920 and in 1910.
[70] Classified in the group "Agents" in 1920. In 1910, those in stores were classified with "Salesmen and saleswomen (stores)."
[71] Classified in the group "Agents" in 1920 and in 1910.
[72] "Office appliance operators" were included in the group "Other clerks" in 1920 and in 1910.
[73] Except telegraph messengers.

TABLE 5.—CHILDREN 10 TO 13 YEARS OLD, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1930, 1920, AND 1910

[Those occupations of the census classification in which there were no children 10 to 13 years old are omitted. For a description of table 5, see p. 21]

OCCUPATION, 1930 CLASSIFICATION	1930			1920			1910		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Population 10 to 13 years old	9,622,492	4,862,291	4,760,201	8,594,872	4,336,009	4,258,863	7,259,018	3,665,779	3,593,239
GAINFUL WORKERS									
All occupations	235,328	162,260	73,068	378,063	258,259	119,804	895,976	609,030	286,946
Agriculture [1]	205,563	139,697	65,866	328,297	220,780	107,517	798,543	547,699	250,844
Farmers (owners and tenants)				2	2		12	10	2
Farm laborers	205,563	139,697	65,866	328,295	220,778	107,517	798,531	547,689	250,842
Wage workers [2]	18,384	13,458	4,926	26,358	19,234	7,124	125,546	91,252	34,294
Unpaid family workers [2]	187,179	126,239	60,940	301,937	201,544	100,393	672,985	456,437	216,548
Forestry and fishing	222	219	3	385	373	12	947	941	6
Fishermen and oystermen	46	46		56	54	2	273	269	4
Lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers	176	173	3	329	319	10	674	672	2
Teamsters and haulers	11	11		20	20		36	36	
Other lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers	165	162	3	309	299	10	638	636	2
Extraction of minerals	137	135	2	647	598	49	2,358	2,350	8
Coal mine operatives	78	78		487	450	37	1,765	1,760	5
Other operatives in extraction of minerals	59	57	2	160	148	12	593	590	3
Copper mine operatives	4	4		5	5		16	16	
Gold and silver mine operatives	2	2		3	3		8	8	
Iron mine operatives				18	17	1	234	234	
Lead and zinc mine operatives	2	2		15	14	1	11	11	
Other specified mine operatives	11	11		16	15	1	106	103	3
Not specified mine operatives	9	9		5	5		19	19	
Quarry operatives	17	17		43	41	2	178	178	
Oil and gas well operatives	14	12	2	47	41	6	12	12	
Salt well and works operatives				8	7	1	9	9	
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	4,761	3,493	1,268	9,733	6,981	2,752	[3] 33,391	[3] 22,581	[3] 10,810
Apprentices to building and hand trades	170	170		574	574		(4)	(4)	(4)
Blacksmiths' apprentices	2	2		37	37		[5] 118	[5] 118	
Boilermakers' apprentices	1	1		13	13		(4)	(4)	(4)
Carpenters' apprentices	44	44		137	137		[5] 178	[5] 176	[5] 2
Electricians' apprentices	11	11		60	60		[5] 14	[5] 14	
Machinists' apprentices [6]	46	46		176	176		(4)	(4)	(4)
Plumbers' apprentices	11	11		33	33		[5] 44	[5] 44	
Tinsmiths' and coppersmiths' apprentices	12	12		16	16		(4)	(4)	(4)
Apprentices to other building and hand trades	43	43		102	102		159	157	2
Apprentices, except to building and hand trades	131	77	54	645	416	229	(4)	(4)	(4)
Dressmakers' and milliners' apprentices	45		45	171	2	169	284		284
Jewelers', watchmakers', goldsmiths', and silversmiths' apprentices				20	17	3	[5] 9	[5] 8	[5] 1
Printers' and bookbinders' apprentices	36	35	1	118	98	20	[5] 314	[5] 279	[5] 35
Other apprentices in manufacturing [7]	50	42	8	336	299	37	(4)	(4)	(4)
Bakers							6	4	2
Compositors, linotypers, and typesetters							4	4	
Coopers							6	6	
Dressmakers and seamstresses (not in factory)							154	5	149
Dyers	2	2					2	2	
Engineers (stationary)							23	23	
Filers, grinders, buffers, and polishers (metal)	4	2	2	8	5	3	5	4	1
Buffers and polishers	4	2	2	8	5	3	4	3	1
Filers							1	1	
Firemen (except locomotive and fire department)							27	27	
Furnace men, smelter men, heaters, puddlers, etc.				16	16		33	33	
Furnace men, smelter men, and pourers				9	9		30	30	
Heaters				7	7		3	3	
Millers (grain, flour, feed, etc.)							2	2	
Oilers of machinery				9	7	2	34	34	
Painters, glaziers, varnishers, enamelers, etc.	3	3		17	14	3	22	19	3
Enamelers, lacquerers, and japanners				1	1		1		1
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers (building)							5	5	
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers (factory)	3	3		16	13	3	16	14	2
Sawyers							14	14	
Shoemakers and cobblers (not in factory)	22	22		69	69		18	18	
Upholsterers							4	4	

[1] Because of changes made in 1930 in the classification of agricultural pursuits, it is impossible to group the 1920 and the 1910 occupations exactly according to the 1930 classification. It is believed, however, that the effect of the difference in grouping on the comparability of the figures here presented is negligible. In addition to the changes referred to, proprietors, foremen, and laborers on turpentine farms, classified in "Agriculture, forestry, etc." in 1920 and in 1910, were transferred to "Manufacturing and mechanical industries" in 1930.

[2] Since, in 1920 and in 1910, only farm laborers on general farms were distinguished as working on the "home farm" or "working out," farm laborers on dairy farms, stock farms, truck farms, poultry farms, etc., who were, in fact, working on the "home farm" as "unpaid family workers" were not included in the group "Farm laborers (home farm)." Hence, as here compiled for 1920 and for 1910, the number of farm laborers classified as "Wage workers" probably is somewhat too large, and the number classified as "Unpaid family workers" probably is somewhat too small.

[3] Totals include occupation figures (total, 1,100; male, 881; female, 219) omitted in detail because not comparable with 1930 figures.

[4] Comparable figures for 1910 not available.

[5] Figures for 1910 approximate only.

[6] Many of the machinists' apprentices probably are machine tenders.

[7] Includes, for 1920, the following groups, otherwise classified in 1930: "Apprentices, steam railroad"; "Apprentices, telegraph and telephone"; "Apprentices, other transportation and communication"; "Apprentices, wholesale and retail trade"; "Apprentices to other professional persons." (The group "Architects', designers', and draftsmen's apprentices," classified in "Manufacturing and mechanical industries" in 1920 and in 1910, was transferred to "Professional service" in 1930.)

TABLE 5.—CHILDREN 10 TO 13 YEARS OLD, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1930, 1920, AND 1910—Continued

OCCUPATION, 1930 CLASSIFICATION	1930			1920			1910		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Manufacturing and mechanical industries—Continued.									
Operatives (n. o. s.[8]):									
Building industry	4	4					57	29	28
Chemical and allied industries	34	21	13	[9] 61	[9] 34	[9] 27	85	62	23
Charcoal and coke works	1	1		1	1		26	26	
Explosives, ammunition, and fireworks factories	4	2	2	5	4	1	7	4	3
Fertilizer factories	2	2		1	1				
Gas works	2	2		2	2		3	3	
Paint and varnish factories	1	1		2	2		4	3	1
Petroleum refineries	6	5	1	3	2	1	5	3	2
Rayon factories	7	1	6	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Soap factories	1	1		4	2	2	7	4	3
Other chemical factories	10	6	4	43	20	23	33	19	14
Cigar and tobacco factories	53	22	31	212	70	142	1,375	628	747
Clay, glass, and stone industries	18	12	6	96	66	30	390	340	50
Brick, tile, and terra-cotta factories	1	1		11	10	1	60	57	3
Glass factories	8	4	4	70	45	25	266	232	34
Lime, cement, and artificial stone factories	4	2	2	4	4		22	22	
Marble and stone yards	3	3		2	2		6	5	1
Potteries	2	2		9	5	4	36	24	12
Clothing industries	220	54	166	364	165	199	746	166	580
Corset factories	1		1	11	4	7	5	1	4
Glove factories	4		4	9	1	8	15	2	13
Hat factories (felt)	2	1	1	12	8	4	18	3	15
Shirt, collar, and cuff factories	32	9	23	66	17	49	257	32	225
Suit, coat, and overall factories	44	18	26	123	63	60	304	108	196
Other clothing factories	137	26	111	143	72	71	147	20	127
Food and allied industries	212	115	97	362	227	135	555	286	269
Bakeries	71	51	20	141	113	28	98	62	36
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk factories	22	17	5	18	13	5	11	10	1
Candy factories	12	5	7	62	26	36	118	30	88
Fish curing and packing	25	7	18	31	17	14	37	20	17
Flour and grain mills	3	3		10	8	2	19	17	2
Fruit and vegetable canning, etc	22	5	17	14	7	7	27	12	15
Slaughter and packing houses	13	7	6	32	15	17	23	11	12
Sugar factories and refineries				2	1	1	2	1	1
Other food factories	30	7	23	29	8	21	171	84	87
Liquor and beverage industries	14	13	1	23	19	4	49	39	10
Iron and steel, machinery, and vehicle industries	116	85	31	305	224	81	335	292	43
Agricultural implement factories	3	2	1	3	1	2	7	5	2
Automobile factories	22	17	5	33	22	11	4	4	
Automobile repair shops	5	4	1	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)
Blast furnaces and steel rolling mills [11]	12	9	3	34	30	4	73	68	5
Car and railroad shops	5	4	1	22	18	4	8	8	
Ship and boat building	3	3		33	32	1	7	7	
Wagon and carriage factories	1	1		2	2		32	31	1
Other iron and steel and machinery factories [12]	62	44	18	[10] 165	[10] 108	[10] 57	[10] 172	[10] 142	[10] 30
Not specified metal industries	3	1	2	13	11	2	32	27	5
Metal industries, except iron and steel	30	19	11	50	27	23	110	64	46
Brass mills	5	4	1	4	1	3	16	13	3
Clock and watch factories	4	1	3	6	2	4	4	2	2
Copper factories				1	1				
Gold and silver factories	3	2	1	4	4		5	2	3
Jewelry factories	8	7	1	14	8	6	17	8	9
Lead and zinc factories				1	1		4	2	2
Tinware, enamelware, etc., factories	6	3	3	15	8	7	60	34	26
Other metal factories	4	2	2	5	2	3	4	3	1
Leather industries	76	39	37	137	76	61	230	129	101
Harness and saddle factories	2	2		8	7	1	8	7	1
Leather belt, leather goods, etc., factories [13]	2	1	1	12	9	3	17	4	13
Shoe factories	62	29	33	109	54	55	178	99	79
Tanneries	7	4	3	6	5	1	15	11	4
Trunk, suitcase, and bag factories [13]	3	3		2	1	1	12	8	4
Lumber and furniture industries	103	81	22	178	140	38	880	737	143
Furniture factories	19	12	7	32	22	10	204	148	56
Piano and organ factories	1	1		10	6	4	14	10	4
Saw and planing mills [14]	56	50	6	73	62	11	401	378	23
Other woodworking factories	27	18	9	63	50	13	261	201	60
Paper, printing, and allied industries	77	58	19	169	100	69	217	113	104
Blank book, envelope, tag, paper bag, etc., factories	7	3	4	14	6	8	30	14	16
Paper and pulp mills	9	7	2	29	14	15	24	12	12
Paper box factories	6	3	3	22	7	15	68	15	53
Printing, publishing, and engraving	55	45	10	104	73	31	95	72	23
Textile industries—									
Cotton mills	191	84	107	424	200	224	10,085	4,955	5,130
Knitting mills	66	22	44	145	47	98	1,235	465	770
Silk mills	48	18	30	190	52	138	364	111	253
Textile dyeing, finishing, and printing mills	4	2	2	11	6	5	30	16	14
Woolen and worsted mills	36	11	25	89	40	49	201	100	101

[8] Not otherwise specified.
[9] The few operatives in rayon factories in 1920 were classified with operatives in "Not specified textile mills." None were returned in 1910
[10] In 1920 and in 1910 automobile repair shops were included in the group "Other iron and steel factories."
[11] Includes tin-plate mills.
[12] Includes iron foundries.
[13] Operatives in leather bag factories, included in the group "Leather belt, leather case, etc., factories" in 1920 and in 1910, were transferred to the group "Trunk, suitcase, and bag factories" in 1930.
[14] Includes box factories (wood).

TABLE 5.—CHILDREN 10 TO 13 YEARS OLD, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1930, 1920, AND 1910—Continued

OCCUPATION, 1930 CLASSIFICATION	1930			1920			1910		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Manufacturing and mechanical industries—Continued.									
Operatives (n. o. s.)—Continued.									
Textile industries—Continued.									
Other textile mills	66	15	51	[15] 228	[15] 54	[15] 174	[16] 441	[16] 103	[16] 338
Carpet mills	7	3	4	12	6	6	29	21	8
Hemp, jute, and linen mills	6	1	5	4	1	3	11	7	4
Lace and embroidery mills	4		4	24	9	15	19	5	14
Rope and cordage factories	4	1	3	4	2	2	40	15	25
Sail, awning, and tent factories							2	1	1
Other and not specified textile mills	45	10	35	[15] 184	[15] 36	[15] 148	[16] 340	[16] 54	[16] 286
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	180	96	84	[16] 848	[16] 563	[16] 285	[16] 720	[16] 405	[16] 315
Broom and brush factories	4	2	2	23	23		27	23	4
Button factories	5	2	3	11	6	5	48	25	23
Electric light and power plants	5	5		6	5	1	7	7	
Electrical machinery and supply factories	27	13	14	52	22	30	25	13	12
Rubber factories	24	11	13	27	16	11	22	8	14
Straw factories				7	4	3	10	5	5
Turpentine farms and distilleries	5	5		4	4		12	12	
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	47	26	21	[16] 100	[16] 55	[16] 45	[16] 210	[16] 108	[16] 102
Other not specified manufacturing industries	63	32	31	618	428	190	359	204	155
Not specified industries and services	244	149	95						
Laborers (n. o. s.[8]):									
Building, general, and not specified laborers	840	749	91	1,224	1,049	175	3,908	3,766	142
Laborers and helpers, building construction	108	108		(17)	(17)	(17)	(17)	(17)	(17)
General and not specified laborers	732	641	91	(17)	(17)	(17)	(17)	(17)	(17)
Chemical and allied industries	49	42	7	[18] 87	[18] 80	[18] 7	191	183	8
Charcoal and coke works				14	14		99	87	3
Explosives, ammunition, and fireworks factories				3	2	1	2	2	
Fertilizer factories	29	29		23	23		63	62	1
Gas works	2	2		4	4		2	2	
Paint and varnish factories	2	2		3	2	1	6	4	2
Petroleum refineries	5	2	3	11	11		3	3	
Rayon factories	2	1	1	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)
Soap factories				2	1	1	1	1	
Other chemical factories	9	6	3	27	23	4	24	22	2
Cigar and tobacco factories	38	23	15	83	47	36	369	276	93
Clay, glass, and stone industries	36	30	6	178	162	16	737	727	10
Brick, tile, and terra-cotta factories	19	17	2	95	88	7	512	507	5
Glass factories	7	4	3	49	43	6	145	143	2
Lime, cement, and artificial stone factories	5	4	1	19	19		56	56	
Marble and stone yards	3	3		3	3		7	7	
Potteries	2	2		12	9	3	17	14	3
Clothing industries	10	5	5	48	37	11	37	21	16
Glove factories				3	2	1			
Hat factories (felt)	1	1		4	1	3	1		1
Shirt, collar, and cuff factories	1		1	5	3	2	12	5	7
Suit, coat, and overall factories	5	4	1	33	29	4	22	16	6
Other clothing factories	3		3	3	2	1	2		2
Food and allied industries	179	117	62	278	220	58	260	193	67
Bakeries	27	24	3	42	37	5	21	18	3
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk factories	12	10	2	15	13	2	7	7	
Candy factories	1	1		14	7	7	21	9	12
Fish curing and packing	18	8	10	30	15	15	10	5	5
Flour and grain mills	7	6	1	12	12		23	23	
Fruit and vegetable canning, etc	21	7	14	18	12	6	18	14	4
Slaughter and packing houses	18	13	5	40	28	12	43	39	4
Sugar factories and refineries	8	6	2	12	10	2	6	5	1
Other food factories	34	12	22	25	18	7	59	21	38
Liquor and beverage industries	33	30	3	70	68	2	52	52	
Iron and steel, machinery, and vehicle industries	124	102	22	325	265	60	387	379	8
Agricultural implement factories	1	1		5	5		6	6	
Automobile factories	19	11	8	29	21	8	6	6	
Automobile repair shops	14	14		(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)
Blast furnaces and steel rolling mills [11]	21	15	6	117	93	24	157	155	2
Car and railroad shops	7	5	2	19	18	1	9	9	
Ship and boat building	5	5		28	25	3	13	13	
Wagon and carriage factories	1	1		14	12	2	54	54	
Other iron and steel and machinery factories [12]	42	38	4	[10] 77	[10] 59	[10] 18	[10] 120	[10] 114	[10] 6
Not specified metal industries	14	12	2	36	32	4	22	22	
Metal industries, except iron and steel	10	9	1	39	31	8	60	47	13
Brass mills	2	1	1	5	3	2	5	5	
Clock and watch factories				3	3				
Copper factories				6	4	2	5	5	
Gold and silver factories	2	2							
Jewelry factories				1		1	1	1	
Lead and zinc factories	1	1		10	9	1	2	2	
Tinware, enamelware, etc., factories	5	5		10	8	2	45	33	12
Other metal factories				4	4		2	1	1

[8] Not otherwise specified.
[10] In 1920 and in 1910 automobile repair shops were included in the group "Other iron and steel factories."
[11] Includes tin-plate mills.
[12] Includes iron foundries.
[15] Includes a few operatives reported in rayon factories in 1920. None were returned in 1910. See, also, footnote 16.
[16] Operatives in bedding and quilt factories, hat and cap materials factories, and millinery factories, all included in the group "Other miscellaneous industries" in 1920 and in 1910, and operatives in white goods factories, included in the group "Other clothing factories" in 1920 and in 1910, were classified in the group "Other and not specified textile mills" in 1930. "Helpers, in motion-picture production," included in the group "Semiskilled operatives, other miscellaneous industries" in "Manufacturing and mechanical industries" in 1920 and in 1910, were transferred to "Professional service" in 1930.
[17] Comparable figures for 1920 and 1910 not available.
[18] The few laborers in rayon factories in 1920 were classified with laborers in "Not specified textile mills." None were reported in 1910.

TABLE 5.—CHILDREN 10 TO 13 YEARS OLD, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1930, 1920, AND 1910—Continued

OCCUPATION, 1930 CLASSIFICATION	1930			1920			1910		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Manufacturing and mechanical industries—Continued.									
Laborers (n. o. s.)—Continued.									
Leather industries	19	13	6	45	36	9	77	62	15
Harness and saddle factories	1	1		2	1	1	11	7	4
Leather belt, leather goods, etc., factories [19]				7	6	1	2	1	1
Shoe factories	14	10	4	22	15	7	26	17	9
Tanneries	4	2	2	11	11		33	32	1
Trunk, suitcase, and bag factories [19]				3	3		5	5	
Lumber and furniture industries	543	488	55	1,011	926	85	3,152	3,101	51
Furniture factories	20	19	1	45	35	10	215	214	1
Piano and organ factories	1	1		7	7		3	3	
Saw and planing mills [14]	440	398	42	814	757	57	2,488	2,450	38
Other woodworking factories	82	70	12	145	127	18	446	434	12
Paper, printing, and allied industries	36	32	4	68	52	16	45	39	6
Blank book, envelope, tag, paper bag, etc., factories	1	1		4	3	1			
Paper and pulp mills	19	17	2	21	10	11	16	12	4
Paper box factories	1		1	4	2	2	7	5	2
Printing, publishing, and engraving	15	14	1	39	37	2	22	22	
Textile industries—									
Cotton mills	45	33	12	198	129	69	1,675	1,374	301
Knitting mills	5	3	2	38	16	22	298	155	143
Silk mills	8	6	2	25	10	15	48	32	16
Textile dyeing, finishing, and printing mills	1	1		3	3		9	9	
Woolen and worsted mills	4	4		10	8	2	43	28	15
Other textile mills	10	8	2	[20] 25	[20] 12	[20] 13	[21] 51	[21] 32	[21] 19
Carpet mills	1	1		1	1		3	1	2
Hemp, jute, and linen mills	1	1		2	2		2	1	1
Lace and embroidery mills	1	1		1	1				
Rope and cordage factories				1		1	8	7	1
Other and not specified textile mills	7	5	2	[20] 20	[20] 8	[20] 12	[21] 38	[21] 23	[21] 15
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries [22]	694	645	49	[21] 841	[21] 706	[21] 135	[21] 1,414	[21] 1,280	[21] 134
Broom and brush factories	6	5	1	12	11	1	15	15	
Button factories	1		1	1		1	10	5	5
Electric light and power plants	7	6	1	9	8	1	3	3	
Electrical machinery and supply factories	6	5	1	9	7	2	2	2	
Rubber factories	7	3	4	21	16	5	3	3	
Straw factories							2	2	
Turpentine farms and distilleries [23]	560	548	12	392	365	27	759	744	15
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	52	44	8	[21] 160	[21] 134	[21] 26	[21] 150	[21] 128	[21] 22
Other not specified manufacturing industries	55	34	21	237	165	72	470	378	92
Transportation and communication	583	506	77	1,899	1,682	217	2,679	2,534	145
Water transportation (selected occupations):									
Boatmen, canal men, and lock keepers				2	2				
Longshoremen and stevedores	31	31		14	12	2	18	18	
Sailors and deck hands	8	8		26	23	3	30	30	
Road and street transportation (selected occupations):									
Chauffeurs and truck and tractor drivers							6	5	1
Draymen, teamsters, and carriage drivers [23]	50	50		528	516	12	639	639	
Garage laborers	51	51		88	87	1	13	13	
Hostlers and stable hands	5	5		51	51		326	326	
Laborers, truck, transfer, and cab companies	26	26		(24)	(24)	(24)	(24)	(24)	(24)
Laborers, road and street	98	98		146	145	1	124	124	
Road, street, etc., building and repairing	96	96		139	138	1	122	122	
Street cleaning	2	2		7	7		2	2	
Railroad transportation (selected occupations):									
Laborers (includes construction laborers)	83	72	11	288	246	42	409	406	3
Steam railroad	80	70	10	280	239	41	393	390	3
Street railroad	3	2	1	8	7	1	16	16	
Switchmen, flagmen, and yardmen							4	4	
Switchmen and flagmen (steam railroad)							2	2	
Switchmen and flagmen (street railroad)							1	1	
Yardmen (steam railroad)							1	1	
Express, post, radio, telegraph, and telephone (selected occupations):									
Mail carriers	14	14		28	26	2	19	19	
Telegraph messengers	90	90		347	339	8	574	571	3
Telephone operators	67	9	58	154	31	123	162	28	134
Other transportation and communication pursuits:									
Apprentices	6	6		(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)
Steam railroad				(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)
Telegraph and telephone				(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)
Other transportation and communication	6	6		(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)

[14] Includes box factories (wood).

[19] Laborers in leather bag factories, included in the group "Leather belt, leather case, etc., factories" in 1920 and in 1910, were transferred to the group "Trunk, suitcase, and bag factories" in 1930.

[20] Includes the few laborers reported in rayon factories in 1920. See, also, footnote 21.

[21] Laborers in bedding and quilt factories, hat and cap materials factories, and millinery factories, all included in the group "Other miscellaneous industries" in 1920 and in 1910, and laborers in white goods factories, included in the group "Other clothing factories" in 1920 and in 1910, were classified in the group "Other and not specified textile mills" in 1930.

[22] "Farm laborers (turpentine farm)" were classified in "Agriculture" in 1920 and in 1910. See, also, footnote 21.

[23] Teamsters in agriculture, forestry, and the extraction of minerals are classified with the other workers in those industries, respectively; drivers for bakeries and stores are classified as deliverymen in trade; and drivers for laundries are classified as deliverymen in domestic and personal service. See, also, footnote 24.

[24] "Laborers, truck, transfer, and cab companies" were included with "Draymen, teamsters, and expressmen" in 1920 and in 1910.

[25] Included in the group "Other apprentices" in "Manufacturing and mechanical industries" in 1920 and in 1910.

TABLE 5.—CHILDREN 10 TO 13 YEARS OLD, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1930, 1920, AND 1910—Continued

OCCUPATION, 1930 CLASSIFICATION	1930			1920			1910		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Transportation and communication—Continued.									
Other transportation and communication pursuits—Continued.									
Laborers (n. o. s. [8])	19	19		39	38	1	24	24	
Express companies				9	9		2	2	
Pipe lines	4	4		6	6				
Telegraph and telephone	7	7		14	13	1	5	5	
Water transportation [26]	5	5		6	6		16	16	
Other transportation and communication	3	3		4	4		1	1	
Other occupations	35	27	8	188	166	22	331	327	4
Road, street, etc., building and repairing				58	58		122	121	1
Steam railroad	10	7	3	78	74	4	150	149	1
Street railroad	2	2		7	7		8	8	
Other transportation and communication	23	18	5	45	27	18	51	49	2
Trade	**14,746**	**14,126**	**620**	**17,333**	**16,470**	**863**	**17,540**	**16,726**	**814**
Apprentices, wholesale and retail trade	7	7		(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)
"Clerks" in stores [27]	401	286	115	943	716	227	533	416	117
Deliverymen [28]	1,630	1,626	4	[29] 738	[29] 734	[29] 4	[29] 1,276	[29] 1,275	[29] 1
Bakeries	30	29	1	[29] 47	[29] 47		[29] 69	[29] 69	
Stores	1,600	1,597	3	691	687	4	1,207	1,206	1
Inspectors, gaugers, and samplers							4	2	2
Laborers in coal and lumber yards, warehouses, etc.	58	57	1	111	110	1	126	126	
Coal yards and lumber yards	42	42		73	72	1	94	94	
Grain elevators				4	4		9	9	
Stockyards				22	22		7	7	
Warehouses	10	9	1	12	12		16	16	
Other and not specified trade	6	6		(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)
Laborers, porters, and helpers in stores	593	552	41	931	875	56	1,284	1,260	24
Newsboys	10,603	10,434	169	12,923	12,789	134	12,055	11,950	105
Retail dealers	51	47	4	98	86	12	276	241	35
Books, music, news, and stationery							8	5	3
Candy and confectionery							1	1	
Food (except groceries and hucksters' goods)							5	5	
Groceries							3	3	
Hucksters and peddlers	51	47	4	98	86	12	249	217	32
Junk and rags							5	5	
Other specified dealers							3	3	
Not specified dealers							2	2	
Salesmen and saleswomen	1,269	1,007	262	1,527	1,110	417	1,839	1,376	463
Canvassers [31]	268	253	15	120	101	19	21	12	9
Sales agents							6	4	2
Salesmen and saleswomen	1,001	754	247	1,407	1,009	398	1,812	1,360	452
Other pursuits in trade	134	110	24	62	50	12	147	80	67
Advertising agencies	38	38		(32)	(32)	(32)	(32)	(32)	(32)
Grain elevators	1		1	(32)	(32)	(32)	(32)	(32)	(32)
Stockyards				(32)	(32)	(32)	(32)	(32)	(32)
Warehouses and cold storage plants	3	3		(32)	(32)	(32)	(32)	(32)	(32)
Wholesale trade, and retail trade (except automobile):									
Fruit and vegetable graders and packers	13	7	6	15	9	6	100	46	54
Other occupations	72	56	16	47	41	6	47	34	13
Other trade industries	7	6	1						
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	**143**	**132**	**11**	**153**	**136**	**17**	**63**	**62**	**1**
Guards, watchmen, and doorkeepers							3	3	
Laborers (public service)	138	128	10	92	80	12	50	49	1
Garbage men and scavengers	3	3		8	8		8	8	
Other laborers	135	125	10	84	72	12	42	41	1
Other public service pursuits	5	4	1	61	56	5	10	10	
Professional service	**969**	**843**	**126**	**637**	**337**	**300**	**578**	**342**	**236**
Actors and showmen	91	43	48	109	51	58	205	98	107
Actors	69	29	40	88	34	54	143	55	88
Showmen	22	14	8	21	17	4	62	43	19
Artists, sculptors, and teachers of art	12	4	8	12	4	8	10	5	5
Authors				1	1				
Musicians and teachers of music	84	54	30	100	61	39	198	106	92
Photographers	5	3	2	21	10	11	7	7	
Teachers (school)							21	5	16
Civil engineers and surveyors							2	2	
Other professional pursuits							4	3	1
Other occupations							4	3	1
Semiprofessional and recreational pursuits	13	12	1	(17)	(17)	(17)	(17)	(17)	(17)
Architects', designers', and draftsmen's apprentices [33]	1	1		16	12	4			
Apprentices to other professional persons	2	1	1	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)
Religious workers	10	10		14	11	3	6	3	3
Other occupations							19	19	

[8] Not otherwise specified.
[17] Comparable figures for 1920 and 1910 not available.
[25] Included in the group "Other apprentices" in "Manufacturing and mechanical industries" in 1920 and in 1910.
[26] Most of these are constructing canals, docks, harbors, etc.
[27] This group was more strictly confined in 1930 than in 1920 or in 1910 to persons specifically returned as "clerks" in stores.
[28] Some deliverymen probably were returned and classified as chauffeurs, and others as teamsters or truck drivers.
[29] Includes deliverymen for laundries, classified in "Domestic and personal service" in 1930.
[30] Not classified separately in 1920 or in 1910.
[31] "Canvassers," classified in "Clerical occupations" in 1920 and in 1910, were transferred to "Trade" in 1930.
[32] Included in the group "Other occupations" in 1920 and in 1910.
[33] Classified under "Manufacturing and mechanical industries" in 1920 and in 1910.

TABLE 5.—CHILDREN 10 TO 13 YEARS OLD, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1930, 1920, AND 1910—Continued

OCCUPATION, 1930 CLASSIFICATION	1930			1920			1910		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Professional service—Continued.									
Attendants and helpers (professional service)	764	727	37	(17)	(17)	(17)	(17)	(17)	(17)
Attendants, pool rooms, bowling alleys, golf clubs, etc	586	585	1	(34)	(34)	(34)	(34)	(34)	(34)
Dentists' assistants and attendants	5	3	2	13	6	7	6	6	
Laborers (professional service)	45	43	2	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)
Laborers, recreation and amusement	34	34		(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)
Librarians' assistants and attendants	4	2	2	14	4	10	5	5	
Physicians' and surgeons' attendants	11	7	4	48	25	23	46	37	9
Stage hands and circus helpers	5	3	2	24	21	3	24	21	3
Theater ushers	27	22	5	76	61	15	25	25	
Other attendants and helpers	47	28	19	189	70	119	(4)	(4)	(4)
Domestic and personal service	7,501	2,506	4,995	12,172	4,880	7,292	32,635	9,010	23,625
Barbers, hairdressers, and manicurists	75	43	32	116	98	18	151	142	9
Bootblacks	305	305		720	719	1	756	755	1
Charwomen and cleaners				137	81	56	97	25	72
Cleaning, dyeing, and pressing shop workers	49	42	7	22	19	3	32	24	8
Laborers	9	9		(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)
Other operatives	40	33	7	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)
Elevator tenders	4	4		43	34	9	21	21	
Housekeepers and stewards							18	3	15
Janitors and sextons				400	364	36	213	194	19
Laborers (domestic and personal service)	223	206	17	[35] 137	[35] 128	[35] 9	[35] 287	[35] 266	[35] 21
Launderers and laundresses (not in laundry)	299	29	270	503	83	420	1,714	48	1,666
Laundry operatives	184	87	97	273	113	160	282	84	198
Deliverymen	25	25		(36)	(36)	(36)	(36)	(36)	(36)
Laborers	30	19	11	47	26	21	36	20	16
Other operatives	129	43	86	226	87	139	246	64	182
Nurses (not trained)							211		211
Porters (except in stores)	107	107		169	168	1	260	260	
Domestic and personal service	71	71		123	123		215	215	
Professional service	1	1							
Steam railroad	3	3		6	6		8	8	
Other porters (except in stores)	32	32		40	39	1	37	37	
Servants: [37]									
Cooks							2	2	
Other servants	5,972	1,557	4,415	[37] 9,181	[37] 2,830	[37] 6,351	[37] 27,915	[37] 6,830	[37] 21,085
Hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, etc	376	201	175	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)
Other domestic and personal service	5,596	1,356	4,240	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)
Waiters	274	119	155	431	209	222	650	336	314
Other pursuits	9	7	2	40	34	6	26	20	6
Hunters, trappers, and guides	8	7	1	28	28		12	12	
Other occupations	1		1	12	6	6	14	8	6
Clerical occupations	703	603	100	[31] 6,807	[31] 6,022	[31] 785	[31] 7,242	[31] 6,785	[31] 457
Agents, collectors, and credit men							36	34	2
Agents (not elsewhere classified)							29	28	1
Collectors							7	6	1
Bookkeepers and cashiers							50	21	29
Clerks (except "clerks" in stores)	12	7	5				206	142	64
Office appliance operators	12	7	5	(38)	(38)	(38)	(38)	(38)	(38)
Shipping clerks							4	3	1
Weighers							[38] 202	[38] 139	[38] 63
Other clerks									
Messenger, errand, and office boys and girls [39]	691	596	95	6,807	6,022	785	6,937	6,585	352
Stenographers and typists							13	3	10

[4] Comparable figures for 1910 not available.
[17] Comparable figures for 1920 and 1910 not available.
[30] Not classified separately in 1920 or in 1910.
[31] "Canvassers," classified in "Clerical occupations" in 1920 and in 1910, were transferred to "Trade" in 1930.
[34] Included, in 1920 and in 1910, in the group "Bell boys, chore boys, etc.," in "Domestic and personal service."
[35] "Laborers, professional service"; "Laborers, recreation and amusement"; and "Laborers, domestic and personal service" comprised the 1920 and 1910 group "Laborers, domestic and professional service."
[36] "Deliverymen, laundries" were included in 1920 and in 1910 in the group "Deliverymen, bakeries and laundries," in "Trade."
[37] "Attendants, pool rooms, bowling alleys, golf clubs, etc.," classified in "Professional service" in 1930, formed a part of the 1920 and 1910 group "Bell boys, chore boys, etc.," which was a subgroup of the group "Servants."
[38] "Office appliance operators" were included in the group "Other clerks" in 1920 and in 1910.
[39] Except telegraph messengers.

TABLE 6.—INDUSTRIES OF THE 1940 CENSUS CLASSIFICATION WITH THE CORRESPONDING INDUSTRIES OF THE 1930 CENSUS CLASSIFICATION AND AN ADJUSTMENT FACTOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES

The adjustment factor serves as an index of comparability between the 1940 and the 1930 figures. A factor above 1.00 indicates that the 1930 figure is too small for comparison with 1940, and a factor below 1.00 indicates that the 1930 figure is too large for comparison with 1940. The adjustments indicated take account of differences in classification, but not of differences between "labor force" of 1940 and "gainful workers" of 1930. See discussion, pp. 32 and 33. For a description of table 6, see p. 31.]

INDUSTRY, 1940 CLASSIFICATION	INDUSTRY, 1930 CLASSIFICATION	ADJUSTMENT FACTOR (OR INDEX OF COMPARABILITY) [1]
Agriculture, forestry, and fishery		0.991—
Agriculture	Agriculture	0.99
Forestry, except logging [2]	Turpentine farms and distilleries	1.15
Fishery	Fishing	0.97
Mining		[3] 1.014
Coal mining	Coal mines	1.00
Crude petroleum and natural gas production.	Oil wells and gas wells	1.02
Metal mining		1.05
	Copper mines Gold and silver mines Iron mines Lead and zinc mines	
Sand and gravel production and stone quarrying. Sand and gravel production Stone quarrying	Quarries	0.98
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mining	Other specified mines [4]	
Not specified mining	Not specified mines [4]	
Construction		1.00
	Building industry Construction and maintenance of roads, streets, sewers, and bridges	
Manufacturing		[3] 0.992
Food and kindred products	Food and allied industries	0.980—
Bakery products	Bakeries	0.79
Beverage industries	Liquor and beverage industries	1.03
Meat products	Slaughter and packing houses	1.01
Canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea food.		1.07
	Fish curing and packing. Fruit and vegetable canning, etc.	
Confectionery	Candy factories	1.16
Dairy products	Butter, cheese, and condensed milk factories.	1.16
Grain-mill products and misc. food industries.		1.04
Grain-mill products Miscellaneous food industries	Flour and grain mills Sugar factories and refineries Other food factories	
Tobacco manufactures	Cigar and tobacco factories	1.00
Textiles, textile and rayon products, and apparel.		0.978—
Cotton manufactures	Cotton mills	1.01
Silk and rayon industries		0.988+
Silk and rayon manufactures	Silk mills	0.99
Rayon and allied products	Rayon factories	0.98
Woolen and worsted manufactures.	Woolen and worsted mills	0.97
Knit goods	Knitting mills	1.00
Dyeing and finishing textiles	Textile dyeing, finishing, and printing mills.	1.00
Carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings.	Carpet mills	1.23
Miscellaneous textile goods		1.15
	Hemp, jute, and linen mills Lace and embroidery mills Rope and cordage factories	
Apparel, accessories, and hats		0.999+
Apparel and accessories		1.00
	Corset factories Glove factories (50% of) Shirt, collar, and cuff factories Suit, coat, and overall factories Other clothing factories	
Hats, except cloth and millinery.		0.98
	Hat factories (felt) Straw factories	
Misc. fabricated textile products, and not specified textile mills.		0.60
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	Sail, awning, and tent factories	
Not specified textile mills	Other and not specified textile mills	
Manufacturing—Continued.		
Lumber, furniture, and lumber products.		1.017+
Furniture and store fixtures	Furniture factories	1.01
Logging, sawmills, and misc. wooden goods.		1.02
Logging Sawmills and planing mills Miscellaneous wooden goods	Forestry Saw and planing mills Other woodworking factories	
Paper and allied products		1.011+
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.	Paper and pulp mills	1.00
Paperboard containers and boxes	Paper box factories	1.03
Miscellaneous paper and pulp products.	Blank book, envelope, tag, paper bag, etc., factories.	1.05
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.	Printing, publishing, and engraving.	1.17
Chemicals and allied products	(1930 and 1940 industries not comparable)	
Rayon and allied products	(Combined with "Silk and rayon manufactures")	
Paints, varnishes, and colors	Paint and varnish factories	1.06
Miscellaneous chemical industries		1.06
	Explosives, ammunition, and fireworks factories Fertilizer factories Soap factories Other chemical factories Salt wells and works	
Petroleum and coal products	(1930 data not available)	
Petroleum refining	Petroleum refineries	1.04
Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products.	(1930 data not available)	
Rubber products	Rubber factories	0.97
Leather and leather products		1.002—
Footwear industries, except rubber.	Shoe factories	1.00
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.	Tanneries	1.01
Leather products, except footwear.		1.00
	Glove factories (50% of) Harness and saddle factories Leather belt, leather goods, etc., factories Trunk, suitcase, and bag factories	
Stone, clay, and glass products	(1930 data not available)	
Glass and glass products	Glass factories	1.08
Structural clay products	Brick, tile, and terra-cotta factories.	1.00
Cement, and concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.	Lime, cement, and artificial stone factories.	0.97
Cut-stone and stone products	Marble and stone yards	0.98
Pottery and related products	Potteries	1.00
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.	(1930 data not available)	
Iron and steel and their products Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills. Tin cans and other tinware Miscellaneous iron and steel industries.	(Corresponding 1930 and 1940 industries not comparable. Included in "Other metal and metalworking industries," below)	
Nonferrous metals and their products		1.150+
Nonferrous metal primary and misc. products		1.25
Nonferrous metal primary products Miscellaneous nonferrous metal products	Brass mills Copper factories Lead and zinc factories Other metal factories	
Clocks, watches, jewelry, and silverware [5]		0.97
	Clock and watch factories Gold and silver factories Jewelry factories	
Machinery	(1930 data not available)	
Electrical machinery and equipment	Electrical machinery and supply factories	0.94

[1] The degree of comparability between the 1930 and the 1940 published figures is shown by the deviation of the adjustment factor (entered in column 3) from 1.00. Hence the degree of comparability is the same when the adjustment factor is 1.01 as when it is 0.99. When it is 1.01 the 1930 figures are 1 percent too small, and when it is 0.99 the 1930 figures are 1 percent too large. As a rule, in the case of each adjustment factor, the decimal fraction is rounded to the nearest hundredths. For each industry group having subgroups, however, the decimal fraction is rounded to the nearest thousandths and is followed by a plus sign (+) to indicate that it is slightly too small or by a minus sign (—) to indicate that it is slightly too large.

[2] Turpentine farms and distilleries formed a large proportion of this group.

[3] This rating is based on the totals for all industries in the division, some of which are not rated separately.

[4] 1930 and 1940 industries not comparable.

[5] Includes metal engraving (except for printing purposes), plating, and polishing

TABLE 6.—INDUSTRIES OF THE 1940 CENSUS CLASSIFICATION WITH THE CORRESPONDING INDUSTRIES OF THE 1930 CENSUS CLASSIFICATION AND AN ADJUSTMENT FACTOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES—Con.

INDUSTRY, 1940 CLASSIFICATION	INDUSTRY, 1930 CLASSIFICATION	ADJUSTMENT FACTOR (OR INDEX OF COMPARABILITY)
Manufacturing—Continued.		
Machinery—Continued.		
Agricultural machinery and tractors	(Included in "Other metal and metalworking industries," below)	
Office and store machines, equip., and supplies		
Miscellaneous machinery		
Transportation equipment	(1930 data not available)	
Automobiles and automobile equipment	Automobile factories	1.00
Ship and boat building and repairing	Ship and boat building	1.01
Aircraft and parts	(Included in "Other metal and metalworking industries," below)	
Railroad and miscellaneous transportation equipment		
Other metal and metalworking industries		0.99
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	Agricultural implement factories	
Tin cans and other tinware	Blast furnaces and steel rolling mills	
Miscellaneous iron and steel industries	Car and railroad shops (9.2% of)	
Not specified metal industries	Wagon and carriage factories	
Agricultural machinery and tractors	Other iron and steel and machinery factories	
Office and store machines, equip., and supplies	Not specified metal industries	
Miscellaneous machinery	Tinware, enamelware, etc., factories	
Aircraft and parts		
Railroad and misc. transportation equipment		
Other manufacturing industries	(1930 and 1940 industries not comparable)	
Not specified metal industries	(Included in "Other metal and metalworking industries," above)	
Scientific and photographic equipment and supplies	(1930 data not available)	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	(1930 and 1940 industries not comparable) Broom and brush factories Button factories Piano and organ factories Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	
Not specified manufacturing industries	Other not specified manufacturing industries [4]	
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	(1930 data not available)	
Transportation	(1930 and 1940 industries not comparable)	
Air transportation	Air transportation	0.99
Railroads (includes railroad repair shops).		1.02
	Steam railroads Car and railroad shops (84.1% of)	
Railway express service	Express companies [4]	
Street railway, bus, and trucking service.		1.00
Street railways and bus lines Trucking service Taxicab service	Street railroads Truck, transfer, and cab companies Car and railroad shops (6.7% of)	
Trucking service	(Combined with "Street railways and bus lines," above)	
Warehousing and storage	Warehouses and cold storage plants	1.11
Water transportation	Water transportation	0.89
Petroleum and gasoline pipe lines	Pipe lines	0.75
Taxicab service	(Combined with "Street railways and bus lines," above)	
Other and not specified transportation		1.11
Services incidental to transportation Not specified transportation	Stockyards Livery stables Other and not specified transportation and communication	
Communication		0.814—
Telephone and telegraph (wire and radio). Telephone (wire and radio) Telegraph (wire and radio)	Telegraph and telephone	0.81
Radio broadcasting and television.	Radio broadcasting and transmitting.	1.06
Utilities	(1930 data not available)	
Electric light and power	Electric light and power plants.	1.02
Gas works and steam plants	Gas works	1.08
Water and sanitary services	(1930 data not available)	
Wholesale and retail trade	(1930 and 1940 industries not comparable)	
Wholesale trade	(Combined with "Retail trade," below)	
Wholesale and retail trade—Con.		
Eating and drinking places	(Combined with "Hotels and lodging places," below)	
Wholesale and retail trade, except eating and drinking places.		1.028+
Wholesale trade, and retail trade, except automobile.[5]		1.03
Wholesale trade	Wholesale and retail trade, except automobile [5] Grain elevators	
Food stores, except dairy products		
Dairy products stores and milk retailing		
General merchandise stores		
Limited price variety stores		
Apparel and accessories stores, except shoes		
Shoe stores		
Furniture and house furnishings stores		
Household appliance and radio stores		
Drug stores		
Hardware and farm implement stores		
Lumber and building material retailing		
Liquor stores		
Retail florists		
Jewelry stores		
Fuel and ice retailing		
Miscellaneous retail stores		
Not specified retail trade		
Automobile retailing, and filling stations.	Automobile agencies, stores, and filling stations.	1.01
Motor vehicles and accessories retailing		
Filling stations		
Finance, insurance, and real estate.		1.035+
Banking and other finance	Banking and brokerage	0.97
Insurance	Insurance	1.01
Real estate	Real estate	1.22
Business and repair services	(1930 data not available)	
Automobile storage, rental, and repair services.		0.96
	Automobile repair shops Garages, greasing stations, and automobile laundries	
Advertising	Advertising agencies	1.09
Business services, except advertising.	(1930 data not available)	
Miscellaneous repair services and hand trades.	" " " "	
Personal services	(1930 and 1940 industries not comparable)	
Domestic service	Domestic and personal service (not elsewhere classified).	0.84
Hotels and eating and drinking places. Hotels and lodging places Eating and drinking places	Hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, etc.	1.04
Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing services.		1.00
	Laundries Cleaning, dyeing, and pressing shops	
Miscellaneous personal services	(1930 data not available)	
Amusement, recreation, and related services.	**Recreation and amusement**	0.80
Theaters and motion pictures	(1930 data not available)	
Miscellaneous amusement and recreation.	" " " "	
Professional and related services.	**Professional service (except recreation and amusement).**	1.01
Educational services Medical and other health services Legal, engineering, and misc. professional services. Charitable, religious, and membership organizations.	(1930 data not available)	
Government		0.969—
Postal service	Postal service	1.00
Government, except postal service	Public service (not elsewhere classified).	0.96
National defense Federal government (n. e. c.[7]) State and local government (n. e. c.).	(1930 data not available)	
Industry not reported	Not specified industries and services [8]	

[4] 1930 and 1940 industries not comparable.
[5] In the 1930 census statistics, "Wholesale and retail trade, except automobile," is shown as a single group.
[7] "N. e. c." means not elsewhere classified.
[8] 1930 and 1940 industries not compared.

TABLE 7.—PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN THE LABOR FORCE (EXCEPT NEW WORKERS), 1940, AND GAINFUL WORKERS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, 1930, BY INDUSTRY AND SEX, WITH AN ADJUSTMENT FACTOR AND ADJUSTED 1930 TOTAL FIGURES, FOR THE UNITED STATES

[The adjustment factor (which in each case was applied to the 1930 published number) serves also as an index of comparability between the 1940 and the 1930 figures. A factor above 1.00 indicates that the 1930 figure is too small for comparison with 1940, and a factor below 1.00 indicates that the 1930 figure is too large for comparison with 1940. The adjustments take account of differences in classification, but not of differences between "labor force" of 1940 and "gainful workers" of 1930. For a description of table 7, see p. 31; and for a discussion of comparisons presented for particular industries, see pp. 32-34.]

INDUSTRY, 1940 CLASSIFICATION	TOTAL				MALE		FEMALE	
	Labor force (except new workers), 1940	Gainful workers, 1930: Number as published	Gainful workers, 1930: Adjustment factor (or index of comparability) [1]	Gainful workers, 1930: Adjusted to 1940 basis [1]	Labor force (except new workers), 1940	Gainful workers as published, 1930	Labor force (except new workers), 1940	Gainful workers as published, 1930
Agriculture, forestry, and fishery	9,141,112	10,395,037	0.991−	10,296,475	8,628,103	9,546,630	513,009	848,407
Agriculture	9,003,762	10,278,354	0.99	10,175,570	8,493,009	9,430,662	510,693	847,692
Forestry, except logging [2]	68,777	42,902	1.15	49,337	67,402	42,492	1,375	410
Fishery [2]	68,633	73,781	0.97	71,568	67,692	73,476	941	305
Mining	1,109,860	[4] 1,149,115	1.014	1,165,203	1,097,501	1,142,402	12,359	6,713
Coal mining	652,265	691,210	1.00	691,210	648,469	689,843	3,796	1,367
Crude petroleum and natural gas production	207,699	198,432	1.02	202,401	202,282	195,023	5,417	3,409
Metal mining	137,937	114,227	1.05	119,938	136,605	113,830	1,332	397
Sand and gravel production and stone quarrying	83,235	98,327	0.98	96,360	82,057	97,477	1,178	850
Sand and gravel production	23,454	(5)		(5)	22,934	(5)	520	(5)
Stone quarrying	59,781	(5)		(5)	59,123	(5)	658	(5)
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mining	22,326	(6)		(6)	21,995	(6)	331	(6)
Not specified mining	6,398	(6)		(6)	6,093	(6)	305	(6)
Construction [3]	3,508,434	3,029,458	1.00	3,029,458	3,462,712	3,001,325	45,722	28,133
Manufacturing	11,756,382	[7] 10,694,426	0.992	10,608,871	9,140,390	8,564,157	2,615,992	2,130,269
Food and kindred products	1,212,428	906,817	0.980−	888,595	989,154	738,265	223,274	168,552
Bakery products [3]	264,689	281,749	0.79	222,582	223,128	241,533	41,561	40,216
Beverage industries	174,108	50,356	1.03	51,867	157,068	46,756	17,040	3,600
Meat products	229,265	164,847	1.01	166,495	195,524	143,948	33,741	20,899
Canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea food	117,737	72,437	1.07	77,508	74,045	46,365	43,692	26,072
Confectionery	83,656	71,280	1.16	82,685	42,712	36,769	40,944	34,511
Dairy products	123,093	88,866	1.16	103,085	105,838	76,402	17,255	12,464
Grain-mill products and misc. food industries	219,880	177,282	1.04	184,373	190,839	146,492	29,041	30,790
Grain-mill products	95,867	(5)		(5)	87,009	(5)	8,858	(5)
Miscellaneous food industries	124,013	(5)		(5)	103,830	(5)	20,183	(5)
Tobacco manufactures	124,645	149,472	1.00	149,472	58,916	70,925	65,729	78,547
Textiles, textile and rayon products, and apparel	2,304,942	1,997,328	0.978−	1,952,602	1,118,761	1,083,087	1,186,181	914,241
Cotton manufactures [8]	523,439	421,967	1.01	426,187	327,268	261,703	196,171	160,264
Silk and rayon industries [8 9]	177,845	205,052	0.988+	202,662	112,507	109,443	65,338	95,609
Silk and rayon manufactures [8 9]	124,791	171,079	0.99	169,368	72,763	87,872	52,028	83,207
Rayon and allied products [9]	53,054	33,973	0.98	33,294	39,744	21,571	13,310	12,402
Woolen and worsted manufactures	176,708	144,472	0.97	140,138	110,272	89,826	66,436	54,646
Knit goods	231,853	174,838	1.00	174,838	96,050	72,818	135,803	102,020
Dyeing and finishing textiles	55,473	47,017	1.00	47,017	46,499	38,562	8,974	8,455
Carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings	51,073	44,491	1.23	54,724	35,397	30,036	15,676	14,455
Miscellaneous textile goods	38,858	36,204	1.15	41,635	25,494	21,350	13,364	14,854
Apparel, accessories, and hats [10]	923,328	780,424	0.999+	779,683	299,107	372,614	624,221	407,810
Apparel and accessories [10]	902,892	743,368	1.00	743,368	284,205	347,406	618,687	395,962
Hats, except cloth and millinery [10]	20,436	37,056	0.98	36,315	14,902	25,208	5,534	11,848
Misc. fabricated textile products, and not specified textile mills [11]	126,365	142,863	0.60	85,718	66,167	86,735	60,198	56,128
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	55,892	(5)		(5)	20,999	(5)	34,893	(5)
Not specified textile mills	70,473	(5)		(5)	45,168	(5)	25,305	(5)
Lumber, furniture, and lumber products	1,069,617	1,039,207	1.017+	1,057,311	1,012,881	993,006	56,736	46,201
Furniture and store fixtures	253,795	268,052	1.01	270,733	230,791	246,572	23,004	21,480
Logging, sawmills, and misc. wooden goods	815,822	771,155	1.02	786,578	782,090	746,434	33,732	24,721
Logging	181,575	(6)		(6)	179,973	(6)	1,602	(6)
Sawmills and planing mills	483,879	(6)		(6)	474,612	(6)	9,267	(6)
Miscellaneous wooden goods	150,368	(6)		(6)	127,505	(6)	22,863	(6)
Paper and allied products	350,481	243,343	1.011+	246,029	273,539	191,946	76,942	51,397
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	219,972	179,762	1.00	179,762	191,012	155,210	28,960	24,552
Paperboard containers and boxes [12]	76,088	24,649	1.03	25,388	48,970	14,049	27,118	10,600
Miscellaneous paper and pulp products	54,421	38,932	1.05	40,879	33,557	22,687	20,864	16,245

[1] The degree of comparability between the 1930 and the 1940 published figures is shown by the deviation of the adjustment factor (entered in column 3) from 1.00. Hence, the degree of comparability is the same when the adjustment factor is 1.01 as when it is 0.99. When it is 1.01 the 1930 figures are 1 percent too small, and when it is 0.99 the 1930 figures are 1 percent too large. As a rule, in the case of each adjustment factor, the decimal fraction is rounded to the nearest hundredths. For each industry group having subgroups, however, the decimal fraction is rounded to the nearest thousandths and is followed by a plus sign (+) to indicate that it is slightly too small or by a minus sign (−) to indicate that it is slightly too large.

[2] Turpentine farms and distilleries formed a large proportion of this group.

[3] For discussion of comparisons presented for specified industries, see pp. 32-34.

[4] This total, which was used in computing the rating given in column 3 and the adjusted total given in column 4, includes 46,019 persons not shown in detail.

[5] 1930 data not available.

[6] 1930 and 1940 industries not comparable.

[7] This total, which was used in computing the rating given in column 3 and the adjusted total given in column 4, includes 885,433 persons not shown in detail.

[8] Because of a tabulating error discovered too late for correction, the figures for "Cotton manufactures" include about 2,200 employed white females (in South Carolina) who should have been tabulated as in "Silk and rayon manufactures."

[9] Frequently, it was difficult to determine from the enumerators' returns whether a person was working in the "Silk and rayon manufactures" industry or in the "Rayon and allied products" industry.

[10] The attempt of the occupation coders, in 1930, and again in 1940, to distinguish, from the enumerators' returns, the workers in hat factories (except cloth and millinery) from the workers in apparel and accessories factories was not very successful, and it is believed that the estimated degree of comparability for workers in hat factories may be considerably too high.

[11] As a rule, when the estimated index of comparability between the 1940 and the 1930 figures for an industry was below 0.75 or above 1.25, the 1930 figures for the industry were omitted from table 7 and reference was there made to the footnote, "1930 and 1940 industries not comparable." Exception to this rule was made in the few cases in which the numerical importance of the transfers made in revising the 1930 classification could be estimated with a high degree of probable accuracy. This is such a case.

[12] In 1930, many indefinite returns of the occupations and industries of workers in paper box factories probably were classified elsewhere.

TABLE 7.—PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN THE LABOR FORCE (EXCEPT NEW WORKERS), 1940, AND GAINFUL WORKERS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, 1930, BY INDUSTRY AND SEX, WITH AN ADJUSTMENT FACTOR AND ADJUSTED 1930 TOTAL FIGURES, FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued

INDUSTRY, 1940 CLASSIFICATION	TOTAL				MALE		FEMALE	
		Gainful workers, 1930						
	Labor force (except new workers), 1940	Number as published	Adjustment factor (or index of comparability)	Adjusted to 1940 basis	Labor force (except new workers), 1940	Gainful workers as published, 1930	Labor force (except new workers), 1940	Gainful workers as published, 1930
Manufacturing—Continued.								
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	683,237	544,248	1.17	636,770	543,383	429,579	139,854	114,669
Chemicals and allied products	(1930 and 1940 industries not comparable)							
Rayon and allied products	(Combined with "Silk and rayon manufactures")							
Paints, varnishes, and colors	47,378	37,070	1.06	39,294	41,018	31,539	6,360	5,531
Miscellaneous chemical industries	366,253	257,499	1.06	272,949	303,979	210,164	62,274	47,335
Petroleum and coal products	212,020	(5)		(5)	197,261	(5)	14,759	(5)
Petroleum refining	186,419	173,784	1.04	180,735	172,814	163,551	13,605	10,233
Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products	25,601	(5)		(5)	24,447	(5)	1,154	(5)
Rubber products	173,481	166,358	0.97	161,367	134,819	130,768	38,662	35,590
Leather and leather products	407,183	385,414	1.002—	385,998	257,049	263,144	150,134	122,270
Footwear industries, except rubber	278,448	271,370	1.00	271,370	163,352	172,011	115,096	99,359
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	59,366	58,409	1.01	58,993	53,156	52,506	6,210	5,903
Leather products, except footwear	69,369	55,635	1.00	55,635	40,541	38,627	28,828	17,008
Stone, clay, and glass products	372,905	(5)		(5)	327,941	(5)	44,964	(5)
Glass and glass products	113,997	97,714	1.08	105,531	93,797	84,939	20,200	12,775
Structural clay products	77,358	97,225	1.00	97,225	73,553	93,076	3,805	4,149
Cement, and concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	73,815	83,627	0.97	81,118	71,299	80,821	2,516	2,806
Cut-stone and stone products	29,412	50,424	0.98	49,416	28,134	48,800	1,278	1,624
Pottery and related products	41,544	42,917	1.00	42,917	29,633	33,872	11,911	9,045
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	36,779	(5)		(5)	31,525	(5)	5,254	(5)
Iron and steel and their products	(Corresponding 1930 and 1940 industries not comparable. Included in "Other metal and metalworking industries," below)							
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills								
Tin cans and other tinware								
Miscellaneous iron and steel industries								
Nonferrous metals and their products	303,074	235,527	1.150+	270,928	260,770	194,817	42,304	40,710
Nonferrous metal primary and misc. products	223,108	151,668	1.25	189,585	202,504	135,521	20,604	16,147
Nonferrous metal primary products	96,114	(5)		(5)	89,776	(5)	6,338	(5)
Miscellaneous nonferrous metal products	126,994	(5)		(5)	112,728	(5)	14,266	(5)
Clocks, watches, jewelry, and silverware [13]	79,966	83,859	0.97	81,343	58,266	59,296	21,700	24,563
Machinery	(1930 data not available)							
Electrical machinery and equipment	403,104	383,515	0.94	360,504	293,923	298,344	109,181	85,171
Agricultural machinery and tractors	(Included in "Other metal and metalworking industries," below)							
Office and store machines, equipment, and supplies								
Miscellaneous machinery								
Transportation equipment	(1930 data not available)							
Automobiles and automobile equipment	634,711	640,422	1.00	640,422	581,310	595,394	53,401	45,028
Ship and boat building and repairing	165,524	93,429	1.01	94,363	162,265	92,086	3,259	1,343
Aircraft and parts	(Included in "Other metal and metalworking industries," below)							
Railroad and miscellaneous transportation equipment								
Other metal and metalworking industries	2,364,056	2,183,653	0.99	2,161,816	2,188,529	2,045,161	175,527	138,492
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	618,699	(5)		(5)	598,897	(5)	19,802	(5)
Tin cans and other tinware	37,471	(5)		(5)	28,237	(5)	9,234	(5)
Miscellaneous iron and steel industries	755,545	(5)		(5)	685,349	(5)	70,196	(5)
Not specified metal industries	45,267	(5)		(5)	40,709	(5)	4,558	(5)
Agricultural machinery and tractors	91,397	(5)		(5)	86,391	(5)	5,006	(5)
Office and store machines, equipment, and supplies	64,877	(5)		(5)	51,327	(5)	13,550	(5)
Miscellaneous machinery	588,632	(5)		(5)	542,638	(5)	45,994	(5)
Aircraft and parts	110,831	(5)		(5)	106,106	(5)	4,725	(5)
Railroad and misc. transportation equipment	51,337	(5)		(5)	48,875	(5)	2,462	(5)
Other manufacturing industries	(1930 and 1940 industries not comparable)							
Not specified metal industries	(Included in "Other metal and metalworking industries," above)							
Scientific and photographic equipment and supplies	82,861	(5)		(5)	60,340	(5)	22,521	(5)
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	249,691	(5)		(5)	163,106	(5)	86,585	(5)
Not specified manufacturing industries	228,791	(5)		(5)	171,446	(5)	57,345	(5)
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	3,410,553	(5)		(5)	3,052,487	(5)	358,066	(5)
Transportation	2,429,451	(5)		(5)	2,346,995	(5)	82,456	(5)
Air transportation	24,855	18,188	0.99	18,006	22,458	17,160	2,397	1,028
Railroads (includes railroad repair shops)	1,201,776	1,772,701	1.02	1,808,155	1,166,098	1,715,933	35,678	56,768
Railway express service	36,063	(5)		(5)	34,263	(5)	1,800	(5)

[5] 1930 data not available.
[6] 1930 and 1940 industries not comparable.

[13] Includes metal engraving (except for printing purposes), plating, and polishing.

TABLE 7.—PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN THE LABOR FORCE (EXCEPT NEW WORKERS), 1940, AND GAINFUL WORKERS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, 1930, BY INDUSTRY AND SEX, WITH AN ADJUSTMENT FACTOR AND ADJUSTED 1930 TOTAL FIGURES, FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued

INDUSTRY, 1940 CLASSIFICATION	TOTAL				MALE		FEMALE	
	Labor force (except new workers), 1940	Gainful workers, 1930			Labor force (except new workers), 1940	Gainful workers as published, 1930	Labor force (except new workers), 1940	Gainful workers as published, 1930
		Number as published	Adjustment factor (or index of comparability)	Adjusted to 1940 basis				
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities—Con.								
Transportation—Con.								
Street railway, bus, and trucking service	810,326	693,621	1.00	693,621	785,401	678,757	24,925	14,864
Street railways and bus lines	212,150	(5)		(5)	203,443	(5)	8,707	(5)
Trucking service	506,503	(5)		(5)	492,250	(5)	14,253	(5)
Taxicab service	91,673	(5)		(5)	89,708	(5)	1,965	(5)
Trucking service	(Combined with "Street railways and bus lines," above).							
Warehousing and storage	70,853	59,381	1.11	65,913	64,993	53,450	5,860	5,931
Water transportation	216,328	299,753	0.89	266,780	210,158	294,372	6,170	5,381
Petroleum and gasoline pipe lines	19,336	24,997	0.75	18,748	18,991	24,814	345	183
Taxicab service	(Combined with "Street railways and bus lines," above).							
Other and not specified transportation	49,914	39,143	1.11	43,449	44,633	36,726	5,281	2,417
Services incidental to transportation	31,727	(5)		(5)	28,785	(5)	2,942	(5)
Not specified transportation	18,187	(5)		(5)	15,848	(5)	2,339	(5)
Communication	410,480	587,373	0.814—	478,013	193,023	275,323	217,457	312,050
Telephone and telegraph (wire and radio)	383,815	578,409	0.81	468,511	171,750	267,229	212,065	311,180
Telephone (wire and radio)	325,540	(5)		(5)	129,601	(5)	195,939	(5)
Telegraph (wire and radio)	58,275	(5)		(5)	42,149	(5)	16,126	(5)
Radio broadcasting and television	26,665	8,964	1.06	9,502	21,273	8,094	5,392	870
Utilities	570,622	(5)		(5)	512,469	(5)	58,153	(5)
Electric light and power	350,832	289,231	1.02	295,016	306,448	260,322	44,384	28,909
Gas works and steam plants	90,554	114,923	1.08	124,117	81,286	102,835	9,268	12,088
Water and sanitary services	129,236	(5)		(5)	124,735	(5)	4,501	(5)
Wholesale and retail trade	(1930 and 1940 industries not comparable).							
Wholesale trade	(Combined with "Retail trade," below).							
Eating and drinking places	(Combined with "Hotels and lodging places," below).							
Wholesale and retail trade, except eating and drinking places	6,938,046	5,867,969	1.028+	6,034,045	5,256,166	4,606,300	1,681,880	1,261,669
Wholesale trade, and retail trade, except automobile [14]	6,154,535	5,369,804	1.03	5,530,898	4,518,227	4,141,092	1,636,308	1,228,712
Wholesale trade	1,294,001	(5)		(5)	1,099,434	(5)	194,567	(5)
Food stores, except dairy products	1,432,554	(5)		(5)	1,154,737	(5)	277,817	(5)
Dairy products stores and milk retailing	169,229	(5)		(5)	152,171	(5)	17,058	(5)
General merchandise stores	797,651	(5)		(5)	323,038	(5)	474,613	(5)
Limited price variety stores	92,749	(5)		(5)	24,635	(5)	68,114	(5)
Apparel and accessories stores, except shoes	460,161	(5)		(5)	232,819	(5)	227,342	(5)
Shoe stores	75,212	(5)		(5)	62,121	(5)	13,091	(5)
Furniture and house furnishings stores	187,426	(5)		(5)	153,283	(5)	34,143	(5)
Household appliance and radio stores	100,160	(5)		(5)	86,679	(5)	13,481	(5)
Drug stores	241,277	(5)		(5)	183,998	(5)	57,279	(5)
Hardware and farm implement stores	149,370	(5)		(5)	132,206	(5)	17,164	(5)
Lumber and building material retailing	235,447	(5)		(5)	212,413	(5)	23,034	(5)
Liquor stores	43,477	(5)		(5)	38,862	(5)	4,615	(5)
Retail florists	41,571	(5)		(5)	29,329	(5)	12,242	(5)
Jewelry stores	63,004	(5)		(5)	48,418	(5)	14,586	(5)
Fuel and ice retailing	200,722	(5)		(5)	187,073	(5)	13,649	(5)
Miscellaneous retail stores	344,328	(5)		(5)	259,161	(5)	85,167	(5)
Not specified retail trade	226,196	(5)		(5)	137,850	(5)	88,346	(5)
Automobile retailing, and filling stations	783,511	498,165	1.01	503,147	737,939	465,208	45,572	32,957
Motor vehicles and accessories retailing	350,107	(5)		(5)	318,519	(5)	31,588	(5)
Filling stations	433,404	(5)		(5)	419,420	(5)	13,984	(5)
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,548,557	1,420,167	1.035+	1,469,901	1,076,337	1,020,783	472,220	399,434
Banking and other finance	499,040	624,694	0.97	605,953	347,924	453,968	151,116	165,726
Insurance	545,964	507,284	1.01	512,357	352,987	338,495	192,977	168,789
Real estate	503,553	288,189	1.22	351,591	375,426	223,270	128,127	64,919
Business and repair services	983,614	(5)		(5)	900,417	(5)	83,197	(5)
Automobile storage, rental, and repair services [3]	555,352	681,660	0.96	654,394	541,305	664,348	14,047	17,312
Advertising	79,035	64,446	1.09	70,246	58,419	48,938	20,616	15,508
Business services, except advertising	161,452	(5)		(5)	119,267	(5)	42,185	(5)
Miscellaneous repair services and hand trades	187,775	(5)		(5)	181,426	(5)	6,349	(5)

[3] For discussion of comparisons presented for specified industries, see pp. 32-34.
[5] 1930 data not available.

[14] In the 1930 census statistics, "Wholesale and retail trade, except automobile," is shown as a single group.

TABLE 7.—PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN THE LABOR FORCE (EXCEPT NEW WORKERS), 1940, AND GAINFUL WORKERS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, 1930, BY INDUSTRY AND SEX, WITH AN ADJUSTMENT FACTOR AND ADJUSTED 1930 TOTAL FIGURES, FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued

INDUSTRY, 1940 CLASSIFICATION	TOTAL				MALE		FEMALE	
	Labor force (except new workers), 1940	Gainful workers, 1930			Labor force (except new workers), 1940	Gainful workers as published, 1930	Labor force (except new workers), 1940	Gainful workers as published, 1930
		Number as published	Adjustment factor (or index of comparability)	Adjusted to 1940 basis				
Personal services	(1930 and 1940 industries not comparable)							
Domestic service	2, 606, 519	3, 031, 090	0. 84	2, 546, 116	309, 703	752, 520	2, 296, 816	2, 278, 570
Hotels and eating and drinking places	1, 871, 257	1, 356, 636	1. 04	1, 410, 901	1, 024, 177	692, 807	847, 080	663, 829
Hotels and lodging places	607, 575	(5)	----------	(5)	303, 755	(5)	303, 820	(5)
Eating and drinking places	1, 263, 682	(5)	----------	(5)	720, 422	(5)	543, 260	(5)
Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing services	475, 303	419, 370	1. 00	419, 370	244, 073	213, 208	231, 230	206, 162
Miscellaneous personal services	749, 860	(5)	----------	(5)	400, 844	(5)	349, 016	(5)
Amusement, recreation, and related services	481, 482	442, 350	0. 80	353, 880	384, 343	312, 033	97, 139	130, 317
Theaters and motion pictures	195, 409	(5)	----------	(5)	143, 724	(5)	51, 685	(5)
Miscellaneous amusement and recreation	286, 073	(5)	----------	(5)	240, 619	(5)	45, 454	(5)
Professional and related services	3, 519, 281	2, 965, 562	1. 01	2, 995, 218	1, 555, 953	1, 335, 104	1, 963, 328	1, 630, 458
Educational services	1, 684, 548	(5)	----------	(5)	588, 177	(5)	1, 096, 371	(5)
Medical and other health services	1, 058, 995	(5)	----------	(5)	436, 871	(5)	622, 124	(5)
Legal, engineering, and miscellaneous professional services	378, 852	(5)	----------	(5)	273, 320	(5)	105, 532	(5)
Charitable, religious, and membership organizations	396, 886	(5)	----------	(5)	257, 585	(5)	139, 301	(5)
Government	1, 867, 507	1, 333, 346	0. 969—	1, 291, 369	1, 494, 529	1, 182, 166	372, 978	151, 180
Postal service	311, 684	283, 919	1. 00	283, 919	277, 697	254, 422	33, 987	29, 497
Government, except postal service	1, 555, 823	1, 049, 427	0. 96	1, 007, 450	1, 216, 832	927, 744	338, 991	121, 683
National defense	310, 273	(5)	----------	(5)	302, 016	(5)	8, 257	(5)
Federal government (n. e. c.[15])	337, 174	(5)	----------	(5)	224, 785	(5)	112, 389	(5)
State and local government (n. e. c.)	908, 376	(5)	----------	(5)	690, 031	(5)	218, 345	(5)
Industry not reported	2, 052, 256	(16)	----------	(16)	1, 418, 210	(16)	634, 046	(16)

[5] 1930 data not available.
[15] "N. e. c." means "not elsewhere classified."
[16] 1930 and 1940 industries not compared.