

ainful Workers by Industry Groups.

The population 10 years old and over reporting a gainful occupation is presented for out 50 industry groups for States, counties, and cities of 25,000 or more. In each of se groups the workers are separated by sex and a separation is also made into an, rural-farm, and rural-nonfarm. For the Southern States, separate tables are wn for Negro gainful workers.

nor Civil Divisions.

Statistics by sex, color, and nativity, and condensed age groups are presented for each nty by minor civil divisions (townships, etc.), and for incorporated places having a ulation of 1,000 to 2,500. In recent censuses detailed statistics have not been wn for minor civil divisions or for incorporated places below 2,500.

General Report on Occupations

This report, which will be issued in two volumes, will present statistics for the ire United States, for each State, and for each city of 25,000 inhabitants or re. The statistics will relate to the number, sex, color, nativity, age, and occupation all gainful workers, and to the marital condition of gainfully occupied women. Statistics relating to children will be presented in separate tables.

umber and Sex.

The detailed statistics relating to the number and sex of gainful workers will show the United States, for each State, and for each city of 100,000 or more, the number males and of females in each of 534 occupations. These 534 occupations are to be nbined into 213 main occupations and occupation groups and presented, by sex, for h city of 25,000 to 100,000. Summary statistics will show the number and propor- n of persons gainfully occupied, and the number and proportion of occupied persons the different general divisions of occupations (agriculture, forestry and fishing, .), together with comparative statistics for preceding censuses.

lor and Nativity.

Detailed statistics classifying the gainful workers in each of 534 occupations by t, color, nativity, and age are presented for the United States, together with sum- ary statistics, and with comparative statistics for preceding censuses. For each ate, and for each city of 100,000 or more, the color and nativity statistics are shown sex and age, for all occupations combined, and by sex alone for each of the more portant occupations of the area. For each city of 25,000 to 100,000, the color and tivity statistics are presented by sex, for all occupations combined. In all th Statistics four color and nativity classes will be distinguished, as follows: Native wh eign-born white, Negro, and other races.

ge of Workers.

The detailed statistics relating to the age of gainful workers will show, fo ited States, the workers in each of 534 occupations, classified by age, color, nat d sex. For each State and for each city of 100,000 or more, the statistics will age distribution of the gainful workers in each of the more important occu the area; and, for each city of 25,000 or more, the statistics will show an age di n of the total gainful workers. The summary statistics will show, for the ates, the number and proportion of persons gainfully occupied in 1930, by e- tivity, and sex, with comparative statistics for 1920. For each State and

city of 100,000 or more, the summary statistics will show the number and proportion of persons gainfully occupied in 1930, by age and sex; and a distribution of the total gainful workers, by age, color, nativity, and sex.

The age detail, in the 1930 occupation statistics, will be far greater than at any preceding census. In many tables, the workers will be distributed by years of age into 18 groups, as follows: 10 to 13; 14, 15, 16, and 17, singly; 18 and 19; 5-year groups from 20 to 74; and 75 and over. In one table, these 18 age groups will be reduced, by combination, to 11, and in other tables to 9.

Marital Condition.

The Fifteenth Census statistics relating to marital condition of gainful workers will be limited to statistics for females. For the United States, the detailed statistics will show, for all population classes combined and for each principal class separately, the marital condition of the women 15 years old and over in each of the 534 occupations of the classification in which women were at work in 1930, with a distribution of the single (including those of unknown marital condition), and of the married, by age. Statistics with this same age distribution of the single and unknown and of the married will show, for each State and for each city of 100,000 or more, the marital condition of the women 15 years old and over in each of the more important occupations for women in the area. For each city of 25,000 to 100,000, the statistics will show the marital condition of the total gainfully occupied females 10 years old and over. Summary statistics will be presented for the United States, with comparative statistics for preceding censuses.

Child Workers.

Detailed statistics for the United States will show, for all population classes combined and for each principal class separately, the number of children 10 to 17 years old engaged in each of the 534 occupations of the classification in which children were at work in 1930, with the children in each occupation classified for each sex by years of age, as follows: 10 to 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17. Statistics with this same sex and age classification will show, for each State and for each city of 100,000 or more, the number of children 10 to 17 years old engaged in each of the more important occupations for children in the area. For the United States, for each State, and for each city of 100,000 or more, the detailed statistics will be summarized and comparative statistics will be shown for preceding censuses. For each city of 25,000 to 100,000, the statistics will show the number and proportion of the children of each sex 10 to 15 years old gainfully occupied, and the number engaged in each of the more important occupations for children.

Families

These reports, which will be issued in two volumes, give detailed statistics of families by States, counties, and principal cities. Statistics are compiled to show families by size, by tenure of home, by number of children, by number of gainful workers, and families with lodgers.

Tenure and Value in Rental of Home.

Tenure of home is tabulated both for homes owned, classified according to value of home, and for homes rented, by rental paid. Dwellings are classified as one-family, two-family and multiple-family dwellings.

Other statistics for families are given, showing the size of families, families with dependents, families by number of gainful workers, color and nativity of head and country of birth of foreign-born head, together with age and occupation of head of the family. Families with children under 10 are tabulated according to the number of children, and a similar classification is given for families with children under 21.

Home Makers.

In this census for the first time tabulations are made for the home-maker, that is, the woman related to the head of the family who is responsible for the care of the home; the home makers who pursue a gainful occupation, in addition to managing the household, are classified as to whether working at home or away from home. Additional information is shown for broken families, that is, families of which the head is single, widowed, or divorced. Tabulation in like manner is made of different types of families, such as husband and wife, alone or with children, man head, alone or with children, and woman head, alone or with children.

Unemployment

These reports will present statistics of unemployment obtained in the decennial census taken in April, 1930. They will be issued in two volumes. The figures are given both for States, urban and rural, and for cities of 50,000 and over.

Unemployment Classification.

All unemployment figures are presented by sex and by unemployment classes. These classes are defined as follows:

Class A.—Persons out of a job, able to work, and looking for a job.

Class B.—Persons having jobs but on lay-off without pay, excluding those sick or voluntarily idle.

Class C.—Persons out of a job and unable to work.

Class D.—Persons having jobs but idle on account of sickness or disability.

Class E.—Persons out of a job and not looking for work.

Class F.—Persons having jobs but voluntarily idle, without pay.

Class G.—Persons having jobs and drawing pay, though not at work (on vacation, etc.)

The returns in classes A and B are shown by period of idleness, reason for idleness, age, and family relationship, for each State and each city of 50,000 or more. For the southern States these tables also show figures for Negroes.

Unemployment by States.

In one volume the returns in classes A (persons out of a job, able to work, and looking for a job) and B (persons having jobs but on lay-off without pay, excluding those sick or voluntarily idle) are shown by sex and industry groups for each State and each city of 50,000 and over, together with the number of gainful workers in each industry and the per cent of gainful workers unemployed. Separate tables for Negroes by industry groups are shown for the Southern States.

Unemployment returns in classes A and B by sex, are shown by counties, and urban places of 10,000 to 50,000. Persons unable to work (classes C and D) and persons voluntarily idle (classes F and G) are shown by period of idleness, and persons not looking for work (class E) are shown by industry groups.

Analysis of Unemployment returns.

In another volume the unemployment returns will be analyzed in detail for the United States as a whole, with a number of additional tables giving further information by States and cities.

General tables are to be presented for the United States showing for class A (persons out of a job, able to work, and looking for a job) and class B (persons having jobs but on lay-off without pay, excluding those sick or voluntarily idle) the period of idleness and color and nativity, by reason for idleness, age, and marital condition. Similar tables in less detail will be shown for States, urban and rural areas, and cities of 100,000 or more.

In order to estimate the number of part-time workers included in class B, tables are to be presented showing this unemployment class for the United States, and by States and cities, by number of days worked the week before the date of enumeration.

For the United States as a whole, detailed tables are to be presented showing important occupation groups by period of idleness, color and nativity, reason group, age and class of worker. Similar tables in less detail are shown for States and for cities of 100,000 or more.

CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

Census statistics on agriculture are gathered to afford a measurement of this basic industry. This census has been taken periodically since 1850 when the first relatively complete census survey was made.

For census purposes, a "farm" is all the land which is directly farmed by one person, either by his own labor alone or with the assistance of members of his household or hired employees. The land operated by a partnership is likewise considered a farm. A "farm" may consist of a single tract of land or a number of separate tracts, and these several tracts may be held under different tenures, as when one tract is owned by a farmer and another tract is rented by him. The enumerators, however, were instructed in the 1930 census not to report as a farm any tract of land of less than three acres, unless its agricultural products in 1929 were valued at \$250 or more.

The 1930 census of agriculture was the most comprehensive ever taken. In addition to the mass of data resulting from the 353 inquiries on the general farm questionnaire, other detailed information was obtained on separate questionnaires for irrigation, drainage, special fruits and nuts, horticulture, and incidental agricultural production. In addition to the usual information on farm acreage, property values, mortgage debt, expenditures, acreage and production of crops, number and production of livestock, and farm facilities, viz, tractors, automobiles, trucks, gas engines, electric motors, lighting and water systems, etc., there were also included in this census statistics on taxes and on the gross agricultural income from different producing groups.

General Farm Statistics

This report will give for the United States, and the individual States, the principal information gathered in the census of agriculture, together with comparable data from previous censuses.

Concerning farms, this volume will give statistics on farms and farm property of farms, and farm tenure; and in regard to the farmer, statistics are given by age and by age and number of years on the farm.

Information on farm finances is shown in the tabulation on farm mortgages, taxes, selected farm expenses, and cooperative marketing.

Comprehensive statistics are given on livestock and crops. Concerning livestock the information is shown in the tabulations on livestock on farms and elsewhere April 1, 1930, and livestock products in 1929; while crop information for 1930 is shown under four tabulation headings: Value of all crops, acreage and product of individual crops, forest products of farms, and receipts from sales of nurseries and greenhouse products.

Finally this report will give statistics on movement of population *to* farms from cities, villages, and other incorporated places, and *from* farms to cities, villages, and other incorporated places. This feature was first introduced in the census in 1930.

Farm Statistics for States and Counties

This report will give farm statistics for each State, by counties. It covers the principal subjects in the farm census and is to be published in three parts: Northern States, Southern States, and Western States and outlying possessions. Each part will contain a summary for the United States, by geographic divisions and States.

In the tabulations, statistics are given on farms and farm property, crops, and livestock, with comparative figures from previous censuses, together with values of farm property, livestock, and crops. The value of farm land and buildings is given by color and tenure of the farm operator; the value of farm implements and machinery is given by tenure. Statistics also are given on horses, mules, asses and burros, cattle, swine, sheep, goats, chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, and bees.

Concerning crops, statistics are given on acreage and production of grain and forage crops, hay, cotton, potatoes, other field crops and sweet clover for pasture; also on vegetables harvested for sale, together with acreage value and number of farms reporting; and fruits and nuts. Many of these tabulations carry comparative figures from earlier censuses.

More detailed and specific information concerning farms and crops is given in tabulations on the acreage and production of specified crops, the number of fruit trees and vines, with their production, the numbers of selected classes of livestock and livestock products.

Concerning farm finances and tenancy, statistics are given on farm mortgage debt, taxes, expenditures, machinery and facilities, roads, percentage of tenancy, and tenants related to landlord. In addition, significant information is given in tabulations on cooperative marketing and movement of the farm population.

Farm Statistics by Minor Civil Divisions

This report will give statistics on the number, acreage, and value of farms for each State by minor civil divisions.

Farms and Farm Acreage.

In the tabulations on acreage the farm land is classified according to the use made of it in 1929, the principal classes being crop land, pasture land, and woodland. Under crop land statistics are given on crop land harvested, crop failure, and idle or fallow land. Pasture land is divided between plowable land and woodland.

In addition to these classifications, statistics are also shown under woodland not used for pasture, and all other land in farms. Under this latter classification is included all rough, swampy, or waste lands not in forest, pasture, or crops; and also the land occupied by buildings, barnyards, feed lots, roads, ditches, etc.

Value of Farm Property and Equipment.

Under specified farm values are shown the value of farm land and buildings, all farm buildings, farmers' dwellings, and farm implements and machinery. "Farm land and buildings" represents the total value of all farm real estate operated by the farmer, both owned and hired, whether operated for himself or managed for others.

Type of Farm Statistics

This report will present statistics by States and counties on farms classified by type of farm and value of products.

In these statistics, farms are listed under the following general types such as truck, fruit, cash-grain, cotton, crop-specialty, general, dairy, poultry, stock-ranch, animal-specialty, etc.

Classified According to Revenue.

The farms are classified under these general headings in accordance with their principal source of revenue, and in each case that income represents at least 40 per cent of the total value of all products of the farm. The "self-sufficing" classification, however, is an exception. It represents farms where the value of products used by the family is 50 per cent or more of the total value of all products of the farm.

Detailed Statistics Given.

Under these general classifications, statistics are given, by States and counties, on the number of farms, land in farms, average acres per farm, crop land harvested, allowable pasture, and other pasture. Likewise statistics are given on value of land and buildings, farm buildings, farmers' dwellings, farm implements and machinery, livestock and livestock products. In addition, statistics are given on farms classified by size, specified value of products, tenure of operator, and specified farm expenditures.

Irrigation and Drainage

This report will contain statistics, by counties, on irrigation enterprises in 19 States, and on drainage enterprises in 35 States, together with a United States summary on each and comparative data from previous censuses. General statistics are given on farm acreage irrigated and drained, and the acreage and production of crops grown on irrigated land.

In addition, statistics are given for both irrigation and drainage on number of farms, and, for irrigation only, on value and tenure of irrigated farms.

Irrigation Statistics.

In the irrigation tabulations, statistics are given on acres irrigated and per cent of total in each State, acres irrigated by drainage basin, type of enterprise, source of water supply, character of water rights, and date of beginning of enterprise. Likewise statistics are given on enterprise areas, capital invested, etc.

Drainage Statistics.

In the drainage tabulations, statistics are given on land and capital invested in enterprises, classified by condition and size of area; classified by character of enterprise and by kind of drainage works; and classified by method of maintenance, and date of organization.

Special Reports

These reports will be issued in two sections.

Horticulture.

The first section will present the results of the special census of horticulture (taken by mail canvass), covering nurseries, greenhouses, and bulb, seed, mushroom, and blueberry farms. The statistics are presented for the United States, by geographic divisions and by States. The subjects covered are: Area, investment, expenses, employees, sales, and inventory.

Incidental Agricultural Production and Livestock Not on Farms.

The second section will contain the results of the census of incidental agricultural production and livestock, poultry, and bees not on farms or ranges. The statistics are presented for the United States, by States and for certain classes of livestock by cities of 25,000 population or more.

CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

Census statistics of manufactures are compiled primarily for the purpose of showing the absolute and the relative magnitude of the various branches of industry covered, together with their growth or decline. Since 1919 the census of manufactures has been taken biennially.

The census of manufactures taken in 1930 covered industrial activities during 1929, as reported by all manufacturing and printing and publishing establishments whose output during the year was valued at \$5,000 or more. Each establishment was assigned, according to the character of its product or class of products of chief value, to some one of the 327 industries embraced by the census classification. As a rule the term "establishment" refers to a single plant or factory. In some cases, however, it represents two or more plants operated under common ownership and located in the same city, or in the same county but in different cities or unincorporated places having fewer than 10,000 inhabitants, which operated under a common ownership for which one set of books of account was kept.

General Report for Industries and States

This report will give statistics for the United States as a whole, by industries and by States. These statistics show, by sex, the number of proprietors and firm members, salaried officers and employees, and wage earners; the salaries and wages paid, cost of materials, and cost of fuel and electric energy; the number of hours of factory employment per week; the size of establishments as measured by number of wage earners, by value of products, by value added by manufacture, and by rated capacity of power equipment; the character of ownership (corporate or other); the number and rated capacity of engines, turbines, motors, and generators in use; and the amount and cost of each kind of fuel consumed.

Wage Earners and Hours of Labor.

The fluctuation in employment will be brought out in tables showing the numbers of wage earners employed each month and the per cent which the minimum formed of the maximum. Other tables show the numbers of establishments and numbers of wage earners employed, classified according to the number of hours of labor per week.

Indices comparing physical production, wage earners, power, and population, extending back to the census for 1899, are to be included. Concerning employment and ownership, statistics are given for plants classified according to size, according to whether under corporate or under other ownership, and according to whether operated as independent establishments or as units of chains under central offices.

Power Equipment and Fuel.

Detailed statistics in regard to power equipment are to be given by industries, for the United States as a whole, for each State, and for major industrial areas and important counties; and detailed power-equipment statistics covering all industries (but

not individual industries) will be presented by States, by major and minor industrial areas, and for many individual counties.

The fuel-consumption statistics show the cost and the quantity of each kind of fuel used in each industry, for the United States as a whole, and give combined figures for all industries (but not for individual industries) for the several States and for the major and minor industrial areas; and the quantity of each kind of fuel used will be shown for many individual counties and cities.

Distribution of Sales.

Information in regard to the channels through which manufacturing industries market their products, classified as wholesale, retail, direct to industrial and other large consumers, direct to home consumers, etc., is being assembled for the first time on a nation-wide scale. This information will be contained in this volume.

Reports for Industries

This report will be an assembly of detailed reports for 237 manufacturing and printing and publishing industries. Statistics for the remaining 90 industries—those canvassed by means of the “general schedule”—will also be included, together with summaries for the 16 major industry groups (Food and kindred products, Textiles and their products, Forest products, etc.).

Detailed Statistics Given.

The general statistics given for each industry in this volume are to follow the lines of those presented in the volume described above but will include more State and county figures. In particular, the report for each industry is to show, for the first time, number of establishments, number of wage earners, amount of wages paid, cost of materials, and value of products, for each county for which it is possible to present such figures without disclosing data for individual establishments, which is prohibited by the census law.

Each industry report includes statistics showing the quantities and the values of products in detail, for the United States as a whole, and in most cases for each State for which it is possible to give separate figures without disclosing data for individual establishments.

Consumption of Principal Materials.

Detailed statistics showing the quantities and the cost of the principal materials consumed are to be included for most industries.

The report for each industry will include tables showing the numbers and the rated capacities of steam engines, steam turbines, internal-combustion engines, electric motors, and electric generators in use; the quantities and the cost of anthracite and bituminous coal, coke, fuel oil, gasoline and kerosene, natural gas, and manufactured gas consumed; and the quantity and the cost of electric energy purchased.

Reports for States

This report will be an assembly of the detailed reports for the 48 States and the District of Columbia. It will give statistics by individual industries for each State as a whole, for industrial areas of major concentration, for counties reporting 10,000 wage earners or more, for the most important industrial counties in the States of lesser industrial importance, and for groups of counties of minor industrial importance.

aries for all industries (but not for individual industries) are to be given for dual counties and for cities having 10,000 inhabitants or more, so far as it is able to do so without disclosing data for individual establishments.

Major and Multi-county Minor Areas.

Areas of great industrial concentration, 33 in number, termed "major industrial areas" have been delimited. Each of these areas comprises one or more counties and in most cases includes at least one important industrial city. Areas of lesser industrial importance, 158 in number, each consisting of a group of counties, have also been delimited. The numbers of wage earners employed in the major areas will average approximately from 40,000 to 900,000; and those employed in the minor areas will average about 15,000, the maximum being about 22,000.

Prime Movers and Electric Energy.

The statistics on these subjects show in detail, for the State as a whole, for its important industrial counties, and for its multi-county minor areas, the number and rated capacity of prime movers, motors, and generators in use and the quantity and cost of electric energy and of each kind of fuel consumed. In addition, the quantity (but not the cost) of each kind of fuel consumed, together with the total cost of fuel and purchased electric energy, is given by counties and cities for all industries as a single group.

Establishments by Size.

General statistics are presented for establishments classified by size according to standards, namely, number of wage earners, value of products, and value added in manufacture.

With reference to wage-earner employment, the statistics will show, by industries, average numbers of wage earners employed during the year classified according to hours of labor per week, and the numbers employed each month with no distribution according to hours of labor.

CENSUS OF MINES AND QUARRIES

The Census of Mines and Quarries for 1929 is one of a series of decennial censuses pertaining to the mineral industries. The census for 1929 covered all enterprises engaged in production of minerals, with the following exceptions: (1) Oil and gas wells; (2) enterprises whose value of products was less than \$2,500; (3) coal mines whose output was less than 1,000 tons; (4) production of precious stones; (5) digging and preparation of peat; (6) salt mines; (7) prospecting and certain other minor activities in connection with the production of minerals.

Data in regard to the production of sand and gravel were collected, for the first time, at the census for 1929.

Each establishment is assigned, according to the product of chief value, to one of the 42 industries embraced by the mines and quarries classification. As a rule, the term "establishment" refers to a single mine or quarry, but in some cases it represents two or more mines or quarries in the same county, which operated under a common ownership or for which one set of accounts was kept.

Complete statistics for 1929 will be assembled into a single report.

General Report for Industries and States

The first section of the report will show the number of establishments, the number of persons engaged—wage earners, salaried officers and employees, and proprietors and firm members; the salaries and wages paid; the cost of supplies, fuel, and purchased electric energy; the total value of products; the total rated capacity of power equipment, by kinds; the quantities of fuel consumed, by kinds; the kilowatt hours of electric energy purchased; the cost of development work; and the cost of machinery and equipment purchased in 1929. In addition to the presentation of these figures in totals for industries and for States, special groupings will be shown; for example, the size of enterprises as measured by number of wage earners, by total value of products, and by tonnage of products.

Employment and Establishment Activity.

Employment changes throughout the year are to be shown in tables presenting the numbers of wage earners employed each month and the ratio of minimum to maximum employment in the several industries. Other tables show the number of establishments, the number of hours of labor per week, and the number of days of operation during the year.

Statistics are to be given for plants classified according to number of wage earners, value of products, etc., and according to whether the establishment was incorporated or unincorporated.

Power Equipment and Fuel.

Detailed statistics in regard to power equipment are to be given by industries for the United States as a whole, for important States, and for important mining counties or groups of counties; and power-equipment statistics for all industries (but not individual industries) are to be presented by States and for important mining counties. The statistics for fuel consumption show the quantity of each kind of fuel used in an industry, for the United States as a whole, and give combined figures for all States (but not for individual industries) for the several States and for those States for which separate figures can be given without disclosing data for individual shipments.

Distribution of Sales.

Information in regard to the marketing channels through which products from mines and quarries—such as deliveries direct to consumers, sales to wholesalers, retailers, affiliated companies, sales through sales agencies, etc.—will be given for the first time.

This information will appear in this volume.

Reports for Industries and Reports for States.

The second and third sections of this report will present the reports for industries and the reports for States, respectively. These reports will, in general cover, in relation to the individual industries and the individual States, the field covered by the statistics for the United States as a whole.

CENSUS OF DISTRIBUTION

The Census of Distribution was taken in response to the demand for comprehensive information concerning the distribution or marketing of commodities. It originated as the direct result of the National Distribution Conference, held under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in 1925. This conference was attended by 300 of the country's representative business men, who agreed upon the necessity of having accurate figures concerning the distributive mechanism of American business.

Preparatory to the initiation of the national census of distribution, a so-called experimental census was conducted in Baltimore, Atlanta, Chicago, Denver, Fargo, Kansas City (Missouri and Kansas), Providence, San Francisco, Seattle, Springfield (Illinois), and Syracuse, cities representative of different types of population conditions and various kinds of business activities. This experimental census proved the efficacy and the feasibility of the national census of distribution. As a consequence, provision was made for such a census to be taken in conjunction with the fifteenth decennial enumeration.

This first national census of distribution covered all distributing organizations and their business activities. It covered all the various functional types and classes of retailers, wholesalers, and all other merchandising concerns. It also included the construction industry, the hotel business, and the distribution of manufacturers' sales, the information concerning those sales being included in the census of manufacturers' volumes. All the other information is published in three bound reports.

Retail and Wholesale Statistics

This series of reports will contain statistics on retail and wholesale distribution by States, cities, counties, and the United States as a whole. The tabulations will give data on the number of establishments—their sales, expenses, and employees.

Retail Statistics.

Retail statistics are given by kinds of business and types of operation, as to the number of establishments, net sales, employees, salaries, and wages, and inventories and many other items. The establishments are classified by kind of business in accordance with the description or designation commonly used by the trade and by the public—grocery stores, drug stores, etc. The group classifications are food, automotive, general merchandise, apparel, furniture and household, lumber and building, restaurants and eating places, and other retail stores. These classifications are subdivided as much as possible, without disclosures, by kinds of business.

To give as much comparison as possible, all tabulations, both urban and rural, usually show the main group classifications and separate figures for the following specific kinds of business:

- Accessories and other automotive establishments.
- Automobile dealers.
- Candy and confectionery stores.
- Cigar stores and cigar stands.
- Coal and wood yards, and ice dealers.
- Combination stores (groceries and meats).
- Dairy products, eggs and poultry, and milk dealers.
- Department stores.
- Drug stores.
- Dry goods stores.
- Farm supplies (including feeds and fertilizers).
- Filling stations.
- Food stores (all kinds).
- Furniture.
- Garages (repairs, gas and oil, storage).
- General merchandise and variety stores.
- General stores.
- Grocery stores.
- Hardware and farm implement stores.
- Hardware stores.
- Household appliances and other household goods stores.
- Jewelry stores.
- Lumber and building materials dealers.
- Meat markets (including sea food).
- Men's and boys' clothing and furnishings stores.
- Motor vehicle sales establishments.
- Paint and glass stores.
- Plumbing and electrical stores.
- Radio and musical stores.
- Restaurants and lunch rooms.
- Shoe stores—men's, and women's, and children's.
- Women's and children's apparel and accessories stores.

The stores are also divided according to type of organization into as many classifications as possible, the principal divisions being *single-store independents*, *2-store multiples*, *3-store multiples*, *local chains*, *sectional chains*, *national chains*, and *co-operatives*.

Wholesale Statistics

The wholesale statistics are presented by kinds of business and types of establishments or distributors showing the number of establishments, net sales, employees (male and female), salaries and wages, stocks on hand, total expenses, credit sales, sales to ultimate consumers made by wholesale establishments, and sales to industrial consumers. The employment figures are further elaborated upon, showing proprietors and firm members, salesmen (number and salaries), executives (number and salaries), all other employees (number and salaries), and employees at specified dates, in order to show seasonal fluctuations in employment. Considerable information is

also shown concerning character of organization, namely by individuals, partnerships, corporations, cooperative associations, etc. Some of the tables present data by the number of marketing units operated by a single organization, as well as by size of establishments.

As far as kind of business is concerned, statistics are presented under 24 groups with 88 major divisions and 319 minor or detailed classifications.

On the basis of type of establishment, which shows the nature of the functions performed, the statistics are presented under 10 groups, and approximately 41 individual types.

Further information will be given for certain types of distributors by kind of business showing the business volume and other information, concerning for example, brokers in general, and also concerning brokers in specific fields, like coffee brokers, sugar brokers, etc.

Finally, summaries are to be presented showing sales of wholesale establishments by commodities.

Statistics by Trades

This report will contain statistical information on the merchandising of various lines (including agricultural commodities) of merchandise in both the retail and wholesale trades. It is to be an assembly of all the special trade tabulations and reports made in connection with the census. These statistics are usually given by States, with a summarization for the United States as a whole.

Where possible, these statistics show both retail and wholesale figures for similar lines of trade. For example, the statistics on drugs, groceries, etc., are shown together, but for the department stores and similar institutions not existing as such in the wholesale field, only retail statistics are included. Likewise in the field of wholesaling there are some establishments which have no counterpart in the retail field.

Hotel Statistics.

This volume will also contain complete statistics on the hotel business, gathered through the census of hotels. The tabulated results give an accurate and detailed measurement of this business. Statistics on the number of hotels by number of guest rooms, seating capacity of dining rooms, plan of operation, type of occupancy, type of ownership, and proprietors and firm members by sex, together with number of employees classified by kind of work and by sex; salaries and wages; and revenues distinguished as among rentals, meal receipts, and receipts from other sources, are shown for cities of 300,000 population, for States, and the United States as a whole.

Construction Industry

This report will contain statistics on the construction industry by States, for the larger cities, and for the United States as a whole. Statistics are compiled for general contractors, subcontractors, and operative builders (owner builders).

General contractors are classified according to the type of construction work in which they are engaged, as building, highway, street paving, railroad, and other types. Similarly, the different types of subcontractors are shown, such as carpentering, concreting, electrical, plumbing and heating, painting and decorating, steel erection, and the like. The "operative builder," or, as he is generally called, the

“speculative builder” or “developer,” is distinguished from the general contractor and the subcontractor owing to the fact that he himself acts in a double capacity of owner and builder.

Statistics are given under these various classifications on number of firms, value of construction, wages paid, cost of materials, subcontract work performed, and contract work let. Separate tabulations are also compiled on salaried employees, number and seasonal employment of skilled and unskilled workmen, value of equipment purchased and rental paid, with inventory value and percentage of equipment used, length of work week, number of accidents and fatalities, and the various items of overhead expense.

