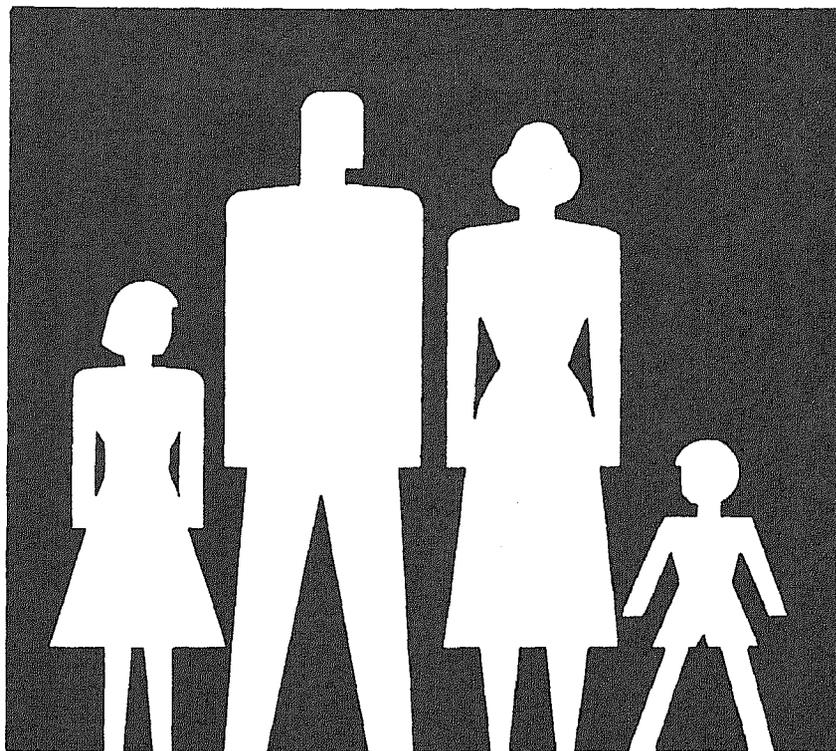


1950 UNITED STATES CENSUS OF POPULATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE - BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



INDUSTRIAL CHARACTERISTICS

UNITED STATES CENSUS of POPULATION: 1950

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SINCLAIR WEEKS, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ROBERT W. BURGESS, *Director*
(From Feb. 5, 1953)

ROY V. PEEL, *Director*
(To Feb. 4, 1953)



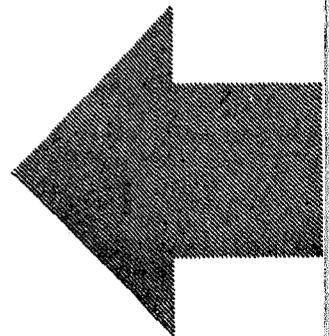
SPECIAL REPORTS

INDUSTRIAL CHARACTERISTICS

*Prepared under the supervision of
Howard G. Brunzman, Chief
Population and Housing Division*

1950 POPULATION CENSUS REPORT P-E NO. 1D
PREPRINT OF VOLUME IV, PART I, CHAPTER D
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1955

Detailed industry statistics by
RESIDENCE • AGE • CLASS OF WORKER •
RACE • MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP •
HOURS WORKED • WEEKS WORKED • INCOME





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Transportation—DONALD E. CHURCH, *Chief*

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PREFACE

This report presents detailed statistics on the social and economic characteristics of the workers in each industry in the United States. Among the characteristics shown are urban-rural residence, race, age, major occupation group, hours worked, weeks worked, and income. This report also presents statistics on race, age, hours worked, and weeks worked for persons in each of the four class-of-worker categories, i.e., private wage and salary workers, government workers, self-employed workers, and unpaid family workers.

The data are based on tabulations of a 3 1/3-percent sample of the returns obtained in the Seventeenth Decennial Census of the population of the United States, conducted as of April 1, 1950. Provision for the Seventeenth Decennial Census was made in the act providing for the Fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses, approved June 18, 1929. The major portion of the information compiled from the Census of Population of 1950 appears in Volume I, Number of Inhabitants, and in Volume II, Characteristics of the Population. These two volumes contain statistics for regions, divisions, States, and parts of States, as well as for the country as a whole.

This is one of a series of reports (Series P-E bulletins) which comprise Volume IV, Special Reports, and which supplement the information contained in Volumes I and II. The present bulletin constitutes Chapter D of Part 1, Economic Characteristics, of Volume IV.

The materials presented here were prepared under the supervision of Howard G. Brunsmann, Chief, Population and Housing Division, and Dr. Henry S. Shryock, Jr., Assistant Chief for Population Statistics, with the assistance of Edwin D. Goldfield, then Program Coordinator. They were prepared by David L. Kaplan, Chief, Occupation and Industry Statistics Branch, assisted by Claire Casey and Agnes I. Poppen. The compilation of the statistics was under the direction of Robert B. Voight, Assistant Chief for Operations, assisted by Morton A. Meyer, Eva Tolchinsky, and Lena F. Engstrom. Sampling procedures were under the direction of Joseph Steinberg, Chief, Statistical Sampling Branch, assisted by Joseph Waksberg and Albert Mindlin. The technical editorial work and planning were under the supervision of Mildred M. Russell, assisted by Louise L. Douglas. The collection of the information on which these statistics were based was under the supervision of Lowell T. Galt, then Chief, Field Division, and the tabulations were under the supervision of C. F. Van Aken, Chief, Machine Tabulation Division.

May 1955.

U. S. CENSUS OF POPULATION: 1950

Volume

- I Number of Inhabitants (comprising Series P-A bulletins)
- II Characteristics of the Population (comprising Series P-A, P-B, and P-C bulletins)
- III Census Tract Statistics (comprising Series P-D bulletins)
- IV Special Reports (comprising Series P-E bulletins):
 - 1A Employment and Personal Characteristics
 - *1B Occupational Characteristics
 - 1C Occupation by Industry
 - 1D Industrial Characteristics
 - *2A General Characteristics of Families
 - *2B Detailed Characteristics of Families
 - 2C Institutional Population
 - 2D Marital Status
 - 2E Duration of Current Marital Status
 - 3A Nativity and Parentage
 - 3B Nonwhite Population by Race
 - 3C Persons of Spanish Surname
 - 3D Puerto Ricans in Continental United States
 - 4A State of Birth
 - *4B Population Mobility--States and State Economic Areas
 - *4C Population Mobility--Farm-Nonfarm Movers
 - *4D Population Mobility--Characteristics of Migrants
 - 5A Characteristics by Size of Place
 - 5B Education
 - 5C Fertility

U. S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1950

Volume

- I General Characteristics (comprising Series H-A bulletins)
 - II Nonfarm Housing Characteristics (comprising Series H-B bulletins)
 - III Farm Housing Characteristics
 - IV Residential Financing
 - V Block Statistics (comprising Series H-E bulletins)
- Housing statistics for census tracts are included in the Population Series P-D bulletins.

* Not yet published.

Industrial Characteristics

(Page numbers listed here omit the chapter prefix number which appears as part of the page number for each page.
The prefix for this chapter is 1D)

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Industrial Characteristics

GENERAL

This report presents detailed national statistics on selected characteristics of the men and women workers in each industry. The characteristics shown include urban-rural residence, race, age, class of worker, major occupation group, and hours worked during the census week for employed persons; and weeks worked in 1949 and income in 1949 for the experienced civilian labor force. This report also presents statistics on the race, age, hours worked, and weeks worked of persons in each of the four class-of-worker categories, i.e., private wage and salary workers, government workers, self-employed workers, and unpaid family workers.

RELATED MATERIALS

Volume II. Characteristics of the Population.--The present report supplements the reports for individual States and for the United States and its several regions and divisions, originally published in the Series P-B bulletins, "General Characteristics," and the Series P-C bulletins, "Detailed Characteristics." Those bulletins form the major component of the bound Volume II, Characteristics of the Population. Part 1 of Volume II comprises the data originally published in the United States Summary bulletins; the remainder of the volume is divided into a part for each State, containing the data originally published in the State bulletins.

In Volume II, the cross-classifications of industry by race, age, class of worker, major occupation group, weeks worked, and income are presented in terms of an intermediate industry list of 77 categories. In this report, the several cross-classifications are presented in terms of the detailed industry list of 146 categories. Also, cross-classifications by residence and hours worked are presented here, as well as a number of tables for non-white persons and for wage and salary workers. In addition, this report presents tables on class of worker by race, age, hours worked, and weeks worked to supplement the cross-classification by income in Volume II. This report, however, is limited to national statistics whereas Volume II presents the various cross-classifications for the country as a whole, each State, and large standard metropolitan areas.

Special reports.--The following Series P-E reports may be of interest to users of the present report:

P-E No. 1C, "Occupation by Industry."--A detailed cross-classification of occupation by industry for employed men and women.

P-E No. 1B, "Occupational Characteristics."¹--Data on the social and economic characteristics of the men and women in each occupation.

P-E No. 1A, "Employment and Personal Characteristics."--Data on employment status of the population in relation to various social and economic characteristics.

P-E No. 2A, "General Characteristics of Families."²--Data on major industry group of household and family heads.

¹ This report will be published in late 1955 or early 1956. The publication of separate reports on occupational characteristics and industrial characteristics constitutes a change in publication plans; originally, the two sets of materials were planned for release in a single report entitled "Occupational and Industrial Characteristics."

² This report is scheduled for publication in the fall of 1955.

1940 Census reports.--Statistics similar to those shown here were presented in 1940 in the reports Industrial Characteristics and Wage or Salary Income in 1939 of the series entitled The Labor Force (Sample Statistics). Industry statistics were also presented in 1940 Population Census Volumes II and III. For information on 1940-1950 comparisons, see the section on "Definitions and explanations."

Current Population Reports.--The Bureau of the Census conducts every month the Current Population Survey. This sample survey occasionally provides data on major industry group in cross-classification with such characteristics as marital status, geographic mobility, and income. These figures are published in the Series P-20, P-50, and P-60, Current Population Reports. The statistics provided by the Current Population Survey are, in general, designed to be comparable with the decennial census statistics. There are, however, certain elements of difference, as indicated in the section on "Definitions and explanations."

ACCURACY AND INTERNAL CONSISTENCY OF DATA

Most of the data on industry shown in Volume II of the 1950 Population Census are based on complete counts of the population. The exceptions are the cross-classifications of industry by weeks worked and income, which are based on a 20-percent sample. As previously indicated, the figures shown in this report are based on a 3 1/3-percent sample of the census returns. Accordingly, because of sampling variability and certain small biases, differences may be expected among corresponding figures obtained from the complete count, the 20-percent sample, and the 3 1/3-percent sample. The section on "Sample design and variability" describes the nature of the biases and provides estimates of the differences to be expected between the 100-percent data and 3 1/3-percent data because of sampling variability.

Differences between figures for corresponding items in different reports or in tables within the same report may also result from errors in the tabulation processes. These errors include machine failure, loss of punch cards, and other types. (The net effect is a tendency toward slightly smaller counts of the same item in successive tabulations.) Experience has shown that in mass operations two tabulations of a set of punch cards are not likely to yield precisely identical results. Therefore, tolerance limits allowing for insignificant variations were established in advance for each tabulation in the 1950 Population Census. If the differences between the results of two tabulations fell within these limits, nothing was done to bring them into exact agreement with each other. This procedure was adopted in order to provide a greater volume of data within the limits of time and resources available. In earlier censuses, however, the results of different tabulations were usually adjusted to bring them into exact agreement.

Information on other aspects of the accuracy of the data presented in this report is given in the section on "Definitions and explanations."

AVAILABILITY OF UNPUBLISHED DATA

Some of the data obtained from the tabulations on which the tables in this report are based have not been published. Data on industry by race, age, major occupation group, hours worked, and weeks worked, shown here for total employed (or experienced

civilian labor force) and "wage and salary workers," are available separately for each of the four class-of-worker categories. Also, data on industry by self-employment income are available for self-employed workers in the experienced civilian labor force.

These figures can be obtained upon request, for the cost of transcribing or reproducing them. Requests for such unpublished statistics should be addressed to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

The definitions of the pertinent concepts used in the 1950 Census are given below. Several of these definitions differ from those used in 1940. These changes were made after consultation with users of census data in order to improve the statistics, even though it was recognized that comparability would be adversely affected. In many cases, the new definitions were tested in connection with the Current Population Survey; and, where feasible, measures of the impact of the change on the statistics were developed.

For a complete discussion of the definitions of concepts used in the 1950 Census, the quality of the data, and the problems of comparability with earlier census data, see Volume II, Part 1, in which are also reproduced the 1950 Population Census schedule and the major part of the instructions to enumerators.

MEDIANS

The median, a type of average, is presented in connection with the data on age and income which appear in this report. The median is the value which divides the distribution into two equal parts--one-half of the cases falling below this value and one-half of the cases exceeding this value.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Employment status is defined on the basis of the person's activity during the calendar week preceding the enumerator's visit. This week, designated as the "census week," is not the same for all respondents, because not all persons were enumerated during the same week. The majority of the population was enumerated during the first half of April 1950. Most of the cross-classifications in this report are shown for employed persons; however, those subjects which refer to the year 1949 (i.e., weeks worked and income) are shown for the experienced civilian labor force.

Experienced civilian labor force.--The experienced civilian labor force consists of employed persons and experienced unemployed persons, as defined below.

Employed.--Employed persons comprise all civilians 14 years old and over who, during the census week, were either (a) "at work"--those who did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business; or (b) "with a job but not at work"--those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also included as "with a job" are persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days.

Experienced unemployed.--This category comprises all persons 14 years old and over with previous work experience who were not at work during the census week, but were either looking for work or would have been looking for work except that (a) they were temporarily ill, (b) they expected to return to a job from which they had been laid off for an indefinite period, or (c) they believed no work was available in their line of work or in their community.

INDUSTRY

The industry information presented here was derived from answers to the question, "What kind of business or industry was he working in?" Information on industry was collected for persons in the experienced civilian labor force. For an employed person, the information referred to the job he held during the

census week. If he was employed at two or more jobs, the job at which he worked the greatest number of hours during the census week was reported. For an experienced unemployed person, the information referred to the last job he had held.

Classification System

The industrial classification system used in the 1950 Census of Population was developed in consultation with many individuals, private organizations, and government agencies. The system consists of 148 categories organized into 13 major groups. For this report, a few of the categories were combined, and the detailed list used here consists of 146 categories. The composition of each of the detailed categories is shown in the publication, U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population, Classified Index of Occupations and Industries, Washington, D. C., 1950.

Relation to Standard Industrial Classification.--List A shows, for each Population Census category, the code designation of the similar category or categories in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). This relationship is presented here for general information purposes only and does not imply complete comparability. The SIC, which was developed under the sponsorship of the United States Bureau of the Budget, is designed primarily for the classification of reports on industry obtained from establishments. These reports are, by their nature and degree of detail, considerably different from reports on industry obtained from household enumerations such as the Population Census. As a result, many distinctions called for in the SIC cannot be observed in the Population Census. Furthermore, the needs which the Population Census data are designed to meet frequently differ from the needs which the establishment data meet. Perhaps the most basic difference between the two systems is in the allocation of government workers. The SIC classifies all government agencies in a single major group whereas the Population Census industrial classification system allocates them among the various groups according to type of activity, as explained in the next paragraph.

Definition of "Public administration."--The major group "Public administration" includes only those activities which are uniquely governmental functions, such as legislative and judicial activities and most of the activities in the executive agencies. Government agencies engaged in educational and medical services and in activities commonly carried on also by private enterprises, such as transportation and manufacturing, are classified in the appropriate industrial category. For example, persons employed by a hospital are classified in the "Hospitals" category regardless of whether they are paid from private or public funds. The total number of government workers is given in the class-of-worker statistics; of particular significance in this connection is the cross-classification of industry by class of worker shown in table 8.

Relation to certain occupation groups.--In the Population Census classification systems, the industry category "Agriculture" is somewhat more inclusive than the total of the two major occupation groups, "Farmers and farm managers" and "Farm laborers and foremen." The industry category includes, in addition to all persons in these two major occupation groups, (a) other persons employed on farms, such as truck drivers, mechanics, and bookkeepers, and (b) persons engaged in agricultural activities other than strictly farm operation, such as crop dusting or spraying, cotton ginning, and landscape gardening. Similarly, the industry category "Private households" is somewhat more inclusive than the major occupation group "Private household workers." In addition to the housekeepers, laundresses, and miscellaneous types of domestic workers covered by the major occupation group, the industry category includes persons in occupations such as chauffeur and secretary, if they work for private households.

List A.--RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE 1950 POPULATION CENSUS INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION AND THE STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

(This list is presented for general information purposes only and does not imply complete comparability; see text for explanation. List shows the Population Census title, followed by code designations from the Standard Industrial Classification. For interpretation of SIC codes, see Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget, Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Vol. I, Manufacturing Industries, Part 1 (November 1945 edition); and Vol. II, Nonmanufacturing Industries (May 1949 edition); Washington, D. C.)

| | |
|--|---|
| Agriculture (01, 07 exc. 0713) | Telephone (wire and radio) (481) |
| Forestry (08) | Telegraph (wire and radio) (48 exc. 481) |
| Fisheries (09) | Electric light and power, and electric-gas utilities (491, 493) |
| | Gas and steam supply systems (492, 496) |
| Metal mining (10) | Water supply (494) |
| Coal mining (11, 12) | Sanitary services (495) |
| Crude petroleum and natural gas extraction (13) | Other and not specified utilities ² (497) |
| Nonmetallic mining and quarrying, except fuel (14) | |
| Construction (15-17) | Motor vehicles and equipment (501, 5111) |
| | Drugs, chemicals, and allied products (502, 5112) |
| Logging (241) | Dry goods and apparel (503, 5113, 5132) |
| Sawmills, planing mills, and mill work (242, 243) | Food and related products (504, 505, 5114, 5133, 5134, 514) |
| Miscellaneous wood products (244, 249) | Electrical goods, hardware, and plumbing equipment (506, 507, 5116) |
| Furniture and fixtures (25) | Machinery, equipment, and supplies (508, 5118, 5136) |
| Glass and glass products (321-323) | Petroleum products (512) |
| Cement, and concrete, gypsum, and plaster products (324, 327) | Farm products--raw materials (5096, 5135) |
| Structural clay products (325) | Miscellaneous wholesale trade (5091-5095, 5097-5099 ⁴ , 5115, 5117, 5119, 5137-5139 ⁴) |
| Pottery and related products (326) | Not specified wholesale trade ³ |
| Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral and stone products (328, 329) | |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills (331) | Food stores, except dairy products (54 exc. 545) |
| Other primary iron and steel industries (332, 339 ¹) | Dairy products stores and milk retailing (545) |
| Primary nonferrous industries (333-336, 339 ² , 339 ³) | General merchandise stores (53 exc. 533) |
| Fabricated steel products (19 exc. 194, 341-343, 344 exc. 3444, 346 ² , 348 ² , 3491-3495) | Five and ten cent stores (532) |
| Fabricated nonferrous metal products (3444, 3463 ² , 347, 3489 ² , 3496, 3497, 3499) | Apparel and accessories stores, except shoe stores (56 exc. 566) |
| Not specified metal industries ³ | Shoe stores (565) |
| Agricultural machinery and tractors (352) | Furniture and housefurnishings stores (571) |
| Office and store machines and devices (357) | Household appliance and radio stores (572) |
| Miscellaneous machinery (351, 353-356, 358, 359) | Motor vehicles and accessories retailing (55 exc. 554) |
| Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies (356) | Gasoline service stations (554) |
| Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment (371) | Drug stores (591) |
| Aircraft and parts (372) | Eating and drinking places (58) |
| Ship and boat building and repairing (373) | Hardware and farm implement stores (525) |
| Railroad and miscellaneous transportation equipment (374, 375, 379) | Lumber and building material retailing (52 exc. 525) |
| Professional equipment and supplies (194, 381-385) | Liquor stores (592) |
| Photographic equipment and supplies (386) | Retail florists (5992) |
| Watches, clocks, and clockwork-operated devices (387) | Jewelry stores (597) |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (39) | Fuel and ice retailing (598) |
| | Miscellaneous retail stores (593-596, 599 exc. 5992) |
| Meat products (201) | Not specified retail trade ³ |
| Dairy products (202) | |
| Canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea foods (203) | Banking and credit agencies (60, 61) |
| Grain-mill products (0713, 204) | Security and commodity brokerage, and investment companies (62, 67) |
| Bakery products (205) | Insurance (63, 64) |
| Confectionery and related products (207) | Real estate (incl. real estate-insurance-law offices) (65, 66) |
| Beverage industries (208) | |
| Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products (206, 209) | Advertising (731) |
| Not specified food industries ³ | Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services (737) |
| Tobacco manufactures (21) | Miscellaneous business services (732-736, 739) |
| | Automobile repair services and garages (75) |
| Knitting mills (225) | Miscellaneous repair services (76) |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles, except knit goods (226) | |
| Carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings (227) | Private households (88) |
| Yarn, thread, and fabric mills (221-224) | Hotels and lodging places (70) |
| Miscellaneous textile mill products (228, 229) | Laundrying, cleaning, and dyeing services (721, 722, 727 ⁵) |
| Apparel and accessories (23 exc. 239) | Dressmaking shops (7271 ⁵) |
| Miscellaneous fabricated textile products (239) | Shoe repair shops (725) |
| Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills (261) | Miscellaneous personal services (723, 724, 726, 729) |
| Paperboard containers and boxes (267) | |
| Miscellaneous paper and pulp products (264-266, 269) | Radio broadcasting and television (77) |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries (27) | Theaters and motion pictures (78, 792) |
| Synthetic fibers (2825) | Bowling alleys, and billiard and pool parlors (793) |
| Drugs and medicines (283) | Miscellaneous entertainment and recreation services (791, 794-796, 799) |
| Paints, varnishes, and related products (285) | |
| Miscellaneous chemicals and allied products (281, 282 exc. 2825, 284, 286-289) | Medical and other health services, except hospitals (80 exc. 806) |
| Petroleum refining (291) | Hospitals (806) |
| Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products (29 exc. 291) | Legal services (81) |
| Rubber products (30) | Educational services, government } (82, 84) |
| Leather: tanned, curried, and finished (311) | Educational services, private |
| Footwear, except rubber (313, 314) | Welfare and religious services (866, 867) |
| Leather products, except footwear (312, 315-317, 319) | Nonprofit membership organizations (861-865, 869) |
| | Engineering and architectural services (891) |
| Not specified manufacturing industries ³ | Miscellaneous professional and related services (89 exc. 891) |
| Railroads and railway express service (40) | |
| Street railways and bus lines (41, 43 exc. 433) | Postal service |
| Trucking service (421, 428) | Federal public administration } (90 ⁶) |
| Warehousing and storage (422-425, 429) | State public administration |
| Taxicab service (433) | Local public administration |
| Water transportation (44) | |
| Air transportation (45) | Industry not reported (99) |
| Petroleum and gasoline pipe lines (46) | |
| Services incidental to transportation (47) | |

¹ Components of SIC categories 3392 and 3399 are allocated between "Other primary iron and steel industries" and "Primary nonferrous industries" on a ferrous-nonferrous basis.

² Components of SIC categories 3463 and 3489 are allocated between "Fabricated steel products" and "Fabricated nonferrous metal products" on a ferrous-nonferrous basis.

³ In the Population Census system, "not specified" categories were set up within certain groups to take care of schedule returns which were not sufficiently precise for allocation to a specific category within the group.

⁴ Components of SIC categories 5099 and 5139 are allocated by type of merchandise to the appropriate Population Census wholesale trade category, wherever possible.

⁵ Dressmaking shops are shown separately from the rest of SIC category 7271, which is included in "Laundrying, cleaning, and dyeing services."

⁶ See text for explanation of basic difference between SIC and Population Census in classification of government workers.

Comparability

1940 Census.--The identification of persons in the labor force was accomplished in the 1950 Census through a somewhat different set of questions from those used in 1940. The changes were made, in part, in order to obtain a more nearly complete count of the labor force. The effect of the changes in question wording, however, appears relatively minor. For most of the industry categories, therefore, comparability between 1940 and 1950 is not affected by these changes.

In making 1940-1950 comparisons, it should be noted that the original 1940 figures include members of the Armed Forces, whereas the 1950 figures are limited to civilians. In the 1940 industrial classification, the Armed Forces were mainly included in the category "National defense," under the major group "Government."

The industrial classification system used in 1940 is basically the same as that of 1950. There are a number of differences, however, in the title and content for certain items, and in the degree of detail shown for the various major groups. The process of adjusting the 1940 detailed industry data for comparability with the 1950 figures is not explained in this report because of the great deal of material involved in this process. Further information appears in 1950 Population Census Volume II, Part 1, in which adjusted 1940 detailed industry data are shown for employed persons (table 131).

1930 Census.--Prior to 1940, the census data on the economically active population referred to "gainful workers." Gainful workers were persons reported as having a gainful occupation, that is, an occupation in which they earned money or a money equivalent, or in which they assisted in the production of marketable goods, regardless of whether they were working or seeking work at the time of the census. A person was not considered to have had a gainful occupation if his activity was of limited extent. The labor force figures in 1950 are based on activity during the census week only. The effects of this variation in approach on the several industry categories are almost impossible to measure. It seems clear, however, that for virtually all industries the gainful worker concept yields larger figures than the "labor force" concept.

The industrial classification system used in the 1930 Census was markedly different from the 1950 system. For information on industry data from the 1930 Census, see the publication, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Sixteenth Census Reports, Population, Comparative Occupation Statistics for the United States, 1870 to 1940, Washington, D. C., 1943.

Current Population Survey.--A number of operating problems tend to introduce incomparabilities between the data from the Current Population Survey and the 1950 Population Census; see section on "Count of persons in labor force." Also, the industrial classification of the 1950 Census was not introduced in the Current Population Survey until October 1950.

Other data.--Differences in concept and definition cause incomparabilities between census data and data from other sources. Because the 1950 Census employment data were obtained by household interviews, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. In the data shown here, persons employed at more than one job are counted only once as employed and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the census week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, on the other hand, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other data, unlike those presented here, generally exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, and may include workers less than 14 years of age. An additional difference arises from the fact that persons with a job but not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here, whereas only part of this group is likely to be included in employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. In addition, comparability between the statistics presented here and statistics

from other sources is also frequently affected by the use of different classification systems; see section on "Relation to Standard Industrial Classification."

Quality of Data

Count of persons in labor force.--Many of the figures shown here are probably subject to some understatement because of the omission of some marginal workers from the count of the labor force. These omissions arise from the difficulty of applying certain of the employment status concepts, and, perhaps more important, the fact that complete information is not always obtained for certain groups. For example, housewives, students, and semi-retired persons, who work on only a part-time or intermittent basis, may fail to report that they are employed or looking for work unless carefully questioned. In many cases, enumerators may assume that such persons could not be in the labor force and will omit the necessary questions. As a result, the statistics will understate the size of the labor force.

A measure of this understatement is provided by a comparison with the data from the Current Population Survey. The estimated size of the civilian labor force in the United States based on the Current Population Survey is about 5 percent above the corresponding complete-count figure from the 1950 Census. Examination of the census returns for a sample of households that were also included in the Current Population Survey for April 1950 indicates that although differences of all kinds were found, on balance, the Current Population Survey enumerators, who were much more experienced than were the temporary census enumerators, reported more completely the employment of teen-agers and women 25 years old and over. This difference is reflected in a more accurate reporting of persons employed in industries, such as agriculture, trade, and personal services, where part-time or occasional work is widely prevalent. These are the groups for whom variability in response is relatively great in labor force surveys. On the other hand, the differences were at a minimum for men and for young women--the major components of the "full-time" labor force.

Classification of industry returns.--Another factor to be considered in the interpretation of these data is that enumerators sometimes returned industry designations which were not sufficiently specific for precise allocation. One cause may have been the enumerator's lack of knowledge of how to describe a particular job on the census schedule. Another possible cause was inadequate information about the worker's job on the part of the housewife or other person from whom the enumerator obtained the report. Indefinite industry returns can frequently be assigned, however, to the appropriate category through the use of supplementary information. For example, helpful information can frequently be obtained from outside sources regarding the types of industrial activity in the given area. The basic document used in the allocation of the schedule returns of industry to the appropriate categories of the classification system is the publication, U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population, Alphabetical Index of Occupations and Industries, Washington, D. C., 1950.

The application of a detailed industrial classification to approximately 60 million workers is obviously subject to some error. Although the number of misclassifications probably does not have any serious effect on the usefulness of most of the data, there are a few cases where relatively small numbers of erroneous returns may produce what might be regarded as a serious misstatement of the facts. Some of the more obvious misclassifications have been adjusted, but it was not possible to perform a complete review of the data for all discrepancies.

Post-Enumeration Survey.--Information on certain aspects of the quality of the industry data is available from the Post-Enumeration Survey. This survey consisted, in part, of a sample of about 22,000 households which were reinterviewed to determine the accuracy of the reports obtained in the original enumeration. Although the information thus obtained is subject to a number of qualifications (as explained in 1950 Population Census Volume II, Part 1), the analysis does provide useful indications of the quality of the census data.

The Post-Enumeration Survey material on industry has been tabulated only for major groups. One important factor which affects the quality of the data on industry--the reporting of employment status--was not investigated, mainly because the time interval between the census and Post-Enumeration Survey enumerations appeared too great to yield adequate information on an item so subject to change as employment status.

In general, the percent distributions by major industry group were only slightly affected by errors of coverage, errors in reporting a job description, and errors in reporting age. With few exceptions, the percentage of employed persons in each such category was affected by less than one percentage point. The stability in the percentage was found both when corrections were made for all three types of errors combined and when corrections were made for each type separately. This stability also existed with regard to the distributions for both sexes combined and for males and females separately.

The accuracy of the count of persons in each major group was also measured by the Post-Enumeration Survey. The absolute number of employed persons in most of the major industry groups was in error by less than 4 percent as a result of the three types of errors measured.

RESIDENCE

In this report, persons are classified by residence into three categories, i.e., urban, rural nonfarm, and rural farm. The farm-nonfarm dichotomy is applied here only to the rural segment of the population since virtually all farm residents live in rural areas.

Urban and rural residence.--According to the new definition that was adopted for use in the 1950 Census, the urban population comprises all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, and villages, (b) incorporated towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin, where "towns" are simply minor civil divisions or counties, (c) the densely settled urban fringe, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas, around cities of 50,000 or more, and (d) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside any urban fringe. The remaining population is classified as rural. According to the old definition, the urban population was limited to all persons living in incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. In view of this change in definition, the statistics for 1940 by urban-rural residence are not comparable with those presented here for 1950.

Farm and nonfarm population.--The farm population for 1950, as for 1940 and 1930, includes all persons living on farms without regard to occupation. In determining farm and nonfarm residence in the 1950 Census, however, certain special groups were classified otherwise than in earlier censuses. In 1950, persons living on what might have been considered farm land were classified as nonfarm if they paid cash rent for their homes and yards only. A few persons in institutions, summer camps, "motels," and tourists camps were classified as farm residents in 1940, whereas in 1950 all such persons were classified as nonfarm. For the United States as a whole, there is evidence from the Current Population Survey that the farm population in 1950 would have been slightly larger had the 1940 procedure been used. The rural-nonfarm population includes all persons living outside of urban areas who do not live on farms.

RACE

The concept of race as it has been used by the Bureau of the Census is derived from that which is commonly accepted by the general public. It does not, therefore, reflect clear-cut definitions of biological stock, and several categories obviously refer to nationalities. The information on race is ordinarily not based on a reply to questions asked by the enumerator but rather obtained by observation. Enumerators were instructed to ask a question when they were in doubt.

Negro.--In addition to full-blooded Negroes, this classification includes persons of mixed white and Negro parentage and persons of mixed Indian and Negro parentage unless the Indian blood very definitely predominates or unless the individual is accepted in the community as an Indian.

Other races.--This category includes Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and other nonwhite races.

Mixed parentage.--Persons of mixed parentage are classified according to the race of the nonwhite parent and mixtures of nonwhite races are generally classified according to the race of the father.

Nonwhite.--The group designated as "nonwhite" (in tables 5, 7, 14, and 16) consists of Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and other nonwhite races. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who were not definitely Indian or of other nonwhite race were classified as white in 1950 and 1940. In the 1930 publications, Mexicans were included in the group "Other races."

AGE

The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday as of the date of enumeration, that is, the age of the person in completed years. The enumerator was instructed to obtain the age of each person as of the date of his visit rather than as of April 1, 1950.

A considerable body of evidence exists which indicates that age is misreported in several characteristic ways and that certain age groups are less completely enumerated than others in censuses. A comparison of age distributions from the 1950 Census with age distributions based on figures from the 1940 Census and brought up to date from official records of births, deaths, and migration suggests this generalization is also true for the 1950 Census. The results of the Post-Enumeration Survey lend further support to this view. These errors, however, probably do not have any appreciable effect on the age-industry relationships shown in this report.

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP

Occupation information was derived from answers to the question, "What kind of work was he doing?" The data shown here are for employed persons and refer to the same job as the industry information, i.e., the job held during the census week. Also, as for industry, if the person was employed at two or more jobs, the job at which he worked the greatest number of hours during the census week was reported.

The occupational classification system developed for the 1950 Census of Population consists of 469 items, 270 of which are specific occupation categories; the remainder are subgroupings (mainly on the basis of industry) of 13 of the occupation categories. The 469 detailed items are classified into 12 major occupation groups, which form the basis on which the occupation data are presented in this report. For purposes of this report, three combinations have been made: "Farmers and farm managers" and "Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm"; "Private household workers" and "Service workers, except private household"; and "Farm laborers and foremen" and "Laborers, except farm and mine." In all three cases, the first-named major occupation group is limited to a single industry (agriculture, private households, and agriculture, respectively), and the numbers of these workers can be obtained from other reports, as, for example, Series P-E No. 1C, "Occupation by Industry."

The information on comparability with earlier census data and statistics from other sources, as well as the information on quality of data, presented above for industry is generally applicable to the occupation material. Mine laborers, noted as an exclusion in the title of the occupation group "Laborers, except mine," are included in the group "Operatives and kindred workers."

The composition of the 1950 major occupation groups (except the "Not reported" group) is indicated by the following illustrative listings.

Professional, technical, and kindred workers.--Includes Accountants; Actors; Airplane pilots and navigators; Architects; Artists; Athletes; Auditors; Authors; Chemists; Chiropractors; Clergymen; College presidents, professors, and instructors; Conservationists; Dancers; Dentists; Designers; Dietitians; Draftsmen; Editors; Embalmers; Entertainers; Farm management advisors; Foresters; Funeral directors; Healers; Home management advisors; Judges; Lawyers; Librarians; Musicians; Natural scientists; Nutritionists; Optometrists; Osteopaths; Personnel workers; Pharmacists; Photographers; Physicians; Professional nurses; Radio operators; Recreation workers; Religious workers; Reporters; Social scientists; Social workers; Sports instructors and officials; Student professional nurses; Surgeons; Surveyors; Teachers; Technical engineers; Therapists; Veterinarians.

Farmers and farm managers.--Includes tenant farmers and share croppers.

Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm.--Includes Buyers; Building superintendents; Credit men; Lodge officials; Postmasters; Public administration officials; Purchasing agents; Railroad conductors; Ship officers, pilots, pursers, and engineers; Shippers of farm products; Union officials.

Clerical and kindred workers.--Includes Bank tellers; Bill and account collectors; Bookkeepers; Cashiers; Dentist's office attendants; Express agents; Express messengers; Library assistants and attendants; Mail carriers; Messengers; Office boys; Office machine operators; Physicians's office attendants; Railway mail clerks; Receiving clerks; Secretaries; Shipping clerks; Station agents; Stenographers; Telegraph messengers; Telegraph operators; Telephone operators; Ticket agents; Typists.

Sales workers.--Includes Advertising agents and salesmen; Auctioneers; Demonstrators; Hucksters; Insurance agents and brokers; Newsboys; Peddlers; Real estate agents and brokers; Stock and bond salesmen.

Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.--Includes Annealers; Bakers; Blacksmiths; Boilermakers; Bookbinders; Brickmasons; Cabinetmakers; Carpenters; Cement finishers; Compositors; Concrete finishers; Coppermiths; Cranemen; Derrickmen; Die makers; Die setters; Electricians; Electrotypers; Engravers; Excavating machinery operators; Forgemen; Glaziers; Goldsmiths; Grading machinery operators; Heat treaters; Holstmen; Lens grinders and polishers; Lithographers; Locomotive engineers; Locomotive firemen; Log and lumber scalers and graders; Loom fixers; Machinists; Mechanics; Metal molders; Metal rollers; Metal roll hands; Millers; Millwrights; Motion picture projectionists; Opticians; Organ tuners; Painters (construction and maintenance); Paperhangers; Photoengravers; Piano tuners; Pipe fitters; Plasterers; Plate printers; Plumbers; Power linemen and servicemen; Printing pressmen; Road machinery operators; Roofers; Sheet metal workers; Shoemakers, except in factories; Silversmiths; Slaters; Stationary engineers; Stereotypers; Stone carvers; Stone cutters; Stonemasons; Structural metal workers; Tailors; Telegraph and telephone linemen and servicemen; Tile setters; Tin-smiths; Tool makers; Typesetters; Upholsterers; Watchmakers; Window dressers.

Operatives and kindred workers.--Includes Apprentices; Asbestos workers; Auto service attendants; Blasters; Boatmen; Bus conductors and drivers; Canalmen; Chauffeurs; Deck hands; Deliverymen; Dressmakers; Dry cleaning operatives; Dyers; Fruit, nut, and vegetable graders and packers; Furnacemen; Insulation workers; Laundry operatives; Meat cutters; Metal filers, grinders, and polishers; Metal heaters; Milliners; Mine operatives and laborers; Motormen; Painters (except construction and maintenance); Parking lot attendants; Photographic process workers; Powdermen; Power station operators; Railroad brakemen and switchmen; Routemen; Sailors; Sawyers; Seamstresses; Smeltermen; Stationary firemen; Street railway conductors; Surveying chainman, rodmen, and axmen; Taxicab drivers; Textile spinners; Textile weavers; Tractor drivers; Truck drivers; Welders.

Private household workers.--Includes housekeepers and laundresses in private households.

Service workers, except private household.--Includes Attendants and ushers in amusement places; Bailiffs; Barbers; Bartenders; Beauticians; Boarding house keepers; Bootblacks; Bridge tenders; Charwomen; Cooks, except in private households; Detectives; Doorkeepers; Elevator operators; Firemen (fire protection); Fountain workers; Guards; Hospital attendants; Janitors; Lodginghouse keepers; Manicurists; Marshals; Midwives; Policemen; Porters; Practical nurses; Sextons; Sheriffs; Stewards; Waiters; Watchmen.

Farm laborers and foremen.--Includes both paid and unpaid family farm laborers, and self-employed farm service laborers.

Laborers, except farm and mine.--Includes Car washers; Fishermen; Garage laborers; Groundskeepers; Longshoremen; Oystermen; Raftsmen; Stevedores; Teamsters; Woodchoppers.

CLASS OF WORKER

The class-of-worker information refers to the same job as does the occupation and industry information. The allocation of a person to a particular class-of-worker category is basically independent, however, of the occupation or industry in which he worked. The classification by class of worker consists of four categories which are defined below. A number of tables in this report (tables 2, 4, 7, 11, 13, and 17) contain data for "Wage and salary workers." This group represents the combination of "Private wage and salary workers" and "Government workers."

Private wage and salary workers.--Persons who worked for a private employer for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or at piece rates.

Government workers.--Persons who worked for any governmental unit (Federal, State, or local), regardless of the activity which the particular agency carried on.

Self-employed workers.--Persons who worked for profit or fees in their own business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm either as an owner or tenant. Included here are the owner-operators of large stores and manufacturing establishments as well as small merchants, independent craftsmen and professional men, farmers, peddlers, and other persons who conducted enterprises of their own. Persons paid to manage businesses or farms owned by other persons or by corporations, on the other hand, are classified as private wage and salary workers (or, in some few cases, as government workers).

Unpaid family workers.--Persons who worked without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by blood or marriage. The great majority of unpaid family workers are farm laborers.

The relatively small number of persons for whom class of worker was not reported has been included among private wage and salary workers unless there was evidence on the census schedule that they should have been classified in one of the other class-of-worker categories.

HOURS WORKED DURING CENSUS WEEK

The data on hours worked were derived from answers to the question, "How many hours did he work last week?" asked of persons who reported they had worked during the week prior to their enumeration. The statistics refer to the number of hours actually worked during the census week, and not necessarily to the number usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. For persons working at more than one job, the figures relate to the combined number of hours worked at all jobs during the week. In the distribution of employed persons by the number of hours worked, the proportion who worked only a small number of hours is understated because such workers were omitted from the labor force count more frequently than were those working full time. Also for some types of workers, such as professional workers, proprietors of businesses or farms, and unpaid family workers, the number of

hours worked often could not be accurately determined, because such workers frequently do not follow regular schedules of work.

WEEKS WORKED IN 1949

The statistics on weeks worked are based on replies to the question, "Last year, in how many weeks did this person do any work at all, not counting work around the house?" The data pertain to the number of different weeks during 1949 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacations and sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included. It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1949 is understated, because there is some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment. For the same reason, the figures represent only an approximate statement of the amount of work in 1949.

In the 1950 Population Census, no distinction was made between a part-time and a full-time workweek, whereas in 1940 the enumerator was instructed to convert part-time work to equivalent full-time weeks. A full-time week was defined as the number of hours locally regarded as full time for the given occupation and industry.

There was some tendency, in both 1940 and 1950, for enumerators to obtain the information on weeks worked in terms of months and to convert into weeks by multiplying by 4 rather than by $4 \frac{1}{3}$ as instructed. In both years, therefore, the class intervals were so selected that instances in which months were originally reported were included in the same interval, regardless of whether the conversion was made on the basis of 4 or $4 \frac{1}{3}$ weeks per month. In the 1940 reports, however, the statistics were published in terms of months, whereas in the 1950 reports units of weeks are used.

INCOME IN 1949

Income, as defined in the 1950 Census, is the sum of the money received, less losses, from the following sources: Wages or salary; net income (or loss) from the operation of a farm,

ranch, business, or profession; net income (or loss) from rents or receipts from roomers or boarders; royalties, interest, dividends, and periodic income from estates and trust funds; pensions; veterans' payments, Armed Forces allotments for dependents, and other governmental payments or assistance; and other income such as contributions for support from persons who are not members of the household, alimony, and periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities. The figures in this report represent the amount of income received by persons before deductions for personal income taxes, social security, bond purchases, union dues, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: Money received from the sale of property, unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property; the value of income "in kind," such as food produced and consumed in the home, free living quarters; withdrawals of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; gifts; and lump-sum inheritances or insurance payments.

The data on wage and salary income shown in table 17 refer to total money earnings received for work performed as an employee. This includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commission, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned.

In the 1940 Census, the income distributions by industry were limited to wage or salary income. Comparisons cannot, therefore, be made with the total income figures shown in tables 15 and 16.

The figures in this census, as in all field surveys of income, are only approximately accurate because of errors of response and nonreporting. In most cases the schedule entries for income are based not on records but on memory, usually that of the housewife. Other errors of reporting are due to misunderstanding of the income questions or to misrepresentation. In addition, the number of persons shown at each income level is subject to error because of the omission of persons who were not enumerated in the census. Despite these sources of error, however, the various checks which have been made on the quality of the 1950 Census income data suggest that they may be sufficiently reliable for the analysis of the income differentials by industry shown in this report.

SAMPLE DESIGN AND VARIABILITY

SAMPLE DESIGN

The data in this report are based on information tabulated for a representative sample of approximately $3 \frac{1}{3}$ percent of the population. A separate line was provided on the population schedules for each person enumerated, with every fifth line designated as a sample line. Within each enumeration district, the schedules were divided approximately equally among five versions. On each version the sample constituted a different set of lines so that each line on the schedule was in the sample on one of the five versions.³ The statistics in this report are based on tabulations of a systematic selection of one-sixth of the persons on these sample lines, or about $3 \frac{1}{3}$ percent of the population.

Estimates of the number of persons with specified characteristics have in all cases been obtained by multiplying the number of persons in the sample with these characteristics by 30.

Although the sampling plan used did not automatically insure an exact $3 \frac{1}{3}$ -percent sample of persons, it was unbiased and for the United States the deviation from $3 \frac{1}{3}$ percent was expected to be quite small for major classes of the population. Small

³ In 19 counties of Michigan and Ohio, the sample consisted basically of every fifth household and all persons in these households were considered in the sample. Such a household sample was used as an experiment to determine the feasibility of this type of sample in future censuses of population.

biases, however, arose when the enumerator failed to follow his instructions exactly. These were usually in the direction of a slight underrepresentation of adult males, particularly heads of households in the sample. Errors of processing as noted in the section on "Accuracy and internal consistency of data" also affected the sample size.

Table A compares the distribution by detailed industry of employed persons, as presented in this report, with corresponding statistics based on the complete count presented in Volume II, Part 1, of the 1950 Census of Population. Differences between the corresponding columns in this table reflect, among other things, enumerators' errors in selecting the sample and errors in processing. The net effect of these factors is relatively small and should have little influence on the interpretation of the data.

SAMPLING VARIABILITY

Since the data in this report are based on samples of the population, they are subject to sampling variability. The sampling variability of the data can be estimated from the standard errors shown in tables B and C. These tables do not reflect the biases mentioned above. Table B presents the approximate standard errors of sample estimates of selected sizes. Table C shows the approximate standard errors of percentages when computed by using data from this report for both numerator and denominator. Linear interpolation can be used for estimates not shown in these tables.

SPECIAL REPORTS

Table A.--COMPARISON OF COMPLETE COUNT AND 3 1/3-PERCENT SAMPLE DATA ON DETAILED INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1950

| Detailed industry | Both sexes | | | | | Male | | | Female | | |
|---|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|----------------|----------------------|---|----------------|----------------------|---|
| | Complete count | 3 1/3-percent sample | Percent distribution | | Ratio of complete count to 3 1/3-percent sample | Complete count | 3 1/3-percent sample | Ratio of complete count to 3 1/3-percent sample | Complete count | 3 1/3-percent sample | Ratio of complete count to 3 1/3-percent sample |
| | | | Complete count | 3 1/3-percent sample | | | | | | | |
| Employed..... | 56,225,340 | 55,813,380 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 1.007 | 40,510,176 | 40,060,560 | 1.011 | 15,715,164 | 15,752,820 | 0.998 |
| Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries..... | 6,996,159 | 6,981,150 | 12.44 | 12.51 | 1.002 | 6,406,534 | 6,377,970 | 1.004 | 589,625 | 603,180 | 0.978 |
| Agriculture..... | 6,875,801 | 6,858,030 | 12.23 | 12.29 | 1.003 | 6,291,657 | 6,260,590 | 1.005 | 584,144 | 597,480 | 0.978 |
| Forestry..... | 43,535 | 44,100 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.987 | 40,401 | 40,650 | 0.994 | 3,134 | 3,450 | 0.908 |
| Fisheries..... | 76,823 | 79,020 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.972 | 74,476 | 76,770 | 0.970 | 2,347 | 2,250 | 1.043 |
| Mining..... | 929,464 | 917,280 | 1.65 | 1.64 | 1.013 | 906,286 | 894,420 | 1.013 | 23,178 | 23,040 | 1.006 |
| Metal mining..... | 92,690 | 92,010 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 1.007 | 90,607 | 90,090 | 1.006 | 2,083 | 1,920 | 1.085 |
| Coal mining..... | 509,673 | 502,950 | 0.91 | 0.90 | 1.013 | 504,118 | 497,670 | 1.013 | 5,555 | 5,280 | 1.052 |
| Crude petroleum and natural gas extraction..... | 233,030 | 231,030 | 0.41 | 0.41 | 1.009 | 220,613 | 218,340 | 1.010 | 12,417 | 12,690 | 0.978 |
| Nonmetallic mining and quarrying, except fuel..... | 94,071 | 91,290 | 0.17 | 0.16 | 1.030 | 90,948 | 88,140 | 1.032 | 3,123 | 3,150 | 0.991 |
| Construction..... | 3,440,690 | 3,399,450 | 6.12 | 6.09 | 1.012 | 3,342,334 | 3,299,520 | 1.013 | 98,356 | 99,930 | 0.984 |
| Manufacturing..... | 14,570,751 | 14,469,090 | 25.91 | 25.92 | 1.007 | 10,929,699 | 10,829,820 | 1.009 | 3,641,052 | 3,639,270 | 1.000 |
| Durable goods..... | 7,754,049 | 7,679,190 | 13.79 | 13.76 | 1.010 | 6,515,830 | 6,444,900 | 1.011 | 1,238,219 | 1,234,290 | 1.003 |
| Lumber and wood products, except furniture..... | 860,512 | 851,130 | 1.53 | 1.52 | 1.011 | 821,247 | 812,190 | 1.012 | 39,265 | 36,940 | 1.028 |
| Logging..... | 171,897 | 174,630 | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.984 | 169,700 | 172,680 | 0.983 | 2,197 | 1,950 | 1.127 |
| Sawmills, planing mills, and mill work..... | 586,360 | 578,700 | 1.04 | 1.04 | 1.013 | 566,304 | 568,330 | 1.014 | 20,056 | 20,370 | 0.985 |
| Miscellaneous wood products..... | 102,255 | 97,800 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 1.046 | 85,243 | 81,180 | 1.030 | 17,012 | 16,200 | 1.024 |
| Furniture and fixtures..... | 330,243 | 323,340 | 0.59 | 0.58 | 1.021 | 278,874 | 271,950 | 1.025 | 51,369 | 51,390 | 1.000 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products..... | 461,887 | 459,060 | 0.82 | 0.82 | 1.006 | 381,579 | 378,180 | 1.009 | 80,308 | 80,880 | 0.993 |
| Glass and glass products..... | 141,774 | 141,330 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 1.003 | 108,005 | 106,330 | 1.014 | 33,769 | 34,800 | 0.970 |
| Cement, and concrete, gypsum, and plaster products..... | 104,961 | 105,780 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.992 | 99,596 | 100,380 | 0.992 | 5,365 | 5,400 | 0.994 |
| Structural clay products..... | 77,926 | 77,370 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 1.007 | 69,382 | 68,820 | 1.008 | 8,544 | 8,550 | 0.999 |
| Pottery and related products..... | 55,487 | 53,190 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 1.043 | 36,034 | 34,050 | 1.058 | 19,453 | 19,140 | 1.016 |
| Misc. nonmetallic mineral and stone products..... | 81,739 | 81,390 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 1.004 | 68,562 | 68,400 | 1.002 | 13,177 | 12,990 | 1.014 |
| Metal industries..... | 2,005,229 | 1,995,720 | 3.57 | 3.58 | 1.005 | 1,781,645 | 1,772,820 | 1.005 | 223,584 | 222,900 | 1.003 |
| Primary metal industries..... | 1,166,654 | 1,163,670 | 2.07 | 2.08 | 1.003 | 1,090,581 | 1,087,800 | 1.003 | 76,073 | 76,170 | 0.999 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills..... | 662,747 | 661,530 | 1.18 | 1.19 | 1.002 | 626,582 | 625,950 | 1.002 | 3,6065 | 35,580 | 1.014 |
| Other primary iron and steel industries..... | 287,994 | 285,990 | 0.51 | 0.51 | 1.007 | 271,111 | 269,070 | 1.008 | 16,883 | 16,920 | 0.998 |
| Primary nonferrous industries..... | 215,913 | 216,150 | 0.38 | 0.39 | 0.999 | 192,788 | 192,480 | 1.002 | 23,125 | 23,670 | 0.977 |
| Fabricated metal industries (incl. not spec. metal)..... | 838,575 | 832,050 | 1.49 | 1.49 | 1.008 | 691,064 | 685,520 | 1.008 | 147,511 | 146,730 | 1.005 |
| Fabricated steel products..... | 721,911 | 714,000 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.011 | 597,679 | 590,150 | 1.013 | 124,232 | 123,870 | 1.003 |
| Fabricated nonferrous metal products..... | 104,210 | 104,400 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.998 | 82,751 | 80,370 | 1.026 | 21,439 | 20,490 | 1.047 |
| Not specified metal industries..... | 12,454 | 13,650 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.912 | 10,634 | 11,280 | 0.943 | 1,820 | 2,900 | 0.768 |
| Machinery, except electrical..... | 1,296,383 | 1,284,810 | 2.31 | 2.30 | 1.009 | 1,123,128 | 1,109,910 | 1.012 | 173,255 | 174,900 | 0.991 |
| Agricultural machinery and tractors..... | 175,860 | 179,250 | 0.31 | 0.32 | 0.981 | 158,242 | 159,690 | 0.991 | 17,618 | 19,260 | 0.901 |
| Office and store machines and devices..... | 105,637 | 105,780 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.999 | 80,450 | 80,490 | 1.000 | 25,187 | 25,290 | 0.996 |
| Miscellaneous machinery..... | 1,014,886 | 999,780 | 1.81 | 1.79 | 1.025 | 884,436 | 869,730 | 1.017 | 130,450 | 130,050 | 1.003 |
| Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies..... | 788,184 | 771,570 | 1.40 | 1.38 | 1.022 | 512,760 | 498,450 | 1.029 | 275,424 | 273,120 | 1.008 |
| Transportation equipment..... | 1,347,090 | 1,336,530 | 2.40 | 2.39 | 1.008 | 1,189,068 | 1,179,270 | 1.008 | 158,022 | 157,260 | 1.005 |
| Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment..... | 868,974 | 863,520 | 1.55 | 1.55 | 1.006 | 759,545 | 755,500 | 1.005 | 109,429 | 107,970 | 1.014 |
| Aircraft and parts..... | 257,114 | 257,310 | 0.46 | 0.46 | 0.999 | 224,482 | 224,310 | 1.001 | 32,632 | 33,000 | 0.989 |
| Ship and boat building and repairing..... | 157,413 | 153,780 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 1.024 | 148,104 | 144,210 | 1.027 | 9,309 | 9,570 | 0.973 |
| Railroad and misc. transportation equipment..... | 63,589 | 61,920 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 1.027 | 56,937 | 55,200 | 1.031 | 6,652 | 6,720 | 0.980 |
| Professional and photographic equipment, and watches..... | 120,731 | 119,170 | 0.36 | 0.36 | 1.013 | 135,623 | 133,960 | 1.015 | 66,108 | 65,610 | 1.008 |
| Professional equipment and supplies..... | 46,939 | 47,550 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.987 | 33,610 | 33,660 | 0.999 | 13,329 | 13,950 | 0.960 |
| Photographic equipment and supplies..... | 34,731 | 36,060 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.963 | 19,103 | 19,020 | 1.004 | 15,628 | 17,040 | 0.917 |
| Watches, clocks, and clockwork-operated devices..... | 462,790 | 457,860 | 0.82 | 0.82 | 1.011 | 291,906 | 288,570 | 1.012 | 170,884 | 169,290 | 1.009 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries..... | 6,698,864 | 6,670,440 | 11.91 | 11.95 | 1.004 | 4,331,677 | 4,303,470 | 1.007 | 2,367,187 | 2,366,970 | 1.000 |
| Food and kindred products..... | 1,401,199 | 1,383,660 | 2.49 | 2.48 | 1.013 | 1,082,919 | 1,065,570 | 1.016 | 318,280 | 318,090 | 1.001 |
| Meat products..... | 273,866 | 273,030 | 0.49 | 0.49 | 1.003 | 217,889 | 217,350 | 1.002 | 55,977 | 55,680 | 1.005 |
| Dairy products..... | 161,730 | 160,200 | 0.29 | 0.29 | 1.010 | 135,447 | 133,110 | 1.018 | 26,283 | 27,090 | 0.970 |
| Canning & preserving fruits, vegetables, & sea foods..... | 146,444 | 144,330 | 0.26 | 0.26 | 1.015 | 88,167 | 87,180 | 1.011 | 58,277 | 57,150 | 1.020 |
| Grain-mill products..... | 116,543 | 116,010 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 1.005 | 101,710 | 100,530 | 1.012 | 14,833 | 15,480 | 0.958 |
| Bakery products..... | 273,227 | 267,090 | 0.49 | 0.49 | 1.023 | 210,569 | 205,530 | 1.025 | 62,658 | 61,960 | 1.018 |
| Confectionery and related products..... | 77,826 | 75,510 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 1.031 | 38,961 | 37,770 | 1.032 | 38,865 | 37,740 | 1.030 |
| Beverage industries..... | 200,192 | 195,660 | 0.36 | 0.36 | 1.023 | 176,555 | 171,390 | 1.030 | 23,637 | 24,270 | 0.974 |
| Misc. food preparations and kindred products..... | 113,823 | 111,270 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 1.023 | 88,847 | 85,410 | 1.040 | 24,976 | 25,860 | 0.966 |
| Not specified food industries..... | 37,548 | 40,560 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.926 | 24,774 | 27,300 | 0.907 | 12,774 | 13,260 | 0.963 |
| Tobacco manufactures..... | 94,127 | 92,640 | 0.17 | 0.17 | 1.016 | 44,370 | 42,870 | 1.035 | 49,757 | 49,770 | 1.000 |
| Textile mill products..... | 1,241,407 | 1,234,020 | 2.21 | 2.21 | 1.006 | 712,787 | 709,950 | 1.004 | 528,620 | 524,070 | 1.009 |
| Knitting mills..... | 193,722 | 193,020 | 0.34 | 0.35 | 1.004 | 73,178 | 72,840 | 1.005 | 120,544 | 120,180 | 1.003 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles, except knit goods..... | 53,714 | 54,000 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.995 | 44,324 | 44,940 | 0.986 | 9,390 | 9,060 | 1.026 |
| Carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings..... | 65,163 | 65,730 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.991 | 44,880 | 45,930 | 0.977 | 20,283 | 19,800 | 1.024 |
| Yarn, thread, and fabric mills..... | 872,587 | 867,630 | 1.55 | 1.55 | 1.006 | 514,544 | 511,980 | 1.005 | 358,043 | 355,650 | 1.007 |
| Miscellaneous textile mill products..... | 56,221 | 53,640 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 1.048 | 35,861 | 34,260 | 1.047 | 20,360 | 20,360 | 1.000 |
| Apparel and other fabricated textile products..... | 1,065,232 | 1,072,090 | 1.89 | 1.92 | 0.994 | 311,005 | 311,280 | 0.999 | 754,227 | 760,770 | 0.991 |
| Apparel and accessories..... | 980,239 | 985,710 | 1.74 | 1.77 | 0.995 | 272,554 | 272,430 | 1.004 | 706,745 | 713,280 | 0.991 |
| Miscellaneous fabricated textile products..... | 84,993 | 86,340 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.984 | 37,451 | 38,850 | 0.964 | 47,482 | 47,490 | 1.000 |
| Paper and allied products..... | 466,378 | 464,400 | 0.83 | 0.83 | 1.004 | 356,880 | 354,420 | 1.007 | 109,498 | 109,980 | 0.996 |
| Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills..... | 227,750 | 223,090 | 0.41 | 0.40 | 1.012 | 199,441 | 198,030 | 1.007 | 28,309 | 27,060 | 1.046 |
| Paperboard containers and boxes..... | 112,489 | 112,440 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 1.000 | 75,731 | 74,190 | 1.021 | 36,758 | 38,250 | 0.961 |
| Miscellaneous paper and pulp products..... | 126,139 | 126,870 | 0.22 | 0.23 | 0.994 | 81,708 | 82,200 | 0.994 | 44,431 | 44,670 | 0.995 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries..... | 858,968 | 868,260 | 1.53 | 1.56 | 0.989 | 644,783 | 651,960 | 0.989 | 214,185 | 216,300 | 0.990 |
| Chemicals and allied products..... | 659,091 | 655,740 | 1.17 | 1.17 | 1.005 | 530,295 | 525,150 | 1.010 | 128,796 | 130,590 | 0.986 |
| Synthetic fibers..... | 52,702 | 53,460 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.986 | 40,214 | 40,770 | 0.986 | 12,488 | 12,690 | 0.984 |
| Drugs and medicines..... | 55,397 | 57,780 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.959 | 33,650 | 32,880 | 1.023 | 21,747 | 24,900 | 0.873 |
| Paints, varnishes, and related products..... | 58,369 | 57,090 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 1.022 | 47,910 | 47,340 | 1.012 | 10,459 | 9,750 | 1.073 |
| Miscellaneous chemicals and allied products..... | 482,623 | 487,410 | 0.88 | 0.87 | 1.011 | 408,521 | 404,160 | 1.011 | 84,102 | 83,250 | 1.010 |
| Petroleum and coal products..... | 287,177 | 285,300 | 0.51 | 0.51 | 1.007 | 254,929 | 254,790 | 1.001 | 32,248 | 30,510 | 1.057 |
| Petroleum refining..... | 259,039 | 258,210 | 0.46 | 0.46 | 1.003 | 228,755 | 229,380 | 0.997 | 30,284 | 28,830 | 1.050 |
| M | | | | | | | | | | | |

SPECIAL REPORTS

Table A.--COMPARISON OF COMPLETE COUNT AND 3 1/3-PERCENT SAMPLE DATA ON DETAILED INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1950--Con.

| Detailed industry | Both sexes | | | | | Male | | | Female | | |
|---|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|----------------|----------------------|---|----------------|----------------------|---|
| | Complete count | 3 1/3-percent sample | Percent distribution | | Ratio of complete count to 3 1/3-percent sample | Complete count | 3 1/3-percent sample | Ratio of complete count to 3 1/3-percent sample | Complete count | 3 1/3-percent sample | Ratio of complete count to 3 1/3-percent sample |
| | | | Complete count | 3 1/3-percent sample | | | | | | | |
| Transport, communication, & other public utilities | 4,368,943 | 4,346,370 | 7.77 | 7.79 | 1.005 | 3,687,620 | 3,671,220 | 1.004 | 681,323 | 675,150 | 1.009 |
| Transportation | 2,940,499 | 2,928,630 | 5.23 | 5.25 | 1.004 | 2,746,138 | 2,737,500 | 1.003 | 194,361 | 191,133 | 1.008 |
| Railroads and railway express service | 1,386,961 | 1,381,950 | 2.47 | 2.48 | 1.004 | 1,314,208 | 1,309,800 | 0.997 | 72,753 | 72,150 | 0.998 |
| Street railways and bus lines | 323,965 | 325,050 | 0.58 | 0.58 | 0.997 | 297,992 | 298,980 | 1.000 | 25,973 | 26,070 | 1.000 |
| Trucking service | 599,670 | 598,230 | 1.07 | 1.07 | 1.002 | 566,921 | 566,940 | 1.000 | 32,749 | 31,290 | 1.047 |
| Warehousing and storage | 97,529 | 97,500 | 0.17 | 0.17 | 1.000 | 82,921 | 82,320 | 1.007 | 14,608 | 15,180 | 0.962 |
| Taxicab service | 163,919 | 165,900 | 0.29 | 0.30 | 0.988 | 154,646 | 156,810 | 0.986 | 9,273 | 9,090 | 1.020 |
| Water transportation | 209,828 | 203,400 | 0.37 | 0.36 | 1.032 | 198,706 | 191,460 | 1.038 | 11,122 | 11,940 | 0.931 |
| Air transportation | 98,241 | 94,920 | 0.17 | 0.17 | 1.035 | 78,977 | 78,000 | 1.013 | 19,264 | 16,920 | 1.139 |
| Petroleum and gasoline pipe lines | 19,748 | 20,100 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.982 | 18,374 | 19,230 | 0.966 | 1,374 | 870 | 1.349 |
| Services incidental to transportation | 40,638 | 41,580 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.977 | 33,193 | 33,960 | 0.977 | 7,445 | 7,620 | 0.977 |
| Telecommunications | 646,430 | 639,660 | 1.15 | 1.15 | 1.011 | 254,845 | 249,900 | 1.020 | 391,585 | 389,760 | 1.005 |
| Telephone (wire and radio) | 599,400 | 594,120 | 1.07 | 1.06 | 1.009 | 224,312 | 220,380 | 1.018 | 375,088 | 373,740 | 1.004 |
| Telegraph (wire and radio) | 47,030 | 45,540 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 1.033 | 30,533 | 29,520 | 1.034 | 16,497 | 16,020 | 1.030 |
| Utilities and sanitary services | 782,014 | 778,080 | 1.39 | 1.39 | 1.005 | 686,637 | 683,820 | 1.004 | 95,377 | 94,260 | 1.012 |
| Electric light and power, and electric-gas utilities | 456,137 | 448,380 | 0.81 | 0.80 | 1.017 | 371,904 | 364,930 | 1.018 | 84,233 | 83,450 | 1.012 |
| Gas and steam supply systems | 113,058 | 114,690 | 0.20 | 0.21 | 0.986 | 97,616 | 99,210 | 0.984 | 15,442 | 15,480 | 0.998 |
| Water supply | 72,639 | 73,410 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.989 | 66,377 | 66,990 | 0.987 | 6,262 | 6,420 | 0.973 |
| Sanitary services | 105,497 | 106,320 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.992 | 102,453 | 104,190 | 0.987 | 2,644 | 2,130 | 1.241 |
| Other and not specified utilities | 34,683 | 35,280 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.983 | 28,127 | 28,500 | 0.987 | 6,556 | 6,780 | 0.967 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 10,550,004 | 10,384,650 | 18.76 | 18.61 | 1.016 | 6,999,085 | 6,862,770 | 1.020 | 3,550,919 | 3,521,880 | 1.008 |
| Wholesale trade | 1,980,244 | 1,947,660 | 3.52 | 3.49 | 1.017 | 1,599,872 | 1,569,120 | 1.020 | 380,372 | 378,540 | 1.005 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 56,094 | 56,850 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.987 | 47,180 | 47,580 | 0.992 | 8,904 | 9,270 | 0.961 |
| Drugs, chemicals, and allied products | 86,392 | 85,320 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 1.013 | 67,690 | 60,750 | 1.032 | 23,708 | 24,370 | 0.965 |
| Dry goods and apparel | 119,240 | 120,240 | 0.21 | 0.22 | 0.992 | 79,594 | 78,990 | 1.008 | 39,646 | 41,250 | 0.961 |
| Food and related products | 582,252 | 566,820 | 1.04 | 1.02 | 1.027 | 468,628 | 456,210 | 1.027 | 113,624 | 110,610 | 1.021 |
| Electrical goods, hardware, and plumbing equipment | 162,374 | 156,720 | 0.29 | 0.28 | 1.036 | 129,118 | 124,440 | 1.038 | 33,256 | 32,280 | 1.030 |
| Machinery, equipment, and supplies | 139,764 | 136,410 | 0.25 | 0.24 | 1.025 | 116,071 | 113,130 | 1.026 | 23,693 | 23,280 | 1.018 |
| Petroleum products | 161,753 | 159,810 | 0.29 | 0.29 | 1.012 | 140,326 | 138,900 | 1.010 | 21,427 | 20,910 | 1.025 |
| Farm products--raw materials | 103,250 | 101,040 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 1.022 | 95,013 | 88,920 | 1.024 | 12,237 | 12,120 | 1.010 |
| Miscellaneous wholesale trade | 504,571 | 501,960 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 1.005 | 419,044 | 414,750 | 1.010 | 85,527 | 87,210 | 0.981 |
| Not specified wholesale trade | 64,554 | 62,490 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 1.033 | 46,204 | 45,450 | 1.017 | 18,350 | 17,040 | 1.077 |
| Retail trade | 8,569,760 | 8,436,990 | 15.24 | 15.12 | 1.016 | 5,399,213 | 5,293,650 | 1.020 | 3,170,547 | 3,143,340 | 1.009 |
| Food stores, except dairy products | 1,583,377 | 1,555,020 | 2.82 | 2.79 | 1.018 | 1,121,818 | 1,094,670 | 1.025 | 461,559 | 460,350 | 1.003 |
| Dairy products stores and milk retailing | 136,026 | 131,400 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 1.035 | 116,787 | 112,850 | 1.035 | 19,239 | 18,540 | 1.038 |
| General merchandise stores | 955,171 | 942,510 | 1.70 | 1.69 | 1.013 | 332,002 | 326,460 | 1.017 | 623,169 | 616,050 | 1.012 |
| Five and ten cent stores | 183,604 | 185,520 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.990 | 38,773 | 38,790 | 1.000 | 144,831 | 146,730 | 0.987 |
| Apparel and accessories stores, except shoe stores | 529,681 | 520,500 | 0.94 | 0.93 | 1.018 | 213,003 | 214,690 | 1.006 | 314,078 | 306,210 | 1.026 |
| Shoe stores | 85,126 | 87,120 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 1.023 | 65,456 | 65,600 | 1.029 | 23,670 | 23,520 | 1.006 |
| Furniture and housefurnishings stores | 266,212 | 265,050 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 1.004 | 204,977 | 204,690 | 1.001 | 61,235 | 60,360 | 1.014 |
| Household appliances and radio stores | 214,163 | 205,560 | 0.38 | 0.37 | 1.042 | 174,962 | 168,570 | 1.038 | 39,201 | 36,990 | 1.060 |
| Motor vehicles and accessories retailing | 526,352 | 521,130 | 0.94 | 0.93 | 1.010 | 465,783 | 459,060 | 1.015 | 60,569 | 62,070 | 0.976 |
| Gasoline service stations | 456,712 | 453,870 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 1.006 | 434,868 | 431,730 | 1.007 | 21,844 | 22,140 | 0.987 |
| Drug stores | 296,596 | 290,580 | 0.53 | 0.52 | 1.021 | 169,242 | 164,910 | 1.026 | 127,354 | 125,670 | 1.013 |
| Eating and drinking places | 1,686,108 | 1,652,190 | 3.00 | 2.96 | 1.021 | 823,031 | 797,280 | 1.032 | 863,077 | 854,910 | 1.010 |
| Hardware and farm implement stores | 230,360 | 220,650 | 0.41 | 0.40 | 1.044 | 193,701 | 183,990 | 1.053 | 36,659 | 36,660 | 1.000 |
| Lumber and building material retailing | 343,446 | 344,370 | 0.61 | 0.62 | 0.997 | 303,540 | 303,600 | 1.000 | 39,906 | 40,770 | 0.979 |
| Liquor stores | 77,355 | 74,340 | 0.14 | 0.13 | 1.041 | 64,946 | 61,830 | 1.050 | 12,409 | 12,510 | 0.992 |
| Retail florists | 60,587 | 59,820 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 1.013 | 35,038 | 34,800 | 1.007 | 25,549 | 25,020 | 1.021 |
| Jewelry stores | 106,692 | 106,650 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 1.000 | 71,235 | 71,730 | 0.993 | 35,457 | 34,920 | 1.015 |
| Fuel and ice retailing | 158,938 | 158,790 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 1.001 | 142,172 | 141,630 | 1.004 | 16,766 | 17,160 | 0.977 |
| Miscellaneous retail stores | 463,597 | 452,880 | 0.82 | 0.81 | 1.024 | 320,056 | 312,990 | 1.024 | 143,541 | 139,890 | 1.026 |
| Not specified retail trade | 205,657 | 209,040 | 0.37 | 0.37 | 0.984 | 105,252 | 106,170 | 0.991 | 100,434 | 102,870 | 0.976 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 1,915,120 | 1,882,830 | 3.41 | 3.37 | 1.017 | 1,134,821 | 1,109,220 | 1.023 | 780,299 | 773,610 | 1.009 |
| Banking and credit agencies | 529,387 | 516,240 | 0.94 | 0.92 | 1.025 | 270,166 | 261,720 | 1.032 | 259,221 | 254,520 | 1.018 |
| Security & commodity brokerage, & investment companies | 89,458 | 86,490 | 0.16 | 0.15 | 1.034 | 63,233 | 61,110 | 1.035 | 26,225 | 25,380 | 1.033 |
| Insurance | 760,100 | 750,720 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.012 | 425,958 | 419,640 | 1.015 | 334,142 | 331,260 | 1.009 |
| Real estate (incl. real estate-insurance-law offices) | 536,175 | 529,380 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 1.013 | 375,464 | 366,930 | 1.023 | 160,711 | 162,450 | 0.989 |
| Business and repair services | 1,412,824 | 1,396,830 | 2.51 | 2.50 | 1.011 | 1,229,988 | 1,211,340 | 1.015 | 182,836 | 185,490 | 0.986 |
| Advertising | 113,415 | 115,020 | 0.20 | 0.21 | 0.986 | 75,864 | 76,650 | 0.990 | 37,551 | 38,370 | 0.979 |
| Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services | 102,350 | 102,450 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.999 | 77,267 | 76,020 | 1.016 | 25,083 | 26,430 | 0.949 |
| Miscellaneous business services | 242,990 | 238,230 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 1.020 | 165,246 | 161,220 | 1.025 | 77,744 | 77,010 | 1.010 |
| Automobile repair services and garages | 667,081 | 656,730 | 1.19 | 1.18 | 1.016 | 642,643 | 632,100 | 1.017 | 24,438 | 24,630 | 0.992 |
| Miscellaneous repair services | 286,988 | 284,400 | 0.51 | 0.51 | 1.009 | 268,968 | 265,350 | 1.014 | 18,020 | 19,050 | 0.946 |
| Personal services | 3,487,718 | 3,508,110 | 6.20 | 6.29 | 0.994 | 1,158,846 | 1,149,720 | 1.008 | 2,328,872 | 2,358,390 | 0.987 |
| Private households | 1,631,694 | 1,654,680 | 2.90 | 2.96 | 0.986 | 204,920 | 203,130 | 1.009 | 1,426,774 | 1,451,550 | 0.983 |
| Hotels and lodging places | 523,920 | 530,850 | 0.92 | 0.95 | 0.987 | 269,391 | 269,610 | 0.999 | 254,529 | 261,240 | 0.974 |
| Laundry, cleaning, and dyeing services | 678,452 | 668,160 | 1.21 | 1.20 | 1.015 | 316,923 | 307,860 | 1.029 | 361,289 | 360,300 | 1.003 |
| Dressmaking shops | 48,352 | 49,920 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.969 | 2,375 | 2,250 | 1.056 | 45,977 | 47,670 | 0.964 |
| Shoe repair shops | 68,685 | 67,800 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 1.013 | 64,300 | 63,270 | 1.016 | 4,385 | 4,530 | 0.968 |
| Miscellaneous personal services | 536,615 | 536,700 | 0.95 | 0.96 | 1.000 | 300,937 | 303,600 | 0.991 | 235,678 | 233,100 | 1.011 |
| Entertainment and recreation services | 552,749 | 557,250 | 0.98 | 1.00 | 0.992 | 411,690 | 412,290 | 0.999 | 141,059 | 144,960 | 0.973 |
| Radio broadcasting and television | 62,013 | 62,430 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.993 | 46,600 | 46,740 | 0.997 | 15,413 | 15,690 | 0.982 |
| Theaters and motion pictures | 209,420 | 210,570 | 0.37 | 0.38 | 0.995 | 136,554 | 136,620 | 1.000 | 72,866 | 73,950 | 0.985 |
| Bowling alleys, and billiard and pool parlors | 68,121 | 69,870 | 0.12 | 0.13 | 0.975 | 63,647 | 65,640 | 0.970 | 4,474 | 4,230 | 1.058 |
| Miscellaneous entertainment and recreation services | 213,195 | 214,380 | 0.38 | 0.38 | 0.994 | 164,889 | 163,290 | 1.010 | 48,306 | 51,090 | 0.946 |
| Professional and related services | 4,671,173 | 4,646,850 | 8.31 | 8.33 | 1.005 | 1,954,592 | 1,915,830 | 1.020 | 2,716,581 | 2,731,020 | 0.995 |
| Medical and other health services, except hospitals | 644,230 | 628,620 | 1.15 | 1.13 | 1.025 | 309,488 | 290,850 | 1.064 | 334,742 | 337,770 | 0.991 |
| Hospitals | 984,904 | 982,620 | 1.75 | 1.76 | 1.002 | 279,758 | 272,640 | 1.026 | 705,146 | 709,980 | 0.993 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |