SIXTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1940

POPULATION

THE LABOR FORCE
(Sample Statistics)

Wage or Salary Income in 1939

Prepared under the supervision of
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SIXTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES : 1940

REPORTS ON POPULATION

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II Characteristics of the Population, by States.
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IV Characteristics by Monthly Rent or Value, by States.
IV Mortgages on Owner-Occupied Nonfarm Homes, by States. Special Reports.
FOREWORD

Sampling techniques were utilized in the Sixteenth Decennial Census for the first time in the history of the Population Census. The use of sampling methods permitted the collection of statistics on a larger number of inquiries than has heretofore been possible, the release of preliminary population statistics at an early date, and the tabulation of a great many social and economic characteristics of the population at a relatively low cost.

This report is based on tabulations of a five-percent sample of the population returns, and presents statistics on the amount of wage or salary income and the receipt of other income in 1939 for persons 14 years old and over in the United States. The data are shown in combination with various economic and personal characteristics of the population, and provide a considerable body of information regarding the adequacy of employment and the economic well-being of the people. This report was prepared under the supervision of Dr. Leon E. Truesdell, Chief Statistician for Population, and Dr. A. Ross Eckler, Assistant Chief Statistician, by William H. Mautz, Chief of Economic Statistics, Dr. Selma Fine Goldsmith, and Alice 3. Korstange. The sampling procedures were under the direction of Dr. W. Edwards Deming, Mathematical Adviser.
CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

General................................................. 1
Related reports.................................... 1
Geographic areas................................. 2
Definitions of terms and explanations.......... 2
Wage or salary income and receipt of other income in 1939........................................... 2
Wage or salary income.............................. 2
Receipt of other income........................... 2
Employment status and class of worker......... 3
All persons 14 years old and over.............. 3
Income in 1939, for the United States........ 3
Persons in the labor force ...................... 3
Class-of-worker distribution of the labor force.. 3
Wage or salary workers............................ 4
Definitions of terms and explanations—Continued
Employment status and class of worker—Continued
Persons not in the labor force.................. 5
Months worked in 1939......................... 5
Industry statistics............................... 7
Personal characteristics........................ 7
Sex and color....................................... 7
Age.................................................. 8
Household relationships......................... 8
Comparison between results of sample tabulations and complete count.............................. 9
Availability of unpublished data................ 9

MAP

Map of the United States showing regions, divisions, and States........................................ II

TEXT TABLES

Table
I.---Population 14 years old and over (except in institutions) in 1940, by wage or salary income and receipt of other income in 1939, for the United States........................................ 2
II.---Persons in the labor force in March 1940, by wage or salary income in 1939 and by receipt of other income in 1939, by sex, for the United States................. 4
III.---Wage or salary workers (except on emergency work) in March 1940, by wage or salary income and receipt of other income in 1939, by sex, for the United States.............. 4
IV.---Wage or salary workers (except on emergency work) in March 1940, by wage or salary income in 1939, for the United States, urban and rural.......... 5
V.---Persons not in the labor force (except those in institutions) in March 1940, by receipt of wage or salary income in 1939 and by receipt of other income in 1939, by sex, for the United States.............. 5
VI.---Months worked in 1939 by persons who were wage or salary workers (except on emergency work) in March 1940, by wage or salary income in 1939, for the United States.............. 6
VII.---Sex of persons who were wage or salary workers (except on emergency work) in March 1940, by wage or salary income in 1939 and by receipt of other income in 1939, for the United States.............. 7
VIII.---Color of persons who were wage or salary workers (except on emergency work) in March 1940, by wage or salary income in 1939, for the United States.............. 7
IX.---Age of persons who were wage or salary workers (except on emergency work) in March 1940, by wage or salary income in 1939 and by receipt of other income in 1939, for the United States.............. 6
X.---Comparison of results of complete count and sample tabulations for experienced persons in the labor force in March 1940, by wage or salary income in 1939, and sex, for the United States.............. 9

DETAILED TABLES

Table
1.---Persons in the labor force in March 1940, by wage or salary income and receipt of other income in 1939, and sex, for the United States by regions, urban and rural........... 11
2.---Persons not in the labor force in March 1940 (except those in institutions) by wage or salary income and receipt of other income in 1939, and sex, for the United States, urban and rural, and for regions........... 28
3.---Wage or salary workers (except on emergency work) in March 1940, by sex in 1939, detailed wage or salary income and receipt of other income in 1939, and sex, for the United States, urban and rural, and for regions........... 29
4.---Wage or salary workers (except on emergency work) in March 1940, by wage or salary income and receipt of other income in 1939, and sex, for the United States by regions, urban and rural, and for divisions........... 39
5.---Color and sex of all persons who were wage or salary workers (except on emergency work) in March 1940, by wage or salary income and receipt of other income in 1939, for the United States by regions, urban and rural, and for divisions........... 75
5a.---Color and sex of persons who were wage or salary workers (except on emergency work) in March 1940 who worked 12 months in 1939, by wage or salary income and receipt of other income in 1939, for the United States by regions, urban and rural, and for divisions........... 97
6.---Age and sex of all persons who were wage or salary workers (except on emergency work) in March 1940, by wage or salary income and receipt of other income in 1939, for the United States, urban and rural, and for regions........... 99
6a.---Age and sex of persons who were wage or salary workers (except on emergency work) in March 1940 who worked 12 months in 1939, by wage or salary income and receipt of other income in 1939, for the United States, urban and rural, and for regions........... 106
CONTENTS

Table 9.--Industry and sex of experienced persons in the labor force (except on emergency work) in March 1940, by wage or salary income in 1939, for the United States........................................ 113

8.--Industry and sex of all persons who were wage or salary workers (except on emergency work) in March 1940, by wage or salary income in 1939, for the United States................................. 122

8a.--Percent distribution by wage or salary income in 1939 of all persons who were wage or salary workers (except on emergency work) in March 1940, by industry and sex, for the United States......................... 151

9.--Industry and sex of persons who were wage or salary workers (except on emergency work) in March 1940 who worked 12 months in 1939, by wage or salary income in 1939, for the United States........ 167

9a.--Percent distribution by wage or salary income in 1939 of persons who were wage or salary workers (except on emergency work) in March 1940 who worked 12 months in 1939, by industry and sex, for the United States................. 166

Table 10.--Household relationship and sex of experienced persons in the labor force (except on emergency work) in March 1940, by wage or salary income and receipt of other income in 1939, with number of wage or salary workers (except on emergency work) in March 1940, for the United States, urban and rural, and for major regions, with nonwhite for the United States and the South.... 152

10a.--Percent distribution by wage or salary income in 1939 of experienced persons in the labor force (except on emergency work) in March 1940, by household relationship, color, sex, and receipt of other income in 1939, for the United States, urban and rural................................. 165

11.--Wage or salary workers (except on emergency work) in March 1940, by wage or salary income and receipt of other income in 1939, and sex, for States......................................................... 173

12.--Wage or salary workers (except on emergency work) in March 1940, by wage or salary income and receipt of other income in 1939, and sex, for cities of 250,000 or more............................... 165
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME IN 1939

INTRODUCTION

This report presents data on amount of wage or salary income in 1939 and on the receipt of other income in 1939 for persons 14 years old and over, based on tabulations of a five-percent sample of the returns of the Sixteenth Decennial Census or Population, taken in April 1940. The income data are shown in combination with certain personal and economic characteristics, such as age, sex, color, household relationship, months worked in 1939, employment status as of the census week of March 24 to 30, 1940, class of worker, and industry. Statistics are presented for the United States, regions, divisions, States, and for cities of 250,000 or more.

Many of the tables are confined to persons classified as wage or salary workers in March 1940. The class for which the data on wage or salary income are the most significant and which accounted for the bulk of the recipients of wages or salaries in 1939. Most of the tables show separate distributions by amount of wage or salary income for persons who had and those who had no income from other sources, and for persons who had such other income. The distributions are more significant for persons having no other income than for persons having other income. For the latter group the data present only an incomplete picture of income distribution, whereas for the group having no other income they represent a very close approximation to a distribution by size of total income.

RELATED REPORTS

Volume III of the Sixteenth Census Reports on Population, entitled "The Labor Force," presents statistics on wage or salary income in 1939, based on complete tabulations of the census returns. These statistics pertain to the labor force classified by occupation and employment status. In order to show the relationship between income and amount of employment, the data are presented not only for the total number of workers in each group, but also for those who worked full time (12 months) during 1939. Part I of Volume III presents the data for the United States as a whole and for the four regions, and Parts 2 and 3 present the data for States and for cities of 100,000 or more.

Another report in the series "The Labor Force - Sample Statistics" appears under the title "Employment and Family Characteristics of Women." This report shows labor force status by marital status and number of children, according to age, education, and other personal and family characteristics, and includes statistics on wage or salary income and receipt of other income in 1939 for the husbands of married women 15 to 64 years of age, for the United States and regions, and for metropolitan districts of 100,000 or more.

Statistics for families will be presented in a separate series of publications. The specific titles of the reports that contain income data and a brief summary of the subjects covered are given below.

Family Wage or Salary Income in 1939: Statistics on wage or salary income and receipt of other income in 1939, for families classified by characteristics of the family and of the head, for the United States and regions, urban and rural (with color for the South), and for cities of 1,000,000 or more. The characteristics of the family that are included are size, number of children, number of earners, months worked in 1939 by earners, and class-of-worker position; the characteristics of the family head are sex, age, marital status, employment status, major occupation group, class of worker, and wage or salary income received in 1939. Family wage or salary income is also cross-classified by wage or salary income of the individual earners in the family. Statistics on wage or salary income of the head in combination with wage or salary income of the wife, by receipt of other income by the head, are presented for normal families.

Families - General Characteristics: Characteristics of families and of family heads. Statistics on family wage or salary income and receipt of other income or $500 or more, are presented for States, cities of 100,000 or more, and metropolitan districts of 200,000 or more.

Income and Rent: Data on wage or salary income and receipt of other income in 1939 by urban and rural-nonfarm families classified by tenure and rent, and cross-classified by housing characteristics, family characteristics, and characteristics of the head, for regions and metropolitan districts of 1,000,000 or more.

Tenure and Rent: Data for urban and rural-nonfarm families classified by tenure and rent, and cross-classified by family characteristics and characteristics of the head. This report includes statistics on family wage or salary income and receipt of other income in 1939, by tenure and rent, for regions, cities of 1,000,000 or more, and metropolitan districts of 500,000 or more.

Size of Family and Age of Head: Characteristics of families (including family wage or salary income and receipt of other income in 1939) and of family heads, by type and size of family and age of head, for regions and cities of 1,000,000 or more.

Characteristics of Rural-Farm Families: Data for rural-farm families classified by tenure and occupation of the head, and cross-classified by selected housing characteristics, family characteristics (including family wage or salary income and receipt of other income in 1939), and characteristics of the head, for regions and geographic divisions.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

Statistics are presented in this report for the United States and for four broad regions: (a) the Northeastern States, comprising the New England and Middle Atlantic Divisions; (b) the North Central States, comprising the East North Central and West North Central Divisions; (c) the South, comprising the South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central Divisions; and (d) the West, comprising the Mountain and Pacific Divisions. Most of the statistics given here for the United States as a whole are given also for each of the four regions in order to facilitate the analysis of regional variations in income distribution. Certain of the data are also presented separately for the nine geographic divisions, and summary statistics are presented for States and for cities of 250,000 or more.

Practically all of the statistics in this report are presented separately for urban and for rural areas of the United States. In addition, statistics for rural-farm and rural-nonfarm areas are presented separately in Table 16. Urban population is defined as all persons residing in cities and in other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. The remainder of the population is classified as rural, and is subdivided into the rural-farm population, which comprises all rural residents living on farms, without regard to occupation, and the rural-nonfarm population, comprising the remaining rural population.
THE LABOR FORCE—SAMPLE STATISTICS

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

WAGE OR SALARY INCOME AND RECEIPT OF OTHER INCOME IN 1949

In 1949, inquiries concerning income were made for the first time in this list of the Population census, in order to provide statistics regarding the adequacy of employment and the earnings of wage or salary workers. All persons 14 years old and over, except inmates of specified institutions, were asked to report:

1. The amount of money wage or salary income received in 1949. (Persons who received salaries over $5000 were required to report that they received more than that amount.)

2. Whether income amounting to $50 or more was received in 1949 from other than money wages or salaries; persons whose incomes were practically limited to wages or salaries. The question called for a simple yes or no and did not ask for the exact amount of non-wage income, because of the very considerable amount of non-wage income that the question would have entailed. The limit for wage income was set at $50, because the very substantial non-wage income of many persons whose wage income was negligible would have caused many persons who had substantial non-wage income, and that a higher limit might have led to erroneous conclusions regarding their purchasing power and economic status.

Wage or salary income. — Wage or salary income, as defined for the 1940 census, includes all money received in 1949 in compensation for work or services performed as employees, including commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, bonuses, etc., as well as wages or salaries. The value of income received in kind, such as living quarters, meals, clothing, etc., is not included.

The income reported was the total wages or salaries before deductions were made for Old-Age Insurance, Railroad Retirement, or Unemployment Compensation. In community property states (Arizona, California, and Nevada), New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, and Washington), money wages or salaries were not divided between the husband and wife.

The enumerators were instructed to enter "yes" for any person who received $50 or more in wage or salary income in 1949. As a precaution against incorrect entries, the following items were listed in the instructions to enumerators as types of income to be reported after wage or salary income: (1) Earnings of businessmen, farmers, or proprietors derived from business profits, sale of crops, or fees; (2) sums received as unemployment compensation; (3) direct relief or charity; (4) income in kind, received as payment for work performed; (5) sums received for travel and expenses incurred in travel; and (6) income from any source specifically listed as a source of other income. The enumerators were told that in some instances informants might not know the annual earnings of household members, but that annual earnings could be computed. Many wage or salary entries were computed in this fashion.

The tabulation presented here shows the median wage or salary income for the various groups included in the tables. The median wage or salary income is the amount which divides income group above the median, and the other income below the median. The medians have been presented relative to persons who reported that they received one dollar or more of wage or salary income in 1949. The data are presented relative to persons who received wage or salary income in 1949.

Table 1. POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER (EXCEPT IN INSTITUTIONS) IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1950

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wage or Salary Income and Receipt of Other Income in 1949</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>In Labor Force March 1949</th>
<th>In Labor Force March 1940</th>
<th>Percent Distribution</th>
<th>Total in Labor Force March 1940</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total persons:</td>
<td>95,040,000</td>
<td>35,260,000</td>
<td>40,000,000</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With wage or salary income:</td>
<td>91,092,000</td>
<td>33,208,000</td>
<td>36,300,000</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With wage or salary income:</td>
<td>91,092,000</td>
<td>33,208,000</td>
<td>36,300,000</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 to 24 yrs.</td>
<td>7,320,000</td>
<td>2,720,000</td>
<td>2,720,000</td>
<td>37.6</td>
<td>37.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 29 yrs.</td>
<td>10,200,000</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
<td>34.1</td>
<td>34.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 to 34 yrs.</td>
<td>11,600,000</td>
<td>4,300,000</td>
<td>4,300,000</td>
<td>37.0</td>
<td>37.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 39 yrs.</td>
<td>12,600,000</td>
<td>4,800,000</td>
<td>4,800,000</td>
<td>38.0</td>
<td>38.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 to 44 yrs.</td>
<td>13,800,000</td>
<td>5,300,000</td>
<td>5,300,000</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>39.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 49 yrs.</td>
<td>14,300,000</td>
<td>5,400,000</td>
<td>5,400,000</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>39.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 yrs. and over</td>
<td>15,300,000</td>
<td>5,600,000</td>
<td>5,600,000</td>
<td>37.0</td>
<td>37.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total:</td>
<td>91,092,000</td>
<td>33,208,000</td>
<td>36,300,000</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: (1) Based on a 5-percent sample.

kind, receipts from the sale of farm products, rents, interest, dividends, unemployment compensation, direct relief, alimony, contributions from persons other than members of the family, and regular contributions of goods, money, inheritances, etc., unless the person earned his living by buying and selling such properties, or by contributing to wage or salary expense.

In the present report, statistics for persons for whom the receipt of non-wage income was not reported or was not reported because of the absence of those persons, or for persons with other income of $50 or not reported. This procedure was followed in order to prevent the misstatement of total wage or salary income.

Since the majority of the persons failing to report income was not reported in the labor force, a relatively large number of whom failed to answer the income questions. Unfortunately, it was not feasible to make separate tabulations for persons for whom non-wage or salary income was not reported on the receipt of other income, except in the case of wage or salary workers. (See table III, page 4.)
INTRODUCTION

The classification by employment status in the 1940 Census of Population was obtained from questions regarding the activity during the week of March 24 to 30, 1940, of all persons 14 years old and over. These questions permitted a classification into ten groups: (a) Persons in the labor force, including those at work, those with a job but temporarily absent from work, those on public emergency work, and those seeking work; and (b) persons not in the labor force, including those engaged in some housework, those in school, those temporarily away from home, those to do work, inns of institutions, other persons not in the labor force, and those whose employment status was not reported.

All persons 14 years old and over. — A summary of wage or salary income by receipt of other income is shown in Table I, above, for all persons 14 years old and over other than those in specified groups. In terms of broad wage or salary income intervals above $1000 because the more detailed intervals shown for the labor force in later tables were not tabulated for persons outside the labor force. Or the $99,999,999 persons in the labor force are not included by any of the other salary workers or persons on public emergency work (tables I and II).

A total of 74,700,000 of the 79,800,000 persons 14 years old and over reported that they did not receive income amounting to $600 or more from sources other than wages or salaries during 1939. The remaining 25,100,000 either reported that they received other income or failed to report. Although no count of the persons who failed to report is available, it is estimated that the number of such persons was approximately 6 or 7 million. At least half of those who failed to report on the receipt of other income were housewives and students who probably had no such income.

Persons in the labor force. — The various categories of persons in the labor force are defined more precisely below.

Employed persons (except on public emergency work). — The group classified as employed includes two subgroups: (a) "at work"—persons who worked for pay or profit at any time during the week of March 24 to 30, 1940, in private work or nonfarm, nonconstruction occupations, or assisted without pay on a family farm or in a family business; and (b) "with a job but not at work"—persons not actually at work and not seeking work during the week of March 24 to 30, 1940, but who reported in the last week of March 1940 that they were available for work, or were not available for work because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or lay-off or nonreceipt of wages or other income.

The group "employed (except on public emergency work)" includes not only employees but also proprietors, farmers, self-employed persons, and unpaid family workers.

Unemployed persons (except on public emergency work). — This category includes persons who, during the week of March 24 to 30, 1940, were at work, or assigned to, public emergency work projects conducted by the State Projects Administration (SPA), the National Youth Administration (NYA), the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), or State or local work relief agencies.

In the interpretation of the data for persons on public emergency work, allowance must be made for the misclassification in the census returns of persons classified as public emergency workers. Among the factors that were responsible for the misclassification were confusion on the part of the enumerators and respondents regarding the classification of certain types of public emergency work, and reluctance on the part of some persons to report that they were on emergency work.

The most common type of misclassification was the reporting of emergency workers as "at work" rather than as "with a job but not at work." Emergency work projects run by the SPA and NYA Student Work Program were very frequently returned as in school and not in the labor force. There is also evidence that a considerable number of emergency workers were classified as seeking work.

In the tables that follow, employed persons classified as being on public emergency work are presented separately from the data for private or nonemergency government workers, since both the wage rates and the amount of employment of the various groups were determined by the policies of the various emergency work programs. In interpreting the data for persons on public emergency work, it should be remembered that since the classification was based on activity during the census week, a considerable portion of the wage or salary income of persons engaged in public emergency work may have been derived from nonemergency employment during 1939. Conversely, the data for private or nonemergency government workers are not necessary to know the actual wages or salaries derived from public emergency work during 1939.

Seeking work. — This category represents persons without work of any kind in the week of March 24 to 30, 1940, who were actively seeking work during that week. The group seeking work was subdivided into experienced workers and new workers, the latter being persons who had not previously worked full time for one week or more. Persons seeking work for more than one week or more were classified as experienced workers.

Experienced persons in labor force (except on public emergency work). — This category includes employed persons (except on public emergency work) and persons seeking work other than new workers.

Tables 7 and 10 show data for all experienced persons in the labor force (except on public emergency work). Tables 3 to 6, 8, 9, 11, and 12 are limited to those experienced persons (except on public emergency work) who were classified as wage or salary workers in March 1940.

The data for employed persons (except on public emergency work) and for persons seeking work have been combined in the present report, since the distinction between the two groups is meaningless in terms of the time of the census. In terms of the manpower needs of the country and the time of the census, the data are for employed persons employed at the time of the census which had been employed continuously for one week or more, and for experienced persons seeking work, excluding those unemployed intermittently during 1939.

Income statistics for the two employment status categories are available, respectively, in unpublished form (See "Availability of unpublished data" below).

Class-of-worker distribution of the labor force. — The experienced labor force is further subdivided according to class of worker in the census classification. For employed workers and for persons on public emergency work, the classification by class of worker refers to their current work or job during the week of March 24 to 30, 1940. For experienced workers seeking work it refers to the last job of one week or more. The composition of each category is described below.

Wage or salary workers. — This class consists of persons who, in their current or last job, worked as employees for wages or salary (in cash or kind). It includes not only factory operatives, laborers, clerks, etc., worked for wages, but also persons working for tips and commissions, and other business enterprises, and government officials. Persons in the labor force for whom wage of salary income was reported but there was evidence to the contrary.

Employers and own-account workers. — This group consists of persons who, in their current or last work, operated their own business enterprises. It includes not only the owners, manufacturers, independent craftsmen, farmers, professional men, peddlers, and other persons conducting enterprises of their own. It does not include managers paid to operate businesses owned by other persons or by corporations; such workers are classified as wage or salary workers.

Unpaid family workers. — This class consists of persons who assisted without pay on farms or in stores or other enterprises operated by other members of their families. The majority of unpaid family workers are farm laborers.

Since relatively few employers, own-account workers, and unpaid family workers received wages or salaries in 1939, the statistics for these class-of-worker groups are not shown separately in this report.

The statistics show the relation of wage or salary income and receipt of other income in 1939 for the labor force are shown in Table I. These statistics are summarized below in Table II, which presents the data for the following major groups of workers: Wage or salary workers engaged in private or nonemergency government work; wage or salary workers on public emergency work; and other persons in the labor force (i.e., employers, own-account workers, unpaid family workers, and new workers). Table II shows, for each of the major groups, distributions by wage or salary income and receipt of other income in 1939.
Table II. PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE IN MARCH 1940, BY WAGE OR SALARY INCOME IN 1939, BY SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WAGE OR SALARY Income IN 1939</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wages and salaries workers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons with public employment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons in nonfarm employment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wage only</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries only</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonfarm only</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm only</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm and nonfarm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table III. WAGE OR SALARY WORKERS (EXCEPT ON EMPLOYMENT WORK) IN MARCH 1940, BY WAGE OR SALARY INCOME AND RECEIPTS OF OTHER INCOME IN 1939, FOR THE UNITED STATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WAGE OR SALARY Income IN 1939</th>
<th>Without other income</th>
<th>With other income</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wages and salaries workers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons with public employment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons in nonfarm employment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wage only</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries only</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonfarm only</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm only</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm and nonfarm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unpaid family workers and new workers accounted for most of the group of "other persons in the labor force" who reported that they did not receive $50 or more of income during 1939 from sources other than money wages or salaries. The group also includes some employers and own-account workers who shifted from wage work in 1939 to own-account work in 1940, and some persons who were totally unemployed during 1939.

Wage or salary workers.—Wage or salary workers are the class for which the data on wage or salary income are most significant, since this class is in which the great bulk of the recipients of wages or salaries in 1939 fall. Not only are the income data more significant for wage or salary workers than for other groups but they are also more reliable.

As a result of this factor, incomplete reporting of income was much less common among wage or salary workers than among other groups. Only 2.5 percent of the wage or salary workers (except on public emergency work) failed to report on wage or salary income, and only 2.1 percent failed to report on the receipt of other income. In contrast, among persons in the labor force other than wage or salary workers, the proportion who failed to report on wage or salary income was 14.1 percent (Tables II and III). This relatively high proportion was in part the result of the fact that some enumerators erroneously believed that the question on wage or salary income was inapplicable to groups other than wage or salary workers.

Of the 35,000,000 wage or salary workers, over 18.2 percent were engaged in emergency work, as compared with 72.2 percent for other persons in the labor force.

The wage or salary distribution for the workers with other income differs considerably from that for the workers without other income. Those with other income are more highly concentrated at both ends of the wage or salary income scale than the workers who received only wage or salary income. For persons at the lower end of the wage or salary income scale, other in-
INTRODUCTION

Income consisted primarily of direct relief payments and income in kind, such as food, clothing and lodging, whereas for persons at the upper end of the scale it consisted mainly of rents, interest, dividends, and profits.

Urban-rural differences in wage or salary distribution are summarized below in Table IV for the wage-earner-salaried worker group. Nine-tenths of both urban and rural wage-earner-salaried workers reported that they received wages or salary income during 1939. In rural areas, however, the workers were more highly concentrated in the lower wage or salary brackets than in urban areas. In interpreting the wage or salary statistics for urban and rural areas, it should be remembered that a much larger proportion of the rural than of the urban wage- or salary-earner-salaried-income recipients reported supplementary income from other sources, and that a much higher percentage of the rural than of the urban labor force is outside the wage-earner-salaried-worker group. (See Table I.)

Table IV. Wage or Salary Workers (Except on Emergency Work) in March 1940, by Wage or Salary Income in 1939, for the United States, Urban and Rural

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wage or Salary Income in 1939</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total persons</td>
<td>28,082,460</td>
<td>8,615,360</td>
<td>20,467,100</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>38.2%</td>
<td>61.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With wage or salary income</td>
<td>24,784,020</td>
<td>6,788,440</td>
<td>17,995,580</td>
<td>90.9%</td>
<td>36.7%</td>
<td>53.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Without wage or salary income</td>
<td>3,298,440</td>
<td>1,826,920</td>
<td>1,471,520</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
<td>23.5%</td>
<td>76.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ever reported</td>
<td>28,082,460</td>
<td>8,615,360</td>
<td>20,467,100</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>38.2%</td>
<td>61.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 to $500</td>
<td>1,077,980</td>
<td>395,480</td>
<td>682,400</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$500 to $1,000</td>
<td>2,803,900</td>
<td>1,145,080</td>
<td>1,658,820</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,000 to $2,000</td>
<td>2,803,900</td>
<td>1,145,080</td>
<td>1,658,820</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2,000 to $5,000</td>
<td>3,803,900</td>
<td>1,521,480</td>
<td>2,282,420</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5,000 to $10,000</td>
<td>3,803,900</td>
<td>1,521,480</td>
<td>2,282,420</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10,000 to $20,000</td>
<td>3,765,600</td>
<td>1,521,080</td>
<td>2,244,520</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$20,000 to $50,000</td>
<td>3,765,600</td>
<td>1,521,080</td>
<td>2,244,520</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50,000 to $100,000</td>
<td>2,093,100</td>
<td>839,580</td>
<td>1,253,520</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100,000 to $200,000</td>
<td>2,093,100</td>
<td>839,580</td>
<td>1,253,520</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$200,000 to $500,000</td>
<td>2,093,100</td>
<td>839,580</td>
<td>1,253,520</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$500,000 to $1,000,000</td>
<td>6,093,100</td>
<td>839,580</td>
<td>1,253,520</td>
<td>21.6%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>17.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,000,000 to $2,000,000</td>
<td>1,119,100</td>
<td>839,580</td>
<td>279,520</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2,000,000 to $5,000,000</td>
<td>2,093,100</td>
<td>839,580</td>
<td>1,253,520</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5,000,000 to $10,000,000</td>
<td>2,093,100</td>
<td>839,580</td>
<td>1,253,520</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10,000,000 to $20,000,000</td>
<td>2,093,100</td>
<td>839,580</td>
<td>1,253,520</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$20,000,000 to $50,000,000</td>
<td>2,093,100</td>
<td>839,580</td>
<td>1,253,520</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50,000,000 to $100,000,000</td>
<td>1,119,100</td>
<td>839,580</td>
<td>279,520</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100,000,000 or over</td>
<td>2,093,100</td>
<td>839,580</td>
<td>1,253,520</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (includes unknown)</td>
<td>4,093,100</td>
<td>839,580</td>
<td>1,253,520</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table V. Persons not in the Labor Force, 1939, by Wage or Salary Income in 1939, and by Receipt of Other Income in 1939, and Sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receipt of Wage or Salary Income in 1939 and Other Income in 1939, and Sex</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Engaged in One housework</th>
<th>In school</th>
<th>Unable to work</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Employment status not reported</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Engaged in One housework</th>
<th>In school</th>
<th>Unable to work</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Employment status not reported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total persons</td>
<td>45,907,100</td>
<td>26,000,000</td>
<td>9,000,000</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>1,874,000</td>
<td>1,874,000</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With wage or salary income</td>
<td>39,907,100</td>
<td>21,000,000</td>
<td>5,400,000</td>
<td>3,400,000</td>
<td>3,400,000</td>
<td>1,874,000</td>
<td>1,874,000</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Without wage or salary income</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ever reported</td>
<td>45,907,100</td>
<td>26,000,000</td>
<td>9,000,000</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>1,874,000</td>
<td>1,874,000</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>24,707,100</td>
<td>13,300,000</td>
<td>4,700,000</td>
<td>3,300,000</td>
<td>3,300,000</td>
<td>1,874,000</td>
<td>1,874,000</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>21,200,000</td>
<td>12,700,000</td>
<td>4,300,000</td>
<td>2,700,000</td>
<td>2,700,000</td>
<td>1,874,000</td>
<td>1,874,000</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Includes statistics for persons for whom the wage or salary recipient in 1939 was not reported.
THE LABOR FORCE—SAMPLE STATISTICS

A total of 12,100,000 persons not in the labor force reported either 0 weeks or more or failed to indicate whether they received such income. It should be noted that this figure does not represent the number actually receiving other income during the year 1939, since it includes persons who failed to report other income, of whom a large number actually had no other income. The size of the group for which no reports on other income were available is not indicated in the tables in this report, since those persons were omitted in the tabulations with persons who reported that they received other income during the year.

It is estimated on the basis of a sample of the census schedule that reports on the receipt of other income were lacking for about 6 million persons not in the labor force, most of whom were housewives, students, and persons for whom employment status was not reported. Since relatively few housewives and students receive other income, many of the enumerators assumed that the question was inapplicable and accordingly made no entry for them. Among other groups not in the labor force, the failure to answer the question on other income was relatively infrequent. The nonsample income reported by these groups of persons usually represented such items as pension, old-age assistance, rents, interest, and dividends.

Households and other agencies furnished by the family head to housewives and children in school were, of course, excluded by definition from "other income," but those in private homes were never included by enumerators and resulted in an overstatement in the number of housewives and students reporting the receipt of other income. A sizable portion of these incorrect reports were cancelled, however, in the course of editing the census schedules.

MONTHS WORKED IN 1939

All persons 16 years old and over at the time of the census, except inmates of specified institutions, were asked to report the number of weeks worked for pay or profit, including public emergency work, or at unpaid family work during the year 1939. For persons of part-time work, the report was to be made in terms of equivalent full-time weeks. A full-time week being defined as the number of hours locally regarded as full time for the given occupation and industry. Paid vacations or other absences with pay were included in the number of weeks worked, except that summer vacations of school teachers who did no other work during the summer were not counted as time worked.

The returns for weeks worked in 1939 have been converted into months in the tables in this report, because a large proportion of the returns were only approximate, and did not represent valid statements of the precise number of weeks of work. The averages of months worked that are used in this report are listed below with their equivalents in terms of the original reported number of weeks worked.

Table VI. MONTHS WORKED IN 1939 BY PERSONS WHO WERE NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE (EXCEPT OF PUBLIC EMERGENCY WORK) IN MARCH 1940, BY WAGE OR SALARY INCOME IN 1939, FOR THE UNITED STATES

| Wage or Salary Income in 1939 | Without work in 1939 and not reported | Less than 3 months | 3 to 5 months | 6 to 8 months | 9 to 11 months | 12 months | Total months worked | Percent Distribution
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-----------|-------------------|------------------------
| Total                         | 286,228,700                           | 92,129,100        | 55,114,800   | 34,926,000   | 23,726,800    | 16,422,600 | 80,646,700        | 105.0                   |
| Less than $1000               | 579,299                                | 119,000           | 70,000       | 44,000       | 28,000        | 18,000     | 45,000            | 93.0                    |
| $1000 to $999                 | 1,117,000                              | 593,000           | 409,000      | 269,000      | 177,000       | 115,000    | 1,268,000         | 94.0                    |
| $1000 to $1999                | 3,170,000                              | 1,170,000         | 730,000      | 500,000      | 329,000       | 225,000    | 3,079,000         | 91.0                    |
| $2000 to $2999                | 6,113,000                              | 2,477,000         | 1,546,000    | 1,078,000    | 688,000       | 448,000    | 6,032,000         | 86.0                    |
| $3000 to $3999                | 11,383,000                             | 5,128,000         | 3,305,000    | 2,289,000    | 1,457,000     | 927,000    | 11,245,000        | 79.0                    |
| $4000 to $4999                | 21,319,000                             | 10,149,000        | 6,760,000    | 4,505,000    | 2,921,000     | 1,824,000 | 21,027,000        | 86.0                    |
| $5000 to $5999                | 35,677,000                             | 17,449,000        | 11,620,000   | 7,744,000    | 5,025,000     | 3,228,000 | 35,080,000        | 84.0                    |
| $6000 to $6999                | 57,688,000                             | 29,856,000        | 19,444,000   | 12,968,000   | 8,501,000     | 5,354,000 | 56,895,000        | 83.0                    |
| $7000 to $7999                | 81,255,000                             | 44,669,000        | 29,067,000   | 19,034,000   | 12,520,000    | 8,272,000 | 80,580,000        | 80.0                    |
| $8000 to $8999                | 94,669,000                             | 53,360,000        | 35,326,000   | 23,534,000   | 15,204,000    | 9,432,000 | 93,290,000        | 77.0                    |
| $9000 to $9999                | 105,000                                | 59,640,000        | 40,667,000   | 27,500,000   | 18,000,000    | 11,000    | 105,000           | 100.0                   |
| $10,000 or over               | 121,000                                | 62,228,000        | 44,000       | 29,000       | 19,000        | 12,000    | 121,000           | 100.0                   |

* This lack of precision was evidenced by a marked tendency for enumerators to place in the same interval, whatever the conversion was made on the basis of four or by four and one-third. The class intervals were so chosen that the weekly equivalent of any given number of months would always fall in the same interval. Whether the conversion was made on the basis of four or by four and one-third, the class intervals were 30 weeks or less, 31 weeks or 40 weeks or more. Thus, 3 months might be figured incorrectly as 36 weeks or correctly as 39 weeks, but both figures fall in the group 36 to 45 weeks, which is equivalent to 9 to 11 months. In the case of 12 months, however, this procedure was not used, since it was apparent that enumerators had seldom used 40 weeks as the equivalent of 12 months.
no wage or salary income during the year (table 4). Most of
them received other income of $60 or more, indicating that
they had been engaged in nonfarm employment during all or part of
the year. Some of these persons reported no income from any source,
these including persons who had been employed as unpaid farm
workers during 1929 and some persons for whom duration of em-
ployment or income was incorrectly reported.

INCOME STATISTICS

In the 1940 census, information relating to industry was re-
quested of all persons 14 years old and over who were in the
labor force during the week of March 24 to 30, 1940. For per-
sons at work, with a job, or on public emergency work, the
industry question was not related to the present job during that week;
for experienced workers seeking work, the question referred to
the last job of one month or more.

The industry classification used in the 1940 census contains
152 items. This classification is a condensation of the 1,441
titles in the Standard Industrial Classification and was pre-
furred for use in classifying industry returns from workers or
members of their families by the Joint Committee on Occupa-
tional Classification, in cooperation with the Committee on Industrial
Classification which was sponsored by the Central Statistical
Board.

Data on wage or salary income classified by industry are shown in
Table VII for persons employed in the labor force (except on public emergency work), in tables 8 and 9a for wage or salary
workers (except on public emergency work), and in tables 10 and 9a for wage or salary workers who worked full time (12 months) in 1929. These data provide the basis for
estimating the total wage bill in the different industries and
for comparing industries with respect to opportunities for
earnings. In interpreting the industry statistics, it should be remembered that the wage and salary income data in these tables are in terms of income received as money wages or salaries. Wages paid in kind
such as meals and lodging, may represent a significant portion
of the total income received by workers engaged in various
industries as domestic service and agriculture.

The wage or salary figures presented in tables 7 to 9 refer
to earnings during the calendar year 1939, whereas the industry
designations refer to activity during the week of March 24 to
30, 1940, or to the last job of one month or more. For indi-
viduals who shifted from one industry to another during 1939
or early 1940, the industry classification may not represent
the major source of 1939 earnings. The number of individuals who
shifted was probably not great enough to disturb the income
distributions for the majority of industries, but substantial
shifts may have occurred in particular industries in some areas.
It is probable that there was less shifting among persons who
reported 12 months of employment during 1939 than among those
who worked only part time during the year.

Coverage of industry classification “Government.”—The indus-
ty classification “Government,” as used throughout “Elsewhere classified” does not include all persons employed by governmental agencies.

Persons are included in this classification only if they were
engaged in activities that are peculiarly governmental in na-
ture. Government employees who were engaged in activities that
are commonly performed by employees of private enterprises
are included in the industry classification in which their
activities fall. For example, a tax collector is included in the industry classification “Government,” but a line man em-
ployed by a municipally owned power plant is classified in the
category “Electric light and power.”

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

The income statistics in this report are shown in combina-
tion with a number of personal characteristics which are im-
portant in the analysis of the data. A classification by sex is shown in all of the tables; classifications by color and age
appear in certain of the tables, and a classification by house-
hold relationship is shown in one of the tables.

Sex and color.—Tables 5 and 5e present income data separate-
ly for white and for nonwhite wage or salary workers (except on public emergency work). Sex and color data are shown below in Table VII for males and females, and in
Table VIII for whites and nonwhites. Additional data for non-
whites are presented in table 10 which covers the experienced
labor force of the public manual workers.

The nonwhite group represents the total of Negroes, Indians,
Chinese, Japanese, and other nonwhite races. The great majori-
ty of the nonwhite population consists of Negroes, except in
the Pacific States, where there are many Chinese and Japanese, and in certain Mountain States, where many of the nonwhites are
Indians. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who were not
carried as Indian or of other nonwhite race were returned as
white in 1940.

Age.—Statistics on income by age are shown in tables 6 and 6a for wage or salary workers (except on public emergency work).

The age classification is based on age of the person at his
last birthday before April 1, 1940, that is, age in completed
years. In the 1940 census tabulations, the category “age unknown” has been eliminated. When the age of a person was not
reported, it was estimated on the basis of other information on
the population schedules, such as marital status, school at-
tendance, employment status, age of other members of the fam-
ily, etc.

The statistics on income by age are summarized below in
Table IX, which presents for each age group distributions by
wage or salary income and by receipt of other income in separate
propositions of table IX indicates that all wage or salary
workers who received incomes from wages or salaries during 1929
was relatively high in the several age groups between 30 and 64
years, and lower in both the younger and older age

The 20th century, this probably reflected recent entry into the labor

Table VII. SEX OF PERSONS WHO WERE WAGE OR SALARY WORKERS (EXCEPT ON EMERGENCY WORK) IN MARCH 1940, BY WAGE OR SALARY INCOME IN 1939, FOR THE UNITED STATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wage or Salary Income 1939</th>
<th>Percent Distribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Males</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$200 or more</td>
<td>46,591,730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100 to $199</td>
<td>21,700,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50 to $99</td>
<td>13,490,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1 to $49</td>
<td>1,963,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$0.01 or over</td>
<td>23,320,700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table VIII. COLOR OF PERSONS WHO WERE WAGE OR SALARY WORKERS (EXCEPT ON EMERGENCY WORK) IN MARCH 1940, BY WAGE OR SALARY INCOME IN 1939, FOR THE UNITED STATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wage or Salary Income 1939</th>
<th>Percent Distribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$200 or more</td>
<td>46,591,730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100 to $199</td>
<td>21,700,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50 to $99</td>
<td>13,490,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1 to $49</td>
<td>1,963,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$0.01 or over</td>
<td>23,320,700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
force for a sizable portion of the group, and for older workers it reflected either continued unemployment during 1939 or shifts from own-account work in 1939 to wage work in 1940. The proportion of wage or salary workers who received other income of $50 or more (or failed to report) tended to increase with increasing age. For older workers the "other income" probably represented, to a large extent, such items as rents and dividends derived from accumulated savings.

The Labor Force—Sample Statistics

Table II. Age of Persons Who Were Wage or Salary Workers (Except or Emergency Work) in March 1940, by Wage or Salary Income in 1939 and by Receipt of Other Income in 1939, for the United States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wage or Salary Income in 1939 and Receipt of Other Income in 1939</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>14 and under</th>
<th>15 and 19</th>
<th>20 and 24</th>
<th>25 to 29</th>
<th>30 to 34</th>
<th>35 to 39</th>
<th>40 to 44</th>
<th>45 to 49</th>
<th>50 to 64</th>
<th>65 and over</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total persons</td>
<td>30,932,432</td>
<td>118,660</td>
<td>503,000</td>
<td>1,650,720</td>
<td>4,996,720</td>
<td>10,997,160</td>
<td>8,454,100</td>
<td>5,995,100</td>
<td>1,946,980</td>
<td>1,260,360</td>
<td>1,041,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With wage or salary income</td>
<td>24,469,889</td>
<td>106,660</td>
<td>380,000</td>
<td>1,150,720</td>
<td>3,456,720</td>
<td>8,156,160</td>
<td>6,744,100</td>
<td>4,454,100</td>
<td>1,254,980</td>
<td>735,360</td>
<td>671,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Without wage or salary income</td>
<td>6,462,544</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>123,000</td>
<td>500,720</td>
<td>1,540,720</td>
<td>2,841,000</td>
<td>1,710,000</td>
<td>1,541,000</td>
<td>712,000</td>
<td>525,000</td>
<td>370,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not reported</td>
<td>50,404</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Household relationship. The classifications according to household relationship shown in tables 10 and 10a are based on marital status and relationship to head of household.

In the classification by relationship to the head of the household, each individual was classified on the basis of whether or not he was living in a "private household." Persons in private households. The term "private household," as used in the 1920 census, includes the related family members and the unrelated lodgers, servants, boarders, and house guests who live in the same dwelling unit and share a common householding arrangement. A person living alone or in accommodations as "partner" was also counted as a private household.

Persons not in private households. Persons not living in private households, i.e., persons living in institutional living arrangements, who were not related to the head of the household as husband, being in general the person regarded as the head by members of the household, the head of a private household is usually a married man and the chief breadwinner or "economic head" of the family. In some cases, however, the head is the parent of the chief earner or is the only adult member of the household.

Wife of head. The category "wife" in the relationship tables includes only wives of heads of households and excludes other married women who may be living in the household.

Other relative of head. This category includes children, grandchildren, parents, nephews, brothers, and all other persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption to the head of the household.

Not related of head. This category includes lodgers, servants, hired hands, and all other members of private households who are not related to the head of the household.

In the census classification by marital status, four major groups were distinguished: Single, married, widowed, and divorced. These terms refer to marital status as the census was taken. The category married is further divided into "married, spouse present" and "married, spouse absent." A person was classified as "married, spouse present" if the person's wife or husband was reported as a member of the household in which the person was enumerated.
INTRODUCTION

The differences between the five-percent sample figures and those from the complete count are due partly to sampling variations and partly to errors of omission or bias in coding, card-punching, and machine tabulation. An analysis of the statistics based on tabulations of the five-percent sample for items that were obtained also for the total population indicates that in 95 percent of the cases the sample statistics differ from the complete census statistics by less than 5 percent for numbers of 10,000 or more, by less than 10 percent for numbers between 5,000 and 10,000, and by less than 20 percent for numbers between 2,000 and 5,000. Somewhat larger differences may be expected in numbers below 2,000. Even for these small numbers, however, the majority of the differences between the sample and complete counts are less than 10 percent, although much larger differences occasionally occur.

In a forthcoming technical report there will be a detailed exposition of the sampling method, descriptions of the various divisions that were taken, and comparisons between the samples and complete count. The purpose of the report will be to assist in evaluating the data that are published on the basis of the samples.

AVAILABILITY OF UNPUBLISHED DATA

It has been necessary to omit from the tables in this report some of the statistics on wage or salary income and the receipt of other income that were tabulated. Omissions were dictated partly by limited funds for publication and partly by consideration of the reliability of the estimates. Where the differences between large sampling errors are sometimes encountered in the more detailed cross-classifications for categories containing only a small number of persons. Such of these unpublished statistics that may be made available are in the course of preparation and reproduction. Requests for these data, addressed to the Director of the Census, Washington, D. C., will receive a prompt reply, including an estimate of the cost of preparing the figures.

The statistics for States and for cities of 250,000 or more, shown in tables 11 and 12, relate to all wage or salary workers (except on public emergency work). Similar data are available for certain States and cities of 250,000 or more for wage or salary workers who worked 18 months or more in 1939.

The statistics on income for employed persons (except on public emergency work) were tabulated separately from those for persons not in the labor force. The labor force relationship, but the two employment status categories have been combined in table 10. Data on income by household relationship are also available in unpublished form for persons on public emergency work, and for new workers. All of the data on household relationship were tabulated by color (white; nonwhite), as were the data for persons not in the labor force.

Finally, certain additional statistics on the receipt of other income are available in unpublished form. For the experienced labor force other than wage or salary workers, wage or salary income data for the various industries (table 7) are available with a cross-classification by receipt of other income (without other income; with other income and other income not reported). In addition, wage or salary income data classified by color (tables 6 and 9) were tabulated separately for the group of wage or salary workers (except on public emergency work) who failed to report on the receipt of other income.