Population

The Labor Force
(Sample Statistics)

Occupational Characteristics
SIXTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES : 1940

POPULATION

THE LABOR FORCE

(Sample Statistics)

Occupational Characteristics

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REPORTS ON POPULATION

Volume

I Number of Inhabitants, by States.
II Characteristics of the Population, by States.
IV Characteristics by Age—Marital Status, Relationship, Education, and Citizenship, by States.

Statistics for Census Tracts (Including Housing Data).

Additional Reports—Internal Migration, Families (Including Housing Data), Fertility, Parentage, Mother Tongue, Further Statistics on The Labor Force, etc.

Special Reports.

REPORTS ON HOUSING

I Data for Small Areas, by States.
Supplement: Block Statistics for Cities.
II General Characteristics of Housing, by States.
III Characteristics by Monthly Rent or Value, by States.
IV Mortgages on Owner-Occupied Nonfarm Homes, by States.

Special Reports.
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 had 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 data on the personal and economic characteristics of the men and women in each occupation at the time of the 1940 census. The occupation data shown in this publication supplement those presented in Volume III of the Sixteenth Decennial Census Reports on Population, entitled "The Labor Force." 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. Barry Casper, and David L. Kaplan. The sampling procedures were under the direction of Dr. W. Edwards Deming, Mathematical Adviser.
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OCCUPATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

INTRODUCTION

This report presents data on the personal and economic characteristics of men and women in each occupation, based on tabulations of a five-percent sample of the returns of the Sixteenth Decennial Census of Population, taken in April 1940.¹ The subjects included are color, age, years of school completed, employment status, class of worker, hours worked during the week of March 24 to 30, 1940, months worked in 1939, duration of unemployment, and industry. Statistics on all of these subjects are presented for the United States, and data on several subjects are shown for four broad regions and by urban-rural residence.

The statistics presented in this report, together with those presented in Volume III of the Reports on Population, entitled "The Labor Force," and those in another report in this series, entitled "Usual Occupation," constitute a body of information which describes the occupational structure of the American labor force in peacetime. Many of the statistics included in this report were made available to war agencies in advance of publication for use in planning and administering war programs. For example, data on the number and distribution of workers in March 1940 in those occupations in which wartime shortages subsequently developed have been useful in connection with the allocation of war contracts and the establishment of training programs. Similarly, figures on the age of workers in each occupation have been useful in the determination of Selective Service policies with respect to occupational deferment, and as measures of the extent to which military needs for persons with particular skills would be met by alternative deferment policies.

RELATED REPORTS

The statistics in this report supplement the occupation data presented in Volume III of the Reports on Population. The data in Volume III (comprising the third series Population Bullets) are based on tabulations of the complete census returns and are presented for the United States, States, and large cities. The number of men and women employed in each of the 451 occupations which comprise the complete 1940 census occupation classification is shown for States and cities of 100,000 or more. The intermediate lists of occupations (67 items for males and 76 items for females) are cross-classified in that volume with the following subjects not shown in this report: Wage or salary income in 1939, race, and marital status by age. In addition, the industrial distribution of persons in each major occupation group is given for States and cities of 250,000 or more. Volume III also presents statistics for persons in the labor force on such subjects as industry, wage or salary income in 1939, and marital status, as well as on most of the subjects shown in this report.

Occupation statistics for small areas are presented in terms of major occupation groups, in Volume II of the Reports on Population, entitled "Characteristics of the Population." That volume, which contains data for States, all urban places, counties, and principal metropolitan districts, includes statistics on the general characteristics of the population, as well as on employment status of persons 14 years old and over, and class of worker and industry for employed persons.

This report is one of a series of publications under the general title "The Labor Force--Sample Statistics." The specific cities or other reports in this series which are closely related to occupation statistics and a brief summary of the subjects covered are shown below:²

Usual Occupation.--Data on the usual occupation of persons in the experienced labor force cross-classified with color, age, nativity and citizenship, and current or last major occupation group, for the United States, States, and large cities; data on the usual occupation of persons not in the labor force, according to color, age, and marital status, for the United States and regions, urban and rural.

Industrial Characteristics.--Statistics on the industrial characteristics of the experienced labor force (except persons on public emergency work), cross-classified with color, nativity and citizenship, age, employment status, class of worker, major occupation group, years worked in 1939, and other subjects, for the United States and for regions.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

Occupation statistics on most of the subjects included in this report are presented for each of four regions. The accompanying map shows the States included in each region. Regional figures are not given for the other characteristics presented in this report partly because of lack of publication space and partly because errors due to sampling are larger in the small cell frequencies often found in the detailed cross-classifications for regions.

AVAILABILITY OF UNPUBLISHED DATA

It has been necessary to omit from the tables in this report some of the occupation statistics that were tabulated. Omissions were dictated partly by limited funds for publication and partly by considerations of the reliability of the data, since comparatively large sampling errors are sometimes encountered in the more detailed cross-classifications for categories containing only a small number of persons.

Cross-classifications of occupation with age, years of school completed, class of worker, hours worked during the census week, months worked in 1939, and duration of unemployment are available, by sex and color, for each of the four regions, urban and rural. Data on occupation by industry (as shown in table 19) have been tabulated by sex and color, for the United States, urban and rural. Data on years of school completed by all persons in the labor force are available, by employment status, sex, and color, for regions, urban and rural.

The unpublished statistics, so far as the figures are large enough to be significant, can be made available upon request, for the cost of transcribing or reproducing them. Requests for such statistics, addressed to the Director of the Census, Washington, D.C., will receive a prompt reply which will include an estimate of the cost of preparing the data.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

In several of the tables figures are shown separately for urban and rural areas. Urban population, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, is in general the population of places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. The remainder of the population is classified as rural.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

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

¹ The 1940 Population Census schedule is reproduced in Part I of Volume III and Part I of Volume IV of the Sixteenth Census Reports on Population. The instructions to enumerators are also reproduced in these volumes.

² At the time this report goes to press in June 1943, the reports referred to in this paragraph are in various stages of completion, and it is possible that minor changes may be made before publication.
THE LABOR FORCE—SAMPLE STATISTICS

The labor force is defined as those people considered to be workers or seeking work. Those considered to be workers are: (1) all persons engaged in gainful work during the seven days preceding the interview, (2) those persons engaged in nonagricultural work for pay or profit, and (3) those persons not engaged in work who are on layoff, strike, or vacation, who have been laid off, or who were laid off in the last year. Those considered to be seeking work are: (4) all persons not in the labor force who were actively looking for work, (5) all persons not in the labor force who were not actively looking for work but were actively seeking work during the previous 12 months, (6) all persons not in the labor force who were temporarily absent from work because of illness, vacation, or personal reasons, and (7) all persons not in the labor force who were temporarily absent from work because of other reasons.

Table 1: EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not in labor force</td>
<td>99.9</td>
<td>99.9</td>
<td>99.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In labor force, not at work</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>14.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed 14 years and over</td>
<td>85.3</td>
<td>85.3</td>
<td>85.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not employed 14 years and over</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed 14 years and over</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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INTRODUCTION

In the labor force for whom neither occupation nor industry was entered on the schedule, most of the relatively few new workers at the time of the 1930 and earlier censuses were probably not counted as gainful workers. In the 1950 census, however, those persons who were actually gainful workers, but for whom neither occupation nor industry was reported, were not included in the gainful worker figure for 1950 and earlier years.

These differences probably do not seriously affect the comparison of the total labor force in 1940 with the total number of gainful workers in 1930 and earlier years, since the groups designated as gainful laborers in 1940 but not counted as gainful workers in 1930 and earlier years at least partly offset the groups included in 1930 but not in 1940. For particular occupation groups, however, the number returned as in the labor force in 1940 may have been different from the number who would have been counted as gainful workers if the 1930 procedure had been used.

The 1940 labor force figures are restricted to persons 14 years old and over, whereas the number of gainful workers shown in earlier censuses included persons 10 years old and over. The number of workers 10 to 15 years old has become relatively small and no longer justifies the additional burden of enumeration and tabulation necessary to return the 10-year age limit.

In making comparisons between the 1940 labor force data and the gainful worker statistics in earlier census reports, the slight differences should be considered.

Changes in census dates also affect the comparison of 1940 data with those for earlier years. In 1940, the census was taken as of June 1, whereas in 1930 it was taken April 1. In 1930, the census date was April 1. These changes may have had a pronounced effect, especially in agricultural areas, on the size of the group returned as gainful workers and on their occupational and industrial distribution.

In the 1940 census, an inquiry relating to occupation7 was made of all persons 14 years old and over in the labor force during the census week. For employed persons and for those on public emergency projects (their current job), the question referred to the "current" job, or the job on which they were engaged during the census week. For persons seeking work, the question referred to the "last" job, or the job on which they were most recently engaged.

A second inquiry on occupation8 was made of a five-percent cross section of all persons 14 years old and over, regardless of whether they were in the labor force during the census week. This question asked for "usual" occupation, or the occupation the person regarded as his usual occupation, and at which he was still physically able to work. For both of these inquiries, however, the enumerators were instructed to call gainful workers by different names, so as not to denote the job or industry for persons who had never worked full time for one month or more. It should be noted, therefore, that all occupation data for persons seeking work are restricted to experienced workers, since "new workers" can only be those who have worked on a job for one month or more.

The data presented in this report are based on the first of the two occupation inquiries mentioned in the preceding paragraph; hence, unless otherwise mentioned in the preceding paragraph, all figures reported in this report refer to the "current" or "last" occupation, rather than to "usual" occupation. The tables do not give figures for persons on public emergency work. Although the question for such persons referred to the work on the public emergency project (their current job), many of these workers reported the occupation of their most recent nonemergency job or of the job in which they were actually engaged. Volume III of the Reports on Population presents, for each State, the current occupation of persons on public emergency work, in terms of eight major occupation groups. More detailed data on the usual occupation of emergency workers (derived from the two inquiries mentioned in the preceding paragraph) will be shown in the report entitled "The Labor Force-Census Sample Statistics, Usual Occupation."

The statistics for most of the subjects shown in the detailed tables of this report are presented separately for employed persons (except on public emergency work) and for experienced workers seeking work, because of the differences between these two groups of workers in the classification of occupation. The data for unemployed persons make possible an analysis of the differences in characteristic between the persons employed in a specific occupation and the persons whose last job was in that occupation but who were seeking work at the time of the census. In tables 13 to 16, however, these two groups of workers are combined since the data (months worked) refer to the year 1939, whereas the employment status classification is based on activity during the census week of March 24 to 30, 1940.

Structure of the occupation classification.—The occupation classification used for the 1940 census was the 451-item list, arranged in 11 major occupation groups. Of these 451 titles, 221 represent distinct occupations. The remaining 230 titles are combinations of industry subdivisions of five occupations: "Proprietors, managers, and officials;" "Foremen;" "Inspectors;" "Operatives and kindred workers;" and "Laborers." The use of the 451-item list is restricted to the presentation of occupation information for employed workers by sex in Volume III of the Reports on Population. In this report, intermediate occupation lists of 167 items for males and 76 items for females are used in presenting the cross-classifications of occupation with the various characteristics. These lists were made up chiefly by combining occupations in the detailed list of 451 occupations that are closely related or numerically small. The composition of each of the intermediate occupations in terms of the detailed occupations is shown in the Appendix of this report.

The occupation lists used in table 19, which consist of 116 items for males and 63 items for females, are basically identical with the intermediate lists used in the other tables of this report. Since occupation classification is cross-classified to industry in table 19, it is obviously unnecessary to show the industry subdivisions in the occupation lists. The two intermediate occupations which form the 12th major labor group, "Farm laborers and foremen," are shown separately in table 19 because the entire group is restricted to a single industry, "Agriculture," and the number of persons in each of the two component occupations, "Farm laborers (wageworkers)" and "Farm foremen" and "Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)," is available from other tables in this report. On the other hand, three of the intermediate occupations for males ("Stationary engineers, operators and boilermakers, and other specified laborers") are shown separately in table 19 because the entire group is restricted to a single industry, "Agriculture," and the number of persons in each of the component occupations, "Farm laborers (wage-workers)" and "Farm foremen" and "Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)," is available from other tables in this report. On the other hand, three of the intermediate occupations for males ("Stationary engineers, operators and boilermakers, and other specified laborers") are shown separately in table 19 because the entire group is restricted to a single industry, "Agriculture," and the number of persons in each of the component occupations, "Farm laborers (wage-workers)" and "Farm foremen" and "Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)," is available from other tables in this report. On the other hand, three of the intermediate occupations for males ("Stationary engineers, operators and boilermakers, and other specified laborers") are shown separately in table 19 because the entire group is restricted to a single industry, "Agriculture," and the number of persons in each of the component occupations, "Farm laborers (wage-workers)" and "Farm foremen" and "Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)," is available from other tables in this report.

With very few exceptions, the 451 items in the complete 1940 classification are convertible to the 221-item Convertibility List of Occupations which was designed by an Interdepartmental Joint Committee on Occupational Classification (sponsored by the Central Statistical Board and the American Statistical Association) to increase comparability among occupation statistics compiled by various governmental and private agencies. The principal differences between the two classifications arise from a more detailed occupational classification of proprietors, managers, and officials; foremen; inspectors; operatives; and laborers. The census intermediate list of 167 items for males is, with two minor exceptions, convertible to the 12-item detailed standard list of 59 occupations. A shorter standard list devised for the use of agencies not requiring a detailed classification. The census intermediate list of 76 items for females and the 59-item Convertibility List both convertible to a somewhat broader grouping of occupations.

The Bureau of the Census has published the "Alphabetical Index of Occupations and Industries" which gives an alphabetical list of approximately 25,000 occupation designations and shows the category of the complete census occupation classification to which each occupation return should be assigned. This publication also includes an alphabetical list of 9,650 industry designations and the category of the complete census occupation classification to which each industry return should be assigned. The complete Bureau of the Census classified list of which the 25,000 occupation designations are arranged according to the 451 categories in the census list.

Difficulties in the classification of occupations.—The task of classifying the enumerators' returns on occupation would be difficult enough if all the returns were specific descriptions of the occupations concerned, since it involves the assignment of many thousands of different designations to one or more of the 451 titles. In the case of the detailed census occupation classification, it is made more difficult by the failure of many enumerators to return exact designations of specific occupations. Inadequate return rates result in some cases from carelessness on the part of
the enumerators or from their lack of knowledge of occupational designations. In other cases, the housewives and others from whom the enumerators obtained their information did not know the exact occupations of the persons to whom the questions referred.

In many instances, however, indefinite occupation returns can be aligned to the proper classification through an examination of other entries on the schedules. For example, the return "Drugist" can often be assigned to the occupation class "Pharmacist" or to the class "Proprietors,...Drug store" on the same schedule. Similarly, other unclassified information as age, education, class of worker, and wage or salary income. Likewise, a person working for whom the return statement "Farm laborer" can usually be classified as a wage worker or as an unpaid family worker on the basis of schedules and entries for family relationship, age, and receipt of income.

The industry return in particular is of great assistance in the classification of occupations; in fact, for a majority of the items in the occupational lists some dependence on industry is essential. This is true not only of those in which the occupational designation itself involves reference to an industry (as machine, cotton mill), but also of other cases where the return in the industry column indirectly points out the proper occupational classification. A return on occupation and industry, "Sailmaker, sailmaker," for example, would be classified under "Sailmakers and sailmakers" rather than under "Sailmaker.

To some extent the difficulties in the classification of occupations arise out of the nature of the occupations themselves. At some points in time which might otherwise demand the occupations the groups are clear-cut and distinct. A cabinetmaker, for example, is easily distinguished from a plumber or a bricklayer on the basis of the tools he uses. In other cases the occupations do not fall into distinct categories or convenient groups but are somewhat similar so that one can move easily into another in such fashion as to call for almost identical classifications to standard groups or classes.

From this it follows that some parts of the occupation classification must be accepted as representing categories less accurately or specifically defined than the cabinetmakers, plumbers, and bricklayers mentioned above. Frequently, there is difficulty in distinguishing, for example, between nurses and practical nurses, between technical engineers and stationary engineers, or between truck drivers and deliverymen, as a result of which the figures for these occupations must be considered somewhat less accurate than the figures representing occupations not involved in difficulties of this kind. Additional detail regarding classification problems will be presented in a subsequent report.

Occupations of women and children. It is obvious that in a large and as represented by the application of a detailed occupation classification to 50 million workers, with some misclassifications, not only those growing out of inaccuracy and unclassified returns but also those due to the persons answering the census enumerator's question, but also misclassifications resulting from lack of knowledge of the part of the enumerator and registration of the records. The figures for these occupations are too small to have any serious effect on the accuracy of the statistical results. As concerns practically the whole range of the classification, the figures are a few cases, nevertheless, where relatively small numbers of erroneous returns may produce what might be regarded as a serious misstatement of the facts. These cases are found mainly in the figures which appear on the tabulation sheets for women and children in certain occupations in which women and children are seldom employed.

In many such occupations small numbers of women are actually employed, though mainly under unusual circumstances. The woman returned as a blacksmith, for example, may prove on inspection to be a woman who also continues to operate, through hired labor, the blacksmith shop which she inherited from her husband; or, in a few cases, a woman of usual physique and blacksmith. In the case of the enumerator not respecting the enumerated returns for women in this occupation, however, it was found more rare for other entries on the schedule of the blacksmith's wife rather than for the blacksmith himself. In 1890, and likewise in 1900, and to a large extent returns representing questionable returns for women and children were marked out, back to the schedules, and corrected if there was evidence on the schedule that the classification was in error. This, of course, involved a considerable amount of delay and expense and did not reduce very materially the total amount of misclassification in the occupation statistics as a whole. It did, however, remove the most obvious visible misclassifications.

At the time these occupational tabulations were taken up in 1940, there was urgent demand for the occupation figures and other data coming from the same machine tabulations, and the funds available for the completion of these tabulations were therefore limited. As a result, it was foreseen, for the most part, the process of checking the tabulatable cards back to the schedules and making no attempt to check occasional returns of unusual occupations for women and children, although in those cases with which the enumerators seemed to be quite impossible, as, for example, women returned as locomotive engineers. Returns of this latter class were admitted, and all cases where the questionable item represented considered and numbers were made up, but small numbers of borderline cases, such as women returned as blacksmiths, were allowed to remain.

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

The situation with respect to both the returns and the tabulated data for children in occupations unusual for children is precisely the same as that just quoted in regard to the data for women in unusual occupations, and the same caution should be expressed with respect to the use of these figures. It is a matter of nominal increase in the number of children in any age group in the given occupations. Usually if the total number is small, should not be interpreted as necessarily indicating an increase in the number of children actually following that occupation.

Comparability with occupation data from earlier censuses.- No comparison of the 1940 census data on occupation with similar data from the 1930 census or earlier censuses is contained in this report. Such comparisons are complicated by four important considerations.

In the first place, gainful workers, the group for which occupation statistics were presented in previous censuses, are not directly comparable with the 1940 labor force.

Second, the occupation data shown here do not cover the entire labor force. Some persons on public emergency work, no data on occupation are presented.

Third, the occupations reported for 1930 and previous years did not necessarily apply to the current jobs of employed workers, nor to the latest jobs of unemployed workers. Consequently, it is difficult to determine to what extent the figures for these earlier censuses may represent actual rather than expected occupational changes. In the census of 1940, on the other hand, the inquiries were redesigned to obtain occupational information for employed workers and latest occupation for persons seeking work.

Finally, the 1940 classification of occupation differs from that used in previous censuses. The occupational classifications used for the 1910, 1920, and 1930 censuses differed in several important respects only, so that the occupation statistics for these censuses are reasonably comparable. The classification adopted for the 1940 census, however, differs considerably from that used for these earlier censuses, with respect to arrangement and content of titles. In 1930, for example, most of the 834 occupation titles were grouped under a few major headings ("Agriculture," "Forestry and fishing," "Extraction of minerals," etc.), based upon the industry in which the occupation was most commonly found. In 1940, the 451 occupation titles are grouped into 11 major subdivisions which are essentially occupation groups ("Professional and semiprofessional workers," "Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers," "Operatives and kindred workers," etc.).

* The following occupation groups include the occupations for which the data for females should be interpreted with special caution: "other craftsmen and kindred workers," "other mechanics and kindred workers," "Protective service workers," and "Miscellaneous occupations." For the detailed occupations which comprise these groups, see List A, Appendix B, "Protective service workers," and "Miscellaneous occupations." The following occupations are unusual for children under 18 years of age: "Animal handling and feeding occupations," "Sales workers," "Kindred workers," "Protective service workers," and "Miscellaneous occupations." Most of these occupations are not included in the occupational groups for women, except farm occupations. The following occupations are unusual for men under 18 years of age: "Animal handling and feeding occupations," "Sales workers," "Kindred workers," "Protective service workers," and "Miscellaneous occupations." Most of these occupations are not included in the occupational groups for men, except farm occupations.
regardless of industrial attachment. In addition, many titles appear in the classification for one year but not for the other, and even similar titles in the two classifications are sometimes different in actual content. For many points, therefore, the classifications are not directly comparable although for occupations having well-defined standards of education and experience, especially for many professional and skilled workers, the classification is adequate for most purposes. Studies are being made to determine for each title in the 1940 classification the most nearly comparable title or group of titles in the 1930 classification, and to determine the degree of comparability where there is significant difference in coverage. The results of these studies, which will be presented in a later publication, will facilitate the comparison of occupation statistics for 1940 with those for earlier census years. With the adoption of the occupation classification for the 1940 census has created some problems of comparability with past censuses, it is believed that this difficulty is outweighed by the advantages that result from the use of a classification which is comparable with those used by other agencies.

Comparability with occupation data from other sources.—The statistics on occupation collected by other agencies are not entirely comparable with census data because of differences in the methods of obtaining the information. Occupation classification of these other agencies may differ from those based on interviews with employees. Likewise, data obtained from detailed interviews with individual workers may be considerably different from those obtained by the census method of house-to-house enumeration. In census enumeration, the information is frequently obtained from the wives of the workers or from other members of their household. In many cases, the census worker is not able to describe accurately the worker's occupation. Even when the respondent is entirely familiar with the worker's job, his description is often inexact. Moreover, the enumerators frequently lack the technical knowledge necessary to distinguish between closely related occupations and to select the information most essential for accurate classification.

Another reason for possible differences between statistics based on house-to-house canvass and those collected from employers arises in the treatment of persons having two or more different jobs in a given week. Some persons are counted only once in the population census, being classified in the occupation in which they worked the greater number of hours. They may be counted more than once, however, in reports collected from employers, since they appear on the weekly pay roll of more than one employer. For example, a person who devoted most of his time to working in a mine but in addition operated a farm was classified in the population census as a mine operative. Such a person may have been included as a farm operator by an agency collecting statistics on agriculture employment and also as a mine worker by an agency collecting statistics on nonagricultural employment.

**Introduction**

The statistics in this report include cross-classifications of men and women in each occupation with color, age, and years of school completed. These data are useful in the study of child labor, vocational guidance, and social insurance problems. The data are not suitable for an exact analysis of the relationship between unemployment and color, age, and schooling of the persons in each occupation, since the corresponding statistics for persons on public emergency work are not shown. The occupational and personal characteristics of public emergency workers are materially different from those of the other workers in the labor force.

Color.—Because of the differences in economic status between whites and nonwhites, separate data for nonwhites in the United States and in the South are presented for most of the cross-classifications in this report. Statistics for nonwhites in other regions are not shown since the numbers of such persons are very small.

The group "nonwhite" consists of Negroes, Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and other nonwhite races. Persons of Mexican ancestry who were not definitely Indian or of other nonwhite race were returned as white in 1940. The great majority of the nonwhites are Negroes, except in the West, where there are many Indians, Chinese, and Japanese.

Table II presents the distributions by major occupation group of employed persons (except on public emergency work) and of experienced workers seeking work, by sex and color, for the United States: March 1940.

**Table II. Major Occupation Group of Employed Persons (Except on Emergency Work) and of Experienced Workers Seeking Work, by Sex and Color, for the United States: March 1940**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation Group and Sex</th>
<th>Employed (Excl. Em)</th>
<th>Seeking Work, Exper.</th>
<th>Employed (Excl. Em)</th>
<th>Seeking Work, Exper.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>White Nonwhite</td>
<td>White Nonwhite</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>White Nonwhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>24,109,440</td>
<td>31,081,460</td>
<td>9,990,960</td>
<td>3,614,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4,040,440</td>
<td>5,148,340</td>
<td>1,466,500</td>
<td>5,264,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional, and semiprofessional workers</td>
<td>1,095,640</td>
<td>1,354,640</td>
<td>58,000</td>
<td>84,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers and farm managers</td>
<td>4,998,760</td>
<td>6,243,040</td>
<td>58,290</td>
<td>38,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm</td>
<td>3,268,360</td>
<td>3,940,640</td>
<td>50,280</td>
<td>21,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical, sales, and kindred workers</td>
<td>4,560,200</td>
<td>4,930,880</td>
<td>258,590</td>
<td>396,525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers</td>
<td>6,199,500</td>
<td>7,550,100</td>
<td>326,690</td>
<td>602,212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service workers, except domestic and protective</td>
<td>449,200</td>
<td>520,800</td>
<td>90,140</td>
<td>22,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic service workers</td>
<td>670,800</td>
<td>670,800</td>
<td>16,840</td>
<td>24,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protective service workers</td>
<td>4,260,200</td>
<td>4,930,640</td>
<td>258,590</td>
<td>396,525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laborers, except farm and mine</td>
<td>1,058,460</td>
<td>1,264,700</td>
<td>240,750</td>
<td>484,830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laborers, except farm and mine</td>
<td>2,972,700</td>
<td>3,460,930</td>
<td>664,750</td>
<td>1,055,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional, and semiprofessional workers</td>
<td>282,400</td>
<td>322,460</td>
<td>20,740</td>
<td>27,740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical, sales, and kindred workers</td>
<td>584,200</td>
<td>584,200</td>
<td>16,840</td>
<td>24,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic service workers</td>
<td>4,260,200</td>
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<td>258,590</td>
<td>396,525</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1,058,460</td>
<td>1,264,700</td>
<td>240,750</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>2,972,700</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laborers, except farm and mine</td>
<td>282,400</td>
<td>322,460</td>
<td>20,740</td>
<td>27,740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>11,789,300</td>
<td>12,794,000</td>
<td>1,274,800</td>
<td>1,028,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional, and semiprofessional workers</td>
<td>1,265,240</td>
<td>1,415,240</td>
<td>45,680</td>
<td>50,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers and farm managers</td>
<td>164,350</td>
<td>144,350</td>
<td>11,940</td>
<td>6,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm</td>
<td>265,160</td>
<td>265,160</td>
<td>11,940</td>
<td>6,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical, sales, and kindred workers</td>
<td>991,160</td>
<td>1,146,400</td>
<td>254,760</td>
<td>594,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers</td>
<td>827,260</td>
<td>963,260</td>
<td>110,600</td>
<td>110,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service workers, except domestic and protective</td>
<td>260,200</td>
<td>260,200</td>
<td>110,600</td>
<td>110,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic service workers</td>
<td>584,200</td>
<td>584,200</td>
<td>16,840</td>
<td>24,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protective service workers</td>
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<td>1,264,700</td>
<td>240,750</td>
<td>484,830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laborers, except farm and mine</td>
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<td>664,750</td>
<td>1,055,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laborers, except farm and mine</td>
<td>282,400</td>
<td>322,460</td>
<td>20,740</td>
<td>27,740</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page.)
The labor force—Sample statistics

The occupational distributions of nonwhite persons classified as "Negroes" and "Other races" are shown for each State and each city of 100,000 or more in Volume III of the Reports on Population.

The age classification is based on the age of the person at his birthday, April 1, 1960, that is, in the completed years. For workers 20 years old and over, the age data are presented by five-year intervals, up to age 64, with workers 65 years and over shown in a single group. For persons 14 to 19 years old, data are presented in one-year intervals for each occupation, for each State and for the country as a whole. The age intervals used in that volume are less detailed than those used in this report, except that data for persons 14 years old, 5 years old, and 5 to 54 years old are shown separately.

Years of school completed.—In 1960 the census, for the first time, included a question on the formal educational attainment of each person. The question on the schedule asked for the last full grade that the person had completed in the regular school system—public, private, or parochial schools, colleges, or universities. This question replaced the inquiry on illiteracy included in previous censuses and provides data on educational status, a characteristic that is significant for every population group, especially in combination with other socioeconomic characteristics such as occupation.

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

These statistics include the relationship between occupation and educational attainment for the persons in each employment status category. Table III presents the median years of school completed by employed persons (except on public emergency work) and by experienced workers seeking work, by major occupation group and sex, for the United States. This table shows that, among the employed male, the major occupation groups with the lowest median number of years school completed were the following: Domestic service workers (7.3 years), farm laborers and farm managers (7.6 years), and farmers and farm managers (7.6 years). These data indicate that agriculture is the least educated among the employed male.

Table III.—Median years of school completed by employed persons (except on public emergency work) and by experienced workers seeking work, by major occupation group and sex, for the United States: March 1960.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All persons</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative and managerial</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>14.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional and technical</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales and clerical</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal service</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and material</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>14.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural and forestry</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>14.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and training</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>14.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and social</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious, charitable, and auxiliary</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm and agricultural</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>14.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor and transportation</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance and insurance</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public administration</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian and military</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed and on welfare</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition, the figures indicate the relationship between the relatively low educational attainment of nonwhite and their limited occupational distribution. The median number of years school completed by all employed men (except on public emergency work) was 8.7 years, as compared with 5.5 completed by the corresponding group of nonwhite men (table 4).

For women, the difference was even greater: the total employed has increased only 10.5 years of school while the nonwhite employed had completed only 6.8 years. The concentration of nonwhite workers in the service and laborer occupations has already been discussed above.

The statistics in table 3 indicate that the educational attainment of some persons in certain of the professional occupations has been limited to grade school or high school. As examples, the concentration of persons employed in these occupations is far greater for the formal schooling, and do not include tutoring, personal home study, or other means of obtaining an education. In addition, the titles of certain of the professional occupations do not describe fully the occupation or occupation groups. Frequently, a group will include jobs which are properly classified in the particular group but yet are different from the major occupation group in the Dictionary of Occupational titles. The composition group "Architects," for instance, includes "Landscape architects" and "Superintendent, architect's office," while "Chemists, assayors, and metallurgists" includes "Assay and assayors" and "Cement testers." Nevertheless, the statistics which show unusually low educational attainment for professional workers should be interpreted with caution, since undetected errors in enumeration and processing have undoubtedly affected the data.

Class of worker

The classification of class of worker, like the occupation classification, refers to the current job during the week of March 24 to 30, 1960, for employed persons, and to the last job worked during the year for unemployed persons. The occupation classification is for occupation entirely for pay or for room and board, paid clerical and professional workers, and for all other employed persons other than government employees. The composition of each class-of-worker 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., who worked for wages, but also persons working for room and board, salesmen and other employees working for commissions, and salaried business managers, corporation executives, and government officials. This category is further subdivided into: (a) Private wage or salary workers, for individual employers, private corporations, and for all other employers except governmental agencies, and (b) Government workers, including all employees of Federal, State, or local governments. Persons who were employed or latest jobs were on public emergency work are classified as government workers.

Employers and own-account workers.—This group consists of persons who, in their current or last job, worked for their own business enterprises. It includes not only the owner-operators of large stores and manufacturing establishments, but also small merchants, independent craftsmen, farmers, professionals, men, peddlers, and other personal 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 is composed of persons who assisted without pay on farms or in stores or other enterprises operated by other members of their families. The great majority of unpaid family workers are farm laborers.

Persons in the labor force for whom class of worker was not reported have been included among private wage or salary workers, unless there was evidence to the contrary. The number of employed persons in the entire United States for whom class of worker could not be determined was 259,108, or only 0.5 per cent of the total employed.

Although the separation of class of worker (except for the separation of government workers) has been available from the questions asked in preceding censuses, it has never been published except in tabulations of persons engaged in agricultural pursuits. It is included in the 1940 census publications because of the value in many types of labor market analyses and in the interpretation of data on the employment status of the labor force.

The class-of-worker distribution of the persons in the various occupations is pertinent to unemployment analysis because the risk of complete unemployment varies for wage or salary workers than for employers, own-account workers, and unpaid family workers. The latter classes of workers become temporarily unemployed only when they (or their relatives operating the family enterprise) are forced out of business. Table IV presents the class-of-worker distribution of employed persons the...
INTRODUCTION

(except on public emergency work) and of experienced workers seeking work for the United States, urban and rural. This table shows that only 5.9 percent of the employed male workers seeking work at the time of the census were employers and own-account workers and only 0.5 percent were unpaid family workers, whereas 29.9 percent of the employed male workers were unemployed and own-account workers, and 2.9 percent were unpaid family workers. The comparative immunity of self-employed workers to total unemployment does not necessarily mean that their economic situation is favorable since they may make very small gains or even suffer heavy losses while they remain in business.

Table IV. CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS (EXCEPT ON EMERGENCY WORK) AND OF EXPERIENCED WORKERS SEEKING WORK, BY SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL: 1940

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLASS OF WORKER AND SEX</th>
<th>Employed (ex. emerg.)</th>
<th>Seeking work, experienced</th>
<th>Employed (ex. emerg.)</th>
<th>Seeking work, experienced</th>
<th>Employed (ex. emerg.)</th>
<th>Seeking work, experienced</th>
<th>Employed (ex. emerg.)</th>
<th>Seeking work, experienced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wage or salary workers</td>
<td>21,382,940</td>
<td>2,190,360</td>
<td>16,079,360</td>
<td>1,487,700</td>
<td>8,189,360</td>
<td>6,821,360</td>
<td>6,992,360</td>
<td>5,894,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private wage or salary workers</td>
<td>11,294,000</td>
<td>1,131,000</td>
<td>9,079,000</td>
<td>759,000</td>
<td>5,962,000</td>
<td>5,494,000</td>
<td>5,694,000</td>
<td>5,248,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government workers</td>
<td>9,906,000</td>
<td>927,000</td>
<td>7,456,000</td>
<td>679,000</td>
<td>4,962,000</td>
<td>4,988,000</td>
<td>5,532,000</td>
<td>5,004,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employers and own-account workers</td>
<td>1,281,000</td>
<td>125,000</td>
<td>1,056,000</td>
<td>94,000</td>
<td>756,000</td>
<td>720,000</td>
<td>652,000</td>
<td>712,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms</td>
<td>1,109,000</td>
<td>108,000</td>
<td>981,000</td>
<td>94,000</td>
<td>765,000</td>
<td>729,000</td>
<td>655,000</td>
<td>715,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female...</td>
<td>11,751,000</td>
<td>1,141,000</td>
<td>8,985,000</td>
<td>789,000</td>
<td>5,285,000</td>
<td>5,122,000</td>
<td>5,292,000</td>
<td>4,918,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wage or salary workers</td>
<td>10,087,000</td>
<td>1,024,000</td>
<td>8,199,000</td>
<td>735,000</td>
<td>4,962,000</td>
<td>4,988,000</td>
<td>5,532,000</td>
<td>5,004,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private wage or salary workers</td>
<td>1,264,000</td>
<td>122,000</td>
<td>1,074,000</td>
<td>92,000</td>
<td>812,000</td>
<td>786,000</td>
<td>692,000</td>
<td>734,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government workers</td>
<td>1,139,000</td>
<td>111,000</td>
<td>956,000</td>
<td>87,000</td>
<td>697,000</td>
<td>679,000</td>
<td>615,000</td>
<td>632,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employers and own-account workers</td>
<td>1,281,000</td>
<td>125,000</td>
<td>1,056,000</td>
<td>94,000</td>
<td>756,000</td>
<td>720,000</td>
<td>652,000</td>
<td>712,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms</td>
<td>1,109,000</td>
<td>108,000</td>
<td>981,000</td>
<td>94,000</td>
<td>765,000</td>
<td>729,000</td>
<td>655,000</td>
<td>715,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the interpretation of the data for rural areas, it should be borne in mind that more than one million of the employed workers in these areas were employed as "Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)," which is often little better than a makeshift activity for sons and daughters of farmers who, when they cannot find other employment. Many of these unpaid family workers represent a labor reserve for nonagricultural industries.

HOURS WORKED DURING THE CALENDAR WEEK

The groupings of hours worked that appear in this report are designed to show the length of the usual work week in each occupation at the time of the census, and the proportions of workers whose hours were above or below the typical number. Since 40 hours and 48 hours were standard for full-time work in many industries, persons who reported exactly these numbers of hours are shown separately. The proportions of persons who worked less than the most common number of hours are indicative of the prevalence of part-time employment in the various occupations at the time of the census. It should be borne in mind, however, that the standards of full-time work vary extensively even within a single occupation, and that many persons working part time do not desire more work. In addition, it should be noted that since the data refer to a single week they may not be as good a general measure of the amount of part-time work for seasonal activities as for nonseasonal activities.

Data on hours of work are not shown in this report for persons other than wage or salary workers because these data are less significant and less reliable than those for wage and salary workers. Employers, own-account workers, and unpaid family workers do not ordinarily follow regular schedules of work, and it is often difficult, especially for professional men working on their own account, to determine the number of hours devoted to their occupations or businesses during a week. Statistics on the hours of work of all employed persons (except on public emergency work) are given, by industry and sex, in the report entitled "The Labor Force—Sample Statistics, Industrial Characteristics."

Because of the general interest in the relationship of unpaid family farm laborers to the agricultural labor force, a special tabulation was made of the hours worked by these persons during the census week. The results (presented in tables 11 and 12) are useful as a measure of the contribution of unpaid family farm laborers to farm production. The data refer to a single week, and since farm work is obviously a seasonal activity, considerable care should be exercised in interpreting the statistics. This caution is particularly necessary because a large proportion of the workers are young persons, many of whom were attending school during the last week of March, or were restricted by inclement weather to a limited participation in work on the farm. An additional measure of the contribution of unpaid farm laborers, and one which should be used in conjunction with the data on hours worked, is provided by the data on months worked in 1929 (shown in tables 15 and 16).

MONTHS WORKED IN 1929

All persons 14 years old and over at the time of the census, except inmates of certain institutions, were asked to report the number of weeks worked in 1929 for pay or profit, including emergency work, or at unpaid family work. For periods 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.

The returns for weeks worked in 1929 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 groupings of months worked that are used in this report are listed below with their equivalents in terms of weeks worked as reported.

Number of months worked | Reported number of weeks worked
---|---
Without work in 1929 | 0 weeks
With work in 1929:
Under 3 months | 1 to 10 weeks
3 months | 11 to 14 weeks
4 and 5 months | 15 to 22 weeks
6 to 8 months | 23 to 35 weeks
9 to 11 months | 36 to 49 weeks
12 months | 50 to 52 weeks

* This lack of precision was evidenced by a marked tendency for enumerators to report weeks worked in multiples of 4 weeks, indicating that they had determined the approximate amount of employment in terms of months, and multiplied the number of months by four instead of 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 by four instead of by four and one-third. As the intervals were not used in this procedure was not used, since it was apparent that enumerators had seldom used 40 weeks as the equivalent of 12 months.
THE LABOR FORCE—SAMPLE STATISTICS

The data on months worked provide an indication of the continuity of employment and are helpful in the analysis of unemployment in the various occupations. The deviation from twelve in the number of months worked by a given group yields a measure of unemployment. Because of the complications, however, this measure is in the first place, the number of months worked includes time on public emergency work, so that some of the persons reporting 12 months worked in essentially unemployed during part or all of the year. In the second place, the figures do not take account of periods during which the persons were not in the labor force; for example, persons without work in 1929 include not only those who were unemployed during the whole year, but also some persons who were in the labor force at the time of the census but had not been in the labor force at any time in 1929. Finally, work was to be reported in terms of equivalent full-time weeks so that for part-time workers the number of months worked in 1929 is less than the number of months during which they had some employment.

Although these statistics are a better measure of unemployment than employment status in the census seek for occupations in which there is much part-time or casual employment, and for seasonal occupations, the data on months worked should be interpreted with care. Accurate reports were frequently unsatisfactory for persons who worked intermittently at many separate times during the year. In many cases the information was not obtained from the worker himself, but from one of the household members who had not been able to report accurately the amount of employment in 1929. Moreover, the classifications according to employment status, class of work, and occupation do not refer to the week of March 24 to 30, 1940, nearly three months after the calendar year to which the data on months worked refer. The number of persons who shifted from the census to another status during 1939 and early 1940 was probably not great enough to affect the distribution by months worked for the majority of occupations, but substantial shifts may have occurred in particular activities in some areas.

Data on months worked in 1929 by employers, own-account workers, or unpaid family workers are not shown in this report because these figures are less significant and less reliable for such workers than for wage or salary workers. Data on months worked by all experienced persons in the labor force (except persons on public emergency work) are shown, by industry and sex, in the report entitled "The Labor Force—Sample Statistics." As mentioned above, a special tabulation was made of the months worked in 1929 by unpaid family farm laborers. The data presented in tables 14 and 15 should be interpreted with considerable caution, since unpaid farm laborers work on a more irregular basis, both in terms of hours worked during the week and in terms worked during the year, than most occupational groups.

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The duration of unemployment of experienced workers seeking work represents the length of time (up to March 30, 1940) during which a person had been seeking work or working on public emergency projects. For persons who had previously worked in private or nonemergency government jobs, duration of unemployment was set at the length of time since the end of the last full-time private or nonemergency government job of one month or more. For persons who had never worked for one month or more such a job (and for persons who had been out of the labor force for considerable periods of time), enumerators were instructed to report the length of time since the last job began to seek work. Data are not presented for persons who had been salaried workers seeking work, partly because comparatively few of the other classes were unemployed and partly because the data for them are less reliable than for wage or salary workers.

Statistics on duration of unemployment by occupation are also shown in the publications of the 1920 census. These statistics, however, are not closely comparable with the 1940 figures, mainly because of differences in definitions of the groups of workers and in the figures refer.

Duration of unemployment was returned on the 1940 census schedules in terms of weeks, but in this report the data are presented in terms of months. The classes of duration of unemployment that are used, and their equivalents in terms of weeks as reported, are listed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration in months</th>
<th>Reported duration in weeks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 1 month</td>
<td>Under 3 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 month</td>
<td>3 to 5 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 months</td>
<td>6 to 8 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>9 to 14 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 and 5 months</td>
<td>15 to 23 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 to 8 months</td>
<td>24 to 36 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 to 11 months</td>
<td>37 to 48 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 to 23 months</td>
<td>50 to 99 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 to 33 months</td>
<td>100 to 149 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 or more months</td>
<td>150 or more weeks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These statistics indicate severity of unemployment in each occupation and are therefore useful as a supplement to other measures of unemployment by occupation. For occupations with a relatively large number of persons who did not report duration of unemployment, care should be exercised in the interpretation of the data, since it is unsafe to assume that the periods of unemployment of the persons who reported were representative of the total.

INDUSTRY

The occupational distribution of the men and women employed in each industry, as well as the industrial distribution of the men and women employed in each occupation, is presented in the tables in this report. The occupational distribution of the persons in a particular industry is shown in the designated column of this table; conversely, the industrial distribution of the persons in a particular occupation is shown in the designated row of this table.

Both the occupation and the industry shown in this table refer to the jobs in which the persons were employed during the census week. The occupation classification is in effect the same as that used in the other tables in this report, as explained in "Structure of the occupation classification," above. The industry classification used in this table is the complete 1940 census industry list of 132 items.

The data shown in table 19 are summarized in table V, in terms of major occupation and industry groups. The figures in these tables are useful as an indication of the number of persons engaged in essential activities. For occupations and for industries in which the Census Bureau believes production through conversion or curtailing of less-essential industrial activities. The data are also useful in connection with vocational guidance studies, as the statistics reflect the broad occupational needs of each industry.

A special caution with respect to small numbers should be expressed in regard to the figures in table 19. Exceedingly small numbers, such as 20, 40, or 60, may usually be interpreted to mean that some few persons were actually engaged in the occupations and industries indicated. For occupations that are very unusual for certain industries, however, such small figures may represent underenumeration or misclassification. Data based on tabulations of the complete census returns are shown in Part I of Volume III of the Reports on Population for the occupation-industry combinations indicated in table 19 by an asterisk (*), as well as for the totals for each occupation and industry.

Additional statistics on occupation by industry are presented in other 1940 census publications. Volume III of the Reports on Population gives, for each State and each city of 250,000 or more, the major occupation group of the men and women employed (except on public emergency work) in each of the 82 industry groups which comprise the intermediate industry list. The major occupation group distributions of employed wage or salary workers (except on public emergency work) and of wage or salary workers seeking work for each of the 132 industries are presented, for the United States and for regions, in the report entitled "The Labor Force—Sample Statistics, Industrial Characteristics."

* For a statement of the reasons for the conversion to months and the procedures used, see "Months worked in 1939," above. In addition, there was evidence of a tendency to report very long durations of unemployment in multiples of 1, 2, or 3 weeks. An estimate had been made of the number of weeks by multiplying a given number of weeks by 50. To take account of this tendency, the classes designated 1 to 5, 6 to 11, 12 to 23, 24 to 33, 36 or more, 34 to 35, 35 to 36, 36 or more, representing 1, 2, and 3 or more years, respectively, were designed. If the weekly equivalent of any given number of years would always fall in the same interval, whether the conversion was made on the basis of 50 or 36 weeks per year.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP AND SEX</th>
<th>ALL INDUSTRIES</th>
<th>Agriculture, forestry, and fishing</th>
<th>Construction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>24,105,105</td>
<td>8,328,029</td>
<td>2,324,860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional and superv. workers</td>
<td>3,958,680</td>
<td>1,538,330</td>
<td>1,372,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers and farm managers</td>
<td>4,063,700</td>
<td>1,968,500</td>
<td>1,918,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietors, managers, and officials, etc.</td>
<td>8,980,560</td>
<td>2,324,860</td>
<td>1,372,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical, sales, and kindred workers</td>
<td>6,260,900</td>
<td>1,968,500</td>
<td>1,918,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teamsters, laborers, and kindred workers</td>
<td>6,260,900</td>
<td>1,968,500</td>
<td>1,918,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protective service workers</td>
<td>1,185,700</td>
<td>265,200</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service workers, excl. domestics and protective</td>
<td>1,185,700</td>
<td>265,200</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm laborers and foremen</td>
<td>2,723,560</td>
<td>1,140,000</td>
<td>820,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helpers, except farm and mine</td>
<td>2,097,105</td>
<td>820,000</td>
<td>570,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupation not reported</td>
<td>353,500</td>
<td>820,000</td>
<td>570,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>11,795,900</td>
<td>4,060,600</td>
<td>1,372,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional and superv. workers</td>
<td>1,659,940</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers and farm managers</td>
<td>1,659,940</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietors, managers, and officials, etc.</td>
<td>1,659,940</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical, sales, and kindred workers</td>
<td>1,310,600</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teamsters, laborers, and kindred workers</td>
<td>1,310,600</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protective service workers</td>
<td>1,361,800</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service workers, excl. domestics and protective</td>
<td>1,361,800</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm laborers and foremen</td>
<td>1,361,800</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helpers, except farm and mine</td>
<td>1,361,800</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupation not reported</td>
<td>1,361,800</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Structure of the industry classification.—The complete industry classification used in the 1940 census contains 126 items. This classification is a condensation of the 1,411 titles in the Standard Industrial Classification, which was prepared for use in classifying industry returns from workers or members of their families, by the Joint Committee on Occupations Classification, in cooperation with the Committee on Industrial Classification which was sponsored by the Central Statistical Board.

Not all of the titles in the 1940 industry classification correspond with those in the 126-item industry classification used in the 1930 census. Some titles appear in the classification for one year but not the other, and similar titles in the two classifications are sometimes different in actual coverage. Studies which are being made of the relationship between the 1940 and 1930 industry classifications will show the items that correspond in the classifications for the two censuses, indicate those for which there is a high degree of correspondence in other items, and list the items that are not comparable.

Difficulties in the classification.—The problems in industry classification are in general similar to the problems of occupation classification (discussed above), except that assistance in the classification of industries returns is sometimes available not only from other parts of the population schedule, but also from information with respect to industries existing in a given locality or from the industry classification of a specifically-named employer, which may be obtained from industrial directories and similar publications.

The industry returned as "Mining" on a schedule for certain counties in Pennsylvania, for example, may safely be classified as "coal mining," while a similar return on a schedule for certain counties in Wisconsin may be classified specifically as "metal mining." Likewise, the industry return, "textile mill," on a schedule for a town in Alabama in which the only textile plant is a cotton mill, may safely be classified as "cotton manufacture." It is not always possible, of course, to supplement the enumerator's returns in this fashion.

Typical industry returns in connection with which there are difficulties in the type just indicated are "box factory" (which may make either paperboard boxes or wooden boxes), "hayon factory" (which may represent the chemical industry producing rayon yarn or the textile industry producing rayon yarn in weaving), "lumber company" (which may represent a logging company, a sawmill, or a lumber dealer), and "oil company" (which may represent the production of crude petroleum, the refining of petroleum, the selling of petroleum products, etc.).

As is the case of the occupation classification, therefore, the user of the statistics for workers classified by industry should keep in mind the fact that the figures for the industry classifications which are clear-cut and definite are likely to be more accurate than those for industry classifications involving complications like those mentioned above.

Coverage of industry classifications "Government," "Domestic service" and "Agriculture."—The industry classifications "Federal government (not elsewhere classified)") and "State and local government (not elsewhere classified)" do not include all persons employed by governmental agencies, but only those employed by governmental agencies in the industry classification in which their activities fell. For example, a county tax collector is included in the industry classification "State and local government (not elsewhere classified)," but a lineeman employed by a municipally owned power plant is classified in the category "Electric light and power." The total number of persons employed by governmental agencies, therefore, cannot be obtained from the industry classification, but such a figure is available from the class-of-worker data presented in this report (Table 6). The industry group "Domestic service" is somewhat more inclusive than the major occupation group "Domestic service workers," which is limited to "housekeepers, private family," "laundresses, private family," and "servants, private family." The industry classification "Domestic service" includes not only domestics but also persons in occupations such as practical nurse, chauffeur, and gardener, if they were employed by private families.

The industry classification "Agriculture" is likewise somewhat more inclusive than the two major occupation groups "Farmers and farm managers" and "Farm laborers and foremen." The industry classification also includes persons employed in farms in other occupations, such as truck and tractor drivers.
mechanics and repairmen, and bookkeepers, and persons entered
in agricultural activities other than strictly farm operation,
such as cotton ginning, landscape gardening, operation of
greenhouses, and farm services such as irrigation and spray-
ing.

**Comparison between results of sample tabulations and complete count**

The statistics shown in this report are based on tabula-
tions of a five-percent sample of the 1940 census returns, mul-
tiplied uniformly by 20. Exact agreement is not to be expected
between these sample tabulations and tabulations of the com-
plete returns. An analysis of the statistics based on tabula-
tions of the five-percent sample of the population for items
that were obtained also for the total population indicates that
in 98 percent of the cases the sample statistics differ from
the complete census statistics by less than 5 percent for all
numbers of 10,000 or more, by less than 10 percent for numbers
between 5,000 and 10,000, and by less than 50 percent for num-
bbers between 5,000 and 5,000. Somewhat larger variations may
be expected in numbers below 2,000. Even for these small num-
bers, however, the majority of the differences between the
sample and complete statistics are less than 10 percent, al-
though such larger differences occasionally occur.

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