PART III

A SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPING OF THE NATION'S LABOR FORCE

1910–1940

Persons in the Labor Force in 1940 Grouped
Into Social-Economic Groups, by Sex,
With Comparative Statistics
for 1930, 1920, and 1910

CHAPTER XIV

INTRODUCTION

The development of the census occupation classification is discussed in some detail in Part II (p. 87) of this report. A brief resume of that discussion is needed here.

At the census of 1820—the first that included any occupational data—inquiry was made as to the number of persons in each family (including slaves) in each of three major divisions of the occupational field. No data relating to occupations were collected at the 1830 census. In 1840, the inquiry called for the number of persons in each family in each of 7 large divisions of the industrial field. Thus, in 1820 and in 1840 the data collected were purely industrial.

In 1850, for the first time, inquiry was made as to the actual occupations of the workers. The occupations were first presented as an alphabetical list and were then summarized under 10 main classes—most of them purely industrial. At the census of 1860, the occupations were printed in an alphabetical list, without any direct industrial classification. At each census from 1870 to 1930, however, the occupations were classified under major divisions of the industrial field. Thus, during this 60-year period, the census classification was an occupational classification with an industrial framework.

Occupational statistics, classified by major industrial divisions, are useful for showing in summary form the industrial distribution of the Nation's labor force. They are useful in the analysis of problems in which the workers are to be considered merely or mainly as a productive labor force. But in the analysis of many of the problems which concern the workers as people, and not merely as productive machines, as well as in the analysis of social and economic problems generally, there is, and long has been, a real need for statistics showing in summary form an occupational distribution of the Nation's labor force—a need for statistics that cut across industry lines and bring together into one occupationally homogeneous group all of the workers belonging to the same social-economic class, with but minor regard to the particular occupations they pursue or to the particular part of the industrial field in which they work.

While census officials were among the first persons in the United States to recognize the importance of a summary classification for presenting statistics showing a social-economic grouping of gainful workers,[1] such a classification has not been made a part of the classification followed in the tables of the decennial census occupation reports. Following the Fifteenth Census, however, the Bureau of the Census published a little octavo volume entitled "A Social-Economic Grouping of the Gainful Workers of the United States, 1930." The hearty reception accorded this volume fully demonstrated the need for a summary classification of occupation statistics by social-economic groups.

In the Standard Occupational Classification [2] which, with some modifications, was adopted for use at the 1940 census, 9 major occupation groups replace the large industrial divisions which since 1870 had formed the main industrial framework of the census occupation classification. These 9 major occupation groups—increased to 11 in the census classification—represent a real scientific advance in occupation classification. Several of them are really social-economic groups, since the occupations classified under each of them are pursued by workers in the same social-economic class. Unfortunately, others of the major occupation groups are not really social-economic groups, since, in the case of each of them, the workers in the occupations included do not form a homogeneous social-economic class. This is particularly true of each of the three service groups—"Domestic service workers," "Protec-

[1] William C. Hunt, for many years chief statistician for population in the Bureau of the Census, in an article published in July, 1897, in Bulletin No. 11 of the Department of Labor, grouped the gainful workers into four large groups (see p. 420), briefly designated as follows:

A. The proprietor class.
B. The clerical class.
C. Skilled workers.
D. The laboring class.

Carroll D. Wright, director of the 1890 census, discussed substantially the same four groups in his Outline of Practical Sociology, published in 1899 (see pp. 254 and 255).

The author of the present study and of the volume on the same subject published by the Bureau of the Census in 1938—influenced by Hunt's and Wright's groupings and probably by other groupings—conceived the idea of grouping the occupations of the 1910 census into social-economic groups. This idea was abandoned, after considerable study, when it was found that there was no unanimity of opinion among statisticians or others as to which occupations are skilled, which semiskilled, and which unskilled. However, in table VI of the 1910 census report on Occupation Statistics the occupations of each industry were presented in most cases in four groups:

Proprietary, official, and supervisory.
Clerical.
Trades not peculiar to the industry.
Occupations peculiar to the industry.

During 1917–1938, the author of this report published six articles relating to the social-economic grouping of the gainful workers of the United States. These articles are as follows: Social-Economic Groups of the United States, Journal Am. Statis. Assn., Vol. XV, June 1917; A Social-Economic Grouping of the Gainful Workers of the United States, Journal Am. Statis. Assn., Vol. 28, December 1933; The White-Collar Workers, Monthly Labor Rev., March 1934; Composition of the Nation's Labor Force, Ann. Am. Acad., Vol. 184, March 1936; The Negro as a Factor in the Nation's Labor Force, Journal Am. Statis. Assn., Vol. 31, September 1936; and Growth and Significance of the White-Collar Class, American Federationist, January 1938.

The grouping presented in the above articles was used quite extensively by Federal and other agencies and by individuals; and out of the articles grew the report "A Social-Economic Grouping of the Gainful Workers of the United States, 1930," published by the Bureau of the Census in 1938.

[2] Described on pp. 4 and 5.

tive service workers," and "Service workers, except domestic and protective."

There is, therefore, a present urgent need for a grouping of the workers of the 1940 labor force into social-economic groups. There is a real need, also, for a comparable series of statistics presenting a social-economic grouping of the Nation's labor force for a considerable period. It has been the purpose of this report to meet these needs by making available a comparable series of statistics, by social-economic groups, for the 4 census years 1940, 1930, 1920, and 1910.

THE SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS

The occupations of the workers in the labor force of the United States have been arranged in the following groups [3]:

1. Professional persons
2. Proprietors, managers, and officials:
   - 2-a. Farmers (owners and tenants)
   - 2-b. Wholesale and retail dealers
   - 2-c. Other proprietors, managers, and officials
3. Clerks and kindred workers
4. Skilled workers and foremen
5. Semiskilled workers
6. Unskilled workers:
   - 6-a. Farm laborers
   - 6-b, c. Laborers, except farm
   - 6-d. Servant classes

The composition of groups 1 and 2, above, probably is sufficiently clear. Clerks and kindred workers—group 3—are the so-called white-collar workers. They are the clerical assistants to executives, officials, and business and professional men. They do the office work, type the letters, keep the records and accounts, and answer the telephones. They tend the stores and the shops, sell commodities, insurance, real estate, and securities, collect bills, carry the mail, and transmit messages by telegraph, telephone, and radio. In fact, they do all the various types of clerical and kindred work.

Group 4—"Skilled workers and foremen"—includes foremen and the followers of skilled trades, such as blacksmiths, carpenters, electricians, machinists, etc.

Semiskilled workers—group 5—include apprentices, machine tenders, workers in the needle trades, chauffeurs, motormen, deliverymen, etc.

Unskilled workers—group 6—include the laborers and the different servant classes.

A classification of all workers by skill, if it could be made, would be very useful; but a complete classification by skill is impossible, since many occupations do not lend themselves to such a classification. Indeed, none of the strictly professional, proprietary, official, managerial, or clerical pursuits lends itself readily to a classification by skill; and it is doubtful whether any of them may be properly so classified, since in none of them is skill or manual dexterity the chief characteristic. In fact, it is believed that only those occupations in which the expenditure of muscular force is an important characteristic can be properly classified by skill. While it is plainly impossible to draw a hard and fast line between those occupations characterized principally by the exercise of muscular force or manual dexterity and those characterized chiefly by the exercise of mental force or ingenuity—or between hand workers and head workers—it is believed that such a line of demarcation may be drawn sufficiently exact for the distribution of the workers into the broad social-economic groups named above.

The grouping here presented is not based on skill, except in the case of the manual pursuits—groups 4, 5, and 6—most of which pursuits may be more or less readily classified by skill.

Those manual pursuits—usually not routine—are considered skilled for the pursuance of which a long period of training or an apprenticeship usually is necessary, and which in their pursuance call for a high degree of judgment and of manual dexterity, one or both, and for ability to work with a minimum of supervision and to exercise responsibility for valuable product and equipment.

Those manual pursuits—usually routine—are considered semiskilled for the pursuance of which only a short period or no period of preliminary training usually is necessary, and which in their pursuance usually call for the exercise of only a moderate degree of judgment or of manual dexterity, and which usually call for the expenditure of only a moderate degree of muscular force.

Unskilled occupations are considered to include those manual pursuits—usually routine—for the pursuance of which no special training, judgment, or manual dexterity usually is necessary, and in which the workers usually supply mainly muscular force for the performance of coarse, heavy work, or for the performance of services—usually personal.

Unfortunately, because of a lack of sufficient exactness and detail in census occupation returns, and, as a result, in census occupation classification and statistics, it has not been possible to classify all manual workers as skilled, semiskilled, or unskilled strictly according to the above conception. In each group of manual workers, certain of the occupations include some workers who would be better classified by skill in one of the other groups; and each group contains some workers who have been included principally for want of a more appropriate place for them. In no group, however, are such workers numerous enough to affect the group total materially, or numerous enough to affect the percentage distribution of the total workers by social-economic groups appreciably.

Of the 6 main social-economic groups here presented, 2 are subdivided, thus making a total of 10. In table XXIII, the specific occupations of the detailed 1940 census occupation classification, with United States totals for each occupation (as given in table 2, pp. 49 to 58 of this report) are, with some condensations, so rearranged as to make up these social-economic groups.

[3] The occupations included in each group are shown in table XXIII.

In order to secure comparability with the corresponding statistics for 1930, 1920, and 1910, the 1940 occupations are arranged in table XXIII into social-economic groups according to the arrangement of the 1930 occupations presented in table 1 of the 1938 report.[4] This has resulted in a few cases of misclassification of 1940 occupations. It has occurred in this way: When a specific 1940 occupation was numerically unimportant in 1930, or when, in the returns, it frequently was not clearly distinguished from another occupation, it was classified in a composite occupation group, where the workers it represented usually formed but a small fraction of the total workers. This composite occupation group, in turn, was classified in a social-economic group different from that in which the specific 1940 occupation belongs. An outstanding example of such a case is "Power station operators." In 1930, power station operators were included in the group "Electricians." Since most of the persons in this group were skilled craftsmen, the group was classified in the group, "Skilled workers and foremen." Following the same classification in 1940 as in 1930 has resulted in power station operators being classified as skilled workers rather than as semiskilled workers. It is believed that the net result of such misclassifications of 1940 occupations has not affected the social-economic distribution of the workers materially.

In order to conserve space, some occupation subgroups are omitted from table XXIII. For example, the figures for the total "Proprietors, managers, and officials, retail trade, except eating and drinking places" are included in group 2–b, but not the figures for each different class of retail dealers. Similarly, the figures for all "Operatives and kindred workers—Manufacturing" are given (group 5) but not the figures for the "operatives" in each manufacturing industry. The same is true as to "Laborers—Manufacturing" (group 6–b).

The 1940 figures for the United States presented in table XXIII, and also in tables XXVI and XXVII, include a complete count of the present occupations of employed workers and figures based on a 5-percent cross-section sample count of the usual occupations of experienced workers seeking work and of persons on public emergency work. On the population schedule, the question in regard to the usual occupation of the worker was a supplementary question to be answered for every twentieth person enumerated. The answer was to be entered on a supplementary line at the bottom of the schedule. Comparison of the complete with the sample count figures showed that a return of the usual occupation was omitted more frequently than was the return of the present occupation. Since, in coding, omitted occupation entries were assigned to the group "Occupation not reported," the more frequent omission from the schedules of the usual than of the present occupation resulted in a relatively large number of cases of usual occupation being assigned to the group "Occupation not reported."[5] And, since, in arranging 1940 occupations according to the 1930 grouping, "Occupation not reported" was assigned to the semiskilled group, this resulted, in turn, in the number and proportion of the total workers in this social-economic group being too large and in the number and proportion in each other group being too small. An adjustment of the usual occupation figures for experienced workers seeking work, and of those for public emergency workers, was necessary in order to render the 1940 total figures comparable with those for preceding censuses. A careful examination of the figures for all the employment status classes involved indicated that in two of the classes too many persons were included in the semiskilled group—at least 239,746 too many experienced persons seeking work and at least 162,524 too many persons on public emergency work.

Therefore, 402,270 persons—239,746 experienced persons seeking work, and 162,524 persons on public emergency work—were deducted from the semiskilled group, and these numbers were distributed among the other groups in the same proportions as were the workers whose occupations were definitely returned and classified. The adjustments made are shown below:

[4] A Social-Economic Grouping of the Gainful Workers of the United States, 1930, pp. 3–6.

[5] See table VIII, p. 20.

ADJUSTMENTS MADE IN 1940 FIGURES FOR EXPERIENCED WORKERS SEEKING WORK AND FOR PERSONS ON PUBLIC EMERGENCY WORK, BY SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS AND BY SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES

GROUP	TOTAL			SEEKING WORK, EXPERIENCED		ON PUBLIC EMERGENCY WORK	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1. Professional persons	+25,922	+6,942	+18,980	+4,004	+10,529	+2,938	+8,451
2. Proprietors, managers, and officials	+17,213	+15,091	+2,122	+7,688	+1,208	+7,403	+914
2-a. Farmers (owners and tenants)	+9,435	+8,919	+516	+3,043	+173	+5,876	+343
2-b. Wholesale and retail dealers	+3,727	+3,268	+459	+2,563	+345	+705	+114
2-c. Other proprietors, managers, and officials	+4,051	+2,904	+1,147	+2,082	+690	+822	+457
3. Clerks and kindred workers	+105,336	+24,223	+81,113	+16,819	+49,364	+7,404	+31,749
4. Skilled workers and foremen	+49,769	+46,160	+3,609	+29,473	+1,553	+16,687	+2,056
5. Semiskilled workers	−402,270	−220,031	−182,239	−122,376	−117,370	−97,655	−64,869
6. Unskilled workers	+204,030	+127,615	+76,415	+64,392	+54,716	+63,223	+21,699
6-a. Farm laborers	+28,409	+23,870	+4,539	+15,057	+3,625	+8,813	+914
6-b, c. Laborers, except farm	+100,024	+94,229	+5,795	+42,287	+3,625	+51,942	+2,170
6-d. Servant classes	+75,597	+9,516	+66,081	+7,048	+47,466	+2,468	+18,615

TABLE XXIII.—PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE (EXCEPT NEW WORKERS), CLASSIFIED INTO SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS, BY SEX AND OCCUPATION, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1940

GROUP AND OCCUPATION	Male	Female
Total	39,445,945	12,574,078
1. Professional persons	[1] 1,846,541	[1] 1,535,452
Actors and actresses	11,611	7,621
Architects	21,147	497
Artists and art teachers	41,338	21,147
Authors, editors, and reporters	57,123	20,496
Chemists, assayers, and metallurgists	58,271	1,734
Clergymen	136,769	3,308
College presidents, professors, and instructors	55,723	20,124
Dentists	69,534	1,067
Civil engineers	88,811	231
Electrical engineers	55,443	224
Mechanical engineers	85,315	228
Other technical engineers	30,969	207
Lawyers and judges	176,036	4,447
Musicians and music teachers	95,280	66,256
Osteopaths	4,965	1,102
Physicians and surgeons	157,921	7,708
Social and welfare workers	26,828	48,369
Teachers (n. e. c.[2]) (including county agents)	269,141	806,860
Trained nurses and student nurses	8,169	362,897
Veterinarians	10,858	99
Other professional workers	67,883	61,216
Dancers, showmen, and athletes	37,707	16,547
Designers and draftsmen	101,380	10,425
Surveyors	16,343	101
Chiropractors	8,958	1,911
Healers and medical service workers (n. e. c.)	10,625	9,950
Photographers	32,578	5,063
Religious workers	9,118	26,054
Semiprofessional workers (n. e. c.)	69,804	10,327
Motion picture projectionists	23,619	256
2. Proprietors, managers, and officials	[1] 8,701,805	[1] 531,838
2-a. Farmers (owners and tenants)	[1] 5,120,943	[1] 153,763
2-b. Wholesale and retail dealers	[1] 1,858,017	[1] 179,883
Pharmacists	79,831	3,336
Optometrists	9,882	475
Country buyers and shippers of livestock and other farm products	39,867	549
Proprietors, managers, and officials (n. e. c.):		
Wholesale trade	233,614	7,072
Retail trade, except eating and drinking places	1,270,383	163,379
Hucksters and peddlers	54,197	2,498
Opticians and lens grinders and polishers	11,187	1,011
Meat cutters, exc. slaughter and packing house	155,788	1,104
2-c. Other proprietors, managers, and officials	[1] 1,722,845	[1] 198,192
Funeral directors and embalmers	37,416	2,174
Conductors, railroad	47,465	----------
Postmasters, and misc. government officials	204,857	34,956
Officers, pilots, pursers, and engineers, ship	35,038	117
Proprietors, managers, and officials (n. e. c.):		
Mining	31,607	394
Construction	124,438	1,258
Manufacturing	410,046	18,282
Transportation, communication, and utilities	136,172	5,962
Eating and drinking places	207,059	66,104
Finance, insurance, and real estate	178,188	12,420
Business and repair services	83,868	4,363
Hotels and lodging places	45,056	21,879
Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing services	44,554	9,140
Miscellaneous industries and services	114,290	19,576
Salesmen, finance, brokerage, and commission firms	19,887	420
3. Clerks and kindred workers	[1] 5,268,665	[1] 3,655,274
Radio and wireless operators	11,456	117
Technicians and assistants, laboratory	44,507	22,651
Technicians, except laboratory	7,267	821
Advertising agents	31,050	3,742
Buyers and department heads, store	54,115	18,321
Credit men	27,387	3,723
Managers and superintendents, building	41,734	29,208
Officials, lodge, society, union, etc	21,359	4,405
Purchasing agents and buyers (n. e. c.)	30,626	2,733
Baggagemen, express messengers, and railway mail clerks	28,299	137
Bookkeepers, accountants, cashiers, and ticket agents	493,786	477,899
Mail carriers	121,366	1,544
Messengers, except express	74,084	3,272
Office machine operators	9,104	55,074
Shipping and receiving clerks	220,609	9,128
Stenographers, typists, and secretaries	78,465	1,096,421
Telegraph operators	34,114	8,448
Telephone operators	11,257	197,062
Other clerical and kindred workers	1,400,069	761,278
Canvassers and solicitors	78,295	18,099
Newsboys	55,633	1,097
Insurance agents and brokers	236,001	13,321
Real estate agents and brokers	106,316	10,674
Auctioneers	3,354	183
Traveling salesmen and sales agents	618,603	14,064
Other salesmen and saleswomen	1,148,149	808,063
Inspectors (n. e. c.)—wholesale and retail trade	3,382	1,918
Decorators and window dressers	23,086	6,732

TABLE XXIII.—PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE (EXCEPT NEW WORKERS), CLASSIFIED INTO SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS, BY SEX AND OCCUPATION, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1940—Con.

GROUP AND OCCUPATION	Male	Female
3. Clerks and kindred workers—Con.		
Attendants, filling station, parking lot, garage, and airport	230,069	4,026
4. Skilled workers and foremen	[1] 6,001,173	[1] 103,812
Aviators	6,248	51
Farm managers	36,671	832
Floormen and floor managers, store	4,952	2,221
Blacksmiths, forgemen, and hammermen	86,894	272
Boilermakers	32,909	73
Cabinetmakers and pattern makers	91,103	767
Carpenters	763,878	2,335
Compositors and typesetters	166,307	8,005
Electricians	226,286	816
Foremen (n. e. c.):		
Construction	74,274	380
Manufacturing	270,851	31,606
Transportation, communication, and utilities	94,966	713
Mining	28,183	61
Wholesale and retail trade	29,302	2,649
Business and repair services	5,952	212
Personal services	4,594	2,806
Industry not reported	6,381	943
Inspectors (n. e. c.):		
Mining	7,294	19
Construction	5,076	114
Railroads (includes railroad repair shops)	29,421	75
Transportation, except railroad	5,145	81
Locomotive engineers	72,396	----------
Locomotive firemen	48,851	----------
Machinists, millwrights, and tool makers	655,906	5,667
Masons, tile setters, and stonecutters	155,389	587
Mechanics, repairmen, and loom fixers	969,551	4,801
Molders, metal	87,179	445
Painters (construction), paperhangers, and glaziers	475,172	5,129
Plasterers and cement finishers	79,186	374
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	210,105	710
Printing craftsmen, except compositors and typesetters	65,470	1,099
Rollers and roll hands, metal	30,299	148
Roofers and sheet metal workers	123,775	540
Shoemakers and repairers (not in factory)	65,029	646
Stationary engineers, cranemen, and hoistmen	319,252	1,033
Structural and ornamental metal workers	38,369	262
Tailors and tailoresses	103,080	15,717
Engravers, except photoengravers	7,902	669
Heat treaters, annealers, and temperers	10,802	75
Jewelers, watchmakers, goldsmiths, and silversmiths	34,837	1,495
Millers, grain, flour, feed, etc	15,527	81
Piano and organ tuners	5,174	45
Sawyers	46,604	311
Upholsterers	40,571	2,014
Conductors—bus and street railway	17,611	174
Power station operators	21,725	620
Firemen—fire department	78,822	----------
Policemen, sheriffs, and marshals	174,762	2,226
Farm foremen	24,980	295
5. Semiskilled workers	[1] 7,336,107	[1] 3,582,205
Proprietors, managers, and officials (n. e. c.):		
Miscellaneous personal services	4,482	1,276
Bakers	133,779	10,517
Foremen (n. e. c.):		
Government	10,231	598
Other industries and services	9,580	1,913
Inspectors (n. e. c.):		
Communication and utilities	7,414	835
Miscellaneous industries and services	11,793	1,767
Furriers	14,982	2,173
Inspectors, scalers, and graders, log and lumber	16,156	402
Apprentices	89,767	2,593
Brakemen and switchmen, railroad	116,732	----------
Chauffeurs, truck drivers, and deliverymen	1,758,012	10,029
Dressmakers and seamstresses (not in factory)	2,784	162,247
Laundry operatives and laundresses, except private family	54,096	179,667
Linemen and servicemen, telegraph, telephone, and power	109,801	1,015
Motormen—street, subway, and elevated railway	38,152	228
Painters, except construction and maintenance	93,848	6,878
Sailors and deck hands, except U. S. Navy	45,861	217
Welders and flame-cutters	137,048	2,233
Asbestos and insulation workers	6,324	75
Boatmen, canalmen, and lock keepers	7,304	91
Buffers and polishers, metal	42,909	2,126
Filers, metal	10,487	465
Grinders, metal	45,266	636
Chainmen, rodmen, and axmen, surveying	10,493	79
Dyers	24,134	764
Fruit and vegetable graders and packers, except in cannery	10,993	14,972
Milliners (not in factory)	690	11,685
Oilers, machinery	39,263	235
Photographic process workers	9,271	5,831
Operatives and kindred workers (n. e. c.):		
Manufacturing	2,580,914	1,838,059
Agriculture, forestry, and fishery	15,801	3,604
Construction	54,652	342
Railroads (includes railroad repair shops)	67,096	493
Street railways and bus lines	9,278	97

[1] The total figures for the several social-economic groups as presented in this table are adjusted figures. Since adjustments were not made in the figures for the different occupations, these figures do not add to the totals for the groups. For detailed explanation, see tabular statement on p. 177 and the discussion in the paragraph immediately preceding the statement.

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

TABLE XXIII.—PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE (EXCEPT NEW WORKERS), CLASSIFIED INTO SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS, BY SEX AND OCCUPATION, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1940—Con.

GROUP AND OCCUPATION	Male	Female
5. Semiskilled workers—Con.		
Operatives and kindred workers (n. e. c.)—Con.		
Trucking service	2,103	63
Warehousing and storage	4,884	1,158
Miscellaneous transportation	8,092	256
Communication	1,856	204
Utilities	22,996	441
Wholesale and retail trade	102,604	49,490
Automobile storage, rental, and repair services	18,904	195
Business and miscellaneous repair services	16,603	2,476
Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing services	48,985	25,862
Hotels and miscellaneous personal services	5,917	1,726
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,560	306
Professional and related services	6,950	5,367
Government	10,265	2,800
Industry not reported	16,095	6,102
Housekeepers, private family	3,129	393,031
Guards and watchmen	233,804	2,495
Soldiers, sailors, marines, and coast guards	222,485	----------
Barbers, beauticians, and manicurists	221,979	218,132
Boarding house and lodginghouse keepers	10,774	100,835
Housekeepers, stewards, and hostesses, except private family	19,924	68,451
Practical nurses and midwives	4,949	104,338
Attendants, hospital and other institution	57,487	44,702
Attendants, professional and personal service (n. e. c.)	13,347	19,658
Attendants, recreation and amusement	50,492	6,604
Ushers, amusement place or assembly	16,067	4,365
Occupation not reported	841,494	441,245
6. Unskilled workers	[1] 10,291,654	[1] 3,165,497
6-a. Farm laborers	[1] 3,362,430	[1] 345,761
Farm laborers (wage workers)	2,198,804	113,231
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	967,101	226,139
Gardeners, except farm, and groundskeepers	172,655	1,852
6-b, c. Laborers, except farm	[1] 5,436,743	[1] 128,750
Firemen, except locomotive and fire department	126,892	563
Mine operatives and laborers	821,546	2,547
Motormen (vehicle), mine, factory, logging camp, etc.	17,949	39
Blasters and powdermen	6,905	33
Furnacemen, smeltermen, and pourers	33,645	287
Heaters, metal	10,925	156
Operatives and kindred workers—amusement, recreation, and related services	6,634	587
Fishermen and oystermen	62,136	438
Longshoremen and stevedores	74,681	422
Lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers	163,697	567
Garage laborers and car washers and greasers	58,996	448
Teamsters	31,483	160
Laborers (n. e. c.):		
Construction	1,236,688	6,846
Manufacturing	1,459,719	83,781
Nonmanufacturing	1,230,618	27,081
6-d. Servant classes	[1] 1,492,481	[1] 2,689,986
Laundresses, private family	3,609	194,783
Servants, private family	154,673	1,600,169
Charwomen, janitors, and porters	549,419	81,305
Cooks, except private family	203,176	132,630
Elevator operators	71,280	13,986
Servants, except private family	161,869	191,344
Waiters and bartenders	323,934	409,316
Bootblacks	15,005	372

[1] The total figures for the several social-economic groups as presented in this table are adjusted figures. Since adjustments were not made in the figures for the different occupations, these figures do not add to the totals for the groups. For detailed explanation, see tabular statement on p. 177 and the discussion in the paragraph immediately preceding the statement.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS

The preceding section defines and describes the different social-economic groups. The present section discusses their significance.

The social-economic groups are something more than large subdivisions of the Nation's labor force; and they are something more than mere summary groups constructed to facilitate the discussion of the broader aspects of the labor force. Each of them represents a distinctive part of the labor force—a part with its own peculiar characteristics and having its own peculiar significance. In forming these groups, industry lines were crossed and all of the workers who were doing productive work requiring similar qualifications or who were performing services requiring similar qualifications were brought together into one large, homogeneous group, without particular reference to the different occupations the workers were pursuing. So constituted, it is evident that each of these groups represents not only a major segment of the Nation's labor force, but, also, a large population group with a somewhat distinct standard of life, economically, and, to a considerable extent, intellectually and socially. In some measure, also, each group has characteristic interests and convictions as to numerous public questions—social, economic, and political. Each of them is thus a really distinct and highly significant social-economic group.

The first of the social-economic groups—Professional persons—is composed of the professionally trained workers. These, more than most other workers, are engaged in purely intellectual pursuits, as contrasted with other service pursuits and pursuits directly related to the production, exchange, or distribution of material goods. Professional persons, perhaps more than the workers in any other social-economic group, are pursuing their occupations primarily because of true professional interest in their chosen fields of work, rather than because of monetary or other considerations. Artists, authors, teachers, preachers, physicians, musicians, together with the other professional workers, plainly form a distinct social-economic class.

Proprietors, managers, and officials form a very important and in many respects a very distinct social-economic group. They do most of the hiring and the "firing," they pay a relatively large proportion of the taxes, they largely control capital, they largely determine (in normal times) what the lines and the extent of production shall be, and, with their assistants, they direct the work of a large portion of the other workers. It is evident that the standard of living of the proprietors, and their views on social and economic questions, frequently will be quite different from those of their employees.

Clerks and kindred workers, frequently referred to as "white-collar workers," form a large and rapidly growing class—a class between the usually better-educated and better-paid professional workers and the less well-educated but better-paid skilled workers. The skilled workers often belong to unions, and many of the professional persons belong to professional societies, but only a small proportion of the clerical workers are organized. As a class, they are not yet fully group conscious. Until recent years, and in many cases until the present, the relation of clerical workers to their employers has been largely a personal relation. But the clerical class is becoming group conscious, it is beginning to organize. When it becomes thoroughly group conscious and completely organized, it can exert a great influence on social and economic questions.

The clerical worker, like many other workers, is dependent on others for his job—for the chance to earn

a living. The average salary is only enough to meet the demands of a very moderate standard of living. Little is left for savings. He lives, all too frequently—as do many other workers—face to face with the hazard of unemployment and with the risk of dependency in his old age. It is quite evident that his outlook on life and his stand on many of the social and economic problems of the day will be quite different from that of the proprietor and may be considerably different from that of the professional man.

The next group—"Skilled workers and foremen"—is composed of the most highly skilled of the manual workers—of craftsmen who have undergone an apprenticeship or who have become proficient in their trades through extensive training on the job. They, perhaps, are more fully group conscious and are more fully organized than are the workers in any other social-economic group. Their work calls for higher qualifications, and they are more highly paid than are the persons in the next lower group of manual workers—the semiskilled—and, as a group, they are better paid, though less well educated than are the clerical workers. They constitute a very important social-economic group.

The semiskilled form a group of manual workers between the better trained and more highly paid skilled workers above and the less well trained and less well paid unskilled workers below. Their work calls for less initiative and ingenuity than does the work of the skilled, and usually for more judgment and manual dexterity—though for less muscular force—than does the work of the unskilled. Because of its characteristics and because of its present large size and its prospective growth, this is, and doubtless will continue to be, a really significant group.

The "Unskilled workers" form a particularly sigficant social-economic group. Although the group has been changing in size more rapidly than any other group, and, fortunately, has been decreasing, it nevertheless was considerably the largest of the social-economic groups in 1940, when it included more than 1 in 4 of all workers. The group, though largest in size, ranks lowest, both in the social and in the economic status of the workers included. The workers in this group are less well educated and more poorly paid than are the workers in any other group; and being lower in economic status than the workers in any other group, they more frequently suffer from unemployment and become the subjects of relief. Inevitably, their views on social and economic questions are influenced by their form of life and labor.

SUFFICIENCY OF THE SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS AS A SCALE

We need, we have, and we use a scale for measuring the "I. Q." of individuals. We need a scale for measuring, if not the "I. Q.," at least the social-economic status of a group of workers, or of the workers of a community, or of a city, or of a State, or even of a country. And we need a scale for measuring the social-economic status of the large segments of a labor force, as, for example, the workers of the different races or nationalities. Do the social-economic groups here presented constitute such a scale? May they be used as a convenient yardstick for measuring and comparing groups of workers, or the workers of communities, of cities, of States, of races, etc.? If not, then the work of those who have sought to develop these groups and to bring them into general use has been largely "love's labor lost."

Before proceeding with the presentation and analysis of the statistics, therefore, it is well that we examine the sufficiency of the social-economic groups as a scale of measurement.

As the name states, these are *social-economic* groups. The workers in each group have been included partly because of their social and partly because of their economic status. The standard—if it be a standard—is thus a hybrid—partly social and partly economic. And the weight of the social factor varies from one group to another, and from one occupation to another, as does, also, the weight of the economic factor. Thus, the social factor is of greater weight in the clerical group than in the skilled group, but the reverse is true as to the economic factor. "Stenographers, typists, and secretaries," as a group, outrank plumbers socially, but not economically.

Education is a very large factor in the social status of workers, and wage or salary income is a very large factor in their economic status. Unfortunately, data showing the education and the wage or salary income of the persons in each social-economic group are not available. These data are available, however, for the experienced workers (except public emergency workers) in each 1940 census major occupation group; and, with the exception of the three service groups, the major occupation groups correspond quite closely with the social-economic groups presented in this study. Therefore, the 1940 figures for the major occupation groups, showing wage or salary income and years of school completed, are presented in tables XXIV and XXV, insofar as these figures are applicable.

The major occupation groups included in table XXIV are confined to those which are rather closely comparable in content with the social-economic groups, of similar titles, and in which a large proportion of the workers receive wage or salary income. In the case of each major occupation group, there is a wide range in wage or salary income, and the modal wage or salary group varies greatly from one major occupation group to another. Perhaps the groups can be compared most accurately through differences in median salary or wages received, shown at the bottom of the table. In using the figures of table XXIV, it must be recognized that some professional persons and a considerable proportion of farm laborers receive board, or board and lodging, as part of their pay.

TABLE XXIV.—WAGE OR SALARY INCOME RECEIVED IN 1939 BY EXPERIENCED WORKERS IN THE LABOR FORCE (EXCEPT THOSE ON PUBLIC EMERGENCY WORK), IN SELECTED MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUPS IN 1940, WHO WORKED 12 MONTHS IN 1939, FOR THE UNITED STATES

[Percent not shown where less than 0.1]

WAGE OR SALARY INCOME [1]	PROFESSIONAL AND SEMIPROFESSIONAL WORKERS		CLERICAL, SALES, AND KINDRED WORKERS		CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS		OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS		FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN		LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM AND MINE	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total reporting $100 or more	**1,339,273**	**100.0**	**5,312,785**	**100.0**	**2,683,509**	**100.0**	**3,900,343**	**100.0**	**802,102**	**100.0**	**1,352,326**	**100.0**
$100 to $199	9,424	0.7	24,513	0.5	6,156	0.2	20,436	0.5	129,209	16.1	18,375	1.4
$200 to $399	29,944	2.2	99,354	1.9	29,034	1.1	109,457	2.8	333,686	41.6	89,609	6.6
$400 to $599	37,677	2.8	228,570	4.3	59,856	2.2	269,292	6.9	164,000	20.4	144,984	10.7
$600 to $799	68,515	5.1	621,563	11.7	141,275	5.3	657,315	16.9	89,264	11.1	243,410	18.0
$800 to $999	85,560	6.4	701,151	13.2	173,783	6.5	508,691	13.0	37,448	4.7	200,022	14.8
$1,000 to $1,199	95,538	7.1	709,246	13.3	272,435	10.2	541,692	13.9	20,252	2.5	223,675	16.5
$1,200 to $1,399	129,738	9.7	723,662	13.6	363,119	13.5	523,973	13.4	14,827	1.8	205,502	15.2
$1,400 to $1,599	117,366	8.8	551,352	10.4	390,405	14.5	434,731	11.1	6,474	0.8	119,239	8.8
$1,600 to $1,999	188,867	14.1	637,128	12.0	551,915	20.6	473,787	12.1	3,976	0.5	80,096	5.9
$2,000 to $2,400	196,376	14.7	553,025	10.4	420,633	15.7	253,896	6.5	1,772	0.2	20,584	1.5
$2,500 to $2,999	105,682	7.9	187,021	3.5	153,838	5.7	69,728	1.8	510	0.1	4,218	0.3
$3,000 to $4,999	193,083	14.4	209,986	4.0	112,789	4.2	33,547	0.9	528	0.1	2,105	0.2
$5,000 and over	81,503	6.1	66,214	1.2	8,271	0.3	3,798	0.1	156	--------	507	--------
Median wage or salary income	$1,803.05	--------	$1,275.17	--------	$1,551.69	--------	$1,142.14	--------	$362.93	--------	$979.76	--------

[1] The two income categories, $0-$99 and "Not reported," are omitted from this table.

Table XXV shows the years of school completed by the experienced workers (except public emergency workers) in each major occupation group. As previously stated, none of the three service groups is closely comparable in content with any one of the social-economic groups. There is a wide range within each group in years of school completed. The median school years completed, shown at the bottom of the table, appears to be the best measure for comparing the different groups of workers, by education.

TABLE XXV.—YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY EXPERIENCED WORKERS IN THE LABOR FORCE (EXCEPT THOSE ON PUBLIC EMERGENCY WORK), BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1940

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

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED [1]	PROFESSIONAL AND SEMIPROFESSIONAL WORKERS		FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS		PROPRIETORS, MANAGERS, AND OFFICIALS, EXCEPT FARM		CLERICAL, SALES, AND KINDRED WORKERS		CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total reporting	**3,465,540**	**100.0**	**5,139,260**	**100.0**	**3,799,340**	**100.0**	**8,061,800**	**100.0**	**5,627,920**	**100.0**
Grade school [2]	246,460	7.1	4,030,520	78.4	1,481,060	39.0	1,678,920	20.8	3,368,860	59.9
Under 5 years [2]	24,500	0.7	1,114,280	21.7	219,140	5.8	121,080	1.5	455,040	8.1
5 and 6 years	27,740	0.8	816,760	15.9	211,220	5.6	165,680	2.1	568,240	10.1
7 and 8 years	194,220	5.6	2,099,480	40.9	1,050,700	27.7	1,392,160	17.3	2,345,580	41.7
High school	858,480	24.8	933,040	18.2	1,546,240	40.7	4,897,440	60.7	1,997,720	35.5
1 to 3 years	219,560	6.3	587,200	11.4	650,680	17.1	1,603,220	19.9	1,142,360	20.3
4 years	638,920	18.4	345,840	6.7	895,560	23.6	3,294,220	40.9	855,360	15.2
College	2,360,600	68.1	175,700	3.4	772,040	20.3	1,485,440	18.4	261,340	4.6
1 to 3 years	722,640	20.9	132,340	2.6	426,900	11.2	986,120	12.2	194,120	3.4
4 or more years	1,637,960	47.3	43,360	0.8	345,140	9.1	499,320	6.2	67,220	1.2
Median school years completed	15.6	--------	7.6	--------	10.9	--------	12.2	--------	8.5	--------

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED [1]	OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS		DOMESTIC SERVICE WORKERS		PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS		SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT DOMESTIC AND PROTECTIVE		FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN		LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM AND MINE	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total reporting	**9,082,240**	**100.0**	**2,302,140**	**100.0**	**692,360**	**100.0**	**3,025,340**	**100.0**	**3,347,960**	**100.0**	**3,886,720**	**100.0**
Grade school [2]	5,418,760	59.7	1,584,760	68.8	367,740	53.1	1,668,220	55.1	2,623,200	78.4	2,809,880	72.3
Under 5 years [2]	901,960	9.9	414,440	18.0	41,620	6.0	296,880	9.8	908,960	27.1	832,640	21.4
5 and 6 years	1,007,860	11.1	379,820	16.5	60,220	8.7	315,960	10.4	562,780	16.8	611,660	15.7
7 and 8 years	3,508,940	38.6	790,500	34.3	265,900	38.4	1,055,380	34.9	1,151,460	34.4	1,365,580	35.1
High school	3,406,740	37.5	668,280	29.0	285,240	41.2	1,213,720	40.1	682,800	20.4	1,007,960	25.9
1 to 3 years	2,016,180	22.2	386,700	16.8	161,840	23.4	644,420	21.3	406,120	12.1	609,320	15.7
4 years	1,390,560	15.3	281,580	12.2	123,400	17.8	569,300	18.8	276,680	8.3	398,640	10.3
College	256,740	2.8	49,100	2.1	39,380	5.7	143,400	4.7	41,960	1.3	68,880	1.8
1 to 3 years	204,540	2.3	39,120	1.7	30,480	4.4	111,900	3.7	34,480	1.0	55,080	1.4
4 or more years	52,200	0.6	9,980	0.4	8,900	1.3	31,500	1.0	7,480	0.2	13,800	0.4
Median school years completed	8.5	--------	7.9	--------	8.8	--------	8.7	--------	7.4	--------	7.7	--------

[1] The category "Not reported," is omitted from this table.
[2] Including workers reporting no years of school completed

The figures presented in tables XXIV and XXV, when considered together, indicate that the social-economic groups are arranged in this report in the descending order of the social-economic status of the workers comprising them and that they do constitute a scale.

A good test of whether or not the groups here presented constitute a practicable scale for measuring the social-economic status of groups of workers is the degree of success with which they have been so used. Although the grouping has been used quite extensively by Federal and other agencies and by individuals,[6] only a few examples of its use will be referred to here.

Dr. Leon E. Truesdell, in his recent book on "The Canadian Born in the United States" (pp. 200–205), uses the social-economic grouping very effectively in contrasting the striking difference in social-economic status between Canadian-born French and Canadian-born English workers in the United States in 1910. Lorimer and Osborn, in "Dynamics of Population" (pp. 55–57), use the grouping to show the relationship between ethnic and social-economic groupings. Anderson and Davidson, who have used the grouping effectively in a number of books, refer to it, in "Occupational Trends in the United States" (p. 40), as "the one occupational scale so far devised which can be readily compared with the census classification of workers." It is their opinion, however (p. 42), that it "cannot be regarded as a completely reliable vertical occupational scale."

The foregoing discussion indicates that, as a rule, the social-economic groups as here presented may be used safely as a scale for the approximate measurement of census occupation data. It is plain, however, that when over 52,000,000 workers are grouped into only 6 groups the groups will not be perfectly clear-cut and distinct. The groups will, at best, be somewhat general, with some overlapping of groups, and with a considerable range in the social-economic status of the workers included in each group. And it is quite evident that statistics resulting from this, or from any similar grouping, will inevitably be affected by any inaccuracies and by any lack of homogeneity in the original data.

With increased accuracy in the original census data, and with more nearly exact classification of these data by occupation, education, and income, it will be possible to refine the content of the respective groups and thus to make them a more nearly exact and satisfactory scale for the measurement of census and other occupation data. It is believed that with their admitted present defects the groups constitute a scale that is sufficiently exact for the approximate measurement of sizable groups of workers, accurately enumerated. They probably are not sufficiently exact for even the approximate measurement of very small groups of workers.[7]

[6] Among the agencies and individuals that have used the grouping, either directly or in a modified form, are the following:

Agencies:
- Works Progress Administration.
- United States Employment Service.
- National Resources Committee.
- Central Statistical Board (since July 25, 1940, Division of Statistical Standards, Bureau of the Budget).
- Department of the Interior.
- Public Health Service.
- National Unemployment Census.
- National Industrial Conference Board.
- National Tuberculous Association.

Individuals:
- Anderson and Davidson—
  - Occupational Mobility in an American Community.
  - Occupational Trends in the United States.
- Young, Gillin, and Dedrick—
  - The Madison Community.
- Lorimer and Osborn—
  - Dynamics of Population.
- Truesdell—
  - The Canadian Born in the United States.
- Woytinsky—
  - Labor in the United States.

[7] It would be amazing, indeed, if this scale were found to be so exact that one could with accuracy, distribute the "home country" occupations of 175 foreign-born workers into the six main groups of the scale (Professional, 2; Proprietors, etc., 14; Clerks, etc., 14; Skilled, 21; Semiskilled, 18; Unskilled, 106; All levels, 175) and then present a percentage distribution, by social-economic groups, of the "United States" occupations of those in each of the six groups. (See Davidson and Anderson in "*Occupational Mobility in an American Community*," table 64.)

CHAPTER XV

THE STATISTICS FOR THE UNITED STATES

SOCIAL-ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE WORKERS BY SEX

The statistics for 1940.—In table XXVI, the persons in the labor force of the United States, in 1940 (except new workers) are classified into social-economic groups, by employment status and sex.

Of the total workers in 1940, more than 1 in 16 was a professional person and 1 in 10 was a farmer. Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farmers, accounted for almost 1 worker in 13. Clerks and kindred workers formed more than 1 worker in 6. More than 1 worker in 9 was skilled, more than 1 in 5 was semiskilled, and more than 1 in 4 was unskilled. Except for the unskilled group, there was a striking difference between male and female workers in the distribution by social-economic groups.

Except for a few groups of employed workers, the distribution of the workers by social-economic groups in 1940 was not the same for any of the three employment status classes as for the total workers. Except as to "Laborers, except farm," the distribution of employed workers (except on public emergency work) corresponded rather closely with that of the total workers, but the distribution of experienced workers seeking work was quite different from that of the total workers and the distribution of the public emergency workers was radically different.

Comparative statistics, 1910 to 1940.—In table XXVII and diagram 5, the persons in the labor force in 1940 (except new workers) and the gainful workers in 1930, in 1920, and in 1910, are distributed by social-economic groups and sex, for the United States.

During the 30-year period from 1910 to 1940, some broadly significant changes were taking place in the social-economic distribution of the Nation's labor force. The professional class increased rapidly—from 4.4 percent of the total workers in 1910 to 6.5 percent in 1940. Farmers decreased strikingly, from 16.5 to 10.1 percent of the total. Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm, increased gradually from 6.6 to 7.6 percent of the total. The clerical group—the white-collar class—increased more rapidly than any other social-economic group—from 10.2 percent of the total workers in 1910 to 17.2 percent in 1940. The relative importance of skilled workers and foremen increased somewhat between 1910 and 1920 and then decreased between 1920 and 1940. The statistics indicate that the proportion of the total workers in the semiskilled group increased considerably from 1910 to 1920, slightly from 1920 to 1930, and rapidly from 1930 to 1940.

The unskilled constitute by far the largest social-economic group in the United States. Fortunately, the group has been declining rapidly in relative importance—from 36.0 percent of the total workers in 1910 to 25.9 percent in 1940. During the 30-year period from 1910 to 1940, the proportion which farm laborers formed of the total workers dropped strikingly from 14.5 to 7.1 percent, and there was a large decrease in the relative importance of other laborers. The relative importance of the servant classes, however, was considerably greater in 1940 than in 1910.

At each census the distribution of female workers by social-economic groups has differed considerably from that of male workers. As compared with the corresponding proportion for males, the proportion of females in the professional group, in the clerical group, in the semiskilled group, and in the servant group was particularly large; and the proportion in the proprietary, managerial, and official group, in the skilled group, and in each of the labor groups (except farm laborers in 1910), was particularly small. There was a very striking increase from 1910 to 1940 in the proportion of the female workers engaged in clerical and kindred pursuits—from 13.9 percent to 29.1 percent; a marked decrease in the proportion of them employed as farm laborers—from 16.4 percent to 2.7 percent; and a considerable decrease in the proportion of them employed as servants.

The most significant changes between 1910 and 1940 in the social-economic distribution of the male workers were the decrease in the proportion farmers formed of the total—from 19.9 to 13.0 percent; the increase in the proportion semiskilled workers formed of the total—from 11.2 to 18.6 percent; and the decrease in the proportion farm laborers formed of the total—from 14.0 to 8.5 percent.

Effect of changes on the labor force as a whole.—The six social-economic groups are arranged in descending order of the social-economic status of the workers in them. The first three groups together may be termed the *head workers*, and the last three groups together may be termed the *hand workers*. Possibly, in comparing two groups of workers—whether groups of different areas, of different sexes, or of different races—or in comparing the same group of workers at different points of time, the proportion of the workers in the first three social-economic groups combined

may be accepted as at least a rough measure of the relative social-economic status of the two groups being compared.

If the first three main groups, comprising "Professional persons"; "Proprietors, managers, and officials"; and "Clerks and kindred workers," be combined for each of the four census years 1910, 1920, 1930, and 1940, it develops that the proportion of the total workers in these three groups increased from 37.6 percent in 1910 to 42.3 percent in 1930, and then declined to 41.4 percent in 1940. On the other hand, the proportion of the total workers in the "Unskilled workers" group decreased rapidly from 36.0 percent in 1910 to 25.9 percent in 1940.

Throughout the 30 years from 1910 to 1940, the proportion of male workers in the first three main groups varied but little from 40 percent. The percentages were 40.1 in 1910, 40.6 in 1920, 40.9 in 1930, and 40.1 in 1940. The proportion of the male workers who were in the "Unskilled workers" group, on the other hand, decreased rapidly from 34.2 percent in 1910 to 26.1 percent in 1940. The decrease of 8.1 in the proportion in the unskilled group was largely balanced by the increase of 7.4 in the proportion in the semiskilled group.

The proportion of the female workers engaged in manual pursuits—skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled—decreased rapidly from 71.8 percent in 1910 to 54.5 percent in 1940, while the proportion engaged in intellectual pursuits—professional and clerical—increased strikingly from 23.1 to 41.3 percent. During this period, smaller and smaller proportions of the female workers were becoming hand workers and larger and larger proportions of them were becoming head workers. In 1940, over twice as large a porportion of the female as of the male workers were engaged in clerical and kindred pursuits, and over two and one-half times as large a proportion of the female as of the male workers were engaged in professional pursuits.

Plainly, the social-economic status of the Nation's labor force was rising rather rapidly from 1910 to 1940. The trend was definitely upward—definitely away from heavy, arduous, unskilled manual labor, and definitely toward more highly skilled manual pursuits and intellectual pursuits.

PROBABLE FUTURE TRENDS

The statistics presented in table XXVII show the trends that have obtained in the social-economic distribution of the Nation's labor force during a 30-year period and the direction of these trends at the close of the period in 1940. What do these changes indicate as to future trends?

Already, since the date of the census in 1940, there has been a striking change in the size of the Nation's labor force and in its distribution over the industrial field. Possibly, even probably, there has been a change, also, in its social-economic distribution. Further marked changes in the size and distribution of the labor force may be expected throughout the war period and throughout the period of adjustment following the war. Changes probably have been and will be taking place in the social-economic distribution of the labor force, because of the war effort of the Nation. Many things—wars, depressions, booms, inventions, discoveries—may bring about rapid if not abrupt changes in the composition of the labor force. Therefore, it would be unwise to hazard more than rough prophesies as to future trends in its social-economic distribution. And any prophesies ventured must be made on the assumption that there will be no abrupt changes in future trends. But past changes, interpreted in the light of present and prospective future conditions, do indicate something as to probable future trends; and the present urgent need for a view—even a somewhat obscured view—into the future appears to justify prophesies as to future trends in the social-economic distribution of the Nation's labor force.

The labor force will continue to increase.—If, in future years, the birth rate should resume its decline, as it probably will, the proportion of children in the population will decrease and the proportion of persons in the productive age groups will increase. Hence, if in each age group the proportion occupied does not change, the total labor force should continue to increase for some years after the population becomes stationary.

Another reason for believing that the Nation's labor force will continue to increase in size is the striking increase during recent decades in the number and proportion of women—particularly of married women—in the labor force. During the 40 years from 1900 to 1940 the proportion of all women 14 years old and over in the labor force increased from approximately [1] 20.4 to 25.7 percent, and the proportion of married women 15 years old and over in the labor force increased from approximately 5.6 to 15.1 percent.

This movement of women into the labor force cannot be considered temporary. Its magnitude and its momentum are too great, its causes too elemental. It will continue. Women—particularly married women—will become a larger and larger factor in the Nation's labor force and the increase in their numbers will tend to increase the size of the labor force, and, possibly, to change somewhat its social-economic distribution.

The professional class will grow in relative importance.—For more than a half century prior to 1930, women in larger and larger numbers were entering professional pursuits, formerly largely monopolized by men. During the decade 1930–1940, however, this movement of women into professional pursuits apparently was retarded considerably by the depression, with the result that although the number of women in professional pursuits increased 87,677, the proportion of the total female labor force in professional pursuits

[1] Not taking into account the effects of enumeration differences.

was smaller in 1940 than in 1930. This probably was but a temporary retardation of the strong movement of women into intellectual pursuits. The professional class will continue to grow; and it seems probable that the proportion of the total workers—and the proportion of the workers of each sex—engaged in professional pursuits will increase.

Farmers will decrease and other proprietors will increase in relative importance.—The stimulus of Federal subsidies and war demand may have slackened or even stopped for a time—though probably only for a time—the rapid downward trend that had persisted for decades in the relative importance of farmers. The relative importance of proprietors, except farm, probably will continue to increase.

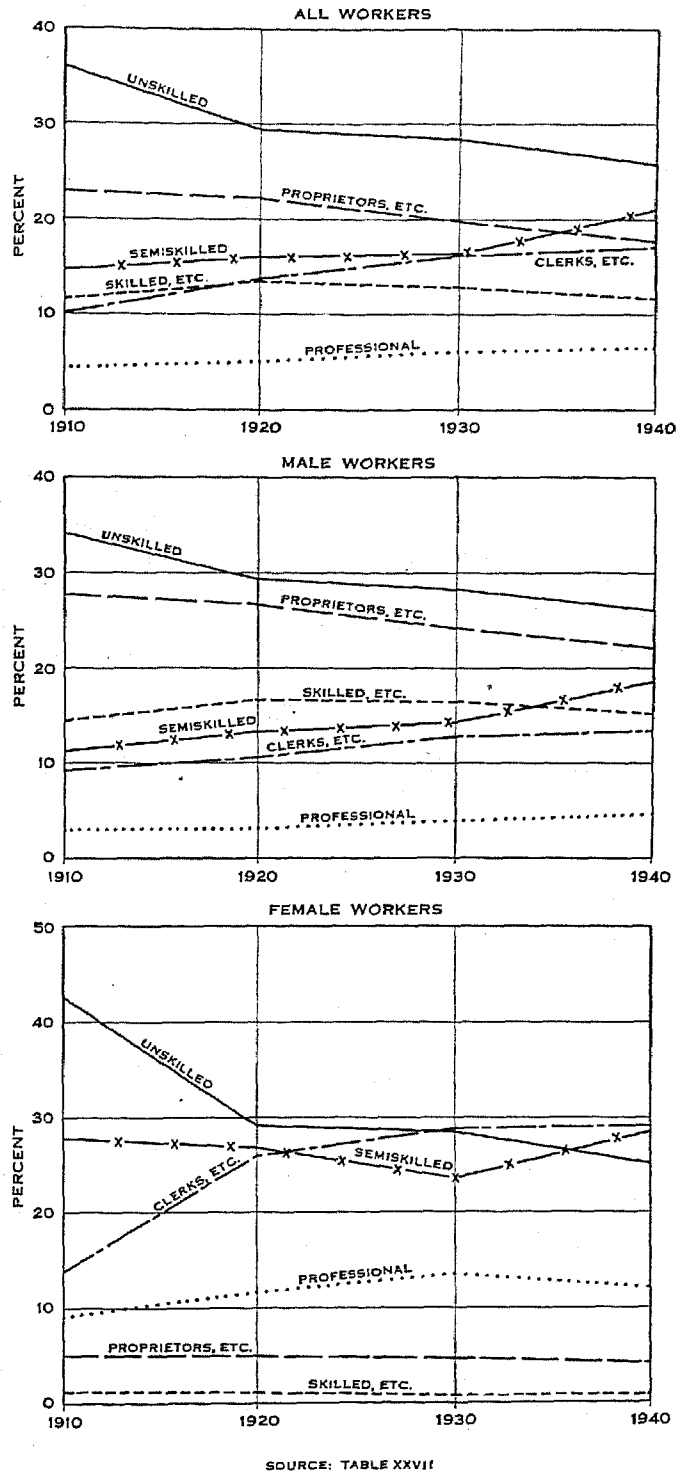
Clerks and kindred workers may continue to increase in relative importance.—The remarkable growth of the clerical group, from 2.9 percent of the total workers in 1870 [2] to 17.2 percent in 1940, suggests that, with normal conditions, this group may continue to grow in relative importance. The figures for 1930 and 1940, however, indicate that, with the further introduction of office appliances, the growth may be far less rapid than in past decades. But present conditions are not normal. The effect of the war effort possibly has been to decrease the relative importance of the clerical group, particularly for female workers; and, after the war, this group possibly may not be, as it was in 1940, the group first in importance for women workers.

Skilled workers probably will decrease in relative importance after the war.—What is a skilled occupation today may become, with the introduction of a new invention or a new process, a semiskilled occupation tomorrow. Prior to the war, some of the skilled trades were disappearing. They were being supplanted by the machine and the assembly line. The 1930 and the 1940 census statistics indicated that many of the skilled workers would not be able to withstand standardization and mass production, and that the skilled group would suffer a further decrease in relative importance.

The beginning of production for the second world war found this country short on skilled craftsmen. Training courses were instituted. The relative importance of skilled workers probably is greater now (1943) than in 1940. During the war and during the industrial readjustment afterward, there will be need for many more skilled workers than were reported at the 1940 census. Then, the former downward trend in the relative importance of skilled craftsmen probably will be resumed.

Semiskilled workers will become the largest group.—Recent trends indicate that the proportion of the workers in the semiskilled group will continue to increase. The statistics suggest that with the probable further mechanization of industry a larger and larger proportion of the manual workers will become machine operators—that the semiskilled group will draw somewhat from the skilled group above and largely from the unskilled group below. The manual workers of the future probably will be concentrated more and more in a great middle class of semiskilled workers. Indeed, the semiskilled group probably will rapidly become the largest group in the Nation's labor force.

DIAGRAM 5.—TREND OF SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX: 1910–1940



SOURCE: TABLE XXVII

Unskilled workers will continue to decrease in relative importance.—Mechanization probably has advanced most rapidly in the field of unskilled labor;

[2] Monthly Labor Review of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 1934, p. 501.

and probably this will be the field of its greatest future development. For the more nearly an occupation can be reduced to a few simple processes the easier it is for a machine to do the work. More and more the unskilled laborers compete with the latent energy stored in a lump of coal or in a gallon of oil or of gasoline, or with the force of gravity exerted through the streams and the tides. Unskilled laborers decreased rapidly in relative importance between 1910 and 1940, and doubtless this decrease will continue.

Servants cannot be replaced by machinery so readily and so completely as can most other unskilled workers; and, notwithstanding the rapid introduction of mechanical devices in the home, the relative importance of servants was considerably higher in 1940 than in 1910. In ordinary times, and particularly in times of depression, servants, perhaps not inappropriately, may be termed the residual class in the labor market, for, often at least, they must accept work that no other class wants. When there is a great demand for workers, as in the first world war and in the present one, servants escape to better paying jobs. Doubtless this fact explains the decrease from 1910 to 1920 in the proportion servants formed of the total workers—a decrease from 6.8 to 5.4 percent. The relative numerical importance of servants, as a class, may be lower now (1943) than in 1940, but there appears to be no reason for supposing that after the war the relative importance of servants will not be at least as great as in 1940.

The unskilled group as a whole probably will experience a continued decline in relative importance. Future demand probably will be less and less for the worker who has little to offer beyond muscular strength, and more and more for the worker who is endowed with intelligence and quick mental reactions and who can make rapid adjustment to new situations and new work conditions. Present lines of demarcation between certain of the social-economic groups may tend to become less clear-cut. Indeed, the innate qualifications for success may become more nearly the same in clerical pursuits, skilled pursuits, and semiskilled pursuits—intelligence, quick mental reaction, and adaptability.

The upward trend in the social-economic status of the labor force will continue.—In 1940, at the close of the 30-year period covered by the statistics presented in this study, the trend in the social-economic status of the labor force was definitely upward. Some decades hence, the Nation's labor force may cease to grow in size, but present indications are that the upward trend in its social-economic status will continue.

TABLE XXVI.—PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE (EXCEPT NEW WORKERS), CLASSIFIED INTO SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1940

SEX AND GROUP	TOTAL [1]		EMPLOYED (EXCEPT ON PUBLIC EMERGENCY WORK)		SEEKING WORK, EXPERIENCED [1]		ON PUBLIC EMERGENCY WORK [1]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**52,020,023**	**100.0**	**45,166,083**	**100.0**	**4,401,500**	**100.0**	**2,452,440**	**100.0**
1. Professional persons	3,381,993	6.5	3,153,231	7.0	146,333	3.3	82,429	3.4
2. Proprietors, managers, and officials	9,233,643	17.8	8,934,190	19.8	169,796	3.9	129,657	5.3
2-a. Farmers (owners and tenants)	5,274,706	10.1	5,106,711	11.3	66,736	1.5	101,259	4.1
2-b. Wholesale and retail dealers	2,037,900	3.9	1,970,213	4.4	55,968	1.3	11,719	0.5
2-c. Other proprietors, managers, and officials	1,921,037	3.7	1,857,266	4.1	47,092	1.1	16,679	0.7
3. Clerks and kindred workers	8,923,939	17.2	8,033,283	17.8	639,763	14.5	250,893	10.2
4. Skilled workers and foremen	6,104,985	11.7	5,176,396	11.5	635,506	14.4	293,083	12.0
5. Semiskilled workers	10,918,312	21.0	9,262,342	20.5	1,123,134	25.5	532,836	21.7
6. Unskilled workers	13,457,151	25.9	10,606,641	23.5	1,686,968	38.3	1,163,542	47.4
6-a. Farm laborers	3,708,191	7.1	3,212,702	7.1	341,982	7.8	153,507	6.3
6-b, c. Laborers, except farm	5,566,493	10.7	3,747,989	8.3	924,972	21.0	893,532	36.4
6-d. Servant classes	4,182,467	8.0	3,645,950	8.1	420,014	9.5	116,503	4.8
Male	**39,445,945**	**100.0**	**34,027,905**	**100.0**	**3,414,500**	**100.0**	**2,003,540**	**100.0**
1. Professional persons	1,846,541	4.7	1,711,559	5.0	85,884	2.5	49,098	2.5
2. Proprietors, managers, and officials	8,701,805	22.1	8,412,694	24.7	163,148	4.8	125,963	6.3
2-a. Farmers (owners and tenants)	5,120,943	13.0	4,955,624	14.6	65,463	1.9	99,856	5.0
2-b. Wholesale and retail dealers	1,858,017	4.7	1,792,709	5.3	53,943	1.6	11,365	0.6
2-c. Other proprietors, managers, and officials	1,722,845	4.4	1,664,361	4.9	43,742	1.3	14,742	0.7
3. Clerks and kindred workers	5,268,665	13.4	4,784,822	14.1	357,619	10.5	126,224	6.3
4. Skilled workers and foremen	6,001,173	15.2	5,089,153	15.0	626,893	18.4	285,127	14.2
5. Semiskilled workers	7,336,107	18.6	6,190,238	18.2	806,984	23.6	338,885	16.9
6. Unskilled workers	10,291,654	26.1	7,839,439	23.0	1,373,972	40.2	1,078,243	53.8
6-a. Farm laborers	3,362,430	8.5	2,891,520	8.5	321,017	9.4	149,893	7.5
6-b, c. Laborers, except farm	5,436,743	13.8	3,647,874	10.7	903,967	26.5	884,902	44.2
6-d. Servant classes	1,492,481	3.8	1,300,045	3.8	148,988	4.4	43,448	2.2
Female	**12,574,078**	**100.0**	**11,138,178**	**100.0**	**987,000**	**100.0**	**448,900**	**100.0**
1. Professional persons	1,535,452	12.2	1,441,672	12.9	60,449	6.1	33,331	7.4
2. Proprietors, managers, and officials	531,838	4.2	521,496	4.7	6,648	0.7	3,694	0.8
2-a. Farmers (owners and tenants)	153,763	1.2	151,087	1.4	1,273	0.1	1,403	0.3
2-b. Wholesale and retail dealers	179,883	1.4	177,504	1.6	2,025	0.2	354	0.1
2-c. Other proprietors, managers, and officials	198,192	1.6	192,905	1.7	3,350	0.3	1,937	0.4

[1] The tabulated figures were adjusted for presentation in this table by deducting 402,270 workers —239,746 experienced persons seeking work and 162,524 persons on public emergency work—from the semiskilled group and distributing them among the other groups. For detailed explanation, see tabular statement on p. 177 and the discussion in the paragraph immediately preceding the statement.

TABLE XXVI.—PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE (EXCEPT NEW WORKERS), CLASSIFIED INTO SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1940—Continued

SEX AND GROUP	TOTAL		EMPLOYED (EXCEPT ON PUBLIC EMERGENCY WORK)		SEEKING WORK, EXPERIENCED		ON PUBLIC EMERGENCY WORK	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female—Continued.								
3. Clerks and kindred workers	3,655,274	29.1	3,248,461	29.2	282,144	28.6	124,669	27.8
4. Skilled workers and foremen	103,812	0.8	87,243	0.8	8,613	0.9	7,956	1.8
5. Semiskilled workers	3,582,205	28.5	3,072,104	27.6	316,150	32.0	193,951	43.2
6. Unskilled workers	3,165,497	25.2	2,767,202	24.8	312,996	31.7	85,299	19.0
6-a. Farm laborers	345,761	2.7	321,182	2.9	20,965	2.1	3,614	0.8
6-b, c. Laborers, except farm	129,750	1.0	100,115	0.9	21,005	2.1	8,630	1.9
6-d. Servant classes	2,689,986	21.4	2,345,905	21.1	271,026	27.5	73,055	16.3

TABLE XXVII.—PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN THE LABOR FORCE (EXCEPT NEW WORKERS) IN 1940, AND GAINFUL WORKERS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN 1930, IN 1920, AND IN 1910, CLASSIFIED INTO SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS, BY SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES

[1940 figures include a complete count of present occupations of employed workers and figures based on a 5-percent cross-section sample count of the usual occupations of experienced workers seeking work and of persons on public emergency work]

SEX AND GROUP	NUMBER				PERCENT DISTRIBUTION			
	Labor force (except new workers), 1940 [1]	Gainful workers			1940	1930	1920	1910
		1930	1920	1910				
Total	52,020,023	48,594,592	41,236,185	37,271,360	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. Professional persons	3,381,993	2,945,605	2,049,919	1,632,185	6.5	6.1	5.0	4.4
2. Proprietors, managers, and officials	9,233,643	9,665,489	9,180,483	8,579,458	17.8	19.9	22.3	23.0
2-a. Farmers (owners and tenants)	5,274,706	6,012,012	6,387,358	6,132,368	10.1	12.4	15.5	16.5
2-b. Wholesale and retail dealers	2,037,900	1,786,996	1,401,751	1,245,801	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.3
2-c. Other proprietors, managers, and officials	1,921,037	1,866,481	1,391,374	1,201,289	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.2
3. Clerks and kindred workers	8,923,939	7,936,285	5,682,150	3,804,474	17.2	16.3	13.8	10.2
4. Skilled workers and foremen	6,104,985	6,282,665	5,570,533	4,363,984	11.7	12.9	13.5	11.7
5. Semiskilled workers	10,918,312	7,972,711	6,631,733	5,489,315	21.0	16.4	16.1	14.7
5-a. Semiskilled workers in manufacturing	(2)	4,555,905	4,352,329	3,653,808	(2)	9.4	10.6	9.8
5-b. Other semiskilled workers	(2)	3,416,806	2,279,404	1,835,507	(2)	7.0	5.5	4.9
6. Unskilled workers	13,457,151	13,791,837	12,121,367	13,401,944	25.9	28.4	29.4	36.0
6-a. Farm laborers	3,708,191	4,187,201	3,857,833	5,407,102	7.1	8.6	9.4	14.5
6-b, c. Laborers, except farm	5,566,493	6,272,700	6,018,944	5,461,957	10.7	12.9	14.6	14.7
6b. Factory and bldg. const. laborers	(2)	3,371,492	3,131,734	2,647,096	(2)	6.9	7.6	7.1
6c. Other laborers	(2)	2,901,208	2,887,210	2,814,861	(2)	6.0	7.0	7.6
6-d. Servant classes	4,182,467	3,331,936	2,244,590	2,532,885	8.0	6.9	5.4	6.8
Male	39,445,945	37,915,544	32,806,478	29,482,534	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. Professional persons	1,846,541	1,497,830	1,061,664	913,637	4.7	4.0	3.2	3.1
2. Proprietors, managers, and officials	8,701,805	9,159,849	8,757,526	8,183,312	22.1	24.2	26.7	27.8
2-a. Farmers (owners and tenants)	5,120,943	5,749,367	6,121,781	5,859,228	13.0	15.2	18.7	19.9
2-b. Wholesale and retail dealers	1,858,017	1,675,146	1,321,989	1,177,808	4.7	4.4	4.0	4.0
2-c. Other proprietors, managers, and officials	1,722,845	1,735,336	1,313,756	1,146,276	4.4	4.6	4.0	3.9
3. Clerks and kindred workers	5,268,665	4,864,778	3,490,728	2,723,293	13.4	12.8	10.6	9.2
4. Skilled workers and foremen	6,001,173	6,201,520	5,468,979	4,267,251	15.2	16.4	16.7	14.5
5. Semiskilled workers	7,336,107	5,444,413	4,371,477	3,314,058	18.6	14.4	13.3	11.2
5-a. Semiskilled workers in manufacturing	(2)	2,879,861	2,686,138	2,021,605	(2)	7.6	8.2	6.9
5-b. Other semiskilled workers	(2)	2,564,552	1,685,339	1,292,453	(2)	6.8	5.1	4.4
6. Unskilled workers	10,291,654	10,747,154	9,656,104	10,080,983	26.1	28.3	29.4	34.2
6-a. Farm laborers	3,362,430	3,606,736	3,162,121	4,132,237	8.5	9.5	9.6	14.0
6-b, c. Laborers, except farm	5,436,743	6,116,299	5,819,073	5,356,464	13.8	16.1	17.7	18.2
6b. Factory and bldg. const. laborers	(2)	3,246,312	2,963,036	2,559,451	(2)	8.6	9.0	8.7
6c. Other laborers	(2)	2,869,987	2,856,037	2,797,013	(2)	7.6	8.7	9.5
6-d. Servant classes	1,492,481	1,024,119	674,910	592,282	3.8	2.7	2.1	2.0
Female	12,574,078	10,679,048	8,429,707	7,788,826	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. Professional persons	1,535,452	1,447,775	988,255	718,548	12.2	13.6	11.7	9.2
2. Proprietors, managers, and officials	531,838	505,640	422,957	396,146	4.2	4.7	5.0	5.1
2-a. Farmers (owners and tenants)	153,763	262,645	265,577	273,140	1.2	2.5	3.2	3.5
2-b. Wholesale and retail dealers	179,883	111,850	79,762	67,993	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.9
2-c. Other proprietors, managers, and officials	198,192	131,145	77,618	55,013	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.7
3. Clerks and kindred workers	3,655,274	3,071,507	2,191,422	1,081,181	29.1	28.8	26.0	13.9
4. Skilled workers and foremen	103,812	81,145	101,554	96,733	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.2
5. Semiskilled workers	3,582,205	2,528,298	2,260,256	2,175,257	28.5	23.7	26.8	27.9
5-a. Semiskilled workers in manufacturing	(2)	1,676,044	1,666,191	1,632,203	(2)	15.7	19.8	21.0
5-b. Other semiskilled workers	(2)	852,254	594,065	543,054	(2)	8.0	7.0	7.0
6. Unskilled workers	3,165,497	3,044,683	2,465,263	3,320,961	25.2	28.5	29.2	42.6
6-a. Farm laborers	345,761	580,465	695,712	1,274,865	2.7	5.4	8.3	16.4
6-b, c. Laborers, except farm	129,750	156,401	199,871	105,493	1.0	1.5	2.4	1.4
6-b. Factory and bldg. const. laborers	(2)	125,180	168,698	87,645	(2)	1.2	2.0	1.1
6-c. Other laborers	(2)	31,221	31,173	17,848	(2)	0.3	0.4	0.2
6-d. Servant classes	2,689,986	2,307,817	1,569,680	1,940,603	21.4	21.6	18.6	24.9

[1] 1940 figures include the distribution of 402,270 workers deducted from the semiskilled group. For detailed explanation, see tabular statement on p. 177.

[2] Comparable figures for 1940 not available.

SOCIAL-ECONOMIC STATUS OF EMPLOYED WORKERS BY COLOR

Table XXVIII presents for the total, for whites, and for Negroes a distribution of employed workers (except on public emergency work), in 1940, into social-economic groups, by sex.

The figures for white workers presented in table XXVIII include 191,926 workers—159,604 males and 32,322 females—of "Other races." Since workers of "Other races" form only 0.47 percent of the total number of white and "Other" employed workers, it is evident that their inclusion had but slight effect on the social-economic distributions presented. However, since the social-economic status of workers of "Other races" is considerably different from that of white workers, certain of the distributions presented in table XXVIII were affected somewhat by the inclusion of workers of "Other races."

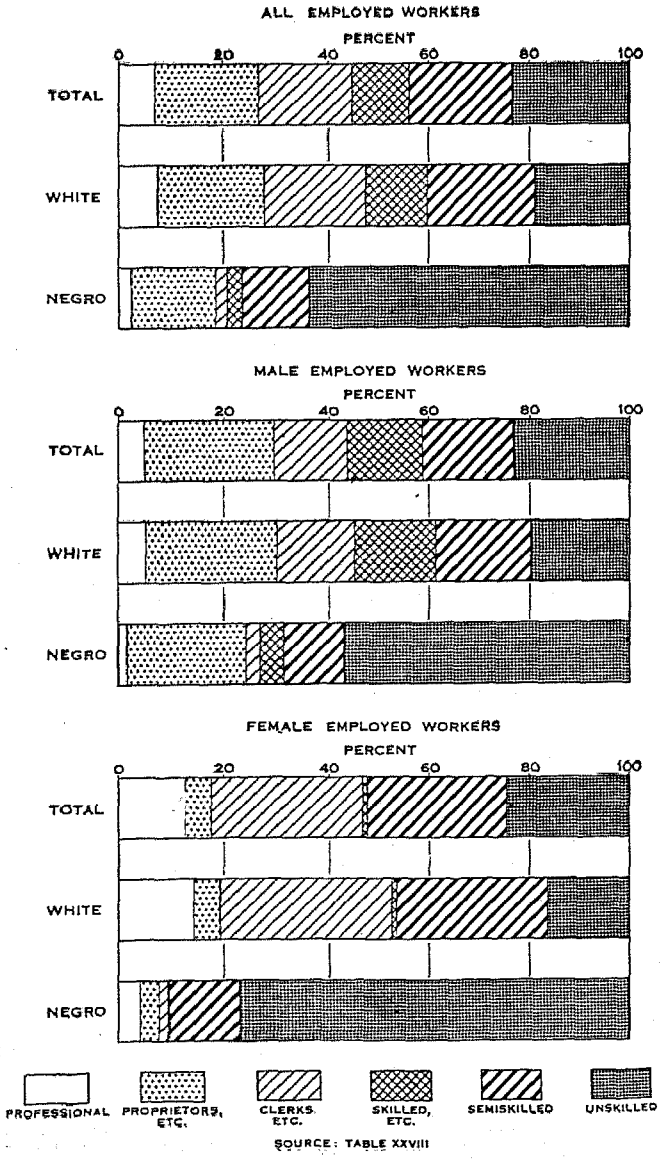
A study of the figures for employed white workers, together with the figures for employed workers of "Other races," indicates that the inclusion of workers of "Other races" with the white workers in table XXVIII raised the proportion which white male farmers and farm managers formed of the total white male workers from 13.8 to 13.9 percent; lowered the proportion which white male clerks and kindred workers formed of the total white male workers from 15.2 to 15.1 percent; lowered the proportion which white male skilled workers and foremen formed of the total white male workers from 16.1 to 16.0 percent; lowered the proportion which white male semiskilled workers formed of the total white male workers from 18.9 to 18.8 percent; and raised the proportion which the servant classes formed of the total male workers from 2.8 to 2.9 percent. In the case of female workers, the examination made indicated that the inclusion of the workers of "Other races" with the white workers, lowered the percentage which white female professional workers formed of the total white female workers from 14.4 to 14.3 percent; lowered the percentage which white female clerks and kindred workers formed of the total white female workers from 33.7 to 33.6 percent; raised the percentage which white semiskilled workers formed of the total white female workers from 29.8 to 29.9 percent; and raised the percentage which white female farm laborers formed of the total white female workers from 1.2 to 1.3 percent. In addition, the inclusion of the employed workers of "Other races" with the employed white workers resulted in some of the other percentages for whites given in table XXVIII being one-tenth of one point larger or smaller than they would have been for white workers only. It is believed, however, that each percentage presented for whites in table XXVIII is either the correct percentage for employed workers or the correct percentage to within one-tenth of one point.

The percentage distribution of the employed workers among the six main social-economic groups, as presented in table XXVIII, furnishes a convenient basis for comparing the social-economic status of the white workers with that of the Negro workers in 1940. A larger percentage of the whites than of the Negroes was in each main group except "Unskilled workers," where the percentage was over three and one-third times as large for Negroes as for whites.

In 1940, 47.2 percent of the employed white workers, as against 20.8 percent of the employed Negro workers, were in the first three main groups—the groups comprising the "head workers." And, on the other hand, 52.8 percent of the white workers as compared with 79.2 percent of the Negro workers were in the last three main groups—the groups comprising the "hand workers."

Professional workers formed only 2.6 percent of the employed Negro workers in 1940 as compared with 7.5 percent of the white workers. The relatively large proportion of the Negro workers classed as "Proprietors, managers, and officials" is explained by the fact that 14.9 percent of the Negro workers, as compared with

DIAGRAM 6.—SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS OF EMPLOYED WORKERS (EXCEPT ON PUBLIC EMERGENCY WORK), BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1940.



10.9 percent of the white workers, were farmers (owners and tenants).

The skilled, the semiskilled, and the unskilled are all manual workers. Almost 8 out of 10 (79.2 percent) of the employed Negro workers in 1940 were in these three groups. It is quite probable, also, that most of the Negro farm owners and tenants are actually engaged in manual labor, and that the Negro croppers, in the work they do, do not differ greatly from farm laborers. If Negro farm owners and tenants be considered manual workers, then, in 1940, 94 out of each 100 (94.0 percent) of the employed Negro workers were engaged in manual work; and if most of the 298,176 Negro croppers in the South in 1940 [3] be considered employed and unskilled, then, in 1940, approximately 7 out of 10 of the employed Negro workers were in unskilled pursuits.

For both whites and Negroes, the distribution of the male employed workers by social-economic status in 1940 was somewhat similar to that of the total employed workers of each race.

The proportion of the employed female workers engaged in professional pursuits in 1940 was over three and one-third times as high for whites as for Negroes, and the proportion engaged in clerical and kindred pursuits was 24 times as high for whites as for Negroes. The proportion engaged in semiskilled pursuits was two and one-fifth times as high for whites as for Negroes, but the proportion engaged in unskilled pursuits was four and seven-tenths times as high for Negroes as for whites.

The percentages presented in the last two columns of table XXVIII show striking differences in the proportions of males and females among the workers in the several social-economic groups. Females were of greatest relative importance at the top and at the bottom of the social-economic scale—in professional pursuits and in servant occupations. They were numerous, also, among clerks and kindred workers and among semiskilled workers. In addition, Negro females were relatively important among proprietors, managers, and officials (except farmers), and among farm laborers.

The distribution of employed workers, in 1940, by social-economic groups, is presented graphically, by color and sex, in diagram 6, which is based on the figures in table XXVIII.

[3] Sixteenth Census General Report on Agriculture, Vol. III, Chapter III.

TABLE XXVIII.—EMPLOYED WORKERS (EXCEPT ON PUBLIC EMERGENCY WORK), CLASSIFIED INTO SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS, BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1940

POPULATION, CLASS, AND GROUP	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE		PERCENT DISTRIBUTION		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Total	Male	Female
Total	**45,166,083**	**100.0**	**34,027,905**	**100.0**	**11,138,178**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**75.3**	**24.7**
1. Professional persons	3,153,231	7.0	1,711,559	5.0	1,441,672	12.9	100.0	54.3	45.7
2. Proprietors, managers, and officials	8,934,190	19.8	8,412,694	24.7	521,496	4.7	100.0	94.2	5.8
2-a Farmers (owners and tenants)	5,106,711	11.3	4,955,624	14.6	151,087	1.4	100.0	97.0	3.0
2-b Wholesale and retail dealers	1,970,213	4.4	1,792,709	5.3	177,504	1.6	100.0	91.0	9.0
2-c Other proprietors, managers, and officials	1,857,266	4.1	1,664,361	4.9	192,905	1.7	100.0	89.6	10.4
3. Clerks and kindred workers	8,033,283	17.8	4,784,822	14.1	3,248,461	29.2	100.0	59.6	40.4
4. Skilled workers and foremen	5,176,396	11.5	5,089,153	15.0	87,243	0.8	100.0	98.3	1.7
5. Semiskilled workers	9,262,342	20.5	6,190,238	18.2	3,072,104	27.6	100.0	66.8	33.2
6. Unskilled workers	10,606,641	23.5	7,839,439	23.0	2,767,202	24.8	100.0	73.9	26.1
6-a Farm laborers	3,212,702	7.1	2,891,520	8.5	321,182	2.9	100.0	90.0	10.0
6-b, c Laborers, except farm	3,747,989	8.3	3,647,874	10.7	100,115	0.9	100.0	97.3	2.7
6-d Servant classes	3,645,950	8.1	1,300,045	3.8	2,345,905	21.1	100.0	35.7	64.3
White [1]	**[1]40,687,015**	**100.0**	**[1]31,091,110**	**100.0**	**[1]9,595,905**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**76.4**	**23.6**
1. Professional persons	3,038,439	7.5	1,662,074	5.3	1,376,365	14.3	100.0	54.7	45.3
2. Proprietors, managers, and officials	8,213,829	20.2	7,749,457	24.9	464,372	4.8	100.0	94.3	5.7
2-a Farmers (owners and tenants)	4,440,772	10.9	4,335,880	13.9	104,892	1.1	100.0	97.6	2.4
2-b Wholesale and retail dealers	1,941,212	4.8	1,768,147	5.7	173,065	1.8	100.0	91.1	8.9
2-c Other proprietors, managers, and officials	1,831,845	4.5	1,645,430	5.3	186,415	1.9	100.0	89.8	10.2
3. Clerks and kindred workers	7,935,958	19.5	4,709,084	15.1	3,226,874	33.6	100.0	59.3	40.7
4. Skilled workers and foremen	5,045,871	12.4	4,960,391	16.0	85,480	0.9	100.0	98.3	1.7
5. Semiskilled workers	8,710,641	21.4	5,846,010	18.8	2,864,631	29.9	100.0	67.1	32.9
6. Unskilled workers	7,742,277	19.0	6,164,094	19.8	1,578,183	16.4	100.0	79.6	20.4
6-a Farm laborers	2,413,582	5.9	2,291,203	7.4	122,379	1.3	100.0	94.9	5.1
6-b, c Laborers, except farm	3,062,477	7.5	2,975,330	9.6	87,147	0.9	100.0	97.2	2.8
6-d Servant classes	2,266,218	5.6	897,561	2.9	1,368,657	14.3	100.0	39.6	60.4
Negro	**4,479,068**	**100.0**	**2,936,795**	**100.0**	**1,542,273**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**65.6**	**34.4**
1. Professional persons	114,792	2.6	49,485	1.7	65,307	4.2	100.0	43.1	56.9
2. Proprietors, managers, and officials	720,361	16.1	663,237	22.6	57,124	3.7	100.0	92.1	7.9
2-a Farmers (owners and tenants)	665,939	14.9	619,744	21.1	46,195	3.0	100.0	93.1	6.9
2-b Wholesale and retail dealers	29,001	0.6	24,562	0.8	4,439	0.3	100.0	84.7	15.3
2-c Other proprietors, managers, and officials	25,421	0.6	18,931	0.6	6,490	0.4	100.0	74.5	25.5
3. Clerks and kindred workers	97,325	2.2	75,738	2.6	21,587	1.4	100.0	77.8	22.2
4. Skilled workers and foremen	130,525	2.9	128,762	4.4	1,763	0.1	100.0	98.6	1.4
5. Semiskilled workers	551,701	12.3	344,228	11.7	207,473	13.5	100.0	62.4	37.6
6. Unskilled workers	2,864,364	64.0	1,675,345	57.0	1,189,019	77.1	100.0	58.5	41.5
6-a Farm laborers	799,120	17.8	600,317	20.4	198,803	12.9	100.0	75.1	24.9
6-b, c Laborers, except farm	685,512	15.3	672,544	22.9	12,968	0.8	100.0	98.1	1.9
6-d Servant classes	1,379,732	30.8	402,484	13.7	977,248	63.4	100.0	29.2	70.8

[1] Figures for "white" workers include 191,926 workers of "Other races"—159,604 males and 32,322 females. For a discussion of the probable effect of their inclusion on the percentage distributions, see discussion of the "Social-economic status of employed workers by color," p. 188.

CHAPTER XVI

THE STATISTICS FOR DIVISIONS AND STATES

STATISTICS FOR THE TOTAL EMPLOYED WORKERS

It was not possible to compile 1940 statistics showing the social-economic distribution of the total labor force of each State, by reason of the fact that the returns for experienced workers seeking work and the returns for persons employed on public emergency work were not tabulated for States in the full detail of the 451 occupations of the census classification. Statistics for the total employed workers (except on public emergency work), in 1940, are presented, by sex, for geographic divisions and States in tables XXIX, XXX, and XXXI. These statistics show striking differences between the several States. Thus, the percent which employed male professional persons formed of all employed male workers ranged from 2.5 in Mississippi to 7.0 in New York, and 11.1 in the District of Columbia (table XXXI). In each State, the figures show marked differences between the two sexes. In each State (omitting the District of Columbia), professional persons, clerks and kindred workers, and semiskilled workers, respectively, formed a larger proportion of the total employed female workers than of the total employed male workers. In certain agricultural States—particularly in the South—"Farmers" formed a relatively large proportion of the total "Proprietors, managers, and officials."

The social-economic distribution of employed workers (except on public emergency work), in the several States in 1940, is shown graphically for males in diagram 7 and for females in diagram 8. These diagrams are based on table XXXI.

STATISTICS FOR WHITE EMPLOYED WORKERS

In the South, Negroes form a considerable proportion of the population; and, as a class, the Negroes rank much below the whites, both in education[1] and income.[2] For these reasons, the figures presented in tables XXIX to XXXI for the total employed workers, without classification by color, are not entirely satisfactory as a scale for comparing the social-economic status of the workers in the respective Southern States with the social-economic status of the workers in the other States. Hence, statistics are presented for employed white workers and for employed Negro workers.

Statistics showing the social-economic distribution of employed white workers (except on public emergency work), in 1940, are presented, by sex, for geographic divisions and States, in tables XXXII, XXXIII, and XXXIV. The distribution is shown graphically for males in diagram 9, p. 199, and for females in diagram 10, on the same page.

The figures presented in table XXXII include 159,604 workers of other races. That the inclusion of these workers had but slight effect on the social-economic distributions presented is evidenced by the fact that only in the 10 States named below did they constitute as large a proportion as 1 percent of the total male workers shown in table XXXII. These 10 States, with the percent the workers of other races formed of the total male workers in each State, as shown in table XXXII, are as follows: Arizona, 10.8; California, 3.8; Oklahoma, 1.7; Washington, 1.7; Oregon, 1.0; Montana, 1.3; Nevada, 3.6; New Mexico, 6.8; South Dakota, 1.5; and Utah, 1.3. Certain of the percentage distributions by social-economic groups presented for Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico may have been affected more than one-tenth of a point by the inclusion of workers of other races, but perhaps not the percentages presented for any other State. The most probable effect on the percentage distributions for males presented in table XXXIV, resulting from the inclusion of workers of other races, doubtless was to raise the proportion of the workers in the unskilled group and to lower the proportion in the professional group, the proportion in the clerical group, and the proportion in the skilled group.

The figures presented in table XXXIII include 32,322 workers of other races. That the inclusion of these workers had but slight effect on the social-economic distributions presented is evidenced by the fact that only in the eight States named below did they constitute as large a proportion as 1 percent of the total female workers shown in table XXXIII. These eight States, with the percent the workers of other races formed of the total female workers in each State, as shown in table XXXIII, are as follows: Arizona, 14.1; California, 2.1; Oklahoma, 1.4; Washington, 1.8; Nevada, 3.3; New Mexico, 13.7; South Dakota, 1.0; and Utah, 1.4. Certain of the percentage distributions by social-economic groups presented for Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico may have been affected more than one-tenth of a point by the inclusion of workers of other races, but perhaps not the percentages presented for any other State. The most probable effect on the percentage distributions for females presented in table XXXIV, resulting from the inclusion of workers of other races, doubtless was to raise the proportion of the workers in the unskilled group and to lower the proportion in the professional group and the proportion in the clerical group.

[1] Sixteenth Census Population Reports, Vol. II, Part 1, p. 34.

[2] Sixteenth Census, "The Labor Force—(Sample Statistics)—Wage or Salary Income in 1939," table 5.

The percentages presented in table XXXIV show the differences between geographic divisions and between States in the social-economic distribution of employed white workers in 1940. Especially for male workers, the distribution varied in rather large measure according to whether the industries of the area were predominantly agricultural or predominantly nonagricultural. In the agricultural areas, the proportions of the male workers who were farmers and farm laborers, respectively, were higher and the proportions who were professional persons, clerks and kindred workers, and semiskilled workers, respectively, were lower than in the other areas. Variations from one area to another in the social-economic distribution of the employed white workers was much greater for males than for females. It will be noted that in each geographic division professional persons, clerks and kindred workers, semiskilled workers, and the servant classes formed much larger proportions of the female than of the male employed white workers. The differences between the sexes in the proportions of the workers who were professional persons and servants, respectively, were particularly striking.

The percentages of table XXXIV show marked variations between the States of a particular geographic division in the social-economic distribution of the employed white workers. In the South Atlantic division, the proportion of the male workers who were professional persons ranged from 3.1 percent in North Carolina to 13.8 percent in the District of Columbia, and the proportion who were proprietors, managers, and officials ranged from 13.2 percent in the District of Columbia to 35.4 percent in North Carolina. In the West North Central Division, professional persons formed 12.9 percent of the white female workers in Missouri and 24.3 percent of those in South Dakota, while clerks and kindred workers formed 24.5 percent of the white female workers in North Dakota and 34.0 percent of those in Missouri. As a rule, in a particular State, the distribution by social-economic groups was quite different for females from what it was for males. The proportion in professional pursuits, the proportion in clerical pursuits, and the proportion in servant pursuits usually was far higher for females than for males. For example, in North Dakota, 3.5 percent of the males as against 23.6 percent of the females were in professional pursuits; 8.3 percent of the males as compared with 24.5 percent of the females were in clerical pursuits; and 1.6 percent of the males as compared with 23.7 percent of the females were in servant pursuits.

STATISTICS FOR NEGRO EMPLOYED WORKERS

Statistics for employed Negro workers (except on public emergency work), in 1940, are presented, by sex, for geographic divisions and States, in tables XXXV, XXXVI, and XXXVII.

The differences between the geographic divisions and between the States, in the social-economic distribution of employed Negro workers, are shown best by the percentages presented in table XXXVII. These percentages, particularly those for males, indicate that in large measure the differences between areas in the social-economic distribution of the workers reflect the differences in the extent to which the areas are agricultural. Especially for male workers, the percentages for the agricultural South are, as a rule, in rather striking contrast to the percentages for the other sections. Thus, in the South, the proportions of the Negro workers who were farmers and farm laborers, respectively, are exceptionally high, while the proportions who were professional persons, clerks and kindred workers, and semiskilled workers, respectively, are, as a rule, unusually low. Also, the proportion of the male workers who were in the servant classes is particularly low in the South.

There were striking differences between States in the social-economic distribution of the employed Negro workers. Considering only the States in each of which there were 1,000 or more Negro workers of the sex concerned, there were the following differences: The proportion in professional pursuits ranged, for males, from 0.8 percent in Mississippi to 4.2 percent in Minnesota, and for females, from 1.1 percent in Connecticut to 10.1 percent in West Virginia. The proportion who were farmers ranged, for males, from 0.1 percent in New York to 52.6 percent in Mississippi. The proportion in clerical and kindred pursuits ranged, for males, from 0.7 percent in Mississippi to 12.2 percent in New York, and, for females, from 0.3 percent in South Carolina to 6.3 percent in Illinois. Unskilled workers formed 85.2 percent of the total employed Negro males in West Virginia but only 38.5 percent of those in Mississippi. The striking difference between these two States resulted largely from the marked difference between them in the distribution of farm workers between farmers and farm laborers. Nearly all farm workers in West Virginia were farm laborers, whereas over two-thirds of those in Mississippi were farmers. Servant classes formed 58.0 percent of the employed Negro males in Minnesota but only 3.6 percent of those in Mississippi, and they formed 79.6 percent of the employed Negro females in Connecticut but only 40.0 percent of those in Mississippi.

A comparison of the percentages for employed white workers, (table XXXIV), with the percentages for employed Negro workers (table XXXVII) shows marked differences between white and Negro workers in social-economic status.

The social-economic distribution of employed Negro workers (except on public emergency work), in the several States in 1940, is shown graphically for males in diagram 11 and for females in diagram 12. These diagrams are based on table XXXVII.

TABLE XXIX.—MALE EMPLOYED WORKERS (EXCEPT ON PUBLIC EMERGENCY WORK), BY SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1940

DIVISION AND STATE	Total	Professional persons	PROPRIETORS, MANAGERS, AND OFFICIALS				Clerks and kindred workers	Skilled workers and foremen	Semi-skilled workers	UNSKILLED WORKERS			
			Total	Farmers (owners and tenants)	Wholesale and retail dealers	Other proprietors, managers, and officials				Total	Farm laborers	Laborers, except farm	Servant classes
		(1)	(2)	(2-a)	(2-b)	(2-c)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(6-a)	(6-b, c)	(6-d)
United States	34,027,905	1,711,559	8,412,694	4,955,624	1,792,709	1,664,361	4,784,822	5,089,153	6,190,238	7,839,439	2,891,520	3,647,874	1,300,045
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:													
New England	2,131,784	121,407	310,115	73,088	121,252	115,775	337,318	417,873	597,537	347,534	78,785	183,002	85,747
Middle Atlantic	7,059,570	447,732	1,061,049	242,145	427,435	391,469	1,291,407	1,249,501	1,571,555	1,438,326	208,174	870,111	360,041
East North Central	7,078,338	371,179	1,516,747	802,301	360,080	354,366	1,056,506	1,269,835	1,510,345	1,353,726	398,024	706,218	249,484
West North Central	3,550,388	154,329	1,353,397	984,829	200,133	168,435	451,372	401,193	431,919	758,178	423,184	237,833	97,161
South Atlantic	4,578,782	180,682	1,165,343	791,376	194,770	179,197	505,733	567,234	791,390	1,368,400	584,530	619,525	164,345
East South Central	2,662,419	80,603	1,034,472	857,799	97,397	79,276	209,193	247,924	305,657	784,570	399,161	313,443	72,026
West South Central	3,279,365	132,378	1,145,666	825,538	171,507	148,621	357,528	344,581	382,451	916,761	473,757	326,122	116,882
Mountain	1,014,363	54,600	304,738	193,673	55,928	55,137	122,290	132,688	123,610	276,437	118,083	127,119	31,235
Pacific	2,672,896	168,649	521,167	184,875	164,207	172,085	453,475	458,324	475,774	595,507	207,882	264,501	123,124
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine	204,215	8,242	43,950	21,995	11,353	10,602	23,734	30,998	50,110	47,181	13,945	28,315	4,921
New Hampshire	124,072	5,629	21,511	8,318	6,831	6,362	14,247	21,331	36,583	24,771	6,819	14,405	3,547
Vermont	96,163	3,821	25,307	15,942	4,585	4,780	9,952	14,289	15,810	26,984	14,047	10,875	2,062
Massachusetts	1,050,678	67,305	135,960	14,071	62,852	59,037	188,373	209,493	300,030	149,517	23,558	76,981	48,978
Rhode Island	179,082	9,290	21,629	1,829	10,438	9,362	27,245	36,921	59,926	24,071	3,912	13,252	6,907
Connecticut	477,574	27,120	61,758	10,933	25,193	25,632	73,767	104,841	135,078	75,010	16,504	39,174	19,332
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York	3,521,163	240,617	564,767	114,074	236,053	214,640	725,472	602,579	796,535	585,193	98,673	252,932	233,588
New Jersey	1,120,137	75,925	155,290	19,572	67,176	68,542	209,912	222,112	272,606	184,292	27,693	109,388	47,211
Pennsylvania	2,418,270	125,190	340,992	108,499	124,206	108,287	356,023	424,810	502,414	668,841	81,808	507,791	79,242
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio	1,792,154	98,349	358,866	171,733	91,773	95,360	270,514	338,695	391,891	333,839	79,849	194,576	59,414
Indiana	901,555	42,611	230,010	143,075	44,665	42,270	115,759	153,450	179,689	180,036	56,551	98,582	24,903
Illinois	2,127,498	121,361	411,397	182,420	116,835	112,142	377,956	375,605	430,220	410,959	96,983	215,870	98,106
Michigan	1,427,459	70,272	270,275	139,990	67,737	62,548	196,271	279,646	364,422	246,573	68,352	132,892	45,329
Wisconsin	829,672	38,586	246,199	165,083	39,070	42,046	96,066	122,439	144,123	182,319	96,289	64,298	21,732
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota	722,505	32,238	254,784	178,555	39,443	36,786	97,196	86,443	90,449	161,395	95,016	45,197	21,182
Iowa	692,431	27,235	273,049	203,002	38,984	31,063	77,562	76,590	79,830	158,165	97,601	46,934	13,630
Missouri	988,641	45,414	311,748	209,309	55,251	47,188	149,919	126,134	152,836	202,590	87,643	77,057	37,890
North Dakota	166,741	5,905	86,256	71,187	8,801	6,268	13,784	10,143	8,979	41,674	33,305	5,632	2,737
South Dakota	167,497	6,796	86,168	69,740	9,171	7,257	14,266	12,011	11,533	36,723	25,966	8,236	2,521
Nebraska	345,629	15,114	151,930	115,341	19,653	16,936	42,765	33,559	33,535	68,726	42,843	17,664	8,219
Kansas	466,944	21,627	189,462	137,695	28,830	22,937	55,880	56,313	54,757	88,905	40,810	37,113	10,982
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware	76,200	4,564	15,033	7,330	3,665	4,038	10,544	13,602	15,108	17,349	6,397	8,548	2,404
Maryland	509,990	28,429	80,792	30,315	24,844	25,633	80,380	93,698	105,286	121,405	35,779	65,354	20,272
District of Columbia	189,587	21,099	19,888	51	8,457	11,380	51,236	29,767	32,875	34,722	815	16,070	17,837
Virginia	722,026	27,095	180,454	122,808	29,062	28,584	75,767	96,871	122,736	219,103	88,450	109,003	21,650
West Virginia	424,405	17,840	80,177	48,195	16,049	15,933	41,471	59,220	56,291	169,406	28,456	132,831	8,119
North Carolina	898,296	24,307	298,373	238,311	34,253	25,809	72,351	88,626	171,881	242,758	131,744	85,774	25,240
South Carolina	466,773	12,623	142,395	114,235	16,366	11,794	34,076	44,075	84,631	148,973	92,233	44,233	12,507
Georgia	806,694	23,184	250,210	191,353	31,906	26,951	73,387	76,960	126,769	256,184	141,372	87,273	27,539
Florida	484,811	21,541	98,021	38,778	30,168	29,075	66,521	64,415	75,813	158,500	59,284	70,439	28,777
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky	698,571	22,867	251,877	201,564	27,086	23,227	59,309	72,288	79,311	212,919	100,842	94,390	17,687
Tennessee	728,203	25,401	255,488	200,410	30,700	24,378	70,309	78,871	101,467	196,667	96,839	74,592	25,236
Alabama	682,366	18,517	243,060	200,264	23,432	19,364	50,933	64,564	85,702	219,590	107,026	94,843	17,721
Mississippi	553,279	13,818	284,047	255,561	16,179	12,307	28,642	32,201	39,177	155,394	94,394	49,618	11,382
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas	485,846	13,825	217,707	184,867	19,045	13,795	32,478	33,305	37,992	150,539	94,223	47,226	9,090
Louisiana	587,901	20,425	181,202	134,181	24,657	22,364	60,920	59,529	74,000	191,825	86,489	82,120	23,216
Oklahoma	530,123	26,879	209,965	152,660	31,745	25,560	62,447	58,555	57,729	114,548	58,109	40,780	15,659
Texas	1,675,495	71,249	536,792	353,830	96,060	86,902	201,683	193,192	212,730	459,849	234,936	155,996	68,917
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana	153,300	6,913	52,812	36,963	7,545	8,304	16,384	18,013	15,325	43,853	19,612	20,227	4,014
Idaho	132,748	6,123	50,377	37,104	7,005	6,268	12,676	13,989	13,218	36,365	18,754	14,729	2,882
Wyoming	72,703	3,026	21,162	13,374	3,491	4,297	6,429	10,144	11,256	20,686	10,602	8,264	1,820
Colorado	271,025	15,958	76,074	43,768	16,709	15,597	39,712	36,693	37,205	65,383	26,643	29,500	9,240
New Mexico	112,500	5,905	37,133	25,875	6,096	5,162	10,824	13,354	11,044	34,240	16,874	13,931	3,435
Arizona	117,427	6,834	26,704	13,706	6,679	6,319	14,136	16,157	15,590	38,006	14,814	18,589	4,603
Utah	120,109	7,778	33,487	20,035	6,785	6,667	18,546	18,497	15,363	26,438	7,815	15,128	3,495
Nevada	34,551	2,063	6,989	2,848	1,618	2,523	3,583	5,841	4,609	11,466	2,969	6,751	1,746
PACIFIC:													
Washington	478,325	24,665	104,741	48,620	27,201	28,920	67,270	80,206	89,573	111,870	30,199	65,866	15,805
Oregon	303,554	15,466	77,874	42,386	17,641	17,847	41,019	44,866	48,686	75,643	24,840	41,855	8,948
California	1,891,017	128,518	338,552	93,869	119,365	125,318	345,186	333,252	337,515	407,994	152,843	156,780	98,371

TABLE XXX.—FEMALE EMPLOYED WORKERS (EXCEPT ON PUBLIC EMERGENCY WORK), BY SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1940

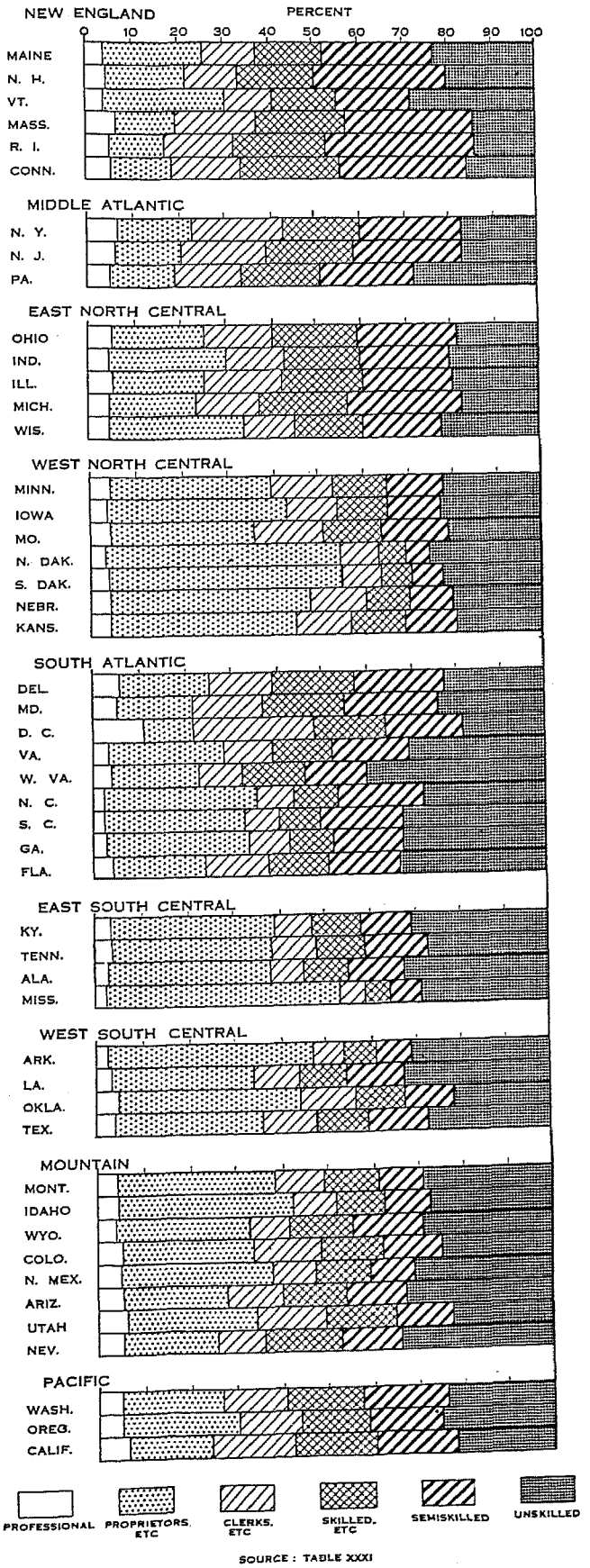
DIVISION AND STATE	Total	Professional persons (1)	PROPRIETORS, MANAGERS, AND OFFICIALS: Total (2)	Farmers (owners and tenants) (2-a)	Wholesale and retail dealers (2-b)	Other proprietors, managers, and officials (2-c)	Clerks and kindred workers (3)	Skilled workers and foremen (4)	Semi-skilled workers (5)	UNSKILLED WORKERS: Total (6)	Farm laborers (6-a)	Laborers, except farm (6-b, c)	Servant classes (6-d)
United States	11,138,178	1,441,672	521,496	151,087	177,504	192,905	3,248,461	87,243	3,072,104	2,767,202	321,182	100,115	2,345,905
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:													
New England	928,343	116,039	25,187	2,768	11,502	10,917	269,021	9,629	370,532	137,935	1,374	8,375	128,186
Middle Atlantic	2,714,174	338,049	81,732	7,011	42,784	31,937	882,917	27,737	879,597	504,142	6,122	23,304	474,716
East North Central	2,178,474	278,058	88,127	15,683	36,185	36,259	748,062	21,677	594,466	448,084	14,124	28,939	405,021
West North Central	963,149	164,368	57,069	17,091	16,189	23,789	298,398	6,088	215,253	221,973	11,083	7,056	203,834
South Atlantic	1,636,316	173,411	75,247	32,800	20,146	22,301	332,472	7,567	444,476	603,143	123,821	15,790	463,532
East South Central	748,161	80,014	58,464	37,172	10,279	11,013	127,267	3,684	165,878	312,854	92,719	5,890	214,245
West South Central	872,815	116,194	62,899	25,031	16,509	21,359	206,935	3,349	155,701	327,737	58,708	5,077	263,952
Mountain	246,891	46,568	20,170	4,843	5,583	9,744	75,605	1,197	49,966	53,385	3,048	973	49,364
Pacific	849,855	128,971	52,601	8,688	18,327	25,586	307,784	6,315	196,235	157,949	10,183	4,711	143,055
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine	74,821	9,684	3,110	664	1,084	1,362	16,181	492	32,445	12,909	217	927	11,765
New Hampshire	51,927	6,247	2,008	367	730	911	10,874	363	24,224	8,211	101	479	7,631
Vermont	28,929	4,765	1,550	443	457	650	7,069	155	8,514	6,876	104	245	6,527
Massachusetts	484,109	63,317	11,671	686	5,787	5,198	153,104	5,263	181,251	69,503	473	3,085	65,945
Rhode Island	85,641	8,462	1,861	86	1,035	740	21,738	1,158	43,247	9,175	52	521	8,602
Connecticut	202,916	23,564	4,987	522	2,409	2,056	60,055	2,198	80,851	31,261	427	3,118	27,716
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York	1,453,355	186,550	43,345	3,555	22,232	17,558	504,323	15,091	434,647	269,399	2,718	8,511	258,170
New Jersey	448,922	49,993	13,212	906	6,977	5,329	141,984	4,942	165,973	72,818	1,099	5,864	65,855
Pennsylvania	811,897	101,506	25,175	2,550	13,575	9,050	236,610	7,704	278,977	161,925	2,305	8,929	150,691
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio	552,813	69,838	21,295	3,047	8,777	9,471	184,960	5,819	151,729	119,172	1,794	6,305	111,073
Indiana	250,148	31,031	12,254	2,311	4,906	5,037	78,142	2,356	76,677	49,688	1,351	4,194	44,143
Illinois	746,933	89,082	26,635	2,795	12,665	11,175	278,773	7,769	205,743	138,931	2,160	9,884	126,887
Michigan	397,494	53,635	15,700	3,183	6,285	6,232	134,537	4,153	103,995	85,474	1,934	5,895	77,645
Wisconsin	231,086	34,472	12,243	4,347	3,552	4,344	71,650	1,580	56,322	54,819	6,885	2,661	45,273
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota	208,994	35,872	10,660	3,358	3,042	4,260	68,355	1,249	39,841	53,017	3,370	1,132	48,515
Iowa	170,350	32,668	9,829	2,933	2,729	4,167	52,181	970	35,668	39,034	1,853	1,839	35,342
Missouri	308,453	37,990	15,928	4,216	5,098	6,614	96,002	2,607	89,087	66,839	2,518	2,336	61,985
North Dakota	33,655	7,953	2,855	1,271	505	1,079	8,248	94	5,780	8,725	689	64	7,972
South Dakota	37,017	8,980	3,274	1,157	761	1,356	9,694	173	6,047	8,849	808	215	7,826
Nebraska	87,798	18,094	5,529	1,501	1,578	2,450	28,259	415	15,264	20,237	880	719	18,638
Kansas	116,882	22,811	8,994	2,655	2,476	3,863	35,659	580	23,566	25,272	965	751	23,556
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware	26,427	2,997	1,096	189	468	439	7,756	193	7,051	7,334	232	442	6,660
Maryland	180,921	19,961	5,848	791	2,793	2,264	52,133	2,027	51,908	49,044	1,343	2,140	45,561
District of Columbia	119,313	11,826	2,193	2	828	1,363	57,613	421	16,172	31,088	11	313	30,764
Virginia	211,032	25,605	10,402	4,415	2,736	3,251	47,326	1,190	59,585	66,924	4,761	2,825	59,338
West Virginia	94,689	16,224	5,335	1,566	1,682	2,087	24,424	477	24,696	23,533	772	997	21,764
North Carolina	310,394	31,938	13,882	8,095	2,898	2,889	41,155	1,075	120,818	101,526	25,746	3,367	72,413
South Carolina	194,300	17,283	11,664	8,555	1,613	1,496	18,456	318	49,705	96,874	44,229	1,089	51,556
Georgia	300,718	27,048	14,208	6,961	3,563	3,684	43,906	1,209	75,397	138,950	32,813	2,649	103,488
Florida	198,522	20,529	10,619	2,226	3,565	4,828	39,703	657	39,144	87,870	13,914	1,968	71,988
East South Central:													
Kentucky	148,992	19,769	10,208	3,756	3,130	3,322	37,534	1,480	38,835	41,166	2,169	1,506	37,491
Tennessee	213,511	23,997	11,096	5,043	2,791	3,262	42,994	1,287	63,194	70,943	8,196	2,123	60,624
Alabama	211,482	21,636	16,048	11,046	2,550	2,452	29,184	528	41,643	102,443	33,843	1,462	67,138
Mississippi	174,176	14,612	21,112	17,327	1,808	1,977	17,555	389	22,206	98,302	48,511	799	48,992
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas	98,098	12,515	10,165	5,748	1,991	2,426	17,957	272	15,993	41,196	11,951	656	28,589
Louisiana	183,241	21,005	11,050	5,393	2,938	2,719	35,750	627	28,388	86,421	18,404	1,600	66,417
Oklahoma	128,616	22,121	10,294	3,128	2,959	4,207	38,318	515	25,497	31,871	2,283	557	29,031
Texas	462,860	60,553	31,390	10,762	8,621	12,007	114,910	1,935	85,823	168,249	26,070	2,264	139,915
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana	32,264	6,961	3,262	974	768	1,520	9,579	108	5,658	6,696	316	84	6,296
Idaho	25,858	5,061	2,342	649	629	1,064	7,804	87	5,311	5,253	345	171	4,737
Wyoming	13,856	3,090	1,378	302	338	738	3,889	47	2,438	3,014	143	30	2,841
Colorado	78,710	14,296	5,515	976	1,833	2,706	26,693	467	14,419	17,320	793	390	16,137
New Mexico	27,769	5,116	2,531	725	647	1,159	6,230	175	7,318	6,399	482	60	5,857
Arizona	32,746	5,459	2,838	886	674	1,278	8,175	101	7,779	8,394	808	86	7,500
Utah	28,777	5,376	1,592	221	521	850	11,187	187	5,707	4,728	145	134	4,449
Nevada	6,911	1,209	712	110	173	429	2,048	25	1,336	1,581	16	18	1,547
PACIFIC:													
Washington	129,347	19,727	9,354	2,131	3,100	4,123	45,854	843	27,256	26,313	1,542	900	23,871
Oregon	86,244	13,337	6,651	1,576	2,088	2,987	29,394	583	19,085	17,194	1,092	604	15,498
California	634,264	95,907	36,596	4,981	13,139	18,476	232,536	4,889	149,894	114,442	7,549	3,207	103,686

TABLE XXXI.—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION, BY SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS, OF EMPLOYED WORKERS (EXCEPT ON PUBLIC EMERGENCY WORK), BY SEX, FOR DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1940

[Percent not shown where less than 0.1]

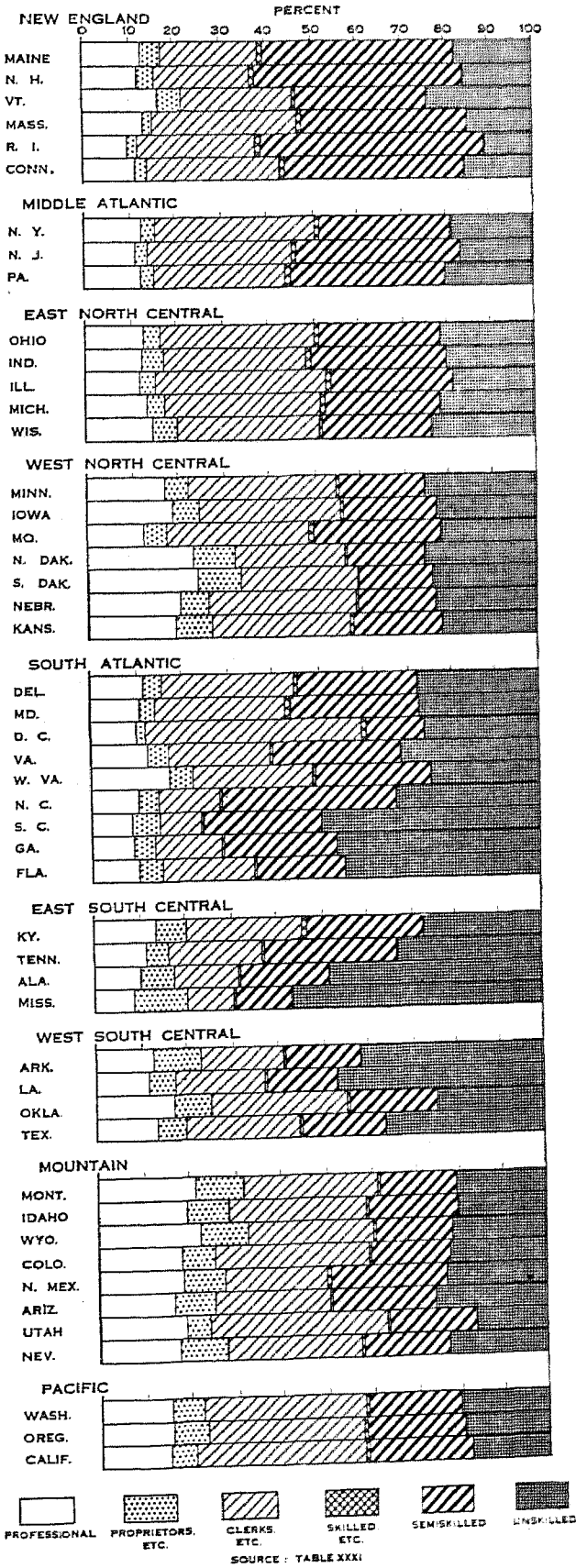
DIVISION AND STATE	MALE												FEMALE											
	Professional persons	PROPRIETORS, MANAGERS, AND OFFICIALS				Clerks and kindred workers	Skilled workers and foremen	Semiskilled workers	UNSKILLED WORKERS				Professional persons	PROPRIETORS, MANAGERS, AND OFFICIALS				Clerks and kindred workers	Skilled workers and foremen	Semiskilled workers	UNSKILLED WORKERS			
		Total	Farmers (owners and tenants)	Wholesale and retail dealers	Other proprietors, managers, and officials				Total	Farm laborers	Laborers, except farm	Servant classes		Total	Farmers (owners and tenants)	Wholesale and retail dealers	Other proprietors, managers, and officials				Total	Farm laborers	Laborers, except farm	Servant classes
	(1)	(2)	(2-a)	(2-b)	(2-c)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(6-a)	(6-b, c)	(6-d)	(1)	(2)	(2-a)	(2-b)	(2-c)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(6-a)	(6-b, c)	(6-d)
United States	5.0	24.7	14.6	5.3	4.9	14.1	15.0	18.2	23.0	8.5	10.7	3.8	12.9	4.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	29.2	0.8	27.6	24.8	2.9	0.9	21.1
GEOGRAPHIC DIVS:																								
New England	5.7	14.5	3.4	5.7	5.4	15.8	19.6	28.0	16.3	3.7	8.6	4.0	12.5	2.7	0.3	1.2	1.2	29.0	1.0	40.0	14.9	0.1	0.9	13.8
Middle Atlantic	6.3	15.0	3.4	6.1	5.5	18.3	17.7	22.3	20.4	2.9	12.3	5.1	12.5	3.0	0.3	1.6	1.2	32.5	1.0	32.4	18.6	0.2	0.9	17.5
E. N. Central	5.2	21.4	11.3	5.1	5.0	14.9	17.9	21.3	19.1	5.6	10.0	3.5	12.8	4.0	0.7	1.7	1.7	34.3	1.0	27.3	20.6	0.6	1.3	18.6
W. N. Central	4.3	38.1	27.7	5.6	4.7	12.7	11.3	12.2	21.4	11.9	6.7	2.7	17.1	5.9	1.8	1.7	2.5	31.0	0.6	22.3	23.0	1.2	0.7	21.2
South Atlantic	3.9	25.5	17.3	4.3	3.9	11.0	12.4	17.3	29.9	12.8	13.5	3.6	10.6	4.6	2.0	1.2	1.4	20.3	0.5	27.2	36.9	7.6	1.0	28.3
E. S. Central	3.0	38.9	32.2	3.7	3.0	7.9	9.3	11.5	29.5	15.0	11.8	2.7	10.7	7.8	5.0	1.4	1.5	17.0	0.5	22.2	41.8	12.4	0.8	28.6
W. S. Central	4.0	34.9	25.2	5.2	4.5	10.9	10.5	11.7	28.0	14.4	9.9	3.6	13.3	7.2	2.9	1.9	2.4	23.7	0.4	17.8	37.5	6.7	0.6	30.2
Mountain	5.4	30.0	19.1	5.5	5.4	12.1	13.1	12.2	27.3	11.6	12.5	3.1	18.9	8.2	2.0	2.3	3.9	30.6	0.5	20.2	21.6	1.2	0.4	20.0
Pacific	6.3	19.5	6.9	6.1	6.4	17.0	17.1	17.8	22.3	7.8	9.9	4.6	15.2	6.2	1.0	2.2	3.0	36.2	0.7	23.1	18.6	1.2	0.6	16.8
NEW ENGLAND:																								
Maine	4.0	21.5	10.8	5.6	5.2	11.6	15.2	24.5	23.1	6.8	13.9	2.4	12.9	4.2	0.9	1.4	1.8	21.6	0.7	43.4	17.3	0.3	1.2	15.7
N. Hampshire	4.5	17.3	6.7	5.5	5.1	11.5	17.2	29.5	20.0	5.5	11.6	2.9	12.0	3.9	0.7	1.4	1.8	20.9	0.7	46.7	15.8	0.2	0.9	14.7
Vermont	4.0	26.3	16.6	4.8	5.0	10.3	14.9	16.4	28.1	14.6	11.3	2.1	16.5	5.4	1.5	1.6	2.2	24.4	0.5	29.4	23.8	0.4	0.8	22.6
Massachusetts	6.4	12.9	1.3	6.0	5.6	17.9	19.9	28.6	14.2	2.2	7.3	4.7	13.1	2.4	0.1	1.2	1.1	31.6	1.1	37.4	14.4	0.1	0.6	13.6
Rhode Island	5.2	12.1	1.0	5.8	5.2	15.2	20.6	33.5	13.4	2.2	7.4	3.9	9.9	2.2	0.1	1.2	0.9	25.4	1.4	50.5	10.7	0.1	0.6	10.0
Connecticut	5.7	12.9	2.3	5.3	5.4	15.4	22.0	28.3	15.7	3.5	8.2	4.0	11.6	2.5	0.3	1.2	1.0	29.6	1.1	39.8	15.4	0.2	1.5	13.7
MID. ATLANTIC:																								
New York	7.0	16.0	3.2	6.7	6.1	20.6	17.1	22.6	16.6	2.8	7.2	6.6	12.8	3.0	0.2	1.5	1.2	34.7	1.0	29.9	18.5	0.2	0.6	17.8
New Jersey	6.8	13.9	1.7	6.0	6.1	18.7	19.8	24.3	16.5	2.5	9.8	4.2	11.1	2.9	0.2	1.6	1.2	31.6	1.1	37.0	16.2	0.2	1.3	14.7
Pennsylvania	5.2	14.1	4.5	5.1	4.5	14.7	17.6	20.8	27.7	3.4	21.0	3.3	12.5	3.1	0.3	1.7	1.1	29.1	0.9	34.4	19.9	0.3	1.1	18.6
E. N. CENTRAL:																								
Ohio	5.5	20.0	9.6	5.1	5.3	15.1	18.9	21.9	18.6	4.5	10.9	3.3	12.6	3.9	0.6	1.6	1.7	33.5	1.1	27.4	21.6	0.3	1.1	20.1
Indiana	4.7	25.5	15.9	5.0	4.7	12.8	17.0	19.9	20.0	6.3	10.9	2.8	12.4	4.9	0.9	2.0	2.0	31.2	0.9	30.7	19.9	0.5	1.7	17.6
Illinois	5.7	19.3	8.6	5.5	5.3	17.8	17.7	20.2	19.3	4.6	10.1	4.6	11.9	3.6	0.4	1.7	1.5	37.3	1.0	27.5	18.6	0.3	1.3	17.0
Michigan	4.9	18.9	9.8	4.7	4.4	13.7	19.6	25.5	17.3	4.8	9.3	3.2	13.5	3.9	0.8	1.6	1.6	33.8	1.0	26.2	21.5	0.5	1.5	19.5
Wisconsin	4.7	29.7	19.9	4.7	5.1	11.6	14.8	17.4	22.0	11.6	7.7	2.6	14.9	5.3	1.9	1.5	1.9	31.0	0.7	24.4	23.7	3.0	1.2	19.6
W. N. CENTRAL:																								
Minnesota	4.5	35.3	24.7	5.5	5.1	13.5	12.0	12.5	22.3	13.2	6.3	2.9	17.2	5.1	1.6	1.5	2.0	32.7	0.6	19.1	25.4	1.6	0.5	23.2
Iowa	3.9	39.4	29.3	5.6	4.5	11.2	11.1	11.5	22.8	14.1	6.8	2.0	19.2	5.8	1.7	1.6	2.4	30.6	0.6	20.9	22.9	1.1	1.1	20.7
Missouri	4.6	31.5	21.2	5.6	4.8	15.2	12.8	15.5	20.5	8.9	7.8	3.8	12.3	5.2	1.4	1.7	2.1	31.1	0.8	28.9	21.7	0.8	0.8	20.1
North Dakota	3.5	51.7	42.7	5.3	3.8	8.3	6.1	5.4	25.0	20.0	3.4	1.6	23.6	8.5	3.8	1.5	3.2	24.5	0.3	17.2	25.9	2.0	0.2	23.7
South Dakota	4.1	51.4	41.6	5.5	4.3	8.5	7.2	6.9	21.9	15.5	4.9	1.5	24.3	8.8	3.1	2.1	3.7	26.2	0.5	16.3	23.9	2.2	0.6	21.1
Nebraska	4.4	44.0	33.4	5.7	4.9	12.4	9.7	9.7	19.9	12.4	5.1	2.4	20.6	6.3	1.7	1.8	2.8	32.2	0.5	17.4	23.0	1.0	0.8	21.2
Kansas	4.6	40.6	29.5	6.2	4.9	12.0	12.1	11.7	19.0	8.7	7.9	2.4	19.5	7.7	2.3	2.1	3.3	30.5	0.5	20.2	21.6	0.8	0.6	20.2
SOUTH ATLANTIC:																								
Delaware	6.0	19.7	9.6	4.8	5.3	13.8	17.9	19.8	22.8	8.4	11.2	3.2	11.3	4.1	0.7	1.8	1.7	29.3	0.7	26.7	27.8	0.9	1.7	25.2
Maryland	5.6	15.8	5.9	4.9	5.0	15.8	18.4	20.6	23.8	7.0	12.8	4.0	11.0	3.2	0.4	1.5	1.3	28.8	1.1	28.7	27.1	0.7	1.2	25.2
Dist. Columbia	11.1	10.5	------	4.5	6.0	27.0	15.7	17.3	18.3	0.4	8.5	9.4	9.9	1.8	------	0.7	1.1	48.3	0.4	13.6	26.1	------	0.3	25.8
Virginia	3.8	25.0	17.0	4.0	4.0	10.5	13.4	17.0	30.3	12.3	15.1	3.0	12.1	4.9	2.1	1.3	1.5	22.4	0.6	28.2	31.7	2.3	1.3	28.1
West Virginia	4.2	18.9	11.4	3.8	3.8	9.8	14.0	13.3	39.9	6.7	31.3	1.9	17.1	5.6	1.7	1.8	2.2	25.8	0.5	26.1	24.9	0.8	1.1	23.0
North Carolina	2.7	33.2	26.5	3.8	2.9	8.1	9.9	19.1	27.0	14.7	9.5	2.8	10.3	4.5	2.6	0.9	0.9	13.3	0.3	38.9	32.7	8.3	1.1	23.3
South Carolina	2.7	30.5	24.5	3.5	2.5	7.3	9.4	18.1	31.9	19.8	9.5	2.7	8.9	6.0	4.4	0.8	0.8	9.5	0.2	25.6	49.9	22.8	0.6	26.5
Georgia	2.9	31.0	23.7	4.0	3.3	9.1	9.5	15.7	31.8	17.5	10.8	3.4	9.0	4.7	2.3	1.2	1.2	14.6	0.4	25.1	46.2	10.9	0.9	34.4
Florida	4.4	20.2	8.0	6.2	6.0	13.7	13.3	15.6	32.7	12.2	14.5	5.9	10.3	5.3	1.1	1.8	2.4	20.0	0.3	19.7	44.3	7.0	1.0	36.3
E. S. CENTRAL:																								
Kentucky	3.3	36.1	28.9	3.9	3.3	8.5	10.3	11.4	30.5	14.4	13.5	2.5	13.3	6.9	2.5	2.1	2.2	25.2	1.0	26.1	27.6	1.5	1.0	25.2
Tennessee	3.5	35.1	27.5	4.2	3.3	9.7	10.8	13.9	27.0	13.3	10.2	3.5	11.2	5.2	2.4	1.3	1.5	20.1	0.6	29.6	33.2	3.8	1.0	28.4
Alabama	2.7	35.6	29.3	3.4	2.8	7.5	9.5	12.6	32.2	15.7	13.9	2.6	10.2	7.6	5.2	1.2	1.2	13.8	0.2	19.7	48.4	16.6	0.7	31.7
Mississippi	2.5	51.3	46.2	2.9	2.2	5.2	5.8	7.1	28.1	17.1	9.0	2.1	8.4	12.1	9.9	1.0	1.1	10.1	0.2	12.7	56.4	27.9	0.5	28.1
W. S. CENTRAL:																								
Arkansas	2.8	44.8	38.1	3.9	2.8	6.7	6.9	7.8	31.0	19.4	9.7	1.9	12.8	10.4	5.9	2.0	2.5	18.3	0.3	16.3	42.0	12.2	0.7	29.1
Louisiana	3.5	30.8	22.8	4.2	3.8	10.4	10.1	12.6	32.6	14.7	14.0	3.9	11.5	6.0	2.9	1.6	1.5	19.5	0.3	15.5	47.2	10.0	0.9	36.2
Oklahoma	5.1	39.6	28.8	6.0	4.8	11.8	11.0	10.9	21.6	11.0	7.7	3.0	17.2	8.0	2.4	2.3	3.3	29.8	0.4	19.8	24.8	1.8	0.4	22.6
Texas	4.3	32.0	21.1	5.7	5.2	12.0	11.5	12.7	27.4	14.0	9.3	4.1	13.1	6.8	2.3	1.9	2.6	24.8	0.4	18.5	36.3	5.6	0.5	30.2
MOUNTAIN:																								
Montana	4.5	34.5	24.1	4.9	5.4	10.7	11.8	10.0	28.6	12.8	13.2	2.6	21.6	10.1	3.0	2.4	4.7	29.7	0.3	17.5	20.8	1.0	0.3	19.5
Idaho	4.6	37.9	28.0	5.3	4.7	9.5	10.5	10.0	27.4	14.1	11.1	2.2	19.6	9.1	2.5	2.4	4.1	30.2	0.3	20.5	20.3	1.3	0.7	18 3
Wyoming	4.2	29.1	18.4	4.8	5.9	8.8	14.0	15.5	28.5	14.6	11.4	2.5	22.3	9.9	2.2	2.4	5.3	28.1	0.3	17.6	21.8	1.0	0.2	20.5
Colorado	5.9	28.1	16.1	6.2	5.8	14.7	13.5	13.7	24.1	9.8	10.9	3.4	18.2	7.0	1.2	2.3	3.4	33.9	0.6	18.3	22.0	1.0	0.5	20.5
New Mexico	5.2	33.0	23.0	5.4	4.6	9.6	11.9	9.8	30.4	15.0	12.4	3.1	18.4	9.1	2.6	2.3	4.2	22.4	0.6	26.4	23.0	1.7	0.2	21.1
Arizona	5.8	22.7	11.7	5.7	5.4	12.0	13.8	13.3	32.4	12.6	15.8	3.9	16.7	8.7	2.7	2.1	3.9	25.0	0.3	23.8	25.6	2.5	0.3	22.9
Utah	6.5	27.9	16.7	5.6	5.6	15.4	15.4	12.8	22.0	6.5	12.6	2.9	18.7	5.5	0.8	1.8	3.0	38.9	0.6	19.8	16.4	0.5	0.5	15.5
Nevada	6.0	20.2	8.2	4.7	7.3	10.4	16.9	13.3	33.2	8.6	19.5	5.1	17.5	10.3	1.6	2.5	6.2	29.6	0.4	19.3	22.9	0.2	0.3	22.4
PACIFIC:																								
Washington	5.2	21.9	10.2	5.7	6.0	14.1	16.8	18.7	23.4	6.3	13.8	3.3	15.3	7.2	1.6	2.4	3.2	35.5	0.7	21.1	20.3	1.2	0.7	18.5
Oregon	5.1	25.7	14.0	5.8	5.9	13.5	14.8	16.0	24.9	8.2	13.8	2.9	15.5	7.7	1.8	2.4	3.5	34.1	0.7	22.1	19.9	1.3	0.7	18.0
California	6.8	17.9	5.0	6.3	6.6	18.3	17.6	17.8	21.6	8.1	8.3	5.2	15.1	5.8	0.8	2.1	2.9	36.7	0.8	23.6	18.0	1.2	0.5	16.3

DIAGRAM 7.—DISTRIBUTION, BY SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS, OF THE MALE EMPLOYED WORKERS (EXCEPT ON PUBLIC EMERGENCY WORK), IN EACH STATE: 1940



SOURCE: TABLE XXXI

DIAGRAM 8.—DISTRIBUTION, BY SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS, OF THE FEMALE EMPLOYED WORKERS (EXCEPT ON PUBLIC EMERGENCY WORK), IN EACH STATE: 1940



SOURCE: TABLE XXXI

TABLE XXXII.—WHITE MALE EMPLOYED WORKERS (EXCEPT ON PUBLIC EMERGENCY WORK), BY SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1940

DIVISION AND STATE	Total	Professional persons	PROPRIETORS, MANAGERS, AND OFFICIALS				Clerks and kindred workers	Skilled workers and foremen	Semi-skilled workers	UNSKILLED WORKERS			
			Total	Farmers (owners and tenants)	Wholesale and retail dealers	Other proprietors, managers, and officials				Total	Farm laborers	Laborers, except farm	Servant classes
		(1)	(2)	(2-a)	(2-b)	(2-c)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(6-a)	(6-b, c)	(6-d)
United States	[1] 31,091,110	1,662,074	7,749,457	4,335,880	1,768,147	1,645,430	4,709,084	4,960,391	5,846,010	6,164,094	2,291,203	2,975,330	897,561
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:													
New England	2,111,509	120,819	309,540	72,962	121,020	115,558	336,254	416,209	593,052	335,635	77,554	178,872	79,209
Middle Atlantic	6,826,555	441,411	1,054,366	241,612	423,765	388,989	1,271,765	1,232,061	1,521,864	1,305,088	201,477	810,245	293,366
East North Central	6,878,984	365,891	1,508,848	800,384	356,727	351,737	1,043,875	1,251,145	1,468,472	1,240,753	395,230	648,055	197,468
West North Central	3,478,746	151,992	1,347,735	981,018	199,154	167,563	448,618	397,489	420,401	712,511	416,282	221,600	74,629
South Atlantic	3,452,812	164,675	946,291	586,470	186,350	173,471	484,781	522,816	664,803	669,446	294,018	327,163	48,265
East South Central	1,985,072	72,309	785,828	615,398	93,734	76,696	201,604	224,924	250,876	449,531	249,395	182,308	17,828
West South Central	2,707,237	123,039	972,528	659,940	167,790	144,798	348,388	326,874	333,584	602,824	333,590	221,665	47,569
Mountain	1,005,622	54,324	304,360	193,521	55,853	54,986	122,042	132,366	121,617	270,913	117,539	125,511	27,863
Pacific	2,644,573	167,614	519,961	184,575	163,754	171,632	451,757	456,507	471,341	577,393	206,118	259,911	111,364
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine	203,895	8,231	43,933	21,985	11,349	10,599	23,726	30,977	50,041	46,987	13,929	28,224	4,834
New Hampshire	123,969	5,628	21,507	8,316	6,830	6,361	14,244	21,322	36,563	24,705	6,807	14,383	3,515
Vermont	96,068	3,821	25,297	15,935	4,585	4,777	9,949	14,282	15,794	26,925	14,025	10,855	2,045
Massachusetts	1,039,590	66,912	135,588	13,984	62,702	58,902	187,689	208,587	297,761	143,053	22,753	75,378	44,922
Rhode Island	177,287	9,253	21,588	1,827	10,417	9,344	27,172	36,797	59,464	23,013	3,830	12,721	6,462
Connecticut	470,700	26,974	61,627	10,915	25,137	25,575	73,474	104,244	133,429	70,952	16,210	37,311	17,431
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York	3,412,576	243,101	561,933	113,982	234,465	213,486	712,195	594,177	772,732	528,438	96,991	235,603	195,844
New Jersey	1,078,970	75,005	153,892	19,306	66,512	68,074	208,173	218,975	262,853	160,072	24,599	97,554	37,919
Pennsylvania	2,335,009	123,305	338,541	108,324	122,788	107,429	351,397	418,909	486,279	616,578	79,887	477,088	59,603
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio	1,731,050	96,755	356,360	171,042	90,821	94,497	267,313	333,596	380,330	296,696	78,686	174,750	43,260
Indiana	877,538	41,940	229,125	142,812	44,381	41,932	114,971	151,380	175,434	164,688	56,142	90,114	18,432
Illinois	2,059,554	119,298	408,552	181,856	115,467	111,229	371,789	369,841	416,506	373,568	96,344	199,109	78,115
Michigan	1,383,191	69,394	268,721	139,626	67,025	62,070	193,860	274,061	352,557	224,598	67,803	120,371	36,424
Wisconsin	827,651	38,504	246,090	165,048	39,033	42,009	95,942	122,267	143,645	181,203	96,255	63,711	21,237
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota	720,297	32,145	254,685	178,535	39,426	36,724	97,065	86,347	90,166	159,889	95,003	44,985	19,901
Iowa	689,048	27,107	272,918	202,938	38,960	31,020	77,483	76,385	79,255	155,900	97,530	45,913	12,457
Missouri	937,270	43,833	307,288	206,114	54,520	46,654	147,885	123,656	145,183	169,425	81,299	65,646	22,480
North Dakota	166,689	5,901	86,243	71,179	8,798	6,266	13,783	10,140	8,978	41,644	33,298	5,629	2,717
South Dakota	167,373	6,791	86,138	69,715	9,170	7,253	14,264	12,006	11,522	36,652	25,952	8,221	2,479
Nebraska	342,794	15,012	151,827	115,329	19,615	16,883	42,673	33,418	32,972	66,892	42,819	17,072	7,001
Kansas	455,275	21,203	188,636	137,208	28,665	22,763	55,465	55,537	52,325	82,109	40,381	34,134	7,594
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware	67,253	4,381	14,326	6,804	3,540	3,982	10,414	13,250	14,093	10,789	4,019	5,457	1,313
Maryland	436,121	27,055	75,862	27,120	23,629	25,113	78,522	90,839	94,022	69,821	22,139	39,632	8,050
District of Columbia	144,295	19,873	19,014	45	7,970	10,999	46,589	26,992	23,267	8,560	462	3,430	4,668
Virginia	560,630	24,975	151,241	95,879	27,657	27,705	73,066	90,061	101,475	119,812	52,645	62,528	4,639
West Virginia	395,962	17,140	79,677	47,981	15,959	15,737	41,104	58,465	54,400	145,176	27,832	112,507	4,837
North Carolina	673,007	21,080	238,499	180,759	32,817	24,923	69,278	80,531	147,273	116,346	70,247	39,307	6,792
South Carolina	281,282	10,472	88,329	61,497	15,623	11,209	32,325	37,023	71,144	41,989	27,812	11,124	3,053
Georgia	543,402	20,224	191,167	135,052	30,308	25,807	69,637	66,590	99,406	96,378	64,036	27,545	4,797
Florida	350,860	19,475	88,176	31,333	28,847	27,996	63,846	59,065	59,723	60,575	24,826	25,633	10,116
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky	648,240	21,645	245,409	195,946	26,691	22,772	58,554	69,922	74,090	178,620	91,180	79,881	7,559
Tennessee	602,607	23,067	226,611	173,600	29,391	23,620	68,003	72,213	84,745	127,968	74,983	47,447	5,538
Alabama	457,948	15,978	177,039	135,974	22,441	18,624	48,432	56,565	65,611	94,323	53,242	37,880	3,201
Mississippi	276,277	11,619	136,769	109,878	15,211	11,680	26,615	26,224	26,430	48,620	29,990	17,100	1,530
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas	363,367	12,374	163,470	131,543	18,598	13,329	31,456	30,671	31,273	94,123	62,515	28,850	2,758
Louisiana	387,045	18,108	122,551	77,819	23,293	21,439	57,506	52,301	54,651	81,928	33,598	41,446	6,884
Oklahoma	500,297	25,691	201,072	144,524	31,372	25,176	61,895	57,535	55,344	98,760	52,849	37,637	8,274
Texas	1,456,528	66,866	485,435	306,054	94,527	84,854	197,531	186,367	192,316	328,013	184,628	113,732	29,653
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana	153,016	6,892	52,797	36,955	7,542	8,300	16,376	18,007	15,302	43,642	19,601	20,187	3,854
Idaho	132,592	6,119	50,357	37,091	7,002	6,264	12,674	13,985	13,209	36,248	18,740	14,715	2,793
Wyoming	72,473	3,021	21,151	13,366	3,491	4,294	6,426	10,128	11,240	20,507	10,592	8,192	1,723
Colorado	268,445	15,859	75,971	43,731	16,683	15,557	39,597	36,583	36,849	63,586	26,579	29,066	7,941
New Mexico	111,283	5,856	37,053	25,835	6,079	5,139	10,790	13,305	10,928	33,351	16,746	13,722	2,883
Arizona	113,677	6,750	26,582	13,666	6,655	6,261	14,058	16,033	14,179	36,075	14,509	17,827	3,739
Utah	119,778	7,769	33,477	20,031	6,784	6,662	18,540	18,488	15,329	26,175	7,809	15,098	3,268
Nevada	34,358	2,058	6,972	2,846	1,617	2,509	3,581	5,837	4,581	11,329	2,963	6,704	1,662
PACIFIC:													
Washington	476,449	24,588	104,637	48,585	27,169	28,883	67,212	80,087	89,164	110,761	30,127	65,593	15,041
Oregon	302,861	15,438	77,839	42,376	17,631	17,832	41,002	44,845	48,635	75,102	24,823	41,783	8,496
California	1,865,263	127,588	337,485	93,614	118,954	124,917	343,543	331,575	333,542	391,530	151,168	152,535	87,827

[1] Figures for "white" workers include 159,604 male workers of "other races." For a discussion of the probable effect of their inclusion on the percentage distributions see "Social-economic status of employed workers by color," p. 188, and "Statistics for white employed workers," p. 190.

TABLE XXXIII.—WHITE FEMALE EMPLOYED WORKERS (EXCEPT ON PUBLIC EMERGENCY WORK), BY SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1940

DIVISION AND STATE	Total	Professional persons (1)	PROPRIETORS, MANAGERS, AND OFFICIALS: Total (2)	Farmers (owners and tenants) (2-a)	Wholesale and retail dealers (2-b)	Other proprietors, managers, and officials (2-c)	Clerks and kindred workers (3)	Skilled workers and foremen (4)	Semi-skilled workers (5)	UNSKILLED WORKERS: Total (6)	Farm laborers (6-a)	Laborers, except farm (6-b, c)	Servant classes (6-d)
United States	[1] 9,595,905	1,376,365	464,372	104,892	173,065	186,415	3,226,874	85,480	2,864,631	1,578,188	122,379	87,147	1,368,657
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:													
New England	915,325	115,729	25,103	2,752	11,476	10,875	268,674	9,596	367,919	128,304	1,342	8,317	118,645
Middle Atlantic	2,533,135	332,716	80,629	6,993	42,323	31,313	878,257	27,315	837,696	376,522	5,936	22,365	348,221
East North Central	2,084,689	274,258	86,829	15,619	35,641	35,569	743,513	21,413	573,973	384,703	14,051	27,778	342,874
West North Central	926,568	162,112	56,490	16,993	16,025	23,472	297,512	6,032	209,171	195,251	10,774	6,683	177,794
South Atlantic	1,030,822	145,345	58,275	19,543	18,470	20,262	326,953	7,076	370,120	123,053	32,425	8,820	81,808
East South Central	424,818	67,503	33,864	14,326	9,603	9,935	124,793	3,456	136,676	58,526	18,796	3,772	35,958
West South Central	606,167	103,939	50,773	15,145	15,684	19,944	204,495	3,123	126,521	117,316	25,873	3,826	87,617
Mountain	242,546	46,406	20,077	4,840	5,574	9,663	75,516	1,194	49,324	50,029	3,039	959	46,031
Pacific	831,835	128,357	52,332	8,681	18,269	25,382	307,161	6,275	193,231	144,479	10,143	4,627	129,709
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine	74,695	9,683	3,108	664	1,084	1,360	16,181	492	32,409	12,822	216	925	11,681
New Hampshire	51,889	6,247	2,007	366	730	911	10,873	363	24,219	8,180	101	479	7,600
Vermont	28,897	4,761	1,550	443	457	650	7,069	155	8,509	6,853	104	245	6,504
Massachusetts	477,452	63,089	11,616	673	5,774	5,169	152,848	5,238	179,771	64,890	448	3,055	61,387
Rhode Island	84,521	8,440	1,855	86	1,029	740	21,709	1,158	43,024	8,335	51	513	7,771
Connecticut	197,871	23,509	4,967	520	2,402	2,045	59,994	2,190	79,987	27,224	422	3,100	23,702
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York	1,353,516	183,132	42,850	3,551	22,019	17,280	501,243	14,860	410,316	201,115	2,676	8,177	190,262
New Jersey	416,882	49,310	13,015	900	6,904	5,211	141,561	4,879	159,484	48,633	980	5,627	42,026
Pennsylvania	762,737	100,274	24,764	2,542	13,400	8,822	235,453	7,576	267,896	126,774	2,280	8,561	115,933
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio	523,652	68,792	20,906	3,032	8,640	9,234	183,919	5,771	147,080	96,584	1,778	6,100	88,706
Indiana	239,116	30,410	12,110	2,309	4,843	4,958	77,769	2,326	74,852	41,649	1,344	4,061	36,244
Illinois	711,134	87,474	26,112	2,709	12,412	10,931	276,504	7,650	195,531	117,863	2,135	9,268	106,460
Michigan	381,099	53,135	15,481	3,168	6,261	6,112	133,705	4,087	100,383	74,299	1,910	5,712	66,677
Wisconsin	230,297	34,447	12,220	4,341	3,545	4,334	71,616	1,579	56,127	54,308	6,884	2,637	44,787
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota	208,212	35,839	10,643	3,355	3,038	4,250	68,310	1,246	39,652	52,522	3,369	1,128	48,025
Iowa	168,996	32,641	9,803	2,929	2,727	4,147	52,144	969	35,440	37,999	1,850	1,831	34,318
Missouri	280,599	36,195	15,551	4,143	4,990	6,418	95,367	2,503	84,451	46,472	2,223	2,064	42,185
North Dakota	33,659	7,952	2,853	1,271	505	1,077	8,248	94	5,778	8,714	689	64	7,961
South Dakota	36,975	8,979	3,272	1,156	761	1,355	9,693	173	6,036	8,822	808	215	7,799
Nebraska	86,600	18,066	5,507	1,500	1,576	2,431	28,225	414	15,098	19,290	880	694	17,716
Kansas	111,547	22,440	8,861	2,639	2,428	3,794	35,525	573	22,716	21,432	955	687	19,790
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware	21,305	2,784	1,054	184	460	410	7,729	186	6,348	3,204	174	358	2,672
Maryland	138,607	18,284	5,482	716	2,665	2,101	51,600	1,981	45,335	15,925	813	1,591	13,521
District of Columbia	84,745	10,133	2,049	2	779	1,268	56,519	373	10,006	5,665	6	82	5,577
Virginia	138,771	21,691	8,783	3,320	2,465	2,998	46,560	109	46,563	14,065	1,451	1,195	11,419
West Virginia	86,374	15,388	5,256	1,557	1,665	2,034	24,295	475	23,286	17,674	766	933	15,975
North Carolina	203,324	25,610	10,817	5,481	2,668	2,668	40,393	987	103,807	21,710	10,709	1,856	9,145
South Carolina	91,404	12,920	5,903	3,204	1,413	1,286	18,148	275	43,192	10,966	7,460	528	2,978
Georgia	153,156	21,096	9,863	3,615	3,052	3,166	42,915	1,105	62,224	15,953	8,047	1,326	6,530
Florida	113,136	17,439	9,068	1,464	3,273	4,331	38,794	585	29,359	17,891	2,999	951	13,941
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky	122,953	18,530	9,913	3,659	3,072	3,182	37,261	1,458	35,474	20,317	2,076	1,280	16,961
Tennessee	145,294	21,208	9,583	4,018	2,618	2,947	42,188	1,213	54,092	17,010	4,137	1,346	11,527
Alabama	97,863	16,834	7,907	3,418	2,324	2,165	28,341	456	31,847	12,478	7,048	813	4,617
Mississippi	58,708	10,931	6,461	3,231	1,589	1,641	17,003	329	15,263	8,721	5,535	333	2,853
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas	59,654	10,765	6,687	2,597	1,844	2,246	17,684	256	12,330	11,932	4,041	470	7,421
Louisiana	90,567	17,491	6,913	1,836	2,694	2,383	34,946	540	17,708	12,969	2,676	1,051	9,242
Oklahoma	112,590	20,764	9,785	2,877	2,861	4,047	38,081	495	23,351	20,114	2,053	528	17,533
Texas	343,356	54,919	27,388	7,835	8,285	11,268	118,784	1,832	73,132	72,301	17,103	1,777	53,421
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana	32,181	6,956	3,259	974	768	1,517	9,577	107	5,638	6,644	316	82	6,246
Idaho	25,809	5,060	2,338	648	629	1,061	7,803	87	5,301	5,220	345	171	4,704
Wyoming	13,754	3,085	1,369	302	338	729	3,889	47	2,422	2,942	142	30	2,770
Colorado	77,123	14,248	5,484	974	1,829	2,681	26,627	466	14,230	16,068	792	388	14,888
New Mexico	26,978	5,100	2,516	725	646	1,145	6,228	175	7,198	5,761	481	60	5,220
Arizona	31,223	5,375	2,815	886	670	1,259	8,160	100	7,529	7,244	802	77	6,365
Utah	28,670	5,374	1,588	221	521	846	11,185	187	5,682	4,654	145	133	4,376
Nevada	6,808	1,208	708	110	173	425	2,047	25	1,324	1,496	16	18	1,462
PACIFIC:													
Washington	128,710	19,705	9,334	2,130	3,999	4,105	45,828	841	27,131	25,871	1,540	897	23,434
Oregon	85,965	13,327	6,644	1,576	2,086	2,982	29,389	583	19,016	17,006	1,092	603	15,311
California	617,160	95,325	36,354	4,975	13,084	18,295	231,944	4,851	147,084	101,602	7,511	3,127	90,964

[1] Figures for "white" workers include 32,322 female workers of "other races." For a discussion of the probable effect of their inclusion on the percentage distributions, see "Social-economic status of employed workers by color," p. 188, and "Statistics for white employed workers," p. 190.

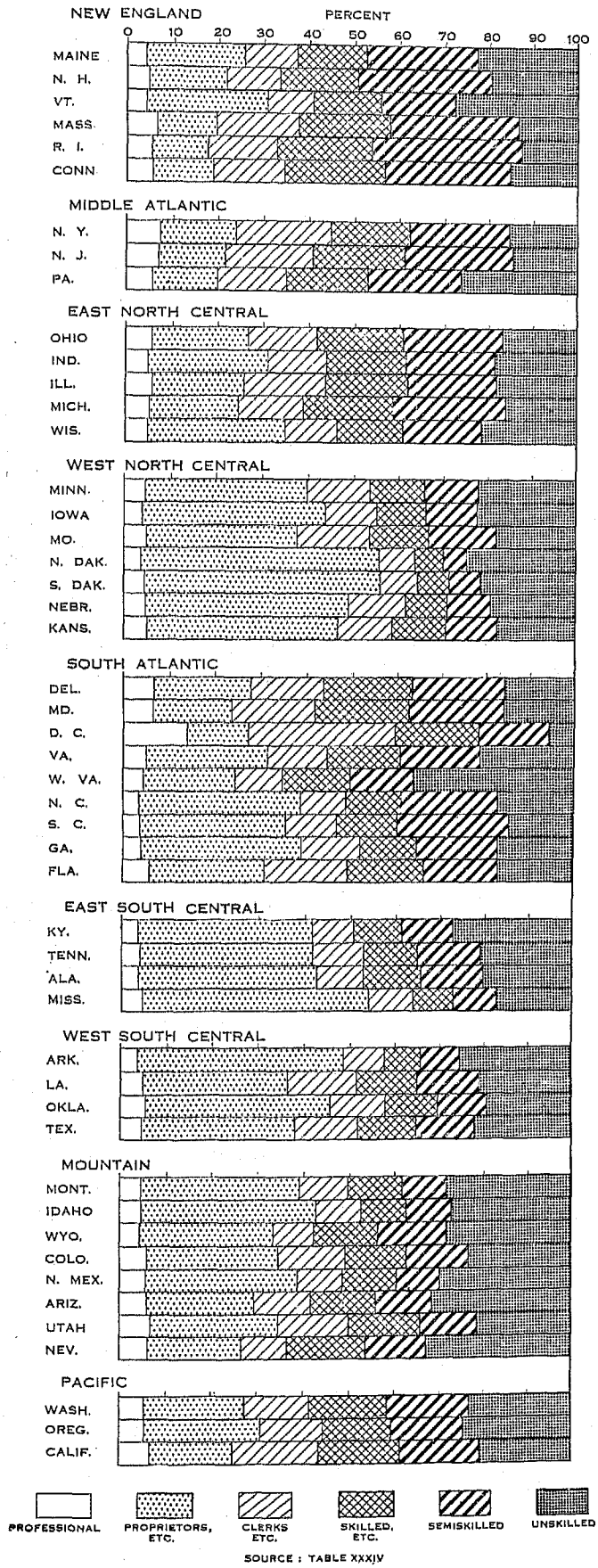
TABLE XXXIV.—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION, BY SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS, OF WHITE EMPLOYED WORKERS (EXCEPT ON PUBLIC EMERGENCY WORK), BY SEX, FOR DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1940

[Percent not shown where less than 0.1]

DIVISION AND STATE	MALE [1]												FEMALE [1]											
	Professional persons	PROPRIETORS, MANAGERS, AND OFFICIALS				Clerks and kindred workers	Skilled workers and foremen	Semiskilled workers	UNSKILLED WORKERS				Professional persons	PROPRIETORS, MANAGERS, AND OFFICIALS				Clerks and kindred workers	Skilled workers and foremen	Semiskilled workers	UNSKILLED WORKERS			
		Total	Farmers (owners and tenants)	Wholesale and retail dealers	Other proprietors, managers, and officials				Total	Farm laborers	Laborers, except farm	Servant classes		Total	Farmers (owners and tenants)	Wholesale and retail dealers	Other proprietors, managers, and officials				Total	Farm laborers	Laborers, except farm	Servant classes
	(1)	(2)	(2-a)	(2-b)	(2-c)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(6-a)	(6-b, c)	(6-d)	(1)	(2)	(2-a)	(2-b)	(2-c)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(6-a)	(6-b, c)	(6-d)
United States	5.3	24.9	13.9	5.7	5.3	15.1	16.0	18.8	19.8	7.4	9.6	2.9	14.3	4.8	1.1	1.8	1.9	33.6	0.9	29.9	16.4	1.3	0.9	14.3
GEOGRAPHIC DIVS.:																								
New England	5.7	14.7	3.5	5.7	5.5	15.9	19.7	28.1	15.9	3.7	8.5	3.8	12.6	2.7	0.3	1.3	1.2	29.4	1.0	40.2	14.0	0.1	0.9	13.0
Middle Atlantic	6.5	15.4	3.5	6.2	5.7	18.6	18.0	22.3	19.1	3.0	11.9	4.3	13.1	3.2	0.3	1.7	1.2	34.7	1.1	33.1	14.9	0.2	0.9	13.7
E. N. Central	5.3	21.9	11.6	5.2	5.1	15.2	18.2	21.3	18.0	5.7	9.4	2.9	13.2	4.2	0.7	1.7	1.7	35.7	1.0	27.5	18.5	0.7	1.3	16.4
W. N. Central	4.4	38.7	28.2	5.7	4.8	12.9	11.4	12.1	20.5	12.0	6.4	2.1	17.5	6.1	1.8	1.7	2.5	32.1	0.7	22.6	21.1	1.2	0.7	19.2
South Atlantic	4.8	27.4	17.0	5.4	5.0	14.0	15.1	19.3	19.4	8.5	9.5	1.4	14.1	5.7	1.9	1.8	2.0	31.7	0.7	35.9	11.9	3.1	0.9	7.9
E. S. Central	3.6	39.6	31.0	4.7	3.9	10.2	11.3	12.6	22.6	12.6	9.2	0.9	15.9	8.0	3.4	2.3	2.3	29.4	0.8	32.2	13.8	4.4	0.9	8.5
W. S. Central	4.5	35.9	24.4	6.2	5.3	12.9	12.1	12.3	22.3	12.3	8.2	1.8	17.1	8.4	2.5	2.6	3.3	33.7	0.5	20.9	19.4	4.3	0.6	14.5
Mountain	5.4	30.3	19.2	5.6	5.5	12.1	13.2	12.1	26.9	11.7	12.5	2.8	19.1	8.3	2.0	2.3	4.0	31.1	0.5	20.3	20.6	1.3	0.4	19.0
Pacific	6.3	19.7	7.0	6.2	6.5	17.1	17.3	17.8	21.8	7.8	9.8	4.2	15.4	6.3	1.0	2.2	3.1	36.9	0.8	23.2	17.4	1.2	0.6	15.6
NEW ENGLAND:																								
Maine	4.0	21.5	10.8	5.6	5.2	11.0	15.2	24.5	23.0	6.8	13.8	2.4	13.0	4.2	0.9	1.5	1.8	21.7	0.7	43.4	17.2	0.3	1.2	15.6
New Hampshire	4.5	17.3	6.7	5.5	5.1	11.5	17.2	29.5	19.9	5.5	11.6	2.8	12.0	3.9	0.7	1.4	1.8	21.0	0.7	46.7	15.8	0.2	0.9	14.6
Vermont	4.0	26.3	16.6	4.8	5.0	10.4	14.9	16.4	28.0	14.6	11.3	2.1	16.5	5.4	1.5	1.6	2.2	24.5	0.5	29.4	23.7	0.4	0.8	22.5
Massachusetts	6.4	13.0	1.3	6.0	5.7	18.1	20.1	28.6	13.8	2.2	7.3	4.3	13.2	2.4	0.1	1.2	1.1	32.0	1.1	37.7	13.6	0.1	0.6	12.9
Rhode Island	5.2	12.2	1.0	5.9	5.3	15.3	20.8	33.5	13.0	2.2	7.2	3.6	10.0	2.2	0.1	1.2	0.9	25.7	1.4	50.9	9.9	0.1	0.6	9.2
Connecticut	5.7	13.1	2.3	5.3	5.4	15.6	22.1	28.3	15.1	3.4	7.9	3.7	11.9	2.5	0.3	1.2	1.0	30.3	1.1	40.4	13.8	0.2	1.6	12.0
MID. ATLANTIC:																								
New York	7.1	16.5	3.3	6.9	6.3	20.9	17.4	22.6	15.5	2.8	6.9	5.7	13.5	3.2	0.3	1.6	1.3	37.0	1.1	30.3	14.9	0.2	0.6	14.1
New Jersey	7.0	14.3	1.8	6.2	6.3	19.3	20.3	24.4	14.8	2.3	9.0	3.5	11.8	3.1	0.2	1.7	1.2	34.0	1.2	38.3	11.7	0.2	1.3	10.1
Pennsylvania	5.3	14.5	4.6	5.3	4.6	15.0	17.9	20.8	26.4	3.4	20.4	2.6	13.1	3.2	0.3	1.8	1.2	30.9	1.0	35.1	16.6	0.3	1.1	15.2
E. N. CENTRAL:																								
Ohio	5.6	20.6	9.9	5.2	5.5	15.4	19.3	22.0	17.1	4.5	10.1	2.5	13.2	4.0	0.6	1.7	1.8	35.2	1.1	28.1	18.5	0.3	1.2	17.0
Indiana	4.8	26.1	16.3	5.1	4.8	13.1	17.3	20.0	18.8	6.4	10.3	2.1	12.7	5.1	1.0	2.0	2.1	32.5	1.0	31.3	17.4	0.6	1.7	15.2
Illinois	5.8	19.8	8.8	5.6	5.4	18.1	18.0	20.2	18.1	4.7	9.7	3.8	12.3	3.7	0.4	1.7	1.5	38.9	1.1	27.5	16.6	0.3	1.3	15.0
Michigan	5.0	19.4	10.1	4.8	4.5	14.0	19.8	25.5	16.2	4.9	8.7	2.6	13.9	4.1	0.8	1.6	1.6	35.1	1.1	26.3	19.5	0.5	1.5	17.5
Wisconsin	4.7	29.7	19.9	4.7	5.1	11.6	14.8	17.4	21.9	11.6	7.7	2.6	15.0	5.3	1.9	1.5	1.9	31.1	0.7	24.4	23.6	3.0	1.1	19.4
W. N. CENTRAL:																								
Minnesota	4.5	35.4	24.8	5.5	5.1	13.5	12.0	12.5	22.2	13.2	6.2	2.8	17.2	5.1	1.6	1.5	2.0	32.8	0.6	19.0	25.2	1.6	0.5	23.1
Iowa	3.9	39.6	29.5	5.7	4.5	11.2	11.1	11.5	22.6	14.2	6.7	1.8	19.3	5.8	1.7	1.6	2.5	30.9	0.6	21.0	22.5	1.1	1.1	20.3
Missouri	4.7	32.8	22.0	5.8	5.0	15.8	13.2	15.5	18.1	8.7	7.0	2.4	12.9	5.5	1.5	1.8	2.3	34.0	0.9	30.1	16.6	0.8	0.7	15.0
N. Dakota	3.5	51.7	42.7	5.3	3.8	8.3	6.1	5.4	25.0	20.0	3.4	1.6	23.6	8.5	3.8	1.5	3.2	24.5	0.3	17.2	25.9	2.0	0.2	23.7
S. Dakota	4.1	51.5	41.7	5.5	4.3	8.5	7.2	6.9	21.9	15.5	4.9	1.5	24.3	8.8	3.1	2.1	3.7	26.2	0.5	16.3	23.9	2.2	0.6	21.1
Nebraska	4.4	44.3	33.6	5.7	4.9	12.4	9.7	9.6	19.5	12.5	5.0	2.0	20.9	6.4	1.7	1.8	2.8	32.6	0.5	17.4	22.3	1.0	0.8	20.5
Kansas	4.7	41.4	30.1	6.3	5.0	12.2	12.2	11.5	18.0	8.9	7.5	1.7	20.1	7.9	2.4	2.2	3.4	31.8	0.5	20.4	19.2	0.9	0.6	17.7
SOUTH ATLANTIC:																								
Delaware	6.5	21.3	10.1	5.3	5.9	15.5	19.7	21.0	16.0	6.0	8.1	2.0	13.1	4.9	0.9	2.2	1.9	36.3	0.9	29.8	15.0	0.8	1.7	12.5
Maryland	6.2	17.4	6.2	5.4	5.8	18.0	20.8	21.6	16.0	5.1	9.1	1.8	13.2	4.0	0.5	1.9	1.5	37.2	1.4	32.7	11.5	0.6	1.1	9.8
Dist. of Col.	13.8	13.2	.....	5.5	7.6	32.3	18.7	16.1	5.9	0.3	2.4	3.2	12.0	2.4	.....	0.9	1.5	66.7	0.4	11.8	6.7	.....	0.1	6.6
Virginia	4.5	27.0	17.1	4.9	4.9	13.0	16.1	18.1	21.4	9.4	11.2	0.8	15.6	6.3	2.4	1.8	2.2	33.6	0.8	33.6	10.1	1.0	0.9	8.2
West Virginia	4.3	20.1	12.1	4.0	4.0	10.4	14.8	13.7	36.7	7.0	28.4	1.2	17.8	6.1	1.8	1.9	2.4	28.1	0.5	27.0	20.5	0.9	1.1	18.5
North Carolina	3.1	35.4	26.9	4.9	3.7	10.3	12.0	21.9	17.3	10.4	5.8	1.0	12.6	5.3	2.7	1.3	1.3	19.9	0.5	51.1	10.7	5.3	0.9	4.5
South Carolina	3.7	31.4	21.9	5.6	4.0	11.5	13.2	25.3	14.9	9.9	4.0	1.1	14.1	6.5	3.5	1.5	1.4	19.9	0.3	47.3	12.0	8.2	0.6	3.3
Georgia	3.7	35.2	24.9	5.6	4.7	12.8	12.3	18.3	17.7	11.8	5.1	0.9	13.8	6.4	2.4	2.0	2.1	28.0	0.7	40.6	10.4	5.3	0.9	4.3
Florida	5.6	25.1	8.9	8.2	8.0	18.2	16.8	17.0	17.3	7.1	7.3	2.9	15.4	8.0	1.3	2.9	3.8	34.3	0.5	26.0	15.8	2.7	0.8	12.3
E. S. CENTRAL:																								
Kentucky	3.3	37.9	30.2	4.1	3.5	9.0	10.8	11.4	27.6	14.1	12.3	1.2	15.1	8.1	3.0	2.5	2.6	30.3	1.2	28.9	16.5	1.7	1.0	13.8
Tennessee	3.8	37.6	28.8	4.9	3.9	11.3	12.0	14.1	21.2	12.4	7.9	0.9	14.6	6.6	2.8	1.8	2.6	29.0	0.8	37.2	11.7	2.8	0.9	7.9
Alabama	3.5	38.7	29.7	4.9	4.1	10.6	12.4	14.3	20.6	11.6	8.3	0.7	17.2	8.1	3.5	2.4	2.2	29.0	0.5	32.5	12.8	7.2	0.8	4.7
Mississippi	4.2	49.5	39.8	5.5	4.2	9.6	9.5	9.6	17.6	10.9	6.2	0.6	18.6	11.0	5.5	2.7	2.8	29.0	0.6	26.0	14.9	9.4	0.6	4.9
W. S. CENTRAL:																								
Arkansas	3.4	45.0	36.2	5.1	3.7	8.7	8.4	8.6	25.9	17.2	7.9	0.8	18.0	11.2	4.4	3.1	3.8	29.6	0.4	20.7	20.0	6.8	0.8	12.4
Louisiana	4.7	31.7	20.1	6.0	5.5	14.9	13.5	14.1	21.2	8.7	10.7	1.8	19.3	7.6	2.0	3.0	2.6	38.6	0.6	19.6	14.3	3.0	1.2	10.2
Oklahoma	5.1	40.2	28.9	6.3	5.0	12.4	11.5	11.1	19.7	10.6	7.5	1.7	18.4	8.7	2.6	2.5	3.6	33.8	0.4	20.7	17.9	1.8	0.5	15.6
Texas	4.6	33.3	21.0	6.5	5.8	13.6	12.8	13.2	22.5	12.7	7.8	2.0	16.0	8.0	2.3	2.4	3.3	33.1	0.5	21.3	21.1	5.0	0.5	15.6
MOUNTAIN:																								
Montana	4.5	34.5	24.2	4.9	5.4	10.7	11.8	10.0	28.5	12.8	13.2	2.5	21.6	10.1	3.0	2.4	4.7	29.8	0.3	17.5	20.6	1.0	0.3	19.4
Idaho	4.6	38.0	28.0	5.3	4.7	9.6	10.5	10.0	27.3	14.1	11.1	2.1	19.6	9.1	2.5	2.4	4.1	30.2	0.3	20.5	20.2	1.3	0.7	18.2
Wyoming	4.2	29.2	18.4	4.8	5.9	8.9	14.0	15.5	28.3	14.6	11.3	2.4	22.4	10.0	2.2	2.5	5.3	28.3	0.3	17.6	21.4	1.0	0.2	20.1
Colorado	5.9	28.3	16.3	6.2	5.8	14.8	13.6	13.7	23.7	9.9	10.8	3.0	18.5	7.1	1.3	2.4	3.5	34.5	0.6	18.5	20.8	1.0	0.5	19.3
New Mexico	5.3	33.3	23.2	5.5	4.6	9.7	12.0	9.8	30.0	15.0	12.3	2.6	18.9	9.3	2.7	2.4	4.2	23.1	0.6	26.7	21.4	1.8	0.2	19.3
Arizona	5.9	23.4	12.0	5.9	5.5	12.4	14.1	12.5	31.7	12.8	15.7	3.3	17.2	9.0	2.8	2.1	4.0	26.1	0.3	24.1	23.2	2.6	0.2	20.4
Utah	6.5	27.9	16.7	5.7	5.6	15.5	15.4	12.8	21.9	6.5	12.6	2.7	18.7	5.5	0.8	1.8	3.0	39.0	0.7	19.8	16.2	0.5	0.5	15.3
Nevada	6.0	20.3	8.3	4.7	7.3	10.4	17.0	13.3	33.0	8.6	19.5	4.8	17.7	10.4	1.6	2.5	6.2	30.1	0.4	19.4	22.0	0.2	0.3	21.5
PACIFIC:																								
Washington	5.2	22.0	10.2	5.7	6.1	14.1	16.8	18.7	23.2	6.3	13.8	3.2	15.3	7.3	1.7	2.4	3.2	35.6	0.7	21.1	20.1	1.2	0.7	18.2
Oregon	5.1	25.7	14.0	5.8	5.9	13.5	14.8	16.1	24.8	8.2	13.8	2.8	15.5	7.7	1.8	2.4	3.5	34.2	0.7	22.1	19.8	1.3	0.7	17.8
California	6.8	18.1	5.0	6.4	6.7	18.4	17.8	17.9	21.0	8.1	8.2	4.7	15.4	5.9	0.8	2.1	3.0	37.6	0.8	23.8	16.5	1.2	0.5	14.7

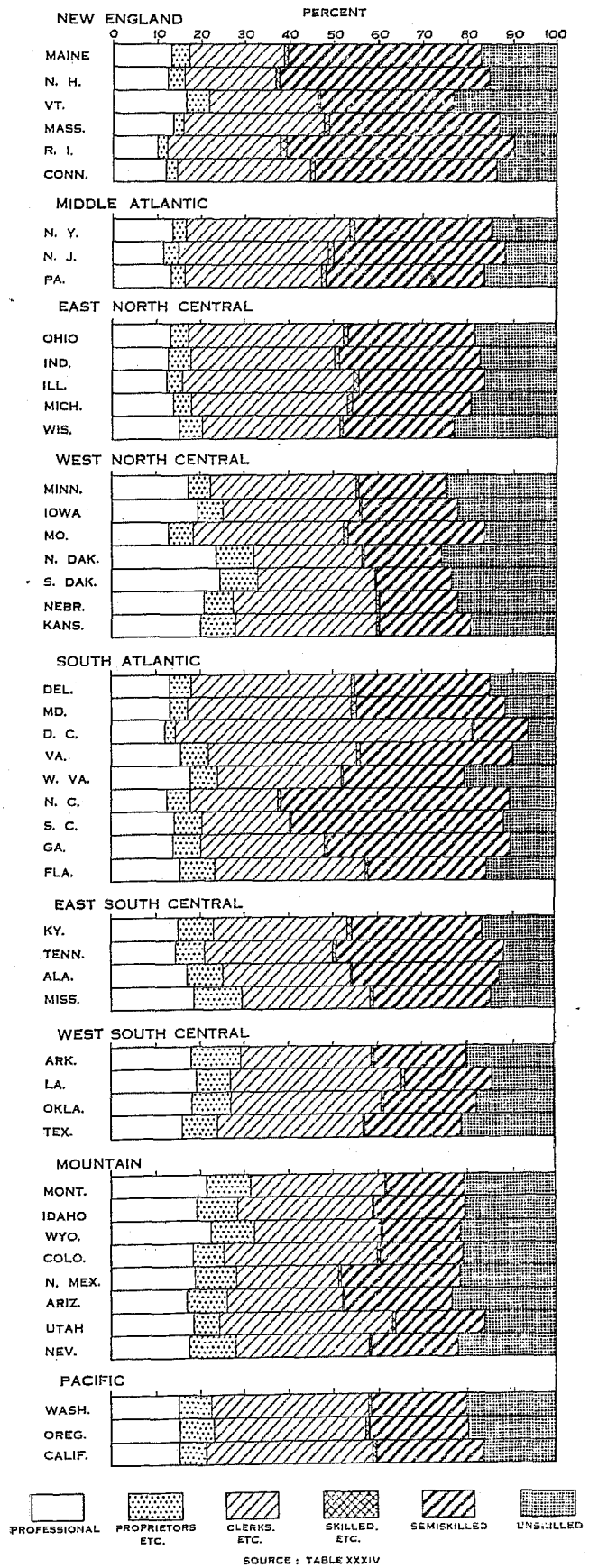
[1] Base figures for "white" workers include 159,604 male (table XXXII) and 32,322 female (table XXXIII) workers of "other races." For a discussion of the probable effect of their inclusion on the percentage distributions presented in table XXXIV, see "Social-economic status of employed workers by color," p. 188, and "Statistics for white employed workers," p. 190.

DIAGRAM 9.—DISTRIBUTION, BY SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS, OF THE WHITE MALE EMPLOYED WORKERS (EXCEPT ON PUBLIC EMERGENCY WORK), IN EACH STATE: 1940



SOURCE : TABLE XXXIV

DIAGRAM 10.—DISTRIBUTION, BY SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS, OF THE WHITE FEMALE EMPLOYED WORKERS (EXCEPT ON PUBLIC EMERGENCY WORK), IN EACH STATE: 1940



SOURCE : TABLE XXXIV

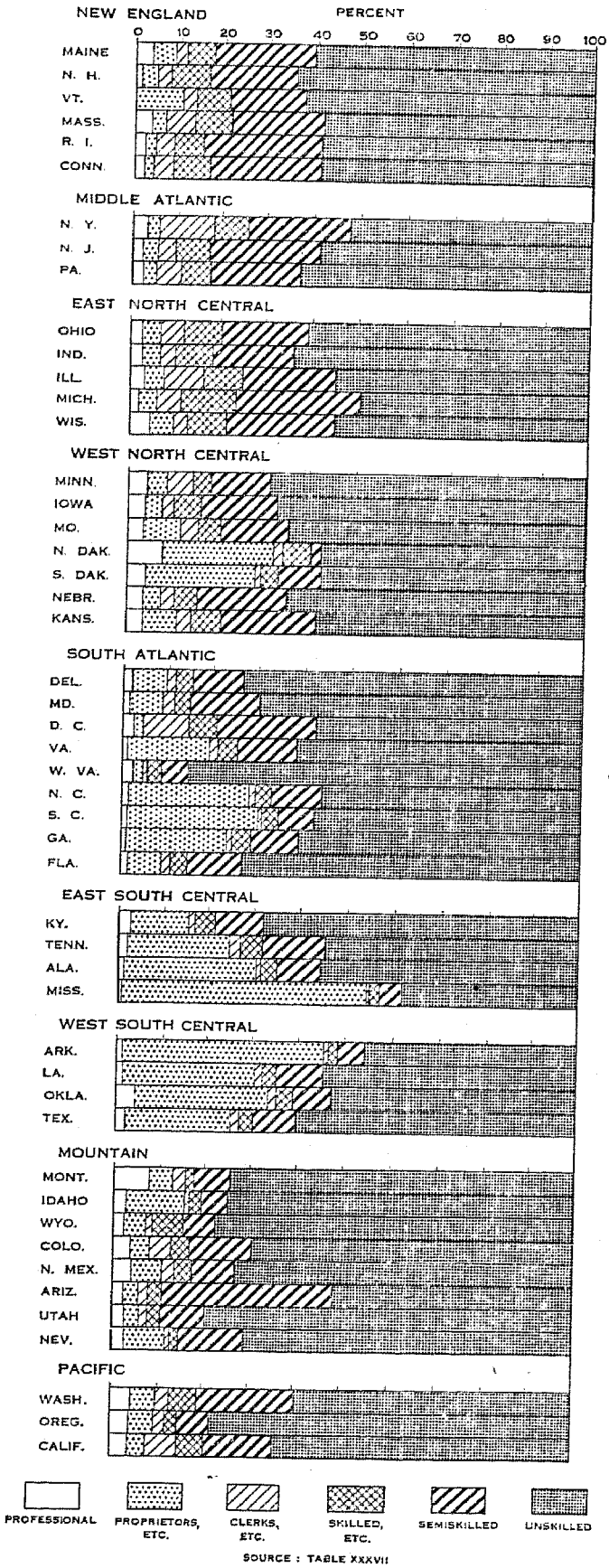
TABLE XXXV.—NEGRO MALE EMPLOYED WORKERS (EXCEPT ON PUBLIC EMERGENCY WORK), BY SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1940

DIVISION AND STATE	Total	Professional persons (1)	PROPRIETORS, MANAGERS, AND OFFICIALS: Total (2)	Farmers (owners and tenants) (2-a)	Wholesale and retail dealers (2-b)	Other proprietors, managers, and officials (2-c)	Clerks and kindred workers (3)	Skilled workers and foremen (4)	Semi-skilled workers (5)	UNSKILLED WORKERS: Total (6)	Farm laborers (6-a)	Laborers, except farm (6-b, c)	Servant classes (6-d)
United States	2,936,795	49,485	663,237	619,744	24,562	18,931	75,738	128,762	344,228	1,675,345	600,317	672,544	402,484
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:													
New England	20,275	588	575	126	232	217	1,064	1,664	4,485	11,899	1,231	4,130	6,538
Middle Atlantic	233,015	6,321	6,683	533	3,670	2,480	19,642	17,440	49,691	133,238	6,697	59,866	66,675
East North Central	199,354	5,288	7,899	1,917	3,353	2,629	12,631	18,690	41,873	112,973	2,794	58,163	52,016
West North Central	71,642	2,337	5,662	3,811	979	872	2,754	3,704	11,518	45,667	6,902	16,233	22,532
South Atlantic	1,125,970	16,007	219,052	204,906	8,420	5,726	20,952	44,418	126,587	698,954	290,512	292,362	116,080
East South Central	677,347	8,294	248,644	242,401	3,663	2,580	7,589	23,000	54,781	335,039	149,706	131,135	54,198
West South Central	572,128	9,339	173,138	165,598	3,717	3,823	9,140	17,767	48,867	313,937	140,167	104,457	69,313
Mountain	8,741	276	378	152	75	151	248	322	1,993	5,524	544	1,608	3,372
Pacific	28,323	1,035	1,206	300	453	453	1,718	1,817	4,433	18,114	1,764	4,590	11,760
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine	320	11	17	10	4	3	8	21	69	194	16	91	87
New Hampshire	103	1	4	2	1	1	3	9	20	66	12	22	32
Vermont	95	----------	10	7	----------	3	3	7	16	59	22	20	17
Massachusetts	11,088	393	372	87	150	135	684	966	2,269	6,464	805	1,603	4,056
Rhode Island	1,795	37	41	2	21	18	73	124	462	1,058	82	531	445
Connecticut	6,874	146	131	18	56	57	293	597	1,649	4,058	294	1,863	1,901
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York	108,587	3,516	2,834	92	1,588	1,154	13,277	8,402	23,803	56,755	1,682	17,329	37,744
New Jersey	41,167	920	1,398	266	664	468	1,739	3,137	9,753	24,220	3,094	11,834	9,292
Pennsylvania	83,261	1,885	2,451	175	1,418	858	4,626	5,901	16,135	52,263	1,921	30,703	19,639
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio	61,104	1,594	2,506	691	952	863	3,201	5,099	11,561	37,143	1,163	19,826	16,154
Indiana	24,017	671	885	263	284	338	788	2,070	4,255	15,348	409	8,468	6,471
Illinois	67,944	2,063	2,845	564	1,368	913	6,167	5,764	13,714	37,391	639	16,761	19,991
Michigan	44,268	878	1,554	364	712	478	2,411	5,585	11,865	21,975	549	12,521	8,905
Wisconsin	2,021	82	109	35	37	37	64	172	478	1,116	34	587	495
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota	2,208	93	99	20	17	62	131	96	283	1,506	13	212	1,281
Iowa	3,383	128	131	64	24	43	79	205	575	2,265	71	1,021	1,173
Missouri	51,371	1,581	4,460	3,195	731	534	2,034	2,478	7,653	33,165	6,344	11,411	15,410
North Dakota	52	4	13	8	3	2	1	3	1	30	7	3	20
South Dakota	124	5	30	25	1	4	2	5	11	71	14	15	42
Nebraska	2,835	102	103	12	38	53	92	141	563	1,834	24	592	1,218
Kansas	11,669	424	826	487	165	174	415	776	2,432	6,796	429	2,979	3,388
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware	8,947	183	707	526	125	56	130	352	1,015	6,560	2,378	3,091	1,091
Maryland	73,869	1,374	4,930	3,195	1,215	520	1,858	2,859	11,264	51,584	13,640	25,722	12,222
District of Columbia	45,292	1,226	874	6	487	381	4,647	2,775	9,608	26,162	353	12,640	13,169
Virginia	161,396	2,120	29,213	26,929	1,405	879	2,701	6,810	21,261	99,291	35,805	46,475	17,011
West Virginia	28,443	700	500	214	90	196	367	755	1,891	24,230	624	20,324	3,282
North Carolina	225,289	3,227	59,874	57,552	1,436	886	3,073	8,095	24,608	126,412	61,497	46,467	18,448
South Carolina	185,491	2,151	54,066	52,738	743	585	1,751	7,052	13,487	106,984	64,421	33,109	9,454
Georgia	263,292	2,960	59,043	56,301	1,598	1,144	3,750	10,370	27,363	159,806	77,336	59,728	22,742
Florida	133,951	2,066	9,845	7,445	1,321	1,079	2,675	5,350	16,090	97,925	34,458	44,806	18,661
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky	50,331	1,222	6,468	5,618	395	455	755	2,366	5,221	34,299	9,662	14,509	10,128
Tennessee	125,596	2,334	28,877	26,810	1,309	758	2,306	6,658	16,722	68,699	21,856	27,145	19,698
Alabama	224,418	2,539	66,021	64,290	991	740	2,501	7,999	20,091	125,267	53,784	56,963	14,520
Mississippi	277,002	2,199	147,278	145,683	968	627	2,027	5,977	12,747	106,774	64,404	32,518	9,852
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas	122,479	1,451	54,237	53,324	447	466	1,022	2,634	6,719	56,416	31,708	18,376	6,332
Louisiana	200,856	2,317	58,651	56,362	1,364	925	3,414	7,228	19,349	109,897	52,891	40,674	16,332
Oklahoma	29,826	1,188	8,893	8,136	373	384	552	1,020	2,385	15,788	5,260	3,143	7,385
Texas	218,967	4,383	51,357	47,776	1,533	2,048	4,152	6,825	20,414	131,836	50,308	42,264	39,264
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana	284	21	15	8	3	4	8	6	23	211	11	40	160
Idaho	156	4	20	13	3	4	2	4	9	117	14	14	89
Wyoming	230	5	11	8	----------	3	3	16	16	179	10	72	97
Colorado	2,580	99	103	37	26	40	115	110	356	1,797	64	434	1,299
New Mexico	1,217	49	80	40	17	23	34	49	116	889	128	209	552
Arizona	3,750	84	122	40	24	58	78	124	1,411	1,931	305	762	864
Utah	331	9	10	4	1	5	6	9	34	263	6	30	227
Nevada	193	5	17	2	1	14	2	4	28	137	6	47	84
PACIFIC:													
Washington	1,876	77	104	35	32	37	58	119	409	1,109	72	273	764
Oregon	693	28	35	10	10	15	17	21	51	541	17	72	452
California	25,754	930	1,067	255	411	401	1,643	1,677	3,973	16,464	1,675	4,245	10,544

TABLE XXXVI.—NEGRO FEMALE EMPLOYED WORKERS (EXCEPT ON PUBLIC EMERGENCY WORK), BY SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1940

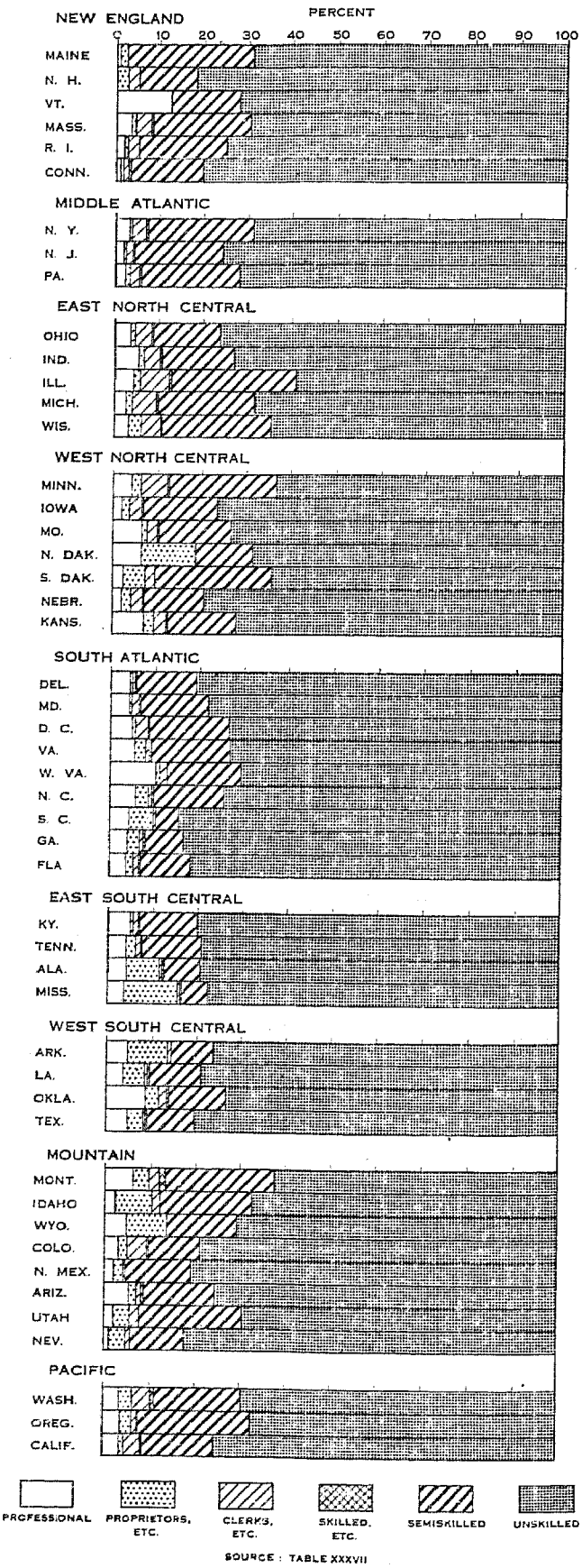
DIVISION AND STATE	Total	Professional persons	PROPRIETORS, MANAGERS, AND OFFICIALS				Clerks and kindred workers	Skilled workers and foremen	Semi-skilled workers	UNSKILLED WORKERS			
			Total	Farmers (owners and tenants)	Wholesale and retail dealers	Other proprietors, managers, and officials				Total	Farm laborers	Laborers, except farm	Servant classes
		(1)	(2)	(2-a)	(2-b)	(2-c)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(6-a)	(6-b, c)	(6-d)
United States	1,542,273	65,307	57,124	46,195	4,439	6,490	21,587	1,763	207,473	1,189,019	198,803	12,968	977,248
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:													
New England	13,018	310	84	16	26	42	347	33	2,613	9,631	32	58	9,541
Middle Atlantic	181,039	5,333	1,103	18	461	624	4,660	422	41,901	127,620	186	939	126,495
East North Central	93,785	3,800	1,298	64	544	690	4,549	264	29,493	63,381	73	1,161	62,147
West North Central	36,581	2,256	579	98	164	317	886	56	6,082	26,722	309	373	26,040
South Atlantic	605,494	28,066	16,972	13,257	1,676	2,039	5,519	491	74,356	480,090	91,396	6,970	381,724
East South Central	323,343	12,511	24,600	22,846	676	1,078	2,474	228	29,202	254,328	73,923	2,118	178,287
West South Central	266,648	12,255	12,126	9,886	825	1,415	2,440	226	29,180	210,421	32,835	1,251	176,335
Mountain	4,345	162	93	3	9	81	89	3	642	3,356	9	14	3,333
Pacific	18,020	614	269	7	58	204	623	40	3,004	13,470	40	84	13,346
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine	126	1	2			2			36	87	1	2	84
New Hampshire	38		1	1			1		5	31			31
Vermont	32	4							5	23			23
Massachusetts	6,657	228	55	13	13	29	256	25	1,480	4,613	25	30	4,558
Rhode Island	1,120	22	6		6		29		223	840	1	8	831
Connecticut	5,045	55	20	2	7	11	61	8	564	4,037	5	18	4,014
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York	99,839	3,418	495	4	213	278	3,080	231	24,331	68,284	42	334	67,908
New Jersey	32,040	683	197	6	73	118	423	63	6,489	24,185	119	237	23,829
Pennsylvania	49,160	1,232	411	8	175	228	1,157	128	11,081	35,151	25	368	34,758
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio	29,761	1,046	389	15	137	237	1,041	48	4,649	22,588	16	205	22,367
Indiana	11,032	621	144	2	63	79	373	30	1,825	8,039	7	133	7,899
Illinois	35,799	1,608	523	26	253	244	2,269	119	10,212	21,068	25	616	20,427
Michigan	16,404	500	219	15	84	120	832	66	3,612	11,175	24	183	10,968
Wisconsin	789	25	23	6	7	10	34	1	195	511	1	24	486
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota	782	33	17	3	4	10	45	3	189	495	1	4	490
Iowa	1,354	27	26	4	2	20	37	1	228	1,035	3	8	1,024
Missouri	27,854	1,795	377	73	108	196	635	44	4,636	20,367	295	272	19,800
North Dakota	16	1	2			2			2	11			11
South Dakota	42	1	2	1		1	1		11	27			27
Nebraska	1,198	28	22	1	2	19	34	1	166	947		25	922
Kansas	5,335	371	133	16	48	69	134	7	850	3,840	10	64	3,766
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware	5,122	213	42	5	8	29	27	7	703	4,130	58	84	3,988
Maryland	42,314	1,677	366	75	128	163	533	46	6,573	33,119	530	549	32,040
District of Columbia	34,568	1,693	144		49	95	1,094	48	6,166	25,423	5	231	25,187
Virginia	72,261	3,914	1,619	1,095	271	253	766	81	13,022	52,859	3,310	1,630	47,919
West Virginia	8,315	836	79	9	17	53	129	2	1,410	5,859	6	64	5,789
North Carolina	107,070	6,328	3,065	2,614	230	221	762	88	17,011	79,816	15,037	1,511	63,268
South Carolina	102,896	4,363	5,761	5,351	200	210	308	43	6,513	85,908	36,769	561	48,578
Georgia	147,562	5,952	4,345	3,346	481	518	991	104	13,173	122,997	24,766	1,323	96,908
Florida	85,386	3,090	1,551	762	292	497	909	72	9,785	69,979	10,915	1,017	58,047
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky	26,039	1,239	295	97	58	140	273	22	3,361	20,849	93	226	20,530
Tennessee	68,217	2,789	1,513	1,025	173	315	806	74	9,102	53,933	4,059	777	49,097
Alabama	113,619	4,802	8,141	7,628	226	287	843	72	9,796	89,965	26,795	649	62,521
Mississippi	115,468	3,681	14,651	14,096	219	336	552	60	6,943	89,581	42,976	466	46,139
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas	38,444	1,750	3,478	3,151	147	180	273	16	3,663	29,264	7,910	156	21,168
Louisiana	92,674	3,514	4,137	3,557	244	336	804	87	10,680	73,452	15,728	549	57,175
Oklahoma	16,026	1,357	509	251	98	160	237	20	2,146	11,757	230	29	11,498
Texas	119,504	5,634	4,002	2,927	336	739	1,126	103	12,691	95,948	8,967	487	86,494
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana	83	5	3			3	2	1	20	52		2	50
Idaho	49	1	4	1		3	1		10	33			33
Wyoming	102	5	9			9			16	72	1		71
Colorado	1,587	48	31	2	4	25	66	1	189	1,252	1	2	1,249
New Mexico	791	16	15		1	14	2		120	638	1		637
Arizona	1,523	84	23		4	19	15	1	250	1,150	6	9	1,135
Utah	107	2	4			4	2		25	74		1	73
Nevada	103	1	4			4	1		12	85			85
PACIFIC:													
Washington	637	22	20	1	1	18	26	2	125	442	2	3	437
Oregon	279	10	7		2	5	5		69	188		1	187
California	17,104	582	242	6	55	181	592	38	2,810	12,840	38	80	12,722

DIAGRAM 11.—DISTRIBUTION, BY SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS, OF THE NEGRO MALE EMPLOYED WORKERS (EXCEPT ON PUBLIC EMERGENCY WORK), IN EACH STATE: 1940



SOURCE: TABLE XXXVII

DIAGRAM 12.—DISTRIBUTION, BY SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS, OF THE NEGRO FEMALE EMPLOYED WORKERS (EXCEPT ON PUBLIC EMERGENCY WORK), IN EACH STATE: 1940



SOURCE: TABLE XXXVII

TABLE XXXVII.—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION, BY SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS, OF NEGRO EMPLOYED WORKERS (EXCEPT ON PUBLIC EMERGENCY WORK), BY SEX, FOR DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1940

[Percent not shown where less than 0.1]

DIVISION AND STATE	MALE												FEMALE											
	Professional persons	PROPRIETORS, MANAGERS, AND OFFICIALS				Clerks and kindred workers	Skilled workers and foremen	Semiskilled workers	UNSKILLED WORKERS				Professional persons	PROPRIETORS, MANAGERS, AND OFFICIALS				Clerks and kindred workers	Skilled workers and foremen	Semiskilled workers	UNSKILLED WORKERS			
		Total	Farmers (owners and tenants)	Wholesale and retail dealers	Other proprietors, managers, and officials				Total	Farm laborers	Laborers, except farm	Servant classes		Total	Farmers (owners and tenants)	Wholesale and retail dealers	Other proprietors, managers, and officials				Total	Farm laborers	Laborers, except farm	Servant classes
	(1)	(2)	(2-a)	(2-b)	(2-c)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(6-a)	(6-b, c)	(6-d)	(1)	(2)	(2-a)	(2-b)	(2-c)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(6-a)	(6-b, c)	(6-d)
United States	1.7	22.6	21.1	0.8	0.6	2.6	4.4	11.7	57.0	20.4	22.9	13.7	4.2	3.7	3.0	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.1	13.5	77.1	12.9	0.8	63.4
GEOGRAPHIC DIVS.:																								
New England	2.9	2.8	0.6	1.1	1.1	5.2	8.2	22.1	58.7	6.1	20.4	32.2	2.4	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	2.7	0.3	20.1	74.0	0.2	0.4	73.3
Middle Atlantic	2.7	2.9	0.2	1.6	1.1	8.4	7.5	21.3	57.2	2.9	25.7	28.6	2.9	0.6	------	0.3	0.3	2.6	0.2	23.1	70.5	0.1	0.5	69.9
E. N. Central	2.7	4.0	1.0	1.7	1.3	6.3	9.4	21.0	56.7	1.4	29.2	26.1	4.1	1.4	0.1	0.6	0.7	4.9	0.3	21.9	67.6	0.1	1.2	66.3
W. N. Central	3.3	7.9	5.3	1.4	1.2	3.8	5.2	16.1	63.7	9.6	22.7	31.5	6.2	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.9	2.4	0.2	16.6	73.0	0.8	1.0	71.2
South Atlantic	1.4	19.5	18.2	0.7	0.5	1.9	3.9	11.2	62.1	25.8	26.0	10.3	4.6	2.8	2.2	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.1	12.3	79.3	15.1	1.2	63.0
E. S. Central	1.2	36.7	35.8	0.5	0.4	1.1	3.4	8.1	49.5	22.1	19.4	8.0	3.9	7.6	7.1	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.1	9.0	78.7	22.9	0.7	55.1
W. S. Central	1.6	30.3	28.9	0.6	0.7	1.6	3.1	8.5	54.9	24.5	18.3	12.1	4.6	4.5	3.7	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.1	10.9	78.0	12.3	0.5	66.1
Mountain	3.2	4.3	1.7	0.9	1.7	2.8	3.7	22.8	63.2	6.2	18.4	38.6	3.7	2.1	0.1	0.2	1.9	2.0	0.1	14.8	77.2	0.2	0.3	76.7
Pacific	3.7	4.3	1.1	1.6	1.6	6.1	6.4	15.7	64.0	6.2	16.2	41.5	3.4	1.5	------	0.3	1.1	3.5	0.2	16.7	74.8	0.2	0.5	74.1
NEW ENGLAND:																								
Maine	3.4	5.3	3.1	1.3	0.9	2.5	6.6	21.6	60.6	5.0	28.4	27.2	0.8	1.6	------	------	1.6	------	------	28.6	69.0	0.8	1.6	66.7
N. Hampshire	1.0	3.9	1.9	1.0	1.0	2.9	8.7	19.4	64.1	11.7	21.4	31.1	------	2.6	2.6	------	------	2.6	------	13.2	81.6	------	------	81.6
Vermont	------	10.5	7.4	------	3.2	3.2	7.4	16.8	62.1	23.2	21.1	17.9	12.5	------	------	------	------	------	------	15.6	71.9	------	------	71.9
Massachusetts	3.5	3.4	0.8	1.4	1.2	6.2	8.2	20.5	58.3	7.3	14.5	36.6	3.4	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.4	3.8	0.4	22.2	69.3	0.4	0.5	68.5
Rhode Island	2.1	2.3	0.1	1.2	1.0	4.1	6.9	25.7	58.9	4.6	29.6	24.8	2.0	0.5	------	0.5	------	2.6	------	19.9	75.0	0.1	0.7	74.2
Connecticut	2.1	1.9	0.3	0.8	0.8	4.3	8.7	24.0	59.0	4.3	27.1	27.7	1.1	0.4	------	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.2	17.1	80.0	0.1	0.4	79.6
MID. ATLANTIC:																								
New York	3.2	2.6	0.1	1.5	1.1	12.2	7.7	21.9	52.3	1.5	16.0	34.8	3.4	0.5	------	0.2	0.3	3.1	0.2	24.4	68.4	------	0.3	68.0
New Jersey	2.2	3.4	0.6	1.6	1.1	4.2	7.6	23.7	58.8	7.5	28.7	22.6	2.1	0.6	------	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.2	20.3	75.5	0.4	0.7	74.4
Pennsylvania	2.3	2.9	0.2	1.7	1.0	5.6	7.1	19.4	62.8	2.3	36.9	23.6	2.5	0.8	------	0.4	0.5	2.4	0.3	22.5	71.5	0.1	0.7	70.7
E. N. CENTRAL:																								
Ohio	2.6	4.1	1.1	1.6	1.4	5.2	8.3	18.9	60.8	1.9	32.4	26.4	3.5	1.3	0.1	0.5	0.8	3.5	0.2	15.6	75.9	0.1	0.7	75.2
Indiana	2.8	3.7	1.1	1.2	1.4	3.3	8.6	17.7	63.9	1.7	35.3	26.9	5.6	1.3	------	0.6	0.7	3.4	0.3	16.5	72.9	0.1	1.2	71.6
Illinois	3.0	4.2	0.8	2.0	1.3	9.1	8.5	20.2	55.0	0.9	24.7	29.4	4.5	1.5	0.1	0.7	0.7	6.3	0.3	28.5	58.9	0.1	1.7	57.1
Michigan	2.0	3.5	0.8	1.6	1.1	5.4	12.6	26.8	49.6	1.2	28.3	20.1	3.0	1.3	0.1	0.5	0.7	5.1	0.4	22.0	68.1	0.1	1.1	66.9
Wisconsin	4.1	5.4	1.7	1.8	1.8	3.2	8.5	23.7	55.2	1.7	29.0	24.5	3.2	2.9	0.8	0.9	1.3	4.3	0.1	24.7	64.8	0.1	3.0	61.6
W. N. CENTRAL:																								
Minnesota	4.2	4.5	0.9	0.8	2.8	5.9	4.3	12.8	68.2	0.6	9.6	58.0	4.2	2.2	0.4	0.5	1.3	5.8	0.4	24.2	63.3	0.1	0.5	62.7
Iowa	3.8	3.9	1.9	0.7	1.3	2.3	6.1	17.0	67.0	2.1	30.2	34.7	2.0	1.9	0.3	0.1	1.5	2.7	0.1	16.8	76.4	0.2	0.6	75.6
Missouri	3.1	8.7	6.2	1.4	1.0	4.0	4.8	14.9	64.6	12.3	22.2	30.0	6.4	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	2.3	0.2	16.6	73.1	1.1	1.0	71.1
North Dakota	7.7	25.0	15.4	5.8	3.8	1.9	5.8	1.9	57.7	13.5	5.8	38.5	6.3	12.5	------	------	12.5	------	------	12.5	68.8	------	------	68.8
South Dakota	4.0	24.2	20.2	0.8	3.2	1.6	4.0	8.9	57.3	11.3	12.1	33.9	2.4	4.8	2.4	------	2.4	2.4	------	26.2	64.3	------	------	64.3
Nebraska	3.6	3.6	0.4	1.3	1.9	3.2	5.0	19.9	64.7	0.8	20.9	43.0	2.3	1.8	0.1	0.2	1.6	2.8	0.1	13.9	79.0	------	2.1	77.0
Kansas	3.6	7.1	4.2	1.4	1.5	3.6	6.7	20.8	58.2	3.7	25.5	29.0	7.0	2.5	0.3	0.9	1.3	2.5	0.1	15.9	72.0	0.2	1.2	70.6
SOUTH ATLANTIC:																								
Delaware	2.0	7.9	5.9	1.4	0.6	1.5	3.9	11.3	73.3	26.6	34.5	12.2	4.2	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.1	13.7	80.6	1.1	1.6	77.9
Maryland	1.9	6.7	4.3	1.6	0.7	2.5	3.9	15.2	69.8	18.5	34.8	16.5	4.0	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.1	15.5	78.3	1.3	1.3	75.7
Dist. of Col.	2.7	1.9	------	1.1	0.8	10.3	6.1	21.2	57.8	0.8	27.9	29.1	4.9	0.4	------	0.1	0.3	3.2	0.1	17.8	73.5	------	0.7	72.9
Virginia	1.3	18.1	16.7	0.9	0.5	1.7	4.2	13.2	61.5	22.2	28.8	10.5	5.4	2.2	1.5	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.1	18.0	73.2	4.6	2.3	66.3
West Virginia	2.5	1.8	0.8	0.3	0.7	1.3	2.7	6.6	85.2	2.2	71.5	11.5	10.1	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.6	------	17.0	70.5	0.1	0.8	69.6
North Carolina	1.4	26.6	25.5	0.6	0.4	1.4	3.6	10.9	56.1	27.3	20.6	8.2	5.9	2.9	2.4	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.1	15.9	74.5	14.0	1.4	59.1
South Carolina	1.2	29.1	28.4	0.4	0.3	0.9	3.8	7.3	57.7	34.7	17.8	5.1	4.2	5.6	5.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	------	6.3	83.5	35.7	0.5	47.2
Georgia	1.1	22.4	21.4	0.6	0.4	1.4	3.9	10.4	60.7	29.4	22.7	8.6	4.0	2.9	2.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.1	8.9	83.4	16.8	0.9	65.7
Florida	1.5	7.3	5.6	1.0	0.8	2.0	4.0	12.0	73.1	25.7	33.4	13.9	3.6	1.8	0.9	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.1	11.5	82.0	12.8	1.2	68.0
E. S. CENTRAL:																								
Kentucky	2.4	12.9	11.2	0.8	0.9	1.5	4.7	10.4	68.1	19.2	28.8	20.1	4.8	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.1	12.9	80.1	0.4	0.9	78.8
Tennessee	1.9	23.0	21.3	1.0	0.6	1.8	5.3	13.3	54.7	17.4	21.6	15.7	4.1	2.2	1.5	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.1	13.3	79.1	6.0	1.1	72.0
Alabama	1.1	29.4	28.6	0.4	0.3	1.1	3.6	9.0	55.8	24.0	25.4	6.5	4.2	7.2	6.7	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.1	8.6	79.2	23.6	0.6	55.0
Mississippi	0.8	53.2	52.6	0.3	0.2	0.7	2.2	4.6	38.5	23.3	11.7	3.6	3.2	12.7	12.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	6.0	77.6	37.2	0.4	40.0
W. S. CENTRAL:																								
Arkansas	1.2	44.3	43.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	2.2	5.5	46.1	25.9	15.0	5.2	4.6	9.0	8.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	------	9.5	76.1	20.6	0.5	55.1
Louisiana	1.2	29.2	28.1	0.7	0.5	1.7	3.6	9.6	54.7	26.3	20.3	8.1	3.8	4.5	3.8	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.1	11.5	79.3	17.0	0.6	61.7
Oklahoma	4.0	29.8	27.3	1.3	1.3	1.9	3.4	8.0	52.9	17.6	10.5	24.8	8.5	3.2	1.6	0.6	1.0	1.5	0.1	13.4	73.4	1.4	0.2	71.7
Texas	2.0	23.5	21.8	0.7	0.9	1.9	3.1	9.3	60.2	23.0	19.3	17.9	4.7	3.3	2.4	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.1	10.6	80.3	7.5	0.4	72.4
MOUNTAIN:																								
Montana	7.4	5.3	2.8	1.1	1.4	2.8	2.1	8.1	74.3	3.9	14.1	56.3	6.0	3.6	------	------	3.6	2.4	1.2	24.1	62.7	------	2.4	60.2
Idaho	2.6	12.8	8.3	1.9	2.6	1.3	2.6	5.8	75.0	9.0	9.0	57.1	2.0	8.2	2.0	------	6.1	2.0	------	20.4	67.3	------	------	67.3
Wyoming	2.2	4.8	3.5	------	1.3	1.3	7.0	7.0	77.8	4.3	31.3	42.2	4.9	8.8	------	------	8.8	------	------	15.7	70.6	1.0	------	69.6
Colorado	3.8	4.0	1.4	1.0	1.6	4.5	4.3	13.8	69.7	2.5	16.8	50.3	3.0	2.0	0.1	0.3	1.6	4.2	0.1	11.9	78.9	0.1	0.1	78.7
New Mexico	4.0	6.6	3.3	1.4	1.9	2.8	4.0	9.5	73.0	10.5	17.2	45.4	2.0	1.9	------	0.1	1.8	0.3	------	15.2	80.7	0.1	------	80.5
Arizona	2.2	3.3	1.1	0.6	1.5	2.1	3.3	37.6	51.5	8.1	20.3	23.0	5.5	1.5	------	0.3	1.2	1.0	0.1	16.4	75.5	0.4	0.6	74.5
Utah	2.7	3.0	1.2	0.3	1.5	1.8	2.7	10.3	79.5	1.8	9.1	68.6	1.9	3.7	------	------	3.7	1.9	------	23.4	69.2	------	0.9	68.2
Nevada	2.6	8.8	1.0	0.5	7.3	1.0	2.1	14.5	71.0	3.1	24.4	43.5	1.0	3.9	------	------	3.9	1.0	------	11.7	82.5	------	------	82.5
PACIFIC:																								
Washington	4.1	5.5	1.9	1.7	2.0	3.1	6.3	21.8	59.1	3.8	14.6	40.7	3.5	3.1	0.2	0.2	2.8	4.1	0.3	19.6	69.4	0.3	0.5	68.6
Oregon	4.0	5.1	1.4	1.4	2.2	2.5	3.0	7.4	78.1	2.5	10.4	65.2	3.6	2.5	------	0.7	1.8	1.8	------	24.7	67.4	------	0.4	67.0
California	3.6	4.1	1.0	1.6	1.6	6.4	6.5	15.4	63.9	6.5	16.5	40.9	3.4	1.4	------	0.3	1.1	3.5	0.2	16.4	75.1	0.2	0.5	74.4

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED AS INDEX OF DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL WORKERS

To what extent is the social-economic distribution of the employed workers (except on public emergency work) a reliable index of the social-economic distribution of the total labor force of the different States in 1940?

Table XXXVIII shows that in the entire United States employed workers (except on public emergency work) constituted 85.6 percent of the total labor force. This percentage ranged, however, from 78.8 in New Mexico to 90.6 in North Carolina.

Table XXVI (p. 186) shows that in the entire United States in 1940 the distribution of the employed workers

(except on public emergency work), by social-economic groups, corresponded rather closely with that of the total workers, but that the distribution of experienced workers seeking work was quite different from that of the total workers and that the distribution of the public emergency workers was radically different. It does not follow, necessarily, that in a given State the distribution of the total labor force, by social-economic groups, corresponded rather closely in 1940 with the distribution of the employed workers (except on public emergency work). The figures of table XXVI suggest that the presence in a State (table XXXVIII) of an unusually large percentage of persons seeking work, or, particularly, of an unusually large percentage of persons on public emergency work, as compared with the percentage in the entire United States, might cause the distribution of the total workers of the State, by social-economic groups, to be considerably different from the distribution of the employed workers (except on public emergency work).

Tables XXIX and XXX present for States figures for employed workers (except on public emergency work); table XXXIX presents for States figures for the assigned occupations of persons on public emergency work; and table XL presents figures for the last occupations of experienced workers seeking work. Thus, together, these four tables present, by States, figures for the entire labor force, except new workers.

The figures of tables XXXIX and XL may be used, in connection with the figures of tables XXIX to XXXVIII, as aids in determining whether or not, in a particular State, the distribution of employed workers (except on public emergency work), by social-economic groups (tables XXIX to XXXI), may be accepted as representing the approximately correct distribution of the entire labor force of the State, by social-economic groups.

If, in a particular State, the distribution of the workers by employment status class compares closely with that in the entire United States (table XXXVIII), then the social-economic distribution of the total workers of the State probably is approximately the same as that of the employed workers (tables XXIX to XXXI). In such a State, if the "Service workers" form a relatively small proportion of the total persons on public emergency work (table XXXIX), and a relatively small proportion of the total experienced workers seeking work (table XL), then the figures of tables XXXIX and XL may be combined with those of tables XXIX and XXX to form rough bases for distributing the entire labor force by social-economic groups. The reason for this is that, except for "Service workers," the major occupation groups shown in tables XXXIX and XL compare fairly closely with the social-economic groups presented in this report.

TABLE XXXVIII.—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL LABOR FORCE, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX, FOR DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1940

DIVISION AND STATE	TOTAL LABOR FORCE	TOTAL			MALE			FEMALE		
		Employed (except on public emergency work)	On public emergency work	Seeking work [1]	Employed (except on public emergency work)	On public emergency work	Seeking work [1]	Employed (except on public emergency work)	On public emergency work	Seeking work [1]
United States	**100.0**	**85.6**	**4.8**	**9.6**	**85.2**	**5.2**	**9.6**	**86.7**	**3.6**	**9.7**
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:										
New England	100.0	84.7	4.7	10.6	83.6	5.5	10.9	87.2	2.9	10.0
Middle Atlantic	100.0	82.8	3.6	13.6	82.1	4.1	13.8	84.7	2.3	13.0
East North Central	100.0	85.6	5.4	9.0	85.1	5.8	9.1	87.5	3.7	8.8
West North Central	100.0	86.4	5.7	8.0	86.0	6.1	7.9	87.6	4.3	8.1
South Atlantic	100.0	89.2	4.3	6.5	89.3	4.6	6.2	89.0	3.6	7.4
East South Central	100.0	87.5	5.2	7.2	87.6	5.5	6.9	87.3	4.3	8.4
West South Central	100.0	86.1	5.6	8.3	86.4	5.6	8.1	85.2	5.8	9.0
Mountain	100.0	82.7	7.1	10.2	82.0	7.4	10.6	85.6	6.1	8.3
Pacific	100.0	85.5	4.1	10.3	85.1	4.4	10.5	87.1	3.3	9.6
NEW ENGLAND:										
Maine	100.0	84.4	3.7	11.8	82.9	4.4	12.7	89.1	1.8	9.1
New Hampshire	100.0	85.1	4.7	10.3	83.5	5.2	11.2	88.9	3.3	7.8
Vermont	100.0	88.5	4.4	7.2	88.0	4.5	7.5	90.1	3.9	6.0
Massachusetts	100.0	83.2	5.6	11.2	82.0	6.6	11.4	85.9	3.4	10.7
Rhode Island	100.0	82.3	5.4	12.3	81.3	6.3	12.4	84.4	3.3	12.3
Connecticut	100.0	88.4	2.9	8.7	87.7	3.5	8.9	90.1	1.5	8.4
MID. ATLANTIC:										
New York	100.0	83.4	2.9	13.7	82.7	3.4	13.9	85.2	1.6	13.1
New Jersey	100.0	84.5	4.2	11.4	83.8	4.8	11.4	86.1	2.7	11.2
Pennsylvania	100.0	81.0	4.5	14.4	80.4	4.9	14.6	82.9	3.3	13.8
E. N. CENTRAL:										
Ohio	100.0	84.8	5.7	9.5	84.2	6.2	9.6	86.6	4.3	9.1
Indiana	100.0	86.5	5.5	8.0	85.8	6.0	8.2	89.0	3.7	7.3
Illinois	100.0	85.5	5.4	9.1	84.9	6.0	9.2	87.4	3.7	8.8
Michigan	100.0	85.8	4.8	9.4	85.5	5.2	9.3	87.0	3.3	9.7
Wisconsin	100.0	86.4	5.2	8.4	85.7	5.7	8.5	88.9	3.2	7.9
W. N. CENTRAL:										
Minnesota	100.0	84.6	5.5	10.0	83.9	5.9	10.2	86.9	3.7	9.3
Iowa	100.0	90.1	3.5	6.4	89.8	3.6	6.6	91.1	3.2	5.7
Missouri	100.0	85.3	6.2	8.5	84.7	6.9	8.4	87.2	3.8	8.9
North Dakota	100.0	85.0	7.7	7.2	85.1	7.8	7.2	84.8	7.6	7.6
South Dakota	100.0	85.3	8.3	6.4	85.6	8.0	6.3	83.7	9.4	6.9
Nebraska	100.0	86.5	6.7	6.8	86.3	7.1	6.5	87.2	5.1	7.6
Kansas	100.0	87.2	5.6	7.3	87.1	5.7	7.2	87.6	4.8	7.6
S. ATLANTIC:										
Delaware	100.0	89.8	2.6	7.6	89.8	2.7	7.6	90.0	2.3	7.7
Maryland	100.0	90.1	2.5	7.4	90.0	2.9	7.2	90.4	1.5	8.1
Dist. Columbia	100.0	89.8	3.0	7.2	89.4	3.5	7.1	90.4	2.2	7.3
Virginia	100.0	90.5	3.1	6.4	91.0	3.0	5.9	88.6	3.5	7.9
West Virginia	100.0	81.8	7.0	11.2	81.0	7.4	11.6	85.2	5.1	9.7
North Carolina	100.0	90.6	4.0	5.4	91.3	4.0	4.7	88.7	3.8	7.5
South Carolina	100.0	90.5	5.6	4.0	90.5	5.8	3.7	90.5	5.0	4.5
Georgia	100.0	90.3	4.4	5.3	90.7	4.7	4.6	89.5	3.5	7.0
Florida	100.0	86.8	5.6	7.6	86.6	5.9	7.4	87.3	4.7	7.9
E. S. CENTRAL:										
Kentucky	100.0	84.9	5.5	9.6	85.2	5.6	9.2	83.4	5.1	11.5
Tennessee	100.0	87.9	4.8	7.3	87.7	5.4	7.0	88.5	3.0	8.5
Alabama	100.0	87.9	5.5	6.6	87.9	5.8	6.3	87.7	4.5	7.8
Mississippi	100.0	90.0	5.2	4.8	90.4	5.2	4.4	88.7	5.1	6.2
W. S. CENTRAL:										
Arkansas	100.0	86.0	7.0	6.9	86.3	7.2	6.5	84.5	6.3	9.2
Louisiana	100.0	87.2	4.7	8.1	87.2	4.9	7.9	87.4	3.9	8.6
Oklahoma	100.0	81.9	7.9	10.2	81.8	7.9	10.3	82.1	8.1	9.9
Texas	100.0	87.1	4.8	8.1	87.6	4.5	7.9	85.3	5.7	8.9
MOUNTAIN:										
Montana	100.0	82.5	7.3	10.3	82.4	7.0	10.6	82.9	8.5	8.7
Idaho	100.0	83.0	6.8	10.2	82.3	7.2	10.5	86.6	5.0	8.5
Wyoming	100.0	86.2	5.1	8.7	86.3	4.8	8.9	85.7	6.8	7.5
Colorado	100.0	83.0	7.5	9.5	82.3	7.8	9.9	85.6	6.5	8.0
New Mexico	100.0	78.8	9.1	12.1	77.4	9.8	12.8	85.1	6.1	8.8
Arizona	100.0	83.3	5.7	11.0	81.9	6.4	11.6	88.6	3.1	8.3
Utah	100.0	82.1	7.7	10.1	81.5	8.1	10.4	84.9	6.1	9.0
Nevada	100.0	86.4	4.7	8.9	86.3	4.2	9.5	87.0	6.8	6.1
PACIFIC:										
Washington	100.0	84.8	5.3	9.9	84.2	5.7	10.1	87.2	3.6	9.2
Oregon	100.0	86.0	4.3	9.7	85.3	4.6	10.1	88.4	3.2	8.5
California	100.0	85.6	3.8	10.6	85.2	4.0	10.8	86.9	3.3	9.9

[1] Includes new workers.

TABLE XXXIX.—PERSONS ON PUBLIC EMERGENCY WORK, BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP AND SEX, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1940

[Figures in this table are for the "assigned" occupations of public emergency workers]

Division and state	Total			Professional and semiprofessional workers		Proprietors, managers, and officials, including farm		Clerical, sales, and kindred workers		Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers		Operatives and kindred workers		Service workers [1]		Laborers, including farm		Occupation not reported	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
United States	2,529,606	2,072,094	457,512	47,307	23,635	14,042	1,314	130,359	114,248	219,112	11,035	125,468	164,673	90,948	89,923	1,274,488	9,199	170,370	43,485
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:																			
New England	171,108	140,548	30,560	4,691	1,337	601	60	10,287	7,471	16,587	732	6,572	14,081	5,128	3,481	85,179	544	11,503	2,854
Middle Atlantic	428,994	355,741	73,253	11,066	4,263	1,919	147	27,537	21,383	41,066	1,361	18,234	24,830	16,503	12,079	206,877	1,365	32,509	7,825
E. N. Central	578,635	485,255	93,380	11,179	4,348	3,374	201	33,982	24,589	38,758	1,927	23,292	31,559	24,700	21,082	312,276	1,894	37,694	7,780
W. N. Central	297,145	249,970	47,175	4,338	1,935	1,495	130	14,392	11,828	26,123	1,247	24,761	18,010	10,741	8,655	149,197	668	18,923	4,702
South Atlantic	300,314	233,428	66,886	3,409	3,633	1,814	286	10,479	14,452	26,045	1,831	13,066	23,255	7,630	15,318	152,686	1,941	18,299	6,170
E. S. Central	204,448	167,373	37,075	2,049	2,290	1,348	147	7,807	8,188	17,052	974	11,354	10,958	5,422	9,482	110,467	1,236	11,874	3,890
W. S. Central	270,296	211,052	59,344	3,401	2,613	1,690	211	11,071	12,154	21,460	1,905	12,593	25,598	8,198	10,910	135,374	1,004	17,265	4,940
Mountain	109,043	91,449	17,594	2,284	1,036	870	62	4,833	4,653	11,991	419	7,281	6,633	3,921	3,388	53,021	209	7,248	1,764
Pacific	169,523	137,278	32,245	4,890	2,270	931	70	9,971	9,500	20,090	639	8,315	10,349	8,615	5,519	69,411	338	15,055	3,560
NEW ENGLAND:																			
Maine	12,307	10,794	1,513	209	52	71	4	420	381	951	49	708	629	284	175	7,162	16	989	207
N. Hampshire	9,667	7,754	1,913	162	72	36	6	380	296	657	62	291	1,168	176	121	5,443	28	609	160
Vermont	6,188	4,950	1,238	140	89	46	6	357	429	474	51	305	414	128	128	3,166	18	334	103
Massachusetts	103,391	84,301	19,090	3,133	840	259	24	7,144	4,723	10,172	389	3,717	8,693	3,167	2,242	49,618	361	7,091	1,818
Rhode Island	17,279	13,917	3,362	320	115	49	4	883	453	1,756	83	679	2,025	709	438	8,787	50	734	185
Connecticut	22,276	18,832	3,444	727	169	140	16	1,103	1,189	2,577	98	872	1,152	664	377	11,003	62	1,746	381
MID. ATLANTIC:																			
New York	171,212	143,810	27,402	5,544	2,200	1,214	68	13,527	11,006	19,239	360	7,710	5,317	8,143	4,605	75,643	515	12,790	3,331
New Jersey	77,411	63,528	13,883	1,997	649	277	24	4,875	3,690	7,451	302	2,530	4,666	2,947	2,921	37,889	245	5,562	1,386
Pennsylvania	180,371	148,403	31,968	3,525	1,414	428	55	9,135	6,687	14,316	699	7,994	14,847	5,503	4,553	93,345	605	14,157	3,108
E. N. CENTRAL:																			
Ohio	158,593	131,089	27,504	2,639	1,024	806	51	9,436	6,073	9,411	611	4,384	10,616	6,186	6,526	87,511	540	10,716	2,027
Indiana	73,123	62,766	10,357	933	363	415	26	3,151	2,387	4,350	230	2,789	3,867	2,260	2,314	44,385	221	4,483	949
Illinois	181,285	149,403	31,882	3,861	1,923	1,073	78	10,956	8,403	10,812	566	7,540	9,273	8,285	8,364	95,756	700	11,120	2,575
Michigan	102,047	86,844	15,203	2,010	661	555	30	5,653	4,664	7,873	305	4,418	5,130	5,694	2,834	53,954	292	6,687	1,287
Wisconsin	63,587	55,153	8,434	1,736	377	525	16	4,786	3,062	6,312	185	4,161	2,673	2,275	1,044	30,670	135	4,688	942
W. N. CENTRAL:																			
Minnesota	60,096	51,114	8,982	1,493	450	445	28	3,288	2,429	6,180	214	3,639	3,423	2,360	1,653	30,210	101	3,499	684
Iowa	33,470	27,576	5,894	500	260	173	16	1,635	1,584	2,519	139	3,992	1,938	1,141	1,067	14,696	77	2,920	813
Missouri	94,549	81,033	13,516	993	462	433	23	4,281	3,120	6,993	355	7,366	5,973	2,920	2,249	52,590	278	5,457	1,056
North Dakota	18,226	15,204	3,022	198	91	64	8	857	832	1,742	82	1,277	987	698	582	8,987	42	1,381	398
South Dakota	19,899	15,742	4,157	256	141	90	17	853	966	1,721	117	1,607	1,412	834	921	9,086	57	1,295	526
Nebraska	33,691	28,528	5,163	482	247	148	21	2,089	1,463	3,506	161	3,507	1,780	1,563	1,015	15,685	50	1,548	426
Kansas	37,214	30,773	6,441	416	284	142	17	1,389	1,434	3,462	179	3,373	2,497	1,225	1,168	17,943	63	2,823	799
SOUTH ATLANTIC:																			
Delaware	2,922	2,260	662	61	22	21	3	105	120	254	11	99	320	89	115	1,464	15	167	56
Maryland	19,222	16,178	3,044	243	130	126	10	929	866	1,591	33	921	1,042	638	457	10,238	46	1,492	460
Dist. of Col.	10,417	7,492	2,925	402	230	87	14	1,172	1,427	633	25	273	449	326	555	4,209	27	390	198
Virginia	32,319	24,047	8,272	369	374	214	39	999	1,988	2,562	204	1,123	2,720	882	1,783	16,141	477	1,757	657
West Virginia	44,448	38,765	5,683	428	471	222	22	1,252	1,348	3,195	107	1,785	1,103	1,053	1,945	27,676	136	3,154	551
North Carolina	52,826	39,619	13,207	406	576	247	59	1,294	2,655	4,493	391	2,291	4,744	1,085	3,240	26,137	292	3,756	1,250
South Carolina	40,828	30,097	10,731	274	493	218	37	1,019	1,555	4,329	346	1,590	4,219	709	2,719	20,205	409	1,753	953
Georgia	53,479	41,849	11,630	661	758	358	60	1,966	2,340	4,686	293	3,012	3,943	1,488	2,690	26,339	378	3,339	1,168
Florida	43,853	33,121	10,732	565	579	321	42	1,743	2,153	4,302	421	2,062	4,715	1,360	1,814	20,277	161	2,491	847
E. S. CENTRAL:																			
Kentucky	54,826	45,784	9,042	660	545	501	34	2,487	2,099	4,872	197	3,829	3,493	1,722	1,902	29,005	133	2,708	729
Tennessee	51,734	44,558	7,176	371	369	205	21	1,869	1,647	3,896	107	2,827	1,343	1,390	2,632	30,710	254	3,380	803
Alabama	55,906	45,149	10,757	582	643	410	40	2,035	1,931	4,918	281	3,029	3,350	1,421	2,482	29,173	625	3,551	1,355
Mississippi	41,982	31,882	10,100	436	643	232	52	1,416	2,551	3,426	389	1,669	2,772	889	2,466	21,579	224	2,235	1,003
W. S. CENTRAL:																			
Arkansas	47,797	40,510	7,287	489	244	227	24	2,637	1,810	4,275	226	2,307	2,846	901	1,156	26,864	148	2,810	833
Louisiana	41,572	33,305	8,267	744	702	218	30	2,245	1,851	3,155	211	1,561	3,494	1,704	1,296	22,191	147	1,487	530
Oklahoma	63,609	50,980	12,629	710	463	427	60	2,169	2,427	5,501	409	3,381	4,367	1,914	3,083	30,291	270	6,587	1,550
Texas	117,418	86,257	31,161	1,458	1,204	818	97	4,020	6,066	8,529	1,059	5,344	14,891	3,679	5,384	56,028	439	6,381	2,021
MOUNTAIN:																			
Montana	16,339	13,039	3,300	363	158	146	7	866	922	1,687	100	1,391	1,370	583	462	6,993	27	1,010	254
Idaho	13,067	11,585	1,482	223	96	130	2	679	485	1,522	27	837	338	504	333	6,685	22	1,005	179
Wyoming	5,126	4,026	1,100	129	86	53	6	191	360	571	29	264	349	146	164	2,243	5	429	101
Colorado	31,808	25,853	5,955	638	315	167	15	1,258	1,371	2,795	128	2,051	2,297	1,113	1,164	15,737	67	2,093	598
New Mexico	16,166	14,171	1,995	266	132	112	16	580	400	1,851	48	857	810	445	385	9,173	39	887	165
Arizona	10,328	9,187	1,141	258	64	105	3	530	402	1,454	16	907	247	498	259	4,892	16	543	134
Utah	13,975	11,897	2,078	311	144	93	10	630	584	1,820	49	849	437	537	530	6,515	30	1,142	294
Nevada	2,234	1,691	543	96	41	64	3	99	159	290	22	125	185	95	91	783	3	139	39
PACIFIC:																			
Washington	37,946	32,539	5,407	696	297	163	7	2,172	1,586	4,023	113	2,029	1,637	1,529	1,076	18,659	71	3,268	620
Oregon	19,508	16,407	3,101	557	235	253	17	1,067	1,112	2,295	64	1,277	720	832	589	8,344	25	1,782	339
California	112,069	88,332	23,737	3,637	1,738	515	46	6,732	6,802	13,772	462	5,009	7,992	6,254	3,854	42,408	242	10,005	2,601

[1] Includes the major occupation groups "Domestic service workers," "Protective service workers," and "Service workers, except domestic and protective."

TABLE XL.—EXPERIENCED WORKERS SEEKING WORK, BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP AND SEX, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1940

[Figures in this table are for the last occupations of experienced workers seeking work]

DIVISION AND STATE	TOTAL			PROFESSIONAL AND SEMIPROFESSIONAL WORKERS		PROPRIETORS, MANAGERS, AND OFFICIALS, INCLUDING FARM		CLERICAL, SALES, AND KINDRED WORKERS		CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS		OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS		SERVICE WORKERS [1]		LABORERS, INCLUDING FARM		OCCUPATION NOT REPORTED	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
United States	4,326,469	3,381,881	944,588	83,379	49,985	111,539	7,188	318,612	226,641	583,613	7,612	678,386	195,097	204,022	303,529	1,129,123	38,308	273,207	116,228
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:																			
New England	320,646	240,758	79,888	5,576	3,923	6,183	380	22,362	16,909	44,392	695	61,629	28,977	11,957	16,150	65,108	1,350	23,551	11,504
Middle Atlantic	1,323,916	1,021,687	302,229	33,263	19,193	30,069	1,978	123,110	84,259	190,653	2,945	228,609	73,039	70,551	72,540	248,957	4,655	96,475	43,620
E. N. Central	809,161	653,247	155,914	13,407	6,623	18,236	1,047	61,348	43,196	122,649	1,510	136,566	30,077	35,392	50,766	212,686	4,057	52,963	18,638
W. N. Central	363,332	295,079	68,253	5,065	3,426	11,001	615	24,764	17,775	49,726	469	46,017	9,245	14,359	27,597	124,540	1,684	19,607	7,442
South Atlantic	382,261	273,612	108,649	4,481	3,696	9,674	579	19,873	15,190	40,869	484	53,690	21,027	17,094	43,451	100,107	10,307	27,824	13,915
E. S. Central	237,946	182,063	55,883	2,211	2,139	8,509	468	10,738	7,579	25,044	272	32,625	8,207	9,746	24,623	76,893	5,208	16,297	7,387
W. S. Central	354,514	279,526	74,988	4,158	3,017	11,948	610	18,439	13,801	36,189	390	44,736	8,432	17,770	36,148	131,074	6,710	15,212	5,880
Mountain	141,764	122,390	19,374	2,297	1,094	4,238	180	6,342	4,848	17,751	117	23,238	1,779	5,200	8,288	56,414	929	6,910	2,139
Pacific	392,929	313,519	79,410	12,921	6,874	11,681	1,331	31,636	23,084	56,340	730	51,276	14,314	21,953	23,966	113,344	3,408	14,368	5,703
NEW ENGLAND:																			
Maine	35,595	29,079	6,516	349	361	820	37	1,406	956	4,540	38	5,455	2,207	1,040	2,209	13,861	120	1,608	588
New Hampshire	19,283	15,458	3,825	251	207	370	21	765	497	2,760	18	3,929	1,514	562	1,085	5,687	61	1,134	422
Vermont	9,292	7,641	1,651	143	113	195	9	356	242	1,556	11	1,382	315	256	709	3,222	28	531	224
Massachusetts	168,170	123,645	44,525	3,319	2,341	3,227	224	14,092	10,570	22,335	393	33,451	15,429	6,779	8,166	27,020	606	13,422	6,796
Rhode Island	32,049	22,763	9,286	475	225	525	34	2,205	1,688	4,341	126	7,916	5,215	1,208	1,206	4,654	95	1,439	697
Connecticut	56,257	42,172	14,085	1,039	676	1,046	55	3,538	2,956	8,860	109	9,496	4,297	2,112	2,775	10,664	440	5,417	2,777
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:																			
New York	702,326	530,354	171,972	22,727	13,022	19,232	1,383	77,998	52,391	108,896	1,726	103,208	39,404	46,880	39,590	104,963	2,127	46,450	22,329
New Jersey	176,022	131,827	44,195	3,789	2,131	3,766	205	14,641	10,297	26,065	451	27,064	13,372	7,355	9,016	32,664	965	16,483	7,758
Pennsylvania	445,568	359,506	86,062	6,747	4,040	7,071	390	30,471	21,571	55,692	768	98,337	20,263	16,316	23,934	111,330	1,563	33,542	13,533
E. N. CENTRAL:																			
Ohio	213,549	173,766	39,783	3,159	1,490	4,655	262	14,580	10,488	32,352	427	38,564	7,033	8,454	13,995	56,424	784	15,578	5,304
Indiana	90,098	74,808	15,290	1,083	594	2,048	84	4,777	3,093	12,919	129	14,153	2,739	3,048	5,660	28,677	504	8,103	2,487
Illinois	256,329	200,334	55,995	5,239	2,610	5,691	398	25,564	17,094	36,293	494	40,612	12,261	13,823	16,162	58,342	1,332	14,770	5,644
Michigan	163,188	132,485	30,703	2,476	1,219	3,684	205	11,156	8,789	26,605	337	30,528	5,487	7,056	10,199	41,789	1,041	9,191	3,426
Wisconsin	85,997	71,854	14,143	1,450	710	2,158	98	5,271	3,732	14,480	123	12,709	2,557	3,011	4,750	27,454	396	5,321	1,777
W. N. CENTRAL:																			
Minnesota	95,622	78,774	16,848	1,468	918	2,645	128	6,805	5,154	14,437	124	13,065	2,305	3,829	6,425	32,180	275	4,345	1,519
Iowa	55,680	47,110	8,570	627	497	1,621	69	3,068	2,146	8,323	55	6,952	846	1,610	3,393	20,960	190	3,949	1,374
Missouri	110,972	86,682	24,290	1,650	953	3,210	257	9,194	5,979	13,876	182	14,623	4,148	5,801	9,725	32,514	715	5,814	2,331
North Dakota	15,474	13,058	2,416	174	129	534	10	778	544	1,799	13	1,325	169	345	1,191	7,244	63	859	297
South Dakota	13,915	11,424	2,491	167	161	634	24	605	593	1,802	14	1,252	279	313	1,051	5,900	39	751	330
Nebraska	29,432	23,683	5,749	444	336	987	58	2,030	1,613	3,881	34	2,943	555	1,083	2,367	11,129	253	1,186	533
Kansas	42,237	34,348	7,889	535	432	1,370	69	2,284	1,746	5,608	47	5,857	943	1,378	3,445	14,613	149	2,703	1,058
SOUTH ATLANTIC:																			
Delaware	7,592	5,764	1,828	94	69	135	6	376	291	984	8	899	270	270	673	1,994	48	1,012	463
Maryland	47,459	35,198	12,261	683	359	970	49	3,509	2,575	6,080	92	5,941	2,405	2,242	4,163	11,665	554	4,108	2,064
Dist. of Col	21,005	13,193	7,812	648	444	383	67	2,128	2,176	2,672	47	1,961	592	1,848	3,872	2,727	38	826	576
Virginia	53,714	39,457	14,257	469	415	1,229	54	2,551	2,037	5,442	52	6,754	2,781	2,423	5,837	16,859	1,375	3,730	1,706
West Virginia	54,790	47,629	7,161	539	402	1,470	35	2,190	1,432	5,837	53	15,249	1,011	1,201	2,890	16,394	177	4,749	1,161
North Carolina	61,718	39,907	21,811	381	475	1,750	96	2,159	1,676	4,565	62	7,600	6,072	2,297	6,426	15,700	3,657	5,455	3,347
South Carolina	24,223	16,514	7,709	183	263	585	52	904	722	2,108	17	3,320	1,491	1,035	2,962	6,664	1,303	1,715	899
Georgia	56,408	36,930	19,478	510	583	1,450	101	2,731	2,224	5,387	71	6,729	3,844	2,670	8,461	13,758	1,808	3,695	2,386
Florida	55,352	39,020	16,332	974	686	1,702	119	3,325	2,057	7,794	82	5,237	2,561	3,108	8,167	14,346	1,347	2,534	1,313
E. S. CENTRAL:																			
Kentucky	77,807	63,417	14,390	915	694	2,790	88	3,925	2,613	8,885	104	13,203	2,472	2,911	5,872	25,363	449	5,425	2,098
Tennessee	66,072	50,211	15,861	578	590	2,255	122	3,255	2,187	7,300	75	8,871	2,418	3,245	7,428	20,400	1,320	4,307	1,721
Alabama	58,302	43,323	14,979	386	426	1,907	119	2,301	1,763	5,655	48	7,439	1,935	2,247	6,671	18,731	1,731	4,657	2,286
Mississippi	35,765	25,112	10,653	332	429	1,557	139	1,257	1,016	3,204	45	3,112	1,382	1,343	4,652	12,399	1,708	1,908	1,282
W. S. CENTRAL:																			
Arkansas	42,388	33,475	8,913	420	356	1,698	76	1,571	1,153	3,662	39	5,401	871	1,200	3,824	17,204	1,566	2,319	1,028
Louisiana	61,783	47,608	14,175	723	441	1,374	85	3,602	2,467	6,316	67	7,911	1,699	3,358	7,183	21,942	1,455	2,382	778
Oklahoma	73,713	61,100	12,613	923	590	3,223	137	3,535	2,511	7,969	85	10,029	968	2,738	6,283	28,013	508	4,670	1,531
Texas	176,630	137,343	39,287	2,092	1,630	5,653	312	9,731	7,670	18,242	199	21,395	4,894	10,474	18,858	63,015	3,181	5,841	2,543
MOUNTAIN:																			
Montana	21,517	18,777	2,740	362	160	543	24	950	737	2,857	8	4,152	231	874	1,196	8,238	69	801	315
Idaho	18,380	16,229	2,151	300	127	678	14	588	449	2,238	11	2,523	239	581	990	8,633	112	688	209
Wyoming	8,225	7,210	1,015	108	63	181	11	324	243	1,192	8	1,422	75	361	507	3,349	35	273	73
Colorado	36,246	30,279	5,967	675	364	977	66	2,010	1,722	4,624	47	6,484	520	1,252	2,336	12,229	264	2,028	648
New Mexico	19,177	16,933	2,244	211	97	832	22	580	383	1,825	10	2,175	256	605	1,158	9,721	80	984	238
Arizona	18,049	15,415	2,634	290	148	409	20	803	589	2,069	11	2,477	155	674	1,195	7,851	306	842	210
Utah	16,043	13,848	2,195	256	101	525	19	915	628	2,265	21	2,902	278	544	695	5,370	62	1,071	391
Nevada	4,127	3,699	428	95	34	93	4	172	97	681	1	1,103	25	309	211	1,023	1	223	55
PACIFIC:																			
Washington	64,179	53,164	11,015	1,241	628	1,862	136	4,023	3,069	9,540	87	9,156	1,775	3,117	3,850	20,765	343	3,460	1,127
Oregon	40,689	33,786	6,903	750	344	1,305	102	2,443	1,889	6,483	60	5,396	937	1,765	2,579	13,894	309	1,750	683
California	288,061	226,569	61,492	10,930	5,902	8,514	1,093	25,170	18,126	40,317	583	36,724	11,602	17,071	17,537	78,685	2,756	9,158	3,893

[1] Includes the major occupation groups "Domestic service workers," "Protective service workers," and "Service workers except domestic and protective."