

This PDF is a selection from an out-of-print volume from the National Bureau of Economic Research

Volume Title: An Appraisal of the 1950 Census Income Data

Volume Author/Editor: Conference on Research in Income and Wealth

Volume Publisher: Princeton University Press

Volume ISBN: 0-691-04102-4

Volume URL: <http://www.nber.org/books/unkn58-2>

Publication Date: 1958

Chapter Title: Changes in the Industrial Distribution of Wages in the United States, 1939-1949

Chapter Author: Herman P. Miller

Chapter URL: <http://www.nber.org/chapters/c1059>

Chapter pages in book: (p. 357 - 430)

# Changes in the Industrial Distribution of Wages in the United States, 1939-1949

HERMAN P. MILLER, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Wages are among the most stable components of aggregate income.<sup>1</sup> They are generally less subject to the fluctuations characterizing earnings from "riskier" activities like the operation of a farm or a business, or receipts from other sources like dividends, rents, and royalties. This fact, perhaps, explains why income analysts have tended to overlook the vast body of 1940 census data on the distribution of wage income as well as some of the information provided by the 1950 census.

The present study attempts to remedy this oversight. It is based largely on wage data tabulated from the past two decennial censuses and on data obtained in the annual income surveys conducted by the Bureau of the Census. It aims to identify some of the variable as well as the stable elements of the distribution of wage income. Recently available data indicate that between 1939 and 1949 there was a marked decrease of inequality in this distribution. What are the underlying forces responsible for the change? What general lessons can be learned from the changes for specific industry groups? These are two questions which the present study attempts to answer.

## *Changes in the Distribution of Wages*

Between 1939 and 1949 total wages increased from \$46 billion to \$134 billion. This threefold increase was accompanied by a marked change in their level and distribution.

In 1939 the average wage earner received about \$800 during the entire year. By 1949 this figure rose to \$2,000 (Table 1). In 1939 only 1 per cent of the wage earners had incomes of \$5,000 or more and 60 per cent had incomes below \$1,000. By 1949 the proportion in the higher classes increased fourfold, and the proportion in the lowest class was cut by one-half. For men alone, typically the primary income recipients in their families and likely to be full-time workers, the changes are even more striking.

The changes in the level of wage income and in the frequency distribution of the earners were accompanied by a marked change

<sup>1</sup> Because wages and salaries are not distinguished in this paper, "wages" and "wage income" will be used to include both types of income.

USES OF INCOME DATA

TABLE 1

Wage Income of Persons, by Income Class and Sex, 1939, 1945, and 1949

INCOME CLASS	<i>Both Sexes</i>			<i>Male</i>			<i>Female</i>		
	1939 <sup>a</sup>	1945	1949	1939 <sup>a</sup>	1945	1949	1939 <sup>a</sup>	1945	1949
	(per cent)								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$ 1-\$ 999	60.0	32.9	27.6	52.8	23.0	19.6	79.0	49.0	44.4
1,000- 1,999	29.2	28.4	21.8	33.4	21.8	18.1	18.1	39.3	29.6
2,000- 2,499	5.3	13.2	13.2	6.8	16.4	12.9	1.6	7.8	13.9
2,500- 2,999	2.0	9.7	11.0	2.6	14.1	13.3	0.5	2.4	6.4
3,000- 4,999	2.4	13.6	22.0	3.1	20.8	30.0	0.6	1.5	5.6
5,000 and over	1.0	2.4	4.2	1.4	3.8	6.1	0.1	—	0.2
	(dollars)								
Median income	789	1,617	2,016	939	2,157	2,476	555	1,023	1,208

Note: In this and the following tables, figures do not always add to totals because of rounding.

<sup>a</sup> Include receipts from public emergency work.

Source: *Current Population Reports—Consumer Income*, Bureau of the Census, Series P-60, No. 7, 1951, Table 23 (for 1939 and 1949) and P-60, No. 2, 1948, Table 22 (for 1945).

in the dispersion (or “inequality”) in the distribution of this type of income. Table 2 shows the relative distribution of wage income for several years between 1939 and 1949.

The substantial changes in the relative distribution of wage income took place during the war years. Between 1939 and 1945 the share received by the highest fifth of the recipients decreased from 49 per cent to 44 per cent. In contrast, the years immediately following World War II (1947–1949) did not see any change in the relative distribution. This suggests that something about the expansion of economic activities stimulated by World War II resulted in a decrease in the concentration of wage income. However,

TABLE 2

Percentage of Total Wage Income Received by Persons Ranked by Amount Received, Selected Years, 1939–1949

RANK	1939	1945	1947	1948	1949
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lowest fifth	3.4	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.6
Second fifth	8.4	10.1	10.3	10.2	10.1
Middle fifth	15.0	17.4	17.8	18.6	18.7
Fourth fifth	23.9	25.7	24.7	25.5	26.2
Highest fifth	49.3	43.9	44.3	42.8	42.4

Source: Herman P. Miller, *Income of the American People*, Wiley, 1955, p. 104.

## CHANGES IN WAGE DISTRIBUTION

during the immediate postwar period, when employment levels were high, there was relatively little change in income concentration. This should be kept in mind when the data for detailed industries are considered.

Tables 1 and 2 clearly indicate a marked equalization in the distribution of wage income between 1939 and 1949. To what extent can this be explained by census wage data for separate industries? This paper will consider the relationship between the equalization of wages and salaries between 1939 and 1949 and (1) changes in the industrial distribution of the labor force, (2) change in the relative earnings position of industries, (3) decrease in the wage spread between high-paid and low-paid industries, and (4) decrease in the wage spread between high-paid and low-paid workers within industries.

### *Impact of Changes in the Labor Force*

The frequency distribution of all workers classified by the amount of wage income is the weighted sum of a large number of component distributions. Conceivably this distribution could have changed even if all of the component groups retained their initial distributions and only their associated weights changed. For example, each of the 117 industries examined in this report might have had exactly the same distribution of wage income in 1949 as it had ten years earlier, but changes in the industrial distribution of the labor force (the proportion of workers in each industry) might have caused a change in the distribution of total wages.

The decline in the importance of agricultural activities and the increasing importance of manufacturing, evident for many decades, appear in the data for the two most recent decennial censuses. Table 3 shows that between 1940 and 1950 the proportion of persons employed in agriculture dropped by about one-third (from 19 to 13 per cent), but the proportion employed in manufacturing, particularly in durable goods manufacturing, increased significantly (from 11 to 13 per cent). How are these changes related to equalization in the distribution of total wages?

An attempt is made to answer this question in Table 4. On the assumption that each industry had exactly the same number of male workers in 1949 as it had ten years earlier and that the only variable was the frequency distribution of workers by wage income, the separate distributions were combined to obtain a single distribution based on 1939 weights and 1949 frequencies, shown in fifths.

USES OF INCOME DATA

TABLE 3

Employed Persons, by Major Industry Group, 1940 and 1950

INDUSTRY GROUP <sup>a</sup>	1940	1950
	(number in thousands)	
Total	44,888	55,843
	(per cent)	
Agriculture	18.7	12.8
Mining	2.0	1.7
Construction	4.6	6.2
Manufacturing	23.6	25.3
Durable goods	11.4	13.2
Nondurable goods	11.8	11.8
Not specified manufacturing	0.4	0.3
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	6.9	7.6
Wholesale and retail trade	16.8	18.6
Service industries	22.5	21.6
All other industries	3.4	4.7
Industry not reported	1.5	1.5

<sup>a</sup> The industry in which the person was employed (or the industry of his last job, if unemployed) at the time of the census.

Source: *1950 Census of Population, Employment and Income in the United States, by Regions, 1950*, Series PC-7, No. 2, Table 8.

TABLE 4

Percentage of Total Wage Income Received by Male Workers Ranked by Amount Received; Actual, 1939 and 1949, and Standardized, 1949

RANK OF WORKERS	1939	1949	
	Actual <sup>a</sup>	Actual <sup>a</sup>	Standardized <sup>b</sup>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lowest fifth	3.8	5.2	4.9
Second fifth	9.2	13.3	12.8
Middle fifth	16.2	18.2	18.2
Fourth fifth	23.3	23.3	23.5
Highest fifth	46.6	39.8	40.6

<sup>a</sup> Based on Appendix Tables B-1 and B-2.

<sup>b</sup> The standardized distribution was obtained by multiplying the actual distributions in Table B-1 by the numbers of workers in Table B-2 and summing the results.

The standardized distribution shows the changes associated with variations in the component frequency distributions, assuming no changes in the weights associated with each distribution.

Apparently most of the equalization of wages and salaries between 1939 and 1949 can be explained *without* reference to changes in the industrial distribution of the labor force. The share of aggre-

## CHANGES IN WAGE DISTRIBUTION

gate wage income received by the top fifth of the male workers decreased from 47 per cent in 1939 to 40 per cent in 1949. This fifth would have received 41 per cent of the aggregate in 1949 if there had been no change in the industrial distribution of the labor force. Therefore by far the greatest part of the equalization of wages during the decade is attributable to changes in the component distributions rather than to changes in the weights associated with those distributions.

### *Changes in the Dispersion of Wages within Industries*

To what extent does the change in the over-all distribution reflect a decrease in the dispersion of wages between high-paid and low-paid workers within specific industries?

An examination of the changes in the dispersion of wage income for men indicates that there was a narrowing of wage differentials in all but five of the 117 industries examined. In fifty-four industries the share of the aggregate wages received by the highest paid fifth of the workers in the industry decreased by less than 10 per cent; in an additional fifty-four industries the share received by the top fifth decreased by between 10 and 20 per cent, and in four industries the decrease was over 20 per cent (Table 5). Decreases in

TABLE 5

Industries Ranked by 1949 Mean Wage Income of Male Workers, by Change in Dispersion of Income between 1939 and 1949

RANK OF INDUSTRY	TOTAL	CHANGE IN SHARE OF TOTAL RECEIVED BY HIGHEST-PAID FIFTH OF WORKERS, 1939 TO 1949			
		Decrease			Increase
		20.0% or More	10.0 to 19.9%	Less than 10.0%	
Total	117	4	54	54	5
Lowest tenth	5	—	—	5	—
Second tenth	13	—	3	8	2
Third tenth	12	1	5	5	1
Fourth tenth	11	—	4	7	—
Fifth tenth	11	—	6	3	2
Sixth tenth	18	—	11	7	—
Seventh tenth	19	1	13	5	—
Eighth tenth	8	—	3	5	—
Ninth tenth	4	1	—	3	—
Highest tenth	16	1	9	6	—

Changes in dispersion are defined here in terms of changes in the share of aggregate wage income received by the highest-paid fifth of the workers.

Source: Derived from Appendix Table B-4.

## USES OF INCOME DATA

dispersion were somewhat greater in the high-paid industries than in those with relatively low average incomes. Thus, fourteen of the twenty-eight industries in the highest three tenths (ranked by median wage or salary income in 1949) had decreases in dispersion of 10 per cent or more, whereas only nine of the thirty industries in the lowest three tenths had decreases this great.

Some factors affecting the distribution of wages within an industry can be brought into sharper focus by examining the changes in average wages for specific occupations within it. Data available from the past two censuses permit the analysis of changes in average wage income for the following groups of male workers within eleven manufacturing industries, which include about one-fourth of all wage workers: laborers (not elsewhere classified or n.e.c.); operatives (n.e.c.); and all other workers. Although these data are extremely useful, they are defective in several important ways.

In the first place, they do not show separate income distributions for *all* laborers and for *all* operatives within each industry, but only for those who were not classified in specific occupations. This defect can be roughly adjusted for by the procedure discussed below. A second and more important defect, which cannot be adjusted for, stems from the fact that the residual category "other workers" does not distinguish between craftsmen and the other occupations. For this reason the data cannot be regarded as showing the differential income gains of unskilled, semiskilled, and skilled workers within each industry but rather of unskilled, semi-skilled, and "higher-paid" workers, since about three-fourths of the "other workers" category in most industries is composed of professional and managerial workers and craftsmen.

The unadjusted data, summarized in Table 6, show that in each of the industries studied, the lowest-paid workers made the greatest relative gains and the highest-paid workers made the smallest. For example, in the iron and steel industry the increase in average wages between 1939 and 1949 was 152 per cent for laborers, 133 per cent for operatives, and 112 per cent for "other workers." The increase in the food manufacturing industry was 149 per cent for laborers, 123 per cent for operatives, and 109 per cent for "other workers."

As previously indicated, the data require adjustment. It is known from a tabulation of industry by occupation (but without a further classification by wage income) that there were 376,000 male operatives and 46,000 male laborers in the motor vehicle and motor vehicle equipment manufacturing industry in 1950.<sup>2</sup> However, 279,000 operatives and 45,000 laborers were not classified in specific

<sup>2</sup> 1950 Census of Population, Vol. iv, *Special Reports*, Part 1, Chap. C.

TABLE 6

## Mean Wages of Male Laborers, Operatives, and "Other Workers" in Selected Manufacturing Industries, 1939 and 1949

INDUSTRY	1939				1949				PERCENTAGE INCREASE, 1939 TO 1949			
	Labor- ers <sup>a</sup>	Oper- atives <sup>a</sup>	"Other Workers"		Labor- ers <sup>a</sup>	Oper- atives <sup>a</sup>	"Other Workers"		Labor- ers <sup>a</sup>	Oper- atives <sup>a</sup>	"Other Workers"	
			Unad- justed <sup>b</sup>	Ad- justed <sup>c</sup>			Unad- justed <sup>b</sup>	Ad- justed <sup>c</sup>			Unad- justed <sup>b</sup>	Ad- justed <sup>c</sup>
Food and kindred products	\$ 853	\$1,119	\$1,662	\$1,842	\$2,128	\$2,491	\$3,481	\$3,762	149	123	109	104
Textiles, textile products and apparel	675	878	1,609	1,718	1,913	2,452	3,606	3,791	183	179	124	121
Furniture, lumber, and wood products <sup>a</sup>	573	852	1,033	1,447	1,585	1,906	2,364	3,531	177	124	129	144
Paper, paper products, and printing	871	1,160	1,896	1,950	2,325	2,775	3,746	3,838	167	139	98	97
Chemicals, petroleum, and coal products	912	1,345	2,188	2,299	2,444	3,053	4,362	4,556	168	127	99	98
Stone, clay, and glass products	815	1,114	1,745	1,872	2,213	2,684	3,497	3,691	172	141	100	97
Iron and steel and not specified metal indus- tries	924	1,162	1,670	1,778	2,325	2,711	3,543	3,762	152	133	112	99
Nonferrous metals and their products	990	1,110	1,671	1,827	2,307	2,602	3,523	3,833	133	134	111	110
Machinery	943	1,177	1,817	1,898	2,318	2,797	3,757	3,895	146	138	107	105
Motor vehicles and mo- tor vehicle equipment	1,074	1,227	1,695	1,825	2,621	2,876	3,793	4,074	144	134	124	123
Transportation equip- ment, except motor vehicles	866	1,112	1,577	1,647	2,262	2,910	3,575	3,653	161	162	127	122

<sup>a</sup> The distributions of mean wages shown for laborers and operatives are assumed to be the same whether they include or exclude laborers and operatives classified as "other workers" in the census (see text for explanation).

<sup>b</sup> Includes some laborers and operatives (see text).

<sup>c</sup> Excludes all laborers and operatives (see text).

<sup>d</sup> Changes in the income differentials between operatives and "other workers" are difficult to measure for this industry. In the 1940 census

sawyers were classified as craftsmen; in the 1950 census, as operatives. Also adjusted means in this industry are subject to considerably greater errors of estimation than those for other industries because more than one-half of the "other workers" category contained operatives and laborers, as well as because of the change in classification of sawyers.

Source: Derived from Appendix Tables B-1 and B-2 and from Herman P. Miller, *Income of the American People*, Wiley, 1955, Tables C1 and C3.

USES OF INCOME DATA

occupations within their respective major groups. Thus, about 97,000 operatives (largely welders and painters) and 1,000 laborers were included in the category of "other workers," which is comprised for the most part of craftsmen and white-collar workers. These workers can be separated from the "other workers" group by assuming that they have the same distribution by wage income as operatives (n.e.c.) and laborers (n.e.c.). The addition of the former groups to operatives (n.e.c.) and laborers (n.e.c.) does not change the mean for the combined group since identical distributions were assumed for both. However, their removal from "other workers" raises the mean for the latter group from \$3,793 to \$4,074. Similar adjustments were made for each industry and the revised results for "other workers" are presented in the "adjusted" columns. In every case, with the exception of the furniture, lumber, and wood products industry, the adjustment tended to reduce the relative gain in average wage income for this group.

TABLE 7

Relationship of Mean Wages of Laborers, Operatives, and "Other Workers," in Selected Manufacturing Industries, 1939 and 1949

INDUSTRY	Mean Wage of:			
	"Other Workers" as % of Laborers'		Operatives as % of Laborers'	
	1939	1949	1939	1949
Food and kindred products	216	177	131	117
Textiles, textile products, and apparel	255	198	130	128
Furniture, lumber, and wood products	253	223	149	120
Paper, paper products, and printing	224	165	133	119
Chemicals, petroleum, and coal products	252	186	147	125
Stone, clay, and glass products	230	167	137	121
Iron and steel and not specified metal industries	192	162	126	117
Nonferrous metals and their products	185	166	112	113
Machinery	201	168	125	121
Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment	170	155	114	110
Transportation equipment, except motor vehicles	190	161	128	129

Source: Derived from Table 6.

Another way of viewing the differential gains of unskilled, semi-skilled, and "other workers" within specified manufacturing industries is presented in Table 7. The average wage income of laborers is expressed first in relation to the average for high-paid workers within each industry for 1939 and 1949, and then in relation to the average for operatives. In every industry there was a marked reduction in income differentials between high-paid workers and laborers, it being greatest in the stone, clay, and glass products

## CHANGES IN WAGE DISTRIBUTION

industry. In this industry, high-paid workers made 2.3 times as much as laborers in 1939 but only 1.7 times as much in 1949. The wage differentials were most stable in the motor vehicle and motor vehicle equipment industry; high-paid workers made 1.7 times as much as laborers in 1939 and 1.6 times as much in 1949.

Because of the heterogeneous nature of the "other workers" category, changes in differentials between only unskilled workers (laborers) and semiskilled workers (operatives) within each industry may be more significant. Here again, Table 7 shows a reduction in wage differentials within most industries. In 1939, for example, operatives in the food processing industry; the paper and printing industry; and the stone, clay and glass industry made about one-third more than laborers. In 1949, they made only one-fifth more. In the chemicals, petroleum, and coal products industries the differential between operatives and laborers was reduced from nearly one-half to one-fourth.

It could be argued that these decreases are in some measure attributable to the reduction in unemployment, which had the greatest impact on the earnings of low-paid workers. While there is some justification for this view, it may unduly minimize the importance of reductions in wage rate differentials, which are not affected by variations in the extent of employment. Evidence on this point is presented in Table 8, which shows the average wage or salary income in 1939 and 1949 of operatives and laborers who were full-year workers in specified manufacturing industries. A full-year worker is defined in this table as a person who worked fifty weeks or more during the year. Weeks worked, as defined in the 1950 census, includes all weeks in 1949 during which work was performed. Accordingly, full-year workers for 1949 are persons who did any paid work (not necessarily full-time) in fifty weeks or more. Persons who worked regularly on a part-time basis were thus counted as full-year workers in 1949. In contrast, the 1940 census enumerators were instructed to convert part-time work to equivalent full-time weeks. Accordingly, a full-year worker for 1939 is a person who worked full-time during the entire year. This change tended to understate the decrease in wage differentials because the inclusion of regular part-time workers in the 1939 data would have probably reduced the average income for laborers proportionately more than the average income for operatives.

Despite this, it is apparent from Table 8 that there was a reduction in wage differentials between unskilled and semiskilled workers in most of the industries. The greatest reductions were in food processing; furniture, lumber, and wood products; chemicals,

TABLE 8

Relationship of Mean Wages of Full-Year Laborers and Operatives in Selected Manufacturing Industries, 1939 and 1949

INDUSTRY	1939			1949		
	Mean Wage of:		(1) as % of (2)	Mean Wage of:		(4) as % of (5)
	Opera- tives <sup>a</sup>	Labor- ers <sup>a</sup>		Opera- tives <sup>a</sup>	Labor- ers <sup>a</sup>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Food and kindred products	\$1,323	\$1,097	121	\$2,834	\$2,549	111
Textiles, textile products, and apparel	1,061	852	125	2,771	2,235	124
Furniture, lumber, and wood products	1,056	736	143	2,301	1,902	121
Paper, paper products, and printing	1,350	1,073	126	3,098	2,616	118
Chemicals, petroleum, and coal products	1,540	1,169	132	3,353	2,793	120
Stone, clay, and glass products	1,355	1,030	132	2,986	2,575	116
Iron and steel and not specified metal industries	1,411	1,209	117	3,040	2,652	115
Nonferrous metals and their products	1,359	1,230	110	3,016	2,727	111
Machinery	1,447	1,202	120	3,180	2,768	115
Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment	1,555	1,393	112	3,311	3,063	108
Transportation equipment, except motor vehicles	1,476	1,164	127	3,301	2,671	124

<sup>a</sup> Not elsewhere classified.

Source: Herman P. Miller, *Income of the American People*, Wiley, 1955, Tables C2 and C4.

petroleum, and coal products; and stone, clay, and glass products. In most of the other industries there were small, but persistent, reductions.

The preceding tables are based entirely on census results and are subject to all of the biases inherent in the household survey technique as well as difficulties of interpretation. For this reason, it is particularly important to refer to independent data on the same subject as a check. Table 9 presents estimates derived from the Bureau of Labor Statistics index of urban wage rates. They show the percentage increase in wage rates for skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled workers by industry groups from October 1943 to April 1947. These data support the conclusions based on census results. In almost all of the industries the greatest relative gains in wage rates were made by unskilled workers and the smallest by skilled workers.

#### *Changes in the Level of Wages among Industries*

The decade which ended in 1949 was a period of rapid increase in average earnings for practically all industries. The increases, how-

CHANGES IN WAGE DISTRIBUTION

TABLE 9

Percentage Increase in Urban Wage Rates, by Industry, October 1943–April 1947

INDUSTRY	INCREASE IN WAGE RATES			
	Total	Skilled Workers	Semiskilled Workers	Unskilled Workers
Total	32.3	27.7	34.5	35.7
Food and kindred products	34.3	28.3	35.1	38.8
Tobacco manufactures	41.3	30.1	40.2	48.8
Textile mill products	51.5	45.3	58.5	52.3
Apparel and allied products	47.9	34.2	49.5	42.4
Furniture and finished lumber products	44.9	40.9	44.3	55.3
Paper and allied products	35.3	28.0	34.4	40.9
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	46.9	45.0	49.6	51.4
Chemicals and allied products	37.8	34.7	37.3	40.7
Products of petroleum and coal	31.7	28.8	31.7	34.7
Rubber products	34.0	30.9	34.1	38.5
Leather and leather products	46.9	47.9	45.1	54.0
Basic iron and steel	25.2	21.4	22.7	38.8
Shipbuilding	18.8	15.9	—	24.4
Metal working, excluding basic iron and steel and shipbuilding	27.5	23.2	29.0	31.2

Source: Harry Ober, "Occupational Wage Differentials, 1907–1947," *Monthly Labor Review*, Dept. of Labor, August 1948, p. 131.

ever, were by no means uniform. Out of 117 industries examined, eighteen had increases in average wage income of less than 100 per cent, forty-seven of 100 to 125 per cent, thirty-eight of 125 to 150 per cent, and fourteen of 150 per cent or more (Table 10).

TABLE 10

Industries Ranked by 1949 Mean Wage Income of All Workers, by Increase in Mean Income between 1939 and 1949

RANK OF INDUSTRY	TOTAL	INCREASE IN MEAN INCOME, 1939 TO 1949			
		Less than	100.0 to	125.0 to	150.0%
		100.0%	124.9%	149.9%	or More
Total	117	18	47	38	14
Lowest tenth	5	—	3	1	1
Second tenth	13	1	4	6	2
Third tenth	12	1	3	6	2
Fourth tenth	11	1	4	4	2
Fifth tenth	11	2	3	3	3
Sixth tenth	18	2	10	4	2
Seventh tenth	19	3	8	8	—
Eighth tenth	8	3	2	3	—
Ninth tenth	4	1	3	—	—
Highest tenth	16	4	7	3	2

Source: Derived from Appendix Table B-4.

## USES OF INCOME DATA

These different gains could have had an important impact on the distribution of total wage income.

There was a marked difference between the gains of high-paid and low-paid industries (Table 10). Among the thirty lowest-paid industries, eighteen had gains in average earnings of 125 per cent or more, and only two failed to double their average wage incomes. In contrast, of the twenty-eight highest-paid industries, only eight had increases of 125 per cent or more, and an equal number failed to double their average earnings. These data lend support to the hypothesis that the greater relative gains of the lower-paid industries are a factor in the general reduction in the dispersion of wage income during the decade.

An examination of the particular industries involved quickly dispels the notion that the greater relative gains of the low-paid groups can be entirely explained by a single factor such as the increase in union membership during the decade. For example, included among the lowest third of the industries with income gains of 125 per cent or more are agriculture, restaurants, logging, saw-mills, taxicab service, gasoline service stations, drug stores, laundries, and many others in which the impact of the union has been relatively slight. Probably most of the relatively greater wage increases in the low-paid industries resulted from the pressure for workers exerted by the other industries in the expanding defense program during the early 1940's. Industries losing workers were forced to raise wages to hold their existing labor force or to attract people outside the labor market. This increase in wages tended to change the wage relationships which prevailed in 1940. During the war, the revised wage differentials, established early during the defense program, were more or less stabilized by regulation. As a result, the postwar period inherited a wage structure which differed significantly from that of 1940. The relatively full-employment conditions during the postwar period have served to maintain the differentials.

Despite the differential gains in average earnings among industries, there were comparatively few changes in the relative position of industries. When ranked by mean wage income in 1949, ninety-four of the 117 industries studied remained either in the same tenths or in tenths adjacent to the ones they had been in 1939 (Appendix Table B-5). However, welfare and religious services dropped from the seventh tenth in 1939 to the third in 1949; educational services, from the eighth to the fourth; telephone and state and local public administration, from the highest to the sixth; and postal services and credit agencies, from the highest to the eighth.

## CHANGES IN WAGE DISTRIBUTION

About one-third of the workers in these industries were in government or education.

### *Reasons for the Decrease in Differentials*

The statistical data clearly show that the decrease in the dispersion of wages during the decade which ended in 1949 is primarily attributable to decreases in wage differentials between skilled and unskilled workers within each industry and between high-paid and low-paid industries. What forces operated to produce these changes?

The decrease in differentials between skilled and unskilled workers can perhaps best be understood as part of a historical process observed in the United States since the turn of the century.<sup>3</sup> In 1907, for example, the median earnings of skilled workers in manufacturing industries was about twice that received by unskilled workers. By the end of World War I it was only 75 per cent greater, and by the end of World War II, only about 55 per cent greater (Table 11). Thus, during a forty-year period, the differential be-

TABLE 11

Relationship between Earnings of Skilled and Unskilled Occupations in  
Manufacturing Industries, 1907-1947

*(average earnings for representative unskilled occupations = 100)*

PERIOD	Median	Range <sup>a</sup>
1907	205	180 - 280
1918-1919	175	150 - 225
1931-1932	180	160 - 220
1937-1940	165	150 - 190
1945-1947	155	145 - 170

<sup>a</sup> Middle half of all indexes.

Source: Harry Ober "Occupational Wage Differentials, 1907-1947," *Monthly Labor Review*, Dept. of Labor, August 1948, p. 130.

tween skilled and unskilled workers was reduced by about 50 per cent, or by an average of about 1 per cent per year.

Many factors, of course, contributed to the reduction, and there is disagreement on the importance of specific factors. One student has explained the decrease during this period largely in terms of forces affecting the supply of workers for unskilled jobs.<sup>4</sup> He points

<sup>3</sup> The tendency for occupational wage differentials to narrow has also been observed in Great Britain. The British experience is analyzed in a study by K. G. C. Knowles and D. J. Robertson, "Differences between the Wages of Skilled and Unskilled Workers, 1880-1950," *Bulletin of Oxford University Institute of Statistics*, April 1951, pp. 109-127.

<sup>4</sup> See particularly Harry M. Douty, "Union Impact on Wage Structures," *Proceedings of Sixth Annual Meeting of Industrial Relations Research Association*, 1953.

out that the restriction of immigration and a declining birth rate up to the 1940's tended to reduce the supply of unskilled workers relative to that of skilled workers and thereby to increase the relative price of the former. Also the extension of the minimum legal age for leaving school both delayed the entrance of many young people into the labor force and increased the numbers eligible for the more skilled jobs. But the increase in the productivity of unskilled labor by its combination with larger quantities of capital may also have made it economically feasible to raise wages.

Wage differentials since the depression have probably continued to be affected by the relative supply of skilled and unskilled workers. As previously indicated, the lowest paid, least organized industries are among those which made the greatest relative gains during the 1940's. Workers in these industries undoubtedly benefited from the pressures for higher wages exerted by organized workers. In addition, however, many employers in these industries doubtless raised wages because they were afraid of losing workers to the higher paying defense industries. So the relative labor supply was probably important in the decrease of wage differentials even during the past decade.

At the same time, however, two powerful forces, the federal government and the unions, have influenced wage regulation and wage determination to an unprecedented extent during the past twenty years. Before the depression of the 1930's the government exercised little direct control over wages. Even the unions played a relatively minor role during this period.<sup>5</sup>

Since the 1930's, however, the federal government has assumed an increasingly prominent role. Aside from its direct influence as the employer of an ever-growing proportion of the labor force, it has attempted to regulate wage differentials under a minimum wage law and by the policies and decisions of the various wage control and stabilization boards beginning with the National War Labor Board in 1942. Each of these has tended to affect wage structures differently.

The past twenty years have also witnessed a tremendous growth in union membership, from 2.9 million in 1933, mostly craftsmen concentrated in a few industries like construction, railroads, and printing, to about 17 million in 1952 scattered throughout the econ-

<sup>5</sup> It has been pointed out that "as late as 1934, union-management contracts fixed the wages and working conditions for some three or four million workers and were confined, to a great extent, to the so-called sheltered trades such as printing, construction, or bakeries, or to regulated industries like railroads." (see Everett M. Kassalow, "New Patterns of Collective Bargaining," *Insights into Labor Issues*, ed. by R. A. Lester and J. Shister, Macmillan, 1948, p. 117).

## CHANGES IN WAGE DISTRIBUTION

omy.<sup>6</sup> Most economists agree that the growth of the big union, like the growth of big government, has had some impact on wage structures. Some, like Milton Friedman, believe that the efficacy of union pressure has been exaggerated. But even Friedman concedes that between 10 and 20 per cent of the labor force "can be supposed to have had their wages significantly affected by the existence of unions."<sup>7</sup>

One cannot separate the impact of government and union policy on wage differentials from those of other forces. The fact that the policies of both of these major institutions generally coincided with the changes in wage dispersion does not signify that they *caused* these changes.

### FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

Federal minimum wage regulation began in 1938 with the passage of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The statutory minimum wage set was 25 cents an hour. Subsequently the minimum was raised to 30 cents (1939), 35 cents (1941), 40 cents (1944) and 75 cents (1950). By 1955 about 24 million of the 44 million workers in private firms were covered by the law.<sup>8</sup>

The law could theoretically have reduced dispersion in the distribution of wages by raising the average level in low-paid industries more than in high-paid industries and of low-paid workers more than of high-paid workers. Actually, however, it has probably had little impact because it was enacted at the beginning of a relatively long period of high employment during which wage rates, even in covered industries, were substantially above the minimum. It was estimated in 1954, for example, that an increase in the minimum wage rate for workers covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act from 75 cents an hour to \$1.00 an hour would affect less than 2 million workers out of the total of 44 million.<sup>9</sup> However, there is some evidence that it influenced the wage structure within at least one industry—the southern lumber industry.<sup>10</sup> This may provide important clues to the impact of an effective minimum wage law on the average level and dispersion of wages within industries. The

<sup>6</sup> *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1954*, Bureau of the Census, p. 235.

<sup>7</sup> Milton Friedman, "Some Comments on the Significance of Labor Unions for Economic Policy," *Impact of the Union*, ed. by David McC. Wright, Harcourt, Brace, 1951.

<sup>8</sup> *Economic Report of the President, January 1955*, p. 58.

<sup>9</sup> Clarence D. Long, "The Minimum Wage," mimeographed, May 6, 1954.

<sup>10</sup> J. F. Walker and Harry M. Douty, "Effects of Minimum Wage in Southern Sawmills," and J. F. Walker, "Earnings in the Southern Lumber Industry," in the September 1950 and October 1953 issues, respectively, of the *Monthly Labor Review*, Dept. of Labor.

USES OF INCOME DATA

trend of wages in the southern lumber industry has been summarized as follows: "When the first FLSA minimum of 25 cents became effective in October 1938, the average in the industry rose almost immediately from about 27 cents to 31 cents. The 5-cent raise in the minimum a year later increased the average 3 cents, from 32 to 35 cents an hour. The next 5-cent increase in the minimum (to 35 cents) in November 1941 raised the industry average from 39 to 42 cents per hour. . . . The 75-cent minimum, effective January 25, 1950, had the immediate result of raising the average 11 cents to 80 cents an hour by March 1950."<sup>11</sup>

Both the timing and the magnitude of these changes suggest that this average is very responsive to changes in the statutory minimum hourly wage. In view of this fact, it is reasonable to assume that the minimum wage law tends to raise the average level of wages in the low-paid industries. The law may account in some measure for the fact that average annual earnings of laborers in the furniture, lumber, and wood products industry rose proportionately more between 1939 and 1949 than those of laborers in every other industry for which data are shown, with the exception of the textile and apparel industry (Table 6).

Although the minimum wage law appears to have had a direct impact on the average level of wages in the southern lumber industry, apparently it has had only a negligible effect on the dispersion of wages within the industry. The available evidence is presented in Table 12, where the relationship in average hourly earnings for six

TABLE 12  
Relationship of Average Hourly Earnings of Six Occupations in the Southern Lumber Industry, 1949, 1950, and 1953  
(average earnings of machine off-bearers = 100)

OCCUPATION	October- December 1949	March 1950 <sup>a</sup>	April 1953
Teamsters, logging	105	103	104
Truck drivers, logging	106	103	106
Fallers and buckers, hand	117	114	111
Circular head-saw operators	170	153	164
Band-head-saw operators	216	195	206

<sup>a</sup> The minimum hourly wage was raised to 75 cents on January 25, 1950.

Source: James F. Walker, "Earnings in the Southern Lumber Industry," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1953, p. 1080.

different types of jobs are examined for a period just preceding an increase in the statutory minimum wage, immediately after an increase, and three years after the increase.

<sup>11</sup> Walker, *op. cit.*, p. 1078.

## CHANGES IN WAGE DISTRIBUTION

The immediate effect of the increase in the minimum wage to 75 cents an hour was a reduction in wage differentials. The average hourly earnings of machine off-bearers, a low-paying job, rose relative to the average for each of the other five types of higher-paying jobs. Three years later, however, the wage differentials before the increase in the minimum wage had been largely re-established. Although the data indicate that after three years machine off-bearers had made a slight net gain relative to three of the other skills, the minimum wage law apparently did not permanently affect the dispersion of wages within this industry to any significant degree.

### NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD

One month after our entry into World War II, the National War Labor Board (NWLB) was established and given general responsibility for "settling labor disputes which threatened to impede the effective prosecution of the war." The NWLB still did not then have authority to regulate wages, only to "resolve issues in dispute by mediation, voluntary arbitration, or arbitration under rules of its own making." Nearly one year later, in October 1942, it was given complete jurisdiction over all wage rate adjustments, with the stipulation that it could grant increases in wage rates prevailing in September 1942 only "to correct maladjustments or inequalities, to eliminate substandards of living, to correct gross inequities, or to aid in the effective prosecution of the war."<sup>12</sup>

Thus, at the very inception of the wartime regulation, provision was made for wage adjustments consistent with the established government policy of raising the lower end of the income curve. Even before the authority for wartime wage controls was officially turned over to the NWLB, President Roosevelt stated in his anti-inflation message to Congress on April 27, 1942, that "the existing machinery for labor disputes will . . . continue to give due consideration to inequalities and to the elimination of substandards of living."<sup>13</sup>

The NWLB used three major administrative techniques in deciding whether or not to grant wage increases: (1) the "Little Steel Formula"; (2) the bracket system; and (3) the substandard policy.

#### *The Little Steel Formula*

Superficially, the Little Steel Formula appears to have tended to maintain wage differentials existing at the outbreak of the war—

<sup>12</sup> *Termination Report of the National War Labor Board*, Dept. of Labor, 1947, Vol. 1, pp. 7 and 8.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 211.

and it has been so interpreted by some authors<sup>14</sup>—since it permitted an increase in straight-time hourly earnings of 15 per cent over the January 1941 levels. However, “One of the fundamental concepts of the Little Steel Formula was that it should be applied to combined occupational groups rather than to individual employees or to individual job classifications in order that all workers in the unit should receive the same wage or salary adjustment in cents per hour, and, that, percentagewise, the unskilled relatively low-paid workers should receive greater increases than the skilled, high-paid workers.”<sup>15</sup>

The Little Steel Formula provided a basis for compensating workers for increases in the cost of living and for stabilizing the general level of wages. It did not provide an effective basis for adjusting wage rates in new plants or in plants converting to the manufacture of new products. And it was not suitable for adjusting problems associated with wage differentials between plants in an industry or an area. To deal with “interplant inequities,” the wage rate bracket approach was adopted.

#### *Wage Brackets*

The wage bracket was defined as “a band of rates or rate ranges from minimum to maximum representing the sound, tested, and stable rates paid by employers for a particular job classification in a particular industry and labor market area.”<sup>16</sup> This range was then converted to a single rate bracket minimum,<sup>17</sup> and rates below the minimum could be raised to it. However rates within the bracket could not be increased on the basis of comparisons with other plants.

The effect was to reduce the dispersion of wages by raising the wage level for the lowest-paid workers. Within each occupation in a given industry and locality, most wage rates of the lowest-paid workers were raised to a point 10 per cent below the average for that group. About 60 per cent of the approvals of wage rate increases by the NWLB were made on the basis of the bracket system.<sup>18</sup> This procedure, therefore, was very important in the general reduction in the dispersion of wages during the war.

<sup>14</sup> David R. Roberts, “The Meaning of Recent Wage Changes,” *Insights into Labor Issues*, p. 201.

<sup>15</sup> *Termination Report of the National War Labor Board*, Vol. 1, p. 201.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 230.

<sup>17</sup> Two methods were employed to convert the range of rates to a single rate. The procedure recommended by the NWLB and the one most commonly used established the single-rate bracket minimum at 10 per cent below the weighted average of rates for the given occupation, industry, and area. The other method was to set the single-rate bracket minimum at the first substantial cluster of rates for the occupation, industry, and area.

<sup>18</sup> Roberts, *op. cit.*, p. 227.

## CHANGES IN WAGE DISTRIBUTION

### *Substandard Rates*

Wage increases granted by the NWLB for "eliminating substandards of living" were specifically designed to raise the incomes of the lowest-paid workers. In general, the Board interpreted its task as one of determining "an appropriate minimum up to which wage adjustments could voluntarily be made to correct substandards of living."<sup>19</sup> In accordance with this policy, the NWLB decided in February 1943 that wage rates could be raised up to 40 cents an hour without obtaining approval.<sup>20</sup> The permissive minimum was raised to 50 cents an hour in November 1944 and, finally, to 55 cents an hour in August 1945. To make its substandard policy consistent with its wage rate brackets, the NWLB permitted wages below the substandard rate to be increased to that level. However, increases at higher wage rates had to be tapered progressively to zero at 70 cents per hour. In other words, no wage rate increases were permitted on the basis of the substandard policy for rates of 70 cents an hour or more. The net effect of this procedure, as in the case of the Little Steel Formula and the wage-rate bracket policy, was to raise the level of the lowest paid workers relative to others.

### UNION POLICY

During recent years, labor unions have increasingly demanded higher wages in terms of uniform cents-per-hour increases. Such increases, of course, tend to reduce the dispersion of wages since they result in greater relative gains for lower-paid workers. This inclination on the part of organized labor was manifested even before the outbreak of World War II. However, its greatest actual impact on the distribution of wages began with the cessation of hostilities.

About six months after the end of World War II, the United States experienced some of the greatest strikes in its history. Among the first and the most important, because they set the pattern for later demands and settlements, were the steel strike (750,000 workers), the electrical workers (200,000), the automobile workers (200,000), the meat packers (125,000), and the oil workers (35,000). Altogether, about 1,750,000 workers were idled by strikes in January 1946 alone.

What were the wage demands of these strikes? The United Steel Workers of America (CIO) and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (CIO) both demanded an increase of \$2 per day.<sup>21</sup> In the meat-packing industry, the United Packinghouse Workers (CIO) initially demanded a wage increase of 25 cents per hour; the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Work-

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 211.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 212.

<sup>21</sup> *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1946, pp. 426 ff.

## USES OF INCOME DATA

men of North America (AFL) a minimum wage rate of \$36 per week, but were willing later to accept a straight increase of 15 cents per hour. At some point in each of these strikes the unions demanded a uniform cents-per-hour increase. Only the United Automobile Workers (CIO) and the Oil Workers International (CIO) stated their demands in percentage terms, both demanding a 30 per cent increase. (Ultimately the automobile workers settled for a uniform cents-per-hour increase of 18½ cents and the oil workers received an 18 per cent increase.) In addition, numerous other disputes during the first year after VJ Day were settled on a uniform cents-per-hour basis.

Since the early postwar strikes, organized labor has shifted its major emphasis to demands for pension and welfare and other funds. However, many unions have continued to press for uniform cents-per-hour increases; and some contracts, particularly in the motor vehicle industry, feature automatic uniform changes in wage rates for annual increases in productivity or for changes in the cost of living.

### *Appendix A: Definitions and Explanations*

#### DEFINITIONS

##### *Money Wages*

This is the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year preceding the date of the census. Thus, in the 1950 census, the money wages refer to earnings during 1949. They include wages, salaries, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned, before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, and so forth. They do not include the value of free meals, board, or other wages "in kind," or earnings from the operation of a farm, business, or professional practice.

##### *Occupation, Industry and Class of Worker*

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker refer to the job held during the survey week. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the week. Persons who were unemployed during the survey week were classified according to their last civilian job.

Wage workers are persons who worked as employees for wages or salaries. They include not only factory operatives, laborers, clerks, and so forth, who worked for wages, but also other persons working for tips or for room or board, salesmen, and other employees working for commissions, and salaried business managers, corporation executives, and government officials.

The industrial and occupational classification systems used in the

## CHANGES IN WAGE DISTRIBUTION

1940 census are basically the same as those used in 1950. An attempt was made to make each group as comparable as possible for 1940 and 1950. There are, however, a number of differences in the specific content of particular groups. The industry data shown for 1940 have not been entirely adjusted for comparability with the 1950 classification system. But available evidence indicates that the 1940-1950 relationships shown by the data are not significantly affected by these differences. The 1940 classification by class of worker is similar to the 1950 classification.

### METHOD OF ESTIMATING AGGREGATE WAGE OR SALARY INCOME

An estimate of the number of persons at each income level was obtained by distributing those not reporting on income among all the income levels in the same proportion as those that did report. A mean income was then selected for each wage income level, and estimates of aggregate wages were obtained by multiplying the number of persons at each income level by the mean for that level.

For income levels under \$10,000, the midpoint of each level was assumed to be the mean. The open-end interval in the 1950 census was "\$10,000 and over." The Current Population Survey for April 1951 and other sources indicated that \$20,000 was a reasonable estimate of the mean wage income for this interval. The open-end interval in the wage data for 1939 was "\$5,000 and over." Income tax returns for that year and data obtained in the income surveys indicated that \$9,000 was a reasonable estimate of the mean wage or salary income for this interval.

### METHOD OF CLASSIFYING INDUSTRIES BY DECILES

Table B-5 shows industries classified by level of wage income in 1939 and 1949 and Table B-6 shows a similar classification by dispersion of wage income. The procedure described below was used to prepare Table B-5. A similar procedure was used for Table B-6.

A listing of industries ranked from lowest to highest by mean wage income was prepared for 1939 and a separate listing for 1949. Each listing showed the name of the industry, the average income, and the proportion of all wage workers included in the industry. On the basis of these listings, the industries were grouped into tenths.

### COMPARABILITY OF CENSUS RESULTS WITH OTHER DATA

One method of appraising the accuracy of the wage or salary data obtained for specific industries in the 1940 and 1950 decennial censuses is to compare them with similar information from other sources. All the comparisons attempted in this paper must be regarded as rough approximations because they are subject to a wide range of error attributable to differences in definition. However the data may indicate the probable direction and magnitude of error in the census results for specific industries.

Table A-1 shows the mean wage income in 1949 for workers in seven-

USES OF INCOME DATA

TABLE A-1

Estimates of 1949 Mean Wage Income for Workers in Seventeen Manufacturing Industries, Census of Population, National Income Division, and Survey of Manufactures

INDUSTRY	Census of Population <sup>a</sup>	National Income Division <sup>b</sup>	Survey of Manufactures <sup>c</sup>	Difference:	
				(2)-(1)	(3)-(1)
				as % of (2)	as % of (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Food and kindred products	\$2,680	\$2,926	\$2,870	8.4	6.6
Tobacco manufactures	1,960	2,089	2,063	6.2	5.0
Textile mill products	2,279	2,565	2,542	11.2	10.3
Apparel and related products	2,026	2,383	2,341	15.0	13.5
Lumber and furniture products	2,083	2,463	2,382	15.4	12.6
Paper and allied products	2,858	3,230	3,174	11.5	10.0
Printing and publishing	3,210	3,653	3,629	12.1	11.5
Chemicals and allied products	3,313	3,529	3,418	6.1	3.1
Petroleum and coal products	4,058	4,179	3,936	2.9	-3.1
Rubber products	3,033	3,225	3,208	6.0	5.5
Leather and leather products	2,143	2,410	2,376	11.1	9.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	2,759	3,014	2,920	8.5	5.5
Metals	3,021	3,366	3,361	10.2	10.1
Machinery, except electrical	3,248	3,478	3,520	6.6	7.7
Electrical machinery	2,950	3,247	3,234	9.1	8.8
Transportation equipment	3,251	3,604	3,595	9.8	9.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2,692	2,961	2,983	9.1	9.8

<sup>a</sup> Derived from Appendix Table B-4.

<sup>b</sup> Derived from *National Income and Product of the United States, 1929-1950*, Dept. of Commerce, 1951, Table 14 (wages and salaries by industry) and Table 25 (average number of full-time and part-time employees by industry).

<sup>c</sup> Derived from *Annual Survey of Manufactures, 1949 and 1950*, Bureau of the Census, 1952, Table 4, p. 17.

teen manufacturing industry groups. These data were obtained from the National Income Division (NID) of the Department of Commerce, the 1950 Survey of Manufactures (SM) conducted by the Bureau of the Census, and the 1950 Census of Population. Table A-2 shows the mean wage income for all industries and is based on information obtained from the NID and the 1950 census. Several important conceptual differences underly these data. In the SM each plant was asked to report the total wages and salaries paid to all employees. Average employment was reported by each plant for the four pay periods nearest the 15th of March, May, August, and November. The NID data for manufacturing industries are based largely on the quarterly reports filed by each employer with the Bureau of Employment Security. These reports contain a list of all employees and the taxable earnings paid to each employee. The estimates prepared from the SM and from the NID data are conceptually very similar since they are based largely on reported payroll information taken from the accounting records of establishments. In contrast, the 1950 census averages for each industry represent the wages

## CHANGES IN WAGE DISTRIBUTION

and salaries paid to persons employed in that industry in April 1950 or who were then unemployed but worked in that industry at their last job. Thus the wages of individuals who left the labor force during the year would not appear in the census data by industry, but they would be reflected in the series based on establishment reports. Many people who do some work during a given year are not in the labor force in a particular month. In January 1952, for example, about one-third of the men and one-sixth of the women who were not in the labor force did some work during the preceding year.<sup>22</sup> In addition, the wages and salaries of workers who changed jobs during the year or who had more than one job at the time of the survey were all attributed to the industry at which most time was spent during the survey week in the census data. In contrast, in the establishment reports all such earnings were allocated to the industry in which the earnings were actually made.

One can only speculate about the net effect of these conceptual differences. There can be little question that the census aggregates tend to be lower than those derived from establishment reports because of the exclusion of the wages of persons who left the labor force. The impact of these differences on the averages, however, is more difficult to determine. The census averages tend to be higher than those based on establishment reports because of the exclusion of workers who left the labor force and who typically have lower earnings. The impact of multiple job holders (either at a given time or throughout the year) on the averages for both series is indeterminate because it tends to raise some averages and depress others.

Table A-1 indicates that the census averages are below those derived from the NID in all of the seventeen manufacturing industries for which data are shown. The difference was between \$200 and \$300 (6 and 10 per cent) in most cases. Only in two industries (apparel and lumber) was the difference between the estimates as great as 15 per cent. One possible explanation is that in 1949 these two industries had a considerably larger proportion of part-year workers than most other manufacturing industries.<sup>23</sup> Conversely, the similarity of the estimates for the petroleum and coal products industry may be related to the fact that this industry had the largest proportion of full-year workers in 1949.

Census and NID estimates of mean wage income for all industries for 1939 and 1949 are shown in Table A-2. These figures again emphasize the tendency for the census estimates to be lower than those based on establishment reports. The census estimates in 1949 exceeded NID in only nine industries. In seven of these industries, however, the census estimates for 1939 were also higher than those based on NID figures. This fact is significant because it suggests that there is a certain degree of stability in the relationship between the two sets of data. In the manufacturing

<sup>22</sup> *Current Population Reports—Labor Force*, Bureau of the Census, Series P-50, No. 43, 1953, Table 5.

<sup>23</sup> Derived from *1950 Census of Population*, Vol. II, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, United States Summary, Table 135.

TABLE A-2

Estimates of 1939 and 1949 Mean Wage Income for Workers, by Industry, 1950 Census of Population and National Income Division

INDUSTRY	CENSUS OF POPULATION <sup>a</sup>			NATIONAL INCOME DIVISION <sup>b</sup>			DIFFERENCE: NID-CENSUS			
	1939	1949	Per- centage Increase	1939	1949	Per- centage Increase	1939		1949	
							Abso- lute	% of NID	Abso- lute	% of NID
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries:										
Agriculture	\$ 382	\$ 1,156	203	\$ 393	\$ 1,304	232	\$ 11	3	\$ 148	11
Forestry	700	2,073	196	440	2,000	355	-260	-1	-73	-4
Fisheries	852	2,286	168	1,000	2,767	177	148	15	481	17
Mining:										
Metal mining	1,282	3,065	139	1,515	3,411	125	233	15	346	10
Coal mining	909	2,505	176	1,237	2,920	136	328	27	415	14
Crude petroleum and natural gas products	1,658	3,697	123	1,684	3,735	122	26	2	38	1
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	932	2,663	186	1,178	3,021	156	246	21	358	12
Contract construction	967	2,649	174	1,268	3,235	155	301	24	586	18
Manufacturing:										
Food and kindred products	1,250	2,680	114	1,372	2,926	113	122	9	246	8
Tobacco manufactures	835	1,960	135	916	2,089	128	81	9	129	6
Textile mill products	858	2,279	166	960	2,565	167	102	11	286	11
Apparel and other finished fabricated products	830	2,026	144	1,025	2,383	132	195	19	357	15
Lumber, furniture, and wood products	837	2,083	149	1,042	2,463	136	205	20	380	15
Paper and allied products	1,251	2,858	128	1,414	3,230	128	163	12	372	12
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1,585	3,210	103	1,718	3,653	113	133	8	443	12
Chemicals and allied products	1,524	3,313	117	1,611	3,529	119	87	5	216	6
Products of petroleum and coal	1,886	4,058	115	1,852	4,179	126	-34	-2	121	3
Rubber products	1,410	3,033	115	1,548	3,225	108	138	9	192	6

continued on next page

TABLE A-2, continued

INDUSTRY	CENSUS OF POPULATION <sup>a</sup>				NATIONAL INCOME DIVISION <sup>b</sup>				DIFFERENCE: NID-CENSUS			
	1939	1949	Per- centage Increase		1939	1949	Per- centage Increase		1939		1949	
			1949	1939			1939	1949	Abso- lute	As % of NID	Abso- lute	As % of NID
Leather and leather products	910	2,143	135	1,038	2,410	132	128	12	267	11		
Stone, clay, and glass products	1,184	2,759	133	1,359	3,014	122	175	13	255	8		
Iron and steel and their products	\$1,344	\$3,029	125	\$1,549	\$3,390	119	\$205	13	\$316	11		
Nonferrous metals and their products	1,330	2,978	124	1,521	3,271	115	191	13	293	9		
Machinery, except electrical	1,480	3,248	119	1,681	3,478	107	201	12	230	7		
Electrical machinery	1,465	2,950	101	1,601	3,247	103	136	8	297	9		
Transportation equipment except automobile	1,380	3,265	137	1,667	3,600	116	287	17	335	9		
Automobile and automobile equipment	1,414	3,246	130	1,762	3,607	105	348	20	361	10		
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1,196	2,692	125	1,337	2,961	121	141	11	269	9		
Wholesale and retail trade:												
Wholesale trade	1,579	3,213	103	1,718	3,559	107	139	8	346	10		
Retail trade and automobile service	972	2,185	125	1,076	2,362	120	104	10	177	7		
Finance, insurance, and real estate:												
Banking, credit agencies, and commercial brokers	2,017	3,187	58	1,961	3,243	65	-56	-3	56	2		
Insurance and real estate	1,574	2,903	84	1,473	2,706	84	-101	-7	-197	-7		
Transportation:												
Railroads	1,617	3,199	98	1,877	3,704	97	260	14	505	14		
Local railways, bus lines, and highway passenger transportation	1,391	2,735	97	1,563	2,960	89	172	11	225	8		
Highway freight transportation and warehouses	1,120	2,757	146	1,271	2,963	133	151	12	206	7		
Water transportation	1,259	3,113	147	1,473	3,938	167	214	15	825	21		

continued on next page

TABLE A-2, concluded

INDUSTRY	CENSUS OF POPULATION <sup>a</sup>			NATIONAL INCOME DIVISION <sup>b</sup>			DIFFERENCE: NID-CENSUS			
	1939	1949	Per-centage Increase	1939	1949	Per-centage Increase	1939		1949	
							Abso-lute	As % of NID	Abso-lute	As % of NID
Air transportation	1,783	3,862	117	2,267	3,870	71	484	21	8	
Pipe-line transportation	1,579	3,750	137	1,955	4,172	113	376	19	422	
Services allied to transportation	1,321	3,028	129	1,127	2,586	129	-194	-17	-442	
Communications and public utilities: Telephone, telegraph, and re- lated services	\$1,574	\$2,810	79	\$1,600	\$2,907	82	\$ 26	2	\$ 97	
Radio broadcasting and television	2,167	4,183	93	2,261	4,056	79	94	4	-127	
Utilities and public services	1,685	3,085	83	1,739	3,340	92	54	3	255	
Services:										
Hotels and other lodging places	738	1,616	119	891	1,817	104	153	17	201	
Personal services	825	1,836	123	941	2,038	117	116	12	202	
Private households	354	788	123	466	1,263	171	112	24	475	
Educational services (including com- mercial trade schools)	1,416	2,484	75	1,234	2,378	93	-182	-15	-106	
Business services	1,599	3,273	105	1,525	3,057	100	-74	-5	-216	
Miscellaneous repair services	1,000	2,513	151	1,257	2,734	118	257	20	221	
Motion pictures, amusement, and recreation	1,251	2,385	91	1,379	2,245	63	128	-9	-140	
Medical and other health services	926	1,970	113	907	1,995	120	-19	-2	25	
Legal, engineering, and other professional service	1,741	3,271	88	1,301	2,747	111	-440	-34	-524	
Religious organizations and non- profit organizations	1,327	2,276	72	1,183	2,249	90	-144	-12	-27	

<sup>a</sup> Derived from Appendix Table B-4.

<sup>b</sup> Derived from *National Income and Product of the United States, 1929-1950*, Dept. of Commerce, 1951, Tables 14 and 25.

## CHANGES IN WAGE DISTRIBUTION

industries, there was considerable improvement in the consistency of the results between 1939 and 1949. In all but four of the manufacturing industries the percentage difference between the census and NID averages were reduced between 1939 and 1949. The lumber and apparel industries, which showed the greatest relative differences among manufacturing industries in 1949, were also among those with the greatest relative differences in 1939. Similarly, the petroleum and coal industry, which showed the smallest relative difference in 1949, also showed the smallest relative difference in 1939. The most striking changes in the relationships between the two series were found in transportation. In the automobile manufacturing industry the percentage difference between the census and NID average was reduced from 20 per cent in 1939 to 10 per cent in 1949 and in industries which manufactured transportation equipment other than automobiles the differential was reduced from 17 to 9 per cent.

Among nonmanufacturing industries, there appears to be a wide variation in the consistency of the results produced by the two series. The estimates tended to be most consistent in the following industry groups: wholesale and retail trade; banking, insurance, and real estate; and communications and public utilities. Only two of the specific industries within these groups showed differences as great as 10 per cent in 1939 or 1949. The group of service industries was the only one in which the census estimates were typically greater than NID ones. One-half of all industries in which the census average exceeded NID one were in the service trades. The contract construction industry showed widely divergent averages in the census and NID in 1939 and 1949. In 1939, the NID average was 24 per cent greater than the census one, in 1949, 18 per cent greater. The census and NID estimates for the mining industry also differed markedly in 1939 and 1949. Within this group, only the crude petroleum and natural gas production industry produced census and NID averages which did not differ significantly in 1939 or 1949. The averages for other mining industries ranged from a minimum of 10 per cent for metal mining in 1949 to a maximum of 27 per cent for coal mining in 1939. In transportation, as in mining and construction, wide differences between the census and NID estimates were typical.

# Appendix B: Statistical Tables Relating to Industries

**TABLE B-1**  
Wage Workers, by Industry in 1950, by Wage Income in 1949, and by Sex

INDUSTRY	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY INCOME CLASS													MEASURES OF DISPERSION									
	NUMBER													ARITHMETIC MEAN									
	\$10,000 (1)	\$7,500 (2)	\$5,000 (3)	\$4,000 (4)	\$3,000 (5)	\$2,500 (6)	\$2,000 (7)	\$1,500 (8)	\$1,000 (9)	\$750 (10)	\$500 (11)	\$400 (12)	\$300 (13)	\$200 (14)	\$100 (15)	\$17,000 (16)	\$10,000 (17)	\$5,000 (18)	$\frac{O_1 - O_2}{O_1 + O_2}$ (19)	$\frac{O_1 - O_3}{O_1 + O_3}$ (20)	$\frac{O_1 - O_4}{O_1 + O_4}$ (21)	$\frac{O_1 - O_5}{O_1 + O_5}$ (22)	
1. Total	30,075	6.2	7.0	7.9	9.5	13.9	31.4	14.8	9.3	6.3	3.4	4.2	1.7	1.5	1.0	\$17,000	\$2,705	\$3,623	\$2,942	0.370	0.339	0.709	1.
2. Agriculture, forestry, & fisheries	1,403	26.1	25.9	17.8	12.6	8.0	3.8	2.6	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	478	968	1,722	1,244	0.506	0.777	1.283	3.
3. Agriculture	1,326	27.0	25.9	17.9	12.6	7.9	3.6	2.2	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	462	944	1,666	1,203	0.510	0.765	1.275	2.
4. Forestry	37	11.4	20.0	18.0	9.8	7.0	6.5	8.4	4.9	4.2	3.7	3.3	1.1	0.9	0.3	830	1,500	3,101	2,116	0.447	0.607	1.514	4.
5. Fisheries	4.0	10.6	14.4	14.1	13.0	12.6	8.2	8.5	4.5	5.5	1.9	2.9	1.4	1.7	0.7	1,000	1,919	3,123	2,351	0.479	0.627	1.106	5.
6. Mining, extract., & quarry	883	3.6	5.1	7.3	10.1	19.0	16.3	13.6	9.1	5.8	3.3	3.6	1.7	1.0	0.5	19,455	2,650	3,500	2,871	0.266	0.320	0.586	6.
7. Metals	91	1.9	2.8	5.5	7.6	14.0	16.0	22.2	12.9	5.9	3.2	2.4	1.1	0.6	0.8	2,241	2,980	5,581	3,080	0.248	0.301	0.449	7.
8. Coal	497	4.4	6.0	8.5	12.3	24.5	19.4	11.4	4.4	2.9	1.6	2.4	1.3	0.4	0.3	1,743	2,584	4,734	2,760	0.258	0.315	0.477	8.
9. Crude petroleum & nat. gas	28	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.5	2.9	3.8	4.9	6.2	7.5	8.9	12.2	15.3	19.4	24.8	1,743	2,584	4,734	2,760	0.258	0.315	0.477	9.
10. Nonmetals, exc. fuel	86	3.6	6.4	9.8	13.6	17.7	14.7	14.0	7.2	5.3	3.4	2.4	1.2	0.6	0.6	1,691	2,468	3,328	2,680	0.316	0.348	0.664	10.
11. Construction	2,817	6.5	9.0	10.4	11.7	14.3	11.3	11.8	7.4	6.2	4.0	4.6	1.4	0.9	0.4	1,456	2,453	3,500	2,666	0.402	0.438	0.840	11.
12. Manufacturing	10,333	3.8	4.8	6.1	8.4	14.2	15.5	17.6	10.2	6.7	3.6	4.3	1.7	1.5	1.1	2,066	2,909	3,725	3,127	0.290	0.280	0.530	12.
13. Durable goods	6,420	3.1	5.0	6.2	7.9	11.7	16.4	19.1	10.7	6.9	3.6	4.3	1.5	1.3	0.9	2,694	2,923	3,658	3,181	0.454	0.464	0.750	13.
14. Lumber & wood prod., exc. furn.	1,175	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.8	4.5	5.8	7.2	4.0	2.5	1.4	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	519	1,377	2,487	1,800	0.478	0.807	1.285	14.
15. Textiles, apparel, & leather goods	147	15.8	11.0	17.5	12.0	8.9	6.2	6.5	4.3	2.8	1.4	1.9	0.7	0.3	0.5	719	1,377	2,487	1,800	0.478	0.807	1.285	15.
16. Saws & planing mills, & mill work	515	11.3	16.9	18.0	14.4	11.1	8.8	4.2	2.8	1.3	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	905	1,631	2,687	1,963	0.446	0.646	1.025	16.
17. Misc. wood prod.	79	6.2	10.3	15.4	17.3	17.4	11.9	11.9	6.0	2.4	1.1	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.7	1,275	2,022	2,852	2,278	0.370	0.410	0.780	17.
18. Furniture & fixtures	259	4.7	7.5	10.6	15.1	18.3	14.9	12.6	6.3	4.0	1.6	2.1	0.6	0.8	0.8	1,572	2,330	3,154	2,560	0.326	0.353	0.679	18.
19. Stone, clay, & glass prod.	373	2.8	4.6	6.9	10.0	17.8	17.4	16.4	9.4	5.8	2.7	3.2	1.2	1.0	0.9	2,019	2,727	3,472	2,961	0.260	0.273	0.533	19.
20. Glass & glass prod.	107	1.7	5.2	7.7	9.8	19.5	18.6	12.2	5.3	3.4	1.1	1.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	1,486	2,888	3,760	2,830	0.262	0.265	0.531	20.
21. Cement, concrete, gypsum, & plaster prod.	46	0.6	1.0	1.5	2.1	4.1	4.8	6.4	3.4	2.0	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	1,161	1,830	2,500	1,830	0.262	0.265	0.531	21.
22. Pottery & rel. prod.	68	2.9	5.6	9.6	13.2	21.9	17.0	13.8	6.4	4.0	1.3	1.6	0.9	1.0	0.8	1,761	2,426	3,173	2,672	0.275	0.307	0.582	22.
23. Misc. nonmet. min. & stone prod.	67	2.3	3.7	5.2	7.7	16.3	16.8	18.8	10.0	6.1	3.2	3.6	1.2	1.5	1.6	1,215	2,880	3,610	3,142	0.263	0.253	0.516	23.
24. Metal industries	1,798	2.1	3.2	4.6	7.3	16.3	16.6	18.8	10.0	6.2	3.2	3.5	1.4	1.2	0.9	2,237	2,918	3,582	3,143	0.234	0.227	0.461	24.
25. Iron & steel & their prod.	1,313	2.0	3.1	4.5	7.2	16.4	19.8	20.2	10.3	6.2	3.2	3.4	1.4	1.2	0.9	2,330	2,924	3,587	3,142	0.231	0.226	0.457	25.
26. Blast furn., steel wks., & roll. mills	27	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.5	2.9	3.8	4.8	2.5	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	1,061	1,863	2,749	2,301	0.231	0.226	0.457	26.
27. Non-ferrous metals & their prod.	868	3.4	5.2	7.4	10.7	16.8	17.9	19.2	10.7	6.2	3.1	3.5	1.4	1.2	0.9	2,156	2,888	3,587	3,142	0.231	0.226	0.457	27.
28. Non-ferrous metal & their prod.	274	3.6	5.5	8.7	12.4	21.9	18.4	10.4	6.5	3.2	3.8	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.8	2,211	2,917	3,620	3,141	0.243	0.240	0.487	28.
29. Not spec. metal ind.	38	1.2	5.3	5.3	8.2	19.6	13.2	14.3	9.4	9.4	3.2	3.2	1.8	1.2	2.9	2,076	2,818	3,513	3,405	0.264	0.263	0.617	29.
30. Machinery, exc. tractor	1,107	1.9	3.1	4.1	5.8	12.5	10.7	12.8	7.4	4.1	2.8	3.2	1.8	1.3	1.3	2,404	3,149	3,932	3,428	0.235	0.239	0.474	31.
31. Agr. mach. & tractors	161	1.6	2.5	4.5	5.6	13.0	20.7	23.8	8.2	4.1	2.8	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.6	2,042	2,916	3,692	3,142	0.208	0.232	0.400	32.
32. Office store mach. & devices	82	1.2	3.2	3.5	5.1	11.4	13.1	18.2	14.8	11.4	5.5	6.3	2.1	1.7	1.9	2,526	3,146	4,001	3,751	0.245	0.255	0.500	33.
33. Misc. mach.	901	2.1	3.4	4.1	5.4	11.6	15.9	17.4	9.4	4.9	4.4	5.2	2.4	2.1	1.5	2,431	3,181	3,975	3,508	0.246	0.249	0.485	34.
34. Electric, exc. power	21	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	2.1	2.4	3.1	1.7	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	1,161	1,830	2,500	1,830	0.262	0.265	0.531	35.
35. Transportation equip., equip., & supp.	1,242	1.7	2.8	3.5	5.1	10.1	16.1	24.7	14.5	8.5	4.3	4.9	1.8	1.3	0.7	2,556	3,216	3,979	3,377	0.206	0.206	0.412	36.
36. Motor vehicles & motor veh. equip.	790	1.7	2.7	3.4	5.0	9.7	16.4	26.0	13.6	8.5	4.3	4.8	1.9	1.3	0.7	2,576	3,213	3,971	3,382	0.199	0.204	0.403	37.
37. Aircraft & parts	333	1.5	2.2	2.8	3.7	8.9	15.2	22.7	16.8	9.9	5.1	6.2	2.2	1.7	0.8	2,694	3,345	4,060	3,557	0.195	0.213	0.408	38.
38. Ship & boat bldg. & repair	158	2.7	4.0	4.8	7.4	13.0	15.1	21.7	15.8	6.7	3.2	3.3	1.1	0.7	0.6	2,234	3,069	3,701	3,093	0.272	0.206	0.478	39.
39. Railroad & misc. transp. equip.	61	1.1	2.5	3.9	6.2	11.9	17.3	22.2	14.2	8.4	3.7	4.7	1.7	1.2	0.8	2,484	3,159	3,848	3,340	0.217	0.217	0.434	40.
40. Other durable goods, equip., & supp.	41	0.9	1.6	2.0	2.9	6.2	7.8	10.4	5.9	3.2	1.6	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	1,484	2,149	2,838	2,396	0.246	0.234	0.466	41.
41. Other nondurable goods, equip., & supp.	112	1.6	3.0	3.6	5.8	11.4	15.7	19.5	12.1	8.8	4.2	4.9	2.8	1.4	1.4	2,482	3,128	3,819	3,163	0.232	0.226	0.508	42.
42. Washes, closets, & misc. infg. ind.	287	4.1	5.5	6.3	10.1	16.3	15.6	15.5	8.5	6.5	3.0	3.9	1.6	1.3	1.3	1,950	2,746	3,593	3,070	0.290	0.308	0.598	43.
43. Nondurable goods	4,313	4.5	4.5	6.0	9.3	15.3	14.3	13.3	8.5	7.2	3.9	5.1	2.0	1.8	1.4	2,023	2,870	3,810	3,207	0.296	0.327	0.623	44.
44. Food & kindred prod.	1,051	3.7	5.3	6.4	8.9	15.3	15.7	17.1	10.1	6.8	3.3	3.9	1.4	1.1	0.8	2,022	2,831	3,652	3,008	0.286	0.279	0.565	45.
45. Meat prod.	218	2.7	4.1	5.1	7.8	16.8	19.5	18.9	9.8	6.2	3.0	3.2	1.3	0.8	0.7	2,157	2,846	3,505	3,008	0.242	0.231	0.473	46.
46. Dairy prod.	128	7.4	11.1	10.1	10.1	15.0	15.8	18.1	11.1	6.5	3.2	3.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	2,046	2,857	3,576	2,996	0.234	0.231	0.455	47.
47. Grain, mill, & other food prod.	147	1.5	2.1	2.6	3.4	6.8	7.8	10.4	5.9	3.2	1.6	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	1,484	2,149	2,838	2,396	0.246	0.234	0.466	48.
48. Canned, preserved, fruit, veg. & sea food	96	3.6	4.8	8.0	11.2	17.8	15.3	15.1	8.8	6.2	2.4	2.9	1.4										



TABLE B-1, males, continued

NUMBER WITH \$1 OR MORE ANNUAL INCOME	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY INCOME CLASS											MEASURES OF DISPERSION											
	\$500		\$1,000		\$2,500		\$5,000		\$10,000		\$20,000		\$50,000		1 - $\frac{\sigma}{\mu}$		$\frac{\sigma}{\mu}$						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
112.	664	123	98	9.2	104	144	122	121	73	5.1	23	2.7	0.9	0.8	0.4	1,157	2,888	4,076	2,417	0.495	0.482	0.927	114.
114.	99	58	53	4.7	61	103	116	162	142	125	5.7	4.8	1.5	0.8	0.4	2,150	3,911	5,252	3,141	0.327	0.283	0.590	114.
115.	281	63	69	7.8	114	115	123	75	5.1	2.9	4.6	2.1	1.2	0.5	0.2	1,014	2,195	3,170	2,159	0.553	0.610	1.162	116.
116.	24	14	16	7.5	9.4	11.5	13.4	8.2	5.8	3.1	4.0	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.0	1,072	2,085	3,171	2,159	0.553	0.610	1.162	116.
117.	80	8.9	7.8	6.9	7.7	13.3	11.0	13.8	9.6	7.1	5.2	5.4	1.9	1.6	1.2	1,233	2,769	3,884	3,418	0.378	0.402	0.780	117.
118.	112	50	7.8	6.9	7.7	13.3	11.0	13.8	9.6	7.1	5.2	5.4	1.9	1.6	1.2	1,233	2,769	3,884	3,418	0.378	0.402	0.780	117.
119.	155	49	6.6	8.4	11.8	15.9	13.0	12.8	7.5	5.1	3.2	2.2	2.2	1.3	1.3	1,590	2,592	3,606	3,025	0.421	0.381	0.802	118.
120.	125	69	7.0	8.2	9.8	15.4	12.8	13.7	7.8	6.6	2.8	5.0	1.8	1.5	1.7	1,716	2,592	3,606	3,025	0.339	0.391	0.750	119.
121.	378	33	4.9	6.9	9.0	14.6	14.3	14.6	10.0	7.1	3.8	5.3	2.4	2.2	1.8	2,040	2,895	3,870	2,853	0.368	0.372	0.740	120.
122.	266	119	12.5	13.6	15.4	19.2	17.6	19.5	4.1	6.0	3.9	5.0	2.0	1.2	0.1	1,814	2,891	3,871	2,664	0.299	0.288	0.685	121.
123.	558	102	12.8	13.8	14.5	16.5	11.7	10.0	4.5	2.4	1.1	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	1,072	1,955	2,807	2,063	0.611	0.688	1.296	121.
124.	131	47	5.5	7.6	13.6	21.2	16.4	14.0	6.2	3.8	2.0	2.1	1.1	1.4	0.6	1,764	2,438	3,214	2,684	0.452	0.435	0.887	124.
125.	256	39	6.1	8.4	12.0	16.6	13.5	14.0	8.5	5.5	2.8	4.1	1.8	1.6	1.1	1,775	2,611	3,529	2,954	0.321	0.351	0.672	125.
127.	38	4.7	6.7	8.8	10.8	20.0	16.3	13.6	6.0	5.7	2.1	2.5	0.9	0.9	0.2	1,772	2,475	3,283	2,720	0.305	0.326	0.631	127.
128.	21	12.7	9.3	11.2	13.7	16.5	14.1	10.0	5.3	2.4	1.4	2.1	1.1	0.3	0.2	1,453	2,293	3,103	2,420	0.383	0.387	0.748	128.
129.	162	2.5	7.3	9.6	12.3	17.9	14.2	13.7	10.2	4.4	2.6	2.5	0.9	1.0	0.8	1,483	2,462	3,495	2,640	0.346	0.363	0.709	130.
130.	185	8.3	8.0	9.0	11.3	14.5	12.1	11.9	7.8	4.9	2.6	4.2	1.6	2.3	1.4	1,483	2,462	3,495	2,640	0.346	0.363	0.709	130.
131.	185	8.3	8.0	9.0	11.3	14.5	12.1	11.9	7.8	4.9	2.6	4.2	1.6	2.3	1.4	1,483	2,462	3,495	2,640	0.346	0.363	0.709	130.
132.	75	9.1	8.1	9.4	11.0	16.2	11.5	11.1	6.5	5.4	2.7	2.8	1.7	1.8	2.8	1,414	2,382	3,436	3,014	0.407	0.442	0.849	132.
133.	904	3.6	4.7	6.4	8.6	12.6	11.1	12.5	9.1	7.7	4.9	7.6	3.9	3.5	3.5	2,067	3,120	4,415	3,874	0.338	0.415	0.753	133.
134.	295	2.5	3.6	4.4	7.8	12.1	11.8	13.8	10.0	7.8	4.6	7.6	4.0	4.7	5.2	2,276	3,382	4,630	4,312	0.307	0.410	0.717	134.
135.	354	2.6	2.9	4.1	5.6	9.0	9.3	13.8	10.9	10.3	7.1	10.7	5.2	4.9	3.7	2,543	3,623	4,957	4,351	0.299	0.368	0.667	135.
136.	235	6.1	8.5	11.7	13.6	18.2	12.7	9.3	5.4	3.9	2.1	3.4	2.0	1.3	1.3	1,444	2,277	3,225	2,713	0.366	0.416	0.782	136.
137.	840	5.5	7.0	8.5	11.0	15.9	14.2	14.6	8.5	5.3	2.7	3.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1,681	2,573	3,441	2,859	0.347	0.337	0.684	137.
138.	61	4.4	5.6	5.2	5.5	8.1	9.4	10.5	8.4	9.1	4.1	9.1	4.7	7.1	8.7	2,265	3,577	5,516	5,042	0.356	0.542	0.909	138.
139.	151	5.2	6.7	6.0	7.8	12.2	11.2	14.1	10.3	7.3	4.6	6.4	3.0	3.1	2.2	1,955	3,031	4,102	3,481	0.356	0.353	0.709	139.
140.	485	5.5	7.2	9.5	12.6	18.4	14.5	15.0	7.9	4.2	2.9	3.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	1,561	2,523	3,348	2,970	0.373	0.326	0.699	141.
141.	143	6.3	7.3	9.5	11.4	14.8	14.5	15.5	8.5	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.8	0.4	0.2	1,561	2,523	3,348	2,970	0.373	0.326	0.699	141.
142.	815	13.3	14.2	15.0	15.6	10.1	8.2	4.1	2.4	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	939	1,006	2,678	1,997	0.480	0.382	0.745	142.
143.	188	23.2	11.3	16.7	17.1	10.8	9.4	7.4	1.0	2.4	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	1,009	1,006	2,678	1,997	0.480	0.382	0.745	142.
144.	144	6.3	7.4	11.3	14.4	17.2	13.4	13.0	6.6	4.0	1.8	2.7	1.0	0.4	0.2	1,135	2,038	3,192	2,473	0.443	0.433	0.734	145.
145.	168	10.1	11.3	13.3	14.1	17.3	13.1	9.3	4.7	2.5	1.2	1.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	1,135	2,038	3,192	2,473	0.443	0.433	0.734	145.
146.	352	15.1	11.5	10.5	9.9	10.2	7.6	7.7	5.8	4.8	3.2	5.2	2.6	3.1	2.8	950	2,147	3,715	2,969	0.567	0.730	1.297	147.
147.	45	3.6	4.5	4.6	6.2	8.6	8.5	11.6	10.1	7.2	6.1	9.4	5.5	7.5	6.7	2,354	3,618	5,425	4,839	0.350	0.499	0.849	148.
148.	126	12.5	9.9	8.9	7.8	8.5	6.8	6.3	6.8	6.4	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	1,646	2,676	4,416	3,570	0.572	0.650	1.222	149.
149.	181	19.7	14.4	13.1	12.4	11.7	8.0	6.3	4.1	2.9	1.4	2.3	1.4	1.4	0.9	1,184	1,612	2,731	2,089	0.576	0.693	1.269	150.
151.	1,443	6.3	8.4	9.7	10.7	13.8	11.2	10.9	7.6	5.9	3.9	5.5	2.5	2.3	1.2	1,578	2,549	3,763	2,981	0.401	0.476	0.877	151.
152.	540	6.0	8.7	12.8	14.7	19.3	13.5	9.1	4.9	2.5	1.6	2.3	1.2	2.0	1.5	1,402	2,202	3,000	2,639	0.362	0.362	0.726	152.
153.	708	6.3	7.7	8.1	8.8	12.0	10.9	12.2	9.1	7.8	5.2	6.6	2.7	2.0	0.9	1,664	2,865	3,994	3,063	0.411	0.413	0.824	153.
154.	294	7.3	10.8	11.9	12.2	13.6	10.4	10.4	6.7	4.5	2.9	4.3	2.3	1.9	0.7	1,389	2,266	3,423	2,909	0.436	0.436	0.824	154.
155.	101	4.7	5.5	5.3	6.6	9.0	7.4	8.8	5.2	6.1	3.2	4.2	1.6	1.6	0.6	2,161	3,046	4,352	3,654	0.486	0.487	0.935	155.
156.	1,865	2.5	3.1	4.3	5.9	12.3	16.4	19.4	16.5	7.6	3.9	4.0	1.8	1.6	0.6	2,373	3,411	4,836	4,200	0.245	0.245	0.466	156.
157.	410	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.3	7.4	16.8	19.2	33.3	3.3	5.7	4.5	1.3	1.1	0.1	2,711	3,719	4,815	4,156	0.233	0.233	0.458	157.
158.	923	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.3	7.4	16.8	19.2	33.3	3.3	5.7	4.5	1.3	1.1	0.1	2,711	3,719	4,815	4,156	0.233	0.233	0.458	157.
159.	762	2.7	3.1	5.0	7.8	14.7	16.8	21.4	11.9	7.3	2.9	3.1	1.2	1.0	0.6	2,204	2,985	4,230	3,668	0.262	0.216	0.378	159.

continued on next page

TABLE B-1, continued

INDUSTRY	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY INCOME CLASS										MEASURES OF DISPERSION												
	Under \$500	\$500 to \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$6,000	\$6,000 to \$7,000	\$7,000 to \$10,000	Over \$10,000	Arithmetic Mean (19)	Median (16)	Q <sub>1</sub> (10)	Q <sub>3</sub> (20)	Q <sub>1</sub> - Q <sub>3</sub> (21)	Q <sub>1</sub> - Q <sub>5</sub> (22)							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)							(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)		
1. Total	13,120	16.2	15.2	15.8	17.7	16.9	9.2	5.0	1.8	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	789	1,579	1,684	0.701	0.455	0.956	1.	
2. Agriculture, forestry, & fisheries	128	68.4	59	53	33	14	8.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	199	398	826	1.684	0.100	1.075	1.575	2.
3. Agriculture	122	64.5	58.3	6.8	5.1	2.8	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	193	387	786	650	0.100	1.029	1.529	3.
4. Forestry	4	13.4	20.6	5.2	12.4	18.6	38.6	7.2	3.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	781	1,935	6,529	1,855	0.977	0.358	0.955	4.
5. Fisheries	2	4.3	20.0	8.0	4.0	6.0	6.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	284	652	1,277	879	0.564	0.957	1.521	5.
6. Mining, extract., & quarry.	21	5.4	5.7	8.3	12.1	25.0	18.5	14.3	5.4	2.7	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	1,731	2,370	3,000	2,432	0.270	0.265	0.535	6.
7. Metals	2	5.0	5.0	16.7	23.3	10.0	22.0	8.3	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,799	2,392	3,200	2,400	0.248	0.337	0.585	7.
8. Coal	4	4.5	8.0	13.0	15.6	25.3	18.2	7.1	3.9	1.3	0.6	—	—	—	—	1,480	1,175	2,736	2,380	0.320	0.257	0.577	8.
9. Crude petroleum & nat. gas	12	5.9	4.0	6.7	8.8	24.4	19.8	17.4	6.4	3.2	1.1	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1,977	2,505	3,155	2,546	0.211	0.259	0.470	9.
10. Nonmetals, exc. fuel	3	4.7	9.4	9.4	16.5	28.2	18.8	5.9	1.2	3.5	—	—	—	—	—	1,345	2,177	2,680	2,193	0.291	0.231	0.522	10.
11. Construction	82	9.9	8.9	11.9	17.7	22.1	44.1	8.9	2.8	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.3	1,260	2,052	2,659	2,065	0.381	0.306	0.687	11.
12. Manufacturing	9,557	8.8	11.9	17.6	22.3	22.1	10.4	4.5	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	1,122	1,762	2,325	1,787	0.364	0.319	0.683	12.
13. Durable goods	1,195	7.6	12.5	19.9	26.5	14.7	6.4	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	3,312	2,007	2,479	1,945	0.347	0.234	0.581	13.
14. Lumber & wood prod., exc. furn.	1	10.9	19.6	21.7	13.0	15.2	13.0	4.3	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	860	1,499	2,322	1,606	0.446	0.463	0.909	14.
15. Logging	1	18.4	18.8	19.0	10.5	12.6	10.0	0.7	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	752	1,298	1,879	1,367	0.448	0.448	0.886	15.
16. Misc. & planing mills, & mill work	15	12.4	18.8	19.0	10.5	12.6	10.0	0.7	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	752	1,298	1,879	1,367	0.448	0.448	0.886	16.
17. Misc. & planing mills, & mill work	15	12.4	18.8	19.0	10.5	12.6	10.0	0.7	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	752	1,298	1,879	1,367	0.448	0.448	0.886	17.
18. Furniture & fixtures	49	11.7	12.7	17.4	22.5	20.4	8.2	4.1	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	1,017	1,682	2,282	1,686	0.396	0.344	0.740	18.
19. Furniture, chry., & glass prod.	76	8.4	10.6	15.7	24.9	24.4	9.2	4.2	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	1,191	1,807	2,315	1,776	0.341	0.281	0.622	19.
20. Glass & glass prod.	34	7.3	9.6	16.4	24.6	25.3	9.0	4.4	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1,246	1,105	2,337	1,833	0.323	0.270	0.593	20.
21. Cement, concrete, gypsum, & plaster prod.	4	6.8	12.3	13.6	23.6	26.0	5.0	3.7	2.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,268	1,105	2,649	2,069	0.398	0.237	0.553	21.
22. Structural clay prod.	7	11.6	12.8	13.6	23.6	26.0	5.0	3.7	2.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,268	1,105	2,649	2,069	0.398	0.237	0.553	22.
23. Brick, tile, & terra cotta prod.	12	9.2	7.3	11.2	21.1	30.0	14.4	3.8	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	1,072	1,634	2,057	1,599	0.347	0.265	0.610	23.
24. Miscellaneous brick, tile, & terra cotta prod.	12	9.2	7.3	11.2	21.1	30.0	14.4	3.8	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	1,072	1,634	2,057	1,599	0.347	0.265	0.610	24.
25. Metal industries	61	7.7	10.8	12.2	30.0	14.7	6.3	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1,509	2,070	2,486	2,008	0.371	0.201	0.472	25.
26. Iron & steel & their prod.	171	5.9	7.1	10.4	21.4	30.7	15.0	6.2	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1,537	2,084	2,491	2,029	0.263	0.195	0.458	26.
27. Blast furn., steel wks., & roll. mills	35	4.0	3.4	7.2	18.5	35.8	19.1	7.9	2.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	1,781	2,236	2,659	2,228	0.204	0.189	0.393	27.
28. Oth. prim. iron, steel, & fab. steel prod.	436	6.4	8.0	11.3	22.2	29.4	13.9	5.8	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1,469	2,035	2,460	1,985	0.279	0.226	0.580	28.
29. Nonferrous metals & their prod.	44	6.8	11.8	12.4	19.7	27.9	13.5	6.8	1.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	1,469	2,035	2,460	1,985	0.279	0.226	0.580	29.
30. Nonferrous metals & their prod.	44	6.8	11.8	12.4	19.7	27.9	13.5	6.8	1.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	1,469	2,035	2,460	1,985	0.279	0.226	0.580	30.
31. Machinery, exc. elec.	51	7.3	9.6	20.1	30.0	16.6	7.6	2.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1,234	1,815	2,348	1,778	0.292	0.293	0.614	31.
32. Agri. mach. & tractors	175	4.0	5.4	7.7	16.7	31.8	21.1	10.5	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1,736	2,254	2,722	2,231	0.230	0.207	0.437	32.
33. Office & store mach. & devices	26	4.5	6.3	8.2	16.6	32.6	17.6	9.4	3.0	0.6	0.2	0.7	—	—	—	1,680	2,220	2,693	2,169	0.244	0.212	0.456	33.
34. Misc. mach.	128	5.4	7.0	11.3	29.3	15.8	6.8	2.1	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1,542	2,093	2,537	2,060	0.264	0.212	0.476	34.
35. Electrical machinery, equip., & supp.	238	8.9	10.2	11.9	18.3	29.2	13.8	5.6	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1,479	2,179	2,841	2,368	0.288	0.226	0.580	35.
36. Transportation equip.	108	4.7	5.7	12.6	25.6	27.1	12.5	2.1	0.9	0.4	0.1	—	—	—	—	1,769	2,372	2,839	2,245	0.254	0.197	0.451	36.
37. Motor vehicles & motor veh. equip.	108	4.7	5.7	12.6	25.6	27.1	12.5	2.1	0.9	0.4	0.1	—	—	—	—	1,769	2,372	2,839	2,245	0.254	0.197	0.451	37.
38. Aircraft & parts	34	3.9	5.7	5.9	12.6	25.6	29.1	11.4	2.6	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	1,880	2,413	2,850	2,317	0.221	0.181	0.403	38.
39. Ship & boat bldg. & repair.	9	2.7	2.7	6.3	12.0	26.7	31.0	14.7	2.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	—	—	—	2,024	2,492	2,896	2,417	0.188	0.162	0.380	39.
40. Other durable goods	7	4.1	11.9	6.8	13.7	29.7	18.7	9.6	1.8	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	1,280	2,227	2,735	2,238	0.228	0.228	0.519	40.
41. Other durable goods	228	9.7	12.5	17.4	23.5	21.3	9.8	3.9	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1,680	1,721	2,279	1,705	0.373	0.324	0.697	41.
42. Professional, scientific, & misc. equip., & supp.	48	15.7	17.3	10.6	19.9	30.1	17.9	3.3	2.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1,000	1,627	2,178	1,640	0.381	0.339	0.720	42.
43. Professional, scientific, & misc. equip., & supp.	48	15.7	17.3	10.6	19.9	30.1	17.9	3.3	2.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1,000	1,627	2,178	1,640	0.381	0.339	0.720	43.
44. Nonmetallic goods	2,362	9.3	13.1	20.1	23.5	19.8	8.2	3.5	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	1,064	1,659	2,227	1,697	0.359	0.342	0.701	44.
45. Food & kindred prod.	320	15.8	15.8	16.0	19.4	20.5	8.9	3.4	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	854	1,619	2,243	1,619	0.390	0.471	0.930	45.
46. Meat prod.	54	7.6	11.0	12.8	18.6	28.9	13.3	5.5	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1,250	2,000	2,432	1,901	0.375	0.245	0.545	46.
47. Dairy prod.	26	11.5	13.5	15.8	23.1	20.9	10.9	7.5	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1,020	1,699	2,265	1,707	0.412	0.333	0.745	47.
48. Can. & preserv. fruit, veg. & sea food	68	28.6	28.3	17.1	11.4	8.4	3.6	1.7	0.3	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	437	878	1,948	2,068	0.226	0.226	0.451	48.
49. Grain mill prod.	16	10.6	12.3	17.2	22.4	27.7	14.8	4.2	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1,077	1,719	2,246	1,698	0.374	0.306	0.680	49.

TABLE B-1, females, continued

NUMBER WORTH \$1 OR MORE (thousands)	INDUSTRY	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY INCOME CLASS											INCOME AT QUARTILE POSITION				MEASURES OF DISPERSION							
		\$500	\$1,000	\$1,500	\$2,000	\$2,500	\$3,000	\$4,000	\$4,999	\$5,999	\$6,999	\$7,000	\$10,000	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	$1 - \frac{G_1}{G_2}$	$\frac{G_3 - G_1}{G_2 - G_1}$	$\frac{G_4 - G_1}{G_2 - G_1}$	$\frac{G_4 - G_3}{G_2 - G_1}$			
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	
57.	Dyeing & fin. tex. exc. knit goods	9	6.2	5.9	14.5	27.7	29.8	12.8	2.4	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.444	1.922	2.347	1.832	0.249	0.221	0.470	57.
58.	Carpets, rugs, & oth. floor cov.	16	7.4	8.2	19.6	16.5	38.2	16.7	6.8	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.185	1.715	2.272	1.701	0.319	0.270	0.589	58.
59.	Yarn, thread, & fabric mills	319	8.0	12.5	21.7	23.9	18.6	6.8	2.0	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.089	1.623	2.108	1.666	0.334	0.298	0.632	59.
60.	Apparel & oth. fab. tex. prod.	716	9.6	15.3	26.4	23.4	15.1	5.6	2.6	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.000	1.475	2.009	1.559	0.321	0.360	0.683	61.
62.	Apparel & access.	692	9.7	15.3	26.6	23.4	15.0	5.6	2.6	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.000	1.469	2.000	1.559	0.320	0.360	0.680	61.
63.	Misc. fab. tex. prod.	64	9.4	16.2	23.7	22.9	17.8	5.2	2.9	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.260	1.835	2.326	1.832	0.353	0.371	0.724	61.
64.	Paper & oth. prod.	109	7.4	9.2	16.1	25.8	25.3	10.2	3.6	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.260	1.835	2.326	1.832	0.353	0.371	0.724	61.
65.	Pulp, paper, & paperboard mills	27	6.2	7.6	16.8	24.0	28.3	14.5	7.1	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.260	1.835	2.326	1.832	0.353	0.371	0.724	61.
66.	Printing, publ., & all. ind.	43	7.8	10.1	15.3	24.5	26.3	9.3	3.6	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.232	1.829	2.309	1.808	0.327	0.262	0.602	66.
67.	Chemicals & all. prod.	203	9.2	9.5	12.4	21.3	21.0	6.8	2.7	1.8	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.254	1.943	2.554	2.051	0.355	0.319	0.669	68.
68.	Synthetic fibers	129	6.5	7.6	9.0	18.4	27.6	17.4	8.4	2.5	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.172	1.282	1.729	1.173	0.224	0.191	0.415	70.
69.	Paints, varn., & rel. prod.	32	3.4	7.7	11.1	20.5	32.4	24.8	5.1	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.258	1.111	1.480	1.117	0.286	0.253	0.537	72.
70.	Drugs, med., & misc. chem. & all. prod.	107	7.0	7.8	5.3	10.5	28.5	19.5	20.2	7.4	2.7	1.9	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.1	2.059	2.634	3.227	2.652	0.209	0.243	0.450	74.
71.	Food, drink, & tobacco prod.	29	17.7	4.1	5.0	10.2	23.7	19.8	20.9	7.8	2.9	1.8	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.1	2.084	2.693	3.251	2.684	0.207	0.234	0.450	74.
72.	Misc. petro. & coal prod.	2	2.0	3.7	9.8	13.7	33.3	15.7	7.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.372	1.232	1.515	1.319	0.372	0.179	0.536	76.
73.	Rubber prod.	59	5.6	7.9	11.9	20.7	33.4	13.2	5.3	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.483	2.038	2.432	1.984	0.280	0.181	0.461	76.
74.	Leather & leather prod.	166	9.2	14.2	26.7	28.2	15.1	4.6	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.029	1.498	1.941	1.524	0.313	0.265	0.508	78.
75.	Textile mill, exc. footwear	6	5.7	9.0	17.1	24.2	25.6	15.6	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.049	1.505	1.910	1.570	0.303	0.282	0.585	79.
76.	Footwear, exc. rubber	109	8.9	13.9	23.6	23.7	13.0	4.0	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.049	1.505	1.910	1.570	0.303	0.282	0.585	79.
77.	Footwear, exc. footwear	31	13.9	18.9	23.6	23.7	13.0	4.0	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.049	1.505	1.910	1.570	0.303	0.282	0.585	79.
78.	Not spec. mfg. ind.	38	9.6	12.7	16.2	21.8	20.4	9.3	4.8	2.4	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.083	1.763	2.360	1.815	0.377	0.372	0.749	80.
79.	Transportation, commun., & oth. pub. util.	660	5.3	6.7	8.4	17.3	27.9	17.6	11.1	4.2	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.632	2.230	2.767	2.195	0.265	0.246	0.511	82.
80.	Transportation	179	5.5	11.3	5.0	12.5	21.7	24.2	26.4	6.5	1.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.608	2.123	2.938	2.255	0.308	0.264	0.572	83.
81.	Railroads	25	9.6	11.0	11.3	16.4	21.6	15.7	9.3	3.2	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.1	2.149	2.702	3.200	2.605	0.202	0.184	0.389	84.
82.	Trucking serv.	27	8.7	9.2	11.7	21.1	23.8	14.6	6.2	1.8	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.194	1.983	2.652	1.971	0.415	0.305	0.720	85.
83.	Warehousing & storage	13	12.9	18.2	15.5	18.7	16.5	10.9	4.6	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.303	1.990	2.293	1.650	0.477	0.451	0.918	86.
84.	Water transp.	7	19.0	20.5	16.7	17.6	12.9	7.1	4.3	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	0.477	0.451	0.918	87.
85.	Air transp.	12	3.2	3.6	5.6	6.2	21.0	28.2	13.6	5.6	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.983	2.444	2.913	2.256	0.220	0.228	0.448	89.
86.	Water transp.	1	3.9	7.4	9.9	18.5	25.9	14.8	14.8	3.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.875	2.393	3.158	2.432	0.189	0.191	0.380	90.
87.	Telecommunications	6	31.5	7.7	8.6	17.2	15.2	17.2	10.5	3.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.875	2.393	3.158	2.432	0.189	0.191	0.380	90.
88.	Telecommunications	387	4.9	6.6	8.7	18.5	30.4	16.9	9.4	2.5	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.317	1.216	1.747	2.057	0.369	0.298	0.536	92.
89.	Telephone, wire & radio	371	5.0	6.6	8.7	18.5	30.4	16.9	9.4	2.5	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.317	1.216	1.747	2.057	0.369	0.298	0.536	92.
90.	Telephone, wire & radio	387	5.0	6.6	8.7	18.5	30.4	16.9	9.4	2.5	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.317	1.216	1.747	2.057	0.369	0.298	0.536	92.
91.	Telegraph, wire & radio	16	4.7	6.6	8.3	19.5	28.9	17.4	9.6	4.2	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.666	2.212	2.750	2.207	0.247	0.243	0.490	96.
92.	Electric, light, power, gas, & oth. util.	7	4.9	8.3	6.6	19.0	25.1	17.9	11.5	4.3	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.631	2.219	2.804	2.204	0.265	0.263	0.528	98.
93.	Water supply & san. serv.	9	4.0	8.0	6.2	23.5	29.5	13.1	7.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.538	2.055	2.479	2.069	0.252	0.206	0.458	98.
94.	Wholesale & retail trade	2,839	18.5	17.9	19.9	18.9	13.5	5.7	2.9	1.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.341	1.994	2.455	1.454	0.493	0.396	0.979	100.
95.	Wholesale trade	358	7.4	11.7	12.9	20.3	22.7	11.6	6.5	1.9	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.151	1.894	2.455	1.936	0.393	0.296	0.689	101.
96.	Wholesale trade	28	7.1	7.4	11.3	24.5	26.6	11.0	8.5	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.464	1.993	2.464	2.055	0.266	0.235	0.501	102.
97.	Drugs, chem., & equip.	83	9.0	8.3	10.5	20.5	27.0	14.6	5.9	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.366	2.031	2.494	2.011	0.328	0.227	0.555	103.
98.	Drugs, chem., & equip.	40	5.7	7.7	14.9	21.1	22.8	12.8	7.5	1.4	1.1	1.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.389	2.021	2.625	2.196	0.310	0.300	0.613	104.
99.	Food & retail prod.	105	15.2	18.6	16.1	19.6	16.3	7.6	3.9	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.763	2.022	2.468	2.041	0.318	0.212	0.501	106.
100.	Food & retail prod.	32	5.4	9.2	11.8	22.1	29.0	12.0	5.0	2.0	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.599	2.148	2.589	2.115	0.257	0.205	0.462	107.
101.	Food & retail prod.	23	3.3	6.0	7.6	15.0	26.2	18.4	14.8	4.6	2.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.726	2.320	2.923	2.336	0.256	0.205	0.515	108.
102.	Machinery, equip., & supp.	11	16.1	10.5	13.3	20.2	22.0	12.0	8.6	4.0	2.3	0.6	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	8.86	1.765	2.330	1.713	0.486	0.351	0.837	109.
103.	Machinery, equip., & supp.	81	7.9	10.6	12.1	20.8	23.8	12.4	6.9	2.0	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.268	1.966	2.495	2.010	0.355	0.269	0.624	110.
104.	Misc. wholesale	16	3.7	6.1	9.3	22.4	25.2	15.2	9.8	3.9	1.2	1.0	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.631	2.168	2.773	2.248	0.248	0.248	0.506	111.
105.	Not spec. wholesale	2,481	19.9	18.8	20.9	18.7	12.2	4.2	0.9	2.4	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	6.25	1.461	2.113	1.456	0.489	0.351	1.056	111.
106.	Retail trade, stores	358	16.9	16.4	18.1	20.0	15.9	6.7	2.7	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	6.29	1.637	2.120	1.422	0.443	0.343	1.084	114.
107.	Food, exc. dairy prod.	13	21.0	15.4	18.1	16.7	13.8	8.4	2.7	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	6.29	1.637	2.120	1.422	0.443	0.343	1.084	114.

continued on next page

TABLE B-1, females, concluded

NUMBER WITH \$1 OR MORE (thousands) (1)	INDUSTRY	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY INCOME CLASS										MEASURES OF DISPERSION											
		\$500 to under \$1,000		\$1,000 to \$1,500		\$1,500 to \$2,000		\$2,000 to \$2,999		\$3,000 to \$4,999		\$5,000 to \$9,999		\$10,000 and over		ARTHMETIC MEAN (19)	$\frac{\Sigma Q_3 - \Sigma Q_1}{200}$ (20)	$\frac{Q_3 - Q_1}{2}$ (21)	$\frac{Q_3 - Q_1}{Q_2 - Q_1}$ (22)				
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)					(16)	(17)	(18)	
115.	Genl. merchandise	491	16.1	14.6	22.9	23.2	14.0	4.9	2.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	804	1,421	1,961	1,480	0.434	0.379	0.813	115.	
116.	Apparel & ten cent	129	32.9	19.4	26.2	13.4	5.2	1.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	379	940	1,433	1,015	0.597	0.523	1.120	116.	
117.	Food & bev. stores	254	15.1	14.7	21.2	21.4	14.5	6.3	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	836	1,476	2,089	1,598	0.434	0.413	0.849	117.	
118.	Shoe	19	14.0	13.7	19.4	18.9	13.8	6.4	3.1	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	631	1,384	2,057	1,472	0.544	0.507	1.059	118.	
119.	Furniture & housefurn.	47	14.0	13.1	18.4	22.5	19.8	6.3	3.9	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	941	1,614	2,215	1,633	0.417	0.372	0.789	119.	
120.	Household appl. & radio	55	17.7	15.9	15.6	23.3	24.6	12.1	6.0	2.7	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	1,319	1,950	2,475	1,806	0.354	0.268	0.592	120.	
121.	Liquor	8	23.3	19.0	15.5	21.8	33.8	5.6	3.9	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	544	1,248	2,014	1,386	0.624	0.613	1.177	121.	
122.	Gas. serv. stations	106	23.7	20.0	21.3	18.0	8.0	3.7	2.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	532	1,135	1,722	1,221	0.331	0.317	1.048	122.	
123.	Drug	664	25.9	28.5	21.7	12.9	6.5	3.2	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	482	1,222	1,474	1,068	0.477	0.597	1.074	123.	
124.	Eating & drinking places	39	12.6	11.9	18.7	27.3	18.8	5.4	3.3	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	1,013	1,824	2,413	1,601	0.352	0.320	0.872	124.	
125.	Hardware & farm impl.	24	8.8	10.4	14.1	25.3	10.3	12.4	4.9	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	603	1,549	2,195	1,571	0.482	0.416	0.926	125.	
126.	Lumber & bldg. material retail	127	15.2	15.4	18.5	16.6	15.6	13.2	6.9	3.0	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	803	1,549	2,195	1,571	0.482	0.416	0.926	126.	
127.	Textile	15	25.5	14.0	17.9	22.4	13.0	6.9	4.5	1.7	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	492	1,248	1,972	1,317	0.606	0.579	1.185	127.	
128.	Jewelry	28	16.5	14.0	17.9	22.4	13.0	6.9	4.5	1.7	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	492	1,248	1,972	1,317	0.606	0.579	1.185	128.	
129.	Fuel & ice	14	7.9	9.3	12.1	24.0	24.4	12.1	5.3	2.8	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	803	1,549	2,195	1,571	0.482	0.416	0.926	129.	
130.	Misc. retail	93	18.9	15.8	18.3	19.8	15.1	6.3	2.9	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	3,322	1,931	2,444	1,920	0.316	0.265	0.581	130.	
131.	Not spec. retail	87	19.1	14.3	20.9	21.2	12.8	6.2	3.0	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	706	1,597	1,968	1,468	0.495	0.423	0.916	131.	
132.	Finance, insurance, & real estate	712	7.2	10.1	13.0	23.7	24.6	11.0	5.1	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	1,298	1,883	2,386	1,894	0.312	0.266	0.578	132.	
133.	Bank & cred. agenc. & commod. brok.	273	5.3	7.9	11.9	28.6	27.2	12.4	5.7	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	1,495	1,908	2,391	1,922	0.289	0.241	0.511	133.	
134.	Insurance	314	6.1	9.1	11.8	27.9	25.6	11.1	4.9	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	1,495	1,908	2,391	1,922	0.289	0.241	0.511	134.	
135.	Real estate, incl. real est. ins. law off.	125	14.3	17.3	18.4	18.4	16.2	7.5	4.0	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	809	1,506	2,203	1,631	0.469	0.390	0.930	135.	
136.	Business & repair serv.	146	10.0	11.1	12.9	18.6	21.0	11.9	6.8	3.0	1.5	0.8	0.1	0.1	1,151	1,930	2,557	2,078	0.404	0.325	0.729	136.	
137.	Advertising	36	8.1	17.7	10.0	18.8	17.7	14.3	6.9	3.2	1.7	0.9	0.4	0.2	1,160	2,170	2,874	2,378	0.474	0.324	0.698	137.	
138.	Account audit, bookkeep., & misc. bus. serv.	17	18.1	10.8	19.7	23.0	19.7	9.7	3.2	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	1,107	1,903	2,517	1,951	0.420	0.320	0.740	138.	
139.	Laundry, dry clean., & dyeing	12	18.1	10.8	19.7	23.0	19.7	9.7	3.2	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	1,142	1,718	2,276	1,774	0.336	0.325	0.661	139.	
140.	Dress & shoe rep. shops & misc. pers. serv.	11	11.1	14.9	14.9	20.7	20.4	10.2	4.7	2.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	966	1,719	2,328	1,731	0.439	0.333	0.792	140.		
141.	Misc. repair serv.	142	18.9	36.7	27.4	17.2	10.9	4.8	1.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	340	742	1,316	916	0.542	0.772	1.314	141.	
142.	Personal serv.	1250	47.0	29.9	31.1	6.4	2.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	265	550	968	719	0.517	0.759	1.276	142.	
143.	Private households	199	18.1	26.1	21.0	17.3	8.3	2.6	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	632	1,116	1,667	1,215	0.434	0.494	0.928	143.	
144.	Hotels & lodging places	317	15.4	21.8	27.9	21.0	9.3	2.9	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	720	1,329	1,735	1,273	0.415	0.356	0.755	144.	
145.	Laund., clean., & dyeing	127	16.9	18.3	19.4	20.0	13.9	5.6	3.0	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	720	1,329	1,735	1,273	0.415	0.356	0.755	145.
146.	Dress & shoe rep. shops & misc. pers. serv.	127	16.9	18.3	19.4	20.0	13.9	5.6	3.0	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	720	1,329	1,735	1,273	0.415	0.356	0.755	146.
147.	Entertain. & recre.	124	24.3	19.9	14.4	12.4	11.6	6.7	4.4	2.1	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	517	1,201	1,772	1,590	0.370	0.308	0.728	147.	
148.	Radio broad. & television	15	9.7	10.4	10.4	18.3	23.8	10.6	5.9	3.1	2.0	1.1	0.2	0.2	1,235	2,021	2,603	2,254	0.582	0.570	1.088	148.	
149.	Theaters & motion pict.	67	27.1	21.4	14.4	11.9	8.9	5.6	4.2	2.2	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	504	1,132	2,094	1,453	0.362	0.311	0.747	149.	
150.	Bow, all, bill, & pool parl., & misc. ent.	42	24.8	21.0	15.8	11.2	11.6	7.1	4.1	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	504	1,132	2,094	1,453	0.362	0.311	0.747	150.	
151.	Professional & rel. serv.	2,351	11.9	13.5	15.5	15.1	17.3	11.8	8.0	3.9	2.4	1.2	0.1	0.1	985	1,867	2,656	1,954	0.473	0.422	0.895	151.	
152.	Medical & oth. health	125	8.0	12.4	15.9	10.4	18.4	10.3	6.4	3.4	1.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	922	1,652	2,330	1,713	0.442	0.424	0.860	152.	
153.	Vocational, & bus. train.	180	12.4	15.9	10.4	18.4	10.3	6.4	3.4	1.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	1,081	2,103	2,954	1,713	0.442	0.424	0.860	153.	
154.	Education, & nonprofit	195	16.5	18.1	15.6	15.6	13.7	8.4	5.2	2.3	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	1,387	1,493	2,292	1,637	0.509	0.335	0.644	154.	
155.	Legal, eng. arch. & misc. prof	102	7.6	9.1	10.7	19.6	22.3	14.9	9.4	2.9	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	734	2,067	2,691	2,103	0.329	0.301	0.620	155.	
156.	Public administration	607	6.7	6.1	7.0	11.9	21.5	23.0	13.3	5.1	2.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	1,701	2,402	2,952	2,334	0.292	0.228	0.520	156.	
157.	Postal serv.	51	10.5	10.4	11.7	11.9	11.7	15.1	12.7	12.5	2.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	1,175	2,235	3,145	2,176	0.475	0.407	0.882	157.	
158.	Federal pub. admin.	305	6.5	4.2	4.7	7.6	18.6	30.6	16.9	5.5	2.6	1.0	0.3	0.1	2,059	2,640	3,088	2,531	0.221	0.169	0.390	158.	
159.	State & local pub. admin.	251	6.5	4.6	8.9	19.5	26.9	15.4	9.0	3.1	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	1,548	2,137	2,678	2,120	0.276	0.213	0.529	159.	

Source: Unpublished data of the Bureau of the Census. See Appendix A for description of method used to estimate arithmetic means.



TABLE B-2, males, continued

INDUSTRY	NUMBER WITH \$1 OR MORE (thousands)	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY INCOME CLASS										MEASURES OF DISPERSION												
		\$100 to \$199		\$200 to \$399		\$400 to \$599		\$600 to \$799		\$800 to \$1,000		\$1,200 to \$1,600		\$2,000 to \$2,500		\$3,000 to \$5,000		ARITHMETIC MEAN (19)	MEDIAN (18)	QUANTILE POSITION Q <sub>1</sub> (16) Q <sub>3</sub> (17)	1 - $\frac{Q_1 - Q_3}{Q_2}$ (20)	$\frac{Q_1 - Q_3}{Q_2}$ (21)	$\frac{Q_1 - Q_3}{Q_2}$ (22)	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)							(17)
49. Grain mill prod.	79	1.0	2.0	2.9	8.8	11.2	8.8	10.4	12.0	9.8	9.8	6.9	2.4	3.1	2.2	694	1,100	1,545	1,347	0.369	0.403	0.772	49.	
50. Baked prod.	210	1.3	2.0	4.9	5.7	8.8	10.3	12.9	14.5	12.7	13.2	8.6	7.6	1.1	0.7	844	1,256	1,637	1,359	0.328	0.319	0.647	50.	
51. Confectionery, ind. prod.	37	1.7	2.9	9.1	9.0	10.6	11.5	13.9	13.5	7.9	7.6	5.4	2.6	2.6	1.8	643	1,074	1,470	1,288	0.402	0.368	0.779	51.	
52. Beverage, ind.	149	1.0	2.0	2.0	5.1	6.5	8.3	8.4	9.5	11.4	10.3	11.2	2.6	4.2	1.8	850	1,361	1,903	1,578	0.748	0.376	0.977	52.	
53. Misc. food prep. & not spec. food ind.	96	1.3	3.3	8.8	9.7	11.4	8.7	10.4	12.0	9.8	9.8	6.9	2.4	3.1	2.2	633	1,130	1,591	1,375	0.440	0.407	0.847	53.	
54. Tobacco manufactures	55	1.3	4.4	11.9	14.1	15.6	13.7	9.6	7.6	6.3	5.6	4.7	2.0	2.8	1.3	504	842	1,342	1,126	0.401	0.392	0.993	54.	
55. Textile mill prod.	739	1.1	2.9	8.7	14.3	24.0	15.4	11.2	6.8	4.8	4.2	2.7	1.2	1.5	1.2	372	791	1,153	1,010	0.278	0.457	0.725	55.	
56. Knitting mills	42	1.0	2.5	7.3	10.8	16.5	15.9	9.9	8.4	5.1	3.3	1.9	2.0	1.1	0.6	641	971	1,467	1,198	0.293	0.355	0.649	56.	
57. Knitting & fin. tex. exc. knit goods	34	1.0	2.6	4.3	17.7	20.7	15.6	11.6	7.9	4.8	7.4	2.8	1.5	2.3	0.8	725	1,111	1,466	1,321	0.294	0.319	0.613	57.	
58. Yarn, thread, & fabric mills	530	1.1	3.1	9.4	15.9	27.2	15.8	10.1	15.2	3.7	2.9	1.9	0.9	1.2	1.1	543	750	1,049	951	0.277	0.377	0.674	58.	
59. Misc. tex. mill prod.	38	1.0	2.2	7.5	10.3	13.5	14.0	15.7	10.7	7.1	6.9	4.7	2.2	1.7	1.1	659	1,100	1,402	1,264	0.354	0.376	0.730	59.	
60. Apparel & oth. fab. tex. prod.	272	1.1	2.5	8.1	10.2	15.3	11.9	11.5	9.5	7.9	7.5	6.4	2.8	3.4	1.7	640	1,015	1,524	1,307	0.370	0.500	0.870	60.	
61. Apparel & oth. fab. tex. prod.	18	2.2	4.0	10.4	10.9	15.6	11.2	10.3	9.0	6.8	8.1	4.2	2.2	2.9	2.4	554	923	1,441	1,267	0.400	0.560	0.960	61.	
62. Misc. fab. tex. prod.	266	0.7	2.0	5.3	6.6	9.2	12.7	17.3	14.5	9.9	9.1	5.4	2.3	2.9	1.9	818	1,156	1,535	1,393	0.292	0.328	0.620	62.	
63. Paper & allied prod.	187	0.7	1.7	7.2	8.1	12.4	12.6	16.3	12.3	8.1	7.6	4.2	2.0	2.7	1.5	838	1,162	1,519	1,365	0.279	0.307	0.586	63.	
64. Paper, paper, & paperboard mills	47	1.1	2.7	7.2	8.1	12.4	12.6	16.3	12.3	8.1	7.6	4.2	2.0	2.7	1.5	838	1,162	1,519	1,365	0.279	0.307	0.586	64.	
65. Paperboard mills	66	0.6	1.5	3.3	5.5	7.6	11.1	14.8	12.6	10.1	10.7	8.5	7.5	7.7	3.2	877	1,254	1,623	1,458	0.332	0.343	0.746	65.	
66. Printing, pub. & pulp prod.	42	0.8	1.5	3.3	5.5	7.6	11.1	14.8	12.6	10.1	10.7	8.5	7.5	7.7	3.2	877	1,254	1,623	1,458	0.332	0.343	0.746	66.	
67. Printing, pub. & pulp prod.	481	1.0	2.4	7.0	6.6	7.4	7.7	10.4	12.7	11.6	11.3	8.5	3.5	5.0	3.7	815	1,319	1,849	1,646	0.482	0.474	1.017	67.	
68. Chemical & allied prod.	374	1.0	2.4	7.0	6.6	7.4	7.7	10.4	12.7	11.6	11.3	8.5	3.5	5.0	3.7	815	1,319	1,849	1,646	0.482	0.474	1.017	68.	
69. Chemical & allied prod.	41	0.8	1.2	3.0	4.1	5.2	10.9	17.0	21.0	14.3	12.8	5.2	1.8	2.0	0.9	996	1,274	1,565	1,398	0.219	0.228	0.447	70.	
70. Synthetic fibers	38	0.6	1.2	3.4	3.9	5.6	7.6	11.4	13.9	14.1	14.4	8.8	4.0	6.2	4.9	1,047	1,434	1,969	1,913	0.270	0.373	0.643	71.	
71. Paints, varn., & rel. prod.	295	1.1	2.7	8.0	7.3	7.9	7.2	9.4	11.2	10.9	13.2	8.9	3.7	5.2	3.3	749	1,314	1,881	1,642	0.430	0.431	0.861	72.	
72. Drugs, med., & misc. chem. & allied prod.	196	0.4	0.8	2.5	3.0	4.2	5.5	6.6	10.6	12.8	23.6	16.6	4.5	6.2	2.9	1,237	1,661	2,150	1,936	0.255	0.294	0.549	73.	
73. Petroleum & coal prod.	172	0.3	0.6	2.1	2.3	3.3	4.6	5.9	9.9	12.9	25.4	18.1	4.9	6.6	3.0	1,319	1,727	2,212	2,003	0.237	0.280	0.517	74.	
74. Petro. refining	72	0.7	2.1	5.3	7.5	10.1	11.4	11.6	15.7	11.5	10.9	5.6	2.2	3.4	2.1	786	1,216	1,584	1,442	0.354	0.352	0.666	75.	
75. Misc. petro. & coal prod.	24	0.6	1.6	7.8	11.3	16.6	18.3	12.2	12.8	12.5	16.1	10.9	2.3	1.3	1.9	625	1,098	1,463	1,308	0.326	0.371	0.697	76.	
76. Rubber prod.	21	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	29	29	29	29	0.100	0.100	0.100	77.	
77. Leather, leather prod.	51	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	29	29	29	29	0.100	0.100	0.100	78.	
78. Leather, tanned, curried, & fin.	155	1.3	2.9	8.8	13.0	18.5	17.8	14.0	8.6	4.8	4.2	2.5	1.1	1.3	1.1	584	861	1,181	1,039	0.332	0.370	0.692	79.	
79. Footwear, exc. rubber	37	1.6	4.1	8.3	10.2	16.0	13.0	13.1	10.1	7.0	5.8	4.1	2.5	2.0	2.4	610	950	1,374	1,232	0.359	0.445	0.804	80.	
80. Footwear, exc. rubber	138	1.2	2.6	7.1	8.8	10.6	11.0	13.3	12.2	10.1	9.5	6.0	2.5	2.9	2.0	700	1,130	1,562	1,370	0.381	0.381	0.862	81.	
81. Not. spec. mfg. ind.	2,750	0.9	1.9	5.3	6.3	8.1	8.1	8.4	10.0	10.5	17.1	12.6	5.2	4.0	0.9	866	1,422	1,967	1,570	0.391	0.382	0.773	82.	
82. Transportation, commun., & oth. pub. util.	2,062	0.9	2.1	5.9	7.0	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.9	10.1	16.4	11.5	4.4	0.6	0.6	800	1,341	1,892	1,471	0.404	0.410	0.814	83.	
83. Transportation	1,170	0.5	1.4	4.1	5.3	7.6	8.6	8.4	9.8	17.8	14.6	6.2	5.5	0.6	0.6	941	1,495	2,071	1,626	0.371	0.385	0.756	84.	
84. Railroads & railway exp. serv.	85	1.99	0.3	0.8	2.1	3.2	4.2	5.0	7.5	12.4	18.1	29.3	12.7	2.3	1.6	0.4	1,230	1,560	1,892	1,589	0.212	0.212	0.424	85.
85. St. railways & bus lines	304	1.9	4.0	10.4	10.8	11.8	10.2	10.6	10.7	9.9	10.9	5.7	1.5	1.1	0.6	561	1,016	1,492	1,134	0.449	0.467	0.916	86.	
86. Trucking serv.	61	2.0	4.4	14.0	11.6	11.8	9.2	9.6	9.4	9.5	9.7	4.8	1.6	1.6	0.7	479	954	1,463	1,096	0.488	0.365	1.053	87.	
87. Warehousing & storage	86	1.3	3.3	11.0	15.8	22.2	15.6	14.5	9.3	3.6	1.9	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	318	767	1,080	867	0.324	0.407	0.731	88.	
88. Textile serv.	199	1.2	3.0	8.7	11.5	14.2	13.2	13.6	9.6	9.4	6.6	7.4	2.9	3.4	1.0	608	998	1,373	1,262	0.391	0.405	0.842	89.	
89. Textile serv.	11	0.5	2.1	6.0	6.3	6.3	4.7	4.7	4.3	3.5	3.5	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	63	63	63	63	0.100	0.100	0.100	90.	
90. Air, truck, & pipe lines	25	1.3	3.1	7.6	8.2	8.6	6.9	9.7	15.0	11.4	15.1	6.4	2.7	3.2	1.0	711	1,261	1,684	1,372	0.432	0.312	0.644	91.	
91. Serv. ind. to transp.	170	1.1	2.0	4.0	4.1	4.3	3.4	4.7	6.1	6.7	11.0	18.5	14.6	3.0	1.6	1,245	2,070	2,811	2,270	0.399	0.358	0.757	92.	
92. Telecommunications	130	0.3	0.8	2.3	1.8	2.8	3.0	4.1	5.8	6.8	10.6	20.7	17.4	2.0	0.7	1,520	2,282	2,959	2,534	0.334	0.296	0.630	93.	
93. Telephone, wire & radio	40	3.7	5.7	9.5	11.6	9.3	4.9	6.0	7.5	11.6	13.5	22.0	14.4	5.0	1.4	1,144	1,567	1,927	1,366	0.563	0.662	1.225	94.	
94. Telephone, wire & radio	498	0.6	1.0	3.3	3.8	4.9	6.0	7.5	11.6	13.5	22.0	14.4	5.0	1.4	1.4	1,144	1,567	1,927	1,366	0.563	0.662	1.225	95.	
95. Utilities & sanitary serv.	299	0.4	0.7	2.3	2.8	3.6	4.6	6.0	7.9	13.4	16.4	23.7	17.7	6.5	1.8	1,269	1,689	2,217	1,901	0.249	0.312	0.561	96.	
96. Elec. light, power, gas, & oth. util.	80	0.7	1.1	3.2	3.5	3.6	4.6	6.0	7.9	13.4	16.4	23.7	17.7	6.5	1.3	1,149	1,517	1,907	1,652	0.243	0.243	0.500	97.	
97. Gas & steam supply systems	100	1.0	1.7	5.8	6.5	8.1	8.4	9.5	12.9	12.5	15.9	8.6	2.1	2.3	0.5	842	1,337	1,770	1,391	0.371	0.323	0.694	98.	
98. Water supply & san. serv.	4,066	2.4	3.9	9.0	9.7	12.2	10.8	10.8	10.8	8.3	6.8	6.4	2.4	3.0	1.3	600	1,037	1,527	1,264	0.422	0.473	0.895	99.	
99. Wholesale & retail trade	870	1.1	2.2	5.9	6.7	8.9	8.9	9.4	10.9	9.2	11.7	10.3	4.5	6.8	3.4	804	1,326	2,004	1,724	0.394	0.511	0.905	100.	
100. Wholesale trade	101.	1.1	2.2	5.9	6.7	8.9	8.9	9.4	10.9	9.2	11.7	10.3	4.5	6.8	3.4	804	1,326	2,004	1,724	0.394	0.511	0.905	101.	

continued on next page

\* No breakdown of wholesale trade available for 1939.

TABLE B-2, males, continued

NUMBER WITH \$1 OR MORE (thousands)	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY INCOME CLASS											INCOME AT Median			MEASURES OF DISPERSION									
	Under \$100	\$100	\$200	\$400	\$600	\$800	\$1,000	\$1,200	\$1,400	\$2,000	\$3,000	\$5,000	and over	Q <sub>1</sub>	Q <sub>3</sub>	1 - Q <sub>1</sub> / Q <sub>3</sub>	(Q <sub>1</sub> - Q <sub>3</sub> ) / Q <sub>3</sub>							
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)			
112.	3,196	2.7	4.3	9.8	10.5	13.1	11.3	11.2	11.0	8.2	8.0	5.3	1.9	1.9	586	969	1,426	1,135	0.427	0.471	0.100	0.898	112.	
113.	654	4.1	5.5	11.0	10.3	13.4	11.5	11.7	10.7	7.8	7.3	4.1	1.3	0.9	453	859	1,336	1,000	0.460	0.492	0.071	0.952	113.	
114.	123	2.1	2.7	5.6	6.1	7.1	7.2	9.3	11.5	11.6	14.8	14.5	5.4	1.5	0.5	838	1,372	1,918	1,438	0.389	0.398	0.400	0.787	114.
115.	232	2.4	3.1	6.8	7.9	11.4	12.0	11.9	12.6	9.1	8.1	6.3	2.2	3.6	2.6	684	1,071	1,551	1,410	0.383	0.400	0.382	0.783	115.
116.	16	3.6	3.7	8.3	7.3	10.9	11.2	10.3	10.6	6.3	8.2	5.8	4.1	5.7	4.1	638	1,097	1,736	1,579	0.418	0.382	0.400	1.000	116.
117.	139	1.8	3.1	7.9	8.9	12.2	10.1	11.7	10.6	10.8	9.1	7.1	3.0	3.5	4.7	634	1,102	1,585	1,356	0.407	0.437	0.384	1.17	117.
118.	11	1.3	2.6	7.1	8.1	12.4	11.0	11.0	12.0	9.4	10.3	6.9	2.3	3.1	2.9	685	1,138	1,603	1,411	0.389	0.411	0.400	1.000	118.
119.	61	1.8	2.5	7.0	8.6	9.8	10.2	11.5	14.0	9.9	10.8	6.8	2.9	3.7	0.6	704	1,175	1,593	1,315	0.402	0.355	0.375	1.20	119.
120.	246	0.9	1.8	5.6	6.8	9.6	10.1	10.9	10.2	9.4	5.0	3.8	1.0	1.2	0.2	805	1,262	1,732	1,430	0.362	0.388	0.375	1.21	120.
121.	249	3.8	6.5	15.0	16.9	12.8	10.2	9.4	5.0	3.8	11.7	10.3	6.6	1.9	1.5	446	905	1,483	1,065	0.507	0.338	0.480	1.21	121.
122.	129	4.8	5.9	12.0	9.8	12.4	9.7	8.5	8.7	5.6	3.6	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.2	432	737	1,121	840	0.415	0.520	0.315	1.24	122.
123.	480	2.9	5.1	15.5	17.4	12.9	11.0	8.7	5.6	3.6	11.7	10.5	6.2	1.5	1.8	682	1,052	1,436	1,191	0.352	0.365	0.377	1.25	123.
124.	175	1.0	2.8	6.9	9.4	11.5	10.7	11.7	12.5	10.0	9.7	7.1	2.4	3.1	1.2	685	1,131	1,570	1,322	0.395	0.387	0.382	1.26	124.
125.	175	0.9	2.4	6.5	7.8	11.3	10.1	13.0	17.6	11.0	9.0	5.5	2.0	0.7	0.7	730	1,169	1,498	1,255	0.375	0.281	0.360	1.26	125.
126.	27	4.0	4.4	8.4	11.1	13.8	11.9	12.7	11.3	7.7	4.6	4.6	0.9	0.9	0.1	531	890	1,297	979	0.404	0.456	0.686	1.28	126.
128.	159	2.6	5.0	12.4	15.4	13.1	9.9	10.7	10.2	10.3	14.2	11.3	7.9	0.8	0.8	484	883	1,378	1,178	0.489	0.446	0.399	1.30	128.
129.	178	2.1	3.4	8.4	9.6	13.0	11.3	11.6	11.1	8.8	9.1	5.6	2.5	2.5	1.1	633	1,037	1,502	1,236	0.400	0.447	0.347	1.31	129.
130.	142	2.1	3.4	8.4	9.6	13.0	11.3	11.6	11.1	8.8	9.1	5.6	2.5	2.5	1.1	633	1,037	1,502	1,236	0.400	0.447	0.347	1.31	130.
131.	77	3.3	5.3	10.0	10.6	13.2	10.4	11.4	11.4	9.0	7.3	7.6	5.5	2.2	2.4	520	946	1,449	1,200	0.450	0.531	0.381	1.32	131.
132.	893	0.8	1.7	4.3	5.1	7.4	7.6	8.6	10.7	8.8	11.4	11.8	6.1	10.1	5.7	860	1,486	2,364	2,082	0.361	0.600	0.551	1.33	132.
133.	319	0.5	1.0	2.5	4.4	4.8	6.6	7.6	10.5	10.0	11.4	11.5	6.1	10.1	8.8	1,217	1,905	2,864	2,464	0.338	0.487	0.345	1.34	133.
135.	290	0.5	1.1	2.5	4.4	4.8	6.6	9.1	8.1	11.7	11.5	10.1	14.9	6.8	6.8	1,221	1,906	2,826	2,464	0.338	0.487	0.345	1.34	135.
136.	274	1.5	3.0	8.4	9.8	13.5	11.5	12.7	12.6	8.3	6.8	5.1	1.9	3.1	1.8	634	1,036	1,448	1,280	0.389	0.397	0.376	1.36	136.
137.	57	2.2	3.8	9.5	10.5	13.3	10.9	11.5	11.8	9.1	8.1	4.6	1.6	1.9	1.3	580	996	1,432	1,181	0.417	0.438	0.355	1.37	137.
138.	47	2.3	3.8	9.5	10.5	13.3	10.9	11.5	11.8	9.1	8.1	4.6	1.6	1.9	1.3	580	996	1,432	1,181	0.417	0.438	0.355	1.37	138.
139.	47	2.3	3.8	9.5	10.5	13.3	10.9	11.5	11.8	9.1	8.1	4.6	1.6	1.9	1.3	580	996	1,432	1,181	0.417	0.438	0.355	1.37	139.
140.	73	1.8	3.4	7.4	8.1	10.0	9.3	9.4	10.0	9.0	11.0	9.0	3.5	5.2	2.9	686	1,212	1,840	1,556	0.434	0.518	0.418	1.39	140.
141.	63	3.2	5.2	10.0	11.4	14.7	11.8	12.6	12.8	9.3	7.4	3.0	0.8	0.3	0.1	537	913	1,332	991	0.403	0.427	0.330	1.40	141.
142.	874	3.8	6.7	14.9	14.3	14.9	11.3	9.7	9.1	5.8	4.7	2.7	0.9	0.8	0.4	394	738	1,187	884	0.466	0.608	0.474	1.42	142.
143.	286	6.6	11.7	20.6	15.7	13.6	9.1	6.3	7.1	4.2	3.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	265	549	969	695	0.513	0.753	1.26	1.43	143.
144.	250	2.7	5.2	15.4	16.0	16.6	12.5	9.3	8.3	5.0	4.2	2.4	0.8	1.0	0.5	421	778	1,141	885	0.433	0.566	0.389	1.44	144.
145.	182	2.0	3.0	8.2	10.3	14.0	12.3	12.8	11.7	9.1	8.2	4.8	1.8	1.2	0.6	621	1,003	1,415	1,126	0.381	0.410	0.379	1.45	145.
146.	156	2.8	4.2	11.2	13.8	16.0	12.4	12.7	10.7	6.2	4.1	3.1	1.1	1.2	0.5	498	832	1,235	972	0.401	0.484	0.385	1.46	146.
147.	317	4.0	5.7	11.6	11.1	11.5	9.4	7.8	7.1	5.7	6.4	3.8	6.2	3.1	4.5	466	929	1,668	1,470	0.499	0.784	1.293	1.47	147.
148.	19	2.8	3.7	3.4	4.7	5.3	6.3	6.5	9.0	11.7	13.2	7.4	12.1	8.5	8.5	1,083	1,659	2,702	2,418	0.363	0.500	0.353	1.48	148.
149.	128	2.8	3.6	7.3	7.6	9.6	8.2	7.6	6.9	6.2	8.4	10.7	6.4	10.7	4.8	677	1,295	2,343	1,883	0.478	0.608	0.386	1.49	149.
150.	170	5.2	7.8	15.8	14.5	13.7	10.7	8.1	7.0	5.0	3.0	1.5	2.2	1.1	0.2	351	697	1,180	954	0.496	0.691	0.318	1.50	150.
151.	1,050	1.3	2.5	6.9	8.8	10.2	9.7	8.7	10.7	7.5	9.8	8.7	4.7	7.7	2.8	707	1,335	1,935	1,636	0.438	0.682	0.402	1.51	151.
152.	203	1.9	3.7	9.4	13.5	16.3	11.5	9.9	11.6	5.6	5.5	3.7	1.8	3.5	2.0	548	899	1,311	1,215	0.385	0.518	0.378	1.51	152.
153.	546	1.1	2.1	6.0	7.5	8.1	9.6	8.5	11.5	10.2	5.7	9.0	2.4	2.4	0.2	804	1,317	2,107	1,720	0.399	0.515	0.392	1.52	153.
154.	227	1.4	2.8	7.6	8.9	11.2	9.3	8.7	12.0	8.2	9.4	8.1	3.7	6.4	2.2	676	1,201	1,808	1,516	0.437	0.504	0.401	1.54	154.
155.	74	1.3	1.7	4.7	5.3	5.9	6.1	6.4	7.6	6.8	3.0	12.7	7.9	14.1	9.6	1,000	1,768	2,911	2,522	0.435	0.646	0.481	1.55	155.
156.	1,454	1.1	1.9	8.6	5.6	6.0	5.2	5.4	8.2	7.4	14.6	21.0	6.0	7.2	1.8	869	1,616	2,559	1,777	0.463	0.397	0.360	1.56	156.
157.	281	0.4	0.9	2.6	2.2	2.9	2.8	3.5	6.8	4.5	14.6	49.0	2.0	4.2	0.2	1,528	2,089	3,244	1,932	0.269	0.122	0.329	1.57	157.
158.	502	2.2	3.6	19.3	9.9	8.9	5.6	5.0	6.8	5.7	9.8	8.0	4.8	7.7	2.7	398	1,020	1,926	1,494	0.609	0.888	1.497	1.58	158.
159.	671	0.6	1.2	3.1	3.8	5.1	5.8	6.4	9.7	9.8	18.1	19.2	6.6	8.8	1.8	1,168	1,699	2,296	1,915	0.313	0.351	0.664	1.59	159.

continued on next page

TABLE B-2, continued

INDUSTRY	NUMBER WITH \$1 OR MORE (thousands)	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY INCOME CLASS													MEASURES OF DISPERSION							
		PART 2: F.E.M.A.L.E.S.													ARITHMETIC MEAN (19)	MEDIAN (18)	COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION (20)					
		\$100	\$200	\$400	\$600	\$800	\$1,000	\$1,200	\$1,400	\$1,600	\$2,000	\$2,500	\$3,000	\$3,500				\$5,000				
1. Total	9,797	7.0	10.1	17.2	14.9	16.2	11.5	7.7	5.7	3.4	3.2	1.7	0.6	0.1	\$ 291	\$ 609	\$ 966	\$ 716	0.522	0.585	1.107	1.
2. Agriculture, forestry, & fisheries	125	41.5	31.6	16.5	3.8	2.6	1.7	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	—	—	60	126	223	199	0.526	0.757	1.283	2.
3. Agriculture	124	41.9	31.8	16.5	3.7	2.5	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	—	—	59	125	215	195	0.525	0.719	1.244	3.
4. Forestry	1	11.5	17.3	21.2	3.8	9.6	5.8	3.8	13.5	9.6	3.8	—	—	—	178	400	1,229	633	0.555	2.074	2.629	4.
5. Fisheries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.
6. Mining, extract., & quarry.	12	2.5	4.8	9.9	6.1	9.4	13.2	10.6	15.0	12.1	9.6	4.6	0.8	1.2	636	1,077	1,457	1,110	0.410	0.353	0.763	6.
7. Metals	1	1.5	6.2	9.2	4.6	10.8	4.6	6.2	23.1	15.4	10.8	6.2	1.5	—	664	1,259	1,514	1,152	0.473	0.201	0.674	7.
8. Coal	4	3.4	5.3	19.3	10.6	12.6	15.4	12.6	9.2	4.8	3.4	1.9	1.4	—	368	780	1,133	820	0.528	0.451	0.979	8.
9. Crude petroleum & natl. gas	6	1.9	3.4	4.2	3.3	6.4	13.2	9.8	16.6	18.1	15.5	6.0	0.4	1.9	1,325	1,906	1,590	1,325	0.400	0.217	0.744	9.
10. Nonmetals, exc. fuel	1	3.3	8.3	5.0	8.3	11.7	13.3	11.7	18.3	6.7	3.3	6.7	—	—	601	1,001	1,346	1,081	0.400	0.344	0.744	10.
11. Construction	37	3.5	6.2	12.5	12.5	15.0	43.6	10.6	10.2	6.2	5.3	2.2	1.2	0.6	444	804	1,221	900	0.448	0.518	0.966	11.
12. Manufacturing	2,466	5.9	16.3	19.6	23.0	14.0	8.6	4.5	2.2	1.6	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	398	646	904	697	0.383	0.399	0.782	12.
13. Durable goods	286	2.6	5.3	11.6	13.5	20.0	17.8	13.5	7.6	3.6	2.5	1.1	0.3	0.1	480	769	1,060	812	0.375	0.379	0.734	13.
14. Lumber & wood prod., exc. furn.	1	6.7	17.8	17.5	19.8	13.4	8.8	6.0	3.2	2.2	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	369	648	949	719	0.430	0.463	0.893	14.
15. Logging	1	8.5	25.4	21.1	18.3	8.5	5.6	4.2	4.2	2.8	1.5	—	—	—	318	539	807	629	0.409	0.496	0.905	15.
16. Saw & planing mills, & mill work	10	3.6	6.1	15.1	12.1	18.3	13.4	11.3	10.0	5.4	4.6	1.5	—	0.4	403	758	1,145	820	0.469	0.509	0.978	16.
17. Misc. wood prod.	22	3.2	6.9	18.6	19.6	21.4	13.7	7.9	4.2	2.1	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.1	360	613	877	678	0.416	0.424	0.840	17.
18. Furniture & fixtures	22	2.8	5.0	12.2	16.3	24.1	18.0	8.8	6.6	3.6	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	461	713	962	801	0.408	0.476	0.840	18.
19. Stone, clay, & glass prod.	46	2.1	4.4	11.2	14.4	24.9	19.6	12.4	5.7	2.4	1.3	0.9	0.2	0.2	501	704	944	601	0.377	0.373	0.650	19.
20. Glass & glass prod.	21	2.0	4.2	12.2	16.2	23.6	18.7	13.2	5.3	1.6	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.1	480	729	978	769	0.341	0.341	0.682	20.
21. Cement, concrete, gypsum, & plaster prod.	3	3.7	7.2	7.2	12.3	18.1	19.6	16.7	4.3	5.8	2.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	700	1,008	1,274	1,061	0.305	0.263	0.568	21.
22. Stone, brick, & clay prod.	4	0.5	3.8	9.8	13.7	21.1	21.9	14.2	4.4	3.8	1.1	0.5	—	—	559	776	1,002	822	0.281	0.290	0.571	22.
23. Pottery & rel. prod.	11	3.0	5.0	11.6	14.8	34.8	20.3	5.7	2.4	1.5	0.4	—	—	—	472	689	837	709	0.315	0.242	0.537	23.
24. Misc. nonmet. min. & stone prod.	7	2.5	4.9	10.1	11.3	17.8	20.6	16.9	8.6	4.3	1.5	0.9	—	—	533	833	1,092	854	0.360	0.311	0.671	24.
25. Metal industries	122	2.0	4.8	9.4	11.0	20.2	19.4	14.6	8.5	4.2	3.4	1.4	0.3	0.2	560	826	1,112	876	0.323	0.345	0.668	25.
26. Iron & steel & their prod.	97	1.9	4.6	9.2	10.9	19.9	19.9	14.6	8.9	4.3	3.6	1.5	0.2	0.4	570	835	1,117	887	0.317	0.338	0.655	26.
27. Blast furn., steel wks., & roll mills	20	1.7	3.4	6.8	7.5	10.7	15.6	18.7	14.5	8.4	8.1	3.0	0.4	0.4	704	1,045	1,346	1,083	0.327	0.287	0.614	27.
28. Oth. prim. iron, steel, & fab. metal prod.	77	2.0	4.9	9.8	11.8	23.2	21.0	13.6	7.5	3.2	2.4	1.1	0.2	0.2	540	793	1,048	839	0.333	0.321	0.640	28.
29. Nonferrous metal & their prod.	20	2.6	5.6	10.0	10.2	22.2	18.4	15.1	6.3	4.0	3.4	0.8	0.1	0.1	527	790	1,074	841	0.319	0.357	0.690	29.
30. Not spec. metal ind.	5	2.7	6.7	12.1	15.6	18.3	15.2	11.6	10.3	2.7	0.9	0.4	—	—	444	740	1,075	844	0.400	0.451	0.851	30.
31. Machinery, exc. elec.	63	2.3	4.0	7.1	7.4	17.2	20.9	18.6	11.0	5.3	3.6	1.7	0.3	0.4	648	914	1,173	928	0.291	0.282	0.573	31.
32. Agric. mach. & tractors	5	1.2	2.7	5.4	6.2	15.2	23.3	17.9	15.2	5.8	4.7	1.2	1.2	—	725	965	1,240	994	0.250	0.284	0.534	32.
33. Office & store mach. & devices	46	2.7	4.6	7.6	7.8	15.6	21.8	20.5	8.7	4.8	3.5	1.3	0.2	—	650	881	1,118	904	0.262	0.268	0.530	33.
34. Misc. mach.	109	2.3	5.4	11.2	12.7	18.1	18.6	16.6	11.2	5.4	4.1	1.9	0.3	0.6	737	915	1,181	938	0.285	0.289	0.594	34.
35. Electrical machinery, equip., & supp.	66	1.5	3.3	10.0	10.4	13.9	17.6	18.5	12.8	5.4	4.1	1.7	0.3	0.1	496	803	1,080	815	0.355	0.352	0.733	35.
36. Transportation equip.	53	1.2	3.1	10.0	10.7	14.9	18.3	18.9	12.9	4.9	3.1	1.8	0.3	0.1	588	909	1,176	919	0.343	0.294	0.637	36.
37. Motor vehicles & motor veh. equip.	3	0.6	2.3	7.6	8.7	14.7	17.6	17.3	10.6	4.8	3.8	0.9	0.3	0.4	498	931	1,253	963	0.466	0.346	0.812	37.
38. Aircraft & parts	3	0.6	2.3	7.6	8.7	14.7	17.6	17.3	10.6	4.8	3.8	0.9	0.3	0.4	498	931	1,253	963	0.466	0.346	0.812	38.
39. Railroad & misc. transp. equip.	3	0.6	2.3	7.6	8.7	14.7	17.6	17.3	10.6	4.8	3.8	0.9	0.3	0.4	498	931	1,253	963	0.466	0.346	0.812	39.
40. Shipbuilding & repair	3	0.6	2.3	7.6	8.7	14.7	17.6	17.3	10.6	4.8	3.8	0.9	0.3	0.4	498	931	1,253	963	0.466	0.346	0.812	40.
41. Other durable goods	125	3.6	6.7	15.4	18.1	24.3	15.2	8.6	4.2	1.9	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	474	918	1,177	890	0.484	0.281	0.647	41.
42. Professional & photo. equip. & supp.	23	2.1	4.4	6.8	10.3	20.8	20.5	18.0	10.0	3.3	2.0	1.1	0.3	0.1	613	854	1,112	894	0.483	0.368	0.788	42.
43. Watches, clocks, & misc. inf. ind.	102	3.9	7.1	17.3	19.7	23.0	14.0	6.5	2.9	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	361	616	839	641	0.344	0.344	0.737	43.
44. Food & kindred prod.	1,880	3.1	6.2	17.7	21.6	23.9	12.7	6.9	3.5	1.8	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	377	611	828	663	0.384	0.372	0.736	44.
45. Textile mill prod.	215	5.7	9.1	18.3	14.7	18.0	14.7	9.5	4.8	2.3	1.6	0.7	0.2	0.1	311	624	845	815	0.402	0.375	0.803	45.
46. Meat prod.	33	3.1	4.7	11.7	11.7	15.6	23.6	16.8	6.8	2.8	2.0	0.8	0.2	0.1	367	717	1,009	746	0.483	0.417	0.902	46.
47. Dairy prod.	17	1.2	4.5	14.7	12.4	18.2	16.4	11.3	5.0	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	164	316	570	420	0.481	0.803	1.284	47.
48. Grain, oilseed, & other farm prod.	8	2.4	3.9	8.9	11.1	15.2	10.3	6.7	10.9	5.8	2.9	1.0	0.2	0.1	576	863	1,158	933	0.348	0.310	0.658	48.
49. Other farm prod.	3	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	49.
50. Battery prod.	39	3.4	6.0	14.4	15.2	28.1	17.0	8.2	3.7	1.9	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	415	678	892	700	0.388	0.316	0.704	50.

continued on next page

TABLE B-2, females, continued

INDUSTRY	NUMBER ON WAGES (thousands)	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY INCOME CLASS												INCOME AT QUARTILE POSITIONS				MEASURES OF DISPERSION												
		\$1,000		\$2,000		\$3,000		\$4,000		\$5,000		\$6,000		\$7,000		\$8,000		\$9,000		\$10,000		Q <sub>1</sub> (15)	Q <sub>3</sub> (17)	Q <sub>1</sub> (18)	Q <sub>3</sub> (19)	1 - $\frac{Q_1}{Q_3}$ (20)	$\frac{Q_3 - 1}{Q_3}$ (21)	$\frac{Q_3 - 1}{Q_3}$ (22)		
		Under (2)	Over (3)	Under (4)	Over (5)	Under (6)	Over (7)	Under (8)	Over (9)	Under (10)	Over (11)	Under (12)	Over (13)	Under (14)	Over (15)	Under (16)	Over (17)	Under (18)	Over (19)	Under (20)	Over (21)									
Confectionery & rel. prod.	47	3.4	10.6	20.5	20.0	20.5	12.9	6.0	2.8	1.0	0.6	4.1	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	296	544	789	591	0.455	0.450	0.905	51.
Beverage ind.	51	4.5	10.6	20.5	20.0	20.5	12.9	6.0	2.8	1.0	0.6	4.1	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	296	544	789	591	0.455	0.450	0.905	51.
Misc. food, prep. & not spec. food	52	3.4	14.2	14.2	14.3	13.3	13.3	14.0	8.0	3.6	4.1	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	416	755	1,118	870	0.449	0.480	0.929	52.
Misc. food, prep. & not spec. food	53	4.5	10.6	20.5	20.0	20.5	12.9	6.0	2.8	1.0	0.6	4.1	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	296	544	789	591	0.455	0.450	0.905	51.
Textile mill prod.	54	6.5	21.5	17.8	18.0	13.6	10.5	6.5	4.3	3.2	3.2	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	376	693	1,034	773	0.457	0.521	0.978	54.
Textile mill prod.	55	6.5	21.5	17.8	18.0	13.6	10.5	6.5	4.3	3.2	3.2	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	376	693	1,034	773	0.457	0.521	0.978	54.	
Textile mill prod.	56	2.3	5.5	17.2	24.8	30.6	12.0	4.5	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	362	607	765	607	0.335	0.371	0.606	55.
Knitting mills	57	2.3	4.7	16.8	23.1	29.3	13.3	5.6	1.7	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	409	697	778	619	0.326	0.280	0.606	56.
Dyeing & fin. tex. exte. knit goods	58	2.8	3.7	15.1	19.3	29.2	17.9	5.6	3.0	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	435	662	854	713	0.343	0.290	0.633	57.
Carpets, rugs, & oth. floor cov.	59	3.6	2.2	3.3	12.4	17.1	22.9	17.9	14.0	5.3	2.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	392	592	750	588	0.340	0.355	0.695	58.
Yarn, thread, & fabric mills	60	2.7	6.0	17.6	25.3	33.9	13.6	5.1	3.0	2.1	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	371	599	819	649	0.380	0.367	0.747	60.
Misc. tex. mill prod.	61	3.4	6.7	21.7	26.2	22.5	9.3	5.2	2.1	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	337	538	749	598	0.375	0.391	0.766	61.
Apparel & access.	62	3.5	9.6	21.7	26.2	22.5	9.3	5.2	2.2	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	337	538	749	598	0.375	0.391	0.766	61.
Apparel & access.	63	3.5	9.6	21.7	26.2	22.5	9.3	5.2	2.2	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	337	538	749	598	0.375	0.391	0.766	61.
Apparel & access.	64	3.5	9.6	21.7	26.2	22.5	9.3	5.2	2.2	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	337	538	749	598	0.375	0.391	0.766	61.
Apparel & access.	65	3.5	9.6	21.7	26.2	22.5	9.3	5.2	2.2	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	337	538	749	598	0.375	0.391	0.766	61.
Apparel & access.	66	3.5	9.6	21.7	26.2	22.5	9.3	5.2	2.2	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	337	538	749	598	0.375	0.391	0.766	61.
Apparel & access.	67	3.5	9.6	21.7	26.2	22.5	9.3	5.2	2.2	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	337	538	749	598	0.375	0.391	0.766	61.
Apparel & access.	68	3.5	9.6	21.7	26.2	22.5	9.3	5.2	2.2	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	337	538	749	598	0.375	0.391	0.766	61.
Apparel & access.	69	3.5	9.6	21.7	26.2	22.5	9.3	5.2	2.2	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	337	538	749	598	0.375	0.391	0.766	61.
Apparel & access.	70	3.5	9.6	21.7	26.2	22.5	9.3	5.2	2.2	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	337	538	749	598	0.375	0.391	0.766	61.
Apparel & access.	71	3.5	9.6	21.7	26.2	22.5	9.3	5.2	2.2	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	337	538	749	598	0.375	0.391	0.766	61.
Apparel & access.	72	3.5	9.6	21.7	26.2	22.5	9.3	5.2	2.2	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	337	538	749	598	0.375	0.391	0.766	61.
Pulp, paper, & paperboard mills	63	2.0	5.7	11.9	13.9	22.4	23.9	10.0	5.7	2.3	2.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	506	765	976	819	0.339	0.276	0.615	65.
Pulp, paper, & paperboard mills	64	2.0	5.7	11.9	13.9	22.4	23.9	10.0	5.7	2.3	2.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	506	765	976	819	0.339	0.276	0.615	65.
Paperboard cont. & boxes	65	2.8	2.1	6.6	16.6	22.0	26.9	24.0	6.4	2.7	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	395	620	811	654	0.361	0.308	0.669	66.
Paperboard cont. & boxes	66	2.8	2.1	6.6	16.6	22.0	26.9	24.0	6.4	2.7	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	395	620	811	654	0.361	0.308	0.669	66.
Misc. paper & pulp prod.	67	2.1	4.9	11.4	16.1	24.6	21.8	9.7	4.3	1.8	1.9	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	481	726	945	776	0.337	0.302	0.639	67.
Misc. paper & pulp prod.	68	2.1	4.9	11.4	16.1	24.6	21.8	9.7	4.3	1.8	1.9	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	481	726	945	776	0.337	0.302	0.639	67.
Printing, publ., & ail. ind.	69	3.2	4.6	9.4	9.0	18.2	17.4	12.7	9.0	5.5	4.7	3.0	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	568	872	1,153	938	0.326	0.321	0.647	68.
Printing, publ., & ail. ind.	70	3.2	4.6	9.4	9.0	18.2	17.4	12.7	9.0	5.5	4.7	3.0	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	568	872	1,153	938	0.326	0.321	0.647	68.
Chemicals & ail. prod.	71	1.3	2.5	7.0	9.4	15.4	33.3	20.7	5.6	3.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	662	886	1,058	882	0.253	0.194	0.447	70.
Synthetic fibers	72	1.4	2.5	7.1	8.9	11.7	22.0	15.6	4.1	6.4	7.1	1.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	687	967	1,282	1,040	0.250	0.325	0.575	71.
Drugs, med., & misc. chem. & ail.	73	4.9	9.6	10.4	17.5	18.5	13.6	9.5	5.7	4.3	1.7	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	557	857	1,173	937	0.320	0.358	0.718	72.
Drugs, med., & misc. chem. & ail.	74	4.9	9.6	10.4	17.5	18.5	13.6	9.5	5.7	4.3	1.7	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	557	857	1,173	937	0.320	0.358	0.718	72.
Petroleum & coal prod.	75	1.1	1.9	3.1	4.0	5.9	9.7	14.9	23.6	10.7	17.7	5.4	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	982	1,279	1,602	1,209	0.230	0.355	0.482	74.
Petroleum & coal prod.	76	1.1	1.9	3.1	4.0	5.9	9.7	14.9	23.6	10.7	17.7	5.4	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	982	1,279	1,602	1,209	0.230	0.355	0.482	74.
Misc. petro. & coal prod.	77	1.9	3.7	11.2	13.3	22.5	20.5	14.0	8.0	2.4	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	671	935	1,277	1,017	0.282	0.365	0.647	75.
Rubber prod.	78	3.0	6.1	21.5	23.7	25.2	20.9	4.5	1.7	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	524	777	1,028	807	0.			

TABLE B-2, Females, continued

NUMBER WITH \$1 OR MORE (thousands)	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY INCOME CLASS										MEASURES OF DISPERSION												
	Under \$100	\$100 to \$199	\$200 to \$299	\$300 to \$399	\$400 to \$499	\$500 to \$599	\$600 to \$699	\$700 to \$799	\$800 to \$899	\$900 to \$1,199	\$1,200 to \$1,499	\$1,500 to \$1,999	\$2,000 to \$2,999	\$3,000 to \$3,999	\$4,000 to \$4,999	\$5,000 and over	1 - $\frac{Q_3}{Q_1}$ (20)	$\frac{Q_3 - Q_1}{Q_2}$ (21)	$\frac{Q_3}{Q_1}$ (22)				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)				
113.	72	30.0	17.4	18.9	20.7	17.8	6.9	3.0	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	289	562	812	600	0.486	0.443	0.929	113.
114.	55	5.9	12.8	12.9	18.4	16.8	10.3	7.7	4.4	2.1	2.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	421	736	1,046	786	0.428	0.420	0.848	114.
115.	440	6.6	7.5	11.8	12.9	25.8	18.1	9.0	3.9	1.7	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	384	686	914	708	0.440	0.332	0.772	115.
116.	64	13.5	11.6	16.1	23.8	24.5	7.4	1.8	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	199	473	681	474	0.580	0.438	1.018	116.
117.	176	4.9	6.7	14.0	14.7	23.6	15.5	9.9	4.8	2.4	1.6	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.2	391	682	943	711	0.487	0.382	0.809	117.
118.	11	7.7	7.7	12.6	11.9	23.2	15.1	9.2	7.5	2.9	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	352	587	957	712	0.488	0.393	0.881	118.
119.	28	3.7	6.3	9.4	13.0	21.0	17.0	12.7	9.7	3.4	2.5	1.2	0.2	0.7	0.3	486	767	1,072	840	0.367	0.397	0.944	119.
120.	10	4.4	6.7	12.7	11.1	17.0	18.6	12.7	9.7	3.2	2.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	421	777	1,074	840	0.367	0.397	0.944	120.
121.	29	2.7	5.7	7.1	9.2	17.0	20.4	13.5	12.8	3.6	2.8	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	303	510	704	527	0.303	0.239	0.626	121.
122.	47	6.0	7.9	13.9	19.6	24.3	14.3	6.1	5.3	2.3	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	404	609	824	622	0.344	0.354	0.789	122.
123.	404	8.8	12.8	28.3	22.9	14.9	16.5	6.3	2.9	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	224	400	629	462	0.442	0.370	1.012	123.
124.	13	3.6	5.6	12.2	12.0	19.5	18.6	11.1	3.9	2.8	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	606	770	1,063	816	0.403	0.380	0.783	124.
125.	22	3.0	4.5	6.2	10.8	16.4	19.7	14.9	11.6	6.4	3.5	1.9	0.6	0.3	0.1	465	672	913	634	0.321	0.337	0.658	125.
126.	2	1.7	5.2	14.7	15.5	7.8	16.4	10.3	11.2	7.8	3.4	1.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	443	862	1,260	979	0.486	0.467	0.948	126.
127.	7	8.0	8.7	16.4	16.1	18.9	13.3	9.3	5.6	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	493	761	1,022	587	0.505	0.487	0.992	127.	
128.	12	3.6	3.9	8.9	12.0	23.1	18.6	11.1	6.3	4.2	2.7	1.0	0.2	0.7	0.2	493	761	1,022	587	0.505	0.487	0.992	128.
129.	12	2.8	3.5	8.7	8.0	16.3	16.6	18.0	12.3	6.2	5.0	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	524	828	1,106	628	0.352	0.316	0.708	129.
130.	12	2.8	3.5	8.7	8.0	16.3	16.6	18.0	12.3	6.2	5.0	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	524	828	1,106	628	0.352	0.316	0.708	130.
131.	57	6.2	4.8	12.9	13.6	19.3	13.3	10.7	7.1	3.2	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	290	466	698	745	0.470	0.429	0.899	131.
132.	68	8.4	9.7	14.3	15.2	25.9	13.4	7.1	3.6	1.6	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	296	620	832	660	0.522	0.374	0.896	132.
133.	438	1.8	3.1	7.1	7.9	14.5	17.6	16.8	14.8	7.6	5.3	2.2	0.5	0.6	0.2	670	977	1,283	1,018	0.315	0.313	0.628	133.
134.	152	1.0	1.9	4.0	5.4	11.0	16.2	18.9	20.0	10.1	7.0	2.8	0.7	0.8	0.2	820	1,111	1,588	1,042	0.255	0.289	0.531	134.
135.	187	1.5	2.6	5.2	5.3	14.0	21.1	19.1	14.7	7.9	5.8	2.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	747	1,027	1,462	1,048	0.285	0.289	0.531	135.
136.	59	3.6	5.9	13.4	16.7	20.3	13.2	9.2	6.9	3.7	2.6	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	401	681	995	771	0.412	0.459	0.871	136.
137.	66	3.7	5.5	9.8	10.8	17.1	16.4	12.1	10.0	4.5	4.8	3.0	0.9	1.0	0.4	511	837	1,193	946	0.390	0.424	0.814	137.
138.	34	3.9	4.3	7.7	8.3	12.1	13.1	11.6	35.6	6.8	6.4	5.9	1.7	1.8	0.7	613	1,010	1,379	1,137	0.394	0.363	0.759	138.
139.	34	3.5	5.8	9.6	10.4	17.7	19.6	12.6	7.9	4.0	4.9	2.0	0.7	0.8	0.4	517	830	1,133	913	0.378	0.364	0.742	139.
140.	11	2.6	6.8	11.6	14.6	22.2	15.5	12.5	7.4	3.3	2.6	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	454	729	1,016	788	0.377	0.419	0.796	140.
141.	3	7.7	5.8	16.9	15.6	22.1	7.1	9.7	8.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	336	636	994	733	0.472	0.562	1.034	141.
142.	2,773	14.9	22.0	28.6	30.0	10.7	4.5	1.7	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	145	291	518	367	0.509	0.778	1.378	142.
143.	1,844	17.4	25.3	36.5	36.8	7.1	4.5	1.7	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	145	291	518	367	0.509	0.778	1.378	143.
144.	174	6.5	11.3	26.0	21.7	18.6	7.4	4.0	2.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	256	438	704	530	0.441	0.534	0.975	144.
145.	208	4.0	6.8	19.7	24.8	27.3	10.7	3.8	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	344	557	744	576	0.383	0.335	0.718	145.
146.	147	6.2	8.2	16.5	17.5	20.8	15.1	8.2	3.9	1.5	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	328	515	876	643	0.467	0.424	0.891	146.
147.	82	5.8	8.0	16.4	15.4	15.7	10.2	9.1	5.9	4.2	3.0	2.7	1.4	1.1	1.1	336	656	1,076	878	0.487	0.641	1.128	147.
148.	5	2.0	4.8	10.8	7.6	13.3	13.3	16.5	10.0	4.0	6.0	5.2	2.4	2.0	2.0	595	973	1,334	1,214	0.388	0.371	0.759	148.
149.	48	5.7	7.5	16.0	15.3	16.5	9.7	8.9	5.8	4.4	2.7	3.0	1.7	1.4	1.3	347	666	1,096	916	0.479	0.644	1.123	149.
150.	29	6.5	9.4	18.1	17.0	14.7	10.5	8.2	5.3	3.8	3.0	1.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	300	588	977	747	0.490	0.661	1.151	150.
151.	1,643	2.7	3.9	10.7	13.9	14.2	9.9	9.9	6.2	7.6	5.5	2.0	2.3	0.2	0.2	529	977	1,373	1,069	0.410	0.330	0.940	151.
152.	488	4.6	5.6	13.1	15.2	17.2	15.2	9.9	8.7	4.4	4.1	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	422	733	1,082	806	0.425	0.475	0.900	152.
153.	958	1.6	2.7	9.4	10.4	12.1	14.1	9.6	6.9	7.0	9.6	7.0	3.0	3.6	0.2	614	995	1,577	1,242	0.383	0.383	0.966	153.
154.	109	3.7	6.8	14.7	13.5	14.6	10.6	8.8	5.7	3.1	1.3	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	397	754	1,229	940	0.474	0.628	1.102	154.
155.	155.	8.8	2.9	3.9	7.8	9.8	15.2	12.8	13.0	12.6	5.7	3.9	1.2	0.9	0.2	607	962	1,352	1,075	0.369	0.404	0.773	155.
156.	362	1.7	2.6	5.4	5.4	8.7	11.5	12.1	15.2	13.5	8.0	7.0	6.2	1.3	1.1	820	1,234	1,683	1,386	0.335	0.383	0.618	156.
157.	35	3.6	5.8	12.4	11.6	16.4	8.3	6.8	5.8	3.3	6.4	17.5	1.5	0.5	0.2	455	804	1,662	1,156	0.435	0.665	1.500	157.
158.	115	1.3	1.8	3.9	3.8	6.2	9.2	9.1	11.9	20.3	21.7	5.5	1.7	1.3	0.2	973	1,421	1,723	1,401	0.317	0.308	0.525	158.
159.	212	1.6	2.6	5.1	5.3	8.8	13.2	14.5	18.5	11.5	11.7	4.8	1.1	1.2	0.2	824	1,184	1,493	1,232	0.305	0.360	0.565	159.

Source: Derived from the 1940 census report, *The Labor Force (Simple Statistics): Wage or salary income in 1939*, Table 8.

TABLE B-3

Percentage of Total Wage Income Received by Each Fifth of Wage Workers, by Industry and by Sex, 1939 and 1949

INDUSTRY	1939					1949					
	Lowest Fifth	Second Fifth	Middle Fifth	Fourth Fifth	Highest Fifth	Lowest Fifth	Second Fifth	Middle Fifth	Fourth Fifth	Highest Fifth	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
	P A R T I : M A L E S										
1. Total	3.8	9.8	16.2	23.3	46.6	5.2	13.3	18.2	23.3	39.8	1.
2. Agriculture, forestry, & fisheries	5.1	10.6	14.9	20.8	48.3	4.0	9.6	15.4	24.3	46.5	2.
3. Agriculture	5.2	10.6	15.2	20.9	47.9	4.1	9.5	15.4	24.5	46.2	3.
4. Forestry	4.1	8.5	9.9	20.1	57.2	4.3	8.9	14.2	25.9	46.4	4.
5. Fisheries	4.9	9.2	15.3	24.8	45.6	4.1	9.7	16.5	23.9	45.6	5.
6. Mining, extract, & quarry.	5.7	11.7	17.5	23.4	41.6	7.2	14.6	18.2	23.2	36.5	6.
7. Metals	5.9	13.0	18.6	23.2	39.0	8.9	15.7	19.3	22.2	33.5	7.
8. Coal	6.3	13.2	18.5	23.8	38.0	7.2	15.6	18.7	22.8	35.4	8.
9. Crude petroleum & natl. gas	5.7	13.8	19.6	22.1	38.5	7.6	15.5	19.1	22.1	35.4	9.
10. Nonmetals, exc. fuel	5.2	11.0	16.3	23.3	43.9	6.8	14.2	18.4	23.2	37.2	10.
11. Construction	4.7	10.2	16.1	24.1	44.6	5.2	12.4	18.3	24.7	39.1	11.
12. Manufacturing	5.1	11.5	16.9	22.4	43.9	6.8	14.3	18.7	22.3	37.7	12.
13. Durable goods	5.2	11.9	17.6	22.9	42.2	7.1	14.7	19.0	22.3	36.7	13.
14. Lumber & wood prod., exc. furn.	5.4	10.0	15.2	22.9	46.2	4.6	10.5	16.2	24.8	43.7	14.
15. Logging	5.3	9.6	15.5	23.5	45.9	3.9	9.2	15.4	24.5	46.7	15.
16. Saw & planing mills, & mill work	5.6	10.2	15.3	22.8	45.8	4.7	10.6	16.2	24.8	43.4	16.
17. Misc. wood prod.	5.4	11.2	16.0	22.4	44.8	5.9	12.7	17.7	23.0	40.4	17.
18. Furniture & fixtures	6.4	12.3	16.2	22.5	42.4	6.4	13.5	18.3	23.2	38.4	18.
19. Stone, clay, & glass prod.	5.9	12.4	16.6	21.7	43.1	7.6	14.4	18.3	22.6	36.8	19.
20. Glass & glass prod.	6.6	12.7	17.1	21.8	41.5	7.6	14.8	18.6	22.5	36.3	20.
21. Cement, concrete, gypsum, & plaster prod.	6.0	12.2	16.2	21.3	44.0	7.4	14.8	18.9	22.8	35.8	21.
22. Structural clay prod.	6.5	12.2	16.5	21.9	42.7	7.5	14.7	18.1	22.4	37.1	22.
23. Pottery & rel. prod.	6.8	13.8	18.4	22.2	38.6	8.4	14.8	18.8	23.1	34.6	23.
24. Misc. nonmet. min. & stone prod.	5.6	11.8	16.3	21.4	44.7	7.8	14.2	18.0	21.3	38.5	24.
25. Metal industries	6.2	13.0	17.6	22.3	40.6	8.8	15.3	18.5	21.7	35.5	25.
26. Iron & steel & their prod.	6.2	12.9	17.5	22.3	40.9	8.9	15.4	18.6	21.7	35.2	26.

continued on next page

TABLE B-3, males, continued

	INDUSTRY	1939					1949					
		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	
		Fifth	Fifth	Fifth	Fifth	Fifth	Fifth	Fifth	Fifth	Fifth	Fifth	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
27.	Blast furn., steel wks., & roll. mills	6.2	13.4	17.8	22.8	39.6	10.2	15.8	18.5	21.4	33.8	27.
28.	Oth. prim. iron, steel, & fab. steel prod.	6.1	12.3	17.2	21.7	42.4	7.9	15.0	18.5	21.8	36.6	28.
29.	Nonferrous metals & their prod.	6.4	13.7	17.8	21.6	40.3	8.3	15.2	18.6	21.8	35.9	29.
30.	Not spec. metal ind.	5.3	11.6	16.2	20.7	46.0	6.5	12.9	16.6	20.9	42.9	30.
31.	Machinery, exc. elec.	6.1	13.0	17.2	21.8	41.7	8.6	14.9	18.3	21.4	36.5	31.
32.	Agri. mach. & tractors	7.1	14.2	18.5	23.0	37.0	9.7	16.2	19.2	21.8	32.9	32.
33.	Office & store mach. & devices	7.0	13.0	16.7	21.7	41.4	8.5	14.4	17.9	21.2	37.8	33.
34.	Misc. mach.	6.0	12.8	16.9	21.7	42.4	8.6	14.9	18.3	21.3	36.7	34.
35.	Electrical machinery, equip., & supp.	5.6	12.3	16.3	21.6	44.0	8.2	14.7	18.1	21.5	37.3	35.
36.	Transportation equip.	6.6	13.8	18.8	23.2	37.4	9.2	15.9	19.2	21.8	33.7	36.
37.	Motor vehicles & motor veh. equip.	7.2	14.4	18.7	22.8	36.6	9.3	16.0	19.2	21.6	33.6	37.
38.	Aircraft & parts	5.6	12.5	17.8	23.3	40.4	9.6	16.2	18.6	21.9	33.3	38.
39.	Ship & boat bldg. & repair.	6.2	13.2	18.8	24.6	37.0	8.1	15.8	19.8	22.8	33.3	39.
40.	Railroad & misc. transp. equip.	5.0	11.1	16.6	23.0	44.1	9.5	15.6	19.0	21.7	33.9	40.
41.	Other durable goods	5.3	11.4	16.4	21.8	44.9	6.8	13.8	18.0	21.7	39.5	41.
42.	Professional & photo. equip. & supp.	6.5	12.8	16.9	22.1	41.4	8.5	14.4	17.8	21.6	37.5	42.
43.	Watches, clocks, & misc. mfg. ind.	5.1	11.5	16.0	21.4	45.8	6.5	13.6	17.8	22.2	39.6	43.
44.	Nondurable goods	5.1	11.2	16.2	22.1	45.1	6.4	13.4	18.1	22.1	39.7	44.
45.	Food & kindred prod.	5.5	12.4	17.4	22.5	42.0	6.9	14.3	19.0	22.8	36.7	45.
46.	Meat prod.	6.9	14.3	17.8	21.8	39.0	8.1	15.5	18.9	22.4	34.9	46.
47.	Dairy prod.	6.0	12.9	17.3	22.5	41.0	7.2	14.6	19.2	22.8	36.0	47.
48.	Can. & preserv. fruit, veg. & sea food	4.2	8.7	14.8	22.3	49.9	4.6	12.0	18.2	24.1	40.8	48.
49.	Grain mill prod.	5.4	11.7	16.3	21.5	44.9	7.0	13.9	17.7	22.6	38.6	49.
50.	Bakery prod.	6.5	13.8	18.2	23.5	37.7	7.0	14.9	19.1	23.2	35.6	50.
51.	Confectionery & rel. prod.	4.9	11.4	16.5	21.3	45.6	6.4	13.6	17.3	21.7	40.8	51.
52.	Beverage ind.	5.6	12.1	17.3	22.6	42.2	7.2	14.9	19.1	22.2	36.4	52.
53.	Misc. food prep. & not spec. food ind.	4.7	10.5	16.4	21.9	46.2	6.9	13.6	18.1	22.5	38.6	53.
54.	Tobacco manufactures	4.8	10.3	14.6	21.8	48.2	5.9	13.0	17.4	22.1	41.3	54.
55.	Textile mill prod.	6.5	12.2	15.3	20.5	45.2	7.6	14.3	17.4	21.7	38.8	55.
56.	Knitting mills	6.0	11.7	16.3	22.3	43.5	6.6	12.9	17.0	23.0	40.2	56.
57.	Dyeing & fin. tex. exc. knit goods	6.6	12.5	16.1	21.2	43.3	7.8	14.4	17.3	20.5	39.8	57.

continued on next page

TABLE B-3, males, continued

INDUSTRY	1939					1949				
	Lowest Fifth	Second Fifth	Middle Fifth	Fourth Fifth	Highest Fifth	Lowest Fifth	Second Fifth	Middle Fifth	Fourth Fifth	Highest Fifth
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
58. Carpets, rugs, & oth. floor cov.	7.1	12.7	16.9	20.9	42.1	8.7	14.7	18.1	21.3	36.9
59. Yarn, thread, & fabric mills	6.8	12.7	15.4	20.4	44.5	7.7	14.5	17.5	22.0	38.1
60. Misc. tex. mill prod.	5.7	11.7	16.0	20.7	45.6	7.3	13.8	17.3	21.4	40.0
61. Apparel & oth. fab. tex. prod.	5.3	10.8	15.4	21.7	46.5	6.1	12.5	16.4	21.7	43.0
62. Apparel & access.	5.4	10.9	15.4	21.7	46.3	6.1	12.3	16.4	21.5	43.4
63. Misc. fab. tex. prod.	4.3	9.8	14.6	20.7	50.3	6.3	14.0	17.4	22.5	39.6
64. Paper & all. prod.	6.4	12.8	16.6	20.7	43.2	8.0	14.9	18.4	21.8	36.8
65. Pulp, paper, & paperboard mills	6.8	13.4	17.0	20.8	41.7	8.6	15.5	18.7	22.0	34.9
66. Paperboard cont. & boxes	5.3	11.5	15.6	20.1	47.2	7.1	13.7	18.0	22.0	39.0
67. Misc. paper & pulp prod.	5.7	11.9	15.1	20.3	46.7	7.8	14.2	17.6	21.2	39.0
68. Printing, publ., & all. ind.	3.5	10.5	16.4	23.4	46.0	2.6	11.8	18.1	24.3	43.0
69. Chemicals & all. prod.	4.8	11.3	16.0	20.6	47.1	7.6	14.1	17.6	21.2	39.3
70. Synthetic fibers	8.5	14.9	18.2	21.5	36.6	10.3	16.4	19.0	21.2	32.8
71. Paints, varn., & rel. prod.	6.2	11.9	14.8	19.4	47.5	7.8	14.3	17.4	20.4	39.9
72. Drugs, med., & misc. chem. & all. prod.	4.3	10.8	16.0	21.1	47.6	7.4	13.9	17.5	21.4	39.6
73. Petroleum & coal prod.	7.3	13.7	17.6	20.9	40.3	9.4	15.5	18.4	21.0	35.4
74. Petro. refining	7.9	14.0	17.6	20.8	39.4	9.9	15.7	18.3	20.6	35.2
75. Misc. petro. & coal prod.	6.0	12.0	16.8	21.0	43.9	8.5	15.1	18.4	21.0	36.8
76. Rubber prod.	6.6	13.1	17.4	21.8	40.9	9.5	15.5	18.8	21.5	34.4
77. Leather & leather prod.	6.2	12.0	16.8	21.3	43.4	7.0	14.3	17.9	22.3	38.3
78. Leather: tanned, curried, & fin.	8.0	14.0	18.1	21.9	37.7	8.5	14.7	18.2	21.6	36.7
79. Footwear, exc. rubber.	6.3	12.3	16.4	21.4	43.4	6.9	14.0	17.8	22.4	38.6
80. Leather prod., exc. footwear	4.9	10.5	15.4	20.3	48.7	6.4	13.3	17.5	21.7	40.9
81. Not spec. mfg. ind.	5.2	11.6	16.6	21.5	44.8	6.0	13.0	17.3	21.2	42.3
82. Transportation, commun., & oth. pub. util.	5.7	12.5	18.1	23.9	39.6	7.8	15.4	19.4	22.8	34.4
83. Transportation	5.7	12.3	18.2	24.0	39.5	7.6	15.4	19.5	22.8	34.4
84. Railroads & railway exp. serv.	6.4	13.1	18.6	24.0	37.6	9.2	15.7	19.6	22.9	32.4
85. St. railways & bus lines	9.2	16.5	20.0	22.6	31.5	9.2	17.0	20.6	22.6	30.3
86. Trucking serv.	4.9	11.2	17.8	24.6	41.2	6.2	14.4	20.1	24.1	34.9
87. Warehousing & storage	4.4	10.5	16.9	24.6	43.4	6.6	15.0	19.2	23.4	35.6

continued on next page

TABLE B-3, males, continued

INDUSTRY	1939					1949					
	Lowest Fifth	Second Fifth	Middle Fifth	Fourth Fifth	Highest Fifth	Lowest Fifth	Second Fifth	Middle Fifth	Fourth Fifth	Highest Fifth	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
88. Taxicab serv.	7.1	13.8	18.0	23.7	37.1	6.7	14.6	19.9	24.2	34.4	88.
89. Water transp.	5.2	10.6	15.8	23.2	44.9	6.0	12.9	17.8	22.6	40.4	89.
90. Air transp.	4.4	10.8	15.9	21.3	47.3	7.7	13.2	16.5	20.1	42.2	90.
91. Petro. & gas. pipe lines	5.3	14.2	21.4	23.9	34.9	8.5	16.6	20.0	22.4	32.3	91.
92. Serv. incid. to transp.	4.9	12.4	18.1	23.5	40.8	6.8	14.0	18.1	21.4	39.3	92.
93. Telecommunications	4.7	12.5	18.3	22.9	41.3	8.4	14.7	18.2	22.7	35.7	93.
94. Telephone, wire & radio	6.7	13.4	17.8	23.2	38.7	9.0	14.8	18.0	22.6	35.5	94.
95. Telegraph, wire & radio	3.2	8.7	16.8	26.0	45.1	4.5	14.2	20.3	25.1	35.6	95.
96. Utilities & sanitary serv.	7.0	14.2	18.6	22.2	37.7	8.4	15.4	19.1	22.5	34.4	96.
97. Elec. light, power, gas, & oth. util.	7.8	14.3	18.1	21.9	37.6	9.0	15.2	18.9	22.6	34.0	97.
98. Gas & steam supply systems	7.5	14.8	18.6	21.7	37.0	9.3	15.7	19.2	21.9	33.6	98.
99. Water supply & san. serv.	6.3	13.6	19.3	24.4	36.1	7.6	15.7	19.7	23.7	32.9	99.
100. Wholesale & retail trade	4.5	10.7	16.3	22.6	45.7	4.8	12.4	17.3	22.9	42.4	100.
101. Wholesale trade *	4.8	10.6	15.4	21.6	47.4	6.1	12.6	16.8	21.1	43.1	101.
102. Motor vehicles & equip.						7.5	13.8	17.5	21.5	39.5	102.
103. Drugs, chem., & all. prod.						6.9	13.0	16.8	21.7	41.3	103.
104. Dry goods & apparel						5.1	10.2	14.0	20.0	50.5	104.
105. Food & rel. prod.						6.3	13.6	18.6	22.7	38.5	105.
106. Elec. goods, hardware, & plumb. equip.						7.0	13.0	16.4	20.6	42.7	106.
107. Machinery, equip., & supp.						6.8	12.4	16.3	20.6	43.7	107.
108. Petro. prod.						7.9	13.6	17.5	21.1	39.7	108.
109. Farm prod. & raw materials						5.6	12.7	16.4	21.1	44.0	109.
110. Misc. wholesale						5.4	11.6	16.2	20.6	45.9	110.
111. Not spec. wholesale	4.6	11.0	17.2	23.4	43.5	5.6	11.5	15.7	19.8	47.1	111.
112. Retail trade, stores	4.1	11.6	17.8	24.7	41.5	4.5	12.2	18.0	23.5	41.6	112.
113. Food, exc. dairy prod.	5.3	13.2	19.2	24.9	37.1	3.6	11.7	19.0	25.1	40.3	113.
114. Dairy prod. & milk retail	4.5	11.0	15.7	20.7	47.8	5.9	15.2	20.0	24.8	33.9	114.
115. Genl. merchandise	3.4	9.2	13.8	19.7	53.6	4.7	12.0	16.0	21.3	45.7	115.
116. Five & ten cent						2.5	8.2	14.6	21.6	52.9	116.

\* No breakdown available for wholesale trade for 1939.

continued on next page

TABLE B-3, males, continued

	1939					1949				
	Lowest Fifth	Second Fifth	Middle Fifth	Fourth Fifth	Highest Fifth	Lowest Fifth	Second Fifth	Middle Fifth	Fourth Fifth	Highest Fifth
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
INDUSTRY										
117.	4.8	10.9	16.2	22.1	45.8	4.3	11.5	16.2	21.1	46.7
118.	4.9	12.3	18.0	23.8	40.9	4.0	12.3	18.0	23.2	42.3
119.	5.1	11.1	16.1	21.5	46.0	5.5	12.9	16.9	22.4	42.0
120.	5.2	12.2	18.0	23.0	41.4	5.1	13.3	17.9	23.8	39.7
121.	6.0	12.4	17.2	22.7	41.5	6.5	13.0	17.5	21.6	41.2
122.	4.9	11.2	17.8	24.6	41.3	4.6	12.1	19.5	25.3	38.4
123.	3.6	10.2	16.9	25.4	43.5	2.6	8.3	17.0	26.3	45.5
124.	5.2	11.7	17.7	24.3	40.7	4.7	12.1	19.0	24.8	39.0
125.	6.1	12.9	17.4	22.9	40.4	6.9	14.6	18.1	22.5	37.7
126.	5.4	11.8	17.1	22.4	43.0	6.3	13.4	17.4	22.8	39.8
127.	6.3	13.0	18.7	22.3	39.4	6.2	14.4	18.1	22.5	38.5
128.	4.9	12.4	18.1	24.6	39.7	3.9	12.5	19.0	25.0	39.2
129.	4.8	11.5	17.0	23.1	43.4	4.7	12.2	17.1	21.9	43.8
130.	4.3	10.7	16.5	23.7	44.6	5.6	13.5	18.2	23.1	39.3
131.	5.0	11.3	16.6	22.7	44.3	4.4	11.8	17.2	22.9	43.5
132.	3.8	10.1	15.7	22.0	48.1	3.9	10.9	15.9	21.2	47.9
133.	4.7	10.3	14.5	20.6	49.7	5.6	11.7	15.9	21.3	45.4
134.	5.7	10.7	14.2	19.7	49.3	6.0	11.5	15.2	20.0	47.0
135.	5.4	10.7	15.7	21.3	46.5	6.5	12.9	16.6	21.6	42.3
136.	5.1	11.1	15.9	21.3	46.4	5.3	11.7	16.9	21.9	43.9
137.	4.8	10.9	16.8	22.8	44.4	5.5	13.4	17.8	22.9	40.1
138.	3.1	8.0	12.7	19.8	56.1	4.0	10.1	14.2	19.7	51.7
139.	4.1	10.0	15.5	21.6	48.4	5.0	12.4	17.3	22.0	43.1
140.	5.7	12.6	18.9	25.0	37.6	6.4	14.7	19.5	24.4	34.9
141.	4.3	11.5	18.0	25.2	40.7	5.8	14.0	19.5	24.5	35.9
142.	4.5	10.1	17.0	24.5	43.6	4.1	10.8	18.3	24.6	41.8
143.	3.8	9.2	16.4	25.0	45.5	4.0	8.7	16.2	25.5	45.4
144.	5.1	10.7	16.7	23.4	43.9	4.9	11.4	18.1	24.2	41.1
145.	5.6	12.2	17.7	23.6	40.6	6.0	13.2	18.8	24.2	37.5

continued on next page

TABLE B-3, males, continued

INDUSTRY	1949										
	1939					1949					
	Lowest Fifth (1)	Second Fifth (2)	Middle Fifth (3)	Fourth Fifth (4)	Highest Fifth (5)	Lowest Fifth (6)	Second Fifth (7)	Middle Fifth (8)	Fourth Fifth (9)	Highest Fifth (10)	
146. Dress & shoe rep. shops & misc. pers. serv.	5.1	11.9	16.8	23.9	42.0	4.6	12.6	19.0	24.5	39.1	146.
147. Entertain. & recr.	2.9	7.9	13.0	21.1	54.9	2.5	7.7	14.4	22.6	52.6	147.
148. Radio broad. & television	4.5	9.9	14.2	20.5	50.6	4.8	11.0	14.9	20.5	48.7	148.
149. Theaters & motion pict.	3.1	8.3	13.8	22.4	52.2	2.4	8.0	15.1	22.6	51.7	149.
150. Bowl. all, bill. & pool parl., misc. ent.	3.6	8.6	14.6	22.3	50.7	2.4	8.5	15.1	23.7	50.0	150.
151. Professional & rel. serv.	4.4	9.8	15.0	21.9	48.7	4.8	11.8	16.9	23.5	42.8	151.
152. Medical & oth. health	4.9	10.1	14.6	20.7	49.5	5.5	11.8	16.6	21.5	44.4	152.
153. Educational	4.7	10.5	15.5	22.5	46.5	4.8	12.5	18.4	24.3	39.7	153.
154. Welfare, relig., & nonprofit	4.5	10.2	15.6	21.6	47.9	4.5	11.1	17.0	23.5	43.7	154.
155. Legal, eng, arch., & misc. prof. serv.	3.7	9.0	14.3	21.9	50.9	4.4	11.0	16.4	22.3	45.7	155.
156. Public administration	4.3	11.7	18.4	24.2	41.1	8.6	15.6	19.2	22.3	34.1	156.
157. Postal serv.	8.5	17.3	23.0	23.2	27.7	10.5	17.8	21.1	23.2	27.1	157.
158. Federal pub. admin.	3.2	6.6	13.6	23.4	52.9	7.9	14.4	17.8	22.1	37.5	158.
159. State & local pub. admin.	6.4	13.3	17.9	22.6	39.6	8.2	15.6	19.4	22.5	34.0	159.

continued on next page

TABLE B-3, continued

	INDUSTRY	1939					1949					
		Lowest Fifth	Second Fifth	Middle Fifth	Fourth Fifth	Highest Fifth	Lowest Fifth	Second Fifth	Middle Fifth	Fourth Fifth	Highest Fifth	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
P A R T 2 : F E M A L E S												
1.	Total	3.8	9.9	16.9	24.4	44.7	4.1	11.7	19.0	25.8	39.2	1.
2.	Agriculture, forestry, & fisheries	5.0	5.0	14.2	20.2	55.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	19.8	58.3	2.
3.	Agriculture	5.1	5.1	14.3	20.2	55.1	7.6	7.6	7.6	19.6	57.3	3.
4.	Forestry	2.7	7.0	13.9	31.4	44.7	4.5	10.1	21.7	27.6	35.8	4.
5.	Fisheries	—	—	—	—	—	5.6	5.6	14.8	26.2	47.5	5.
6.	Mining, extract., & quarry.	4.6	13.3	19.3	24.9	37.6	7.0	16.1	19.2	23.6	33.9	6.
7.	Metals	4.6	13.7	22.0	24.9	34.6	8.3	16.3	19.7	26.0	29.5	7.
8.	Coal	5.3	10.5	19.2	25.4	39.4	7.2	14.1	19.4	22.7	36.4	8.
9.	Crude petroleum & natl. gas	6.8	14.8	19.7	23.5	34.9	7.3	16.6	19.6	23.6	32.6	9.
10.	Nonmetals, exc. fuel	4.2	12.6	18.5	23.7	40.7	7.1	15.1	20.5	23.2	34.0	10.
11.	Construction	4.6	11.7	17.8	25.0	40.6	5.1	14.3	19.7	24.0	36.6	11.
12.	Manufacturing	6.2	12.8	18.7	23.6	38.4	5.9	14.2	19.5	25.0	35.2	12.
13.	Durable goods	5.7	14.0	18.9	24.3	36.9	6.4	15.4	20.6	24.1	33.2	13.
14.	Lumber & wood prod., exc. furn.	5.8	11.7	18.0	24.0	40.2	4.7	12.3	18.6	25.1	39.1	14.
15.	Logging	6.9	11.0	17.0	23.9	41.0	6.0	12.4	17.6	27.1	36.9	15.
16.	Saw & planing mills, & mill work	5.0	11.7	18.6	25.6	38.8	4.6	12.1	19.0	24.9	39.2	16.
17.	Misc. wood prod.	6.1	12.1	18.1	23.6	39.7	5.0	12.7	18.3	25.7	38.3	17.
18.	Furniture & fixtures	5.6	13.4	17.4	22.7	40.6	5.4	13.5	20.2	25.4	35.4	18.
19.	Stone, clay, & glass prod.	6.6	14.6	18.4	23.5	36.9	6.3	15.5	19.8	25.3	32.9	19.
20.	Glass & glass prod.	6.7	14.3	18.6	24.1	36.0	7.0	15.4	19.6	24.5	33.2	20.
21.	Cement, concrete, gypsum, & plaster prod.	6.7	14.8	18.9	22.8	36.5	5.8	14.4	20.6	24.0	35.0	21.
22.	Structural clay prod.	7.8	15.1	18.7	23.1	35.0	5.4	13.9	20.5	25.9	34.1	22.
23.	Pottery & rel. prod.	6.4	15.6	19.7	22.7	35.3	6.5	14.9	21.4	24.2	32.8	23.
24.	Misc. nonmet. min. & stone prod.	6.0	14.3	19.5	24.1	36.0	6.4	16.3	21.2	23.9	32.0	24.
25.	Metal industries	6.3	14.3	18.8	23.5	36.9	7.4	16.2	20.9	23.4	31.8	25.
26.	Iron & steel & their prod.	6.4	14.2	18.8	23.3	37.1	7.6	16.4	20.9	23.2	31.6	26.
27.	Blast furn., steel wks., & roll. mills	6.2	14.7	19.2	23.3	36.3	9.8	17.2	20.1	22.6	30.0	27.

continued on next page

TABLE B-3, females, continued

	INDUSTRY	1939					1949					
		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	
		Fifth	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Fifth	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
28.	Oth. prim. iron, steel, & fab. steel prod.	6.4	14.6	18.8	23.4	36.5	7.3	16.1	20.6	23.3	32.4	28.
29.	Nonferrous metals & their prod.	5.7	14.5	18.7	23.9	37.0	6.8	15.6	20.8	23.8	32.8	29.
30.	Not spec. metal ind.	5.1	12.1	17.6	23.5	41.4	6.1	16.6	19.6	24.8	32.6	30.
31.	Machinery, exc. elec.	6.6	15.3	19.6	24.2	34.1	7.7	16.2	20.9	23.3	31.7	31.
32.	Agri. mach. & tractors	8.3	15.9	19.3	23.7	32.5	8.8	17.0	20.1	23.3	30.5	32.
33.	Office & store mach. & devices	7.7	15.4	19.6	23.6	33.4	8.2	17.1	20.7	23.4	30.4	33.
34.	Misc. mach.	6.1	14.8	19.4	24.1	35.4	7.6	16.2	20.7	23.3	32.0	34.
35.	Electrical machinery, equip., & supp.	5.9	14.3	19.6	24.9	35.1	5.8	15.8	21.6	24.5	32.1	35.
36.	Transportation equip.	6.5	13.9	19.8	24.3	35.3	8.3	17.6	20.6	24.2	29.1	36.
37.	Motor vehicles & motor veh. equip.	6.8	14.1	19.9	24.5	34.4	8.1	17.6	20.7	24.4	28.9	37.
38.	Aircraft & parts	4.9	12.5	19.5	24.6	38.1	8.8	17.6	20.5	23.7	29.1	38.
39.	Ship & boat bldg. & repair.	6.8	14.8	19.6	25.4	33.1	10.3	17.8	20.5	22.7	28.4	39.
40.	Railroad & misc. transp. equip.	4.6	12.8	20.6	25.2	36.5	6.6	15.7	20.1	23.1	34.2	40.
41.	Other durable goods	5.9	12.9	19.2	23.8	37.9	5.9	14.1	20.5	25.4	33.9	41.
42.	Professional & photo. equip. & supp.	6.8	14.8	19.1	23.5	35.6	7.7	16.4	21.3	23.8	30.6	42.
43.	Watches, clocks, & misc. mfg. ind.	6.1	12.9	19.3	23.9	37.5	5.8	13.8	20.1	24.9	35.2	43.
44.	Nondurable goods	6.4	12.9	18.5	23.3	38.6	6.0	14.0	19.8	24.7	35.2	44.
45.	Food & kindred prod.	4.7	10.9	18.4	24.9	40.9	5.0	12.4	19.8	26.2	36.4	45.
46.	Meat prod.	5.6	14.4	20.5	24.5	34.7	6.2	15.4	21.0	23.9	33.3	46.
47.	Dairy prod.	4.7	11.4	19.2	25.5	38.8	5.4	13.1	20.2	25.2	35.9	47.
48.	Can. & preserv. fruit, veg. & sea food	3.9	10.2	14.2	23.6	47.9	4.5	9.8	15.1	25.7	44.6	48.
49.	Grain mill prod.	6.1	13.6	18.9	23.4	37.7	7.2	15.6	19.8	22.8	34.4	49.
50.	Bakery prod.	6.0	13.4	19.9	23.6	36.8	5.8	14.1	20.6	25.6	33.7	50.
51.	Confectionery & rel. prod.	5.5	11.6	18.3	24.9	39.4	6.0	13.6	19.7	25.1	35.4	51.
52.	Beverage ind.	4.8	11.0	17.6	23.7	42.7	6.2	15.0	20.2	23.7	34.7	52.
53.	Misc. food prep. & not spec. food ind.	5.0	11.1	17.7	25.0	40.9	5.0	13.0	20.3	25.5	35.9	53.
54.	Tobacco manufactures	7.5	14.1	18.5	23.9	35.8	5.8	14.2	20.0	24.6	35.1	54.
55.	Textile mill prod.	7.6	14.8	19.8	23.0	34.6	6.6	14.9	20.8	24.8	32.6	55.
56.	Knitting mills	7.6	14.9	19.7	23.1	34.5	6.5	14.3	19.2	24.2	35.5	56.
57.	Dyeing & fin. tex. exc. knit goods	6.6	13.5	19.3	22.4	37.9	8.5	17.1	20.4	24.2	29.6	57.
58.	Carpets, rugs, & oth. floor cov.	7.0	14.4	18.9	24.7	34.8	6.8	15.3	21.3	24.3	32.1	58.

continued on next page

TABLE B-3, females, continued

	INDUSTRY	1939					1949					
		Lowest Fifth	Second Fifth	Middle Fifth	Fourth Fifth	Highest Fifth	Lowest Fifth	Second Fifth	Middle Fifth	Fourth Fifth	Highest Fifth	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
59.	Yarn, thread, & fabric mills	7.7	15.0	20.0	23.7	33.3	7.2	15.6	20.5	25.0	31.4	59.
60.	Misc. tex. mill prod.	6.7	13.0	18.4	23.4	38.3	6.4	14.5	20.0	23.7	35.1	60.
61.	Apparel & oth. fab. tex. prod.	6.9	12.7	17.3	23.3	39.5	6.5	14.4	18.8	24.1	36.0	61.
62.	Apparel & access.	6.9	12.8	17.3	23.3	39.5	6.5	14.4	18.7	24.0	36.2	62.
63.	Misc. fab. tex. prod.	6.2	12.6	18.6	24.7	37.7	6.5	14.2	19.4	24.9	34.8	63.
64.	Paper & all. prod.	6.2	13.6	18.5	23.1	38.4	7.0	15.6	19.5	24.5	33.2	64.
65.	Pulp, paper, & paperboard mills	6.6	14.2	18.5	22.4	38.0	7.6	16.5	20.6	23.6	31.6	65.
66.	Paperboard cont. & boxes	6.8	13.6	19.1	23.1	37.1	7.0	15.0	19.9	24.3	33.6	66.
67.	Misc. paper & pulp prod.	6.5	14.2	18.2	23.1	37.7	6.7	15.7	19.7	24.8	32.9	67.
68.	Printing, publ., & all. ind.	5.2	13.1	17.6	23.4	40.4	5.3	14.3	18.9	23.4	37.8	68.
69.	Chemicals & all. prod.	6.0	13.7	18.6	22.9	38.5	6.8	15.6	20.7	23.6	33.0	69.
70.	Synthetic fibers	8.0	16.8	20.4	22.9	31.7	8.6	18.0	20.7	24.3	28.2	70.
71.	Paints, varn., & rel. prod.	6.8	15.0	18.5	23.2	36.3	8.5	16.2	20.9	22.7	31.5	71.
72.	Drugs, med., & misc. chem. & all. prod.	5.6	13.4	18.2	23.4	39.2	6.6	15.6	20.6	23.8	33.2	72.
73.	Petroleum & coal prod.	8.0	15.7	19.5	23.1	33.5	9.4	16.5	19.5	23.4	31.0	73.
74.	Petro. refining	8.3	15.7	19.6	23.2	33.0	9.6	16.5	19.6	23.3	30.8	74.
75.	Misc. petro. & coal prod.	8.0	14.5	18.3	23.6	35.3	6.5	13.4	19.1	20.5	40.2	75.
76.	Rubber prod.	6.9	14.8	19.1	24.0	34.9	7.7	16.2	21.1	22.8	31.9	76.
77.	Leather & leather prod.	7.4	13.5	18.3	23.9	36.6	6.8	15.2	19.6	23.5	34.7	77.
78.	Leather: tanned, curried, & fin.	6.5	15.0	19.2	24.3	34.8	8.0	15.8	20.1	24.5	31.3	78.
79.	Footwear, exc. rubber	7.6	13.8	18.5	24.2	35.6	6.9	15.6	19.8	23.3	34.2	79.
80.	Leather prod., exc. footwear	7.1	12.2	17.8	24.8	37.9	6.5	13.7	18.7	24.3	36.5	80.
81.	Not spec. mfg. ind.	5.7	12.4	17.6	23.6	40.5	5.6	13.5	19.2	24.7	36.8	81.
82.	Transportation, commun., & oth. pub. util.	6.8	14.8	19.5	24.4	34.3	7.4	16.3	20.4	23.7	31.9	82.
83.	Transportation	6.2	14.1	20.1	24.3	35.0	6.5	16.0	20.4	24.9	31.9	83.
84.	Railroads & railway exp. serv.	7.5	16.2	20.4	24.2	31.5	9.9	17.2	21.0	24.1	27.5	84.
85.	St. railways & bus lines	7.6	15.7	20.1	24.3	32.0	5.1	14.5	20.7	25.3	34.1	85.
86.	Trucking serv.	6.0	13.3	18.6	23.7	38.1	5.7	14.8	19.5	23.4	36.3	86.
87.	Warehousing & storage	3.7	10.5	18.6	25.4	41.5	5.1	11.7	19.2	25.6	38.1	87.
88.	Taxicab serv.	6.0	14.1	20.7	25.3	33.6	3.8	10.6	18.8	26.6	40.0	88.
89.	Water transp.	5.6	13.9	20.7	23.7	35.8	8.7	17.0	19.5	23.3	31.2	89.

continued on next page

TABLE B-3, females, continued

INDUSTRY	1939					1949					
	Lowest Fifth	Second Fifth	Middle Fifth	Fourth Fifth	Highest Fifth	Lowest Fifth	Second Fifth	Middle Fifth	Fourth Fifth	Highest Fifth	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
90. Air transp.	5.1	14.4	20.4	25.7	34.2	9.0	17.3	19.9	22.6	30.9	90.
91. Petro. & gas. pipe lines	4.7	17.0	22.1	25.5	30.4	8.8	16.0	18.9	23.9	32.1	91.
92. Serv. incid. to transp.	7.5	15.2	19.2	23.8	34.0	4.6	15.1	20.6	25.1	34.3	92.
93. Telecommunications	6.5	15.2	19.9	24.3	33.9	7.8	16.6	20.9	23.5	31.0	93.
94. Telephone, wire & radio	6.4	15.1	19.9	24.2	34.2	7.7	16.3	20.8	23.2	31.8	94.
95. Telegraph, wire & radio	8.0	15.2	18.6	23.7	34.2	9.6	16.9	20.2	23.8	29.2	95.
96. Utilities & sanitary serv.	8.8	16.0	19.5	22.9	32.6	7.9	16.1	20.4	23.4	32.0	96.
97. Elec. light, power, gas, & oth. util.	9.1	16.0	19.5	22.7	32.5	8.4	16.3	20.3	23.4	31.4	97.
98. Gas & steam supply systems	8.3	15.5	19.6	23.8	32.5	7.1	16.1	20.4	24.0	32.2	98.
99. Water supply & san. serv.	8.2	15.4	18.7	23.0	34.4	6.2	16.1	20.1	22.6	34.7	99.
100. Wholesale & retail trade	4.5	11.4	18.5	24.4	41.0	3.9	11.5	18.4	25.7	40.3	100.
101. Wholesale trade *	4.8	12.9	18.5	24.3	39.2	5.3	14.2	19.6	24.1	36.6	101.
102. Motor vehicles & equip.						6.9	15.6	19.3	22.6	35.4	102.
103. Drugs, chem., & all. prod.						5.8	15.4	20.3	23.5	34.8	103.
104. Dry goods & apparel						7.0	14.0	18.3	22.3	38.2	104.
105. Food & rel. prod.						4.7	11.6	19.3	25.9	38.2	105.
106. Elec. goods, hardware, & plumb. equip.						7.3	15.5	19.9	22.6	34.4	106.
107. Machinery, equip., & supp.						7.6	16.2	21.1	23.0	31.8	107.
108. Petro. prod.						7.8	16.4	19.3	24.0	32.3	108.
109. Farm prod. & raw materials						4.0	12.3	20.1	25.9	37.4	109.
110. Misc. wholesale						5.8	14.7	19.5	23.5	36.2	110.
111. Not spec. wholesale						8.3	15.5	19.6	22.9	33.4	111.
112. Retail trade, stores	4.4	11.5	18.7	24.6	40.5	3.6	11.2	18.1	25.7	41.2	112.
113. Food, exc. dairy prod.	4.4	11.7	18.8	25.2	39.6	4.2	11.8	18.9	25.4	39.3	113.
114. Dairy prod. & milk retail	4.7	12.4	18.8	24.7	39.1	3.5	11.4	19.5	27.6	37.8	114.
115. Genl. merchandise	4.5	12.7	19.7	24.0	38.8	4.6	13.2	19.0	24.7	38.2	115.
116. Five & ten cent	3.4	11.0	20.5	27.3	37.5	4.9	8.4	18.5	25.3	42.7	116.
117. Apparel & acc., exc. shoe	5.1	12.1	19.0	23.7	39.9	4.6	12.5	18.4	24.2	40.0	117.
118. Shoe	4.0	11.8	19.6	24.8	39.5	3.3	11.3	18.8	26.0	40.3	118.

\* No breakdown available for wholesale trade for 1939.

continued on next page

TABLE B-3, females, continued

	1939					1949				
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
	Fifth	Fifth	Fifth	Fifth	Fifth	Fifth	Fifth	Fifth	Fifth	Fifth
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
INDUSTRY										
119. Furniture & housefurn.	5.0	13.7	18.2	23.6	39.3	4.7	12.6	19.6	24.7	38.2
120. Household appl. & radio	4.9	12.9	19.6	25.0	37.4	4.9	13.3	19.8	25.4	36.3
121. Motor vehicles & acc.	6.5	14.6	19.4	24.7	34.6	6.6	14.9	19.3	23.3	35.6
122. Gas. serv. stations	4.2	10.1	17.0	24.6	43.8	3.6	9.6	17.9	27.1	41.5
123. Drug	5.3	13.0	19.6	24.6	37.2	4.0	10.7	18.9	25.7	40.3
124. Eating & drinking places	4.5	12.4	17.3	24.7	40.8	4.6	11.2	16.6	25.2	42.1
125. Hardware & farm impl.	5.2	13.5	18.8	24.1	38.2	5.4	14.2	20.8	24.8	34.6
126. Lumber & bldg. material retail	6.2	14.0	19.0	24.3	36.3	5.7	14.8	19.2	24.3	35.8
127. Liquor	4.8	10.4	17.3	23.9	43.3	5.0	12.0	19.6	26.3	36.8
128. Florists	4.2	11.5	19.0	25.6	39.6	3.7	9.3	18.9	28.1	39.8
129. Jewelry	5.5	14.1	18.2	23.3	38.6	4.0	11.7	18.3	23.5	42.4
130. Fuel & ice	6.1	14.3	19.9	24.5	35.0	6.4	15.8	19.9	24.0	33.7
131. Misc. retail	4.3	11.5	18.6	25.4	39.9	3.6	11.5	18.6	25.2	40.9
132. Not spec. retail	3.7	11.3	18.9	23.7	42.2	3.6	12.2	18.7	25.0	40.3
133. Finance, insurance, & real estate	6.5	14.8	19.2	23.8	35.5	6.7	15.7	19.5	23.7	34.2
134. Bank & cred. agenc. & commod. brok.	8.4	15.2	19.5	23.0	33.7	7.9	16.4	19.8	23.0	32.6
135. Insurance	8.0	15.5	19.1	23.0	34.2	7.4	16.3	19.4	23.3	33.4
136. Real estate, incl. real est. ins. law off.	5.4	11.6	17.7	24.0	41.0	4.8	11.7	18.3	25.0	40.0
137. Business & repair serv.	4.7	12.7	17.5	23.5	41.4	4.9	13.5	19.1	23.8	38.5
138. Advertising	4.5	12.2	17.6	23.2	42.2	5.0	13.0	18.3	22.5	40.9
139. Account. audit., bookkeep., & misc. bus. serv.	4.8	13.2	18.1	22.8	40.8	4.8	13.5	19.6	24.4	37.5
140. Auto. repair serv. & garages	5.4	13.5	18.3	24.6	37.9	6.1	14.3	19.7	24.2	35.5
141. Misc. repair serv.	4.3	10.7	17.4	23.6	43.7	5.4	12.7	19.9	25.5	36.3
142. Personal serv.	4.1	9.4	16.3	24.1	45.9	5.4	7.2	16.3	25.0	45.8
143. Private households	4.0	9.7	18.0	23.6	44.4	6.9	6.9	15.9	23.0	47.1
144. Hotels & lodging places	5.1	11.3	17.4	24.3	41.6	4.8	12.3	18.8	25.0	38.9
145. Laund., clean., & dyeing	6.9	13.7	18.9	24.2	36.0	5.7	12.8	19.6	25.4	36.2
146. Dress & shoe rep. shops & misc. pers. serv.	5.0	12.1	19.1	25.1	38.6	4.3	11.6	18.5	25.3	40.0

continued on next page

TABLE B-3, females, concluded

INDUSTRY	1949									
	1939		1949		1949		1949		1949	
	Lowest Fifth (1)	Second Fifth (2)	Middle Fifth (3)	Fourth Fifth (4)	Highest Fifth (5)	Lowest Fifth (6)	Second Fifth (7)	Middle Fifth (8)	Fourth Fifth (9)	Highest Fifth (10)
147. Entertain. & recr.	3.8	9.0	14.6	22.1	50.3	3.1	8.0	14.8	24.8	49.1
148. Radio broad. & television	4.3	10.9	16.2	20.3	48.2	4.5	13.3	18.2	21.8	42.0
149. Theaters & motion pict.	3.7	8.9	14.2	21.5	51.5	3.2	7.4	13.5	23.5	52.2
150. Bowl. all., bill. & pool parl., misc. ent.	3.9	9.6	15.8	23.5	46.9	3.4	8.6	15.2	26.0	46.6
151. Professional & rel. serv.	4.9	11.3	16.7	23.7	43.2	4.6	11.8	19.6	25.5	38.3
152. Medical & oth. health	4.9	11.9	18.4	24.5	40.0	5.1	12.4	19.0	25.6	37.6
153. Educational	5.2	11.4	16.3	24.2	42.6	4.4	12.4	19.5	25.9	37.7
154. Welfare, relig., & nonprofit	4.4	10.1	16.8	24.6	43.9	4.1	10.8	18.2	25.7	41.0
155. Legal, eng., arch., & misc. prof. serv.	5.5	12.6	18.6	24.2	38.9	6.1	14.8	19.7	23.9	35.3
156. Public administration	6.0	13.2	17.9	22.3	40.3	6.5	16.5	20.5	24.1	32.1
157. Postal serv.	3.9	10.1	15.1	26.4	44.3	4.4	12.9	20.5	27.2	34.7
158. Federal pub. admin.	7.5	15.5	20.5	24.2	32.0	7.5	17.2	21.4	23.3	30.5
159. State & local pub. admin.	6.9	14.8	19.5	23.1	35.5	6.8	15.7	20.6	23.7	33.0

Source: Derived from Tables B-1 and B-2.

TABLE B-4

## Derived Estimates for Wage Workers by Industry, 1939 and 1949

	INDUSTRY	PERCENTAGE CHANGE, 1939 TO 1949									
		PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ALL WORKERS		MEAN INCOME OF ALL WORKERS		DECILE RANK OF INDUSTRY BY MEAN INCOME		Increase in Mean Income		Decrease in Share of Total Received by Highest-Paid Fifth	
		1939	1949	1939	1949	1939	1949	1939	1949	Male	Female
1. Total		100.0	100.0	\$1,124	\$2,554	—	—	127	15	12	
2. Agriculture, forestry, & fisheries		6.5	3.5	396	1,197	—	—	202	4	+5	
3. Agriculture		6.3	3.3	382	1,156	1	1	203	4	+4	
4. Forestry		0.1	0.1	700	2,073	2	3	196	19	20	
5. Fisheries		0.1	0.1	852	2,286	3	4	168	—	—	
6. Mining, extract., & quarry.		2.6	2.0	1,106	2,861	—	—	159	12	10	
7. Metals		0.3	0.2	1,282	3,065	6	7	139	14	15	
8. Coal		1.6	1.1	909	2,505	3	4	176	7	8	
9. Crude petroleum & natl. gas		0.5	0.5	1,658	3,697	10	10	123	8	7	
10. Nonmetals, exc. fuel		0.2	0.2	932	2,663	4	6	186	15	16	
11. Construction		6.0	6.6	967	2,649	4	5	174	12	10	
12. Manufacturing		30.5	32.5	1,207	2,793	—	—	131	14	8	
13. Durable goods		14.9	17.4	1,265	2,911	—	—	130	13	10	
14. Lumber & wood prod., exc. furn.		2.1	1.7	780	1,949	—	—	150	5	3	
15. Logging		0.4	0.3	621	1,804	2	2	190	+2	10	
16. Saw & planing mills, & mill work		1.3	1.2	775	1,957	2	2	153	5	+1	
17. Misc. wood prod.		0.4	0.2	986	2,138	5	3	117	10	4	
18. Furniture & fixtures		0.6	0.7	1,018	2,422	5	4	138	9	13	
19. Stone, clay, & glass prod.		1.0	1.0	1,184	2,759	—	—	133	15	11	
20. Glass & glass prod.		0.3	0.3	1,255	2,809	6	6	124	13	8	
21. Cement, concrete, gypsum, & plaster prod.		0.2	0.2	1,257	2,800	6	6	123	19	4	
22. Structural clay prod.		0.2	0.2	973	2,587	5	5	166	13	3	
23. Pottery & rel. prod.		0.1	0.1	1,100	2,407	5	4	119	10	7	
24. Misc. nonmet. min. & stone prod.		0.2	0.2	1,283	3,025	6	7	136	14	11	
25. Metal industries		4.5	4.6	1,338	3,021	—	—	126	13	14	

continued on next page

TABLE B-4, continued

INDUSTRY	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ALL WORKERS		MEAN INCOME OF ALL WORKERS		DECILE RANK OF INDUSTRY BY MEAN INCOME		PERCENTAGE CHANGE, 1939 TO 1949		
	1939	1949	1939	1949	1939	1949	Increase in Mean Income (7)	Male (8)	Female (9)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)			
26. Iron and steel & their prod.	3.8	3.9	1,344	3,029	—	—	125	14	15
27. Blast furn., steel wks., & roll. mills	1.7	1.6	1,409	3,129	7	8	122	15	17
28. Oth. prim. iron, steel, & fab. steel prod.	2.1	2.3	1,297	2,972	6	7	129	14	11
29. Nonferrous metals & their prod.	0.6	0.7	1,330	2,978	7	7	124	11	11
30. Not spec. metal ind.	0.1	—	1,300	3,154	7	8	143	7	21
31. Machinery, exc. elec.	2.1	2.9	1,480	3,248	—	—	119	12	7
32. Agri. mach. & tractors	0.3	0.4	1,387	3,067	7	7	121	11	6
33. Office & store mach. & devices	0.2	0.2	1,581	3,370	9	10	113	9	9
34. Misc. mach.	1.6	2.3	1,489	3,235	8	10	117	13	10
35. Electrical machinery, equip., & supp.	1.1	1.7	1,465	2,950	8	7	101	15	9
36. Transportation equip.	2.5	3.3	1,402	3,251	—	—	132	10	18
37. Motor vehicles & motor veh. equip.	1.7	2.1	1,414	3,246	7	10	130	8	16
38. Aircraft & parts	0.3	0.6	1,339	3,401	7	10	154	18	24
39. Ship & boat bldg. & repair.	0.4	0.4	1,455	3,060	8	7	110	10	14
40. Railroad & misc. transp. equip.	0.1	0.2	1,229	3,235	6	10	163	23	6
41. Other durable goods	1.0	1.5	1,185	2,686	—	—	127	12	11
42. Professional & photo. equip. & supp.	0.2	0.4	1,482	3,138	8	8	112	9	14
43. Watches, clocks, & misc. mfg. ind.	0.8	1.1	1,103	2,518	5	5	128	14	6
44. Nondurable goods	15.6	15.1	1,148	2,673	—	—	133	12	9
45. Food & kindred prod.	3.0	3.2	1,250	2,680	—	—	114	13	11
46. Meat prod.	0.6	0.6	1,332	2,790	7	6	109	11	4
47. Dairy prod.	0.3	0.4	1,307	2,773	7	6	112	12	7
48. Can. & preserv. fruit, veg., & sea food	0.3	0.4	774	1,908	2	2	147	18	7
49. Grain mill prod.	0.2	0.3	1,299	2,829	7	6	118	14	9
50. Bakery prod.	0.7	0.6	1,253	2,798	6	6	123	6	8
51. Confectionery & rel. prod.	0.2	0.2	935	2,303	4	4	146	11	10
52. Beverage ind.	0.4	0.4	1,506	3,067	8	7	104	14	19
53. Misc. food prep. & not spec. food ind.	0.3	0.3	1,281	2,689	6	6	110	16	12

continued on next page

TABLE B-4, continued

	INDUSTRY	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ALL WORKERS		MEAN INCOME OF ALL WORKERS		DECILE RANK OF INDUSTRY BY MEAN INCOME		PERCENTAGE CHANGE, 1939 TO 1949		
		1939 1949		1939 1949		1939 1949		Decrease in Share of Total Received by Highest-Paid Fifth (+ = increase)		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	Increase in Mean Income		Female
								(7)	(8)	(9)
54.	Tobacco manufactures	0.2	0.2	835	1,960	3	2	135	14	2
55.	Textile mill prod.	3.4	2.7	858	2,279	—	—	166	14	6
56.	Knitting mills	0.6	0.4	852	2,115	3	3	148	8	+3
57.	Dyeing & fin. tex. exc. knit goods.	0.1	0.1	1,000	2,818	5	6	182	8	22
58.	Carpets, rugs, & oth. floor cov.	0.1	0.1	1,170	2,919	6	7	149	12	8
59.	Yarn, thread, & fabric mills	2.4	2.0	813	2,220	3	3	173	14	6
60.	Misc. tex. mill prod.	0.2	0.1	1,053	2,519	5	5	139	12	8
61.	Apparel & oth. fab. tex. prod.	2.3	2.4	830	2,026	—	—	144	8	9
62.	Apparel & access.	2.2	2.2	828	2,023	3	2	144	6	8
63.	Misc. fab. tex. prod.	0.1	0.2	848	2,103	3	3	148	21	8
64.	Paper & all. prod.	0.9	1.1	1,251	2,858	—	—	128	15	14
65.	Pulp, paper, & paperboard mills	0.6	0.5	1,293	2,978	6	7	130	16	17
66.	Paperboard cont. & boxes	0.2	0.3	1,108	2,655	5	6	140	17	9
67.	Misc. paper & pulp prod.	0.1	0.3	1,283	2,824	6	6	120	16	13
68.	Printing, publ., & all. ind.	1.7	1.8	1,585	3,210	9	9	103	7	6
69.	Chemicals & all. prod.	1.3	1.4	1,524	3,313	—	—	117	17	14
70.	Synthetic fibers	0.2	0.1	1,259	2,891	6	7	130	10	11
71.	Paints, varn., & rel. prod.	0.1	0.1	1,814	3,268	10	10	80	16	13
72.	Drugs, med., & misc. chem. & all. prod.	1.0	1.2	1,521	3,351	8	10	120	17	15
73.	Petroleum & coal prod.	0.6	0.7	1,886	4,058	—	—	115	12	7
74.	Petro. refining	0.5	0.6	1,952	4,156	10	10	113	11	7
75.	Misc. petro. & coal prod.	0.1	0.1	1,440	3,250	8	10	126	16	+14
76.	Rubber prod.	0.5	0.5	1,410	3,033	7	7	115	16	9
77.	Leather & leather prod.	1.2	0.8	910	2,143	—	—	135	12	5
78.	Leather: tanned, curried, & fin.	0.2	0.1	1,161	2,792	6	6	140	3	10
79.	Footwear, exc. rubber.	0.8	0.6	846	2,030	3	3	140	11	4
80.	Leather prod., exc. footwear	0.2	0.1	940	2,154	4	3	129	16	4
81.	Not spec. mfg. ind.	0.5	0.3	1,218	2,775	6	6	128	6	9

continued on next page

TABLE B-4, continued

	INDUSTRY	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ALL WORKERS		MEAN INCOME OF ALL WORKERS		DECILE RANK OF INDUSTRY BY MEAN INCOME		PERCENTAGE CHANGE, 1939 TO 1949		Decrease in Share of Total Received by Highest-Paid Fifth (+ = increase)	
		1939 1949		1939 1949		1939 1949		Mean Income		Male Female	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
82.	Transportation, commun., & oth. pub. util.	8.9	9.6	1,515	3,016	—	—	99	13	7	
83.	Transportation	6.2	6.3	1,460	3,059	—	—	110	13	9	
84.	Railroads & railway exp. serv.	3.4	3.2	1,617	3,199	9	8	98	14	13	
85.	St. railroads & bus lines	0.6	0.7	1,570	3,056	9	7	95	4	+7	
86.	Trucking serv.	0.9	1.1	1,129	2,810	5	6	149	15	5	
87.	Warehousing & storage	0.2	0.2	1,076	2,489	5	4	131	18	8	
88.	Taxicab serv.	0.2	0.3	836	2,007	3	2	140	7	19	
89.	Water transp.	0.6	0.5	1,259	3,113	6	8	147	10	13	
90.	Air transp.	0.1	0.2	1,783	3,862	10	10	117	11	10	
91.	Petro. & gas. pipe lines	0.1	—	1,579	3,750	9	10	137	7	+6	
92.	Serv. incid. to transp.	0.1	0.1	1,321	3,028	7	7	129	4	+1	
93.	Telecommunications	1.1	1.5	1,574	2,810	—	—	79	14	9	
94.	Telephone, wire & radio	0.9	1.4	1,627	2,813	10	6	73	8	7	
95.	Telegraph, wire & radio	0.2	0.1	1,304	2,933	7	7	125	21	15	
96.	Utilities & sanitary serv.	1.6	1.8	1,685	3,085	—	—	83	9	2	
97.	Elec. light, power, gas, & oth. util.	1.0	1.1	1,813	3,291	10	10	82	10	3	
98.	Gas & steam supply systems	0.3	0.3	1,600	3,103	9	7	94	9	1	
99.	Water supply & san. serv.	0.3	0.4	1,390	2,523	7	5	82	9	+1	
100.	Wholesale & retail trade	16.5	18.5	1,084	2,389	—	—	120	7	2	
101.	Wholesale trade	3.0	3.9	1,579	3,213	9	9	103	9	7	
112.	Retail trade, stores	13.5	14.6	971	2,163	—	—	123	4	+2	
113.	Food, exc. dairy prod.	2.2	2.3	930	2,111	4	3	127	3	1	
114.	Dairy prod. & milk retail	0.4	0.3	1,371	2,912	7	7	112	9	3	
115.	Genl. merchandise	1.9	1.8	964	2,100	4	3	118	4	2	
116.	Five & ten cent	0.2	0.2	1,190	2,609	2	1	100	1	+14	
117.	Apparel & acc., exc. shoe	0.9	0.9	1,006	2,248	5	3	123	+2	—	
118.	Shoe	0.2	0.4	688	1,374	6	5	119	+3	+2	
119.	Furniture & housefurn.	0.4	0.5	1,298	2,718	6	6	109	9	3	

continued on next page

TABLE B-4, continued

INDUSTRY	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ALL WORKERS		MEAN INCOME OF ALL WORKERS		DECILE RANK OF INDUSTRY BY MEAN INCOME		PERCENTAGE CHANGE, 1939 TO 1949		
	1939	1949	1939	1949	1939	1949	Decrease in Share of Total Received by Highest-Paid Fifth (+ = increase)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	Mean Income (7)	Male (8)	Female (9)
120. Household appl. & radio	0.2	0.4	1,239	2,623	6	5	112	4	3
121. Motor vehicles & acc.	0.8	1.0	1,396	3,166	7	8	127	1	+3
122. Gas. serv. stations	0.7	0.6	824	1,945	3	2	136	7	5
123. Drug	0.5	0.5	943	1,864	4	2	98	+5	+8
124. Eating & drinking places	2.5	2.8	667	1,522	2	1	128	4	+3
125. Hardware & farm impl.	0.3	0.4	1,146	2,488	6	4	117	7	9
126. Lumber & bldg. material retail	0.6	0.7	1,279	2,831	6	6	121	7	1
127. Liquor	0.1	0.1	1,241	2,545	6	5	105	2	15
128. Florists	0.1	0.1	870	1,833	3	2	111	1	+1
129. Jewelry	0.1	0.2	1,359	2,614	7	5	92	+1	+10
130. Fuel & ice	0.4	0.3	1,064	2,557	5	5	140	12	4
131. Misc. retail	0.6	0.7	1,095	2,438	5	4	123	2	+3
132. Not spec. retail	0.4	0.4	945	2,191	4	3	132	—	5
133. Finance, insurance, & real estate	3.7	3.7	1,729	3,002	—	—	74	9	4
134. Bank & cred. agenc. & commod. brok.	1.3	1.3	2,017	3,187	10	8	58	5	3
135. Insurance	1.3	1.5	1,910	3,213	10	9	68	9	2
136. Real estate, incl. real est. ins. law off.	1.1	0.9	1,145	2,358	5	4	106	5	2
137. Business & repair serv.	1.8	2.2	1,156	2,735	—	—	137	10	7
138. Advertising	0.2	0.2	2,000	4,062	10	10	103	8	3
139. Account. audit., bookkeep., & misc. bus. serv.	0.3	0.5	1,355	2,944	7	7	117	11	8
140. Auto. repair serv. & garages	1.1	1.1	987	2,456	5	4	149	7	6
141. Misc. repair serv.	0.2	0.4	1,000	2,513	5	5	151	12	17
142. Personal serv.	9.5	6.3	502	1,242	—	—	147	4	—
143. Private households	6.3	3.3	354	785	1	1	123	—	6
144. Hotels & lodging places	1.2	1.0	738	1,616	2	1	119	6	6
145. Laund., clean., & dyeing	1.1	1.3	833	1,825	3	2	119	8	+1
146. Dress & shoe rep. shops & misc. pers. serv.	0.9	0.7	815	1,854	2	2	127	7	+4

continued on next page

TABLE B-4, concluded

INDUSTRY	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ALL WORKERS		MEAN INCOME OF ALL WORKERS		DECILE RANK OF INDUSTRY BY MEAN INCOME		PERCENTAGE CHANGE, 1939 TO 1949		Decrease in Share of Total Received by Highest-Paid Fifth (+ = increase)	
	1939	1949	1939	1949	1939	1949	Increase in Mean Income	Male	Female	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
147. Entertain. & recr.	1.2	1.0	1,308	2,609	—	—	99	4	2	
148. Radio broad. & television	0.1	0.1	2,167	4,183	10	10	93	4	13	
149. Theaters & motion pict.	0.5	0.4	1,619	2,865	9	7	77	1	+1	
150. Bowl. all., bill. & pool parl., misc. ent.	0.6	0.5	925	1,969	3	2	113	1	1	
151. Professional & rel. serv.	7.5	8.7	1,290	2,332	—	—	81	12	11	
152. Medical & oth. health	1.9	2.8	926	1,970	3	2	113	10	6	
153. Educational	4.2	4.3	1,416	2,484	8	4	75	15	12	
154. Welfare, relig., & nonprofit	0.9	1.1	1,327	2,276	7	3	72	9	7	
155. Legal, eng., arch. & misc. prof. serv.	0.5	0.5	1,741	3,271	10	10	88	10	9	
156. Public administration	5.1	5.7	1,699	3,036	—	—	79	17	20	
157. Postal serv.	0.9	1.1	1,845	3,106	10	8	68	2	22	
158. Federal pub. admin.	1.7	2.3	1,476	3,222	8	9	118	29	5	
159. State & local pub. admin.	2.5	2.3	1,751	2,833	10	6	62	14	7	

Source: Derived from Tables B-1, B-2, and B-3.

TABLE B-5

Industries Ranked by Mean Wage Income of All Workers, 1939 and 1949

1939	1949
<i>Lowest Tenth</i>	
Agriculture (3)	Agriculture (3)
Private households (143)	Five and ten cent stores (116)
	Eating and drinking places (124)
	Private households (143)
	Hotels and lodging places (144)
<i>Second Tenth</i>	
Forestry (4)	Logging (15)
Logging (15)	Sawmills (16)
Sawmills (16)	Canning and preserving (48)
Canning and preserving (48)	Tobacco manufacturing (54)
Yarn, thread, and fabric mills (59)	Apparel and accessories manufacturing (62)
Five and ten cent stores (116)	Taxicab service (88)
Eating and drinking places (124)	Gasoline service stations (122)
Hotels and lodging places (144)	Drug stores (123)
Dressmaking shops (146)	Retail florists (128)
	Laundering, cleaning (145)
	Dressmaking shops (146)
	Bowling alleys and miscellaneous entertainment (150)
	Medical and other health services (152)
<i>Third Tenth</i>	
Fisheries (5)	Forestry (4)
Coal mining (8)	Miscellaneous wood products (17)
Tobacco manufacturing (54)	Knitting mills (56)
Knitting mills (56)	Yarn, thread, and fabric mills (59)
Apparel and accessories manufacturing (62)	Miscellaneous fabricated textile products (63)
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products (63)	Footwear excluding rubber (79)
Footwear excluding rubber (79)	Leather products, excluding footwear (80)
Taxicab service (88)	Food stores excluding dairy products (113)
Gasoline service stations (122)	General merchandise stores (115)
Retail florists (128)	Apparel and accessories stores (117)
Laundering, cleaning (145)	Not specified retail trade (132)
Bowling alleys and miscellaneous entertainment (150)	Welfare and related services (154)
Medicine and other health services (152)	
<i>Fourth Tenth</i>	
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying excluding fuel (10)	Fisheries (5)
Construction (11)	Coal mining (8)
Confectionery and related products (51)	Furniture and fixtures (18)
Leather products, excluding footwear (80)	Pottery and related products (23)
	Confectionery and related products (51)
	Warehousing and storage (87)

continued on next page

TABLE B-5, continued

1939	1949
Food stores excluding dairy products (113)	Hardware and farm implements (125)
General merchandise stores (115)	Miscellaneous retail stores (131)
Drug stores (123)	Real estate (136)
Not specified retail trade (132)	Auto repair service and garages (140)
	Educational services (153)
<i>Fifth Tenth</i>	
Miscellaneous wood products (17)	Construction (11)
Furniture and fixtures (18)	Structural clay products (22)
Structural clay products (22)	Watches, clocks, and miscellaneous manufactures (43)
Pottery and related products (23)	Miscellaneous textile mill products (60)
Watches, clocks, and miscellaneous manufactures (43)	Water supply and sanitary service (99)
Dyeing and finishing textiles (57)	Shoe stores (118)
Miscellaneous textile mill products (60)	Household appliance and radio stores (120)
Paperboard containers and boxes (66)	Liquor stores (127)
Trucking service (86)	Jewelry stores (129)
Warehousing and storage (87)	Fuel and ice retailing (130)
Apparel and accessories stores (117)	Miscellaneous repair services (141)
Fuel and ice retailing (130)	
Miscellaneous retail stores (131)	
Real estate (136)	
Auto repair service and garages (140)	
Miscellaneous repair services (141)	
<i>Sixth Tenth</i>	
Metal mining (7)	Nonmetallic mining and quarrying, excluding fuel (10)
Glass and glass products (20)	Glass and glass products (20)
Cement, concrete, gypsum and plaster products (21)	Cement, concrete, gypsum, and plaster products (21)
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral and stone products (24)	Meat products (46)
Other primary iron and steel industries and fabricated steel (28)	Dairy products (47)
Railroad and miscellaneous transportation equipment (40)	Grain mill products (49)
Bakery products (50)	Bakery products (50)
Miscellaneous food preparation (53)	Miscellaneous food preparation (53)
Carpets and rugs (58)	Dyeing and finishing textiles (57)
Pulp, paper and paperboard mills (65)	Paperboard containers and boxes (66)
Miscellaneous paper and pulp products (67)	Miscellaneous paper and pulp products (67)
Synthetic fibers (70)	Leather; tanned, curried and finished (78)
Leather; tanned, curried and finished (78)	Not specified manufacturing industries (81)
Not specified manufacturing industries (81)	Trucking service (86)
Water transportation (89)	Telephone (94)
Shoe stores (118)	Furniture and house furnishings stores (119)
Furniture and house furnishings stores (119)	Lumber and building material retailing (126)
	State and local public administration (159)

continued on next page

TABLE B-5, continued

1939	1949
Household appliance and radio stores (120)	
Hardware and farm implements (125)	
Lumber and building material retailing (126)	
Liquor stores (127)	
<i>Seventh Tenth</i>	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills (27)	Metal mining (7)
Nonferrous metals and their products (29)	Miscellaneous nonmetal mining and stone products (24)
Not specified metal industries (30)	Other primary iron and steel industries and fabricated steel (28)
Agricultural machinery and tractors (32)	Nonferrous metals and their products (29)
Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment (37)	Agricultural machinery and tractors (32)
Aircraft and parts manufacturing (38)	Electrical machine equipment and supplies (35)
Meat products (46)	Ship and boat building (39)
Dairy products (47)	Beverage industries (52)
Grain mill products (49)	Carpets and rugs (58)
Rubber products (76)	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills (65)
Services incidental to transportation (92)	Synthetic fibers (70)
Telegraph (95)	Rubber products (76)
Water supply and sanitary services (99)	Street railways and bus lines (85)
Dairy products stores (114)	Telegraph (95)
Motor vehicles and accessories retailing (121)	Services incidental to transportation (92)
Jewelry stores (129)	Gas and steam supply systems (98)
Accounting, auditing, bookkeeping, and miscellaneous business service (139)	Dairy products stores (114)
Welfare and related services (154)	Accounting, auditing, bookkeeping and miscellaneous business service (139)
	Theaters and motion pictures (149)
<i>Eighth Tenth</i>	
Miscellaneous machinery (34)	Blast furnaces, steel works and rolling mills (27)
Electrical machine equipment and supplies (35)	Not specified metal industries (30)
Ship and boat building (39)	Professional and photographic equipment (42)
Professional and photographic equipment (42)	Railroads and railway express services (84)
Beverage industries (52)	Water transportation (89)
Drugs, medicines, and miscellaneous chemicals (72)	Motor vehicles and accessories retailing (121)
Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products (75)	Banking and credit agencies (134)
Educational services (153)	Postal service (157)
Federal public administration (158)	
<i>Ninth Tenth</i>	
Office and store machinery and devices (33)	Printing, publishing, and allied industries (68)

continued on next page

TABLE B-5, concluded

1939	1949
Printing, publishing, and allied industries (68)	Wholesale trade (101)
Railroads and railway express service (84)	Insurance (135)
Street railway and bus lines (85)	Federal public administration (158)
Petroleum and gas pipe lines (91)	
Gas and steam supply systems (98)	
Wholesale trade (101)	
Theaters and motion pictures (149)	
<i>Highest Tenth</i>	
Crude petroleum and natural gas extraction (9)	Crude petroleum and natural gas extraction (9)
Paints, varnishes, and related products (71)	Office and store machinery and devices (33)
Petroleum refining (74)	Miscellaneous machinery (34)
Air transportation (90)	Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment (37)
Telephone (94)	Aircraft and parts manufacturing (38)
Electric light and power and other utilities (97)	Railroad and miscellaneous transportation equipment manufacturing (40)
Banking and credit agencies (134)	Paints, varnish, and related products (71)
Insurance (135)	Drugs, medicines, and miscellaneous chemicals (72)
Advertising (138)	Petroleum refining (74)
Radio broadcasting (148)	Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products (75)
Legal, engineering, and architectural services (155)	Air transportation (90)
Postal service (157)	Petroleum and gas pipe lines (91)
State and local public administration (159)	Electric light and power and other utilities (97)
	Advertising (138)
	Radio broadcasting (148)
	Legal, engineering, and architectural services (155)

Source: Derived from Table B-4.

TABLE B-6

Industries Ranked by Dispersion  $[(Q_3 - Q_1) / Q_2]$  of Wage Income of Male Workers, 1939 and 1949

1939	1949
<i>Lowest Tenth</i>	
Crude petroleum and natural gas extraction (9)	Blast furnaces, steel works and rolling mills (27)
Pottery and related products (23)	Agricultural machinery and tractors (32)
Nonferrous metals and their products (29)	Motor vehicle and motor vehicle equipment (37)
Agricultural machinery and tractors (32)	Aircraft and parts (38)
Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment (37)	Railroad and miscellaneous transportation equipment (40)
Meat products (46)	Synthetic fibers (70)
Carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings (58)	Petroleum refining (74)
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills (65)	Rubber products (76)
Synthetic fibers (70)	Street railways and bus lines (85)
Petroleum refining (74)	Petroleum and gasoline pipe lines (91)
Leather: tanned, curried and finished (78)	Postal service (157)
Street railways and bus lines (85)	
Electric light and power, electric gas and other not specified utilities (97)	
Gas and steam supply systems (98)	
Postal service (157)	
<i>Second Tenth</i>	
Glass and glass products (20)	Metal mining (7)
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills (27)	Crude petroleum and natural gas extraction (9)
Office and store machines and devices (33)	Miscellaneous machinery (34)
Professional and photographic equipment and supplies (42)	Ship and boat building and repairing (39)
Bakery products (50)	Meat products (46)
Dyeing and finishing textiles, exclusive of knit goods (57)	Dyeing and finishing textiles except knit goods (57)
Yarn, thread and fabric mills (59)	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills (65)
Paints, varnishes, and related products (71)	Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products (75)
Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products (75)	Gas and steam supply systems (98)
Rubber products (76)	State and local public administration (159)
Petroleum and gasoline pipe lines (91)	
Telephone (wire and radio) (94)	
Liquor stores (127)	
State and local public administration (159)	
<i>Third Tenth</i>	
Metal mining (7)	Other primary iron and steel and fabricated steel products (28)
Cement, and concrete, gypsum, and	

continued on next page

TABLE B-6, continued

1939	1949
plaster products (21)	Nonferrous metals and their products (29)
Other primary iron and steel and fabricated steel products (28)	Office and store machines and devices (33)
Not specified metal industries (30)	Electrical machinery equipment and supplies (35)
Miscellaneous machinery (34)	Professional and photographic equipment and supplies (42)
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies (35)	Carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings (58)
Dairy products (47)	Paints, varnishes and related products (71)
Miscellaneous textile mill products (60)	Leather: tanned, curried, and finished (78)
Paperboard containers and boxes (66)	Railroads and railway express service (84)
Footwear, except rubber (79)	Electric light and power, electric gas and other not specified utilities (97)
Taxicab service (88)	
Water supply and sanitary services (99)	
Hardware and farm implement stores (125)	
	<i>Fourth Tenth</i>
Coal mining (8)	Coal mining (8)
Structural clay products (22)	Glass and glass products (20)
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral and stone products (24)	Cement, and concrete, gypsum, and plaster products (21)
Aircraft and parts (38)	Pottery and related products (23)
Miscellaneous paper and pulp products (67)	Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral and stone products (24)
Not specified manufacturing industries (81)	Dairy products (47)
Railroads and railway express service (84)	Beverage industries (52)
Household appliance and radio stores (120)	Yarn, thread and fabric mills (59)
Motor vehicles and accessories retailing (121)	Miscellaneous textile mill products (60)
	Miscellaneous paper and pulp products (67)
	Drugs, medicine and miscellaneous chemicals and allied products (72)
	Air transportation (90)
	Services incidental to transportation (92)
	Telephone (wire and radio) (94)
	Water supply and sanitary services (99)
	Federal public administration (158)
	<i>Fifth Tenth</i>
Furniture and fixtures (18)	Structural clay products (22)
Ship and boat buildings and repairing (39)	Not specified metal industries (30)
Watches, clocks, and miscellaneous manufacturing industries (43)	Watches, clocks, and miscellaneous manufacturing industries (43)
Grain-mill products (49)	Grain mill products (49)
Confectionery and related products (51)	Bakery products (50)
Beverage industries (52)	Confectionery and related products (51)
	Miscellaneous food preparations and

continued on next page

TABLE B-6, continued

1939	1949
Leather products, except footwear (77)	kindred products and food industries not specified (53)
Services incidental to transportation (92)	Paperboard containers and boxes (66)
Dairy products stores and milk retailing (114)	Footwear, except rubber (79)
General merchandise stores (115)	Not specified manufacturing industries (81)
Shoe stores (118)	Trucking service (86)
Furniture and housefurnishings stores (119)	Warehousing and storage (87)
Lumber and building material retailing (126)	Wholesale trade (101)
Banking and credit agencies and security and commodity brokers companies (134)	Dairy products stores and milk retailing (114)
Real estate, including real estate insurance-law offices (136)	Motor vehicles and accessories retailing (121)
Laundering, cleaning and dyeing service (145)	Hardware and farm implement stores (125)
	Liquor stores (127)
<i>Sixth Tenth</i>	
Miscellaneous wood products (17)	Nonmetallic mining and quarrying except fuel (10)
Railroads and miscellaneous transportation equipment (40)	Furniture and fixtures (18)
Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products and not specified food industries (53)	Tobacco manufacturers (54)
Knitting mills (56)	Miscellaneous fabricated textile products (63)
Apparel and accessories (62)	Leather products (77)
Drugs, medicine, and miscellaneous chemicals and allied products (72)	Taxicab service (88)
Air transportation (90)	Water transportation (89)
Apparel and accessories stores, except shoe stores (117)	Telegraph (wire and radio) (95)
Retail florists (128)	Lumber and building material retailing (126)
Jewelry stores (129)	Fuel and ice retailing (130)
Miscellaneous retail stores (131)	Banking and credit agencies and security and commodity brokers companies (134)
Insurance (135)	Insurance (135)
Automobile repair services and garages (140)	Accounting, auditing, bookkeeping and miscellaneous business services (139)
Dressmaking and shoe repair shops and miscellaneous personal services (146)	Automobile repair services and garages (140)
Medical and other health services (152)	Miscellaneous repair services (141)
<i>Seventh Tenth</i>	
Trucking service (86)	Miscellaneous wood products (17)
Wholesale trade (101)	Knitting mills (56)
Food stores, except dairy products (113)	Apparel and accessories (62)
Eating and drinking places (124)	General-merchandise stores (115)
Welfare and religious services and non-profit member organizations (154)	Apparel and accessories stores, except shoe stores (117)
	Shoe stores (118)
	Furniture and house furnishings stores (119)

continued on next page

TABLE B-6, continued

1939	1949
	Household appliance and radio stores (120)
	Jewelry stores (129)
	Miscellaneous retail stores (131)
	Real estate, including real estate-insurance-law offices (136)
	Laundering, cleaning and dyeing services (152)
	Medical and other health services (153)
	Educational services (153)
	<i>Eighth Tenth</i>
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying except fuel (10)	Construction (11)
Tobacco manufactures (54)	Dressmaking and shoe repair shops and miscellaneous personal services (146)
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products (63)	
Printing, publishing and allied industries (68)	
Warehousing and storage (87)	
Water transportation (89)	
Five and ten cent stores (116)	
Gasoline service stations (122)	
Fuel and ice retailing (130)	
Not specified retail trade (132)	
Accounting, auditing, bookkeeping and miscellaneous business services (139)	
Miscellaneous repair services (141)	
Hotels and lodging places (144)	
Radio broadcasting and television (148)	
Educational services (153)	
	<i>Ninth Tenth</i>
Agriculture (3)	Canning and preserving fruits, vegetables and sea food (48)
Logging (15)	Printing, publishing, and allied industries (68)
Sawmills, planing mills and mill work (16)	Food stores, except dairy products (113)
Legal, engineering and architectural services and miscellaneous professional services (155)	Gasoline service stations (122)
	Eating and drinking places (124)
	Retail florists (128)
	Not specified retail trade (132)
	Advertising (138)
	Hotels and lodging places (144)
	Radio broadcasting and television (148)
	Legal, engineering and architectural services and miscellaneous professional services (155)
	<i>Highest Tenth</i>
Forestry (4)	Agriculture (3)
Fisheries (5)	Forestry (4)

continued on next page

TABLE B-6, concluded

1939	1949
Construction (11)	Fisheries (5)
Canning and preserving fruits, vegetables and sea foods (48)	Logging (15)
Telegraph, wire and radio (95)	Sawmills, planing mills, and mill work (16)
Drug stores (123)	Five and ten cent stores (116)
Advertising (138)	Drug stores (123)
Private households (143)	Private households (143)
Theaters and motion pictures (149)	Theaters and motion pictures (149)
Bowling alleys, billiard and pool parlors and miscellaneous entertainment and recreation services (150)	Bowling alleys, billiard and pool parlors and miscellaneous entertainment and recreation services (150)
Federal public administration (158)	Welfare and religious services and non-profit member organizations (154)

## C O M M E N T

PAUL R. KERSCHBAUM, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Everyone who has examined earnings or wage statistics will readily agree that income trends, both secular and during the forties, were in the direction of narrowed differentials of all kinds: occupational, interplant, interindustry, and interregional. The difficulty lies in the development of an analysis of the myriad forces that account for it and in placing a value on each factor. An analysis based on aggregates of one sort or another will most likely neglect a variety of forces—forces often contending for supremacy, often indeed in conflict. On the other hand, as data are broken down by occupation, plant size, geographic location, composition of the work force, product classes, and a host of other relevant compartments, the material becomes increasingly meaningful, but unwieldy.

### NARROWING OF INCOME DIFFERENTIALS

I agree with Herman Miller's contention that government action, principally in the form of National War Labor Board policies and procedures, contributed to a narrowing of income differentials. In the forties, however, a combination of many factors was reinforcing the secular trend toward narrowed differentials. It was a period of war-impelled demand for workers, some rise in prices, and advances in both earnings and wage rates. Government action was deliberately designed to ease the burden on low-income recipients, partly because the impact of inflation falls most heavily on this group. The action, however, was also designed as a general anti-inflationary measure.

## COMMENT

A second factor was the continuing advance in the level of education. In 1940 one out of seven in the working population had completed high school; the proportion had increased to one in five by 1950. Extension of the schooling period resulted in a relatively smaller supply of unskilled workers, and a larger supply of workers qualified for jobs requiring higher skills. The continued restriction of immigration, which began in the twenties had the same result.

A third factor was the need because of the war effort to draw into the industrial labor force many persons formerly in agriculture, women from their homes, and youths. Special inducements were necessary to redirect their efforts to totally different activities; often they had to move from the country to the city.

A fourth factor was the increasing use of machinery, which tended to expand the job content in relatively unskilled occupations and to reduce the variety of skills required of operatives and craftsmen. In short, for the forties at least, government action and union activity reinforced the effects of strong social forces which by themselves would have produced a narrowing of differentials.

I agree also with Miller's opinion that union activity contributed to the narrowing of wage differentials, but its impact is not similar to that of government action. National unions usually bargain with a single employer, or with local groups of employers, and collective bargaining has been described as "decentralized in the sense that each national union charts its own course. There is a certain amount of informal consultation, emulation, and rivalry among unions in the same or neighboring industries. A pattern established by one union in a particular year may be virtually binding on another union especially if the two are rivals for the same clientele. Apart from competitive emulation, however, there is no central coordination of wage policy by the top federations."<sup>1</sup> Unions may affect workers' attitudes, may have an impact on the hiring and promotion practices of an employer, and may affect the way in which labor is recruited. They may influence wages by controlling the number of workers admitted to particular industries, but neither the closed shop nor union restriction on employment is very important in the United States.

### UNSETTLED PROBLEMS

I would like to comment on several other points concerning Miller's statistics. First, I have already mentioned the difficulty of comparing occupational differentials over a ten year span. The

<sup>1</sup>Lloyd G. Reynolds and Cynthia H. Taft, *The Evolution of Wage Structure*, Yale University Press, 1956, p. 317.

## USES OF INCOME DATA

changing content of seemingly comparable jobs poses problems in analyzing occupational differentials.

A second element, not treated by Miller, is the increase in the size of money differentials during the forties. A Bureau of Labor Statistics study of the period from 1939 to 1948,<sup>2</sup> showed generally greater cents-per-hour increases in high-paid than in low-paid industries. To take extreme examples: the 1939 average hourly earnings in the newspaper industry of about \$1.00 (the highest among 103 industries for which data were calculated) had risen by 1948 to \$1.89 (89 per cent); cotton manufactures, on the other hand, showed the greatest percentage increase, 182 between 1939 and 1948. Nevertheless, the 1939 money differential in favor of the newspaper industry of 62 cents in 1939 had increased to 80 cents by 1948.<sup>3</sup>

A third point, on which there are no authoritative figures, are "fringe benefits," which in recent years have been a major factor in collective bargaining. Their inclusion—wherever these are adopted on a varying industrial basis—would alter the differentials observed by Miller, possibly disclosing differentials greater than those shown by census data. I am inclined to think that well organized workers in higher-paid industries have been more successful in establishing liberal benefit patterns than have workers in lower-paid industries. If this assumption is valid, inclusion of such figures would disclose greater North-South differentials, since organization is more complete and effective and wage rates are higher in the North. I do not suggest that such a widening of differentials will continue over long periods throughout the country, though I think it likely that the North-South differentials will continue to persist.

Finally, the paper does not comment on the reduction in take-home-pay differentials caused by progressive income taxes.

An increase in differentials has been brought about recently in a relatively high proportion of the major collectively bargained wage settlements. A report published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that about one-third of the major agreements in 1955 either maintained percentage differentials between skilled and unskilled workers by giving uniform percentage adjustments or widened them through extra increases for skilled workers (in addition to uniform cents-per-hour or percentage wage changes applicable to all em-

<sup>2</sup> "Wage Trends, 1939-1949," *Wage Movements*, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Series 3, No. 3, 1950, Table 2.

<sup>3</sup> Average hourly earnings for work shirts and cotton seed oil in 1939 were lower than those for cotton manufactures. However, the relative increase, 1939-1948, was less in these industries than in other industries.

## COMMENT

ployees in the bargaining unit).<sup>4</sup> Because only larger settlements are included in the data, the latter type of adjustment affects 40 per cent or more of all workers involved in expanded rates. Since the report concerns companies considered to be wage leaders, such as Ford, General Motors, United States Steel, it is conceivable that the trend may spread.

### A. H. LENEVEU, DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

The main findings of our attempt to measure the trend of industrial earnings in Canada on the basis of our 1941 and 1951 census statistics on wage-earners correspond closely with the results obtained by Herman P. Miller for the United States.

#### CANADIAN EARNINGS TREND

A marked rise in wage earnings of workers in Canada took place over the decade 1941 to 1951. The following tabulation of the percentage distribution of wage earners,<sup>1</sup> by amount of earnings and by sex, shows that about 56 per cent of all male wage earners in Canada earned over \$2,000 during the census year ended June 1, 1951, compared with just under 10 per cent in 1941. Among female wage earners, 60 per cent earned over \$1,000 in 1951 compared with only a little over 11 per cent in 1941. Median annual earnings more than doubled during this decade.

EARNINGS GROUP	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
	1941	1951 <sup>a</sup>	1941	1951 <sup>a</sup>	1941	1951 <sup>a</sup>
	(per cent)					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$1,000	62.7	22.3	54.1	15.8	88.6	40.4
\$1,000- 1,999	30.4	32.9	37.0	28.2	10.7	45.9
2,000- 2,999	4.9	31.4	6.4	38.2	0.6	12.3
3,000- 3,999	1.2	9.2	1.5	12.0	0.1	1.2
4,000 and over	0.8	4.3	1.0	5.7	<sup>b</sup>	0.2
	(dollars)					
Median earnings	733	1,854	874	2,132	<sup>c</sup>	1,191

Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

<sup>a</sup> The 1951 figures are exclusive of Newfoundland.

<sup>b</sup> Less than 0.05 per cent.

<sup>c</sup> Exact median earnings cannot be determined from data available; the average for females in 1941 was \$490.

<sup>4</sup> See "Labor-Management Contract Settlements," *Monthly Labor Review*, Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 1956, p. 527.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Miller's Table 1.

## USES OF INCOME DATA

### CHANGE IN DIFFERENTIALS

The following tabulation of percentages of total earnings for each fifth of all wage earners in Canada, ranked by amount of earnings and by sex, 1941 and 1951, shows the same trend as that experienced in the United States over approximately the same period.<sup>2</sup>

WAGE EARNERS	1941	1951
<b>Both sexes</b>		
Lowest fifth	4.8	4.7
Second fifth	8.2	12.6
Middle fifth	15.0	18.8
Fourth fifth	28.9	24.0
Highest fifth	43.1	39.9
<b>Males</b>		
Lowest fifth	4.2	5.9
Second fifth	9.9	13.8
Middle fifth	17.4	19.0
Fourth fifth	27.3	22.8
Highest fifth	41.1	38.6
<b>Females</b>		
Lowest fifth	8.3	4.1
Second fifth	8.3	11.6
Middle fifth	15.0	20.4
Fourth fifth	25.7	26.5
Highest fifth	42.8	37.4

The share of total earnings received by the highest fifth of the wage earners in Canada, ranked by amount of earnings, declined between 1941 and 1951 from 43.1 per cent of the aggregate in 1941 to 39.9 per cent in 1951. The lowest fifth of all wage earners received about the same share in 1941 (4.8 per cent) and 1951 (4.7 per cent). The middle fifth increased their share of total earnings from 15 per cent in 1941 to 18.8 per cent in 1951.

The spread between the median annual earnings of Canada's higher and lower socio-economic occupation groups narrowed over the decade 1941-1951.<sup>3</sup> This is shown in the following table comparing the percentage increases in the medians of annual and weekly earnings (per week employed) of males in various occupation groups.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Miller's Table 2.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. Miller's Table 11.

## C O M M E N T

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	MEDIAN EARNINGS		PERCENTAGE INCREASE	MEDIAN WEEKS EMPLOYED		MEDIAN EARNINGS PER WEEK EMPLOYED		PERCENTAGE INCREASE
	1941	1951	1941 to 1951	1941	1951	1941	1951	1941 to 1951
Laborers (nonprimary)	\$ 566	\$1,552	174.2	39.58	50.04	\$14.30	\$31.02	116.9
Semiskilled <sup>a</sup>	933	2,132	128.5	50.40	50.94	18.51	41.85	126.1
Skilled <sup>b</sup>	1,052	2,292	117.9	50.19	50.88	20.96	45.05	114.9
Clerical, commercial and financial	1,139	2,206	93.7	51.03	51.18	22.32	43.10	93.1
Professional	1,553	2,944	92.0	51.23	51.25	30.31	57.44	89.5
Managerial	2,082	3,603	73.1	51.38	51.41	40.52	70.08	73.0

This table accounts for about three-quarters of all male wage and salary earners in 1951.

<sup>a</sup> Includes 76 per cent of all male semiskilled workers in 1951.

<sup>b</sup> Includes 86 per cent of all male skilled workers in 1951.

Median annual earnings for all laborers (other than those employed in primary industries) rose by 174.2 per cent over this ten-year period, while the corresponding percentage increases for other groups were: semiskilled workers, 128.5; skilled, 117.9; clerical and commercial, 93.7; professional, 92.0; and managerial, 73.1 per cent. The relatively greater difference that existed in 1941 between the earnings of laborers and other occupation groups was due partly to the considerable amount of short-time experienced by laborers in that year. These relationships expressed as ratios are shown as follows:

RATIOS OF MEDIAN EARNINGS OF:	MEDIAN ANNUAL EARNINGS		MEDIAN EARNINGS PER WEEK EMPLOYED	
	1941	1951	1941	1951
Managerial to laborers	3.7	2.3	2.8	2.3
Professional to laborers	2.7	1.9	2.1	1.9
Clerical, commercial and financial to laborers	2.0	1.4	1.6	1.4
Skilled workers to laborers	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5
Semiskilled workers to laborers	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3

The drift toward leveling of wage incomes in Canada during the war and postwar period was attributed by the Department of Labour to a general tendency "toward a reduction of both kinds of wage differentials, that between skilled and unskilled labour, and that between high-wage and low-wage industries."<sup>4</sup>

### REASONS FOR CHANGE

During the first two years they were in force, November 1941 to December 1943, the effect of wage controls was not so much to freeze wage rates as to equalize them, by preventing wage increases

<sup>4</sup> "Effects of the War on Canada's Wage Structure," *Canadian Labour Market*, Canadian Dept. of Labour, March 1948.

USES OF INCOME DATA

which would have resulted in increased wage differentials. Under the National War Labour Board the tendency of unions to demand across-the-board increases for whole plants or whole industries, yielding higher percentage increases in the lower wage groups, was encouraged by the inevitable centralization of collective bargaining. Under the Wartime Wages Control Order of December 1943, while wage increases were more strictly limited, the "gross inequality" clause facilitated increases for lower-paid workers more than for the higher-paid. Thus, the narrowing of the difference in annual earnings between unskilled and other groups of workers over the period 1941 to 1951 is largely a reflection of the wartime trends in wage policy, on the part of governments as well as of labor unions. Over the longer period since the beginning of the century, the proportionate decrease of skilled workers with the greater use of machine processes in production has probably also tended to bring about a larger measure of wage equalization.

In Canada, as in the United States, the rate of increase in annual earnings in the lowest-paid group of industries over the period between 1941 and 1951 was greater than in the highest-paid group. The following table groups industries into deciles, according to median annual earnings of workers at the 1951 census, and shows

INDUSTRIES RANKED BY MEDIAN EARNINGS IN 1951	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN MEDIAN EARNINGS BETWEEN 1941 AND 1951			
		<i>Less than 100.0</i>	<i>100.0 to 124.9</i>	<i>125.0 to 149.9</i>	<i>150.0 or more</i>
Total	153 <sup>a</sup>	48	42	33	29
Lowest tenth	12 <sup>a</sup>	6	2	1	2
Second tenth	14	6	3	4	1
Third tenth	20	3	7	5	5
Fourth tenth	13	3	4	4	2
Fifth tenth	11	1	2	4	4
Sixth tenth	27	6	6	6	9
Seventh tenth	5	3	1	1	—
Eighth tenth	27	8	10	4	5
Ninth tenth	11	5	3	3	—
Highest tenth	13	7	4	1	1

<sup>a</sup> There was one decrease of one percentage point occurring in the lowest tenth.

the number of industries by percentage increase in median earnings for each decile over the period since the 1941 census.<sup>5</sup>

The figures above are summarized in the following table:

<sup>5</sup> Cf. Miller's Table 10.

C O M M E N T

INDUSTRIES RANKED BY MEDIAN EARNINGS IN 1951	TOTAL		INCREASE LESS THAN 100%		INCREASE 100.0% TO 124.9%		INCREASE 125.0% TO 149.9%		INCREASE 150.0% OR MORE	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<i>A. Based on Order of Earnings Size for All Workers in 1951</i>										
Total	153	100.0	48	31.4	42	27.5	33	21.6	29	19.0
Lowest three tenths	46	100.0	15	32.6	12	26.1	10	21.7	8	17.4
Highest three tenths	51	100.0	20	39.2	17	33.3	8	15.7	6	11.8
<i>B. Based on Order of Earnings Size for Male Workers in 1951</i>										
Total	153	100.0	49	32.0	42	27.5	33	21.6	29	19.0
Lowest three tenths	34	100.0	5	14.7	8	23.5	8	23.5	13	38.2
Highest three tenths	38	100.0	21	55.3	15	39.5	1	2.6	1	2.6
<i>C. Based on Order of Earnings Size for All Workers in 1941</i>										
Total	153	100.0	48	31.4	42	27.5	34	22.2	28	18.3
Lowest three tenths	23	100.0	5	21.7	4	17.4	7	30.4	7	30.4
Highest three tenths	41	100.0	30	73.2	10	24.4	1	2.4	—	—

The results in Panel A, based on 1951 wages for all workers, show that among the forty-six industry classes composing the lowest three tenths, in terms of median earnings in 1951, some 17.4 per cent showed an increase in earnings of over 150 per cent, while for the top three tenths only 11.8 per cent recorded an equal rate of increase. Similarly, 21.7 per cent of the former increased by 125 to 150 per cent as compared with only 15.7 per cent of the latter group. As Panel B shows, the difference in rate of increase over this decade in median annual earnings for males in the lowest three-tenths as compared with the highest three-tenths of the industry classes was considerably more marked than for both sexes combined. Panel C of the table shows that, on the basis of the order of earnings size in 1941, 30.4 per cent of the lowest three tenths recorded an increase of 150 per cent or more in earnings over the decade; the highest three tenths were not represented in this rate of increase category. The same proportion of the lowest rank showed an increase in earnings of 125 to 150 per cent, while only 2.4 per cent of the highest paid group recorded this rate of increase. It will be seen that over the period the relative gains in earnings of the lowest three tenths compared with the highest three tenths of the industries were greater when 1941 was the basis of arrangement of industries by earnings size than when 1951 was the basis.

United States census statistics on wage and salary income show that, although the level of income in industry rose substantially during the period 1940 to 1950, there was little change in the relative

## USES OF INCOME DATA

position of individual industries when ranked on the basis of average wage or salary income of workers. The similar experience of Canada is summarized in the following table.<sup>6</sup> By use of census statistics on median annual earnings by workers in industry for 1951 compared with 1941, industry classes were arranged according to earnings of workers rank in both years. It will be seen that 25.5 per cent of the industry classes were in the same decile in both years, and 45.1 per cent had changed position by only one decile over this period.

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Total industries	153	100.0
Same rank	39	25.5
Changing rank by 1 decile	69	45.1
Changing rank by:		
more than 1 decile	45	29.4
2 deciles	23	15.0
3 deciles	18	11.8
4 deciles	2	1.3
5 deciles	1	0.7
6 deciles	1	0.7

A substantial proportion of the industries that declined three deciles or more between 1941 and 1951 were industries, such as trade and finance, in which the percentage of females employed had increased significantly over this decade.

As for earnings distributions by occupation, no detailed study has been made in Canada. Since the range of earnings shown for many occupational classes listed in census tables is affected by the degree of homogeneity of the class, by difficulties in enumerating certain occupations, by editing and coding procedures, and so forth, careful consideration of the occupations selected for such a study would be required even though in the 1951 census an effort was made to improve the quality of occupation reporting.

Finally, with regard to the relationship between occupation and annual earnings, the extent to which the occupation reported on the census date was followed continuously during the preceding twelve months varies from occupation to occupation. Hence the accuracy of the data shown for any occupation class is affected by the rate of movement into and out of that class. The Bureau is presently making a study of changes in jobs reported, month by month, by workers covered in the Sample Survey of the Labour Force.

<sup>6</sup> Cf. Miller's Tables B-4 and B-5.