
**THE URBAN NEGRO WORKER
IN THE UNITED STATES
1925-1936**

VOLUME II

Male Negro Skilled Workers in the United States, 1930-1936

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, January 31, 1938.

SIR: I hereby transmit a report on *Male Negro Skilled Workers in the United States, 1930-36*.

This study was intended originally to follow a general interpretative report of the Survey of the Training and Employment of White-Collar and Skilled Negro Workers. Such was the plan outlined in my letter of transmittal incident to volume I. The original volume II, however, is still in the process of preparation by the Director of the Survey; and since statistical data become less significant with the lapse of time, the present report is submitted herewith. Additional tabulations and analyses are being conducted in the Office of the Adviser on Negro Affairs, and it is hoped that other studies will be completed in the near future.

This volume analyzes the movements of male Negro skilled workers into and out of their usual occupations and describes the social characteristics of the shifting groups. It represents a more detailed treatment of the material than is contained in volume I in that findings are presented for selected occupations rather than for broad social and economic classes.

The report was planned and prepared in the Office of the Adviser on Negro Affairs by the Administrator of the Survey; tabular runs were executed by the Miscellaneous Division of the Department of the Interior, and tables were constructed in the Adviser's office. This analysis is based upon materials collected by the Survey of the Training and Employment of White-Collar and Skilled Negro Workers. Prof. Ira De A. Reid of Atlanta University served as Director of Survey, and Preston Valien was Supervisor of Research. Prof. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University supervised the initial tabulations.

Acknowledgment is made of the contributions of the regional, State, and city directors who did so much to facilitate the collection of data in the field. Special acknowledgment should be made to Miss Mildred K. Price, who supervised the tabulations and constructed the tables for this study, and to Miss Josephine C. Davis, who assisted in every stage of the preparation of this report and volume I.

Respectfully submitted.

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Adviser on Negro Affairs.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

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MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1930-36

INTRODUCTION

The Survey of the Training and Employment of White-Collar and Skilled Negro Workers was undertaken in the spring of 1936, and the first report, Volume I, *The Urban Negro Worker in the United States, 1925-36*, was published in May 1938. It presents a statistical summary for the United States and its geographic regions and contains a copy of the schedule, a short description of research procedure, and interpretations of major terms of the schedule. The geographic nature of the sample of the survey is described also. In addition, volume I contains a preliminary interpretation of social backgrounds and occupational experiences of skilled and white-collar Negro workers.

Volume II is based on schedules of 78,330 male Negro skilled workers in 81 cities in different sections of the United States. This study was planned and executed in the Office of the Adviser on Negro Affairs in the Department of the Interior, where special runs and tabulations were undertaken in connection with it. It is designed to analyze the occupational shiftings of male Negro skilled workers during the period 1930-36. Emphasis is placed upon occupational movements and their relation to other factors such as age, work experience, schooling, type of employer, method of securing basic training in usual occupation, and earnings. It is hoped that the results will reflect the changes in the social characteristics of the male Negro skilled worker during the period 1930 to 1936 and indicate certain social and economic characteristics of the workers associated with the occupational churnings which are described in detail.

In order that an analysis of shiftings among these workers may be properly interpreted, there is first a discussion of occupational trends among Negro skilled workers as reflected by census data. This is followed by an analysis of the social characteristics of the workers covered by the study. The latter is presented in the framework of the general occupational shifting outlined in volume I. In the present study, these movements are analyzed for specific occupations rather than for skilled workers and foremen as a social-economic group.

Usual occupations are used as the unit of classification in this study. In the survey, "Usual occupation covers the trade or occupation at which the person customarily works, and which he looks upon as his regular occupation. It does not cover those occupations for which the person was trained but at which he has never worked nor occupations at which the person would like to work if such employment were available."¹ Eighty-four and nine-tenths percent of the workers in the sample covered by the survey reported that their usual and their best-trained occupations were the same.² In order to present interoccupational movements, certain specific trades have been selected for detailed analysis.³ There are 23 of these usual occupations for which findings are presented here. Of the total sample, 84.7 percent reported these 23 trades as their usual occupations.

Since it would be impossible to describe the occupational movements and social and economic characteristics of every trade analyzed in the data presented in this report, text references are made only to those occupations which have extreme behavior or peculiar characteristics. Tables are presented by selected occupations for the United States in the body of the report, and corresponding data for the six geographic regions in which Negro skilled workers are concentrated appear in appendix B. The materials contained in these tables afford statistical basis for generalizations concerning selected pursuits followed by male skilled Negro workers.

This report is restricted to the United States and six geographic regions. Although the survey sample includes two additional groups of States, the New England and Mountain regions, data for them are not presented in this study for two reasons: First, the samples for these regions are much less representative than those for the other six areas. Second, because of their limited sizes, the samples for these two regions do not lend themselves to significant analyses of detailed occupational shiftings.

Although the social-economic occupational classifications of Dr. Alba M. Edwards of the Bureau of the Census have been used throughout the survey, certain revisions were made in this study. They are the same as those noted in volume I. These departures from Edwards' classifications were made in order to facilitate results conforming more accurately with the existing Negro occupational pattern.⁴

The list of skilled occupations affected by this departure from Edwards' classifications is as follows:

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE SOCIAL-ECONOMIC OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS OF DR. ALBA M. EDWARDS AND THE SURVEY OF THE TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT OF WHITE COLLAR AND SKILLED NEGRO WORKERS

Occupations	Survey recode number	Edwards recode number
Skilled apprentices.....	4	5
Dyers.....	4	5
Buffers.....	4	5
Polishers.....	4	5
Files and grinders.....	4	5
Oilers of machinery.....	4	5
Enamellers, lacquerers, japanners.....	4	5
Painters, glaziers, varnishers in factories.....	4	5
Transportation apprentices.....	4	6
Dressmakers' apprentices.....	4	5
Undertakers' apprentices.....	4	6
Printers' apprentices.....	4	5
Dressmakers not in factories.....	4	6
Boatmen, lock keepers, canalmen.....	4	6
Bakers.....	4	5
Brakemen (steam railroad).....	4	6
Telegraph and telephone linemen.....	4	6
Milliners.....	4	5
Sailors and deckhands.....	4	6
Motormen (steam railroad).....	4	6
Motormen (street railroad).....	4	6
Switchmen and flagmen (steam railroad).....	4	6
Switchmen and flagmen (street railroad).....	4	6
Yardmen (steam railroad).....	4	6

RECODE DESIGNATION

- 4 = Skilled workers.
- 5 = Semiskilled workers in manufacturing.
- 6 = Other semiskilled workers.

⁴ Reid, *op. cit.* p. 4.

¹ Ira De A. Reid, *The Urban Negro Worker in the United States, 1925-36*. Vol 1. Department of the Interior, 1938, p. 6.

² Of the sample, 94.8 percent reported that they were usually in the skilled and foremen social-economic class. *Ibid.*, table 18-H.

³ These trades are selected on the basis of their numerical importance in the national sample and their prevalence in all of the regions. Additional occupations, important for certain regions, are analyzed in regional tables presented in appendix B.



SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This study analyzes the occupational shiftings of male Negro skilled workers in the United States during the period 1930-36. Its conclusions are based on a sample of the urban male Negroes usually engaged in skilled pursuits. The data presented here were collected in the Spring of 1936 and thus reflect the occupational maladjustments of the 6-year period and the changes in social and economic characteristics which have accompanied them.

THE MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKER IN THE UNITED STATES

Although the Negro has never been a large part of the total skilled population in the Nation, Negro male skilled workers are numerically important in many cities of the United States. In certain sections of the South, Negro artisans in the building trades have had a long history of successful pursuit of skills. Although recent pressures have led to a decline in the relative importance of Negroes in certain skills in the southern cities, colored mechanics still constitute a large part of the skilled workers in many of these urban communities. The recent migration of Negroes to the North and West has been associated with their entrance into industrial plants of these areas. Some of these colored workers had, by 1930, achieved skilled status, and others followed skilled pursuits in the building trades of these sections. Because of their newness in this type of employment outside the South, male Negro skilled workers in certain regions have suffered much displacement from usual occupations during the recent economic depression. An economic situation such as has existed during the 1930's implies great contraction in all jobs. This, in turn, brings shifting of skilled workers to semiskilled and unskilled employment and to unemployment. All skilled workers have felt the effects of this movement. Among male Negro skilled workers it has been of more than average intensity. This follows from the concentration of these colored workers in small-scale building and repair work incident to construction and in newly achieved skills in industry.

EXTENT OF SHIFTING OUT OF SKILLED WORK

In Volume I of the Survey of Training and Employment of White-Collar and Skilled Negro Workers, it was demonstrated that while the number of male Negro skilled workers engaged in their usual occupations increased during the period 1925-30, this group declined during the 6-year period 1930-36. As a result of this trend, there were only 74.5 percent as many male Negro skilled workers employed in skilled pursuits in 1936 as had been so engaged in 1925.

Almost a half of the workers covered by the survey were, in 1936, in other than skilled occupations. Those outside of their usual social-economic class in 1936 were concentrated in unskilled labor where a third of them found gainful employment. That most of their occupational maladjustment was occasioned by the

economic depression is reflected by the fact that, in 1930, three-quarters of this same group had found skilled jobs. Thus, during the 6-year period, the proportion of male Negro skilled workers in other than their usual social-economic class almost doubled. Only 69 percent as many followed skills in 1936 as had done so 6 years earlier.

Not only did this period involve movement from skilled jobs to other than skilled ones, but it also led to shifting from usual occupations to no gainful employment. Thus, in 1930, of the male Negro skilled workers covered by the survey, 8.4 percent were without jobs. In that year, however, the number less than 19 years old was 90 percent as large as the number who reported no employer; and, thus probably most of the unemployed were not on the skilled labor market at that time. Six years later unemployment among these male Negro skilled workers had increased to 17.7 percent of the total. At this date only 1.1 percent of the sample were under 20 years old.

The degree of occupational shifting and unemployment varied from region to region. Its geographic intensity reflected sectional differences in the occupational opportunities for male Negro skilled workers. In the Southern States, these workers were more firmly integrated in the occupational patterns of their communities in 1930. During the 6-year period under study, they suffered less occupational shifting and unemployment in these areas. The greatest amount of this occupational maladjustment during the period occurred in the Middle Atlantic region; the least amount of it characterized the South Atlantic region.

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS IN 1936

The median age of male Negro skilled workers in 1936 was 39 years. The southern worker was older than the one in the North, and the highest median age was reported for those in the South Atlantic region. The youngest median age was for workers in the Middle Atlantic region. No doubt, these variations in age compositions of male Negro skilled populations in the South and in the North reflect the migration trends of these workers from the former to the latter section. A further reflection of this movement and of the geographic differences in opportunity to apply skills is offered by the fact that not only had the southern male Negro skilled worker spent more time in his usual occupation, but also his years of experience constituted a higher proportion of his adult years.

The male Negro skilled worker had received more formal schooling than the majority of male Negro workers. On the average, he had completed elementary school and started in high school. Northern workers had completed more years of basic schooling than had those in the South. Those living in the Middle Atlantic region had completed the highest median years of such schooling; while the workers residing in the South Atlantic region had finished, on the average, the

lowest number of years of basic schooling. Only 16.1 percent of all the male Negro skilled workers had been to trade school.

Experience only and its combinations were by far the most important methods of preparation for usual occupations among male Negro skilled workers. Only a tenth of the workers had depended upon apprenticeship only, and less than a fiftieth considered that education only had prepared them for their life's work. Apprenticeship was most prevalent in the South Atlantic region where almost a fifth of the male Negro skilled workers had prepared for their usual occupations in that manner. In that area, an additional 45 percent had been trained by apprenticeship and experience. The greater relative importance of apprenticeship in the South Atlantic region suggests the longer period of practicing skills in that region and the concentration of Negro mechanics in the building and independent hand trades there.

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS, 1930-36

In the process of the occupational shiftings during the period, there had been significant changes in type of employer, and, by 1936, government engaged a fifth of the group. At the same time, the relative importance of white individuals and firms as employers declined materially. Much of its decrease was absorbed by the fourfold increase in government jobs. Most of the latter were with emergency agencies and involved employment which followed the trend of occupational displacement for male Negro skilled workers. Although the southern male Negro skilled worker was not so dependent as the northern one upon government jobs as a substitute for the usual employment from white firms and individuals which he had lost during the economic depression, his smaller need for this type emergency of employment received relatively less attention.

The occupational shiftings and unemployment among male Negro skilled workers occasioned severe losses in income for the group. A seventh of those interviewed by the survey reported no earnings for 1936; 3.6 percent had weekly earnings of less than \$2.50 for the year. For those who were employed, the median weekly income in 1936 was only 60.1 percent of that for 1930. The wages paid male Negro skilled workers in the South in 1930, even with the greater occupational adjustment of this group at that time, were universally lower than those effective in the North. Changes in wages incident to occupational movements have modified this condition somewhat; but, in 1936, even in the face of greater movement out of usual occupations in the North, the northern wages were, on the whole, higher than those paid male Negro skilled workers in the South.

SHIFTINGS INTO AND OUT OF USUAL OCCUPATIONS, 1930-36

Sixty-six and one-tenth percent of those covered by the survey were employed in their usual occupations in 1930. Only slightly over a half of this group remained so employed in 1936. Over a fourth had shifted into other occupations, and a sixth were unemployed. At the same time, less than a fifth of those outside of their usual occupations in 1930 had entered them 6 years later. During the period under study, there had been a loss of over a third in the number employed in usual occupations. The extent of this shifting out of usual

occupations had been much greater in the North than in the South. It was least in the South Atlantic region.

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36

Although there was no indication that men over 45 were unemployed in disproportionately high numbers, there is evidence showing that men over 60 were more apt to be out of jobs in 1936. On the other hand, the young men did most of the occupational shifting during the 6-year period. Among those in their usual occupations in 1930, the younger men seemed more likely to shift into other occupations when they no longer found jobs in their usual skills. In the same group, the men over 60 years old who were forced out of usual occupations were more prone to fall into the unemployed classification in 1936. Most of those who entered their usual occupations during the 6-year period were young men. Closely allied with this age distribution was the amount of experience in usual occupations, and there seemed to be no tendency in 1936 for unemployment to be restricted to or noticeably concentrated among inexperienced people.

Just as age over 60 was important in shifting, so basic schooling of 12 years was related to movements into and out of usual occupations. This maximum amount of basic schooling was more prevalent among those who remained in usual occupations 1930 and 1936 than in any other occupational shifting group.

The data collected here do not establish any outstanding relationships between shifting and method of securing basic training. There was, however, a slight tendency for apprenticeship to be relatively more important for those who entered their usual occupations during the period 1930-36.

None of the characteristics of shifting groups described above appears to be an important causal factor; they are most significant as descriptive features of the groups. For the different shifting classes, there were few outstanding social or preparation characteristics which seem related to occupational movements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTINGS, 1930-36

It has already been observed that between 1930 and 1936 there was a great rise in the relative importance of government employment. This shifting to government jobs (for the most part "emergency employment") was most significant for those who moved from their usual occupations in 1930 to other occupations in 1936. In the earlier year, when these workers were employed in their usual pursuits, only 2.3 percent of them had been in government employ. However, 6 years later, when they were occupationally maladjusted, over four-tenths of them turned to government. For this group the importance of government employment increased 17 times. Although all occupational groups among male Negro skilled workers depended more upon government jobs in 1936 than they had in 1930, the relative increase in the importance of such employment was greatest for those who became occupationally maladjusted during the period 1930-36.

Among the workers in their usual occupations in 1930 and 1936, the weekly wages in the latter year were lower than those for the earlier one; however, the decline in earnings for the sample as a whole was much greater. This loss was occasioned principally by un-

employment, reduced wages incident to occupational shiftings, and the low weekly wages of those who entered their usual trades between 1930 and 1936. Workers who shifted from their usual occupations in 1930 to other occupations in 1936 received, in the latter year, median wages less than half of those for 1930. For male Negro skilled workers outside of usual occupations both years, the loss in income was 30.0 percent; and for those who entered their skills during the 6 years, the 1936 average weekly wage was but 97.0 percent of the 1930 wage.

Analysis of wages by occupational shifting groups indicates that occupational movement in itself, regardless of its direction, greatly influenced wages. Groups which shifted during the period either experienced drastic cuts in their pay during the 6 years or failed to effect such increases as would be expected from movement into usual occupations.

CONCLUSIONS

From these findings, certain conclusions may be drawn. The economic depression has occasioned a marked decrease in the number of male Negro skilled workers. This situation is of more than temporary importance since this loss resulted from the shifting of skilled Negroes out of usual occupations and a decline in the number of students and inexperienced persons entering the skills. Those who have moved out of the skills have, during recent years, lost craftsmanship and dexterity in usual occupations. When they find jobs in their skills, many of them will not be able to render effective service.

The unemployment and movement down the occupational ladder of those now in skilled occupations tends to discourage young men from attempting to secure requisite training in skilled trades; thus, when there is an increased demand for skilled workers, there will be relatively few colored men ready to answer the call. This same situation, as reflected in the occupational movements of all skilled workers and in the general decline in apprenticeship, exists for all population groups. Its intensity for Negroes is, however, greater since their movement out of skilled pursuits and decline in apprenticeship seem to have been more rapid.

In the past, many factors have contributed to the decline in male Negro skilled workers. First, there has been little apprenticeship training for this group. Second, vocational education for Negroes in trades has been ineffective as a means of training men for skilled pursuits. Third, the attitudes of certain trade unions toward Negroes and Negroes' attitudes toward labor organization in general have kept large numbers of Negro skilled men out of trade unions. Fourth, the low wage rates paid Negroes in the South have encouraged the migration of colored mechanics to the North.

The recently published report of the Advisory Committee on Education has noted the general decline

in apprenticeship and the need for the schools to assume greater functions in the vocational field.¹ This report further recommends that "specific statutory action should be taken to require a just and equitable distribution of the Federal funds for vocational education in States maintaining separate schools for Negroes."² In light of the findings presented in the body of the report and in this study, this recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Education should be followed. Nor is this enough. For Negroes even more than for all elements in the population, trade schooling in the past has not been an effective method of preparation for life's work. Although vocational education for specific trades in industry in a dynamic industrial system is too costly to be extensive, there are certain spheres of training where schools can be effective. Within these spheres it is important to develop new programs in line with technological trends. Negro industrial education in the past has not done this.

There is another need in industrial education for Negroes. In this study it is noted that male Negro skilled men are concentrated in small-scale construction and repair work incident to the building trades. Many of the colored building-trades mechanics have not become familiar with new methods and materials used in modern large-scale construction. Here there is a field in which the school can be effective through evening classes. Such training should not be restricted to materials and mechanical methods; it should include also a thorough training program in industrial relations and the labor movement.

If there is to be less movement of Negroes out of skills, certain geographic changes in wage rates must be made. The analysis executed in this study indicates that Negro skilled workers who leave the South earn higher wages in unskilled and semiskilled work in the North and West than they made in skilled pursuits in the South. As long as such extreme variations in wage rates exist, migration from the South will continue. And such migration often involved occupational maladjustment in the first instance.

Reference is made in this study to the relative concentration of Negroes in skills which are declining in national importance and are outmoded by technological change. In the past, little attention has been given to correlation of programs of vocational training with employment trends and industrial developments. Such trends, while they do not reflect the exact requirements of industry, trade, and communication in the future, offer a basis for directing vocational education. At the present, there is great need for research into occupational trends in general and interpretation of these movements to Negro youth. Such materials should not only serve as a guide in formulating courses of study, but they should also acquaint students with changes in industrial processes and new occupational demands which constantly appear in our society.

¹ *Report of Committee. The Advisory Committee on Education, Washington, 1938, pp. 111-115.*

² *Ibid.*, p. 207.

Chapter I.—THE MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKER IN 1930¹

In order to appreciate occupational shiftings among male Negro skilled workers since 1930, it is necessary to analyze briefly the occupational pattern of these workers at that date. Skilled workers among male Negroes have never exceeded 4.8 percent of the total male Negroes gainfully employed, and although their numbers have increased during the twentieth century, in 1930 they constituted only 2.8 percent of all skilled male workers in the Nation.

TABLE 1.—GROWTH, 1910-30, MALE SKILLED WORKERS, TOTAL AND NEGRO, UNITED STATES¹

Racial type	Number			Percent		
	1910	1920	1930	1910	1920	1930
All male skilled workers.....	4,267,327	5,469,048	6,201,542	14.2	16.5	16.3
Negro male skilled workers..	114,269	148,551	175,537	3.6	4.6	4.8

¹ Alba M. Edwards, *A Social-Economic Grouping of Gainful Workers of the United States*, Bureau of the Census, 1938, tables 2 and 4.

The 175,537 male Negro skilled workers in the United States in 1930 were concentrated in six geographic regions—three Southern and three Northern. The distribution of these workers by regions is presented below.

TABLE 2.—DISTRIBUTION, 1930, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS, UNITED STATES AND REGIONS¹

Region	Number	Percent of all male Negro workers
United States.....	175,537	4.8
South:		
South Atlantic.....	52,686	4.1
East South Central.....	28,737	3.5
West South Central.....	22,238	3.2
North:		
East North Central.....	30,739	9.5
West North Central.....	5,927	5.2
Middle Atlantic.....	29,479	8.2
Others.....	5,731	9.1

¹ Edwards, *op. cit.*, tables 24 and 29.

The data presented in table 2 indicate several significant characteristics of the group. Despite the recent population movements among colored citizens, about six-tenths of the male skilled Negroes were still in the South in 1930; however, almost all of the remainder of these skilled colored males were in the urban communities of the North and West where they formed an important segment of all Negro males gainfully employed. This last characteristic was a reflection of their concentration in cities and in non-agricultural pursuits.

These male Negro skilled workers were dependent chiefly upon certain industries for employment.² The most important of these was the building industry in which Negroes in the South at the close of the Civil War dominated the skills,³ and in which they remain an important factor in certain trades. With the advent

¹ This chapter is not intended to describe the history of the Negro skilled worker. Such a history would have to be presented in the framework of the general economic situation facing Negro workers. An analysis of this nature has been made, see Spero and Harris, *The Black Worker*, New York, 1931.

² *Ibid.*

³ Charles H. Wesley, *Negro Labor in the United States*, New York, 1927, p. 142.

of the automobile, Negroes have acquired skilled jobs incident to their servicing; and when the manufacture of iron and steel was introduced in the South, notably in and about Birmingham, Negroes entered foundries and mills and have today acquired skills in these industries. Recently with the migration of Negroes to the North, there has been a gradual rise in status of colored workers in northern industry which finds a part of its expression in the increase of skilled factory metal workers among Negroes. The Negro has long been associated with the railroads of this country, and, in the South, he had achieved skilled status in certain of the transportation centers of that section. Recent pressure of labor organizations has made and is making serious inroads in the number of skilled Negroes in railroad industries.⁴ These and other trends are reflected in table 3 which presents the distribution of male Negro skilled workers in industries employing the largest number of them.⁵

TABLE 3.—DISTRIBUTION, 1930, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES, UNITED STATES¹

Industry	Number of Negroes	Percent of Negroes in industry	Percent of all skilled workers in industry
Building industry.....	78,291	43.2	4.3
Garage, greasing stations, and automobile laundries.....	14,035	31.7	6.1
Automobile repair shops.....	8,440	66.3	4.4
Other iron and steel machine factories.....	8,448	20.7	1.7
Steam railroads.....	8,087	5.0	1.9
Suit, coat, and overall factories.....	6,969	55.5	6.4
Independent hand trades.....	6,540	99.6	4.2

¹ Edwards, *op. cit.*, tables 31 and 32.

In addition, skilled male Negroes were fairly well represented in industries engaged in the processing of iron and steel, automobile manufacturing, saw and planing mills as well as other branches of the lumber and furniture industries (except piano factories), publishing and engraving, and public service.⁶

This employment, insofar as it is industrial, represents a fairly recent growth in many instances. It results in large measure, especially in the North and West, from the relatively recent entrance of Negro men into industrial employment. In 1910, 12.6 percent of Negro workers were employed by manufacturing and mechanical industries, while in 1930 the figure had become 18.6 percent; for transportation and communication comparable ratios were 4.9 percent and 7.2 percent. Thus, by 1930, 10.3 percent of the transportation workers and 7.3 percent of those in the manufacturing and mechanical industry were Negroes.⁷

While these movements were occurring among all Negro workers, certain interesting trends appeared for specific skills among Negro men. The most important

⁴ See Spero and Harris, *op. cit.*, pp. 284-315, and Hilton Butler, "Murder for the Job," *The Nation*, Vol. 137, No. 3549, p. 44; also, Ira DeA. Reid, "Negro Firemen," *The Nation*, Vol. 136, No. 3557, p. 273.

⁵ Edwards, *A Social-Economic Grouping of Gainful Workers of the United States*, tables 31 and 32.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ Charles E. Hall, *Negroes in the United States, 1920-32*, Bureau of the Census, 1935, pp. 290-291.

of these was the extreme decline in Negro apprentices. Between 1920 and 1930 Negro apprentices to the building trades decreased 49.3 percent, and in 1930 there were but 643 colored youths thus being trained. For other apprentices the decline was even greater, and the number in 1930 represented a 57.4 percent decrease of the 1920 figure.⁸

Although apprenticeship is a declining institution, it remains an important avenue of entrance into many skilled pursuits. In the older building trades where Negroes have formed important segments of the southern skilled mechanics in the past, apprenticeship today prepares a large proportion of new recruits.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE, 1930, MALE AND FEMALE NEGRO APPRENTICES IN MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES, UNITED STATES¹

Industry	Total number apprentices	Number Negro apprentices	Percent Negro
Apprentices to building and hand trades:			
Blacksmiths.....	682	35	5.1
Boilermakers.....	631	4	.6
Carpenters.....	4,138	111	2.7
Electricians.....	4,611	22	.5
Machinists.....	13,606	81	.6
Plumbers.....	5,937	42	.7
Tinsmiths and coppersmiths.....	1,937	14	.7
Other hand trades.....	8,591	334	3.9
Total.....	40,133	643	1.6
Apprentices to other trades:			
Dressmakers and milliners.....	2,181	63	2.9
Jewelers, watchmakers, and silversmiths.....	1,177	5	.4
Printers, bookbinders.....	10,928	62	.6
Others in manufacturing.....	23,033	318	1.4
Total.....	37,319	448	1.2
Grand total.....	77,452	1,091	1.4

¹ These data are taken from the *Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930*.

Table 4 presents information for the country as a whole concerning the number and proportion of Negro apprentices in the various manufacturing and mechanical pursuits. Whereas in 1930 Negroes comprised 11.3 percent of the Nation's gainfully employed and 10.3 percent of all workers in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, it may here be seen that they represented but 1.4 percent of apprentices to building, hand, and other trades. Only in the specific trades of blacksmithing, carpentry, and dressmaking and millinery was there even 1 Negro per 100 apprentices.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER AND PROPORTION, 1930, MALE NEGRO APPRENTICES IN MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES, 18 SELECTED STATES AND THE UNITED STATES¹

State	Apprentices to building and hand trades ²			Apprentices to other trades ²			Percent Negroes are of population
	Total number	Number Negroes	Percent Negroes	Total number	Number Negroes	Percent Negroes	
Alabama.....	340	36	10.6	239	19	7.9	36.1
Arkansas.....	172	10	5.8	101	5	5.0	23.3
Delaware.....	197	2	1.0	67	—	—	12.2
Florida.....	202	13	6.5	294	19	6.5	27.7
Georgia.....	442	66	14.9	349	36	10.3	35.4
Kentucky.....	581	16	2.8	344	4	1.2	14.6
Louisiana.....	364	60	16.5	270	15	5.6	30.9
Maryland.....	1,032	17	1.6	867	14	1.6	16.4
Mississippi.....	151	22	14.6	99	16	16.2	39.5

¹ *Ibid.*

² Male apprentices to all trades in 18 States; grand total, 18,573; total Negro, 716; percent Negro, 3.9.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 292.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER AND PROPORTION, 1930, MALE NEGRO APPRENTICES IN MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES, 18 SELECTED STATES AND THE UNITED STATES—Continued

State	Apprentices to building and hand trades			Apprentices to other trades			Percent Negroes are of population
	Total number	Number Negroes	Percent Negroes	Total number	Number Negroes	Percent Negroes	
Missouri.....	1,118	6	0.5	887	6	0.7	9.1
New Jersey.....	2,875	26	.9	1,969	16	.8	5.2
North Carolina.....	340	42	12.4	208	4	1.9	36.4
Oklahoma.....	242	5	2.1	195	1	.5	8.3
South Carolina.....	228	75	33.0	135	23	17.1	37.1
Tennessee.....	372	29	7.8	230	17	7.4	26.5
Texas.....	1,313	24	1.8	765	9	1.2	13.5
Virginia.....	695	37	5.3	450	23	5.1	27.2
West Virginia.....	273	3	1.1	167	—	—	6.4
Total 18 States.....	10,937	489	4.5	7,638	227	3.0	16.4
Total United States.....	40,937	643	1.6	33,450	448	1.1	7.6

Similar figures for male apprentices in 18 selected States are shown in table 5. Whereas in 1930, Negroes (male and female) in these States comprised 25.3 percent of all gainfully employed persons and 23.4 percent of all workers in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, they represented but 4.5 percent of the male apprentices to building and hand trades and 3 percent of male apprentices to other trades. Despite the fact that the two sets of figures differ as regards sex composition, they suffice, nevertheless, to reflect an extremely small relative incidence of Negro apprentices in Southern and border States.

Even when differences in the proportions Negroes constitute of the respective urban populations of different States are taken into account, the figures show considerable variation for individual States. In South Carolina, the proportion of Negro apprentices was nearly as large in building and hand trades, and somewhat less than one-half as large in other trades, as their proportion of the urban population. In no other States were there proportionately as many Negro apprentices to building and hand trades as there were Negroes in the urban population. In only two States—Louisiana (for building and hand trades) and Mississippi (for other trades)—do such proportions approximate or exceed one-third. Greatest disparities³ in case of both groups of apprentices are revealed in Maryland, Missouri, Texas, Delaware, and West Virginia; and for other trades alone, in Kentucky, North Carolina, and Oklahoma.

Just as the relative incidence of Negro apprentices is smaller in the North generally than in the South, so these State differences suggest a tendency for a relatively higher influence of Negro apprentices in the lower South than in the border States.

Wholly apart from State and sectional differences, the outstanding fact of tables 4 and 5 is the proportionately small number of Negro apprentices in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits. As a gateway to skilled employment, the system of apprenticeship is of relatively little aid to Negro workers.

Although much of the loss of skill reflected by declines in Negro representation in certain trades follows general trends and technological changes, there are many new skills in which Negroes are either not represented or employed only to a small degree. In 1933 Dr. Charles S. Johnson, writing a summary and analysis of the

³ That is, between the proportions Negroes are of apprentices and of the total urban population. (The data presented here for Negro apprenticeship were prepared by Professor D. A. Wilkerson of Howard University.)

materials presented at the Conference on the Economic Status of the Negro, portrayed an interesting picture of the Negro skilled worker in the United States. He said:

Negroes have a history in the skilled trades beginning with the founding of the American colonies. Their position in these trades, in the new industrial direction and emphasis, has seriously declined in importance. While contributing 9.6 percent of the population and 6.3 percent of the workers in manufacturing and mechanical industries, they are as yet but 3.1 percent of the workers in important skilled crafts. Their greatest numerical importance at present is in those crafts which are waning, and their smallest unit concentrations are in the fields of new industrial emphasis. The greatest single loss, over the past decade, has been in the number of carpenters, a condition which reflects both technological improvement and displacement by white workers, largely on racial grounds. However, the rate of Negro increase in old-line trades, considered as a whole, is twice as rapid as the increase for all workers. Significantly, the older concentrations of Negro skilled workers are being broken up, scattering Negro workers in smaller numbers over more fields.

Negro artisans and craftsmen until very recently have been almost wholly in the South. The lines in which they have been developing have been declining due to the general tendency of such work to be concentrated in factories, and to recent technological changes. Inclusion of Negroes in the new industrial organization has been uneven and slow because of the location of most of these factories in the South, because of the coming of women into industry, the lag in the urbanization of Negroes, and the large scale use of foreign-born workers. Changes in building methods now require new types of workers. The importance of carpenters and draftsmen in the building industry has, thus, been diminished. Machinists, who represent a highly organized craft, the unions of which bar Negroes, increased enormously between 1890 and 1920, but experienced a sudden general decline between 1920 and 1930.

Since 1890 Negro skilled workers have gained in masonry, iron working and stationary engineering, and lost ground in carpentry, plastering, brick and tile making, marble and stone cutting, blacksmithing, wheelwrighting, boot and shoemaking, harness and saddle making, leather currying and tanning. The decline of carpenters in five southern States, which, incidentally, have been the slowest to introduce technological improvements in the building operations, reveals direct displacement by white workers. This is equally true of bricklayers and contractors in many of these cities. Negro artisans and building trade craftsmen provide only one third of their population proportion.

The most consistent losses of Negro artisans, however, are in the crafts which are themselves waning in importance, such as blacksmithing, coopering, and shoemaking. Carpentry is the outstanding exception. The rate of decrease in Negro bricklayers, roofers and slaters, electricians, plasterers, building contractors, has been less than the total rate, while the increase of Negro plumbers, painters, and cement finishers has been greater than the total rate, although actual numbers have been small. Negro molders increased while all other molders declined. White tool makers increased while Negro tool makers declined. The rate of increase for all skilled workers was slightly higher than the Negro increase. In the waning or dying crafts the rate of decline of the total is twice that of Negroes, suggesting a slower readjustment of these Negroes to the new industrial shifts. The increase in skilled occupations of Negroes is due chiefly to their industrialization following northward migration from 1917 to 1922.¹⁰

During the period 1920-30, the number of Negroes attached to certain skilled trades was growing, while it declined in others. In order to shed light on the geographic differences in these movements among male Negro skilled workers, data are presented here, by regions, for important trades in which Negroes are making increases. These data are based upon census returns for principal cities and are not complete; however, they include some cities in each of the regions studied in this report and are most representative for the Northern and Western regions.

TABLE 6.—PERCENTAGE INCREASES IN NUMBER OF NEGROES IN CERTAIN SKILLED TRADES, 1930-36, UNITED STATES AND 6 REGIONS¹

Occupation	United States	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central
Bakers.....	38.6	(?)	40.4	28.4	84.8	96.1	32.0
Brick and stone masons	10.3	(?)	40.0	(?)	130.9	30.9	12.3
Compositors, linotypers, and typesetters..	37.9	(?)	77.3	21.6	59.6	51.5	76.9
Electricians.....	42.5	(?)	90.6	45.8	103.5	85.9	58.6
Molders, founders, and casters.....	25.8	(?)	17.6	68.7	7.9	(?)	1.8
Painters, building.....	95.2	93.7	73.7	83.5	334.8	326.4	195.3
Plasterers and cement finishers.....	90.1	73.8	100.7	103.7	155.4	93.2	47.1
Plumbers.....	34.5	(?)	75.7	49.5	80.8	108.9	41.3
Rollers and roll hands..	66.3	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Roofers.....	71.4	(?)	(?)	(?)	221.6	(?)	(?)
Tailors.....	11.4	(?)	(?)	(?)	72.1	79.6	135.6
Upholsterers.....	25.9	(?)	(?)	(?)	78.1	191.4	(?)
Paperhangers.....	125.8	(?)	(?)	(?)	237.2	167.4	108.6

¹ These data are based on occupational census figures for the States of Florida and North Carolina and the following cities: Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Camden, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dallas, Detroit, Houston, Indianapolis, Kansas City (Kansas), Kansas City (Missouri), Louisville, Memphis, Nashville, Newark, New Orleans, New York City, Norfolk, Omaha, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Richmond, St. Louis, Tulsa, and Washington, D. C.

² Loss.

³ Insufficient data.

The greatest increases in the number of Negroes in skills from 1920 to 1930 occurred in the Middle Atlantic and East North Central regions where there had been the greatest increases in Negro population. Table 6 indicates that there was an appreciable increase in the number of building painters in these regions. The degree of this increase was over threefold in the Middle Atlantic and East North Central regions. In the West North Central it was almost double. There was a general appreciable increase in the number of Negro plasterers and cement finishers.¹¹ Here again the trend was most marked among those in the Middle Atlantic region. It was above the national average in the West South Central, the East South Central, and the East North Central regions. Other significant tendencies are illustrated in table 6. Some of them have been summarized by the statements made above.

Interestingly enough, there was a decline in the number of Negro skilled workers in the South Atlantic region from 1920-30. Although this is due in part to the fact that the data available do not cover many of the cities of this area, it is also a reflection of a real movement in this region. Both Johnson¹² and Spero and Harris¹³ have noted this trend and the accompanying displacement of Negro artisans by whites in certain trades. In only two occupational classes, painting, and plastering and cement finishing, was there an increase in the number of Negroes attached to building trades in the South Atlantic region in 1920-30.¹⁴

Writing in 1931, Spero and Harris commented upon the increase in Negro molders from 1910 to 1920 and the apparent projection of this trend after 1920. By 1930 this increase was continuing for all molders, founders, and casters; however, among iron molders, founders, and casters it had ceased in the East North

¹¹ It is necessary to present combined totals for plasterers and cement finishers since these occupations are combined in occupational census data for cities.

¹² See quotation above.

¹³ Spero and Harris, *op. cit.*, pp. 158, 169.

¹⁴ At the same time that there was this decrease in the numerical importance of Negroes in certain skilled trades in selected Southern cities, the importance of the Negro in the skilled labor force of the South Atlantic region probably decreased during the period 1920-30. See footnote 9, p. 16.

¹⁰ Charles S. Johnson, *The Economic Status of Negroes*, Nashville, 1933, pp. 10-11.

Central region where, in many of the cities, there was a decline in the total number of iron molders, founders, and casters, and the Negro figures reflected the general movement. In one city in the East North Central region there was an appreciable increase in the number of Negro iron molders, founders, and casters. Thus, in 1920 there were 536 in Chicago and by 1930 the number had increased to 725. In other large cities of this region there was a decrease in Negro iron molders, founders, and casters during the 10-year period. Despite the decrease in Negro iron molders, founders, and casters in the East North Central region 1920-30, more colored workers were thus employed there in 1930 than in any other region. In the Middle Atlantic area, where iron and steel manufacturing was relatively less important, there was a slight increase in Negro iron molders, founders, and casters; however, during the decade there was in the West South Central region an increase of 68.7 percent in the number of Negroes following this trade. Here again there are significant variations between cities. In the West North Central region the iron molders, founders, and casters among Negroes were concentrated in St. Louis. In that city there were 145 Negroes thus engaged both years. The relative increase in Negro molders, founders, and casters in all industries in the East South Central region, while large, was numerically less important. It is based upon data for one city only, Houston, Tex., and represented a growth from 16 to 27. In the East South Central region there was a growth from 516 in 1920 to 676 in 1930. Most of this was centered in Birmingham where Negro iron molders, founders, and casters increased from 329 in 1920 to 581 in 1930. At the same time in Nashville they declined from 165 to 39.

Although there was an appreciable increase in the number of Negro paperhangers during the period 1920-30, data for this occupation by cities is extremely sparse. Such census figures as are available suggest that the increase was general and occurred in all regions and in most cities in which there were an appreciable number of paperhangers.

An analysis of the data for Negro tailors seems to suggest that their number is a direct reflection of population movements. When Negroes moved into northern and western cities, certain small Negro businesses sprung up with new colored populations. Tailoring was one of these. Thus, although the data are not complete for all regions, the available figures suggest that the real increases in Negro tailors occurred in the regions into which Negroes moved during the decade.

Despite occupational and regional population shift-ings, the Negro is still an important part of the skilled workers in certain trades in southern cities. Although it is impossible to present figures for all cities covered by the Survey, data are presented here for the larger urban centers of Negro concentration. (See table 7.)

In Memphis, Tenn., where there are a relatively large number of skilled Negroes, many of them were, in 1930, attached to the building trades. The greatest relative concentration was in cement finishing and bricklaying. Although the proportion of colored plumbers and steamfitters was above average, there was the traditional low ratio of Negro electricians and metal workers. Despite the numerical importance of Negroes in the building trades, they also formed important segments of those in other skills. Over a half of the Memphis

blacksmiths and sawyers were Negroes, and in 1930 about a third of the railroad brakemen and locomotive firemen were colored, while three-fourths of the sailors and deck hands were Negroes. In Jacksonville, Fla., where in 1930 a large proportion of the skilled workers were colored, there was again the usual concentration in the building trades. Also, an important group of Negro locomotive firemen was there in 1930.

TABLE 7.—DISTRIBUTION AND PERCENTAGE OF MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SKILLED LABOR FORCE IN SELECTED CITIES, 1930¹

Region	City	Male Negro skilled workers	
		Number	Percent
Middle Atlantic	Wilmington, Del.	222	2.2
	Baltimore, Md.	2,852	4.5
	Washington, D. C.	3,555	6.6
	Camden, N. J.	303	2.9
	Jersey City, N. J.	344	1.4
	Newark, N. J.	1,335	3.9
	Buffalo, N. Y.	553	1.0
	New York, N. Y.	12,176	2.4
	Philadelphia, Pa.	7,356	4.5
	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,480	3.5
East North Central	Akron, Ohio	281	1.6
	Cincinnati, Ohio	999	2.7
	Cleveland, Ohio	5,043	3.5
	Columbus, Ohio	1,051	4.3
	Canton, Ohio	484	2.7
	Youngstown, Ohio	477	3.5
	Dayton, Ohio	5,444	3.2
	Indianapolis, Ind.	592	6.1
	Chicago, Ill.	1,652	3.5
	St. Paul, Minn.	9,830	5.6
West North Central	Kansas City, Kans.	395	4.4
	Minneapolis, Minn.	97	1.3
	St. Paul, Minn.	95	1.5
	Kansas City, Mo.	657	3.5
	St. Louis, Mo.	1,952	3.6
	Omaha, Neb.	156	1.3
	Jacksonville, Fla.	1,591	2.4
	Memphis, Tenn.	659	8.4
	Atlanta, Ga.	553	12.2
	Norfolk, Va.	3,025	15.3
South Atlantic	Norfolk, Va.	1,277	10.4
	Birmingham, Ala.	947	8.1
	Birmingham, Ala.	4,001	27.4
	Richmond, Va.	1,011	4.4
	Charleston, S. C.	1,153	13.5
	Knoxville, Tenn.	456	6.4
	Memphis, Tenn.	3,549	22.1
	Nashville, Tenn.	1,247	12.2
	New Orleans, La.	5,315	17.2
	Galveston, Tex.	704	4.6
West South Central	Fort Worth, Tex.	255	3.7
	Houston, Tex.	1,771	10.9
	San Antonio, Tex.	549	3.3
	Kansas City, Okla.	282	2.4
	Tulsa, Okla.	236	3.7
	Tulsa, Okla.	236	3.7

¹ Census data do not lend themselves to detailed analysis of occupations by race for all the cities covered by the Survey. These data are taken from the *Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930*, and are based upon survey recording.

In the industrial city of Birmingham, male Negro workers constituted from one-third to a half of the workers who, in 1930, were steam railroad brakemen, locomotive firemen, switchmen and flagmen, and iron molders and casters. Concentration in these skills was accompanied by large numbers of colored men in the building trades. New Orleans, La., had, in 1930, a large proportion of Negroes among its skilled workers. These were concentrated in the non-mechanical building trades with emphasis upon cement finishing and plastering. There was usually representative distribution of Negroes among sailors and deck hands in those southern cities where shipping is an important industry.

In all of the southern regions, Negroes constitute an important part of the building trades mechanics. This is most characteristic among plasterers and cement finishers. Colored mechanics represented the majority following these trades in Norfolk and Richmond, Va., and Atlanta, Ga. While Negroes are an important part

of the building trades mechanics in the Old South in most skills, they are not well represented among electricians, plumbers; and structural iron workers in this region. This is probably due chiefly to three factors: These trades are relatively new ones and Negroes did not inherit a place in them; in many areas there are license requirements and Negroes are thus excluded or drastically restricted in numbers;¹⁵ unions in these trades usually either exclude or discourage Negro membership.

The analysis above seems to indicate that the growth of male Negro skilled workers from 1920 to 1930 has not appreciably increased their relative importance among the male skilled workers of the Nation. Also, recent trends suggest that, while there has been general growth of Negroes in certain building trades, the occupational pattern among colored mechanics is becoming more diversified as it expands geographically.

In order to summarize the occupational movements among Negroes during the period 1920-30 and form a basis of comparison for developments since the latter year, data are presented for certain selected skilled trades among Negro male workers. These figures present the numerical growth and the relative importance of Negroes in these specific occupations. There are 23 skills included in this table. They are the ones selected for detailed analysis in this study, and they represent occupations in which eight-tenths of all male Negro skilled workers were concentrated in 1930.¹⁶ For the 23 selected occupations there had been an increase of 32.2 percent from 1920 to 1930.¹⁷ Although Negroes increased numerically in 1930 in 13 of the trades included in table 8, in only 10 trades was the relative importance of male Negro workers in 1930 greater than it had been in 1920.

On the basis of the occupations selected for detailed analysis in this study, there was, for the period 1920 to 1930, the greatest relative numerical growth of male Negro workers among cement finishers, paperhangers, factory painters, building painters, roofers, and plasterers. Other trades having numerical increases included those who were bakers, electricians, compositors, molders, founders, and casters, plumbers, tailors,

bricklayers, and upholsterers. There was an appreciable decline in the number of foremen, machinists, blacksmiths, boilermakers, and stationary engineers. The number of shoemakers was also less in 1930 than it had been 10 years earlier, and there was a decline in the number of carpenters during the period. Although data for 1920 are not available for mechanics, it is certain that the large number of automobile mechanics reported for 1930 represented an appreciable increase over the figure for the preceding census period.

TABLE 8.—DISTRIBUTION OF MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND THEIR PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL WORKERS IN THESE OCCUPATIONS, 1920 AND 1930, UNITED STATES

Occupation	Number, Negro		Percent, Negro	
	1920	1930	1920	1930
Total	117,366	155,184		
Bakers.....	2,827	3,919	3.0	3.0
Blacksmiths.....	8,521	5,274	4.4	4.2
Boilermakers.....	1,398	1,030	1.9	2.1
Bricklayers.....	10,606	11,701	8.1	6.8
Carpenters.....	34,217	32,406	3.9	3.5
Cement finishers.....	1,265	3,178	16.6	20.6
Compositors.....	1,341	1,903	1.0	1.1
Electricians.....	1,342	1,913	.6	.7
Engineers.....	5,054	3,612	2.1	1.4
Foremen.....	3,093	2,436	1.1	.8
Iron casters, molders ¹	6,310	5,232	5.5	8.3
Machinists.....	9,753	7,647	1.2	1.2
Mechanics, auto repair.....		21,086		5.3
All other mechanics.....		5,622		2.3
Painters, building.....	8,026	15,668	3.2	3.6
Painters, factory.....	1,202	2,423	1.8	2.7
Paperhangers.....	943	2,126	5.1	7.9
Plasterers.....	5,814	10,286	15.2	14.7
Plumbers.....	3,516	4,729	1.7	2.0
Roofers.....	609	1,044	5.4	4.4
Shoemakers.....	4,670	4,129	6.0	5.4
Tailors.....	6,241	6,953	3.9	4.7
Upholsterers.....	609	867	2.2	1.8

¹ While iron molders decreased all molders increased from 6,345 in 1920 to 8,346 in 1930. Most of this growth was accounted for by other molders, founders, and casters.

The male Negro skilled workers were in the midst of the many and varied occupational changes and adjustments when the depression of 1929 made itself felt by all workers. A brief statement of the significance of this recent trade depression for the Negro mechanic is presented in chapter II. Such an analysis should, when combined with the material presented above, form the basis for an appreciation of the occupational shiftings which will be described in this report.

¹⁵ See Spero and Harris. *op. cit.*, p. 59, pp. 477-482.

¹⁶ This percentage is computed on the basis of the trades included in the skilled social-economic group by the Survey. Thus, on the basis of this recording (see above p. 1) there were slightly under 200,000 male Negro skilled workers in the United States in 1930.

¹⁷ This is an understatement since for two important trades there are no comparable 1920 census data.

Chapter II.—THE PERIOD AND SIZE OF THE SURVEY SAMPLE

THE PERIOD 1930-36

During this period, the effects of the depression of 1929 were being felt. The construction industry in particular was suffering from an acute slump. The Federal Government assumed relief activities in 1933, and by 1935 the program of the Works Progress Administration was well established. In the interim the Civil Works Administration had appeared and vanished from the scene. Unemployment existed in spite of the many activities created by the Government to alleviate it. Naturally, in such a setting there were important occupational shiftings among all workers. In general, skilled workers were forced to desert their usual occupations because of lack of employment opportunities. At the same time there was a tendency for men usually engaged in the skills to seek other forms of remunerative employment. These men often displaced workers usually engaged in semiskilled, unskilled, and personal service occupations.

The great decline in the building industry as reflected in construction figures resulted in an abnormally high contraction in job opportunities in the building trades.

TABLE 9.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES FOR BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AND INDEX NUMBERS THEREOF IN 257 IDENTICAL CITIES, 1921 TO 1935¹

Year	Total building operation		Year	Total building operation	
	Estimated expenditure	Index number		Estimated expenditure	Index number
1921.....	\$1,855,779,729	100.0	1929.....	\$2,933,117,531	158.1
1922.....	2,785,940,410	150.1	1930.....	1,699,675,514	91.6
1923.....	3,431,262,598	184.9	1931.....	1,237,985,203	66.7
1924.....	3,508,266,587	189.0	1932.....	481,490,267	25.9
1925.....	4,038,062,339	217.6	1933.....	382,389,451	20.6
1926.....	3,826,927,204	206.2	1934.....	376,686,270	20.3
1927.....	3,478,605,062	187.4	1935.....	655,213,410	35.3
1928.....	3,304,699,712	178.1			

¹ *Handbook of Labor Statistics*, 1936 edition, Washington, 1936, p. 213.

The estimated cost of building construction for 1934 was only 9.3 percent of the high figure for 1925. By 1935, the effects of Government building were being felt and the estimated cost of construction had increased, but it was for that year only 16.2 percent of what it had been 10 years earlier.

TABLE 10.—AVERAGE PERCENT OF UNION MEMBERS UNEMPLOYED, 1928-38¹

Year	All trades	Building trades	Metal trades	Printing trades	All other trades
1928.....	13	27	11	5	9
1929.....	12	25	7	4	8
1930.....	21	40	20	7	14
1931.....	26	52	30	12	17
1932.....	32	64	42	19	20
1933.....	31	67	43	22	20
1934.....	26	57	27	18	18
1935.....	23	52	22	15	17
1936.....	17	33	13	12	14
1937.....	13	26	9	10	10
1938 ²	20	40	24	12	15

¹ Data taken from official release of the American Federation of Labor, *Unemployment Report of the American Federation of Labor, April 1938*.

² This figure is for April 1938.

The employment data presented in table 10 reflect several trends. In 1933 almost seven-tenths of the union members attached to the building industry were unemployed, and for the 3 months during which field work was conducted by the survey the degree of unemployment ranged from 41 percent in April to 28 percent in June, 1936.¹ Also, the building trades and metal trades workers among all skilled employees suffered the greatest intensity of unemployment during the depression. These are the industries in which Negro skilled workers tend to be concentrated. Printing, where there was relatively less unemployment, has relatively fewer Negro skilled workers. As a result of stagnation in the construction industry, many craftsmen attached to it were either unemployed or forced to work in occupations other than their usual ones.

The Negro skilled worker not only suffered from general economic forces incident to depression but also felt the pressure of additional economic and racial factors. Colored building trades artisans who had been concentrated in small construction and repair work were severely affected, since this type of building activity declined even more than did general construction.² Many of the Government public works programs involve large-scale construction and employed methods and materials oftentimes unfamiliar to the Negro craftsman. In addition, much of this Government construction involved the use of union labor, and certain trades in almost every locality did not include Negroes among the union members, while many local unions actually barred Negroes from participation.³

The Negro had been long employed in certain basic industries of the South, and during the 1920's his numbers increased in this employment while he entered new fields of activity in the South and elsewhere. As a skilled worker in industry, the Negro was for the most part a newcomer. The process of achieving new spheres of employment involved the migration of Negroes from rural areas of the South to urban centers in that section and from the South to the North and West. Thus, in many instances, the Negro had little experience in manufacturing or transportation occupations. As an inexperienced recruit, he was employed predominantly in unskilled and semiskilled pursuits. A few of his group rose to skilled occupations, but their tenure in this type of work had often been of short duration. Where, in the industrial North and West, the Negro worker had brought his skill with him in the process of migration and had received an opportunity to apply it, he found himself working in a new social milieu and in a rather mature industrial environment with which he was not thoroughly familiar. Because of these economic circumstances and the impact of racial discrimination, the degree of displacement among Negro skilled mechanics in many industries has been large during the depression.

¹ *Unemployment Report of American Federation of Labor*, April 1938.

² See Robert C. Weaver, "Training Negroes for Occupational Opportunities," *Journal of Negro Education*, vol. 7, No. 4, pp. 286-297.

³ For a general discussion of the impact of labor union policies and Negro attitudes toward labor organization, see Spero and Harris, *op. cit.*, pp. 461-469.

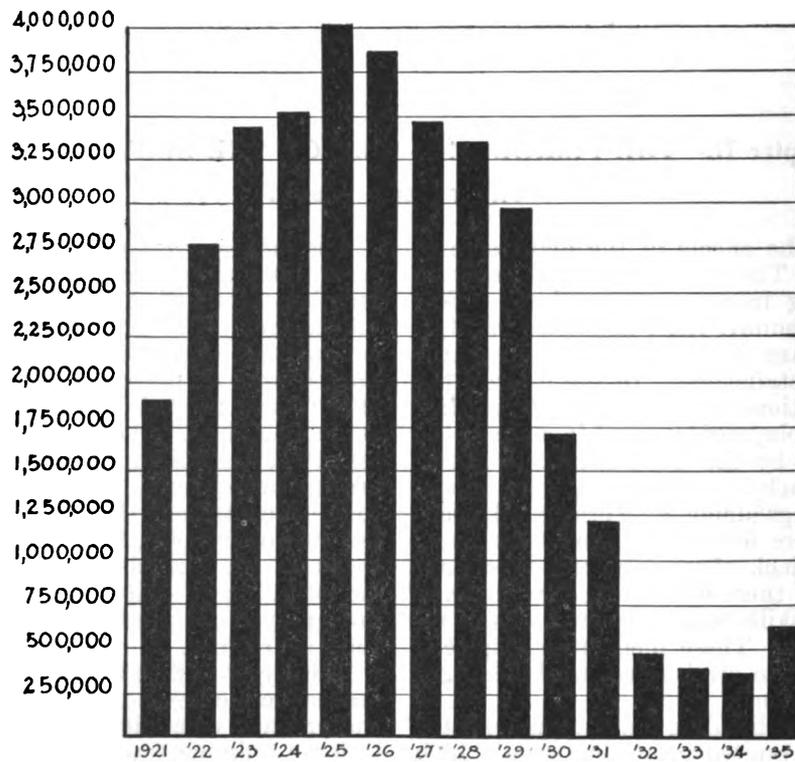


Chart 1.—Estimated Expenditures for Building Construction in 273 Identical Cities, 1921-1935

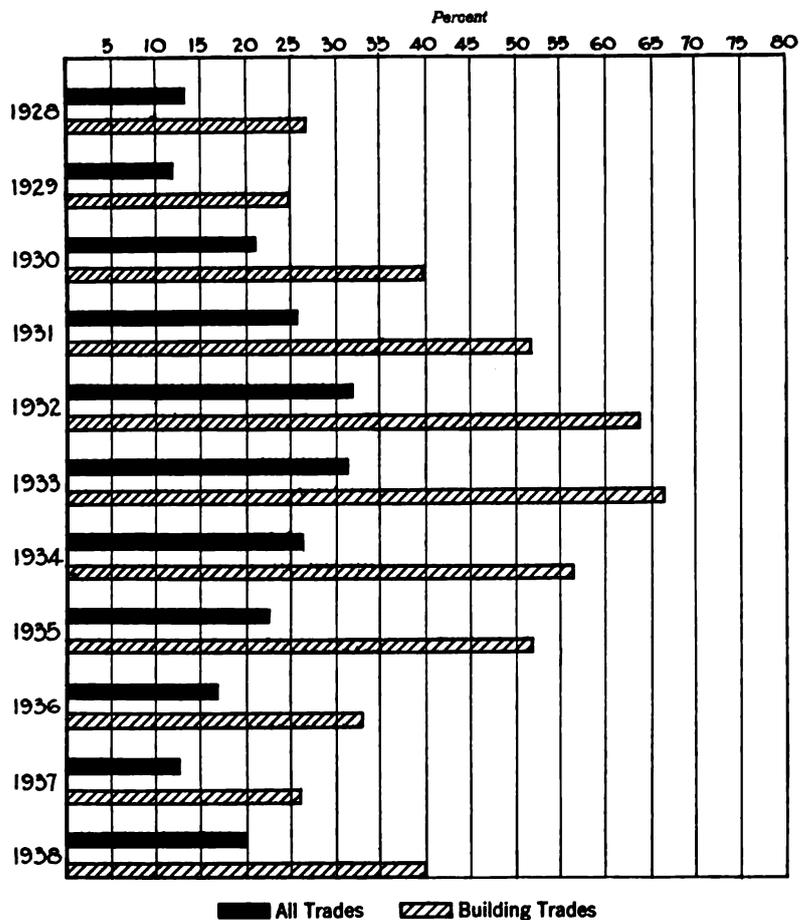


Chart 2.—Proportion of Union Members Unemployed, All Trades and Building Trades, 1928-1938

In the spring of 1936 when the Survey of the Training and Employment of White-Collar and Skilled Negro Workers was conducted, the country had experienced 6 years of economic depression and was still in its throes. The broad features of the effect of this trade decline upon Negro skilled workers have been indicated above. In the second section of this chapter, there is a description of the nature of that part of the survey sample which is the basis of the data presented in this report.

THE SIZE OF THE SAMPLE

Dr. Edwards of the Bureau of the Census has estimated the number of male Negro skilled workers in the United States for 1930 at 175,537.⁴ Because of the recoding done in the survey, its sample is taken from a larger universe. On the basis of the classification used in this study,⁵ there were, in 1930, approximately 192,104 male Negro skilled workers in the United States. Most of these workers were concentrated in urban communities, and available census data indicate that the majority of them were, at the time of the last census, living in the cities covered by the survey. Because of the large number of small cities and towns and the large rural Negro population in the South, the sample for that section is least representative. It is most significant for the three Northern regions where the coverage is approximately over 50 percent.

For the cities included in table 7 above, there were 85,360 or 42.6 percent of all male Negro skilled workers in the United States, in 1930. It is safe to assume that at least 20 percent more of the total number of colored mechanics were included in the other cities covered in the survey in these six principal regions and the New England and Mountain regions.

In table 11 the total male Negro skilled workers in each of the principal regions is estimated. These totals are based upon the writer's estimate of the number of skilled workers for the Nation and the regional data given by Edwards in his study referred to above.

TABLE 11.—COMPARISON OF SURVEY SAMPLE WITH ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS, IN 1930, UNITED STATES AND 6 IMPORTANT REGIONS

Region	Survey estimate for 1930	Survey sample	Percent in sample
Middle Atlantic ¹	41,970	26,715	63.6
East North Central.....	36,000	19,258	53.5
West North Central.....	6,393	3,765	58.9
South Atlantic.....	48,216	13,221	27.4
East South Central.....	30,400	7,379	24.3
West South Central.....	22,450	7,992	35.6
Others ²	6,675	331	4.9
Total	192,104	78,661	40.9

¹ In the survey certain departures are made from census regions. These realignments affect 2 regions, Middle Atlantic and South Atlantic. In the survey the following States are in Middle Atlantic: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey. The following States are South Atlantic: Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia. See, Reid *op. cit.*, pp. 3-6.

² Because the samples for the New England and Mountain Regions are too small to yield significant results for shifting, they are not included in the sample analyzed in this study.

³ See above, p. 7.

⁴ Reid, *op. cit.*, pp. 3-6. This estimate is based upon Edwards's figures and additional data taken from census figures for trades shifted into the skilled social-economic class in the Survey.

From our earlier analysis and from general knowledge about the urbanization of Negroes in the process of recent population movements, it would seem that the vast majority of the male Negro skilled workers in the Middle Atlantic, East North Central, and West North Central regions resided in cities. It is also highly possible that a large proportion of them lived in the 29 cities of these regions included in the sample. On the basis of 1930 census figures, the samples for these cities covered over one-half of the urban, male Negro skilled workers; however, during the period 1930-36 there were increases in the Negro populations of these urban centers, and there must have been increases, by 1936, in the number of male skilled workers.

Least representative are the samples for the Southern regions. This is due primarily to the dispersed geographic nature of the Negro population in the South. Since Negroes have always formed a large proportion of the rural population in the South, it is probable that they constitute a large part of the rural skilled workers. Then, too, Negroes live in most of the smaller towns of many States in the South where they make up a large part of the mechanics in many towns and hamlets. Naturally, the more agricultural and the least industrial the region, the smaller the concentration of Negro skilled workers in cities. Although it is impossible to estimate accurately the nature of the southern sample for urban, male Negro skilled workers, it may be approximated as 35 percent of the urban, male Negro skilled workers in the South. (See Table 1, Appendix A.) Since these estimates are based upon 1930 census data, they are slightly higher than the figure for 1936 should be.

The sample is weighted as a result of the selection and high coverage of centers of large Negro population; also, as a corollary to this, the northern sample is a more complete one than that for the South. On the whole, there seems to have been ample coverage to facilitate generalizations for all urban, male Negro skilled workers. These results are, however, more typical for the Northern regions than for the Southern ones.⁶

As has been noted above, Negroes moved to urban centers and northward during the period 1930-36. Practically every city covered by the survey had experienced an increase in Negro population. In many communities the rise had been large. Although there are estimates of the increase in Negro population for most of the cities in the sample, there are no data available showing occupational classification of the migrant groups. Thus, it is impossible to judge the number of skilled colored men included among those who became urbanized in the South and moved from the South to the industrial and commercial centers of the North.

There is one area, however, for which the survey data indicate significant trends. It is the Middle Atlantic region. The sample for this region is rather large on the basis of 1930 census data, and its relative size varies from city to city within the region. Fortunately, census data are available for most of the cities of this region included in the sample. A comparison of the estimated number of skilled workers in the area

⁶ For a general description of the sample of the survey and research methods, see Reid, *op. cit.*, pp. 3-6.

and the number covered by samples in selected cities follows.

TABLE 12.—COMPARISON OF ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN 1930 WITH NUMBER IN SURVEY SAMPLE IN 1936 FOR CITIES INCLUDED IN MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION¹

City	Survey estimate for 1930	Survey sample	Percent coverage
Total	30,674	26,715	87.1
Wilmington, Del.....	222	119	53.6
Washington, D. C.....	3,555	1,480	41.6
Baltimore, Md.....	2,852	1,995	69.9
Atlantic City, N. J.....	2,500	2,215	88.6
Camden, N. J.....			
Lawnside, N. J.....			
Jersey City, N. J.....			
Newark, N. J.....			
New York City.....	12,176	16,626	136.5
Buffalo, N. Y.....	553	635	114.8
Philadelphia, Pa.....	7,336	2,293	31.2
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1,480	1,352	91.3

¹ A similar table for corresponding figures for States appears in appendix A.

In 1930, 73 percent of the estimated number of male Negro skilled workers in the Middle Atlantic region were living in the 12 cities of that area covered by the survey. The survey sample was 87.1 percent as large as the estimated number of Negro skilled workers in these cities. Despite slight variations in sampling techniques, there was a general high degree of coverage for most of the cities included. Because of the geographic dispersion of Negroes in Philadelphia and Washington, D. C., the coverage for these cities was lowest.

From the data presented in table 12 it appears that, in at least two cities of the Middle Atlantic region, there was probably an increase in the male Negro skilled population during 1930-36.⁷ The greatest relative increase as reflected by a comparison of survey figures with 1930 census figures occurred in New York City. Buffalo, N. Y., also appeared to have experienced an appreciable increase in the number of male Negro skilled workers. Since the size of the samples in different cities is a reflection of concentration of Negro citizens, their accessibility, the thoroughness of the local field work, as well as the number of Negro workers in the cities, no attempt is made to compare the growth of urban, male Negro skilled workers in the cities

⁷ This qualification is necessary since census data attempt to record present occupation and the survey returns are based upon usual occupations. As a matter of fact, census data probably tend toward recording usual occupations in many instances.

included in the survey. Despite this limitation of the data for such comparative purposes, the fact that in the two cities in the State of New York there were more skilled male Negroes covered by the survey than appeared to reside in these areas in 1930 suggests that there had been an appreciable influx of Negro skilled workers into these urban centers during the period 1930-36.⁸

It is generally conceded that many Negroes have migrated from the South Atlantic States to the North during the period under study.⁹ Also, New York City and other sections of the State of New York have been particularly attractive to these migrants. The data presented above reflect this trend and indicate that many skilled workers were included in this group. In the analysis of occupational shiftings, and particularly in the discussions of regional variations of these movements, it will be important to note that the most important center of Negro population concentration is a city to which a large number of skilled workers have migrated during the period 1930-36. Many of the peculiarities of the Middle Atlantic region are explained by the population characteristics of its principal city, New York.

For the State of New York the sample was 116.9 percent of the estimated number of male Negro skilled workers reported in the 1930 census. In only two other States, Minnesota and Nebraska, did the sample exceed the 1930 estimate. These two latter States had relatively few Negro male skilled workers in 1930 and in 1936. This relationship between sample and 1930 census figures suggests, however, that there was a significant influx of skilled Negro men, during the period under study, into these States and perhaps other States in the West North Central region.

One of the outstanding features of the current depression has been the shifting of workers out of their usual occupations and occupational classes to unemployment or other types of gainful employment. Among Negro skilled workers the intensity of shifting out of usual skills has been great. The remaining chapters of this study deal with these movements for Negro men and the social and economic factors which accompanied them.

⁸ Note qualification in footnote 7.

⁹ See, *The Problems of a Changing Population*, National Resources Committee, 1938, p. 99. "The percentage of southern Negroes who are found in cities has been rising, but the proportion of the southern white population living in cities has been increasing still more rapidly, so that the proportion of Negroes in the population of most southern cities has been decreasing." *Ibid.*

Chapter III.—THE MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKER IN THE UNITED STATES, 1930-36

As a result of occupational shiftings and unemployment during the depression, the number of male Negro skilled workers employed in their usual occupations had decreased by 1936. Those who remained in skilled pursuits in 1936 were slightly younger, poorer paid, better trained in basic schooling, more apt to have been exposed to trade schooling, and much more dependent upon government for employment than the corresponding group had been in 1930. As a result of the current general contraction of jobs, male Negro skilled workers shifted out of their usual occupations into semiskilled, unskilled, and personal service pursuits. Approximately a sixth of the sample was unemployed in 1936 and almost a half was outside skilled trades in this year. Even those who remained in skills often shifted to other than their usual trades, and only slightly over four-tenths of the total were, in 1936, employed in usual occupations. In the process of this occupational displacement there had been significant changes in the type of employer, and, by 1936, government engaged a fifth of the group. The importance of government employment increased fourfold during the period 1930-36 and was concentrated among those outside of their usual pursuits. It seems that emergency agencies of the Federal Government, which undoubtedly contributed most to the growth of government employment, afforded jobs which followed the trend of occupational displacement for male Negro skilled workers.

During the 6-year period there was a gradual influx of young Negro men into the skilled trades. These recruits to skilled pursuits were attracted chiefly to jobs as compositors, shoemakers, electricians, paperhangers, automobile repair shop mechanics, and bakers—some of the occupations which had grown in numerical importance for Negroes during period 1920-30.¹ Most of those who entered these trades had basic schooling far in excess of the average for the sample as a whole. No doubt, their movement contributed largely to the increase in average amount of basic schooling for those in skills in 1936 as compared with the figure 6 years earlier.

The occupational shiftings and unemployment among male Negro skilled workers occasioned severe losses in income for the group. A seventh of the sample reported no earnings for 1936; 3.6 percent had weekly earnings of less than \$2.50 for the year. For those in the sample who were employed, the median weekly income in 1936 was only 60.1 percent of that for 1930. Bakers suffered the least amount of loss in weekly wages during the period. Bricklayers suffered the greatest relative drop in average weekly earnings.

GENERAL OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING

Almost half of the workers covered by the sample were in 1936 in other than skilled occupations. Only 42.6

¹ The failure of young men to enter building painting, plastering, and roofing—trades which grew appreciably from 1920 to 1930—reflects, no doubt, the influence of the general contraction in employment in the building industry.

percent of all workers covered by the survey were engaged in their usual skills in 1936. Of the total sample, 48.4 percent were in work other than skilled pursuits. Those thus outside of their social-economic class were concentrated in the following social-economic classes: laborers and unknown, none, not specified. The 32.6 percent of those not in skilled pursuits who worked as laborers in 1936 represented the largest single group. It is interesting to note how shiftings occurred as between occupations within the sample. The least amount of shifting out of skills took place among shoemakers, paperhangers, machinists, foremen, all other mechanics, tailors, and bakers.² The greatest amount of shiftings out of skills characterized cement finishers, electricians, auto repair shop mechanics, and building painters. The greatest relative amount of shifting into laboring pursuits among those forced out of skills occurred among cement finishers, iron casters and molders, and paperhangers. High percentages of the boilermakers, plasterers, plumbers, and roofers who made the same movement went into laboring work.

The intensity of the shifting occasioned by the depression is shown by comparing the data for 1936 with corresponding figures for 1930. In the early period 74.2 percent of the workers were in skilled occupations and 66.1 percent of the sample were in their usual skills.³ Only 26 percent of the total covered by the survey were in other than their usual social-economic group in 1930.

The degree of shifting out of skills can be indicated by comparing the decline in the proportions in usual social-economic group in 1930 and in 1936. For the Nation the number decreased 30 percent. Table 15 indicates similar declines for the six most important regions of the country.

TABLE 15.—PERCENTAGE DECLINE, 1930-36, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN USUAL SOCIAL-ECONOMIC CLASS, UNITED STATES AND 6 IMPORTANT REGIONS

Region	Percentage decline 1930-36	Percent in usual class 1930	Percent in usual class, 1936
United States.....	30.4	74.2	51.6
Middle Atlantic ¹	41.7	68.4	39.9
East North Central.....	35.6	74.1	47.7
West North Central.....	42.0	67.2	39.0
South Atlantic ¹	13.8	78.8	67.9
East South Central.....	18.7	80.6	65.5
West South Central.....	25.7	81.2	60.3

¹ In the survey the Middle Atlantic and the South Atlantic regions do not conform with the census regions. Certain realignments have been made. In the survey the Middle Atlantic Region includes Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia. The South Atlantic Region includes Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia Reid, *op. cit.*, pp. 3, 6. Data in table 15 are from Reid, *op. cit.*, table 21 II.

² *Ibid.*

³ Since skilled workers in railroad industries, policemen and firemen (in fire departments) are not among the selected occupations for the United States, they are not included in this list. However, these trades displayed certain interesting shifting characteristics in certain regions. See below, pp. 19-20.

⁴ In 1930, 5,942, or 7.5 percent of the sample were under 19 years old.

TABLE 13.—DISTRIBUTION BY SOCIAL-ECONOMIC CLASSES, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, UNITED STATES

Usual occupation	Total		Skilled workers and foremen	Others	All other social-economic classes								
	Number	Percent			Total		Semi-skilled workers in manufacturing	Other semi-skilled workers	Laborers	Servants	Students and inexperienced persons	Other social-economic classes	Unknown
					Number	Percent							
Total	78,330	100.0	51.6	48.4	37,923	100.0	2.5	8.5	32.6	9.8	18.3	9.3	19.0
Bakers.....	921	100.0	58.4	41.6	383	100.0	2.1	5.2	25.8	11.2	15.9	13.9	25.8
Blacksmiths.....	932	100.0	50.9	49.1	458	100.0	3.3	7.0	33.2	9.0	17.2	12.2	18.1
Boilermakers.....	410	100.0	51.7	48.3	198	100.0	5.1	7.1	38.4	8.1	-----	7.0	34.3
Bricklayers.....	3,792	100.0	51.2	48.8	1,852	100.0	3.1	4.7	33.6	7.3	16.1	9.6	25.4
Carpenters.....	8,959	100.0	55.1	44.9	4,020	100.0	2.4	6.0	29.4	10.5	16.6	10.9	24.2
Cement finishers.....	3,988	100.0	36.6	63.4	2,529	100.0	2.8	3.8	49.8	5.4	11.0	6.0	21.2
Compositors.....	1,123	100.0	54.5	45.5	511	100.0	2.5	7.6	19.8	15.3	27.8	17.8	9.2
Electricians.....	1,912	100.0	39.6	60.4	1,155	100.0	2.9	10.6	24.2	13.8	27.3	12.5	8.7
Engineers.....	1,073	100.0	52.5	47.5	510	100.0	2.5	10.6	32.2	11.4	21.2	8.9	13.3
Foremen.....	1,288	100.0	60.6	39.4	508	100.0	3.5	7.1	32.5	9.6	14.8	14.6	17.9
Iron casters, molders.....	4,111	100.0	53.2	46.8	1,923	100.0	3.8	4.4	48.0	10.9	-----	6.2	26.7
Machinists.....	2,117	100.0	60.4	39.6	838	100.0	4.5	7.3	33.5	8.2	-----	11.2	35.3
Mechanics, auto repair.....	11,350	100.0	43.2	56.8	6,444	100.0	2.5	13.8	28.0	9.7	21.3	9.8	14.8
Mechanics, all other.....	2,365	100.0	60.6	39.4	932	100.0	2.7	10.5	26.9	10.9	19.8	12.6	16.5
Painters, building.....	8,872	100.0	45.0	55.0	4,877	100.0	1.1	6.4	29.6	8.1	29.2	7.0	18.8
Painters, factory.....	676	100.0	55.9	44.1	298	100.0	3.4	4.0	32.6	7.7	-----	12.7	39.6
Paperhangers.....	978	100.0	61.5	38.5	377	100.0	2.4	3.4	39.5	12.7	8.8	7.0	26.3
Plasterers.....	3,058	100.0	50.5	49.5	1,515	100.0	1.8	5.2	37.5	7.7	12.6	7.3	27.9
Plumbers.....	2,338	100.0	48.2	51.8	1,211	100.0	2.0	8.0	38.5	7.4	16.9	8.0	19.2
Roofers.....	462	100.0	52.8	47.2	218	100.0	-.5	4.6	38.1	5.0	17.4	8.3	26.1
Shoemakers.....	1,650	100.0	67.9	32.1	529	100.0	2.1	7.8	22.9	10.6	20.6	14.1	21.9
Tailors.....	2,989	100.0	60.0	40.0	1,197	100.0	5.8	9.1	19.0	12.9	21.1	17.3	14.8
Upholsterers.....	486	100.0	56.2	43.8	213	100.0	4.2	6.1	31.5	10.3	22.5	14.0	11.3
None, unknown, not specified.....	99	100.0	85.9	14.1	14	100.0	14.3	14.3	35.7	35.7	-----	-----	-----
All others.....	12,381	100.0	57.9	42.1	5,213	100.0	1.5	13.1	34.1	12.2	20.3	7.2	11.4

TABLE 14.—DISTRIBUTION BY SOCIAL-ECONOMIC CLASSES, 1930, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, UNITED STATES

Usual occupation	Total		Skilled workers and foremen	Others	All other social-economic classes								
	Number	Percent			Total		Semi-skilled workers in manufacturing	Other semi-skilled workers	Laborers	Servants	Students and inexperienced persons	Other social-economic classes	Unknown
					Number	Percent							
Total	78,330	100.0	74.2	25.8	20,204	100.0	7.5	15.8	19.1	13.7	10.5	10.8	22.6
Bakers.....	921	100.0	79.2	20.8	192	100.0	2.6	10.9	12.5	19.8	11.5	18.2	24.5
Blacksmiths.....	932	100.0	74.5	25.5	238	100.0	6.3	13.0	31.5	17.2	6.7	14.7	10.5
Boilermakers.....	410	100.0	74.9	25.1	103	100.0	5.8	14.6	34.0	12.6	7.8	18.4	6.8
Bricklayers.....	3,792	100.0	79.2	20.8	790	100.0	5.1	8.9	22.2	9.5	12.9	11.0	30.5
Carpenters.....	8,959	100.0	80.3	19.7	1,762	100.0	5.6	9.4	19.1	16.2	12.9	15.3	21.5
Cement finishers.....	3,988	100.0	73.4	26.6	1,061	100.0	6.1	9.4	31.0	10.0	10.2	9.7	23.6
Compositors.....	1,123	100.0	71.5	28.5	320	100.0	3.4	6.2	5.6	10.0	20.9	16.9	36.9
Electricians.....	1,912	100.0	66.2	33.8	646	100.0	4.8	12.5	11.3	15.6	13.0	11.0	31.7
Engineers.....	1,073	100.0	77.0	23.0	247	100.0	6.5	18.6	26.7	13.4	9.3	12.9	12.6
Foremen.....	1,288	100.0	81.1	18.9	243	100.0	7.8	14.4	22.2	9.9	9.9	19.8	16.0
Iron casters, molders.....	4,111	100.0	78.6	21.4	880	100.0	6.7	7.3	28.9	13.1	5.8	7.0	31.2
Machinists.....	2,117	100.0	79.8	20.2	427	100.0	9.1	12.9	21.1	12.2	5.4	10.5	28.8
Mechanics, auto repair.....	11,350	100.0	73.2	26.8	3,038	100.0	4.0	26.6	11.3	10.8	11.6	12.6	23.2
Mechanics, all other.....	2,365	100.0	76.7	23.3	550	100.0	6.9	16.2	15.3	12.4	11.1	13.5	24.7
Painters, building.....	8,872	100.0	76.2	23.8	2,109	100.0	5.0	11.9	18.4	17.7	13.2	11.7	22.0
Painters, factory.....	676	100.0	76.8	23.2	157	100.0	8.9	10.8	15.9	14.6	10.8	10.1	28.7
Paperhangers.....	978	100.0	82.7	17.3	169	100.0	2.4	7.1	15.4	14.2	14.2	10.7	36.1
Plasterers.....	3,058	100.0	83.5	16.5	506	100.0	5.1	10.1	22.9	8.5	9.3	9.6	34.6
Plumbers.....	2,338	100.0	79.2	20.8	487	100.0	5.5	12.3	29.0	12.7	8.8	12.4	19.1
Roofers.....	462	100.0	81.4	18.6	86	100.0	1.2	10.5	22.1	9.3	14.0	12.9	30.2
Shoemakers.....	1,650	100.0	75.5	24.5	404	100.0	5.9	9.2	12.6	15.3	21.0	8.0	28.0
Tailors.....	2,989	100.0	77.1	22.9	685	100.0	8.3	11.5	7.7	16.2	14.0	20.2	22.0
Upholsterers.....	486	100.0	76.5	23.5	114	100.0	5.3	7.9	17.5	18.4	14.0	14.0	22.8
None, unknown, not specified.....	99	100.0	85.9	14.1	67	100.0	-----	-----	-----	7.1	-----	35.7	57.1
All others.....	12,381	100.0	60.2	39.8	4,923	100.0	13.9	21.8	21.5	14.9	6.9	5.3	15.7

From table 15 it can be seen that the greatest relative amount of shifting out of skills has occurred in the North and particularly in the Middle Atlantic and West North Central regions. In the East North Central region, where there was greater occupational adjustment than in any other section of the North in 1930, there was much less occupational shifting by 1936. It is natural that in those regions of the North where Negro workers had not had much of a chance to apply their skills in 1930, there should be even greater contraction of such opportunities by 1936. Where, as in

the East North Central region, about three-fourths of the male Negro skilled workers were following skilled pursuits in 1930, it is fair to assume that they were more surely integrated into the industrial pattern at that time than were similar workers in other regions of the North where a smaller proportion of their numbers had a chance to do skilled jobs. Also, the fact that the sample for the East North Central region is made up principally of industrial centers, while the other two Northern regions include a large number of commercial cities in their sample, suggests what the figures show:

namely, that there was greater diversification of skills and less dependence upon the badly depressed building industry in the East North Central region. (See chart 4, page 22 and table 1, appendix B.)

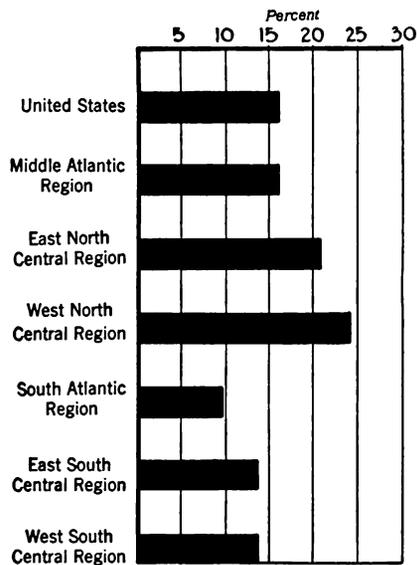


Chart 3.—Proportion Laborers in 1936, Male Negro Skilled Workers, United States and Six Important Regions.

Urban Male Negro Skilled Workers' Sample.
Spring, 1936

In the South there seems to have been a different pattern. The areas showing the greatest occupational adjustment in 1930 suffered the most severe shifting out of skills in 1936. There are probably two reasons for this. The first is the fact that in the South Atlantic region, where there was the least amount of shifting away from usual social-economic class, Negroes form a large proportion of the skilled labor supply. Also, there had been heavy migration of skilled workers from this region, and those who remained were, in all probability, more firmly integrated into the skilled labor force than colored mechanics in any other section.

In describing the nature of the sample it was noted that in certain areas covered by the survey the number of schedules completed suggested that significant increases in the male Negro skilled worker had occurred during the period 1930-36. The Middle Atlantic and the West North Central regions were areas in which there were evidences of growth in the skilled Negro populations of certain cities. These two areas had the smallest degree of concentration in usual social-economic class in 1930 and 1936 and the greatest decline in such concentration during the 6-year period. These observations suggest a steady flow of Negro skilled workers into these regions, the failure of many of the new-comers to get skilled jobs prior to 1930, and an intensification of this tendency after depression set in. Because the cities in the West North Central region, with one exception, have relatively small Negro populations, no detailed data are presented for them. The other area, the Middle Atlantic region, contains many important centers of Negro population. The declines

in concentration in usual social-economic class for selected cities in this region are presented in table 16. These figures indicate that the occupational maladjustment in this region was characteristic of cities into which Negroes were migrating in large numbers prior to and after 1930. Baltimore, Md., and Washington, D. C., contributed little to the high degree of shifting out of skilled work. The greatest relative amount of such shifting occurred in Pittsburgh. Apparently the situation in this city was somewhat comparable to that in the West South Central region, where skilled Negroes had, by 1930, achieved a relatively high degree of employment in skills only to suffer great losses with the depression. In both cases, the position of the Negro skilled worker tended to be marginal, and in Pittsburgh it was more insecure in 1930 and naturally suffered more from the pressure created by general decline in job opportunities.

TABLE 16.—PERCENTAGE DECLINE, 1930-36, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN USUAL SOCIAL-ECONOMIC CLASS, SELECTED CITIES IN MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION

City	Percentage decline, 1930-36	Percent in usual class, 1930	Percent in usual class, 1936
New York, N. Y.	44.1	62.2	34.8
Philadelphia, Pa.	40.5	72.9	43.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.	50.8	81.9	40.3
Baltimore, Md.	13.8	65.8	56.8
Washington, D. C.	10.8	73.2	65.3

In New York City the infiltration of skilled Negro workers had never paused long enough to permit occupational adjustment to catch up with the new need of colored citizens for skilled jobs.⁴ Thus in 1930 almost four-tenths of the male Negro skilled workers there were out of their usual social-economic class. When the depression made itself felt and all jobs were scarce, the Negro skilled worker found it hard to hold employment in skilled work. At the same time, there was a steady stream of colored skilled workers entering the labor market in New York City. The net effect of these forces was a decline in the proportion of Negro skilled workers employed in their usual occupations or in any skilled jobs. In Philadelphia, apparently, the same process occurred.

Table 17 presents the percentage distribution of male Negro skilled workers by social-economic classes for 1936. Because of the importance of skilled work incident to railroads in certain regions, skills in this industry are included in the tables of shiftings for some regions. In those Northern areas where there are railroad occupations included in the analysis, Negroes attached to them tended to shift out of skills by 1936. In the South, those usually engaged in these skills in the railroad industry showed, generally, the highest degree of occupational stability.⁵ Since northern skilled railroad men displayed a general trend toward shifting out of skills in 1930, the movement is more of a reflection of differences in occupational patterns as between North and South than a phenomenon of the depression. Loss of job opportunity in the North for those usually in these trades accompanied their geo-

⁴ The skilled Negro population of New York City has not only been augmented by the movement of colored workers from the South Atlantic region but it has also received many skilled Negroes from the West Indies. At the same time, the commercial nature of the city has influenced the degree of absorption of these workers.
⁵ See table 1, appendix B.

TABLE 17.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS BY SOCIAL-ECONOMIC CLASSES, 1936, UNITED STATES AND 6 IMPORTANT REGIONS¹

Region	TOTAL		Skilled workers and foremen	Farm owners and tenants	Farm laborers	Professional persons	Wholesale and retail dealers	Other Proprietors, managers, and officials	Clerks and kindred workers	Semi-skilled workers in manufacturing	Other semi-skilled workers	Laborers, except farm	Servants	Workers, unknown, none, not specified
	Number	Percent												
United States.....	78,330	100	51.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.7	4.1	15.9	4.8	17.4
Middle Atlantic.....	26,715	100	39.9	(²)	.2	.4	1.0	1.0	1.9	1.5	6.3	15.9	5.9	26.0
East North Central.....	19,258	100	47.7	.1	.1	.4	1.0	1.0	1.8	2.5	3.3	21.5	5.1	15.4
West North Central.....	3,765	100	39.0	.1	.2	.4	.9	1.7	1.4	1.4	4.0	24.1	7.8	15.9
South Atlantic.....	13,221	100	67.9	.3	.4	.5	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	2.9	8.6	2.9	12.0
East South Central.....	7,379	100	65.5	.4	.2	.4	.7	.7	1.0	1.8	1.7	12.9	2.8	11.9
West South Central.....	7,992	100	60.3	.3	1.6	.4	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.1	3.5	13.1	3.2	12.5

¹ Reid *op. cit.*, table 18-H. Corrected for omission of regions.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

graphic movement. Likewise, tables for Northern regions include firemen (in fire departments), and policemen. Although a few Negroes find jobs of this nature in the Border and Southern States, this form of employment is of greater importance to colored citizens in the North. Since it represents permanent government employment for the most part, those who follow it are usually subject to little occupational displacement even in periods of trade decline. Recent political activity of Negroes in the North has made jobs of this nature more general and more secure for Negroes in northern cities.

Although there was general consistency in the relative degree of displacement for individual trades throughout the Nation, certain variations occurred in the different regions. Most of these departures from the United States pattern reflected differences in occupational distribution among Negroes in six areas. They are shown in table 1 in appendix B.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Eight and three-tenths percent of the male Negro skilled workers were without employers in 1930. There were, however, many young men in the sample interviewed. Indeed, those under 19 years old in 1930 constituted a group 90 percent as large as the total reporting no employer. Thus, it can be assumed that the vast majority of those unemployed in 1930 were young men not yet on the labor market. By 1936, however, 13,915 or 17.8 percent of the workers covered by the survey were not employed. In the latter year only 896 or 1.1 percent of the sample were under 20 years old. It is safe to consider as unemployed the vast majority of the workers who reported no employer in the latter year. The greatest intensity of unemployment occurred among building painters, of whom a fourth were without jobs in 1936.⁶ Electricians suffered the next greatest intensity of unemployment, and automobile repair shop mechanics, roofers, cement finishers, and bricklayers followed in the order named.⁷ There was the least amount of unemployment among iron molders, foremen, paperhangers, machinists, all other mechanics, shoemakers, tailors, and upholsterers.

⁶ The data for age distribution are taken from Reid, *op. cit.*, table 1. It is interesting to note that the tendency toward intense unemployment among painters was observed among urban relief workers; see *Urban Workers on Relief*, Part I, Research Monograph IV, Works Progress Administration, 1936, p. 36.

⁷ These lists of individual trades do not include certain trades analyzed in regional tables but not included in the United States totals. Thus, locomotive brakemen and switchmen who suffered little unemployment in the South and policemen and firemen (in fire departments) who suffered little unemployment in the North are not included.

Even if allowance is not made for the presence of younger men in the group without employers in 1930, the intensity of unemployment for male Negro skilled workers in the United States more than doubled during the 6-year period. The greatest intensity of unemployment occurred in the Middle Atlantic region where it rose from 9.4 percent in 1930 to 25.8 percent in 1936. In the East South Central region the percentage of unemployment in 1936 was least. In the West South Central region unemployment increased 2.4 times during the 6-year period. In the other regions studied, the growth was from 1.6 to 1.9 times for the same period. Variations in intensity for specific trades in different regions are reflected by the data presented in tables 18 and 19.

In the analysis of unemployment, no less than in the general discussion of occupational shiftings, it is well to note what occurred in selected cities of the Middle Atlantic region. In 1936 the intensity of unemployment for the region was the highest reported for any area in the United States; however, it varied widely among cities in the region. The degree of unemployment for certain cities in the area in 1936 was as follows:

	Percent		Percent
New York.....	32.0	Baltimore.....	17.0
Philadelphia.....	23.6	Washington.....	10.2
Pittsburgh.....	11.1		

When these figures are compared to those presented in table 16, it appears that the shifting out of skills in Pittsburgh involved displacement of Negro workers in other social-economic classes rather than a great rise in unemployment among the sample. On the other hand, in New York City there was relatively less movement into other social-economic classes and greater intensity of unemployment. To a lesser degree, the same development seemed to have occurred in Philadelphia. No doubt these unemployment figures reflect the presence of many Negroes newly migrated to these cities.

TYPE OF EMPLOYER

With the advent of the emergency program of the Federal Government, the importance of government as an employer increased greatly. Among Negroes the process of occupational displacement seemed to have been this: (1) work in usual occupations; (2) displacement from work; (3) either (a) new jobs in new occupations, or (b) more probably, no job; (4) either (a) continuation of unemployment, or (b) more probably

employment under relief set-up in an occupation other than the usual one. Thus, the work relief program has been coincidental with the displacement of Negro skilled workers from their usual occupations. It has brought jobs, but generally they have not been in occupations which were usual or for which the men affected were best trained.⁸ A reflection of this tendency in particular and variation in types of employers in general are afforded by noting changes in type of employer during the 6-year period. In 1930 almost seven-tenths of the Negro skilled workers were employed by white persons or firms and about three-twentieths of them reported employment by self. Government was the employer of less than one-twentieth of the total. By 1936 this picture had changed. Less than half of the sample were employed by white persons or firms. Over a sixth depended upon government jobs, and the proportion employed by self decreased. Much of the decline in importance of white persons and firms as employers was off-set by the rise in government as an employer. This type of employment was, in 1936, most important for cement finishers, stationary engineers, bricklayers, and plumbers. With the exception of stationary engineers, 12.7 percent of whom were employed by government in 1930, the increase in the degree of dependence upon government for jobs by 1936 represented a real change as compared to the situation 6 years earlier.

TABLE 18.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPE OF EMPLOYER, 1930, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, UNITED STATES

Usual occupations	Total		Percent					
	Number	Percent	None	Negro	White	Government	Self	Not given
Total	78,330	100.0	8.3	5.3	65.9	4.2	15.2	1.1
Bakers.....	921	100.0	7.4	2.5	81.3	1.2	6.3	1.3
Blacksmiths.....	932	100.0	4.2	4.1	60.7	5.8	24.6	.6
Boilermakers.....	410	100.0	3.9	1.5	84.9	5.9	1.7	2.2
Bricklayers.....	3,792	100.0	8.8	5.2	70.0	3.2	11.7	1.2
Carpenters.....	8,959	100.0	6.7	6.6	58.5	3.0	24.1	1.1
Cement finishers.....	3,988	100.0	8.7	2.1	75.1	5.8	6.8	1.5
Compositors.....	1,123	100.0	16.5	24.8	35.3	4.5	18.1	.9
Electricians.....	1,912	100.0	14.9	5.4	55.6	4.4	18.9	.8
Engineers.....	1,073	100.0	4.9	2.1	76.0	12.7	3.2	1.1
Foremen.....	1,288	100.0	4.7	1.7	81.0	9.3	2.6	.7
Iron casters, molders.....	4,111	100.0	7.6	.6	88.2	1.8	1.1	.8
Machinists.....	2,117	100.0	6.1	.9	83.8	6.5	1.9	.8
Mechanics, auto repair.....	11,350	100.0	9.0	7.4	70.6	2.0	10.1	1.0
Mechanics, all other.....	2,365	100.0	7.9	2.7	68.5	9.6	10.0	1.3
Painters, building.....	8,872	100.0	8.1	6.6	55.5	2.4	26.1	1.2
Painters, factory.....	676	100.0	8.9	1.8	82.4	2.2	4.0	.7
Paperhangers.....	978	100.0	8.4	9.7	33.9	1.8	45.1	1.0
Plasterers.....	3,058	100.0	6.6	5.3	64.9	2.2	19.8	1.1
Plumbers.....	2,338	100.0	5.3	4.2	63.8	6.9	18.3	1.4
Roofers.....	462	100.0	7.7	4.0	75.8	1.9	10.2	.6
Shoemakers.....	1,650	100.0	11.2	11.6	31.0	1.2	44.2	.8
Tailors.....	2,989	100.0	7.8	11.4	37.5	1.1	41.7	.5
Upholsterers.....	486	100.0	8.4	5.8	51.9	2.5	30.5	1.0
None, unknown, not specified.....	99	100.0	33.3	-----	7.1	-----	2.0	57.6
All other.....	12,381	100.0	9.6	2.4	74.0	8.2	5.0	.8

There were extreme variations in the degree of increased government employment of male Negro skilled workers as between regions. These and other changes in type of employer for the United States and the six important regions are presented below in table 20 and chart 5.

⁸ See below pp. 37-39.

TABLE 19.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPE OF EMPLOYER, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, UNITED STATES

Usual occupations	Total		Percent					
	Number	Percent	None	Negro	White	Government	Self	Not given
Total	78,330	100.0	17.8	4.9	44.9	18.3	13.1	1.9
Bakers.....	921	100.0	17.0	2.4	62.5	8.0	8.0	2.0
Blacksmiths.....	932	100.0	17.0	3.5	40.2	17.9	20.7	.6
Boilermakers.....	410	100.0	16.6	.7	61.7	16.1	3.2	1.7
Bricklayers.....	3,792	100.0	19.6	4.2	41.2	23.5	10.3	1.1
Carpenters.....	8,959	100.0	18.0	6.5	37.1	19.0	18.4	1.0
Cement finishers.....	3,988	100.0	20.0	2.0	37.5	34.0	5.4	1.1
Compositors.....	1,123	100.0	16.7	21.3	30.8	11.8	18.4	.9
Electricians.....	1,912	100.0	21.2	4.9	39.0	18.5	15.5	.8
Engineers.....	1,073	100.0	16.0	3.6	52.1	24.1	3.3	.8
Foremen.....	1,288	100.0	12.5	2.4	59.9	21.2	3.4	.5
Iron casters, molders.....	4,111	100.0	12.2	1.2	67.7	16.1	2.0	.8
Machinists.....	2,117	100.0	13.7	1.9	65.3	15.3	3.2	.5
Mechanics, auto repair.....	11,350	100.0	20.2	6.3	48.8	14.3	9.4	1.0
Mechanics, all other.....	2,365	100.0	13.7	3.2	52.1	17.9	12.0	1.1
Painters, building.....	8,872	100.0	25.9	4.5	31.0	18.8	18.8	1.0
Painters, factory.....	676	100.0	16.9	2.1	62.6	13.2	4.7	.6
Paperhangers.....	978	100.0	13.1	8.0	25.7	14.8	37.4	1.0
Plasterers.....	3,058	100.0	19.3	4.7	37.9	21.6	15.1	1.3
Plumbers.....	2,338	100.0	18.2	3.7	39.3	23.0	15.0	.8
Roofers.....	462	100.0	20.1	3.0	47.0	19.3	10.0	.6
Shoemakers.....	1,650	100.0	14.4	11.2	22.5	8.1	43.0	.8
Tailors.....	2,989	100.0	14.7	10.3	29.0	9.4	35.8	.7
Upholsterers.....	486	100.0	14.6	4.9	36.6	13.8	28.6	1.4
None, unknown, not specified.....	99	100.0	16.2	2.0	11.1	13.1	3.0	54.5
All other.....	12,381	100.0	13.2	3.4	57.1	19.2	6.3	.8

TABLE 20.—DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF EMPLOYER, 1930 AND 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS, UNITED STATES AND 6 IMPORTANT REGIONS

Region	Total number	Percent	Year	Percent					
				None	Negro	White	Government	Self	Not given
United States	78,330	100	1930	8.3	5.3	65.9	4.2	15.2	1.1
			1936	17.8	4.9	44.9	18.3	13.1	1.9
Middle Atlantic.....	26,715	100	1930	9.4	4.9	64.5	4.7	15.3	1.2
			1936	25.8	3.8	35.5	21.6	12.2	1.1
East North Central.....	19,258	100	1930	9.7	4.9	66.6	3.4	14.5	.9
			1936	15.3	4.6	45.7	21.8	11.8	.8
West North Central.....	3,765	100	1930	9.3	5.2	64.6	5.2	14.8	.8
			1936	18.4	3.8	40.5	24.5	12.0	.8
South Atlantic.....	13,221	100	1930	6.6	6.0	65.0	5.0	16.4	1.0
			1936	11.6	6.4	54.1	11.0	16.0	.9
East South Central.....	7,379	100	1930	7.0	5.7	70.9	3.8	11.3	1.2
			1936	11.5	5.4	58.5	12.3	11.3	1.0
West South Central.....	7,992	100	1930	5.1	5.8	66.1	3.6	17.8	1.6
			1936	12.5	7.2	48.7	13.9	16.2	1.5

From these data it may be seen that government employment in 1936 was relatively greatest in the Northern regions where more than a fifth of the sample was dependent upon government for jobs in 1936. As has been noted above, government employment for the Nation grew 4.3 times during the period under study. Corresponding figures of growth of government as an employer for the six important regions are as follows:

Middle Atlantic.....	4.6
East North Central.....	6.4
West North Central.....	4.7
South Atlantic.....	2.2
East South Central.....	3.2
West South Central.....	3.8

These data reflect the degree of occupational displacement and the relief policies in different localities.

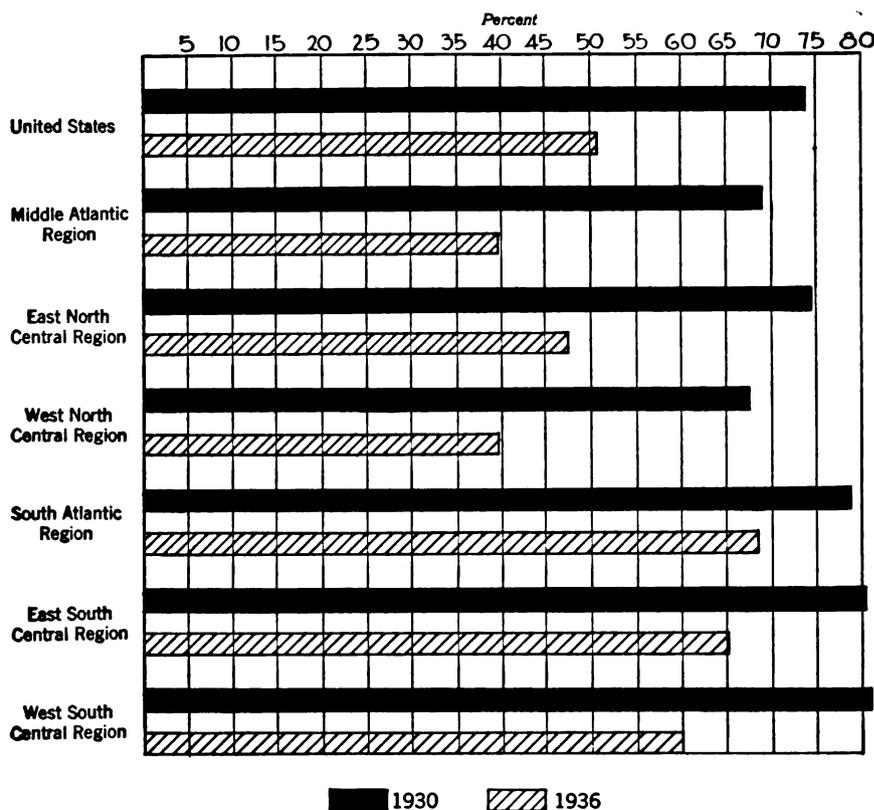


Chart 4.—Proportion in Usual Social-Economic Class, Male Negro Skilled Workers, United States and Six Important Regions, 1930 and 1936

Urban Male Negro Skilled Workers' Sample.
Spring, 1936

If the numerical growth of government employment is compared to the loss in white employment, it is seen that the increase in the former was about nine-tenths the size of the loss in the latter in the East North Central region. It was eight-tenths as large in the West North Central region and about three-fifths as great in the Middle Atlantic region. In the South, the degree of compensation in this regard was less. In the South Atlantic region only 55.1 percent of those in the sample who lost employment by white individuals and firms found it in government. For the East South Central and the West South Central regions the corresponding percentages were 68.6 and 59.3. Thus, the degree to which emergency employment absorbed this group of workers varied from region to region. It tended to be greatest in those regions where the Negro had been most active in political and governmental affairs.⁹ More detailed data for individual trades in the six im-

⁹ An analysis of the degree of absorption in selected cities of the Middle Atlantic region by government employment in 1936 of those who had been working for white firms and individuals in 1930 is instructive. The real failure of government jobs to absorb these displaced male Negro skilled workers occurred in New York City. In that city the growth in government employment during the period 1930-36 was less than half as large as the decrease in white employment for the same period. No doubt this was the result of at least two factors: The difficulty of and resistance to absorbing such a large number of unemployed Negro skilled workers as existed in New York City on emergency jobs and the ineligibility of certain workers because of insufficient period of residence.

portant regions are presented in tables 10 and 11, appendix B.

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

The median age of all male Negro skilled workers in 1936 was 39.0 years. The figure varied from trade to trade. The median age was high for blacksmiths, stationary engineers, carpenters, bricklayers, foremen, and boilermakers. It was low for compositors, electricians, and auto repair mechanics. On the whole, the skilled Negro men were older than those in other occupations. (See table 29.)

The male Negro skilled workers in the South were older than those in the North; however, of the Northern regions, the West North Central reported the highest median age. Indeed, the average figure for that section was greater than that for an area in the South, the East South Central region. The youngest median age occurred among the workers in the Middle Atlantic region, while the oldest median age typified the workers in the South Atlantic area. These figures reflect a movement of young skilled Negroes from the South to the North during the last 20 years.¹⁰

¹⁰ Among railroad workers in the South and firemen (in fire departments) and policemen in the North, the median ages were above the average.

TABLE 21.—SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS, UNITED STATES AND 6 IMPORTANT REGIONS

Region	Total number	Median years			Relationship between age and experience, percent
		Basic schooling	Age	Time spent in usual occupation	
United States.....	78,330	8.3	39.0	12.9	33.1
Middle Atlantic.....	26,715	8.8	37.9	12.0	31.7
East North Central.....	19,258	8.6	39.0	11.5	29.5
West North Central.....	3,765	8.6	40.5	11.8	29.1
South Atlantic.....	13,221	6.9	41.2	15.1	36.6
East South Central.....	7,379	7.0	40.3	14.4	35.7
West South Central.....	7,992	7.3	40.6	14.0	34.4

Closely associated with age was time spent in usual occupation. In those areas where Negro skilled workers had experienced least shifting out of skills, time spent in usual occupations closely reflected age distribution. Thus, the highest median years in usual occupation occurred in the South Atlantic region. In the North, however, the relationship between age and experience in usual occupation was less direct. Here, again, there is a reflection of the degree to which Negroes were integrated into the skilled occupational structure of the area. Apparently, in the North, Negroes trained in the skills had migrated but had found limited opportunity to apply their skills in their new surroundings. The low median figure for years of experience is a direct reflection of the shiftings out of usual social-economic classes noted above.¹¹

The male Negro skilled worker was better trained than the majority of male Negro workers. This was in part geographic, since the sample was limited to urban communities. It was also occupational, since skilled workers as a whole are better trained in basic schooling than others in semiskilled, laboring, and domestic pursuits. On the average the male Negro skilled worker had completed the elementary grades and started in high school. Those usually engaged as compositors, tailors, and electricians had received the greatest amount of basic schooling. The amount of such schooling among cement finishers was lowest. Variations in the amount of basic schooling differed more between North and South than between regions in these sections. The workers in the Middle Atlantic region received the greatest amount of basic schooling while those in the South Atlantic region had, on the average, the least amount of such training. (See table 33.)

METHOD OF SECURING BASIC TRAINING IN USUAL OCCUPATION

The combination of experience and apprenticeship was by far the most important method of preparation for male Negro skilled workers. Forty-five and two-tenths percent of them had thus been prepared for their usual occupation; an additional 28 percent felt that experience only had trained them for their jobs. Only a tenth of the workers had depended upon apprenticeship only, and less than a fiftieth considered that education only had prepared them for their life's work. The remainder of the sample had depended upon the

¹¹ See above, pp. 17-20.

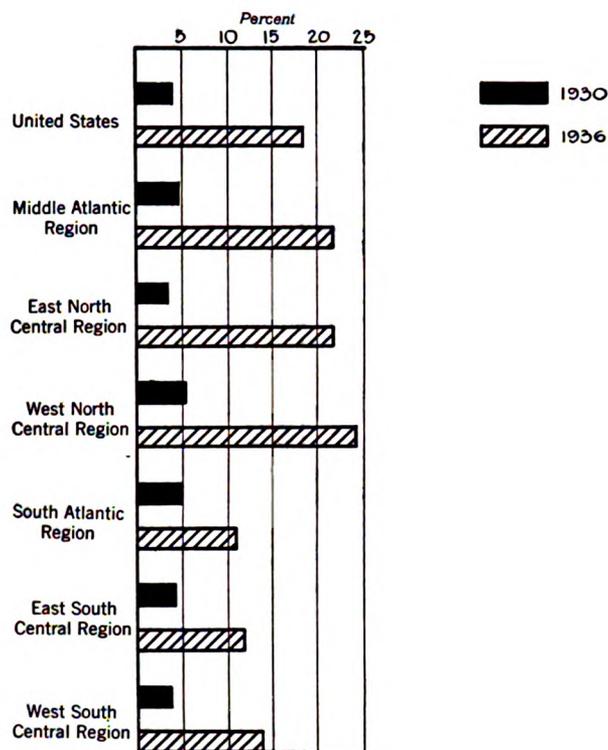


Chart 5.—Proportion Employed by Government, Male Negro Skilled Workers, United States and Six Important Regions, 1930 and 1936

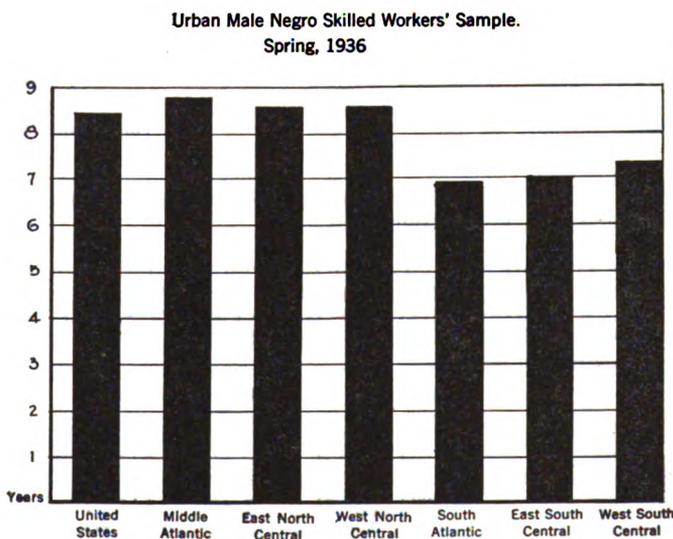


Chart 6.—Median Amount of Basic Schooling, Male Negro Skilled Workers, United States and Six Important Regions, 1936

Urban Male Negro Skilled Workers' Sample.
Spring, 1936

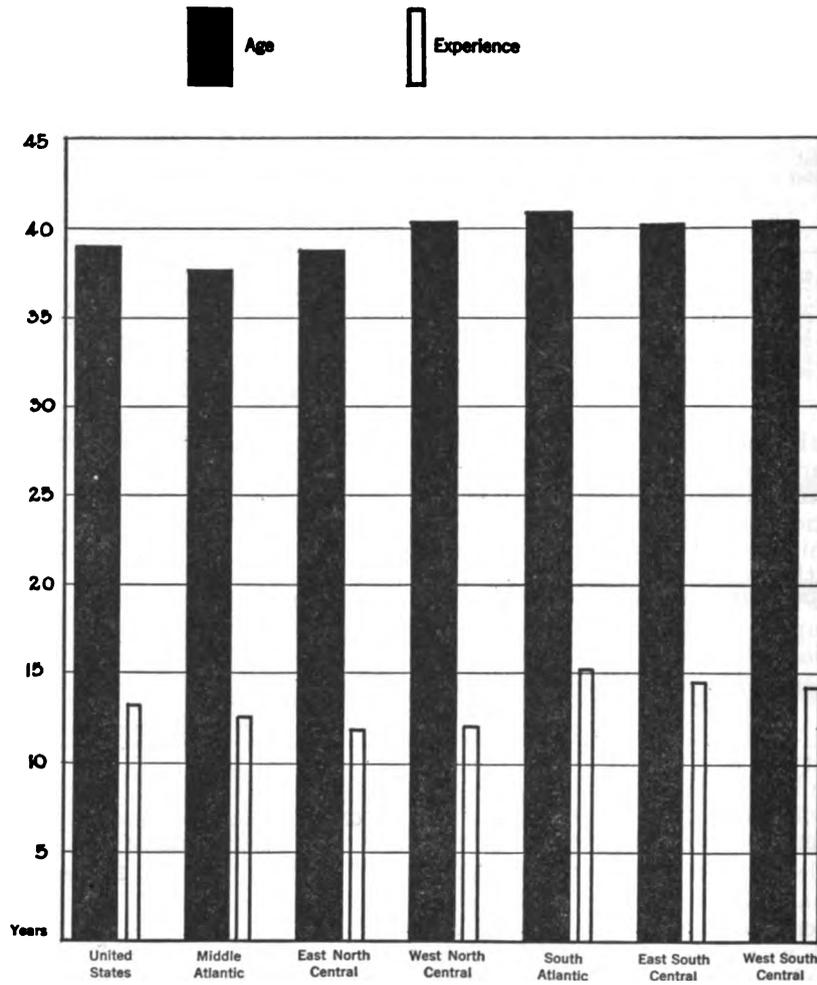


Chart 7.—Median Age and Median Years of Experience in Usual Occupation, Male Negro Skilled Workers, United States and Six Important Regions, 1936

Urban Male Negro Skilled Workers' Sample.
Spring, 1936

various other combinations of formal education, apprenticeship, and experience.

TABLE 22.—DISTRIBUTION BY METHOD OF SECURING BASIC TRAINING IN USUAL OCCUPATION, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, UNITED STATES

Usual occupations	Total		Percent distribution							Not given
	Number	Percent	Formal education only	Apprenticeship only	Experience only	Formal education and apprenticeship	Formal education and experience	Apprenticeship and experience	Formal education, apprenticeship, and experience	
Total	78,330	100.0	1.9	10.4	28.0	2.3	7.0	45.2	5.0	0.2
Bakers.....	921	100.0	1.0	16.8	26.4	1.2	3.6	48.1	2.8	.1
Blacksmiths.....	932	100.0	1.2	13.2	28.7	1.2	4.2	48.1	4.3	.1
Boilermakers.....	410	100.0	1.5	9.0	31.0	1.5	3.4	49.8	2.4	.2
Bricklayers.....	3,792	100.0	2.0	11.9	20.9	2.0	6.2	50.7	5.7	.1
Carpenters.....	8,959	100.0	2.1	12.7	22.0	2.8	6.7	47.5	5.9	.2
Cement finishers.....	3,968	100.0	.3	11.3	32.0	6.4	1.5	53.0	.9	.2
Compositors.....	1,123	100.0	6.2	8.9	10.5	6.8	19.4	30.0	18.1	.1
Electricians.....	1,912	100.0	6.4	6.3	14.3	7.1	20.9	31.3	13.5	.2
Engineers.....	1,073	100.0	1.3	7.6	24.0	2.7	10.3	47.1	6.8	.2
Foremen.....	1,288	100.0	.8	3.1	61.1	.7	4.8	27.5	1.7	.3
Iron casters, molders.....	4,111	100.0	.3	7.4	39.3	.4	1.9	49.1	1.4	.1

TABLE 22.—DISTRIBUTION BY METHOD OF SECURING BASIC TRAINING IN USUAL OCCUPATION, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, UNITED STATES—Continued

Usual occupations	Total		Percent distribution							Not given
	Number	Percent	Formal education only	Apprenticeship only	Experience only	Formal education and apprenticeship	Formal education and experience	Apprenticeship and experience	Formal education, apprenticeship, and experience	
Machinists.....	2,117	100.0	1.1	9.6	30.5	1.6	5.4	47.7	2.0	0.3
Mechanics, auto repair.....	11,350	100.0	2.4	9.5	25.5	2.0	9.8	44.0	2.4	.1
Mechanics, all other.....	2,365	100.0	2.5	12.2	33.3	2.5	11.3	37.7	4.0	.1
Painters, building.....	8,872	100.0	1.7	12.2	24.4	2.2	8.6	48.2	6.6	.1
Painters, factory.....	678	100.0	.9	7.0	31.1	1.1	2.0	49.5	1.1	.1
Paperhangers.....	978	100.0	.5	10.1	27.7	1.0	2.8	48.3	7.4	.2
Plasterers.....	3,058	100.0	1.1	13.8	29.2	1.1	5.5	46.8	2.9	.2
Plumbers.....	2,338	100.0	1.8	9.5	33.3	1.8	8.8	42.8	3.8	.2
Roofers.....	462	100.0	.1	11.6	27.7	1.1	2.2	46.6	8.0	.2
Shoemakers.....	1,630	100.0	2.9	13.0	22.1	2.2	10.5	42.3	5.8	.2
Tailors.....	2,989	100.0	4.6	8.1	19.3	2.2	16.6	35.8	18.8	.2
Upholsterers.....	486	100.0	2.5	8.2	21.6	2.5	9.1	47.9	8.0	.2
None, unknown, not specified.....	99	100.0	7.1	4.0	10.1	1.0	5.1	13.1	59.6	.3
All others.....	12,381	100.0	1.3	9.9	33.7	1.4	4.3	41.4	2.8	.3

1 Less than 0.05 percent.

A greater proportion of those in the South Atlantic region had depended upon apprenticeship only, than in any other area. In this region almost a fifth of the sample had been prepared for their usual occupations in that manner. About 45 percent had been trained by apprenticeship and experience. These two methods of securing basic training accounted for 64.7 percent of all male Negro skilled workers in the South Atlantic region. Although a smaller proportion of the workers in the West South Central region was prepared by apprenticeship only than was true for the South Atlantic region, well over a half of those in the former region were trained for their usual occupations by apprenticeship and experience. Taken together these two methods of preparation for job accounted for 61.8 percent of the regional sample. In the Middle Atlantic region, 11.2 percent of the workers were trained by apprenticeship only, and 42.8 percent by apprenticeship and experience. In the East South Central region, 9.7 percent reported apprenticeship only and 46.9 percent apprenticeship and experience as their methods of securing basic training in usual occupation.

TABLE 23.—DISTRIBUTION BY METHOD OF SECURING BASIC TRAINING IN USUAL OCCUPATION, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS, UNITED STATES AND 6 IMPORTANT REGIONS

Region	Total		Formal education only	Apprenticeship only	Experience only	Formal education and apprenticeship	Formal education and experience	Apprenticeship, and experience	Formal education, apprenticeship and experience	Not given
	Number	Percent								
United States.....	78,330	100	1.9	10.4	28.0	2.3	7.0	45.2	5.0	0.2
Middle Atlantic.....	26,715	100	3.6	11.2	19.5	4.3	10.1	42.8	8.2	0.3
East North Central.....	19,258	100	.6	4.1	34.0	1.3	7.8	47.4	4.5	0.3
West North Central.....	3,765	100	1.6	5.4	40.7	1.3	9.0	36.7	5.0	0.3
South Atlantic.....	13,221	100	1.5	19.5	26.4	1.5	3.0	45.2	2.7	1.1
East South Central.....	7,379	100	1.3	9.7	35.5	1.3	3.7	46.9	1.6	1.1
West South Central.....	7,992	100	.7	10.7	31.1	.6	3.5	51.1	2.1	2.2

On the other hand, apprenticeship was of little importance as a mode of training for male Negro skilled workers in the East and West North Central regions. In these areas of the North, experience only and experience and apprenticeship were of greatest value as a means of job preparation. These regional differences in the incidence of and dependence upon apprenticeship reflect sectional characteristics noted above. The greatest prevalence of apprenticeship in the South Atlantic region suggests the longer period of practicing skills in that region and the concentration of Negro mechanics in the building and hand trades there. The same figures for the Northwest reflect the new and more diversified skilled occupational pattern of Negroes in that section. The relatively high degree of apprenticeship in the Middle Atlantic region suggests that it contains certain cities which, for skilled workers, are southern in their occupational patterns. It also contains the one northern city, New York, which has the largest urban Negro population in the Nation. Philadelphia, which ranks third as a center of Negro concentration, is also included in the region. The northern occupational pattern of these and other cities in Pennsylvania and New York is offset by the southern occupational pattern of Wilmington, Baltimore, and Washington. At the same time, the cities in New Jersey vary greatly in occupational patterns for Negro workers.

Thus, the region is, from the point of view of classification on basis of method of securing basic training, what its name suggests, "middle."

Formal education only was, as has been noted, of relatively little importance as a mode of basic training in usual occupations for male Negro skilled workers. It was used by a greater proportion of the sample in the Middle Atlantic region than in any other area. This is interesting in light of the emphasis placed upon trade schooling in the South. It suggests that, although such training has been talked about, it has not been effective as a sole means of job preparation there. An analysis of the relative incidence of trade schooling indicates that relatively few of the Negro skilled workers had been exposed to it.¹² Also, it is seen that most of those thus trained were, in 1936, working or attempting to find work outside the South. The greatest intensity of trade schooling occurred among male Negro skilled workers in the Middle Atlantic States. The data presented in volume I of this survey indicate also that the majority of those in the Middle Atlantic region and other sections of the North who received trade schooling did not attend the segregated schools of the South.¹³ Thus, it appears that vocational education for skills has been least effective among Negroes in the regions where it has been most loudly championed.¹⁴

MEDIAN WEEKLY EARNINGS

Although the figures collected by the survey for weekly earnings are of limited significance as indices of actual earnings since they depended upon the interviewees' memory and veracity, they do, it is felt, indicate trends. The median weekly earnings figures presented below are based upon weekly wages reported for those who were employed in 1930 and 1936. They do not include persons who worked for self or those who had no gainful employment during the period under study.

For the United States there was a significant decline in median weekly wages during the period under study. In 1930 the figure had been \$27.45; by 1936 it had fallen to \$16.50, or 60.1 percent of its size 6 years earlier.

All trades were affected by this decline which reflects reductions in wages for those engaged in usual pursuits as well as entrance of skilled Negroes into other occupations requiring less training and paying lower wages. Bakers, who earned in 1936 on the average of 74.0 percent of their 1930 wage, seemed to suffer the relatively smallest decline in their earnings during the 6 years. On the other hand, bricklayers received, in 1936, but half of their 1930 wage and plasterers also suffered an alarming decline in earnings.

In table 25 the median weekly earnings are presented for the United States and the six important regions. The data presented suggest the reason skilled Negroes were attracted to move out of the South. In 1930 the highest wage paid male Negro skilled workers averaged \$31.60 in the Middle Atlantic region; the lowest regional median weekly wage was \$19.25, and it obtained in the South Atlantic region. This latter rate was but 60.9 percent of the former. Although the differential was less between other Northern and Southern regions, it

¹² Reid, *op. cit.*, table 4.

¹³ *Ibid.*, table 8.

¹⁴ One explanation of this seems to be the fact that vocational education for Negroes in the South has stressed agriculture chiefly and, slightly less, home economics. Trades and industries have received less State and local support. The situation as far as training in trades and industries is concerned, improved slightly during the early 1930's.

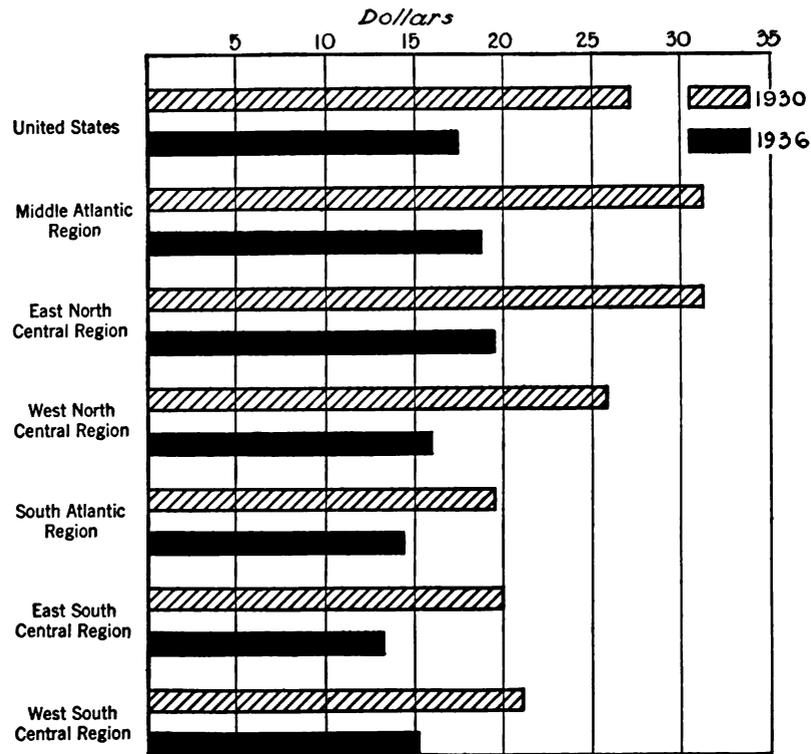


Chart 8.—Median Weekly Earnings, Male Negro Skilled Workers, United States and Six Important Regions, 1930 and 1936

Urban Male Negro Skilled Workers' Sample. Spring, 1936

TABLE 24.—MEDIAN WEEKLY WAGES, 1930 AND 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, UNITED STATES

Occupation	All shifting groups		
	Total	Medians	
		1930	1936
All occupations.....	78, 330	\$27. 45	\$16. 50
Bakers.....	921	21. 26	15. 74
Blacksmiths.....	932	21. 94	15. 50
Boilermakers.....	410	28. 10	18. 08
Bricklayers.....	3, 792	33. 60	16. 78
Carpenters.....	8, 959	27. 05	16. 06
Cement finishers.....	3, 988	27. 60	15. 10
Compositors.....	1, 123	26. 51	18. 53
Electricians.....	1, 912	28. 70	18. 08
Engineers.....	1, 073	32. 02	21. 08
Foremen.....	1, 288	28. 80	20. 46
Iron casters, molders.....	4, 111	29. 80	18. 62
Machinists.....	2, 117	25. 95	18. 89
Mechanics, auto repair.....	11, 350	26. 83	16. 30
Mechanics, all other.....	2, 365	25. 14	17. 30
Painters, building.....	8, 872	27. 79	15. 68
Painters, factory.....	676	30. 55	22. 36
Paperhangers.....	978	22. 21	16. 10
Plasterers.....	3, 058	31. 97	15. 82
Plumbers.....	2, 338	24. 19	15. 62
Roofers.....	462	21. 78	15. 70
Shoemakers.....	1, 650	18. 17	12. 48
Tailors.....	2, 989	27. 75	16. 96
Upholsterers.....	486	25. 45	15. 98
None, unknown, not specified.....	99	2. 10	8. 75
All others.....	12, 381	27. 85	19. 44

was significant throughout. Apparently, the Negro who left the South was, in 1930, despite limited opportunity to work in his usual skill, earning on the average much more than he had a chance to make in the South. By 1936 the degree of the differential in wages between the two sections had lessened, but it still existed. The relative earning capacity of skilled Negroes in the North and the South in 1936 is not accurately reflected by wages since, as has been noted above, there was more unemployment among male Negro skilled workers in the Northern regions.

TABLE 25.—MEDIAN WEEKLY WAGES, 1930 AND 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS, UNITED STATES AND 6 IMPORTANT REGIONS

Region	Total	1930	1936	
		Median	Median	Percent of 1930
United States.....	78, 330	\$27. 45	\$16. 50	60. 1
Middle Atlantic.....	26, 715	31. 60	18. 75	59. 3
East North Central.....	19, 258	31. 45	19. 57	62. 2
West North Central.....	3, 765	26. 10	15. 84	60. 7
South Atlantic.....	13, 221	19. 25	14. 22	73. 9
East South Central.....	7, 379	19. 97	13. 41	67. 1
West South Central.....	7, 992	21. 00	15. 08	71. 8

Between 1930 and 1936 there was an appreciable decline in the average earnings of skilled Negroes. For the Nation as a whole, the average 1936 wage was only 60.1 percent of the rate for 1930. Greatest relative declines in these average weekly earnings occurred in the Northern regions and were most severe in the Middle Atlantic States. The Southern regions, where there had been least shifting out of usual social-economic classes, suffered the least relative shrinkage in median weekly wages.

From the analysis presented above it appears that there were significant regional differences between the occupational patterns facing male Negro skilled workers in the North and in the South. In the latter area, these workers were more firmly integrated into the occupational patterns of their communities in 1930 and had suffered less shifting out of their usual occupations by 1936. The southern male Negro skilled worker was usually older than the northern one. Because of his longer period of residence and greater acceptance in the skills, he had spent a larger proportion of his working years in his usual occupation than the male Negro skilled worker in the North. Also, the southern Negro skilled worker had greater dependence upon apprentice-

ship as a means of preparation for his life's work. He did not have as much basic schooling as the northern Negro usually in skills.

The southern male Negro skilled worker was not as dependent as the northern one upon government jobs as a substitute for the usual employment from white firms and individuals which he had lost during the 1930's. The wages paid male Negro skilled workers in the South in 1930, even with the greater occupational adjustment of this group at that time, were universally lower than those effective in the North. Changes in wages incident to occupational movements have modified this condition somewhat, but in 1936, even in the face of greater occupational shifting in the North, the northern wages were, on the whole, higher than those paid male Negro skilled workers in the South.

It seems obvious that the most important changes which have affected Negro skilled workers during the period 1930-36, have occurred in the vortex of severe and unwonted occupational shiftings. The two chapters which follow describe the nature of these movements and the social and economic characteristics of the shifting groups.

Chapter IV.—SHIFTINGS INTO AND OUT OF USUAL OCCUPATIONS, 1930-36, AND THE SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SHIFTING GROUPS

In order that more detailed analysis may be given to occupational changes, the workers covered by the survey have been divided into five groups: (1) Those who followed their usual occupations in 1930 and other than usual occupations in 1936. (2) Those who followed usual occupations in 1930 and in 1936. (3) Those who followed usual occupations in 1930 and whose occupational change in 1936 is unknown. (4) Those who followed other than usual occupations in 1930 and usual occupations in 1936. (5) Those who followed other than usual occupations in 1930 and in 1936.

In 1930, 66.1 percent of the sample were employed in their usual occupations. Only slightly over a half of this group remained so employed in 1936. Over a fourth had shifted into other occupations and a sixth became unemployed. At the same time, less than a fifth of those outside of their usual occupations in 1930 entered them 6 years later. During the period under study, there had been a loss of over 35 percent in the number who were employed in their usual occupations. While these occupational shiftings were taking place, there was a drastic change occurring in the type of employer who engaged male Negro skilled workers in 1936 as compared with the situation in 1930. The most significant change here was the general increase of dependence upon government as an employer. This shifting to government jobs (for the most part "emergency employment") was most significant for those who moved from their usual occupations in 1930 to other occupations in 1936. In the earlier year, when these workers were in their usual pursuits, only 2.3 percent of them had been in government employ. However, 6 years later when they were occupationally maladjusted, over four-tenths of them turned to government. There was also a great degree of dependence upon government jobs for those who were out of their usual occupations in 1930 and 1936, while at the same time about a seventh of those who entered their skills during this period were employed by government.

Although there was no indication that men over 45 were unemployed in disproportionately high numbers, there is evidence showing that men over 60 were more apt to be out of jobs in 1936. On the other hand, the younger men did most of the occupational shifting during the 6-year period. Among those in their usual occupations in 1930, the younger workers seemed more likely to shift into other occupations in 1936. In the same group, the men over 60 years old were more prone to fall into the unemployed classification in 1936. Most of the movement from other than usual occupations in 1930 to usual ones in 1936 occurred among the younger men. Closely allied with this age distribution was the amount of experience in usual occupations. There seemed to be no tendency in 1936 for inexperienced people to suffer a disproportionately high rate of unemployment.¹ In general, the number of years experience

in usual trades among those who shifted into their usual occupations in 1936 was small; however, for certain trades there seemed to be a relationship between experience and occupational shifting. The more experienced electricians, compositors, shoemakers, and plumbers tended to remain in their usual occupations both years. And the more experienced blacksmiths, bricklayers, carpenters, and cement finishers outside their usual trades in 1930 tended to shift back into them in 1936. In trades where there were young men entering the labor market, it was the relatively inexperienced who entered usual occupations in 1936.

Naturally, the entrance of younger, better trained men into usual occupations in 1936 raised the average amount of basic schooling for the group thus employed. Just as age over 60 was important in shifting, so basic schooling of 12 years was related to movements into and out of usual occupations. A greater proportion of men who remained in their usual occupations 1930-36 and those who shifted from such employment in 1930 to other occupations in 1936 had 12 years of basic training than those who were in usual occupations in 1930 and unemployed in 1936. For compositors, electricians, stationary engineers, foremen, and factory painters, this tendency was marked. Among those who were outside their usual occupations in 1930, the workers with 12 years of basic schooling were more readily absorbed in jobs in their usual occupations than were the poorer trained workers. This relationship seemed to be more in the nature of a reflection of occupational shiftings and changing age characteristics than a causal factor. Few trades displayed any tendency toward greater occupational stability for their members who had been to trade schools. For a few occupations, trade schooling was associated with moving into usual occupations in 1936. Among those working in their usual occupations in 1930 and 1936 the median weekly wages in the latter year were lower than those for the earlier one; however, there was a much greater loss in these earnings for the sample as a whole. This loss was occasioned principally by unemployment, reduced wages incident to occupational shifts, and the low weekly wages of those who entered their usual trades between 1930 and 1936. Those who shifted from their usual occupations in 1930 to other occupations in 1936 received, in the latter year, median wages less than half of those for 1930. For skilled workers outside of usual occupations both years, the loss in earnings was 30.1 percent; and for those who entered their skills during the 6 years, the 1936 average weekly wage was but 97.0 percent of that for 1930.

OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTINGS

In 1930, of the male Negro skilled workers, 66.1 percent were employed in their usual occupations. Of these, slightly over a half were so employed 6 years later. Twenty-eight and five-tenths percent of them

¹ This finding is supported by a similar tendency noted for urban workers on relief; see *Urban Workers on Relief*, Part I, pp. 32-33.

had changed their occupations by 1936, and the remaining 8,729, or 16.8 percent (about 97 percent of whom were unemployed) reported occupational change 1930-36 unknown. Thus, 45.3 percent of the workers who were in their usual occupations in 1930 were by 1936, either employed in other occupations or without jobs.

In 1930, 26,526 of the sample for the six regions studied² were not employed in their usual occupations. Included in this group were, it seems certain, most of the 5,942 who were under 19 years old in that year. By 1936, however, only 5,069, or 19.1 percent of

to those who followed them a better chance to work in their usual skills. In 1936, relatively small proportions of those usually engaged as cement finishers, electricians, automobile repair shop mechanics, building painters, and plasterers, found an opportunity to work in their usual trades.

Because of important differences in occupational patterns in the several regions, there were significant variations between areas for trades which suffered the greatest displacement in 1936. Although these regional differences are reflected in detail by table 1 in appendix B, certain outstanding ones are mentioned here. In the

TABLE 26.—DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTINGS, 1930-36, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, UNITED STATES

Usual occupations	Total		Occupation, 1930		Usual occupation, 1930				All other occupations, 1930				
	Number	Percent	Usual	All others	Total		Occupational change, 1936	Usual occupation, 1936	Occupational change, 1936, unknown	Total		All other occupations, 1936	Usual occupation, 1936
					Number	Percent				Number	Percent		
Total	78,330	100.0	66.1	33.9	51,804	100.0	28.5	54.7	16.8	26,526	100.0	80.9	19.1
Bakers.....	921	100.0	77.6	22.4	715	100.0	20.7	62.2	17.1	206	100.0	63.1	36.9
Blacksmiths.....	932	100.0	68.8	31.2	642	100.0	25.5	60.7	13.7	290	100.0	89.3	10.7
Boilermakers.....	410	100.0	69.0	31.0	283	100.0	26.5	61.1	12.4	127	100.0	89.8	10.2
Bricklayers.....	3,792	100.0	75.0	25.0	2,845	100.0	27.5	52.8	19.7	947	100.0	72.3	27.7
Carpenters.....	8,959	100.0	77.5	22.5	6,939	100.0	24.5	58.4	17.2	2,020	100.0	72.2	27.8
Cement finishers.....	3,988	100.0	69.1	30.9	2,755	100.0	44.5	37.1	18.4	1,233	100.0	79.6	20.4
Compositors.....	1,123	100.0	69.6	30.4	782	100.0	25.1	60.7	14.2	341	100.0	67.4	32.6
Electricians.....	1,912	100.0	61.7	38.3	1,179	100.0	40.2	41.1	18.7	733	100.0	78.7	21.3
Engineers.....	1,073	100.0	72.3	27.7	776	100.0	31.3	55.0	13.7	297	100.0	79.5	20.5
Foremen.....	1,288	100.0	77.8	22.2	1,002	100.0	23.6	64.5	11.8	286	100.0	69.9	30.1
Iron casters, molders.....	4,111	100.0	76.2	23.8	3,132	100.0	32.4	56.5	11.0	979	100.0	69.4	30.6
Machinists.....	2,117	100.0	75.9	24.1	1,606	100.0	24.2	63.6	12.1	511	100.0	72.0	28.0
Mechanics, auto repair.....	11,350	100.0	70.4	29.6	7,987	100.0	34.6	46.8	18.5	3,363	100.0	74.8	25.2
Mechanics, all other.....	2,365	100.0	73.7	26.3	1,743	100.0	24.6	63.6	11.8	622	100.0	63.3	36.7
Painters, building.....	8,872	100.0	72.5	27.5	6,435	100.0	27.6	47.8	24.5	2,437	100.0	71.4	28.6
Painters, factory.....	676	100.0	72.5	27.5	490	100.0	28.2	55.5	16.3	186	100.0	60.2	39.8
Paperhangers.....	978	100.0	77.5	22.5	758	100.0	28.3	57.9	13.7	220	100.0	55.0	45.0
Plasterers.....	3,058	100.0	80.6	19.4	2,465	100.0	28.6	51.8	19.6	593	100.0	73.7	26.3
Plumbers.....	2,338	100.0	75.3	24.7	1,760	100.0	31.2	53.2	15.5	578	100.0	80.4	19.6
Roofers.....	462	100.0	78.4	21.6	362	100.0	23.4	56.9	19.6	100	100.0	73.0	27.0
Shoemakers.....	1,650	100.0	72.5	27.5	1,197	100.0	15.0	73.4	11.6	453	100.0	54.1	45.9
Tailors.....	2,989	100.0	75.6	24.4	2,260	100.0	21.1	65.9	12.9	729	100.0	65.6	34.4
Upholsterers.....	486	100.0	73.2	26.8	356	100.0	27.5	59.0	13.4	130	100.0	64.6	35.4
None, unknown, not specified.....	99	100.0	76.7	23.3	76	100.0	-----	-----	100.0	23	100.0	78.3	21.7
All others.....	12,381	100.0	26.3	73.7	3,259	100.0	20.9	70.1	8.8	9,122	100.0	97.1	2.9

NOTE.—Certain trades included in the regional figures are not listed in the United States table since a representative number do not occur in every region. In the United States table figures for these groups are included in the classification "All others."

the group had entered their usual occupations; the remaining 80.9 percent were still employed outside their usual trades or without jobs. As a result of these shiftings, only 64.4 percent as many of the whole sample were employed in their usual occupations in 1936 as had been so adjusted 6 years earlier.

In 1930 many trades had over three-quarters of those attached to them employed in their usual skills. On the basis of such occupational adjustment, the six ranking skills were as follows: (1) plastering, (2) roofing, (3) foremanship, (4) baking, (5) paperhanging, and (6) carpentering. In 1936, when the proportion in usual occupations was smaller, the corresponding group included, in the order named, the following: (1) shoemaking, (2) tailoring, (3) foremanship, (4) baking, (5) machinists' work, and (6) paperhanging. Thus, during the period 1930-36, there was not only a movement out of usual skills, but in the process of these shiftings, the relative degree of occupational adjustment of certain skills changed. In general, a lesser proportion of those in the building trades found employment in their usual occupations, and the independent hand trades offered

² In order to facilitate regional comparisons, data for occupational shiftings are restricted to the six important regions. The sample for the other two regions is too small to yield significant summary figures when broken down into five shifting groups. See above p. 15.

Northern regions, policemen and firemen (in fire departments) had the highest proportion of their followers employed in their usual occupations in 1936. The least degree of this occupational adjustment was experienced by those who usually were cement finishers, locomotive firemen, and plasterers. In the South, the greatest opportunity for work in usual occupation occurred among those who usually were shoemakers, locomotive firemen, and switchmen. The least opportunity for this type of employment in the South characterized those who usually were cement finishers, electricians, and building painters.

Many of the regional differences noted for social-economic groups appear here. The greatest degree of employment in usual skill in 1930 occurred among workers in the East South Central region. The least amount of such employment at that date existed in the West North Central region. By 1936, there were marked decreases in the percent of workers in usual occupations for all regions and the ranking of the regions changed in the process of these occupational shiftings. The South Atlantic region displaced the East South Central region as the area in which there was greatest concentration in usual occupation. Comparisons in occupational adjustment for 1930 and 1936 between

the different regions and the United States are presented below:

TABLE 27.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION IN USUAL OCCUPATION, 1930-36, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS, UNITED STATES AND 6 IMPORTANT REGIONS

Region	Usual occupation		Decline, 1930-36
	1930	1936	
United States.....	66.1	42.6	35.5
Middle Atlantic.....	61.6	33.3	45.9
East North Central.....	65.7	38.3	41.7
West North Central.....	58.3	30.5	47.7
South Atlantic.....	70.7	58.8	16.9
East South Central.....	73.6	57.1	22.4
West South Central.....	71.7	50.0	30.3

From the data presented above, it can be seen that the relative status of male Negro skilled workers, as it is

reflected by movement out of usual occupation, varied from region to region. The greatest losses were suffered in the Northern regions where there were declines ranging from 41.7 to 47.7 percent in the number of workers employed in their usual skills. In the South, the loss was less, but the dispersion in the percentage figures for the three Southern regions was greater. It varied from 16.9 percent in the South Atlantic region to 30.3 percent in the West South Central region. As a result of the situation in 1930 and the shiftings during the succeeding 6 years, in no region were there as many as 60 percent of the workers covered by the survey in their usual occupations in 1936. While the occupational shiftings were most severe in the North, there was no region which did not experience significant movements of male Negro skilled workers out of their usual skills during the 6-year period.

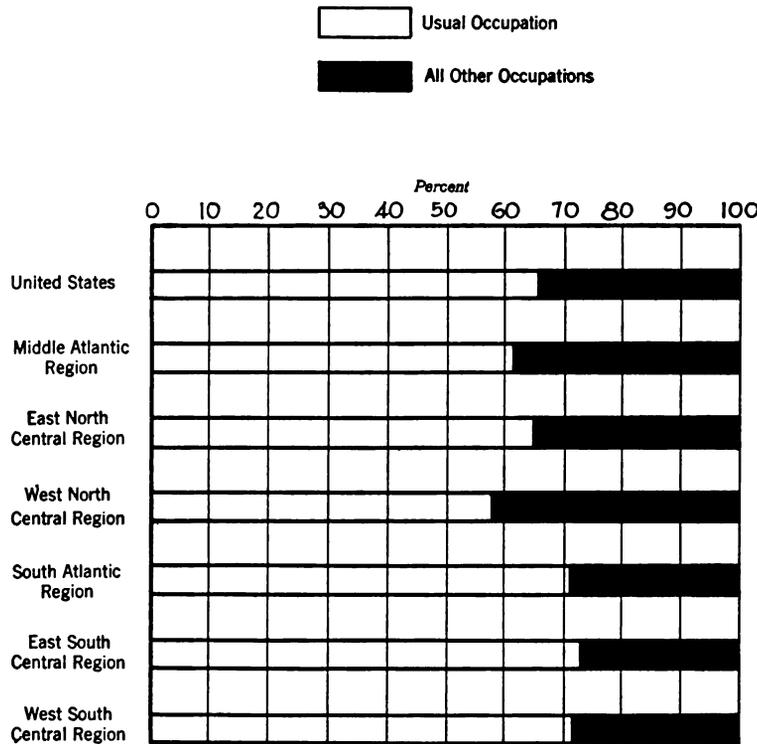


Chart 9.—Percent in Usual Occupation 1930, Male Negro Skilled Workers, United States and Six Important Regions

Urban Male Negro Skilled Workers' Sample, Spring, 1936

TABLE 28.—DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTINGS, 1930-36, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS, UNITED STATES AND 6 IMPORTANT REGIONS

Region	Total		Occupation, 1930		Usual occupation, 1930					All other occupations, 1930			
	Number	Percent	Usual	All others	Total		Occupational change, 1936	Usual occupation, 1936	Occupational change, 1936, unknown	Total		All other occupations, 1936	Usual occupation, 1936
					Number	Percent				Number	Percent		
United States.....	78,330	100	66.1	33.9	51,804	100	28.5	54.7	16.8	26,526	100	80.9	19.1
Middle Atlantic.....	26,715	100	61.6	38.4	16,446	100	31.2	44.3	24.5	10,269	100	84.4	15.6
East North Central.....	19,258	100	65.7	34.3	12,645	100	36.3	48.9	14.9	6,613	100	82.0	18.0
West North Central.....	3,765	100	58.3	41.7	2,194	100	37.0	43.5	19.5	1,571	100	87.7	12.3
South Atlantic.....	13,221	100	70.7	29.3	9,352	100	16.9	72.0	11.1	3,869	100	73.7	26.3
East South Central.....	7,379	100	73.6	26.4	5,433	100	21.1	67.6	11.3	1,946	100	72.2	27.9
West South Central.....	7,992	100	71.7	28.3	5,734	100	26.2	61.1	12.7	2,258	100	78.0	22.0

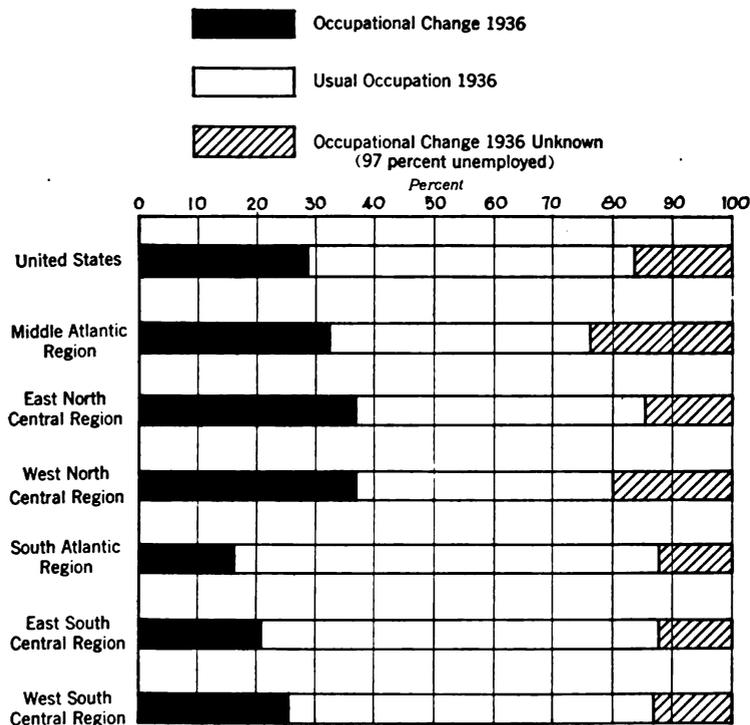


Chart 10.—Percentage Distribution of Occupational Shiftings, Male Negro Skilled Workers in Usual Occupation, 1930, United States and Six Important Regions

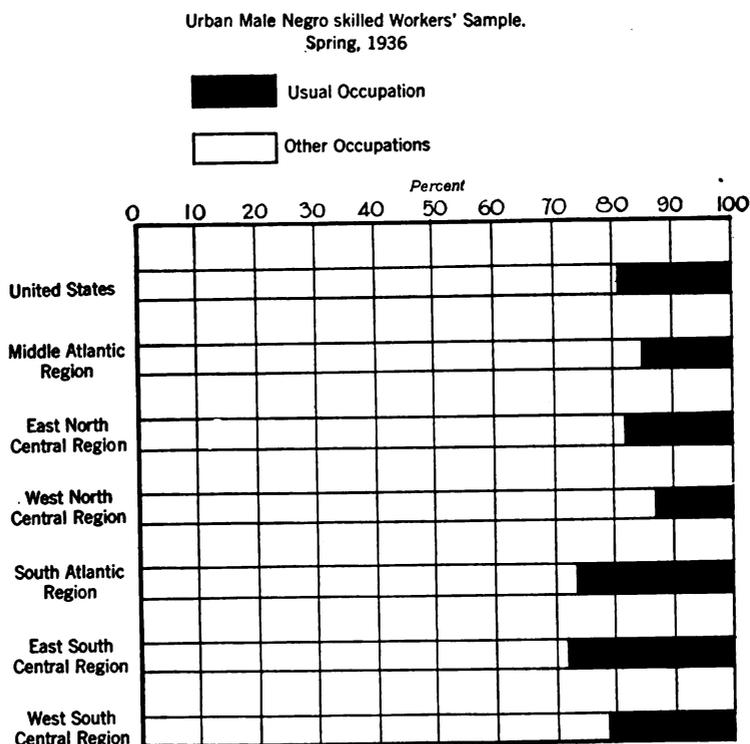


Chart 11.—Percentage in Usual Occupation 1936, Male Negro Skilled Workers in Other than Usual Occupations, 1930, United States and Six Important Regions

Urban Male Negro Skilled Workers' Sample.
Spring, 1936

Table 28 presents summary figures for occupational shiftings, 1930-36, by regions. From it, one can see that there was in the Middle Atlantic region the greatest tendency among those who shifted out of usual occupations after 1930 to become unemployed in 1936.³ This, of course, follows from our earlier analysis of the regional intensity of unemployment.⁴ As would be expected from what has been said before, the Southern regions had the highest percentage of their workers who were outside of usual trades in 1930 to shift to such pursuits in 1936.

AGE BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS

Because of the concentration of younger persons in occupations other than their usual ones in 1930, the median age for this group was lower than that for workers who were in their usual occupations in 1930. The highest average age reported among the five occupational shifting groups selected for detailed study was for those who were in their usual occupations in 1930 and in 1936. The median age of those who shifted from their usual occupations in 1930 to other occupations in 1936 was lower than that for those whose occupational change in 1936 was reported as unknown and of whom 96.9 percent were unemployed in 1936. Among skilled Negro workers who were in other than their usual occupations in 1930 there were marked differences in age as between those who shifted into their usual occupations in that year and those remaining outside of these pursuits. The lowest median age reported for any group occurred among those outside of their usual occupations in 1930 who shifted into their usual occupations in 1936. The median for this group was slightly over 31 years. Skilled workers who remained outside of their usual occupations in 1930 and 1936 (of whom 25 percent were unemployed in 1936) were, on the average, younger than workers who had been employed in their usual occupations in 1930.

As would be expected, there were significant variations from trade to trade in these different groups. In several skilled trades, those who remained in usual occupations in both 1930 and 1936 were younger than those who shifted either into other occupations or into no jobs. Among blacksmiths there was a preponderance of mature workers and a tendency for the older men to be unemployed in 1936. The same situation obtained among boilermakers, cement finishers, and to a lesser degree, among carpenters, stationary engineers, iron casters, foremen, plasterers, and bricklayers.

Among those in their usual occupations in 1930, there was no marked tendency for the incidence of unemployment to fall heavily upon men over 45 years old. Indeed, there was a relatively greater concentration of workers in such classification among those who remained in usual occupations than among the unemployed of this group. There was, however, a definite tendency among those who drifted from usual occupations in 1930 to other occupations in 1936 to have relatively fewer men over 45 in their number. An analysis of the concentration of men over 60 indicates the relatively greatest concentration of them among those who were in usual occupations in 1930 and unemployed in 1936. These older men were less numerous among those who shifted from usual occupations

in 1930 to other occupations in 1936. It seems that age as a factor in unemployment was important among those who had been in their usual occupations in 1930 for workers who were over 60 years old in 1936. At the same time, those workers over 60 found it more difficult to shift into other occupations in 1936.

Almost a half of those who were outside their usual occupations in 1930 and who had shifted into them by 1936 were 29 years old or under in the latter year and had been 23, or under in 1930. Only 16 percent of this group were over 45 years old in 1936. As contrasted to this, 24 percent of those outside usual occupations in 1930 and 1936 were 29 years old and under in 1936; while 27.7 percent of them were 45 years old or over. Thus it seems that there was a large proportion of young men among those who had moved into their usual occupations by 1936. Men over 60 years old tended to suffer the greatest amount of unemployment incident to displacement from their usual occupations during the period under study. It naturally follows from this that those 60 years old and over did not shift to alternative occupations as readily as did the younger men. Indeed, male Negro skilled workers over 45 displayed a slight tendency toward inability to adjust themselves to other occupations. For the age groups 60 years and older, there was an indication of greater lack of occupational adjustability. (See table 2, appendix B.)

TABLE 29.—MEDIAN AGE, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36, UNITED STATES

Occupation	All shifting groups		Medians							
	Total	Median	Usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930	Usual occupation 1930; occupational change 1936	Usual occupation 1930; usual occupation, 1936	Usual occupation 1930; occupational change unknown, 1936	Other occupations 1930; other occupations 1936	Other occupations 1930; usual occupation, 1936	
All occupations.	76,330	39.0	39.0	40.1	38.0	41.0	39.7	39.0	31.4	
Bakers.....	921	35.7	34.5	36.1	35.8	35.7	38.2	37.5	25.6	
Blacksmiths.....	932	46.0	46.9	47.2	46.0	47.3	48.4	44.0	40.7	
Boilermakers.....	410	43.0	43.3	43.2	42.0	43.8	45.4	43.3	38.8	
Bricklayers.....	3,792	43.1	43.8	43.7	42.3	41.5	44.5	41.5	39.4	
Carpenters.....	8,959	44.3	47.5	45.2	42.9	45.9	46.0	41.5	38.3	
Cement finishers.....	3,988	42.6	41.9	43.0	43.1	42.5	43.5	42.5	39.4	
Compositors.....	1,123	33.8	35.7	36.3	32.5	38.2	34.5	29.0	24.3	
Electricians.....	1,912	34.2	35.8	35.8	34.5	37.9	33.5	31.5	27.3	
Engineers.....	1,073	45.0	45.4	45.8	44.4	46.3	46.9	44.5	37.4	
Foremen.....	1,288	44.2	43.7	44.8	45.0	44.6	45.4	44.5	35.5	
Iron casters, molders.....	4,111	38.7	37.9	39.1	40.0	38.6	39.9	39.2	31.7	
Machinists.....	2,117	39.0	39.1	39.8	39.2	40.0	40.7	37.8	30.2	
Mechanics, auto repair.....	11,350	34.4	34.5	35.0	34.7	35.6	34.3	34.0	28.3	
Mechanics, all other.....	2,365	36.9	37.0	38.0	36.7	38.7	37.0	36.5	28.1	
Painters, building.....	8,872	38.3	38.9	39.3	38.2	40.0	38.8	36.0	31.2	
Painters, factory.....	676	36.0	35.5	36.7	37.3	38.5	36.5	37.5	29.4	
Paperhangers.....	978	38.8	39.6	40.2	38.5	41.1	40.0	32.5	28.6	
Plasterers.....	3,058	42.1	42.4	42.6	41.4	42.9	43.4	41.0	36.3	
Plumbers.....	2,338	41.1	42.2	41.7	40.3	42.8	40.5	39.5	35.2	
Roofers.....	462	39.9	41.0	41.2	39.1	41.9	41.6	36.5	35.0	
Shoemakers.....	1,650	37.1	38.4	39.0	33.9	40.5	34.6	33.5	24.7	
Tailors.....	2,989	38.7	39.2	39.5	36.9	40.3	38.9	38.0	29.1	
Upholsterers.....	486	38.2	38.8	39.5	37.5	40.1	34.7	37.5	28.1	
None, unknown, not specified.....	99	22.3	(1)	20.7	-----	-----	20.7	25.0	(1)	
All others.....	12,381	39.4	43.0	43.5	41.4	44.0	42.0	37.5	34.0	

¹ Five cases or less.

On the whole the regional age patterns for shifting groups followed that for the Nation. Despite this general consistency, in only two regions, the Middle Atlantic and the West North Central, was relative age of

³ Since approximately 97 percent of those who reported occupational change 1930-36 unknown were, in the latter year, unemployed, the whole group is referred to here and below as unemployed. See below, p. 27.
⁴ See above, pp. 20-22.

those who shifted out of usual occupations in 1930 into no jobs in 1936 similar to the national pattern. In these two regions, as in the sample for the Nation, the median age for this shifting group was lower than that for the workers who remained in usual occupations in both years. Through the various areas those who shifted out of usual occupations into other jobs during the 6 years studied were, on the average, slightly younger than those who remained in their usual skills. Usually the size in the median age differentials of these two groups varied directly with the regional concentration of older workers. In all regions, those who had entered usual occupations by 1936 and had been outside their usual skills in 1930, were much younger than those who, in 1936, remained occupationally maladjusted. The differential in median ages between these two shifting groups was generally greater in the South than in the North. It was least perceptible in the Middle Atlantic region. In all areas there was consistency in the tendency of men over 60 years old to shift out of usual occupations in 1930 into the unemployed class in 1936.

TABLE 30.—MEDIAN AGE, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36, UNITED STATES AND 6 IMPORTANT REGIONS

Region	Usual occupation 1930			All other occupations 1930	
	Occupational change, 1936	Usual occupation, 1936	Occupational change, 1936, unknown	All other occupations, 1936	Usual occupation, 1936
United States.....	38.9	41.0	39.7	38.0	31.4
Middle Atlantic.....	37.0	39.1	38.1	36.8	31.4
East North Central.....	39.0	39.9	40.0	39.0	32.2
West North Central.....	40.1	42.4	41.5	39.6	31.1
South Atlantic.....	40.0	42.8	43.5	39.6	31.0
East South Central.....	40.9	41.5	42.3	38.1	31.3
West South Central.....	38.5	41.0	41.5	40.5	31.0

The general process seemed to have been this: (1) Younger men out of their usual occupations in 1930 shifted into them in 1936 at the expense of the older men; (2) the oldest workers among those in their usual pursuits in 1930 either stayed in them in 1936, or if displaced, found it difficult to secure employment in other occupations and tended to become unemployed; (3) the younger men who had been displaced from usual trades during the period 1930-36 adjusted themselves more readily to alternative occupations.

TIME WORKED AT USUAL OCCUPATIONS BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS

Closely related to age is, of course, the time spent in usual occupation. Those persons having on the average the greatest amount of experience in their usual occupations remained in them in 1930 and 1936. Those who shifted out of their usual skills in 1930 into other occupations in 1936 naturally had less experience in their usual occupations. The median time worked at usual occupations for those unemployed in 1936 was only slightly less than that for the group which remained in usual occupations in 1930 and in 1936. Since most of the decrease in experience for the unemployed in this group is accounted for by the period lost from work after 1930, it seems safe to assume that

experience was not a factor in determining the degree of unemployment among the sample. This tendency seemed to characterize unemployment among all groups during the recent depression. Thus, according to the *Urban Worker on Relief*: "Contrary to an erroneous popular impression, workers on urban relief rolls in 1934 were not industrial misfits who had never worked nor persons with an irregular work history. Unemployed workers on relief who had been previously gainfully employed were a relatively experienced group of workers. Over half of the men had worked 10 years or more at their usual occupation."⁵ The median years of experience at their usual occupation among male Negro unemployed workers on relief for May 1934 was 9.1 years.⁶ For male Negroes in this group who were usually engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries, the median figure was 10.3 years. Since the median figure for male Negro skilled workers, who were in usual occupations in 1930 and unemployed in 1936, was 14.9 years for the latter year, it seems that the unemployed Negro skilled worker was older in experience than the unskilled and semiskilled Negro without a job.

TABLE 31.—MEDIAN TIME WORKED AT USUAL OCCUPATION, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36, UNITED STATES

Occupation	All shifting groups		Medians							
	Total	Median	Usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936	Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936	Usual occupations 1930, occupational change unknown 1936	Other occupations 1930, other occupations 1936	Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936	
All occupations.....	78,330	12.9	14.6	14.2	12.0	15.5	14.9	10.0	8.6	
Bakers.....	921	12.4	13.0	13.4	11.3	13.9	13.5	17.0	4.1	
Blacksmiths.....	932	18.1	21.5	20.4	16.9	22.2	19.5	12.9	12.1	
Boilermakers.....	410	13.0	14.9	14.0	12.5	15.3	12.5	10.7	8.5	
Bricklayers.....	3,792	16.4	18.5	17.6	14.3	19.3	16.8	12.2	12.4	
Carpenters.....	8,959	17.6	19.8	18.9	15.0	20.4	18.7	12.5	11.6	
Cement finishers.....	3,988	13.4	14.7	14.3	13.3	15.5	14.3	11.1	11.1	
Compositors.....	1,123	10.5	13.1	8.7	15.1	11.7	11.7	5.5	3.6	
Electricians.....	1,912	8.9	11.2	10.7	9.0	13.0	9.1	5.5	4.5	
Engineers.....	1,073	14.4	15.4	15.3	14.0	16.2	14.7	12.5	8.2	
Foremen.....	1,288	13.9	14.5	14.8	13.0	15.8	13.1	12.5	6.1	
Iron casters, molders.....	4,111	11.5	12.8	12.5	11.5	13.3	10.8	8.4	6.3	
Machinists.....	2,117	12.0	13.3	13.0	11.0	13.9	11.5	8.4	7.0	
Mechanics, auto repair.....	11,350	10.9	12.0	11.8	10.4	12.9	11.2	8.9	5.5	
Mechanics, all other.....	2,365	11.0	12.0	12.4	9.5	13.4	10.8	8.1	5.1	
Painters, building.....	8,872	12.6	14.5	13.8	11.5	15.7	12.6	8.8	7.0	
Painters, factory.....	675	12.5	10.9	11.0	10.5	11.8	11.0	7.9	5.1	
Paperhangers.....	978	12.6	14.0	13.8	11.5	15.0	12.9	7.3	6.1	
Plasterers.....	3,058	15.9	17.4	16.5	14.0	17.7	16.8	13.0	10.9	
Plumbers.....	2,338	12.7	14.6	13.7	11.5	15.1	12.3	8.8	7.2	
Roofers.....	462	13.0	14.3	13.9	10.4	14.7	12.8	9.1	5.3	
Shoemakers.....	1,659	12.4	14.2	14.6	9.9	16.1	11.3	6.8	4.5	
Tailors.....	2,989	13.8	15.6	15.2	11.3	16.7	14.5	9.6	6.0	
Upholsterers.....	486	12.0	13.4	13.3	10.0	14.5	10.0	9.1	6.2	
None, unknown, not specified.....	99	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	(1)	12.5	(1)
All others.....	12,381	12.0	16.2	15.5	11.9	17.0	11.9	10.9	8.3	

¹ 5 cases or less.
² Less than 1 year.

On the other hand, as one would expect, the amount of experience in usual occupations among those who shifted from other occupations in 1930 to usual ones in 1936 was small. In these figures, as in the case of age variations, there are interesting differences between occupations. Among electricians, compositors, shoemakers, and plumbers, there was a definite tendency

⁵ *Urban Workers on Relief*, part I, p. 32.
⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 32.

for workers with the greatest amount of experience to remain in their usual occupations in 1930 and 1936. At the same time the experienced blacksmiths, bricklayers, carpenters, and cement finishers who were out of their usual occupations in 1930 tended to shift back into them in 1936. In most of the other trades, the increase in numbers in usual occupations in 1936 reflected the entrance of relatively inexperienced persons into skilled pursuits.

TABLE 32.—MEDIAN TIME WORKED AT USUAL OCCUPATION, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36, UNITED STATES AND 6 IMPORTANT REGIONS

Region	Usual occupation 1930			All other occupations 1930	
	Occupational change, 1936	Usual occupation, 1936	Occupational change, unknown, 1936	All other occupations, 1936	Usual occupation, 1936
United States.....	12.0	15.5	14.9	10.0	6.6
Middle Atlantic.....	11.5	15.2	12.6	9.4	7.0
East North Central.....	10.9	13.9	12.3	9.6	6.5
West North Central.....	11.6	14.2	13.7	9.5	6.1
South Atlantic.....	14.0	17.7	16.5	12.2	7.0
East South Central.....	13.5	16.6	14.8	10.8	6.1
West South Central.....	12.7	16.1	14.1	12.4	6.6

Variations in the amount of experience for those who shifted out of their skills during the period 1930-36 are so greatly influenced by occupational movement that their significance in an analysis of occupational shiftings is slight.

A glance at table 32 above indicates that the relationships between experience and occupational shifting noted above for the Nation hold throughout the regions. The relative high differential for the Middle Atlantic and West South Central regions in median years of experience between those in usual occupations in 1930 and 1936 and those who shifted from usual occupations in 1930 to no jobs in 1936 suggests that unemployment hit these two regions earlier than it was felt elsewhere. On the whole, the greater difference in years of experience in the South for those who moved into usual occupations in 1936 as contrasted to the years worked at usual occupations for those in all other occupations in both years reflects the presence of a larger proportion of older men in that section.

SCHOOLING BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS

At first glance there seems to be little relationship between occupational shifting and the amount of basic schooling. Actually there were some associations. As a result of the shiftings between 1930 and 1936, younger men on the whole found new jobs and there was a tendency to displace the oldest men from employment. For the Nation, the median amount of basic schooling for those engaged in their usual occupations was 8.3 years for 1930 as contrasted to 8.4 years in 1936. In 1930, 18 percent of those in their usual occupations had 12 years of basic training, while in 1936 the figure was 20 percent. Also, there was a distinct tendency among those out of their usual trades in 1930 and returning to their occupation in 1936 to be better trained than those who did not make this adjustment. Among those in their usual occupation in 1930 there was little relationship between schooling and occupa-

tional shifting. Those who became unemployed by 1936 had received slightly less basic education.⁷ (See table 6, appendix B.)

Since, however, the medians do not show significant features within the frequency distributions, it is desirable to examine the figures more closely. Such a scrutiny concentrates attention upon the percentage distribution by trades of those having 12 years of basic education. For all trades, 19.3 percent of those in their usual occupations in 1930 and 1936 had received 12 years' basic schooling; 16.8 percent of those who had changed from usual to other occupations between 1930-36 had this amount of schooling, and 15.5 percent of those who were in usual occupations in 1930 but not employed in 1936 had 12 years' schooling. There seemed to be a significant association between high basic schooling and occupational stability among compositors, electricians, stationary engineers, foremen, and factory painters. Although relatively few cement finishers had as much as 12 years' basic schooling, those who enjoyed occupational stability had a greater proportion of their members in this class than those who shifted from usual to other occupations or unemployment. There was a high proportion of workers with 12 years of basic schooling among those who were out of their usual occupations in 1930 and moved into them in 1936. No doubt this followed from the entrance of well-trained young men into their skills for the first time during the 6-year period. (See tables 6 and 7, appendix B.)

TABLE 33.—MEDIAN YEARS OF BASIC SCHOOLING, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36, UNITED STATES

Occupation	All shifting groups		Medians						
	Total	Median	Usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936	Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown 1936	Other occupation 1930, other occupation 1936	Other occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936
All occupations.	78, 330	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.9
Bakers.....	921	8.3	8.3	7.3	8.9	8.2	8.2	8.1	9.0
Blacksmiths.....	932	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.1	7.0	8.2	8.3
Boilermakers.....	410	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.8	8.2	8.5
Bricklayers.....	3, 792	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.5
Carpenters.....	8, 959	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.8	8.2	7.9	8.4	8.3
Cement finishers.....	3, 988	6.4	6.8	6.4	6.3	6.8	6.2	6.0	6.6
Compositors.....	1, 123	12.1	12.2	12.1	11.9	12.2	11.9	12.1	12.2
Electricians.....	1, 912	10.7	12.0	10.7	10.2	12.0	10.0	10.3	12.0
Engineers.....	1, 073	8.6	8.9	8.6	8.4	8.9	8.3	8.4	9.0
Foremen.....	1, 288	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.1	8.4	8.0	8.2	8.8
Iron casters, molders.....	4, 111	7.6	7.7	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.3	7.9
Machinists.....	2, 117	8.2	7.9	8.0	8.2	7.9	8.1	8.5	8.2
Mechanics, auto repair.....	11, 350	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.9
Mechanics, all other.....	2, 365	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.5	8.2	8.9	9.9
Painters, building.....	8, 872	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.6	8.3	8.6	9.2
Painters, factory.....	675	8.1	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.8	8.5	8.7	8.3
Paperhangers.....	978	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.8	10.4
Plasterers.....	3, 058	7.6	7.6	7.6	8.0	7.5	7.1	7.6	8.2
Plumbers.....	2, 338	8.4	7.9	8.1	8.1	7.9	8.2	8.0	8.0
Roofers.....	462	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.3	7.5	5.9
Shoemakers.....	1, 650	8.8	8.8	8.7	9.1	8.6	8.4	9.4	9.7
Tailors.....	2, 989	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.2	9.9	10.1	9.9	10.8
Upholsterers.....	486	8.8	8.7	8.9	9.4	8.8	9.0	8.7	8.7
None, unknown, not specified.....	99	9.9	(1)	9.9	-----	-----	9.9	10.3	(1)
All others.....	12, 381	8.7	7.7	7.5	7.2	7.5	7.2	8.3	8.5

¹ 5 cases or less.

⁷ The relatively few employed urban workers on relief covered by the sample of *Urban Workers on Relief* showed the same general tendency. Thus, "The median number of years completed in school by the employed male workers, both white and Negro, was slightly higher than the median for experienced unemployed workers, but considerably lower than for the inexperienced seeking their first jobs." *Urban Workers on Relief*, part I, p. 64.

Thus, with the gradual displacement of older men from the skills and the entrance of younger men into them, the amount of basic training for the group increased. For those who remained in their usual occupations in 1930 and 1936, the amount of basic schooling varied from trade to trade. A relatively high degree of association between basic training and occupational stability obtained for only a few occupations. Among those who entered their usual trades after 1930, relationship between occupational adjustment and higher basic schooling seemed the rule rather than the exception. In general, the results of this study seem to conform with those reported for a different sample in the *Urban Worker on Relief*. That study holds that, "Schooling, apparently, is not a very important factor in determining employment status, but is rather a reflection of the social and economic backgrounds of the particular group of workers under consideration and of their age characteristics."⁸

In only one trade, electrical work, does there seem to be much relationship between occupational stability and trade schooling for those in usual occupation in 1930. Among electricians in usual occupation both years, 50.4 percent had trade schooling; among those in usual occupation in 1930 and unemployed in 1936, 45.2 percent had trade schooling. Because of the low incidence of trade schooling for the sample, there was slight general association between it and occupational stability. (See table 8, appendix B.)

Among those who were out of their usual occupations in 1930, there was a higher degree of incidence of some trade schooling than for those who had followed usual occupations in 1930. Within this former group there was a slight but not generally significant trend for those who entered usual trades in 1936 to have some trade schooling. From trade to trade this varied, and in certain trades was reversed. However, in five trades there was a definite tendency for those who had entered their usual occupations by 1936 to have had a greater amount of trade schooling. This relationship was most pronounced among electricians and was apparent among upholsterers, plasterers, foremen, compositors, and bakers. Its incidence in these trades suggests that it is associated with the entrance of younger men into those fields in 1936.

From the data referred to above, it appears that there is no marked general association between amount of trade schooling and occupational shifting. Those outside their usual trades in 1930 and those who were in their usual trades in 1930 but unemployed in 1936 had the greatest relative amount of such training. However, for a few trades in which schooling was comparatively important, there seemed to be a tendency toward occupational stability and occupational adjustment for those who had received vocational training.

The regional figures reflect the same picture portrayed above for the Nation. For all areas, as for the United States, those who shifted out of usual occupations in 1930 into no jobs in 1936 tended to have less basic schooling. The differences in medians as between these two groups was greatest in that section of the Nation where male Negro skilled workers had received, on the average, less basic training. This probably reflects the fact that a certain minimum of education is necessary for effective work in the skills; after this minimum is reached, additional basic schooling does not seem to be

TABLE 34.—MEDIAN YEARS OF BASIC SCHOOLING, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36, UNITED STATES, AND 6 IMPORTANT REGIONS

Region	Usual occupation 1930			All other occupations 1930	
	Occupational change, 1936	Usual occupation, 1936	Occupational change, 1936, unknown	All other occupation, 1936	Usual occupation, 1936
United States.....	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.9
Middle Atlantic.....	8.7	9.0	8.6	8.8	9.7
East North Central.....	8.5	8.9	8.4	8.4	9.1
West North Central.....	8.5	8.7	8.2	8.7	8.8
South Atlantic.....	6.8	7.0	6.3	6.8	8.1
East South Central.....	6.5	7.1	6.6	7.2	7.6
West South Central.....	7.1	7.4	6.6	7.8	8.3

METHOD OF SECURING BASIC TRAINING BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS

important for these workers in their securing and holding jobs.

Experience, and experience with its various combinations are still the most important means of preparation for Negro skilled workers. Although the summary tables indicate a slight increase in the relative importance of formal education only, and apprenticeship only, it also shows that occupational shifting has sustained the relative importance of experience only as a means of basic training for jobs.⁹ However, the data do not establish any outstanding relationships between shifting and methods of securing basic training.

There is a tendency for apprenticeship only and in combinations to be relatively more important for those who entered their usual occupations in the period 1930-36 as contrasted to those who remained out of usual occupations in 1930 and 1936. At the same time, the relative importance of experience only among this group declined. One of the striking things was the rise in importance of apprenticeship only as a means of preparation among cement finishers in this group. While 9.9 percent of those outside their usual occupations in 1930 and 1936 were thus prepared, 16.3 percent of the cement finishers who entered their usual occupation in the 6-year period under study were prepared by this method. The same tendency is observed among paperhangers, roofers, bricklayers, and plasterers.

The degree of occupational shifting among male Negro skilled workers in the North was much greater than it had been in the South. Most of the social and preparation factors discussed above seem to have little direct association with the occupational movements of the period. In all areas younger men tended to shift into usual occupations during the 6 years and older ones, when displaced from usual skills, found it difficult to adjust themselves to new types of work. Most of the variations in the age and schooling characteristics of shifting groups as between regions reflected the social patterns of the areas. There is additional evidence in the findings of this chapter that the male Negro skilled worker was less firmly integrated into the industrial pattern of the Middle Atlantic region than in any other area. Thus, the greatest concentration of unemployment in 1936 among those who shifted from usual occupation in 1930 occurred in the Middle Atlantic region. On the other hand, the largest concentration in usual occupations in 1936 among those who had been in other occupations in 1930 was in the South Atlantic region.

⁸ *Urban Workers on Relief*, part I, p. 64. In that study schooling is so defined as to correspond with the term "basic schooling" as used in this survey. See *ibid.*, p. 64.

⁹ See table 9, appendix B.

Chapter V.—ECONOMIC FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTINGS, 1930-36

The characteristics described in chapter IV were for the most part social attributes of the various shifting groups. None of them was an important causal factor, but most of them are significant as descriptive features of the groups discussed. For the different shifting classes, there were few outstanding social or preparation characteristics which seem related to occupational movements. As one would expect, younger persons moved more readily into usual skills than did older ones, and the amount of schooling received by this group, as a result of its age composition, was greater than that for the sample as a whole. This chapter deals with different kinds of characteristics. It contains a discussion of changes in type of employer and median wages for the occupational shifting groups during the period skilled workers were moving into and out of their usual occupations. These economic factors are most important because they describe the nature of the change in working conditions of male Negro skilled workers during a period of occupational dislocation.

The occupational shiftings analyzed in the preceding chapter were associated with significant changes in the type of employer and weekly earnings of the workers affected. It has already been observed that between 1930 and 1936 there was a great rise in the relative importance of government employment. This occurred at a time when male Negro skilled workers were shifting out of their usual occupations, and the greatest part of it represented temporary-emergency employment for these workers in other than their usual occupations. For those who shifted from usual to other occupations during the 6-year period, the importance of government employment increased 17 times. Most of the men thus absorbed had been employed by white firms and individuals in 1930. There was also among the group formerly employed by white firms and individuals a relative increase in self-employment.

At the same time, those who were in other than usual occupations in both years suffered more unemployment in 1936 than in 1930. In order to offset the great decline in jobs available in white firms and with white individuals they turned to government and self-employment. Others who had been in other than usual occupations in 1930 and entered their usual ones by 1936 depended to a greater degree upon jobs with Negroes than any other shifting groups. They also turned to emergency employment during the 6-year period. For them, government employment grew 4.6 times, employment by Negroes 3.5 times, and self-employment 2.9 times.

A reflection of the occupational shiftings and the changes in type of employer during the 6 years is offered by the movement of wages between 1930 and 1936. Those who shifted out of usual occupations in 1930 to other employment or no jobs in 1936 received in 1930 higher median wages than the workers who remained in usual occupations both years. The data presented here indicate that occupational movement in itself, regardless of its direction, greatly influenced

earnings. Groups which shifted during the period either experienced drastic cuts in their pay during the 6 years or they failed to effect such increases as would be expected from movement into usual occupations.

TYPE OF EMPLOYER BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS

The most outstanding feature of the period under study was the phenomenal growth in the importance of government as an employer. For all male Negro skilled workers, the proportion dependent upon government rose appreciably during the 6 years. The greatest growth in this form of employment, however, occurred among those who had been in their usual skills in 1930 and had shifted to other occupations in 1936. For this group, the amount of government employment in 1936 was approximately 18 times the figure for 1930. This group of workers had depended chiefly upon white firms for employment in 1930, and at that time three-quarters of them were so employed. Six years later, when these men had shifted from usual to other occupations, only slightly over four-tenths were employed by white individuals and firms. In 1936 almost as large a proportion of this group was employed by government as by white individuals and firms. There was also, in this group, a decline in the proportion of workers who reported employment by self.

The greatest dependence upon government employment in 1936 characterized cement finishers, roofers, plumbers, building painters, plasterers, and paperhangers. Because of the decline in building trades employment, it was natural that large numbers of workers usually in these skills should be displaced during the 6-year period. Also, the fact that there were many representatives of these trades on relief made it difficult to place those who followed them on emergency employment in usual occupations.¹ There were two important additional factors. Wage rates were higher for skilled workers on emergency employment; and in some areas this employment was influenced by union membership.

Among those who did not shift occupations during the 6-year period, there was relatively little change in types of employer between 1930 and 1936. Most of the changes that did occur were reflected in two groups: those employed by white firms and individuals, and those who were in government employ. It is interesting to observe that government was an important employer of stationary engineers of this group in both 1930 and 1936. Since 96.9 percent of those who were in usual occupation in 1930 and whose occupational change for 1936 was unknown reported no employer that year, the group is considered as unemployed. (See tables 10 and 11, appendix B.)

In 1930 about a fifth of those outside their usual occupations during the 6 years under study was unem-

¹ During recent years it has been difficult to find jobs for all skilled workers regard less of color; see, *Survey of Employment Service Information*, Department of Labor, 1938, p. 46. Note also reference to placement of Negro skilled workers in the North, *ibid.*, pp. 76, 80.

ployed. By 1936 a fourth of them was without jobs. The presence of younger men in this group is reflected by the high incidence of unemployment for 1930 in those occupations which young men entered 1930-36. The greatest degree of unemployment for 1936 occurred among building painters, shoemakers, compositors, automobile repair mechanics, plumbers, and electricians. It seems that during the 6-year period, it was difficult for all skilled mechanics to find jobs. For those who, in 1930, were outside their usual occupations, the difficulty of obtaining gainful employment was extremely great. For this group, as for others mentioned above, there was, between 1930 and 1936, a decline in the importance of white employment and a rise in government jobs. Employment by self also increased among these workers.

Of those who moved into usual occupations after 1930, 45.4 percent had been unemployed at that date. In 1936, a larger proportion of this group depended upon jobs with Negro firms and individuals than was true for any other shifting class. There were also appreciable increases in the proportions hired by government and self in 1936 as compared with the situation 6 years earlier. (See tables 10 and 11, appendix B.)

Regional variations in types of employers reflect many of the economic and social characteristics of the six areas. The relative importance of white employers in 1930 and 1936 reflected, in part, the degree of occupational integration of Negroes in different areas. The relative growth of government jobs was, of course, greatly influenced by the relief policies in the various States. Although the United States pattern for changes in types of employers for occupational shifting groups among male Negro skilled workers was followed in all regions, there were important and significant variations from it in the six areas. (See tables 10 and 11, appendix B.)

Among those who were in their usual occupations in both 1930 and 1936, white employers declined slightly for all regions during the 6-year period. Comparison of regional variations is afforded by table 35.

TABLE 35.—PERCENTAGE DECLINE IN WHITE EMPLOYERS, 1930-36, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN USUAL OCCUPATION IN 1930 AND 1936, UNITED STATES AND 6 IMPORTANT REGIONS

Region	Percent decline, 1930-36	Percent employed by white individuals and firms	
		1930	1936
United States.....	9.1	66.3	60.3
Middle Atlantic.....	18.7	59.3	48.2
East North Central.....	5.5	68.7	64.9
West North Central.....	4.5	63.2	60.4
South Atlantic.....	5.6	68.0	64.2
East South Central.....	5.1	75.4	71.6
West South Central.....	10.4	65.0	58.2

In only one region was there an appreciable change in the relative importance of types of employers for these male Negro skilled workers. In the Middle Atlantic region where there had been the highest degree of occupational maladjustment 1930-36, the proportion employed by white individuals and firms declined from 59.3 percent in 1930 to 48.2 percent in 1936. The increase in the number employed by government in this region was almost equal to the decrease in the number employed by whites.

Although the data presented in table 35 above indicate that those who remained in their usual occupations in 1930 and 1936 experienced little variation in type of employer, such was not the case for male Negro skilled workers who had been in their usual occupations in 1930 and shifted into others in 1936.

TABLE 36.—PERCENTAGE DECLINE IN WHITE EMPLOYERS, 1930-36, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN USUAL OCCUPATION IN 1930 AND IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS IN 1936, UNITED STATES AND 6 IMPORTANT REGIONS

Region	Percent decline, 1930-36	Percent employed by white individuals and firms	
		1930	1936
United States.....	41.0	74.6	44.0
Middle Atlantic.....	40.5	74.0	44.0
East North Central.....	47.7	75.4	39.5
West North Central.....	49.5	75.4	38.1
South Atlantic.....	26.6	71.7	42.6
East South Central.....	34.9	80.0	52.1
West South Central.....	37.3	73.1	45.8

Slightly over four-tenths of these workers were employed by white firms and individuals in 1936, while almost three-quarters of them had been so employed in 1930. The decline in proportion hired by white employers was greatest in the West North Central region. For men thus displaced from usual occupations in 1930 and working in 1936, government, as an employer, increased approximately 17 times. In 1930 it had furnished jobs to 2.3 percent of this group, while in 1936 it gave employment to 41.1 percent of these workers. Table 37 shows the percentage increases in government employment by regions for this group.

TABLE 37.—PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT, 1930-36, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN USUAL OCCUPATION IN 1930 AND IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS IN 1936, UNITED STATES AND 6 IMPORTANT REGIONS

Region	Percent increase, 1930-36	Percent employed by Government	
		1936	1930
United States.....	1,673.2	41.1	2.3
Middle Atlantic.....	1,884.5	42.6	2.1
East North Central.....	2,747.4	48.5	1.7
West North Central.....	1,978.9	48.6	2.3
South Atlantic.....	613.3	27.0	3.2
East South Central.....	1,042.4	32.9	2.9
West South Central.....	1,011.6	31.9	2.9

The greatest increase in percentages of this occupationally maladjusted group employed by government occurred in the North. The East North Central and the West North Central regions had, in 1936, almost a half of this group in government employment. In all regions, save one, the numerical increase in government employment for this group was greater than the numerical decline in employment by white firms and individuals. The bulk of skilled colored men who lost their jobs in usual occupations and found other employment turned to government for work. Less than half of them were absorbed by private industry controlled by white persons, and over four-tenths of them were employed by government. In the East North Central and West North Central regions, a larger percentage of this group worked for govern-

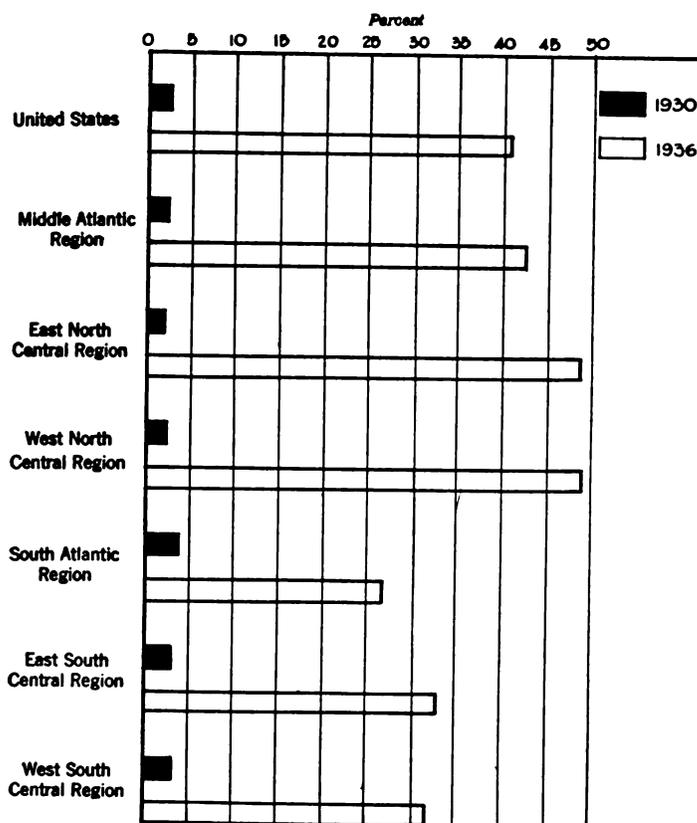


Chart 12.—Proportion Employed by Government 1930 and 1936, Male Negro Skilled Workers in Usual Occupation, 1930 and in Other Occupations, 1936, United States and Six Important Regions

Urban Male Negro Skilled Workers' Sample,
Spring, 1936

ment than did so for white firms, and almost as large a percentage of them were in government employ as worked for all other types of employers. (See tables 10 and 11, appendix B.)

An interesting reflection of the economic trends of the period is offered by glancing at the type of employer who gave jobs to those outside of usual occupation in 1930 and in usual occupation in 1936. In 1930, 45.4 percent of these had been unemployed, 40.5 percent were employed by white individuals and firms, and 3.4 percent were employed by Negroes. Government, at that time, engaged 3.2 percent, and 6.1 percent worked for self. By 1936 there had, of necessity, been an increase in all these groups except the unemployed. Negro employment had grown 3.5 times, white employment 1.3 times, government 4.7 times, self 2.9 times. Thus, with depression, those Negro men who moved into skills were more dependent upon jobs with Negro individuals and businesses, emergency agencies of the Federal Government, and self-employment. This circumstance is reflected in the earnings of this group in 1936.² The greatest relative growth in

employment by Negro firms and individuals occurred in the North and was most pronounced in the East North Central region. White employment grew the most in the East South Central region, while in the Middle Atlantic region its relative significance hardly increased. The importance of government as an employer grew in all regions; and in the East North Central and West North Central regions the proportions thus employed grew appreciably. Greatest relative dependence upon self-employment for those who entered their usual occupations in 1936 occurred in the West South Central and Middle Atlantic regions. (See tables 10 and 11, appendix B.)

MEDIAN EARNINGS BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS

The effects of occupational displacements manifest themselves in several ways. In the first place there is an obvious social loss to the community and to the individual incident to inactivity in usual occupations among skilled workers. At the same time there is the loss in earning power which is reflected in wage data.³

In all groups and for all trades, weekly earnings declined between 1930 and 1936. In 1930 the highest paid group of those occupationally adjusted was made up of those who in 1936 were unemployed. The next highest paid group in 1930 were those who in 1936 had shifted from usual occupations. More significant than this phenomenon, however, are the variations in rates of income during the period from 1930 to 1936 for the occupational shifting groups under discussion. In 1930 those who were employed in their usual occupations in 1930 and 1936 received an average weekly wage of \$27.95. In 1936 their average weekly wage was \$20.62 or 73.8 percent of the 1930 figure. Those who were in their usual occupations in 1930 and shifted to other occupations 6 years later received in 1930 a median weekly wage of \$30.70. Their median weekly wage in 1936 was reduced to \$14.82 or 48.3 percent of the 1936 figure. Because of the concentration of unemployed among those whose occupational change in 1936 was unknown, the group as a whole received wages less than \$2.50 a week, and most of them received no wages in 1936. Their earnings in 1930 had averaged \$30.95. Among those who were out of their usual occupations in 1930 and 1936 there was an appreciable decline in earnings. The figures presented in this report for median weekly wages do not reflect the degree of economic loss suffered by this group, since in 1936 one-fourth of these workers were unemployed. Nevertheless, in 1930 the employed workers in this group received an average weekly wage of \$22.36. Six years later their average earnings had been reduced to \$15.64 or 69.9 percent of their 1930 pay. Those who were in other than their usual occupations in 1930 and who had shifted into their usual occupations by 1936 did not increase their median weekly wages but actually suffered a slight reduction, since in 1930 they averaged \$17.81, while in 1936 they averaged \$17.28.

³ See above for comment on the limitations of wage data collected by the survey, p. 25.

² See below pp. 40-41.

TABLE 38.—MEDIAN WEEKLY WAGES, 1930, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36, UNITED STATES

Occupation	All shifting groups		Medians						
	Total	Median	Usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936	Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown 1936	Other occupations 1930, other occupations 1936	Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936
All occupations.....	78,330	\$27.45	\$27.05	\$29.30	\$30.70	\$27.95	\$30.95	\$22.36	\$17.41
Bakers.....	921	21.26	20.86	21.64	26.30	21.04	25.55	19.01	11.66
Blacksmiths.....	932	21.94	20.96	21.96	27.40	20.96	26.55	21.76	20.60
Boilermakers.....	410	28.10	26.75	28.94	30.00	35.30	35.85	26.88	15.00
Bricklayers.....	3,792	33.60	33.05	36.95	36.90	35.35	39.85	21.96	16.00
Carpenters.....	8,959	27.05	26.85	28.60	29.80	27.80	29.25	21.30	17.36
Cement finishers.....	3,988	27.60	25.65	30.15	31.10	27.20	32.45	20.39	15.92
Compositors.....	1,123	26.51	26.95	27.90	27.95	28.15	27.25	20.54	10.34
Electricians.....	1,912	28.70	28.95	31.55	33.55	30.40	29.85	21.90	17.75
Engineers.....	1,073	32.02	31.65	33.65	34.39	32.35	36.40	27.75	26.65
Foremen.....	1,288	28.80	28.05	29.65	34.15	28.20	29.90	24.37	26.50
Iron casters, molders.....	4,111	29.80	28.55	31.38	33.75	29.30	32.80	21.04	18.32
Machinists.....	2,117	25.95	24.34	26.77	29.14	25.50	27.30	23.29	13.14
Mechanics, auto repairers.....	11,350	26.83	25.25	27.65	28.45	26.05	29.30	24.25	19.04
Mechanics, all other.....	2,365	25.14	21.96	26.10	28.64	23.38	29.20	20.10	19.19
Painters, building.....	8,872	27.79	27.40	29.90	29.71	28.75	31.65	21.24	17.60
Painters, factory.....	675	30.55	29.05	33.82	35.10	29.75	32.50	25.25	23.50
Paperhangers.....	978	22.21	21.88	26.30	21.95	25.75	28.85	17.39	20.10
Plasterers.....	3,058	31.97	31.80	34.25	35.15	32.75	36.55	19.22	16.84
Plumbers.....	2,338	24.19	21.62	25.75	28.30	21.84	28.00	21.50	16.58
Roofers.....	462	21.78	21.12	23.13	27.00	21.32	29.70	17.00	16.00
Shoemakers.....	1,650	18.17	17.09	18.05	17.78	17.69	19.76	20.00	13.50
Tailors.....	2,989	27.75	27.25	28.95	30.25	28.15	29.60	21.94	17.87
Upholsterers.....	486	25.45	21.96	26.55	25.50	25.80	30.00	23.50	16.34
None, unknown, not specified.....	99	2.10	(1)	(2)			(2)	9.38	(1)
All others.....	12,381	27.85	33.75	34.25	33.12	34.70	33.80	24.13	21.46

¹ 5 cases or less.

² Less than \$2.50.

TABLE 39.—MEDIAN WEEKLY WAGES, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36, UNITED STATES

Occupation	All shifting groups		Medians						
	Total	Median	Usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936	Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown 1936	Other occupations 1930, other occupations 1936	Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936
All occupations.....	78,330	\$16.50	\$20.32	\$16.82	\$14.82	\$20.62	(?)	\$15.64	\$17.28
Bakers.....	921	15.74	16.80	16.20	13.23	17.42	(2)	14.37	11.80
Blacksmiths.....	932	15.50	16.82	15.48	13.50	16.82	(2)	15.30	16.80
Boilermakers.....	410	18.08	22.21	19.82	13.44	23.08	(2)	16.18	16.34
Bricklayers.....	3,792	16.78	21.00	17.48	14.64	21.22	(2)	14.79	19.64
Carpenters.....	8,959	16.06	17.84	16.26	14.34	18.14	(2)	14.49	16.64
Cement finishers.....	3,988	15.10	17.63	15.30	14.19	18.59	(2)	13.83	16.32
Compositors.....	1,123	18.53	21.24	20.16	16.52	23.17	(2)	16.26	15.28
Electricians.....	1,912	18.08	23.26	19.37	16.38	25.50	(2)	16.20	20.14
Engineers.....	1,073	21.08	27.75	21.66	15.80	28.55	(2)	17.48	21.50
Foremen.....	1,288	20.46	23.02	20.90	14.82	23.23	(2)	14.04	22.00
Iron casters, molders.....	4,111	18.62	22.66	21.79	15.26	23.11	(2)	15.52	21.46
Machinists.....	2,117	18.89	21.40	18.59	15.52	21.54	(2)	15.46	16.94
Mechanics, auto repair	11,350	16.30	18.95	16.56	15.38	19.76	(2)	15.40	16.12
Mechanics, all other.....	2,365	17.30	20.08	18.41	15.74	20.42	(2)	15.18	16.68
Painters, building.....	8,872	15.68	20.42	15.92	14.19	19.79	(2)	13.95	19.97
Painters, factory.....	676	22.36	27.45	24.28	16.58	28.05	(2)	15.86	24.85
Paperhangers.....	978	16.10	17.54	16.30	15.38	18.44	(2)	14.49	16.00
Plasterers.....	3,058	15.82	19.67	15.98	14.19	20.10	(2)	13.95	17.60
Plumbers.....	2,338	15.62	18.41	15.92	13.86	18.80	(2)	14.10	16.00
Roofers.....	462	15.70	16.64	16.04	13.05	16.66	(2)	13.62	15.60
Shoemakers.....	1,650	12.48	10.20	13.17	14.58	13.56	(2)	13.02	10.48
Tailors.....	2,989	16.96	19.82	17.27	13.05	20.06	(2)	16.04	17.87
Upholsterers.....	486	15.98	18.38	16.42	15.64	19.43	(2)	13.89	17.00
None, unknown, not specified.....	99	8.75	(1)	6.88			(2)	11.00	(1)
All others.....	12,381	19.44	31.20	28.01	15.32	31.95	(2)	16.62	24.92

¹ Less than \$2.50.

² 5 cases or less.

The degree of monetary loss incident to shifting into lower occupational classifications as reflected by earnings varied from occupation to occupation. On the whole, the higher the pay in occupation in 1930, the greater the decline in pay in 1936. Among those who remained in their usual occupations in 1930 and 1936, the relatively greatest amount of decline in earnings seemed to have been suffered by plasterers, bricklayers, cement finishers, carpenters, and auto repair shop mechanics. Among male Negro skilled workers the greatest loss in income between 1930 and 1936 was directly associated with the occupational shiftings and unemployment analyzed in this study. Although there was a decline in the wages of male Negro skilled workers who remained in their usual occupations, the real economic loss as measured by earnings, was occasioned by unemployment and shifting into lower social-economic classes. At the same time there was a relative loss in earning power which is reflected by failure of those who improved their occupational status by shifting into their usual occupations during the period 1930-36 to earn higher wages in the latter year than they did in the earlier period. Since the workers who were in other than usual occupations in 1930 and in usual occupations in 1936 effected occupational adjustments during the period, the fact that their weekly wages were on the average the same for 1930 and 1936 indicates the nullifying effects of a depression upon normal economic improvements incident to such adjustments. Young men who became skilled and older men who effected an occupational adjustment between 1930 and 1936 so as to return to their usual occupations in the later year did so only to find that they had on the average not increased their weekly earnings. Their only consolation was the fact that their real wages may have increased slightly.

TABLE 40.—RATIO OF 1936 MEDIAN WEEKLY WAGES TO MEDIAN WEEKLY WAGES OF 1930, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36, UNITED STATES AND 6 IMPORTANT REGIONS

Region	Percentage				
	Usual occupation, 1930			All other occupations, 1930	
	Occupational changes	Usual occupation, 1936	Occupational change, 1936, unknown	All other occupations, 1936	Usual occupation, 1936
United States.....	48.3	73.8	(1)	69.9	97.0
Middle Atlantic.....	46.1	71.8	(1)	53.3	87.1
East North Central.....	46.3	81.1	(1)	61.5	102.1
West North Central.....	50.6	74.2	(1)	67.4	87.2
South Atlantic.....	52.6	80.3	(1)	71.2	105.1
East South Central.....	46.1	78.1	(1)	68.6	127.7
West South Central.....	46.8	78.0	(1)	69.3	82.2

¹ Less than 1 percent.

In chapter III attention was called to the sectional differences in wages for male Negro skilled workers in the Nation. It is interesting at this point to inquire into the regional changes in wages among the five occupational shifting groups. Although there were great variations in earnings between regions as indicated above, there was a high degree of consistency for all areas in the relative decline in wages for the five occupational shifting groups. In all regions, those who remained in usual occupations in 1930 and 1936 suffered

the least from reductions in wages during the 6-year period. Those who shifted from usual occupations in 1930 to no jobs in 1936 suffered, of course, the maximum relative decline in average wages. The relative decline in earnings for those in all other occupations in both years was appreciably less than that for those who had been in usual occupations in 1930 and shifted to other occupations in 1936. Actual weekly earnings for this former class, while generally lower in 1930 than those for the latter class in that year, were, in 1936, higher in all regions. (See tables 13 and 15, appendix B.) This observation indicates the importance of occupational shiftings *per se* as a factor influencing wages. The low wages in 1936 for those who moved from usual to other occupations during the 6 years seem to be influenced as much by the process of shifting as by its direction.

While for the Nation, the wages of those who entered their usual occupations in 1936 were, in that year, lower than those which had obtained 6 years earlier when this group was in occupations other than their usual ones, the reverse was true in three regions. Men moving into usual occupations after 1930 increased their earnings in the East North Central, the South Atlantic and the East South Central regions. With the exception of the last-named area, the amount of this increase was negligible. It can be said for all areas except one, as it has been said for the Nation, that improvement of occupational status as represented by movement into usual occupations during the 6 years was not associated with the type of wage increase which is expected to accompany such shifting. In three regions workers in this group received higher wages when engaged in other than their usual occupation in 1930 than they earned in 1936 when they were employed in their usual skills. Here, again, the significance of occupational shiftings in themselves as factors adversely affecting wage rates appears. Of course, the effect of these movements into and out of usual occupations upon wages is a reflection of the fundamental economic situation which occasioned the occupational shiftings. In a period of greater job opportunities for all, it is probable that occupational movements would have had less association with retardation of wage increases or acceleration of wage reductions.

From the analysis which has preceded, it appears that earnings in 1930 were in no way associated with

occupational stability during the 6-year period. In several regions the workers who had shifted from usual occupations in 1930 to other occupations or no employment in 1936 had, in the earlier year, received higher earnings than those who remained in usual occupations. On the other hand, shifting out of usual occupations after 1930 brought with it drastic reductions in earnings. Nowhere are the effects of the current depression more marked than in the changes of wage rates between 1930 and 1936. The greatest force of this reduction fell upon those who, during the period under study, shifted out of usual skills.

TABLE 41.—MEDIAN WEEKLY WAGES, 1930 AND 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN USUAL OCCUPATION IN 1930 AND IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS IN 1936, UNITED STATES AND 6 IMPORTANT REGIONS

Region	Total	1930 median	1936	
			Median	Percent of 1930
United States.....	78,330	\$30.70	\$14.82	48.3
Middle Atlantic.....	26,715	34.30	15.82	46.1
East North Central.....	19,258	34.15	15.82	46.3
West North Central.....	3,765	27.50	13.92	50.6
South Atlantic.....	13,221	20.38	10.72	52.6
East South Central.....	7,379	21.44	9.88	46.1
West South Central.....	7,992	21.16	9.90	46.8

Table 41 above presents detailed figures for those workers who left usual occupations in 1930 and shifted into other pursuits in 1936. These data have been commented upon above. At this point, however, it is well to make a more detailed regional analysis of the figures. The relative declines in median weekly wages during the 6-year period for this shifting group were above the National average in the Middle Atlantic, East North Central, East South Central, and West South Central regions. It was least in the South Atlantic States. Despite these variations, in no region were the 1936 wages of these displaced workers over 52.6 percent of their 1930 wages in usual occupations. As severe as was the plight of this group, it did not approach that of 17.8 percent of the male Negro skilled workers, who in 1936 had no gainful employment. Of these unemployed in 1936, over two-thirds had been in their usual occupations in 1930.

APPENDIX A

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN 1930 WITH NUMBER IN SURVEY SAMPLE FOR 1936, BY STATES

State	Edward's 1930 figure	Survey estimate for 1930	Survey sample	Percent coverage
Middle Atlantic.....	36,418	41,970	26,715	63.6
Delaware.....	353	407	119	29.2
District of Columbia.....	3,086	3,555	1,480	41.6
Maryland.....	3,500	4,032	1,995	49.4
New Jersey.....	5,653	6,512	2,215	34.0
New York.....	12,805	14,768	17,261	116.9
Pennsylvania.....	11,021	12,696	3,645	28.7
East North Central.....	30,327	30,000	19,258	53.5
Ohio.....	9,396	11,102	5,423	48.8
Illinois.....	10,967	13,231	7,969	58.6
Indiana.....	3,014	3,529	1,454	41.2
Michigan.....	6,950	8,138	4,412	54.2
West North Central.....	5,539	6,393	3,765	58.9
Minnesota.....	229	265	305	113.6
Missouri.....	3,664	4,236	2,700	63.7
Nebraska.....	243	270	399	149.3
Kansas.....	1,403	1,622	361	22.2

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN 1930 WITH NUMBER IN SURVEY SAMPLE FOR 1936, BY STATES—Continued

State	Edward's 1930 figure	Survey estimate for 1930	Survey sample	Percent coverage
South Atlantic.....	45,747	48,216	13,221	27.4
Virginia.....	7,541	7,941	2,811	35.4
West Virginia.....	1,470	1,549	108	7.0
North Carolina.....	8,949	9,432	2,126	22.5
South Carolina.....	7,906	8,341	1,966	23.6
Georgia.....	13,102	13,808	4,146	30.0
Florida.....	6,779	7,145	2,064	28.9
East South Central.....	28,737	30,400	7,379	24.3
Alabama.....	10,769	11,394	3,383	29.7
Kentucky.....	3,509	3,712	594	16.0
Mississippi.....	6,431	6,804	755	11.1
Tennessee.....	8,028	8,490	2,647	31.2
West South Central.....	22,238	22,450	7,992	35.6
Arkansas.....	3,434	3,435	468	13.6
Louisiana.....	9,517	9,619	3,681	38.3
Oklahoma.....	1,512	1,561	523	33.5
Texas.....	7,775	7,835	3,320	42.4

THE TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT OF WHITE COLLAR AND SKILLED NEGRO WORKERS

(APPROPRIATION SYMBOL 065035 WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION)

Schedule No. ----- City ----- State -----

1. Name ----- 2. Address -----
(Number) (Street) (Floor or apt.)

3. Age: (Check one group) 4. Sex: Male Female

15-19 45-49

20-24 50-54

25-29 55-59

30-34 60-64

35-39 65-69

40-44 70 (and over)

5. Marital status: (Check one)

S. M. Wi. D. Sep.

6. Birthplace -----
(City) (State)

(a) Urban Rural

7. Schooling: (Encircle highest grade or number of years completed in each)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	6
<small>Basic</small>												<small>Normal, trade, or business</small>						<small>College</small>				<small>Graduate or professional</small>						

8. Racial type of school from which graduated or which last attended: (Encircle either "A" or "B" for each type attended.)

<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>
<small>Basic</small>		<small>Normal, trade, or business</small>		<small>College</small>		<small>Graduate or professional</small>	

9. Methods of securing basic training in usual occupation: (Check one.)

- | | |
|---|--|
| (a) <input type="checkbox"/> Formal education only. | (e) <input type="checkbox"/> Formal education and experience. |
| (b) <input type="checkbox"/> Apprenticeship only. | (f) <input type="checkbox"/> Apprenticeship and experience. |
| (c) <input type="checkbox"/> Experience only. | (g) <input type="checkbox"/> Formal education, apprenticeship, and experience. |
| (d) <input type="checkbox"/> Formal education and apprenticeship. | |

10. Present employment status:

- (a) Have you worked at a gainful occupation at any time since January 1, 1930? Yes No
- (b) If yes, are you now employed? Yes No
- (c) Are you seeking your first job? Yes No
- (d) Disqualified for, or not seeking work? Yes No

(If answer to (d) is "Yes," specify reason here) -----

11. Occupation: (Fill in (a), (b), (b-1), (b-2), (c), and (d).)

(a) Present occupation ----- Industry -----
 (b) Usual occupation ----- Industry -----

(1) What operation in your usual job requires the most skill? Give details: _____

(2) Total time you have worked at your usual occupation:

Years _____ Months _____

(c) Alternate occupation _____ Industry _____

(d) Occupation for which best trained _____ Industry _____

12. (a) Employment history: (Covers job at which person worked longest during year specified.)

Year	Occupation	Industry	EMPLOYER				Average weekly earnings on this job
			N	W	P	S	
1925	_____	_____					\$ _____
1930	_____	_____					\$ _____
1935	_____	_____					\$ _____
Present	_____	_____					\$ _____

(b) Was person given employment from the Government work programs in:

1933 Yes No
 1934 Yes No
 1935 Yes No
 1936 Yes No

(If "Yes," specify sources)

13. Job-finding history:

(a) During 1935 did person register with the local public employment office? Yes No

(b) Was applicant given employment? Yes No

(c) Specific occupation in which placed (fill in both):

Occupation _____ Industry _____

14. Sources and amounts of income received during last calendar month:

(a) Salary or wages \$ _____ (c) Other \$ _____

(b) Relief \$ _____ Specify source and type _____

(d) Total \$ _____

15. Did person receive emergency relief other than work relief in:

1932 Yes No
 1933 Yes No
 1934 Yes No
 1935 Yes No

(If "Yes," specify sources)

Is person now on relief? Yes No

16. Comments, remarks, and interpretations of interviewer:

Schedule completed

_____, 1936.
 (Day) (Month)

Signature _____ (Interviewer)

REGIONAL SUPERVISORS AND STATE DIRECTORS

Assistant Director, Reginald A. Johnson

Region I

Regional Supervisor, George W. Goodman

State Directors

Benjamin T. Johnson, Connecticut.
Louis L. Redding, Delaware.
Carl C. Beckwith, District of Columbia.
George Cameron Grant, Maryland.

David E. Lane, Massachusetts.
Clarence B. Adams, New Jersey.
Ira De A. Reid, New York.
R. Maurice Moss, Pennsylvania.

Region II

Regional Supervisor, William J. Trent, Jr.

State Directors

J. D. Brooks, Florida.
W. C. Kelley, Georgia.
William J. Trent, Jr., North Carolina.

H. N. Vincent, South Carolina.
Henry J. McGuinn, Virginia.

Region III

Regional Supervisor, Charles G. Gomillion

State Directors

Harper C. Trenholm, Alabama.
C. Franklin Brown, Arkansas.
Allison Davis, Louisiana.
H. T. Sampson, Mississippi.

Malcolm Whitby, Oklahoma.
Charles S. Johnson, Tennessee.
Henry J. Mason, Texas.

Region IV

Regional Supervisor, W. A. Daniel

State Directors

James A. Chrysler, Colorado.
W. A. Daniel, Illinois.
Charles M. Hayes, Indiana.
Blanche J. Washington, Kansas.
Charles H. Parrish, Kentucky.
Thomas R. Solomon, Michigan.

Earl E. Shamwell, Minnesota.
Sydney R. Williams, Missouri.
Robbie T. Davis, Nebraska.
Theodore M. Berry, Ohio.
W. W. Sanders, West Virginia.

APPENDIX B

**TABLE 1.—DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTINGS, 1930-36, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN
SELECTED OCCUPATIONS
MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION**

Usual occupations	Total		Occupation, 1930		Usual occupation, 1930					All other occupations, 1930			
	Number	Percent	Usual	All others	Total		Occupational change, 1936	Usual occupation, 1936	Occupational change, 1936, unknown	Total		All other occupations, 1936	Usual occupation, 1936
					Number	Percent				Number	Percent		
Total	26,715	100.0	61.6	38.4	16,446	100.0	31.2	44.3	24.5	10,269	100.0	84.4	15.6
Bakers.....	245	100.0	68.6	31.4	168	100.0	22.6	52.4	25.0	77	100.0	67.5	32.5
Blacksmiths.....	246	100.0	41.5	58.5	102	100.0	40.2	29.4	30.4	144	100.0	93.7	6.2
Boilermakers.....	88	100.0	42.0	58.0	37	100.0	45.9	27.0	27.0	51	100.0	98.0	2.0
Bricklayers.....	1,053	100.0	70.7	29.3	744	100.0	34.5	36.7	28.8	309	100.0	82.8	17.2
Carpenters.....	2,829	100.0	71.9	28.1	2,033	100.0	26.5	51.2	22.3	796	100.0	77.8	22.2
Cement finishers.....	994	100.0	65.3	34.7	649	100.0	48.1	26.5	25.4	345	100.0	86.7	13.3
Compositors.....	653	100.0	69.4	30.6	453	100.0	23.8	57.6	18.5	200	100.0	76.0	24.0
Cranemen.....	198	100.0	76.8	23.2	152	100.0	24.3	59.9	15.8	46	100.0	84.8	15.2
Electricians.....	1,145	100.0	58.3	41.7	667	100.0	42.0	33.0	25.0	478	100.0	80.3	19.7
Engineers.....	560	100.0	70.4	29.6	394	100.0	32.5	51.5	16.0	166	100.0	84.3	15.7
Firemen, fire department.....	64	100.0	92.2	7.8	59	100.0	-----	96.6	3.4	5	100.0	20.0	80.0
Foremen.....	440	100.0	75.0	25.0	330	100.0	23.9	60.0	16.1	110	100.0	67.3	32.7
Forgemen.....	48	100.0	54.2	45.8	26	100.0	30.8	50.0	19.2	22	100.0	86.4	13.6
Iron casters, molders.....	446	100.0	60.1	40.0	268	100.0	34.0	50.4	15.7	178	100.0	83.7	16.3
Machinists.....	425	100.0	64.5	35.5	274	100.0	36.1	46.4	17.5	151	100.0	84.1	15.9
Mechanics, auto repair.....	4,916	100.0	67.0	33.0	3,296	100.0	36.4	37.5	26.1	1,620	100.0	81.3	18.7
Mechanics, all other.....	870	100.0	68.0	32.0	592	100.0	27.9	52.9	19.3	278	100.0	67.6	32.4
Painters, building.....	4,135	100.0	70.0	30.0	2,894	100.0	28.3	39.7	32.0	1,241	100.0	75.9	24.1
Painters, factory.....	200	100.0	66.5	33.5	133	100.0	31.6	40.6	27.8	67	100.0	74.6	25.4
Paperhangers.....	278	100.0	82.7	17.3	230	100.0	24.3	63.5	12.2	48	100.0	54.1	45.8
Plasterers.....	714	100.0	78.0	22.0	557	100.0	36.1	37.7	26.2	157	100.0	79.0	21.0
Plumbers.....	766	100.0	68.5	31.5	525	100.0	35.8	40.0	24.2	241	100.0	83.8	16.2
Policemen.....	167	100.0	86.8	13.2	145	100.0	6.2	91.0	2.8	22	100.0	54.5	45.5
Roofers.....	122	100.0	68.9	31.1	84	100.0	31.0	35.7	33.3	38	100.0	81.6	18.4
Shoemakers.....	498	100.0	63.5	36.5	316	100.0	21.2	58.2	20.6	182	100.0	68.1	31.9
Structural iron workers.....	120	100.0	60.0	40.0	72	100.0	43.0	19.4	37.5	48	100.0	77.0	22.9
Tailors.....	1,339	100.0	73.6	26.4	985	100.0	22.0	60.7	17.3	354	100.0	71.2	28.8
Upholsterers.....	223	100.0	70.0	30.0	156	100.0	30.8	48.7	20.5	67	100.0	65.7	34.3
None, unknown, not specified.....	68	100.0	86.8	13.2	59	100.0	-----	-----	100.0	9	100.0	66.7	33.3
All others.....	2,865	100.0	1.6	98.4	46	100.0	52.2	30.4	17.4	2,819	100.0	99.8	.2

EAST NORTH CENTRAL REGION

Total	19,258	100.0	65.7	34.3	12,645	100.0	36.3	48.9	14.9	6,613	100.0	82.0	18.0
Bakers.....	155	100.0	76.8	23.2	119	100.0	32.8	43.7	23.5	36	100.0	72.2	27.8
Blacksmiths.....	126	100.0	65.9	34.1	83	100.0	41.0	42.2	16.9	43	100.0	97.7	2.3
Boilermakers.....	95	100.0	64.2	35.8	61	100.0	31.1	59.0	9.8	34	100.0	100.0	-----
Bricklayers.....	654	100.0	67.7	32.3	443	100.0	42.4	36.1	21.4	211	100.0	78.7	21.3
Carpenters.....	1,228	100.0	73.5	26.5	903	100.0	39.0	42.9	18.2	325	100.0	84.6	15.4
Cement finishers.....	1,098	100.0	64.5	35.5	708	100.0	57.3	27.3	15.4	390	100.0	83.8	16.2
Compositors.....	233	100.0	72.1	27.9	168	100.0	35.7	51.8	12.5	65	100.0	66.2	33.8
Cranemen.....	258	100.0	76.7	23.3	198	100.0	27.8	61.6	10.6	60	100.0	63.3	36.7
Die setters.....	62	100.0	80.6	19.4	50	100.0	32.0	54.0	14.0	12	100.0	58.3	41.7
Electricians.....	459	100.0	65.6	34.4	301	100.0	41.5	48.5	10.0	158	100.0	79.7	20.3
Engineers.....	282	100.0	75.5	24.5	213	100.0	30.5	58.7	10.8	69	100.0	78.3	21.7
Firemen, locomotive.....	118	100.0	55.1	44.9	65	100.0	56.9	27.7	15.4	53	100.0	100.0	-----
Foremen.....	348	100.0	77.3	22.7	269	100.0	29.0	61.3	9.7	79	100.0	72.2	27.8
Forgemen.....	120	100.0	70.8	29.2	85	100.0	35.3	56.5	8.2	35	100.0	57.1	42.9
Iron casters, molders.....	2,431	100.0	76.3	23.7	1,854	100.0	34.9	52.9	12.2	577	100.0	68.6	31.4
Other casters, molders.....	69	100.0	68.1	31.9	47	100.0	34.0	48.9	17.0	22	100.0	81.8	18.2
Machinists.....	633	100.0	74.6	25.4	472	100.0	29.0	56.1	14.8	161	100.0	73.9	26.1
Mechanics, auto factory.....	258	100.0	62.4	37.6	161	100.0	37.3	47.8	14.9	97	100.0	80.4	19.6
Mechanics, auto repair.....	2,783	100.0	73.8	26.2	2,053	100.0	39.8	45.7	14.5	730	100.0	73.4	26.6
Mechanics, all other.....	513	100.0	74.1	25.9	380	100.0	32.1	58.9	8.9	133	100.0	62.4	37.6
Metal grinders.....	262	100.0	71.0	29.0	186	100.0	25.3	60.8	14.0	76	100.0	55.3	44.7
Painters, building.....	1,774	100.0	74.5	25.5	1,321	100.0	35.0	44.9	20.1	453	100.0	73.1	26.9
Painters, factory.....	376	100.0	74.7	25.3	281	100.0	29.9	58.0	12.1	95	100.0	53.7	46.3
Paperhangers.....	353	100.0	76.8	23.2	271	100.0	33.2	48.3	18.5	82	100.0	64.6	35.4
Plasterers.....	611	100.0	75.6	24.4	462	100.0	42.0	32.7	25.3	149	100.0	83.9	16.1
Plumbers.....	542	100.0	74.2	25.8	402	100.0	38.6	49.5	11.9	140	100.0	87.1	12.9
Policemen.....	118	100.0	78.8	21.2	93	100.0	3.2	92.5	4.3	25	100.0	24.0	76.0
Roofers.....	62	100.0	79.0	21.0	49	100.0	34.7	55.1	10.2	13	100.0	84.6	15.4
Shoemakers.....	326	100.0	72.1	27.9	235	100.0	20.4	69.8	9.8	91	100.0	56.0	44.0
Tailors.....	792	100.0	78.0	22.0	618	100.0	25.6	63.1	11.3	174	100.0	64.9	35.1
Upholsterers.....	111	100.0	78.4	21.6	87	100.0	24.1	64.4	11.5	24	100.0	75.0	25.0
None, unknown, not specified.....	12	100.0	58.3	41.7	7	100.0	-----	-----	100.0	5	100.0	80.0	20.0
All others.....	1,996	100.0	-----	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,996	100.0	100.0	-----

TABLE 1.—DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTINGS, 1930-36, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS—Continued

WEST NORTH CENTRAL REGION

Usual occupations	Total		Occupation, 1930		Usual occupation, 1930					All other occupations, 1930			
	Number	Percent	Usual	All others	Total		Occupational change, 1936	Usual occupation, 1936	Occupational change, 1936, unknown	Total		All other occupations, 1936	Usual occupation, 1936
					Number	Percent				Number	Percent		
Total	3,765	100.0	58.3	41.7	2,194	100.0	37.0	43.5	19.5	1,571	100.0	87.7	12.3
Bakers.....	22	100.0	54.5	45.5	12	100.0	16.7	16.7	66.7	10	100.0	80.0	20.0
Blacksmiths.....	22	100.0	68.2	31.8	15	100.0	40.0	53.3	6.7	7	100.0	100.0	0.0
Boilermakers.....	31	100.0	41.9	58.1	13	100.0	15.4	61.5	23.1	18	100.0	88.9	11.1
Bricklayers.....	200	100.0	65.5	34.5	131	100.0	44.3	26.7	29.0	69	100.0	84.1	15.9
Carpenters.....	326	100.0	69.6	30.4	227	100.0	35.7	42.7	21.6	99	100.0	90.9	9.1
Cement finishers.....	222	100.0	68.9	31.1	153	100.0	45.1	26.1	28.8	69	100.0	85.5	14.5
Cranemen.....	58	100.0	74.1	25.9	43	100.0	18.6	72.1	9.3	15	100.0	73.3	26.7
Electricians.....	66	100.0	63.6	36.4	42	100.0	54.8	31.0	14.3	24	100.0	75.0	25.0
Engineers.....	87	100.0	72.4	27.6	63	100.0	30.2	54.0	15.9	24	100.0	66.7	33.3
Firemen, fire department.....	31	100.0	83.9	16.1	26	100.0	-----	100.0	-----	5	100.0	40.0	60.0
Firemen, locomotive.....	30	100.0	33.3	66.7	10	100.0	30.0	40.0	30.0	20	100.0	100.0	0.0
Foremen.....	89	100.0	68.5	31.5	61	100.0	27.9	57.4	14.8	28	100.0	92.9	7.1
Iron casters, molders.....	299	100.0	79.6	20.4	238	100.0	45.4	38.7	16.0	61	100.0	83.6	16.4
Machinists.....	71	100.0	67.6	32.4	48	100.0	29.2	62.5	8.3	23	100.0	91.3	8.7
Mechanics, auto factory.....	37	100.0	70.3	29.7	26	100.0	42.3	50.0	7.7	11	100.0	63.6	36.4
Mechanics, auto repair.....	687	100.0	61.4	38.6	422	100.0	43.6	38.2	18.2	265	100.0	83.0	17.0
Mechanics, all other.....	112	100.0	59.8	40.2	67	100.0	26.4	61.2	13.4	45	100.0	77.8	22.2
Painters, building.....	314	100.0	61.5	38.5	193	100.0	42.0	37.3	20.7	121	100.0	80.2	19.8
Painters, factory.....	39	100.0	76.9	23.1	30	100.0	6.7	76.7	16.7	9	100.0	66.7	33.3
Paperhangers.....	65	100.0	60.0	40.0	39	100.0	30.8	41.0	28.2	26	100.0	42.3	57.7
Plasterers.....	114	100.0	70.2	29.8	80	100.0	30.8	46.2	17.5	34	100.0	79.4	20.6
Plumbers.....	106	100.0	73.6	26.4	78	100.0	34.6	41.0	24.4	28	100.0	92.9	7.1
Policemen.....	28	100.0	64.3	35.7	18	100.0	5.6	83.3	11.1	10	100.0	30.0	70.0
Roofers.....	5	100.0	80.0	20.0	4	100.0	25.0	50.0	25.0	1	100.0	100.0	0.0
Shoemakers.....	59	100.0	69.5	30.5	41	100.0	26.8	48.8	24.4	18	100.0	100.0	0.0
Tailors.....	118	100.0	76.3	23.7	90	100.0	22.2	62.2	15.6	28	100.0	85.7	14.3
Upholsterers.....	28	100.0	64.3	35.7	18	100.0	33.3	61.1	5.6	10	100.0	70.0	30.0
None unknown, not specified.....	6	100.0	100.0	-----	6	100.0	-----	-----	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----
All others.....	493	100.0	-----	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	493	100.0	100.0	0.0

SOUTH ATLANTIC REGION

Total	13,221	100.0	70.7	29.3	9,352	100.0	16.9	72.0	11.1	3,869	100.0	73.7	26.3
Bakers.....	248	100.0	87.1	12.9	216	100.0	14.8	75.0	10.2	32	100.0	65.6	34.4
Blacksmiths.....	236	100.0	82.2	17.8	194	100.0	19.6	69.1	11.3	42	100.0	76.2	23.8
Brakemen.....	254	100.0	90.6	9.4	230	100.0	7.4	90.0	2.6	24	100.0	66.7	33.3
Bricklayers.....	962	100.0	78.9	21.1	759	100.0	13.0	74.8	12.1	203	100.0	56.6	43.4
Carpenters.....	2,165	100.0	81.4	18.6	1,762	100.0	15.8	71.9	12.3	403	100.0	57.3	42.7
Cement finishers.....	734	100.0	71.0	29.0	521	100.0	29.4	54.1	16.5	213	100.0	70.9	29.1
Compositors.....	102	100.0	65.7	34.3	67	100.0	11.9	80.6	7.5	35	100.0	45.7	54.3
Coopers.....	98	100.0	81.6	18.4	80	100.0	20.0	67.5	12.5	18	100.0	55.6	44.4
Electricians.....	93	100.0	71.0	29.0	66	100.0	25.8	60.6	13.6	27	100.0	74.1	25.9
Engineers.....	65	100.0	73.8	26.2	48	100.0	20.8	72.9	6.2	17	100.0	64.7	35.3
Firemen, locomotive.....	623	100.0	83.6	16.4	521	100.0	16.7	76.4	6.9	102	100.0	88.2	11.8
Foremen.....	168	100.0	82.1	17.9	138	100.0	13.0	81.9	5.1	30	100.0	53.3	46.7
Machinists.....	393	100.0	78.6	21.4	309	100.0	14.9	73.8	11.3	84	100.0	57.1	42.9
Mechanics, auto repair.....	1,208	100.0	72.1	27.9	871	100.0	21.6	68.3	10.1	337	100.0	59.6	40.4
Mechanics, all other.....	473	100.0	80.1	19.9	379	100.0	17.2	76.5	6.3	94	100.0	56.4	43.6
Painters, building.....	1,506	100.0	77.1	22.9	1,161	100.0	16.8	67.4	15.8	345	100.0	56.5	43.5
Paperhangers.....	54	100.0	72.2	27.8	39	100.0	15.4	76.9	7.7	15	100.0	40.0	60.0
Plasterers.....	867	100.0	84.5	15.5	733	100.0	15.7	70.4	13.9	134	100.0	59.0	41.0
Plumbers.....	379	100.0	76.0	24.0	288	100.0	22.6	66.3	11.1	91	100.0	72.5	27.5
Roofers.....	125	100.0	80.0	20.0	100	100.0	20.0	69.0	11.0	25	100.0	56.0	44.0
Shoemakers.....	464	100.0	78.9	21.1	366	100.0	6.8	88.0	5.2	98	100.0	32.6	67.4
Switchmen.....	122	100.0	87.7	12.3	107	100.0	4.7	90.7	4.7	15	100.0	66.7	33.3
Tailors.....	395	100.0	74.2	25.8	293	100.0	10.2	83.3	6.5	102	100.0	52.0	48.0
Upholsterers.....	60	100.0	78.3	21.7	47	100.0	25.5	70.2	4.3	13	100.0	53.8	46.2
None unknown, not specified.....	6	100.0	16.7	83.3	1	100.0	-----	-----	100.0	5	100.0	100.0	0.0
All others.....	1,421	100.0	3.9	96.1	56	100.0	66.1	33.9	-----	1,365	100.0	97.5	2.5

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL REGION

Total	7,379	100.0	73.6	26.4	5,433	100.0	21.1	67.6	11.3	1,946	100.0	72.2	27.8
Bakers.....	103	100.0	81.6	18.4	84	100.0	10.7	81.0	8.3	19	100.0	52.6	47.4
Blacksmiths.....	138	100.0	85.5	14.5	118	100.0	14.4	76.3	9.3	20	100.0	75.0	25.0
Boilermakers.....	77	100.0	87.0	13.0	67	100.0	28.4	64.2	7.5	10	100.0	40.0	60.0
Brakemen.....	92	100.0	85.9	14.1	79	100.0	12.7	82.3	5.1	13	100.0	69.2	30.8
Bricklayers.....	542	100.0	82.5	17.5	447	100.0	22.1	64.4	13.4	95	100.0	53.7	46.3
Carpenters.....	1,017	100.0	82.2	17.8	836	100.0	19.3	64.0	16.7	181	100.0	56.4	43.6
Cement finishers.....	488	100.0	73.8	26.2	360	100.0	39.7	46.1	14.2	128	100.0	64.1	35.9
Compositors.....	58	100.0	70.7	29.3	41	100.0	19.5	78.0	2.4	17	100.0	58.8	41.2
Cranemen.....	60	100.0	83.3	16.7	50	100.0	30.0	68.0	2.0	10	100.0	60.0	40.0
Electricians.....	74	100.0	70.3	29.7	52	100.0	25.0	63.5	11.5	22	100.0	68.2	31.8
Engineers.....	20	100.0	70.0	30.0	14	100.0	28.6	42.9	28.6	6	100.0	83.3	16.7
Firemen, locomotive.....	341	100.0	85.9	14.1	293	100.0	16.4	75.4	8.2	48	100.0	87.5	12.5
Foremen.....	69	100.0	84.1	15.9	58	100.0	20.7	74.1	5.2	11	100.0	72.7	27.3
Iron casters, molders.....	873	100.0	82.6	17.4	721	100.0	22.2	72.4	5.4	152	100.0	50.0	50.0
Machinists.....	309	100.0	84.1	15.9	260	100.0	13.8	79.6	6.5	49	100.0	49.0	51.0
Mechanics, auto repair.....	550	100.0	74.9	25.1	412	100.0	22.3	66.3	11.4	138	100.0	53.6	46.4
Mechanics, all other.....	170	100.0	82.4	17.6	140	100.0	12.9	78.6	8.6	30	100.0	46.7	53.3
Painters, building.....	532	100.0	70.5	29.5	375	100.0	24.5	54.1	21.3	157	100.0	66.2	33.8
Paperhangers.....	121	100.0	81.8	18.2	99	100.0	27.3	69.7	3.0	22	100.0	40.9	59.1
Plasterers.....	317	100.0	82.3	17.7	261	100.0	19.5	62.8	17.6	56	100.0	75.0	25.0
Plumbers.....	261	100.0	82.4	17.6	215	100.0	24.2	67.0	8.8	46	100.0	60.9	39.1
Roofers.....	33	100.0</											

TABLE 1.—DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTINGS, 1930-36, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS—Continued

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL REGION

Usual occupations	Total		Occupation, 1930		Usual occupation, 1930					All other occupations, 1930			
	Number	Percent	Usual	All others	Total		Occupational change, 1936	Usual occupation, 1936	Occupational change, 1936, unknown	Total		All other occupations, 1936	Usual occupation, 1936
					Number	Percent				Number	Percent		
Total	7,992	100.0	71.7	28.3	5,734	100.0	26.2	61.1	12.7	2,258	100.0	78.0	22.0
Bakers.....	148	100.0	78.4	21.6	116	100.0	24.1	62.9	12.9	32	100.0	40.6	59.4
Blacksmiths.....	164	100.0	79.3	20.7	130	100.0	21.5	71.5	6.9	34	100.0	82.4	17.6
Boilermakers.....	119	100.0	88.2	11.8	105	100.0	17.1	72.4	10.5	14	100.0	71.4	28.6
Bricklayers.....	381	100.0	84.3	15.7	321	100.0	25.2	55.5	19.3	60	100.0	65.0	35.0
Carpenters.....	1,394	100.0	84.5	15.5	1,178	100.0	24.4	61.4	14.2	216	100.0	65.3	34.7
Cement finishers.....	452	100.0	80.5	19.5	364	100.0	39.0	46.4	14.6	88	100.0	71.6	28.4
Compositors.....	77	100.0	68.0	31.2	53	100.0	22.6	77.4	-----	24	100.0	37.5	62.5
Electricians.....	75	100.0	68.0	32.0	51	100.0	31.4	62.7	5.9	24	100.0	58.3	41.7
Engineers.....	59	100.0	74.6	25.4	44	100.0	38.6	54.5	6.8	15	100.0	66.7	33.3
Firemen, locomotive.....	131	100.0	79.4	20.6	104	100.0	25.0	69.2	5.8	27	100.0	67.9	32.1
Foremen.....	174	100.0	83.9	16.1	146	100.0	22.6	63.0	14.4	28	100.0	67.9	32.1
Iron casters, molders.....	62	100.0	82.3	17.7	51	100.0	19.6	63.4	-----	11	100.0	63.6	36.4
Machinists.....	286	100.0	85.0	15.0	243	100.0	23.5	67.9	8.6	43	100.0	67.4	32.6
Mechanics, railroad car.....	77	100.0	85.0	13.0	67	100.0	17.9	77.6	4.5	10	100.0	90.0	10.0
Mechanics, auto repair.....	1,206	100.0	77.4	22.6	933	100.0	37.7	57.0	12.3	273	100.0	61.5	38.5
Mechanics, all other.....	227	100.0	81.5	18.5	185	100.0	22.2	70.8	7.0	42	100.0	50.0	50.0
Painters, building.....	611	100.0	80.4	19.6	491	100.0	26.1	67.0	16.9	120	100.0	60.0	40.0
Painters, factory.....	55	100.0	80.0	20.0	44	100.0	18.2	72.7	9.1	11	100.0	36.4	63.6
Paperhangers.....	107	100.0	74.8	25.2	80	100.0	30.0	58.8	11.3	27	100.0	59.3	40.7
Plasterers.....	435	100.0	85.5	14.5	372	100.0	31.2	53.2	15.6	63	100.0	63.5	36.5
Plumbers.....	284	100.0	88.7	11.3	252	100.0	24.6	63.9	11.5	32	100.0	65.6	34.4
Roofers.....	115	100.0	87.8	12.2	101	100.0	14.9	61.4	23.8	14	100.0	71.4	28.6
Shoemakers.....	167	100.0	76.6	23.4	128	100.0	14.1	78.9	7.0	39	100.0	28.2	71.8
Tailors.....	201	100.0	74.1	25.9	149	100.0	18.8	73.8	7.4	52	100.0	50.0	50.0
Upholsterers.....	29	100.0	82.8	17.2	24	100.0	25.0	75.0	-----	5	100.0	60.0	40.0
None, unknown, not specified.....	3	100.0	66.7	33.3	2	100.0	-----	-----	-----	1	100.0	100.0	-----
All others.....	953	100.0	-----	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	953	100.0	-----	-----

TABLE 2.—PERCENTAGE AGE DISTRIBUTION, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36

UNITED STATES

Occupational shifting groups	Number	Percent	Percent distribution											
			15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 and over	Not given
Total	78,330	100.0	1.1	6.4	12.0	14.3	18.9	16.2	12.5	8.0	5.0	2.8	2.2	0.6
Usual occupation 1936.....	33,394	100.0	1.0	5.4	11.1	13.8	19.0	17.0	13.7	9.1	4.5	2.8	1.9	.6
Usual occupation 1930.....	51,804	100.0	.2	3.7	11.1	14.6	19.4	17.4	13.7	9.1	4.7	3.1	2.3	.7
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936.....	14,750	100.0	.1	4.6	13.3	15.8	20.0	16.6	12.3	8.0	4.3	2.6	1.6	.8
Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	28,325	100.0	.1	2.6	9.7	13.9	19.8	18.3	14.9	9.9	4.9	3.1	2.1	1.6
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown (96.9 percent unemployed) 1936.....	8,729	100.0	.5	5.7	12.3	14.5	17.2	15.7	12.2	8.0	4.5	4.0	4.1	1.2
Other occupations 1930, other occupations (25.0 percent unemployed) 1936.....	21,457	100.0	2.2	9.6	12.2	13.9	18.8	15.4	11.7	7.2	4.2	2.4	2.2	.4
Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	5,069	100.0	5.9	21.1	18.9	13.3	14.5	10.0	7.2	4.6	2.1	1.2	.9	.4

MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION

Total	26,715	100.0	1.3	7.1	13.1	16.1	20.7	16.4	11.5	6.8	3.3	2.0	1.2	0.6
Usual occupation 1936.....	8,890	100.0	1.1	5.3	11.3	15.6	21.3	17.5	13.0	8.0	3.4	2.1	1.0	.3
Usual occupation 1930.....	16,446	100.0	.1	3.7	12.3	16.8	21.6	18.1	12.6	7.5	3.4	2.2	1.3	.5
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936.....	5,126	100.0	.1	4.8	14.6	17.3	21.9	17.6	11.1	6.4	2.9	1.6	.9	.7
Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	7,284	100.0	.1	1.9	9.5	16.0	22.5	19.2	14.5	8.9	3.7	2.4	1.0	.3
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown (97.5 percent unemployed) 1936.....	4,036	100.0	.3	5.6	14.4	17.4	19.6	16.7	11.0	6.4	3.3	2.7	2.1	.5
Other occupations 1930, other occupations (33.9 percent unemployed) 1936.....	8,663	100.0	2.6	11.1	13.7	15.3	19.9	14.6	10.4	5.9	3.3	1.7	1.2	.4
Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	1,606	100.0	5.7	20.6	19.6	14.0	15.6	10.1	6.4	4.2	2.1	.8	.7	.2

EAST NORTH CENTRAL REGION

Total	19,258	100.0	0.9	5.9	11.1	14.7	20.5	17.9	12.5	8.0	3.9	2.2	1.9	0.4
Usual occupation 1936.....	7,373	100.0	.8	5.1	11.3	15.6	21.4	18.9	12.7	7.6	3.4	1.6	1.2	.4
Usual occupation 1930.....	12,645	100.0	.2	3.6	10.7	15.3	21.3	18.6	13.3	8.5	4.0	2.3	1.8	.4
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936.....	4,584	100.0	.1	4.3	12.0	15.4	21.3	17.5	12.9	8.6	4.0	2.2	1.2	.4
Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	6,181	100.0	.1	2.2	9.8	15.8	22.4	20.3	13.9	8.3	3.8	1.7	1.3	.5
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown (97.0 percent unemployed) 1936.....	1,880	100.0	.8	6.2	10.9	13.5	17.4	15.6	12.2	9.3	4.7	4.3	4.7	.2
Other occupations 1930, other occupations (19.9 percent unemployed) 1936.....	5,421	100.0	1.7	8.3	10.4	13.5	19.8	17.6	11.9	7.5	4.2	2.3	2.4	.5
Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	1,192	100.0	4.5	20.0	19.0	14.5	15.9	11.5	6.9	4.4	1.7	.6	.8	.3

TABLE 2.—PERCENTAGE AGE DISTRIBUTION, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

WEST NORTH CENTRAL REGION														
Occupational shifting groups	Number	Percent	Percent distribution											Not given
			15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 and over	
Total	3,765	100.0	1.2	7.1	10.1	13.3	16.0	16.3	12.6	9.9	5.9	3.6	1.3	1.7
Usual occupation 1936	1,147	100.0	1.3	5.7	9.6	12.5	15.9	18.0	15.1	11.1	5.4	3.7	.3	1.6
Usual occupation 1930	2,194	100.0	.3	3.6	9.8	13.2	16.6	17.6	14.4	11.0	6.6	4.1	.2	2.6
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936	812	100.0	.1	4.7	12.1	14.8	16.6	16.3	11.5	10.3	7.4	3.3	.1	2.5
Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936	954	100.0	.2	1.8	8.5	12.4	16.9	20.1	16.2	11.9	5.9	4.1	.3	1.7
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown (96.0 percent unemployed) 1936	428	100.0	.9	5.4	8.6	11.9	16.1	14.5	15.9	10.0	6.5	5.6	---	4.4
Other occupations 1930, other occupations (20.4 percent unemployed) 1936	1,378	100.0	1.9	10.2	9.9	13.4	15.7	15.5	12.8	8.5	5.2	3.2	3.3	4
Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936	193	100.0	6.7	24.9	15.0	13.0	10.9	7.8	9.3	6.7	3.1	1.6	---	1.0
SOUTH ATLANTIC REGION														
Total	13,221	100.0	1.1	6.1	10.5	11.0	16.0	15.8	14.2	10.2	6.0	4.0	2.8	0.6
Usual occupation 1936	7,770	100.0	1.2	5.7	10.0	11.3	16.2	16.2	14.6	10.8	6.0	3.9	3.3	.8
Usual occupation 1930	9,352	100.0	.3	3.7	9.7	11.6	16.0	16.4	15.0	11.3	6.4	4.5	4.3	.7
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936	1,583	100.0	.2	5.0	14.5	13.1	15.5	13.5	13.6	10.4	5.4	4.7	3.5	.8
Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936	6,730	100.0	.3	3.2	8.7	11.3	16.5	17.3	15.6	11.8	6.6	4.3	3.7	.8
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown (95.5 percent unemployed) 1936	1,039	100.0	.7	5.5	8.6	11.4	13.5	14.6	13.7	9.5	6.9	6.0	9.0	.7
Other occupations 1930, other occupations (19.1 percent unemployed) 1936	2,839	100.0	2.2	9.1	12.7	11.6	16.7	15.1	12.9	8.2	5.3	3.1	3.1	.2
Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936	1,040	100.0	7.0	22.2	18.2	11.2	13.7	8.7	8.3	5.0	2.4	1.7	.8	.8
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL REGION														
Total	7,379	100.0	0.9	6.2	12.4	12.8	16.8	14.8	12.9	9.6	5.3	2.9	2.1	0.4
Usual occupation 1936	4,215	100.0	.8	5.6	11.7	12.7	17.3	15.5	14.4	10.2	5.4	3.6	2.4	.4
Usual occupation 1930	5,433	100.0	.1	4.0	11.2	12.5	17.2	15.8	15.1	10.6	5.5	4.2	3.2	.5
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936	1,145	100.0	.2	4.4	12.4	13.4	16.6	15.0	14.3	10.0	5.5	4.2	3.6	.5
Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936	3,673	100.0	.1	3.3	10.5	12.8	18.0	16.3	15.4	11.0	5.7	3.8	2.5	.4
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown (96.1 percent unemployed) 1936	615	100.0	.2	7.2	12.5	9.4	13.7	14.5	14.3	9.6	4.4	6.7	7.0	.7
Other occupations 1930, other occupations (17.9 percent unemployed) 1936	1,404	100.0	2.1	8.8	14.5	14.0	16.6	12.6	11.8	7.1	5.5	3.4	3.1	.4
Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936	542	100.0	5.7	20.8	19.7	12.5	12.4	9.8	7.2	5.2	3.0	1.8	1.7	.2
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL REGION														
Total	7,992	100.0	0.9	5.5	11.8	12.5	17.6	15.5	12.9	8.8	5.1	2.5	2.0	0.3
Usual occupation 1936	3,999	100.0	1.1	5.3	11.9	13.2	17.9	15.6	14.3	9.2	4.6	3.6	2.7	.7
Usual occupation 1930	5,734	100.0	.1	3.8	11.9	14.1	17.9	15.9	14.2	8.9	5.4	3.8	3.1	.8
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936	1,500	100.0	.1	5.0	13.4	17.2	18.3	15.4	12.5	6.2	5.5	2.9	2.2	1.1
Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936	3,503	100.0	.1	3.1	11.0	13.0	18.6	16.4	15.3	10.0	5.1	3.9	2.8	.7
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown (96.3 percent unemployed) 1936	731	100.0	.1	5.2	13.1	12.4	13.7	14.5	12.9	9.4	6.4	4.9	6.6	.7
Other occupations 1930, other occupations (15.9 percent unemployed) 1936	1,762	100.0	1.6	6.7	9.8	11.7	17.8	15.7	14.5	9.9	5.4	3.3	2.9	.7
Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936	496	100.0	7.5	21.2	18.5	14.1	13.3	9.5	7.5	3.4	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.0

TABLE 3.—MEDIAN AGE, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36

MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION									
Occupation	All shifting groups		Medians						
	Total	Median	Usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936	Usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930, usual occupational change unknown 1936	Other occupations 1930, other occupations 1936	Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936
All occupations.	26,715	37.9	38.9	38.8	37.9	39.1	38.1	36.8	31.4
Bakers.....	245	36.4	34.1	36.7	38.3	35.8	36.8	38.3	28.9
Blacksmiths.....	246	43.0	43.0	41.9	40.6	43.2	42.0	43.6	42.5
Boilermakers.....	88	42.4	45.8	42.5	41.1	46.7	42.5	42.3	(1)
Bricklayers.....	1,053	41.3	41.6	41.3	40.9	41.6	42.2	40.6	40.7
Carpenters.....	2,829	42.0	43.6	42.9	40.7	43.9	41.8	39.5	40.3
Cement finishers.....	994	41.8	42.0	41.8	42.6	42.3	41.2	41.0	40.6
Compositors.....	653	35.0	36.7	36.6	32.5	38.3	34.8	31.0	28.9
Cranemen.....	198	39.0	38.0	39.0	39.3	38.2	40.6	39.8	33.8
Electricians.....	1,145	32.9	34.0	34.9	34.0	36.8	33.7	35.1	26.6
Engineers.....	560	44.9	45.9	45.8	45.4	46.3	46.3	42.5	36.0
Firemen, fire department.....	64	42.9	43.0	43.1	.....	43.4	(1)	(1)	(1)
Foremen.....	440	43.0	37.8	43.2	42.5	44.0	37.5	43.6	35.0
Foremen.....	48	37.7	35.0	38.0	40.0	37.5	(1)	38.4	(1)
Iron casters, molders.....	446	38.3	38.2	39.1	39.5	39.9	39.1	37.4	28.8
Machinists.....	425	37.9	38.6	38.8	37.5	39.8	39.5	37.0	30.0
Mechanics, auto repair.....	4,916	34.9	35.2	35.7	35.5	36.4	34.9	33.7	28.4
Mechanics, all other.....	870	36.2	37.0	37.2	35.9	39.2	34.3	35.1	27.7
Painters, building.....	4,135	37.7	38.4	38.7	38.4	39.5	38.0	35.3	32.1
Painters, factory.....	200	36.2	36.1	35.8	33.7	37.1	36.3	37.5	32.5
Paperhangers.....	278	39.8	39.7	40.9	40.3	40.8	42.5	33.8	28.5
Plasterers.....	714	41.6	42.3	41.9	41.6	42.2	41.8	39.1	40.4
Plumbers.....	766	38.9	40.9	39.7	38.0	41.5	37.9	37.9	30.4
Policemen.....	167	41.8	40.9	42.2	43.8	41.9	(1)	51.0	32.5
Roofers.....	122	38.0	40.3	39.8	39.2	41.4	39.0	36.3	23.1
Shoemakers.....	498	36.7	37.2	38.8	36.3	40.2	37.5	36.5	25.5
Structural iron workers.....	120	40.9	40.9	40.6	39.2	41.0	37.0	41.5	40.8
Tailors.....	1,339	38.0	38.4	38.5	36.5	39.2	38.6	37.7	30.9
Upholsterers.....	223	35.8	38.2	37.1	32.9	39.1	31.3	30.0	27.9
None, unknown, not specified.....	68	21.4	(1)	21.1	.....	21.1	22.5	(1)	.....
All others.....	2,865	36.7	41.9	43.3	43.3	42.5	47.5	36.7	41.3

EAST NORTH CENTRAL REGION

Occupation	Total	Median	Usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936	Usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930, usual occupational change unknown 1936	Other occupations 1930, other occupations 1936	Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936
All occupations.	19,258	39.0	39.0	39.7	39.0	39.9	40.0	39.0	32.2
Bakers.....	155	37.0	35.5	37.4	35.3	36.9	41.7	40.0	27.5
Blacksmiths.....	126	45.0	.....	47.8	44.5	.....	48.8	42.5	(1)
Boilermakers.....	95	44.0	42.5	42.7	43.5	42.5	40.0	46.5	.....
Bricklayers.....	654	44.0	44.7	45.0	43.0	45.4	47.5	42.5	42.3
Carpenters.....	1,228	46.0	46.0	46.3	45.5	45.7	50.9	45.0	40.0
Cement finishers.....	1,098	44.0	42.7	44.5	44.5	44.3	45.4	44.0	40.4
Compositors.....	233	31.0	34.2	34.2	31.5	38.3	26.8	24.5	23.2
Cranemen.....	258	37.5	36.6	38.1	39.5	37.1	39.0	37.5	35.0
Die setters.....	62	37.5	.....	38.7	40.0	.....	33.8	27.5	(1)
Electricians.....	459	36.0	.....	36.6	35.0	.....	32.5	35.1	27.5
Engineers.....	282	44.5	43.9	44.4	43.0	44.7	48.5	43.0	37.5
Firemen, locomotive.....	118	46.0	.....	45.0	43.0	.....	50.0	47.5	.....
Foremen.....	348	42.5	41.5	43.0	45.3	42.2	41.3	43.5	36.3
Foremen.....	120	38.0	.....	38.8	42.0	.....	38.8	39.0	33.8
Iron casters, molders.....	2,431	39.0	38.4	39.3	39.5	39.1	39.7	40.5	33.2
Other casters, molders.....	69	39.5	.....	40.2	42.0	.....	35.0	38.5	(1)
Machinists.....	633	38.5	38.5	39.3	38.5	39.2	41.4	37.0	31.5
Mechanics, auto factory.....	258	36.5	36.3	36.4	35.4	36.8	37.5	37.5	33.8
Mechanics, auto repair.....	2,783	35.0	35.7	35.5	34.5	36.7	32.9	35.0	28.1
Mechanics, all other.....	513	37.0	36.6	37.8	36.5	37.9	41.9	36.0	29.5
Metal grinders.....	262	37.0	36.2	38.2	39.0	37.7	41.0	38.0	29.2
Painters, building.....	1,774	39.5	39.8	39.8	38.5	40.6	39.8	38.5	34.3
Painters, factory.....	376	36.0	35.1	37.0	38.5	36.0	38.4	33.0	28.7
Paperhangers.....	353	39.0	40.7	39.8	37.5	41.7	39.9	34.5	29.4
Plasterers.....	611	44.0	43.8	44.3	43.0	44.5	47.3	43.0	40.0
Plumbers.....	542	42.0	43.2	42.8	40.5	43.6	44.2	40.5	35.0
Policemen.....	118	42.5	.....	42.8	.....	.....	(1)	50.0	33.5
Roofers.....	62	41.0	41.6	40.9	38.0	41.6	(1)	42.5	(1)
Shoemakers.....	326	35.5	37.1	37.7	33.5	38.9	33.8	28.5	26.5
Tailors.....	792	39.0	40.5	39.7	37.0	41.0	38.4	38.5	30.6
Upholsterers.....	111	38.5	36.8	38.4	39.5	37.5	42.5	42.5	30.0
None, unknown, not specified.....	12	16.5	.....	19.4	.....	.....	19.4	.....	(1)
All others.....	1,996	38.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.5

¹ 5 cases or less.

TABLE 3.—MEDIAN AGE, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

WEST NORTH CENTRAL REGION									
Occupation	All shifting groups		Medians						
	Total	Median	Usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936	Usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930, usual occupational change unknown 1936	Other occupations 1930, other occupations 1936	Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936
All occupations.	3,765	40.5	41.2	41.5	40.1	42.4	41.5	39.6	31.1
Bakers.....	22	45.0	(1)	42.5	(1)	(1)	42.5	45.0	(1)
Blacksmiths.....	22	53.5	50.0	53.0	55.0	50.0	(1)	53.5	.....
Boilermakers.....	31	44.6	45.0	48.5	(1)	45.0	(1)	41.7	.....
Bricklayers.....	200	46.0	47.9	46.5	47.9	49.3	43.0	35.4	40.3
Carpenters.....	326	45.9	47.5	46.5	44.5	47.9	48.0	44.3	34.5
Cement finishers.....	222	44.0	41.5	44.0	48.2	41.5	(1)	44.8	37.5
Cranemen.....	58	39.6	40.3	40.3	36.3	41.4	(1)	40.9	(1)
Electricians.....	66	36.5	37.5	39.0	37.0	40.9	45.0	31.7	30.0
Engineers.....	87	46.0	47.0	48.3	43.8	48.8	51.0	44.6	38.0
Firemen, fire department.....	31	41.7	41.0	42.0	.....	42.5	(1)	(1)	(1)
Firemen, locomotive.....	30	46.5	(1)	46.5	(1)	.....	(1)	46.3	.....
Foremen.....	89	45.2	44.0	45.2	45.9	44.5	45.5	46.7	(1)
Iron casters, molders.....	299	35.8	40.5	41.0	40.6	41.0	41.0	41.3	32.5
Machinists.....	71	39.4	36.0	41.0	40.0	41.7	(1)	37.1	(1)
Mechanics, auto factory.....	37	34.0	33.5	34.5	33.5	35.5	(1)	42.5	(1)
Mechanics, auto repair.....	687	34.2	34.0	34.7	34.1	35.9	34.0	34.3	24.6
Mechanics, all other.....	112	40.4	41.5	42.5	42.5	43.0	39.0	35.7	25.0
Painters, building.....	314	39.0	41.0	41.0	40.2	43.5	37.5	37.6	28.4
Painters, factory.....	39	38.0	36.5	38.5	(1)	37.5	.....	40.0	(1)
Paperhangers.....	65	37.1	37.5	37.5	38.4	37.5	36.0	35.9	37.5
Plasterers.....	114	45.2	41.5	44.6	44.0	43.5	50.0	48.1	33.8
Plumbers.....	106	44.9	48.0	37.5	44.4	48.0	41.5	44.7	(1)
Policemen.....	28	46.0	46.5	48.0	(1)	48.0	(1)	(1)	32.5
Roofers.....	5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....
Shoemakers.....	59	36.3	40.0	37.5	34.0	40.0	35.0	30.0	.....
Tailors.....	118	41.4	43.0	42.0	40.0	43.0	40.0	39.0	(1)
Upholsterers.....	28	40.4	42.5	42.0	35.0	44.0	(1)	32.5	(1)
None, unknown, not specified.....	6	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)	.....	.....
All others.....	493	39.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39.1	.....

SOUTH ATLANTIC REGION

Occupation	Total	Median	Usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936	Usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930, usual occupational change unknown 1936	Other occupations 1930, other occupations 1936	Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936
All occupations.	13,221	41.2	41.8	42.6	40.0	42.8	43.5	39.6	31.0
Bakers.....	248	36.5	37.5	37.6	32.0	43.3	37.5	34.4	21.6
Blacksmiths.....	236	47.0	46.6	47.6	47.5	47.0	51.3	37.5	40.9
Brakemen.....	254	49.0	49.4	49.2	46.8	49.8	47.5	48.0	32.5
Bricklayers.....	962	43.5	43.5	44.8	45.7	44.1	48.2	38.7	36.2
Carpenters.....	2,165	46.0	46.5	47.2	44.3	47.3	50.2	43.2	37.0
Cement finishers.....	734	41.0	40.7	41.4	42.2	40.7	43.1	39.5	39.1
Compositors.....	102	32.5	32.5	36.9	35.0	36.4	(1)	26.3	25.6
Coopers.....	98	41.5	40.0	42.0	42.5	41.6	37.5	45.0	27.5

TABLE 3.—MEDIAN AGE, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

Occupation	All shifting groups		Medians						
	Total	Median	Usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936	Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown 1936	Other occupations 1930, other occupations 1936	Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936
All occupations.	7,379	40.3	41.0	41.5	40.9	41.5	42.3	38.1	31.3
Bakers.....	103	32.8	32.0	33.0	36.0	32.3	51.2	35.0	24.4
Blacksmiths.....	138	47.9	48.5	48.3	44.5	48.4	49.1	42.0	(1)
Boilermakers.....	77	40.5	40.2	40.1	41.5	40.3	(1)	(1)	40.0
Brakemen.....	92	49.9	51.2	50.0	46.0	51.3	(1)	47.5	(1)
Bricklayers.....	542	43.2	43.5	43.8	41.9	44.2	45.4	41.7	38.6
Carpenters.....	1,017	45.2	46.5	46.4	44.1	47.0	45.9	43.7	36.7
Cement finishers.....	488	42.2	42.2	42.8	41.4	43.1	47.0	41.5	35.0
Compositors.....	58	32.1	36.0	40.5	30.0	41.3	(1)	24.0	25.9
Cranemen.....	60	38.5	37.5	39.1	41.9	38.3	(1)	37.5	(1)
Electricians.....	74	34.1	36.0	35.4	31.9	37.3	30.0	32.5	28.1
Engineers.....	20	45.0	48.7	48.8	(1)	55.0	(1)	(1)	(1)
Firemen, locomotive.....	341	46.3	47.0	46.4	45.6	46.9	42.5	46.5	43.3
Foremen.....	69	47.1	40.5	46.7	50.0	45.3	(1)	56.7	(1)
Iron casters, molders.....	873	37.3	36.5	38.1	42.2	40.3	40.3	34.5	27.8
Machinists.....	309	39.4	36.5	39.8	45.6	39.3	43.7	42.5	29.1
Mechanics, auto repair.....	550	32.4	32.5	33.2	33.2	33.7	29.8	31.5	28.2
Mechanics, all other.....	170	35.7	35.2	37.2	35.0	36.9	43.3	33.0	27.3
Painters, building.....	532	37.6	39.0	39.4	37.7	40.8	37.2	34.0	28.3
Paperhangers.....	121	38.8	39.0	39.7	37.5	40.7	(1)	32.5	29.2
Plasterers.....	317	41.9	43.0	40.9	43.3	40.3	40.8	38.7	37.5
Plumbers.....	261	41.7	41.5	42.5	43.3	41.5	46.9	38.5	40.0
Roofers.....	83	36.9	36.2	38.8	37.5	40.0	(1)	37.5	(1)
Shoemakers.....	136	39.9	40.4	40.1	30.0	41.8	42.5	37.5	35.0
Switchmen.....	149	45.9	49.0	46.2	50.0	45.9	(1)	37.5	42.5
Tailors.....	144	39.0	38.0	39.5	40.4	38.6	44.1	37.5	28.3
Upholsterers.....	35	43.1	39.5	48.3	(1)	47.5	(1)	37.5	22.5
Yardmen.....	81	45.9	45.0	45.4	(1)	45.0	(1)	(1)	(1)
None, unknown, not specified.....	4		(1)					(1)	
All others.....	635	37.8						38.0	

¹ 5 cases or less.

TABLE 3.—MEDIAN AGE, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

Occupation	All shifting groups		Medians						
	Total	Median	Usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936	Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown 1936	Other occupations 1930, other occupations 1936	Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936
All occupations.	7,992	40.6	40.1	40.5	38.5	41.0	41.5	40.5	31.0
Bakers.....	148	32.8	31.5	33.3	36.5	32.5	31.3	35.7	23.5
Blacksmiths.....	164	47.4	47.5	48.2	49.7	47.5	52.5	44.5	40.0
Boilermakers.....	119	43.3	44.9	44.2	40.9	45.2	47.5	38.4	(1)
Bricklayers.....	381	43.4	45.0	44.3	41.0	46.3	43.5	41.3	37.5
Carpenters.....	1,394	44.9	45.0	45.6	43.5	45.5	49.0	41.4	35.0
Cement finishers.....	452	42.8	43.0	43.2	42.0	43.5	44.0	42.0	35.9
Compositors.....	77	34.6	35.7	36.9	33.5	37.5		31.3	28.5
Electricians.....	75	36.8	37.5	37.8	33.5	39.6	(1)	38.0	
Engineers.....	59	45.2	43.5	39.0	45.6	44.0	(1)	51.7	37.5
Firemen, locomotive.....	131	45.5	46.8	45.9	41.5	47.0	50.0	44.4	(1)
Foremen.....	174	46.9	46.4	47.1	45.4	47.0	52.5	50.5	36.3
Iron casters, molders.....	62	37.1	37.0	38.1	38.5	38.1		31.3	(1)
Machinists.....	286	40.1	40.1	40.4	39.0	41.0	41.0	41.6	30.7
Mechanics, auto repair.....	1,206	33.5	33.2	33.8	33.8	34.1	33.9	33.4	28.2
Mechanics, railroad car.....	77	44.3	45.5	44.6	40.0	45.5	(1)	38.9	(1)
Mechanics, all other.....	227	37.3	36.5	37.5	37.5	37.0	41.0	31.3	31.0
Painters, building.....	611	37.5	38.1	38.2	37.0	39.0	36.5	36.0	31.0
Painters, factory.....	55	34.6	36.6	35.7	35.0	37.5	(1)	32.5	
Paperhangers.....	107	36.5	36.8	39.0	38.0	39.2	42.5	28.4	26.0
Plasterers.....	435	39.4	41.2	39.9	36.5	41.8	39.7	34.3	34.5
Plumbers.....	284	42.1	42.5	32.5	42.0	43.0	41.3	40.7	35.9
Roofers.....	115	43.3	43.6	43.8	39.0	44.5	46.3	42.5	
Shoemakers.....	167	38.4	39.9	38.4	36.3	40.5	25.5	41.3	36.9
Tailors.....	201	39.6	39.9	40.7	36.0	41.5	42.5	40.0	28.0
Upholsterers.....	29	39.2	38.5	41.7	47.5	40.0		(1)	(1)
None, unknown, not specified.....	3	(1)	(1)	(1)					(1)
All others.....	953	42.2						42.2	

¹ 5 cases or less.

TABLE 4.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TIME WORKED AT USUAL OCCUPATION, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36

Occupational shifting groups	Number	Percent year	Percent distribution										
			Less than 1 year	1 to 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 years and over	Not given
Total.....	78,339	100.0	0.5	10.7	23.4	25.6	17.2	9.7	5.1	3.4	1.5	1.3	1.3
Usual occupation 1936.....	33,394	100.0	.3	7.0	17.3	27.0	20.0	12.0	6.7	4.6	2.0	1.6	1.7
Usual occupation, 1930.....	51,804	100.0	.1	4.3	21.5	28.2	19.4	11.3	6.1	4.2	1.8	1.5	1.7
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936.....	14,750	100.0	.1	8.3	29.8	27.8	16.2	8.3	3.8	2.4	1.0	.6	1.6
Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	28,325	100.0	(1)	1.3	16.0	29.3	22.1	13.2	7.4	5.1	2.3	1.7	1.6
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown (96.9 percent unemployed) 1936.....	8,729	100.0	.2	7.4	25.1	25.0	16.0	10.0	5.4	4.3	2.0	2.1	2.4
Other occupations 1930, other occupations (25.0 percent unemployed) 1936.....	21,457	100.0	1.0	19.8	27.9	22.0	13.7	7.0	3.2	1.8	.8	.7	2.2
Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	5,069	100.0	1.8	38.6	24.8	13.7	8.2	4.9	2.5	2.0	.6	.7	2.2

MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION

Total.....	26,715	100.0	0.6	12.7	26.5	24.8	16.4	9.3	4.2	2.8	0.9	0.7	1.3
Usual occupation 1936.....	8,890	100.0	.3	7.8	19.7	26.5	19.9	12.4	6.2	4.0	1.5	.9	.8
Usual occupation 1930.....	16,446	100.0	.1	5.4	25.0	27.8	19.2	11.2	6.1	3.5	1.1	.8	1.8
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936.....	5,126	100.0	.1	8.9	32.8	27.4	16.2	7.8	2.9	2.2	.7	.4	.6
Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	7,284	100.0		1.4	18.1	29.2	22.7	14.0	6.9	4.4	1.6	1.0	.7
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown (97.5 percent unemployed) 1936.....	4,036	100.0	.2	8.3	27.9	25.5	16.6	10.5	4.5	3.6	.8	1.2	1.0
Other occupations 1930, other occupations (33.9 percent unemployed) 1936.....	8,663	100.0	1.4	22.1	29.3	21.3	13.0	6.4	2.8	1.4	.4	.4	1.4
Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	1,606	100.0	1.7	36.8	27.3	13.9	7.5	6.0	2.4	2.6	.9	.7	1.3

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 4.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TIME WORKED AT USUAL OCCUPATION, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

EAST NORTH CENTRAL REGION

Occupational shifting groups	Number	Percent	Percent distribution										
			Less than 1 year	1 to 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 years and over	Not given
Total	19,258	100.0	0.5	11.0	26.0	27.8	15.0	8.0	3.5	2.1	0.9	0.7	2.4
Usual occupation 1936.....	7,373	100.0	.4	7.8	20.8	31.9	19.4	9.4	3.8	2.6	.9	.8	2.1
Usual occupation 1930.....	12,645	100.0	.2	5.4	25.0	31.5	18.0	9.2	4.0	2.6	1.1	.8	2.2
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936.....	4,584	100.0	.2	9.2	30.9	28.6	14.7	7.8	3.6	1.8	.8	.3	2.1
Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	6,181	100.0	.1	1.7	19.8	35.5	21.4	10.4	4.2	2.8	1.1	.9	2.1
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown (97.0 percent unemployed) 1936.....	1,880	100.0	.5	8.7	28.0	25.5	14.4	8.5	4.4	3.9	2.2	1.2	2.8
Other occupations 1930, other occupations (19.9 percent unemployed) 1936.....	5,421	100.0	.9	19.7	30.3	22.3	12.8	6.0	2.7	1.2	.5	.7	2.9
Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	1,192	100.0	1.8	39.5	26.1	13.3	8.8	4.2	1.8	1.6	.3	.2	2.4

WEST NORTH CENTRAL REGION

Total	3,765	100.0	0.8	13.0	26.1	25.8	15.0	7.3	4.3	2.0	1.4	0.8	2.0
Usual occupation 1936.....	1,147	100.0	.4	7.8	20.5	29.8	18.9	7.5	5.6	4.2	2.2	1.0	2.1
Usual occupation 1930.....	2,194	100.0	.1	5.2	24.9	29.4	17.8	8.2	5.5	4.1	1.7	1.0	2.1
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936.....	812	100.0	.1	8.4	32.3	27.0	14.5	7.4	4.3	2.6	.9	.6	2.0
Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	954	100.0	-----	1.4	19.6	33.4	21.2	8.5	5.8	5.0	2.4	1.2	1.6
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown (96.0 percent unemployed) 1936.....	428	100.0	.5	7.9	22.9	24.8	16.6	8.9	7.0	4.7	1.9	1.4	3.5
Other occupations 1930, other occupations (20.4 percent unemployed) 1936.....	1,378	100.0	1.6	21.6	28.2	22.0	11.5	6.7	2.3	1.6	1.0	.5	3.0
Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	193	100.0	2.6	39.9	24.9	11.9	7.8	2.6	4.7	-----	1.0	-----	4.7

SOUTH ATLANTIC REGION

Total	13,231	100.0	0.3	8.0	17.4	23.2	18.1	12.2	7.5	5.8	2.8	2.7	2.0
Usual occupation 1936.....	7,770	100.0	.2	6.0	13.8	23.2	19.3	13.8	9.0	6.9	3.2	2.9	1.7
Usual occupation 1930.....	9,352	100.0	.1	2.1	15.2	24.4	19.8	13.9	9.0	7.0	3.5	3.3	1.8
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936.....	1,583	100.0	.1	5.7	24.6	25.4	17.0	10.7	6.1	4.6	1.8	2.0	2.0
Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	6,730	100.0	(¹)	1.0	12.4	24.6	20.9	15.0	10.0	7.6	3.7	3.1	1.6
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown (95.5 percent unemployed) 1936.....	1,039	100.0	.1	3.8	18.8	21.4	16.8	11.6	7.2	7.0	4.6	6.0	2.6
Other occupations 1930, other occupations (19.1 percent unemployed) 1936.....	2,829	100.0	.4	16.3	23.0	22.9	16.0	8.8	4.0	3.1	1.6	1.4	2.5
Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	1,040	100.0	1.6	38.2	22.6	14.2	8.4	5.8	2.8	2.2	.4	1.2	2.6

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL REGION

Total	7,379	100.0	0.4	9.5	17.3	24.7	19.9	11.0	7.2	4.9	3.3	1.7	2.3
Usual occupation 1936.....	4,215	100.0	.4	6.9	13.7	24.8	20.9	12.3	8.7	6.0	2.5	1.9	2.0
Usual occupation 1930.....	5,433	100.0	.1	3.6	15.3	26.7	21.2	12.3	8.2	5.9	2.7	1.8	2.3
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936.....	1,145	100.0	.1	8.8	21.2	26.6	19.3	13.1	4.5	3.5	2.1	.8	3.0
Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	3,673	100.0	(¹)	1.7	13.1	26.6	22.6	12.2	9.4	6.6	2.8	2.0	2.0
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown (96.1 percent unemployed) 1936.....	615	100.0	.2	5.5	17.4	26.8	16.7	10.6	8.1	6.2	3.3	2.9	2.3
Other occupations 1930, other occupations (17.9 percent unemployed) 1936.....	1,404	100.0	.8	19.6	24.9	21.7	13.8	8.0	4.7	2.1	.9	1.3	2.2
Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	542	100.0	3.1	42.3	17.5	12.5	9.6	6.1	3.9	1.7	.7	1.1	1.5

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL REGION

Total	7,902	100.0	0.2	7.9	19.8	27.1	19.6	11.0	6.0	3.4	1.9	1.5	2.3
Usual occupation 1936.....	3,999	100.0	.1	5.6	15.1	27.6	21.7	13.2	6.8	4.0	2.0	1.7	2.2
Usual occupation 1930.....	5,734	100.0	.1	2.7	18.1	29.2	21.4	12.2	6.7	3.7	2.1	1.7	1.9
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936.....	1,500	100.0	.2	5.7	27.1	30.0	18.6	8.2	4.5	2.1	.8	.7	2.0
Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	3,503	100.0	-----	.8	13.6	29.4	23.8	14.5	7.5	4.4	2.3	1.8	1.9
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown (96.3 percent unemployed) 1936.....	731	100.0	.1	5.6	21.3	26.8	16.0	9.6	7.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	1.8
Other occupations 1930, other occupations (15.9 percent unemployed) 1936.....	1,762	100.0	.6	12.9	23.7	23.5	17.2	9.2	4.8	3.0	1.8	.9	2.4
Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	496	100.0	.8	39.1	25.8	14.9	7.3	3.8	2.0	1.6	-----	.8	3.8

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 5.—MEDIAN TIME WORKED AT USUAL OCCUPATION, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36

MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION

Occupation	All shifting groups		Medians						
	Total	Median	Usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936	Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown 1936	Other occupations 1930 other occupation 1936	Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936
All occupations	26,715	12.0	14.1	13.5	11.5	15.2	12.6	9.4	7.9
Bakers.....	245	11.0	10.9	12.2	10.3	12.9	12.1	10.7	3.8
Blacksmiths.....	246	13.5	17.5	14.5	18.2	17.8	13.2	11.8	16.3
Boilermakers.....	88	12.5	13.8	13.0	12.8	10.8	12.0	12.1	(1)
Bricklayers.....	1,053	14.5	18.0	16.0	13.0	18.6	15.4	11.3	13.1
Carpenters.....	2,829	16.5	20.2	18.1	14.1	20.6	17.2	11.7	16.5
Cement finishers.....	994	13.0	15.9	14.2	13.4	16.5	13.6	10.6	13.6
Compositors.....	653	11.0	14.5	13.6	8.7	16.2	12.2	6.5	3.3
Cranemen.....	198	12.5	13.1	13.2	13.2	13.4	12.2	10.3	10.6
Electricians.....	1,145	8.5	9.9	9.8	8.8	12.3	9.0	5.8	4.3
Engineers.....	560	15.0	16.2	16.3	15.5	16.9	14.8	12.2	8.5
Firemen, fire department.....	64	16.0	15.9	16.1	16.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Foremen.....	440	13.0	14.5	14.1	12.1	15.2	11.6	8.8	5.6
Foremen.....	48	11.0	12.5	12.2	8.8	14.4	(1)	10.4	(1)
Iron casters, molders.....	446	10.0	11.7	11.4	10.0	12.5	9.2	8.0	7.1
Machinists.....	425	11.5	13.0	12.4	10.5	14.1	11.2	10.2	3.5
Mechanics, auto repair.....	4,916	11.0	12.1	11.9	10.5	13.2	11.5	8.8	5.5
Mechanics, all other.....	870	10.0	11.2	11.4	9.2	13.0	10.0	8.2	5.5
Painters, building.....	4,135	12.0	14.0	13.3	11.4	15.3	12.4	8.3	7.6
Painters, factory.....	200	10.0	10.9	11.1	9.4	12.0	10.9	8.7	6.6
Paperhangers.....	278	13.0	13.6	13.7	11.7	14.3	14.3	10.0	6.7
Plasterers.....	714	15.0	17.8	15.8	14.0	18.6	15.2	12.5	12.8
Plumbers.....	766	11.0	13.1	12.4	11.3	14.2	10.8	8.3	6.6
Policemen.....	167	13.5	13.4	14.0	12.5	14.0	(1)	10.0	5.0
Roofers.....	122	10.5	12.5	11.6	8.4	13.3	12.0	8.8	3.1
Shoemakers.....	498	11.0	13.5	13.7	9.9	16.2	11.2	8.1	3.7
Structural iron workers.....	120	12.0	14.2	11.9	10.6	14.3	11.6	10.7	14.2
Tailors.....	1,339	13.5	15.2	14.7	11.1	16.3	14.2	9.8	7.5
Upholsterers.....	223	10.5	12.9	11.9	9.2	14.4	9.4	7.5	6.9
None, unknown, not specified.....	68	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
All others.....	2,865	9.9	13.5	13.5	13.0	14.0	13.5	9.9	9.0

EAST NORTH CENTRAL REGION

Occupation	Total	Median	Medians						
			Usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936	Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown 1936	Other occupations 1930 other occupation 1936	Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936
All occupations	19,288	11.5	12.1	12.9	10.9	13.9	12.3	9.6	6.5
Bakers.....	155	12.0	12.5	12.9	9.9	13.0	15.9	9.5	4.3
Blacksmiths.....	126	16.5	19.0	18.4	16.5	19.5	20.0	13.3	(1)
Boilermakers.....	95	12.0	12.7	12.4	12.0	12.7	11.3	10.6	-----
Bricklayers.....	654	15.5	17.4	16.2	14.0	17.9	17.9	12.8	14.4
Carpenters.....	1,228	17.5	19.5	18.6	16.2	20.2	19.4	13.5	10.4
Cement finishers.....	1,098	13.0	14.5	13.9	13.7	14.9	12.8	11.1	11.8
Compositors.....	233	8.5	11.7	15.9	8.1	13.7	7.5	4.2	3.8
Cranemen.....	258	10.5	11.6	11.5	10.8	12.0	8.9	7.2	7.0
Die setters.....	62	9.0	10.0	9.9	9.0	11.0	8.3	4.2	(1)
Electricians.....	459	11.0	12.5	11.7	9.3	12.7	9.3	7.2	4.5
Engineers.....	282	13.0	13.9	13.7	12.9	14.3	12.9	11.9	9.5
Firemen, locomotive.....	118	12.5	13.0	12.4	10.5	13.0	13.8	13.6	-----
Foremen.....	348	12.0	12.9	13.0	11.6	13.5	12.2	8.9	5.0
Foremen.....	120	9.5	11.0	10.3	9.0	12.0	3.8	7.5	5.5
Iron casters, molders.....	2,431	11.5	12.7	12.3	11.2	13.2	12.7	8.4	7.2
Other casters, molders.....	69	11.5	13.0	13.0	15.4	13.5	8.0	7.5	(1)
Machinists.....	633	10.5	12.1	11.7	9.4	12.5	11.5	7.8	6.6
Mechanics, auto factory.....	258	10.0	10.5	11.3	10.7	11.7	11.3	9.2	4.4
Mechanics, all other.....	2,783	10.5	11.6	11.2	10.0	12.5	9.7	9.0	5.1
Painters, building.....	513	10.0	11.6	11.4	8.4	12.8	11.5	7.4	5.0
Metal grinders.....	262	9.5	10.7	11.0	9.9	11.7	9.4	6.5	3.8
Painters, factory.....	1,774	12.5	14.5	13.6	11.2	15.6	12.2	10.3	7.0
Paperhangers.....	376	16.5	19.0	18.2	10.5	11.6	11.2	7.3	5.0
Plasterers.....	353	12.5	14.4	13.4	11.2	15.5	12.5	8.4	4.9
Plumbers.....	611	16.5	17.8	17.2	15.1	18.3	18.3	13.6	13.6
Policemen.....	542	12.5	15.5	13.5	10.8	16.0	12.2	9.5	7.0
Roofers.....	118	12.5	12.5	14.0	(1)	14.0	(1)	9.2	3.7
Roofers.....	62	12.0	13.4	12.4	10.0	13.4	(1)	11.0	(1)
Shoemakers.....	326	11.0	12.6	13.1	11.5	14.3	8.6	5.0	4.2
Tailors.....	792	13.5	15.5	14.9	11.5	16.6	14.0	8.7	6.5
Upholsterers.....	111	12.5	12.6	12.8	11.3	13.0	16.3	11.7	7.5
None, unknown, not specified.....	12	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
All others.....	1,966	9.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.9	(1)

¹ 5 cases or less.

² Less than 1 year.

TABLE 5.—MEDIAN TIME WORKED AT USUAL OCCUPATION, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

WEST NORTH CENTRAL REGION

Occupation	All shifting groups		Medians						
	Total	Median	Usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936	Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown 1936	Other occupations 1930 other occupation 1936	Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936
All occupations	3,765	11.8	13.4	13.9	11.6	14.2	13.7	9.5	6.1
Bakers.....	22	12.5	(1)	15.0	(1)	(1)	15.0	10.0	(1)
Blacksmiths.....	22	20.0	15.0	18.8	25.0	15.0	(1)	21.3	(1)
Boilermakers.....	31	11.0	14.0	13.5	(1)	14.0	(1)	7.5	(1)
Bricklayers.....	200	16.0	19.7	16.9	16.2	25.7	13.8	13.1	14.2
Carpenters.....	326	15.5	18.0	16.5	14.0	18.0	15.9	12.3	12.5
Cement finishers.....	222	13.5	14.0	14.6	12.5	15.3	17.9	11.7	9.2
Cranemen.....	58	10.0	11.0	10.5	8.4	11.0	(1)	7.5	(1)
Electricians.....	66	9.0	9.6	9.4	8.3	14.2	10.0	9.3	4.0
Engineers.....	87	14.5	16.7	15.3	10.5	17.8	15.0	13.8	8.4
Firemen, fire department.....	31	12.5	13.1	13.9	-----	13.9	(1)	(1)	(1)
Firemen, locomotive.....	30	14.0	(1)	15.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	13.4	-----
Foremen.....	89	13.0	13.5	14.3	14.5	13.9	17.5	9.5	(1)
Iron caster, molders.....	209	11.0	12.8	11.4	10.3	12.7	11.1	8.9	15.0
Machinists.....	71	11.5	13.1	12.3	10.9	13.5	(1)	8.6	(1)
Mechanics, auto factory.....	37	10.5	11.3	11.1	9.6	12.5	(1)	10.9	(1)
Mechanics, auto repair.....	687	10.3	11.0	11.4	10.2	12.3	11.6	9.0	4.6
Mechanics, all other.....	112	10.5	11.8	13.4	12.5	13.1	17.5	5.0	3.0
Painters, building.....	314	11.5	12.9	13.6	12.6	15.3	13.0	8.4	6.0
Painters, factory.....	39	14.5	11.2	11.4	(1)	11.8	(1)	7.5	(1)
Paperhangers.....	65	11.5	11.3	14.1	15.0	13.8	12.5	7.5	7.5
Plasterers.....	114	14.7	15.0	14.9	13.5	16.6	14.6	16.3	7.5
Plumbers.....	106	12.5	14.1	13.1	12.0	14.4	11.8	10.5	(1)
Policemen.....	28	12.5	11.9	16.1	(1)	15.9	(1)	(1)	2.5
Roofers.....	5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	-----
Shoemakers.....	59	11.5	18.4	13.6	8.5	18.4	13.4	4.4	-----
Tailors.....	118	14.0	16.0	15.4	10.0	16.6	15.0	9.1	(1)
Upholsterers.....	28	10.3	11.5	11.5	8.4	12.5	(1)	7.5	(1)
None, unknown, not specified.....	6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	-----
All others.....	493	9.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	9.5	-----

SOUTH ATLANTIC REGION

Occupation	Total	Median	Medians						
			Usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936	Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown 1936	Other occupations 1930 other occupation 1936	Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936
All occupations	13,221	15.1	16.8	17.1	14.0	17.7	16.5	12.2	7.0
Bakers.....	248	14.2	15.0	15.3	11.5	15.8	15.5	9.6	3.4
Blacksmiths.....	236	21.3	22.3	22.7	20.9	23.0	23.7	17.8	15.0
Brakemen.....	254	22.2	22.9	23.0	18.5	23.4	13.7	14.0	4.2
Bricklayers.....	962	18.1	19.0	19.4	17.0	19.6	20.5	11.5	12.0
Carpenters.....	2,165	19.9	21.0	21.3	17.0	21.8	23.4	13.8	10.2
Cement finishers.....									

TABLE 5.—MEDIAN TIME WORKED AT USUAL OCCUPATION, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL REGION									
Occupation	All shifting groups		Medians						
	Total	Median	Usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936	Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown 1936	Other occupations 1930, other occupations 1936	Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936
All occupations.	7,379	14.4	15.8	15.7	13.5	16.6	14.8	10.8	6.1
Bakers.....	103	11.3	10.9	12.5	13.8	11.8	35.0	5.0	5.8
Blacksmiths.....	138	22.1	23.5	23.5	18.1	24.0	28.8	16.3	(1)
Boilermakers.....	77	14.7	16.0	14.9	13.2	16.6	(1)	(1)	12.5
Brakemen.....	92	23.3	25.4	23.9	17.5	25.9	(1)	18.8	(1)
Bricklayers.....	542	17.6	18.9	18.4	15.4	19.5	18.5	12.9	15.0
Carpenters.....	1,017	17.5	19.0	18.5	14.5	20.0	17.0	13.8	7.7
Cement finishers.....	488	13.5	14.9	14.7	12.7	16.4	16.5	9.8	8.0
Compositors.....	58	10.8	13.3	14.5	9.0	14.8	(1)	3.0	3.0
Cranemen.....	60	14.4	15.0	15.4	14.2	16.2	(1)	10.0	(1)
Electricians.....	74	10.5	10.9	11.7	10.6	11.9	17.5	8.5	3.0
Engineers.....	20	17.5	23.8	17.5	(1)	22.5	(1)	(1)	(1)
Firemen, locomotive.....	341	18.9	21.1	15.5	14.8	21.4	13.0	15.7	16.0
Foremen.....	69	17.7	17.5	17.3	17.5	17.5	(1)	20.0	(1)
Iron casters, molders.....	873	13.4	13.7	14.0	13.7	14.2	12.0	9.3	4.2
Machinists.....	309	13.7	13.6	14.5	16.4	14.2	14.5	10.0	4.2
Mechanics, auto repair.....	550	11.4	12.0	12.4	9.8	12.9	13.0	7.9	6.1
Mechanics, all other.....	170	12.9	13.4	13.9	10.0	14.3	13.0	7.5	3.8
Painters, building.....	532	13.2	15.1	14.6	13.0	16.7	12.5	9.2	6.7
Paperhangers.....	121	14.2	14.6	15.0	12.5	15.7	(1)	13.7	4.7
Plasterers.....	317	15.5	18.1	16.6	12.9	18.3	14.5	11.2	10.0
Plumbers.....	261	13.5	14.1	14.0	12.5	14.3	16.3	9.1	9.2
Roofers.....	33	12.8	14.0	14.3	10.0	15.0	(1)	10.0	(1)
Shoemakers.....	136	14.7	15.3	15.8	8.5	16.4	16.5	7.5	8.0
Switchmen.....	149	19.2	19.5	19.4	20.0	19.4	(1)	(1)	22.5
Tailors.....	144	14.8	15.2	16.0	12.5	16.4	22.5	7.5	4.5
Upholsterers.....	35	18.0	18.1	21.0	(1)	22.5	(1)	(1)	3.0
Yardmen.....	31	15.4	15.0	15.5	(1)	16.2	(1)	(1)	(1)
None, unknown, not specified.....	4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
All others.....	635	11.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	11.0	(1)

¹ 5 cases or less.

TABLE 5.—MEDIAN TIME WORKED AT USUAL OCCUPATION, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL REGION									
Occupation	All shifting groups		Medians						
	Total	Median	Usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936	Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown 1936	Other occupations 1930, other occupations 1936	Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936
All occupations.	7,992	14.0	15.1	14.8	12.7	16.1	14.1	12.4	6.0
Bakers.....	148	12.0	12.5	12.8	12.3	13.7	9.0	10.6	8.7
Blacksmiths.....	164	19.2	22.0	21.8	18.5	13.0	22.5	11.7	5.0
Boilermakers.....	119	14.5	16.0	15.1	12.5	16.5	12.5	11.3	(1)
Bricklayers.....	381	16.8	19.2	17.6	13.5	15.1	16.5	14.2	10.7
Carpenters.....	1,394	17.2	18.1	18.0	15.4	18.7	20.3	12.5	8.6
Cement finishers.....	452	13.9	15.5	14.5	12.7	16.3	13.6	12.4	10.0
Compositors.....	77	11.4	12.5	13.8	10.0	14.8	(1)	7.5	4.2
Electricians.....	75	11.7	12.0	13.3	13.0	14.2	(1)	13.5	6.0
Engineers.....	59	13.9	12.5	14.8	14.1	15.6	(1)	12.5	(1)
Firemen, locomotive.....	131	17.2	20.8	18.9	12.5	21.0	17.5	12.2	(1)
Foremen.....	174	17.2	18.5	18.2	16.1	19.2	14.5	13.6	11.9
Iron casters, molders.....	62	10.3	11.5	10.8	8.4	11.5	(1)	5.9	(1)
Machinists.....	286	13.7	14.5	14.0	12.9	14.9	9.8	13.5	5.0
Mechanics, auto repair.....	1,206	11.2	12.0	12.1	10.8	12.9	10.9	8.5	6.6
Mechanics, railroad car.....	77	16.0	12.5	16.7	9.2	17.4	(1)	10.9	(1)
Mechanics, all other.....	227	11.7	12.5	12.4	9.6	13.3	12.1	9.0	7.5
Painters, building.....	611	13.1	14.5	13.9	11.2	15.1	7.8	8.8	7.2
Painters, factory.....	55	10.7	11.5	11.8	10.0	12.7	(1)	(1)	3.5
Paperhangers.....	107	11.9	13.0	12.9	10.9	14.3	11.7	10.0	5.0
Plasterers.....	435	14.8	16.0	15.1	13.3	16.4	16.4	12.5	10.0
Plumbers.....	284	13.3	15.5	14.8	13.3	15.9	13.6	9.3	6.6
Roofers.....	115	16.2	17.0	17.2	16.0	17.5	13.4	10.0	(1)
Shoemakers.....	167	12.4	13.5	14.5	9.2	15.5	9.2	8.8	5.0
Tailors.....	201	14.8	17.0	17.0	11.0	18.7	12.5	9.5	5.0
Upholsterers.....	29	14.1	14.0	15.0	15.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
None, unknown, not specified.....	3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
All others.....	953	14.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	14.1	(1)

¹ 5 cases or less.

TABLE 6.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF YEARS OF BASIC SCHOOLING, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36

UNITED STATES

Occupational shifting groups	Number	Percent	Percent distribution													Not given
			None	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years	11 years	12 years	
			Total.....	78,336	100.0	2.3	6.8	1.9	4.1	6.5	8.0	9.5	9.4	19.5	7.1		7.5	3.9	18.5	6.4
Usual occupation 1936.....	33,394	100.0	2.1	.8	1.7	3.8	6.4	8.4	9.8	9.5	18.8	7.2	7.3	4.0	20.0	.4
Usual occupation 1930.....	51,804	100.0	2.3	.8	1.9	4.0	6.6	8.8	9.8	9.5	19.9	7.1	7.2	3.6	18.0	.4
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936.....	14,750	100.0	2.4	.8	2.1	3.9	6.5	9.2	9.7	9.4	20.7	6.9	7.5	3.8	16.8	.3
Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	28,325	100.0	2.2	.8	1.7	3.9	6.6	8.7	10.0	9.6	19.1	7.2	7.0	3.5	19.3	.4
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown (96.9 percent unemployed) 1936.....	8,729	100.0	2.7	.9	2.0	4.4	6.9	8.7	9.7	9.4	21.1	6.9	7.5	3.3	15.5	.9
Other occupations 1930, other occupations (25.0 percent unemployed) 1936.....	21,457	100.0	2.2	.8	2.1	4.5	6.4	8.5	9.1	9.4	19.1	7.1	7.9	4.1	18.5	.3
Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	5,069	100.0	1.7	.7	1.6	3.6	5.1	6.6	8.5	8.7	17.1	7.4	8.7	6.3	23.9	.3

MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION

Total.....	28,715	100.0	1.1	0.4	1.9	2.2	3.8	6.0	7.8	9.4	22.3	7.2	9.1	3.8	25.5	6.4
Usual occupation 1936.....	8,890	100.0	1.0	.2	.7	1.4	2.9	4.9	7.1	8.5	21.9	7.1	9.1	3.9	31.1	.2
Usual occupation 1930.....	16,446	100.0	1.1	.4	.9	2.1	3.7	5.9	8.0	9.4	23.1	7.0	8.9	3.6	25.8	.2
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936.....	5,126	100.0	1.0	.5	1.1	2.3	4.3	6.5	8.6	9.8	23.7	7.0	8.7	3.8	22.6	.6
Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	7,284	100.0	1.0	.2	.7	1.5	2.8	5.1	7.3	8.5	22.4	6.9	8.8	3.6	30.8	.2
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown (97.5 percent unemployed) 1936.....	4,036	100.0	1.2	.6	1.2	2.8	4.5	6.5	8.4	10.4	23.6	7.0	9.5	3.4	20.8	.2
Other occupations 1930, other occupations (33.9 percent unemployed) 1936.....	8,663	100.0	1.2	.6	1.1	2.6	4.3	6.6	7.9	9.6	21.5	7.4	9.2	4.0	23.8	.2
Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	1,606	100.0	.7	.1	.7	1.1	3.1	4.0	6.4	8.9	19.6	7.9	10.1	5.2	32.3	.1

TABLE 6.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF YEARS OF BASIC SCHOOLING, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

EAST NORTH CENTRAL REGION

Occupational shifting groups	Number	Percent	Percent distribution													
			None	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years	11 years	12 years	Not given
Total	19,258	100.0	1.7	0.4	1.3	2.8	5.1	7.8	8.7	7.5	23.3	8.0	8.7	4.5	19.0	0.5
Usual occupation 1936.....	7,373	100.0	1.2	.3	.7	1.9	3.8	6.1	8.0	6.7	24.0	8.2	9.0	4.9	24.7	.5
Usual occupation 1930.....	12,645	100.0	1.6	.3	1.0	2.4	4.8	7.4	8.6	7.5	24.4	8.0	8.6	4.3	20.6	.5
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936.....	4,584	100.0	1.9	.4	1.3	2.8	5.2	8.8	9.1	8.5	23.8	7.5	8.9	4.6	16.9	.1
Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	6,181	100.0	1.2	.2	.6	1.9	3.9	6.1	8.0	6.9	24.7	8.0	8.6	4.4	25.0	.5
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown (97.0 percent unemployed) 1936.....	1,880	100.0	2.1	.4	1.8	3.2	7.0	8.7	9.4	6.9	24.8	9.0	7.8	3.4	15.1	.6
Other occupations 1930, other occupations (19.9 percent unemployed) 1936.....	5,421	100.0	2.1	.5	1.9	4.0	6.1	8.9	9.1	7.9	21.5	7.8	8.6	4.2	16.6	.6
Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	1,192	100.0	1.4	.4	1.4	1.8	3.8	6.6	7.8	5.6	20.1	9.0	11.3	7.3	23.1	.5

WEST NORTH CENTRAL REGION

Occupational shifting groups	Number	Percent	Percent distribution													
			None	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years	11 years	12 years	Not given
Total	3,765	100.0	1.8	0.7	1.0	2.4	4.0	7.2	8.6	8.2	24.7	6.4	6.6	4.9	23.5	0.3
Usual occupation 1936.....	1,147	100.0	1.8	.3	.5	1.9	4.2	4.4	7.6	7.8	26.8	6.8	6.8	4.6	26.4	.1
Usual occupation 1930.....	2,194	100.0	2.0	.7	.7	2.3	4.7	7.2	9.0	8.2	27.2	7.1	5.9	4.4	20.2	.3
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936.....	812	100.0	2.2	1.0	.6	1.8	4.6	9.5	10.1	7.4	26.4	6.9	6.8	4.1	18.5	.2
Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	954	100.0	1.9	.4	.4	1.9	4.3	4.4	8.2	7.7	29.0	7.4	6.0	4.0	24.3	.1
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown (96.0 percent unemployed) 1936.....	428	100.0	1.6	.9	1.6	4.2	6.1	9.1	8.6	11.2	24.5	6.5	4.2	5.8	14.5	.9
Other occupations 1930, other occupations (20.4 percent unemployed) 1936.....	1,378	100.0	1.5	.9	1.4	2.5	5.3	7.5	8.4	8.2	22.0	5.8	7.1	5.2	24.2	.1
Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	193	100.0	1.6	-----	1.0	2.1	3.6	4.1	4.7	8.3	15.5	3.6	10.9	7.8	36.8	-----

SOUTH ATLANTIC REGION

Occupational shifting groups	Number	Percent	Percent distribution													
			None	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years	11 years	12 years	Not given
Total	13,221	100.0	3.9	1.0	3.7	7.4	10.7	12.2	11.5	10.9	13.1	5.7	5.0	3.3	11.0	0.1
Usual occupation 1936.....	7,770	100.0	3.3	1.4	3.1	6.3	10.3	11.9	11.8	11.6	13.5	6.4	5.3	3.4	11.5	.2
Usual occupation 1930.....	9,352	100.0	3.8	1.7	3.6	6.9	11.0	12.5	11.9	11.2	13.5	5.8	4.8	2.8	10.3	.2
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936.....	1,583	100.0	4.0	2.2	5.4	8.8	12.3	12.6	10.8	9.3	11.6	4.6	4.5	2.6	11.1	.1
Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	6,730	100.0	3.4	1.5	3.1	6.2	10.6	12.4	12.1	12.0	13.7	6.3	5.1	2.9	10.7	.2
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown (95.5 percent unemployed) 1936.....	1,039	100.0	6.4	2.4	3.8	8.5	11.8	12.6	12.2	9.0	15.5	4.4	3.7	2.4	6.5	.6
Other occupations 1930, other occupations (19.1 percent unemployed) 1936.....	2,829	100.0	3.5	1.7	4.6	9.3	10.6	12.6	10.9	10.4	11.9	5.1	4.7	3.6	11.1	.1
Other occupations 1936, usual occupation 1936.....	1,040	100.0	2.9	1.2	2.8	6.9	8.6	8.9	10.1	9.2	12.4	6.5	6.7	6.8	16.9	-----

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL REGION

Occupational shifting groups	Number	Percent	Percent distribution													
			None	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years	11 years	12 years	Not given
Total	7,379	100.0	4.6	2.0	3.3	6.5	9.8	11.2	12.9	10.6	14.5	7.0	5.4	2.8	0.8	0.1
Usual occupation 1936.....	4,215	100.0	3.6	2.1	2.6	6.2	9.4	11.3	12.3	10.9	14.8	7.4	5.7	2.8	10.2	.6
Usual occupation 1930.....	5,438	100.0	4.6	2.1	3.3	6.4	10.3	11.9	11.9	10.3	14.5	7.2	5.4	2.4	9.1	.6
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936.....	1,145	100.0	6.6	2.4	4.7	6.3	11.3	12.7	11.8	10.0	14.6	6.3	3.9	1.9	7.2	.5
Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	3,673	100.0	3.8	2.0	2.7	6.1	9.9	11.6	12.2	10.7	14.7	7.6	5.9	2.6	9.6	.7
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown (96.1 percent unemployed) 1936.....	615	100.0	6.3	2.0	4.2	8.1	10.7	12.7	10.2	8.6	13.0	6.8	5.0	2.6	9.3	.3
Other occupations 1930, other occupations (17.9 percent unemployed) 1936.....	1,404	100.0	5.3	1.5	3.7	6.6	9.4	9.1	11.9	11.1	14.3	6.6	5.7	3.5	10.8	.5
Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	542	100.0	2.6	2.2	2.2	7.4	5.5	9.6	13.3	12.5	14.9	6.3	4.4	4.4	14.4	.4

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL REGION

Occupational shifting groups	Number	Percent	Percent distribution													
			None	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years	11 years	12 years	Not given
Total	7,992	100.0	2.3	0.8	2.8	6.4	9.1	11.7	12.2	11.4	13.5	7.3	5.9	4.2	10.8	0.1
Usual occupation 1936.....	3,999	100.0	2.6	.7	2.5	5.9	8.8	11.2	12.7	11.4	14.3	7.3	5.7	4.5	11.8	.6
Usual occupation 1930.....	5,734	100.0	3.2	.7	2.9	6.2	9.3	12.3	13.1	11.6	13.4	7.2	5.7	3.9	10.0	.5
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936.....	1,500	100.0	3.6	.6	3.1	6.5	9.3	13.7	12.3	11.7	12.3	7.7	5.7	3.7	9.4	.5
Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	3,503	100.0	2.7	.7	2.6	5.9	9.0	11.6	13.1	11.6	14.2	7.4	5.7	4.1	10.9	.6
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown (96.3 percent unemployed) 1936.....	731	100.0	5.1	1.1	3.7	7.7	11.1	12.4	15.0	10.8	11.8	5.1	5.6	3.3	7.4	-----
Other occupations 1930, other occupations (15.9 percent unemployed) 1936.....	1,762	100.0	3.7	1.1	2.8	7.0	8.9	10.8	9.9	11.3	13.5	8.1	6.5	4.5	11.3	.4
Other occupations 1930, usual occupations 1936.....	496	100.0	2.0	.8	1.6	5.8	7.5	8.1	9.9	9.7	14.9	6.9	6.2	7.5	18.3	.8

TABLE 7.—MEDIAN YEARS OF BASIC SCHOOLING, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36

TABLE 7.—MEDIAN YEARS OF BASIC SCHOOLING, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION

Occupation	All shifting groups		Medians						
	Total	Median	Usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936		Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown 1936	Other occupations 1930, other occupations 1936	Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936
					Usual occupation 1930	Occupational change 1936			
All occupations.	26,715	8.8	9.2	8.6	8.7	9.0	8.6	8.8	9.7
Bakers.....	245	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.6	12.0
Blacksmiths.....	240	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.3
Boilermakers.....	88	8.7	10.5	8.2	8.9	8.9	8.5	8.5	(1)
Bricklayers.....	1,053	8.7	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.8	8.8
Carpenters.....	2,829	8.7	9.0	7.8	8.8	9.0	8.6	8.2	8.2
Cement finishers.....	994	6.9	8.1	7.8	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.8
Compositors.....	653	12.2	12.2	12.1	11.9	12.2	11.0	12.0	12.1
Cranemen.....	196	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.9	6.8	7.0	7.6	12.3
Electricians.....	1,145	10.7	12.1	10.8	10.1	12.1	10.8	10.4	12.0
Engineers.....	560	8.8	9.2	8.7	8.4	9.0	8.6	8.6	10.0
Firemen, fire department.....	64	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	(1)	(1)	(1)
Foremen.....	440	8.4	8.7	8.3	8.0	8.5	8.2	8.3	11.5
Forgemen.....	48	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.0	8.4	(1)	(1)	8.3
Iron casters, molders.....	446	7.6	7.6	7.3	7.9	7.4	7.4	8.1	8.1
Machinists.....	425	9.2	9.3	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.4	12.1	12.1
Mechanics, auto repair.....	4,918	8.9	9.3	8.9	9.3	9.3	8.3	9.3	10.0
Mechanics, all other.....	870	9.4	9.8	9.5	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0
Painters, building.....	4,135	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.5	8.5	10.1
Painters, factory.....	200	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.6	8.3	8.3
Paperhangers.....	278	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.0	9.8	9.8
Plasterers.....	714	8.6	8.8	8.2	8.3	7.9	8.6	8.6	8.6
Plumbers.....	766	8.8	9.1	8.7	9.2	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.8
Policemen.....	167	10.2	10.2	9.9	10.0	(1)	12.2	12.2	12.2
Roofers.....	122	8.2	8.3	8.1	8.1	8.4	8.2	11.3	11.3
Shoemakers.....	498	9.2	8.3	8.6	9.1	9.3	8.6	10.5	10.5
Structural iron workers.....	120	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.3	7.6	9.0	9.0	9.0
Tailors.....	1,339	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.4	9.9	10.4	10.4
Upholsterers.....	223	9.0	8.8	9.5	10.1	8.9	10.0	8.7	8.7
None, unknown, not specified.....	68	9.3	(1)	8.3	---	---	8.3	12.3	(1)
All others.....	2,865	8.7	8.4	7.8	7.0	---	7.5	8.8	8.5

EAST NORTH CENTRAL REGION

Occupation	Total	Median	Medians						
			Usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown 1936	Other occupations 1930, other occupations 1936	Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936	
All occupations.	19,258	8.6	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.8	8.4	8.4	9.1
Bakers.....	155	8.9	10.0	9.2	8.9	9.5	8.7	8.3	9.5
Blacksmiths.....	126	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.1	8.1	8.1	(1)
Boilermakers.....	95	8.2	8.1	8.6	8.3	8.1	9.0	7.8	---
Bricklayers.....	654	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.6	8.4	8.3
Carpenters.....	1,228	8.5	8.9	8.1	8.5	8.9	7.5	8.2	8.7
Cement finishers.....	1,098	7.1	8.1	7.4	6.9	8.8	7.1	6.5	7.1
Compositors.....	233	12.6	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.5	12.3	12.1	12.3
Cranemen.....	258	8.1	8.2	7.7	9.0	8.8	6.9	7.0	8.6
Die setters.....	62	11.5	12.1	11.5	8.5	12.2	9.8	9.8	(1)
Electricians.....	459	11.2	12.1	11.9	10.6	12.1	11.5	10.3	11.9
Engineers.....	282	8.7	9.4	8.6	8.4	9.5	8.5	8.1	8.9
Firemen, locomotive.....	118	6.8	8.2	7.6	7.4	8.2	6.5	6.2	---
Foremen.....	348	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.5	8.9	8.5	8.5	8.6
Forgemen.....	120	8.0	8.2	8.3	7.3	8.3	6.5	8.0	7.5
Iron casters, molders.....	2,431	8.0	8.2	8.1	7.8	8.8	7.6	6.5	8.7
Other casters, molders.....	69	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.3	6.5	8.6	(1)
Machinists.....	633	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.2	8.8	8.6	8.6	8.9
Mechanics, auto factory.....	258	9.2	9.6	9.5	8.5	9.7	9.2	8.6	9.3
Mechanics, auto repair.....	2,783	9.0	9.4	9.0	8.9	8.2	8.9	8.9	9.7
Mechanics, all other.....	513	9.1	9.6	9.0	8.9	9.3	8.1	9.2	11.3
Metal grinders.....	262	7.8	8.1	7.7	6.5	9.0	8.0	7.3	9.0
Painters, building.....	1,774	8.8	9.6	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.6	9.9
Painters, factory.....	377	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.3	8.2	8.5	8.8	8.9
Paperhangers.....	353	8.9	9.2	8.9	8.7	10.0	9.1	8.6	10.1
Plasterers.....	611	8.1	8.2	8.1	7.1	8.2	7.8	8.1	8.2
Plumbers.....	542	8.4	8.9	8.6	8.4	8.9	8.3	7.7	8.5
Policemen.....	118	11.1	11.2	(1)	(1)	11.4	8.5	11.5	10.9
Roofers.....	62	8.3	8.5	8.3	8.1	8.5	4.0	8.5	(1)
Shoemakers.....	326	9.4	9.8	9.2	8.9	9.6	8.4	9.6	10.5
Tailors.....	792	10.1	10.1	10.0	8.6	9.9	9.9	10.1	9.9
Upholsterers.....	111	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.6	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.0
None, unknown, not specified.....	12	11.0	---	11.8	---	---	11.8	(1)	(1)
All others.....	1,996	8.5	---	---	---	---	---	8.5	---

1 5 cases or less.

WEST NORTH CENTRAL REGION

Occupation	All shifting groups		Medians						
	Total	Median	Usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936		Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown 1936	Other occupations 1930, other occupations 1936	Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936
					Usual occupation 1930	Occupational change 1936			
All occupations.	3,765	8.6	8.8	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.2	8.7	10.5
Bakers.....	22	9.0	(1)	10.5	(1)	(1)	10.0	8.0	(1)
Blacksmiths.....	22	8.1	10.0	8.5	7.5	10.0	(1)	8.3	(1)
Boilermakers.....	31	8.2	8.3	7.7	8.0	8.0	(1)	8.5	(1)
Bricklayers.....	200	8.2	8.6	8.3	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.8
Carpenters.....	326	8.6	8.9	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.1	8.8	8.8
Cement finishers.....	222	8.7	8.1	6.1	6.7	7.0	5.5	6.5	7.3
Cranemen.....	58	8.4	8.4	9.4	11.5	12.3	8.0	12.1	11.5
Electricians.....	66	11.1	12.1	11.5	9.0	12.3	8.0	12.1	11.5
Engineers.....	87	8.5	9.4	8.4	8.3	9.2	7.7	8.3	12.2
Firemen, fire department.....	31	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.8	(1)	(1)	(1)
Firemen, locomotive.....	30	6.8	(1)	8.0	(1)	8.8	(1)	6.5	(1)
Foremen.....	89	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.6	8.3	6.5	9.0	(1)
Iron casters, molders.....	299	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.3	7.6	19.5
Machinists.....	71	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.1	(1)	8.7	(1)
Mechanics, auto factory.....	37	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.2	8.9	(1)	8.3	(1)
Mechanics, auto repair.....	687	9.2	9.0	8.5	9.3	8.9	8.1	9.7	10.5
Mechanics, all other.....	112	8.7	8.8	8.3	8.9	8.9	7.3	8.8	11.0
Painters, building.....	314	8.9	9.3	8.7	8.5	8.9	8.9	9.6	10.3
Painters, factory.....	39	8.9	10.0	8.9	8.9	10.2	8.5	9.0	(1)
Paperhangers.....	65	8.9	10.4	8.5	8.2	8.8	6.5	9.5	12.2
Plasterers.....	114	7.9	8.4	8.0	7.6	8.4	6.5	7.2	8.3
Plumbers.....	106	8.3	8.7	8.4	7.5	8.7	8.8	8.0	12.5
Policemen.....	28	12.0	12.0	8.8	(1)	8.9	(1)	(1)	12.5
Roofers.....	5	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Shoemakers.....	59	10.4	11.0	9.9	9.7	11.0	9.0	11.0	11.0
Tailors.....	118	9.7	10.5	9.8	10.0	11.0	8.5	9.0	(1)
Upholsterers.....	28	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.5	9.5	(1)	10.5	(1)
None, unknown, not specified.....	6	11.0	---	11.0	---	---	11.0	---	---
All others.....	493	8.7	---	---	---	---	---	8.7	---

SOUTH ATLANTIC REGION

Occupation	Total	Median	Medians						
			Usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown 1936	Other occupations 1930, other occupations 1936	Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936	
All occupations.	13,721	6.9	7.2	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.3	6.8	8.1
Bakers.....	248	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.9	7.5	6.9	6.7	10.5
Blacksmiths.....	236	6.9	7.1	6.6	7.0	6.8	6.0	7.0	8.5
Boilermakers.....	254	6.0	7.0	6.0	7.3	5.9	5.5	5.0	8.0
Bricklayers.....	962	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.0	7.3	6.4	7.0	8.3
Carpenters.....	2,165	7.2	7.3	7.1	6.9	7.2	6.9	6.9	7.8
Cement finishers.....	734	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.8	5.1	4.9	5.6
Compositors.....	102	12.2	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.2	(1)	12.1	12.4
Coopers.....	98	5.7	6.2	5.9	5.7	6.0	5.7	3.8	8.0
Electricians.....	83	8.5	9.1	8.7	7.5	9.2	8.6	8.0	10.3
Engineers.....	65	5.9	4.9	6.7	6.5	6.6	(1)	6.5	6.3
Firemen, locomotive.....	623	5.9	6.3	6.1	5.1	6.2	5.5	5.1	6.0
Foremen.....	168	6.1	6.2	6.1	7.0	6.1	3.8	5.0	6.8
Machinists.....	393	6.1	6.3	6.2	5.9	6.3	4.8	6.2	5.5
Mechanics, auto repair.....	1,208	7.2							

TABLE 7.—MEDIAN YEARS OF BASIC SCHOOLING, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL REGION									
Occupation	All shifting groups		Medians						
	Total	Median	Usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936	Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown 1936	Other occupations 1930, other occupations 1936	Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936
All occupations.	7,379	7.9	7.2	6.9	6.5	7.1	6.6	7.2	7.6
Bakers.....	103	8.1	8.2	8.0	8.8	8.1	6.5	8.0	8.6
Blacksmiths.....	138	6.3	6.5	6.4	5.3	6.5	8.2	4.8	(1)
Boilermakers.....	77	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.5	8.0	(1)	8.0
Brakemen.....	92	6.8	7.0	6.9	5.5	7.1	(1)	5.8	(1)
Bricklayers.....	542	7.5	7.7	7.4	7.1	7.7	6.4	7.5	7.7
Carpenters.....	1,017	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.3	6.4	7.9	8.0
Cement finishers.....	488	5.6	6.0	5.4	4.9	6.1	4.9	5.5	5.6
Compositors.....	58	12.2	12.2	12.0	10.5	12.2	(1)	12.2	12.3
Cranemen.....	60	6.6	6.9	6.3	5.3	6.8	(1)	7.5	(1)
Electricians.....	74	9.5	11.3	9.3	8.5	10.8	8.0	8.8	11.8
Engineers.....	20	8.0	8.4	6.5	(1)	8.3	(1)	(1)	(1)
Firemen, locomotive.....	341	6.1	6.2	6.1	5.8	6.2	6.5	5.2	6.0
Foremen.....	69	8.0	8.2	8.3	6.3	8.6	(1)	7.5	(1)
Iron casters, molders.....	873	6.7	6.4	6.1	5.8	6.2	5.9	6.9	7.5
Machinists.....	309	6.3	6.5	6.3	5.8	6.4	5.9	5.3	6.6
Mechanics, auto repair.....	550	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.6	6.9
Mechanics, all other.....	170	7.4	7.4	7.1	6.0	7.1	7.5	8.3	8.7
Painters, building.....	532	8.0	8.3	8.2	7.4	8.2	8.1	7.8	8.7
Paperhangers.....	121	8.2	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.1	(1)	9.5	7.2
Plasterers.....	317	7.3	7.5	7.4	6.9	7.6	7.0	7.1	5.5
Plumbers.....	261	6.2	6.4	6.3	5.4	6.6	5.5	6.2	5.6
Roofers.....	33	4.8	5.2	4.8	6.5	4.8	(1)	3.0	(1)
Shoemakers.....	136	8.6	8.4	8.5	9.5	8.3	8.3	12.3	9.0
Switchmen.....	149	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.4	(1)	(1)	7.0
Tailors.....	144	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.5	6.5	12.0	11.5
Upholsterers.....	35	8.3	8.6	8.4	(1)	8.7	(1)	(1)	8.5
Yardmen.....	31	3.9	4.5	4.8	(1)	5.0	(1)	(1)	(1)
None, unknown, not specified.....	4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
All others.....	635	7.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.2	(1)

¹ 5 cases or less.

TABLE 7.—MEDIAN YEARS OF BASIC SCHOOLING, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL REGION									
Occupation	All shifting groups		Medians						
	Total	Median	Usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936	Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown 1936	Other occupations 1930, other occupations 1936	Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936
All occupations.	7,992	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.4	6.6	7.7	8.3
Bakers.....	148	7.3	7.5	7.2	7.7	7.3	6.6	6.5	7.5
Blacksmiths.....	164	6.7	7.2	6.6	5.4	7.2	6.2	7.3	6.0
Boilermakers.....	119	7.2	7.4	7.1	7.0	7.3	5.8	7.9	(1)
Bricklayers.....	381	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.3	7.6	7.9	6.9	7.4
Carpenters.....	1,394	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.4	7.9	8.1
Cement finishers.....	452	5.9	6.2	5.9	5.4	6.2	6.4	5.4	6.2
Compositors.....	77	12.2	12.3	12.3	11.3	12.3	(1)	12.3	12.7
Electricians.....	75	10.6	9.9	9.5	11.2	9.2	(1)	11.5	12.3
Engineers.....	59	7.4	8.1	7.3	6.7	8.0	(1)	6.0	(1)
Firemen, locomotive.....	131	5.6	5.4	5.6	6.0	5.5	5.0	5.6	(1)
Foremen.....	174	7.0	7.5	7.2	6.7	7.5	5.8	5.9	7.8
Iron casters, molders.....	62	6.4	6.6	6.1	3.0	6.5	(1)	7.5	(1)
Machinists.....	286	7.3	7.9	7.3	6.3	7.8	5.8	6.2	9.0
Mechanics, auto repair.....	1,206	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.4	8.6	8.2
Mechanics, railroad car.....	77	7.4	7.6	7.4	7.0	7.7	(1)	7.9	(1)
Mechanics, all other.....	227	7.6	7.9	7.4	6.5	7.9	6.2	8.1	7.3
Painters, building.....	611	8.1	7.3	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.5	7.6	8.8
Painters, factory.....	55	8.3	8.4	8.0	7.0	8.3	(1)	(1)	8.8
Paperhangers.....	107	7.8	7.7	7.6	9.1	7.4	6.5	8.0	10.6
Plasterers.....	435	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.7	7.3	6.7	7.7	7.4
Plumbers.....	284	6.4	6.7	6.3	5.9	6.6	4.9	6.5	8.3
Roofers.....	115	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.6	6.5	5.0	6.5	(1)
Shoemakers.....	167	8.1	8.1	8.1	9.0	8.1	6.2	7.9	8.0
Tailors.....	201	9.7	9.4	9.6	10.5	9.3	9.2	9.7	10.5
Upholsterers.....	29	7.9	7.6	7.8	8.5	7.5	(1)	(1)	(1)
None, unknown, not specified.....	3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
All others.....	953	7.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.4	(1)

¹ 5 cases or less.

TABLE 8.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF YEARS OF TRADE SCHOOLING, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36

UNITED STATES										
Occupational shifting groups	Number	Percent	Percent distribution							Not given
			None	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	
Total	78,330	100.0	83.9	1.9	5.4	4.9	3.2	0.7	0.6	0.3
Usual occupation 1936.....	33,394	100.0	84.6	1.7	5.2	3.8	3.2	.7	.6	.3
Usual occupation 1930.....	51,904	100.0	84.5	1.7	5.2	3.9	3.1	.7	.6	.3
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936.....	14,750	100.0	85.0	1.9	5.2	3.7	2.9	.5	.5	.2
Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	28,325	100.0	85.0	1.6	5.1	3.7	3.2	.7	.6	.2
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown (96.9 percent unemployed) 1936.....	8,729	100.0	82.4	1.8	5.5	4.9	3.1	.9	.6	.8
Other occupations 1930, other occupations (25.0 percent unemployed) 1936.....	21,457	100.0	82.7	2.5	5.9	4.0	3.3	.7	.6	.3
Other occupations, 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	5,069	100.0	82.5	2.2	6.2	4.4	3.4	.6	.5	.4

MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION										
Occupational shifting groups	Number	Percent	Percent distribution							Not given
			None	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	
Total	26,715	100.0	70.5	3.0	9.0	8.2	6.0	1.6	1.2	0.4
Usual occupation 1936.....	8,890	100.0	69.0	2.6	9.0	9.0	6.9	1.9	1.3	.3
Usual occupation 1930.....	16,446	100.0	70.8	2.6	8.6	8.6	6.1	1.7	1.2	.6
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936.....	5,126	100.0	72.6	2.8	8.7	7.9	5.4	1.3	1.0	.3
Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	7,284	100.0	69.3	2.5	8.7	8.9	7.0	2.0	1.4	.3
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown (97.5 percent unemployed) 1936.....	4,036	100.0	71.4	2.7	8.5	9.0	5.3	1.8	1.1	.2
Other occupations 1930, other occupations (33.9 percent unemployed) 1936.....	8,663	100.0	70.9	3.7	9.5	7.2	5.8	1.4	1.3	.2
Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	1,806	100.0	67.7	3.4	10.5	9.2	6.4	1.4	.9	.4

EAST NORTH CENTRAL REGION										
Occupational shifting groups	Number	Percent	Percent distribution							Not given
			None	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	
Total	19,258	100.0	87.9	1.8	4.8	2.4	2.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Usual occupation 1936.....	7,373	100.0	85.6	2.2	5.9	3.0	2.3	.4	.3	.3
Usual occupation 1930.....	12,645	100.0	87.6	1.9	5.1	2.4	2.1	.3	.3	.3
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936.....	4,584	100.0	89.6	1.7	4.1	1.9	2.0	.2	.3	.2
Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	6,181	100.0	85.3	2.2	6.1	3.0	2.4	.4	.3	.3
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown (97.0 percent unemployed) 1936.....	1,880	100.0	90.4	1.4	4.2	1.7	1.6	.2	.3	.3
Other occupations 1930, other occupations (19.9 percent unemployed) 1936.....	5,421	100.0	88.6	1.7	4.2	2.3	2.2	.3	.2	.5
Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	1,192	100.0	87.1	2.2	4.9	2.8	1.8	.4	.4	.4

TABLE 8.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF YEARS OF TRADE SCHOOLING, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36

WEST NORTH CENTRAL REGION

Occupational shifting groups	Number	Percent	Percent distribution							
			None	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	Not given
Total	3,765	100.0	85.9	2.0	5.8	2.3	2.0	0.5	9.3	9.3
Usual occupation 1936	1,147	100.0	85.4	2.2	6.4	1.6	3.9	.1	.3	.1
Usual occupation 1930	2,194	100.0	86.4	1.7	5.6	1.9	3.3	.3	.4	.4
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936	812	100.0	85.0	1.7	6.3	2.5	3.3	.2	.5	.5
Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936	954	100.0	85.7	2.0	6.1	1.5	4.1	.1	.4	.1
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown (96.0 percent unemployed) 1936	428	100.0	90.7	1.2	3.0	1.9	1.6	.7	-----	.9
Other occupations 1930, other occupations (20.4 percent unemployed) 1936	1,378	100.0	85.3	2.3	6.0	3.0	2.2	.9	.2	.1
Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936	193	100.0	83.9	3.1	7.8	2.1	3.1	-----	-----	-----

SOUTH ATLANTIC REGION

Total	13,221	100.0	91.8	1.1	3.2	1.8	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.1
Usual occupation 1936	7,770	100.0	91.1	1.0	3.5	2.0	1.8	.3	.2	.1
Usual occupation 1930	9,352	100.0	92.0	1.0	3.1	1.8	1.5	.2	.2	(1)
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936	1,583	100.0	93.2	1.1	2.8	1.1	1.5	.1	.2	-----
Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936	6,730	100.0	91.6	1.0	3.3	1.9	1.6	.3	.2	.1
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown (95.5 percent unemployed) 1936	1,039	100.0	93.2	1.0	2.5	1.7	1.1	.2	.3	.1
Other occupations 1930, other occupations (19.1 percent unemployed) 1936	2,829	100.0	92.4	1.6	3.0	1.4	1.3	.1	.1	(1)
Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936	1,040	100.0	88.3	.8	4.8	2.8	2.7	.4	.2	.1

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL

Total	7,379	100.0	95.9	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Usual occupation 1936	4,215	100.0	95.3	.6	1.4	.7	1.4	.1	.2	.2
Usual occupation 1930	5,433	100.0	95.8	.5	1.3	.8	1.2	.1	.2	.2
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936	1,145	100.0	97.0	.8	.7	.7	.4	.1	.2	.1
Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936	3,673	100.0	95.3	.5	1.4	.7	1.5	.2	.2	.2
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown (96.1 percent unemployed) 1936	615	100.0	96.3	.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	.2	-----	.2
Other occupations 1930, other occupations (17.9 percent unemployed) 1936	1,404	100.0	96.7	.9	.9	.9	.3	.1	.1	.3
Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936	542	100.0	95.8	1.5	1.1	.6	.9	-----	-----	.2

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL REGION

Total	7,992	100.0	94.1	1.1	2.4	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.3
Usual occupation 1936	3,999	100.0	93.2	1.0	2.7	1.3	1.1	.1	.3	.3
Usual occupation 1930	5,734	100.0	94.2	.8	2.4	1.1	.9	.1	.2	.2
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936	1,500	100.0	95.5	.9	1.9	.7	.7	.1	.1	.1
Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936	3,503	100.0	93.3	.9	2.7	1.3	1.0	.1	.3	.3
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown (96.3 percent unemployed) 1936	731	100.0	95.5	.4	2.1	1.0	.8	.1	-----	.1
Other occupations 1930, other occupations (15.9 percent unemployed) 1936	1,762	100.0	94.0	1.6	2.2	1.2	.5	.1	.1	.4
Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936	496	100.0	92.1	1.8	2.8	1.2	1.4	-----	.2	.4

1 Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 9.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF METHOD OF SECURING BASIC TRAINING IN USUAL OCCUPATIONS, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36

UNITED STATES

Occupational shifting groups	Number	Percent	Percent distribution							Not given
			Formal education only	Apprenticeship only	Experience only	Formal education and apprenticeship	Formal education and experience	Apprenticeship and experience	Formal education, apprenticeship, and experience	
Total	78,330	100.0	1.9	10.4	26.0	2.3	7.0	45.2	5.9	0.3
Usual occupation 1936	33,394	100.0	1.9	10.8	27.3	2.3	7.3	45.2	5.1	.1
Usual occupation 1930	51,804	100.0	1.8	10.4	27.3	2.2	6.9	46.2	4.9	.2
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936	14,750	100.0	1.6	9.8	28.0	2.1	6.5	47.1	4.8	.1
Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936	28,325	100.0	1.8	10.7	27.5	2.2	7.2	45.5	5.0	.1
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown (96.9 percent unemployed) 1936	8,729	100.0	2.0	10.6	25.2	2.6	6.9	46.9	5.1	.7
Other occupations 1930, other occupations (25.0 percent unemployed) 1936	21,457	100.0	2.1	10.2	30.1	2.3	6.9	43.3	4.9	.3
Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936	5,069	100.0	2.2	11.0	26.2	3.0	8.3	43.7	5.5	.2

MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION

Total	26,715	100.0	3.6	11.2	19.5	4.3	10.1	42.8	8.2	0.3
Usual occupation 1936	8,890	100.0	4.0	9.9	18.4	4.6	11.8	42.2	9.0	.1
Usual occupation 1930	16,446	100.0	3.5	10.6	18.7	4.4	10.3	43.4	8.6	.4
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936	5,126	100.0	2.9	11.5	19.0	4.3	8.9	45.1	8.2	.1
Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936	7,284	100.0	4.1	9.4	18.6	4.5	11.7	42.5	9.2	.1
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown (97.5 percent unemployed) 1936	4,036	100.0	3.2	11.7	18.4	4.5	9.5	43.3	8.1	1.3
Other occupations 1930, other occupations (33.9 percent unemployed) 1936	8,663	100.0	3.7	12.2	21.5	4.0	9.2	41.8	7.4	.3
Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936	1,806	100.0	3.8	11.8	17.4	5.5	12.5	40.7	8.3	.1

TABLE 9.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF METHOD OF SECURING BASIC TRAINING IN USUAL OCCUPATIONS, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

EAST NORTH CENTRAL REGION										
Occupational shifting groups	Number	Percent	Percent distribution							
			Formal education only	Apprenticeship only	Experience only	Formal education and apprenticeship	Formal education and experience	Apprenticeship and experience	Formal education, apprenticeship, and experience	Not given
Total	19,258	100.0	0.0	4.1	34.0	1.3	7.8	47.4	4.5	0.3
Usual occupation 1936.....	7,373	100.0	.6	3.6	31.2	1.7	9.5	47.5	5.7	.1
Usual occupation 1930.....	12,645	100.0	.5	3.9	32.9	1.3	8.5	48.0	4.7	.1
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936.....	4,584	100.0	.5	4.6	35.6	1.0	7.3	47.0	3.8	.2
Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	6,181	100.0	.5	3.4	30.7	1.7	9.8	48.0	5.8	.1
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown (97.0 percent unemployed) 1936.....	1,880	100.0	.6	3.4	33.7	1.0	7.0	50.7	3.5	.1
Other occupations 1930, other occupations (19.9 percent unemployed) 1936.....	5,421	100.0	.8	4.6	36.7	1.2	6.2	46.3	3.9	.3
Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	1,192	100.0	1.0	4.7	34.0	1.8	7.9	45.0	5.5	.3
WEST NORTH CENTRAL REGION										
Total	3,765	100.0	1.6	5.4	40.7	1.3	9.0	36.7	5.0	0.3
Usual occupation 1936.....	1,147	100.0	1.3	6.1	39.1	1.0	10.1	36.5	5.8	.1
Usual occupation 1930.....	2,194	100.0	1.2	6.0	40.3	1.1	7.9	38.0	5.2	.3
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936.....	812	100.0	1.2	6.8	38.2	1.7	7.5	39.8	4.7	.1
Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	964	100.0	1.4	5.9	40.4	.9	9.2	36.0	6.2	.1
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown (96.0 percent unemployed) 1936.....	428	100.0	.9	4.9	44.4	.5	5.6	39.0	3.7	.9
Other occupations 1930, other occupations (20.4 percent unemployed) 1936.....	1,378	100.0	2.3	4.3	42.5	1.5	9.9	34.4	5.0	.1
Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	193	100.0	1.0	7.3	33.2	1.0	14.5	39.4	3.6	-----
SOUTH ATLANTIC REGION										
Total	13,721	100.0	1.5	19.5	26.4	1.5	3.0	45.2	2.7	0.1
Usual occupation 1936.....	7,770	100.0	1.5	19.5	24.3	2.3	3.2	44.6	4.3	.3
Usual occupation 1930.....	9,352	100.0	1.6	20.0	25.2	1.4	3.0	46.2	2.5	.1
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936.....	1,583	100.0	2.0	20.0	27.9	.9	2.7	44.2	2.3	.1
Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	6,730	100.0	1.5	20.2	25.0	1.5	3.1	45.9	2.7	.1
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown (95.5 percent unemployed) 1936.....	1,039	100.0	1.6	19.1	22.7	1.4	2.5	50.8	1.7	.1
Other occupation 1930, other occupation (19.1 percent unemployed) 1936.....	2,829	100.0	1.0	18.5	28.1	5.3	2.4	33.5	10.2	.9
Other occupation 1936, usual occupation 1936.....	1,040	100.0	1.5	15.2	19.8	7.4	3.6	36.3	14.5	1.6
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL REGION										
Total	7,370	100.0	1.3	9.7	35.5	1.3	3.7	46.9	1.0	0.1
Usual occupation 1936.....	4,215	100.0	1.4	9.8	37.3	1.6	4.1	43.9	1.7	.1
Usual occupation 1930.....	5,433	100.0	1.2	9.4	36.4	1.3	3.5	46.5	1.5	.1
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936.....	1,145	100.0	.8	8.1	32.8	.7	1.7	54.8	1.1	-----
Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	3,673	100.0	1.3	9.3	38.1	1.6	4.1	43.9	1.6	.1
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown (96.1 percent unemployed) 1936.....	615	100.0	1.5	12.0	33.0	.8	3.6	47.3	1.8	-----
Other occupations 1930, other occupations (17.9 percent unemployed) 1936.....	1,404	100.0	1.2	9.7	33.0	1.0	4.1	49.1	1.6	.1
Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	542	100.0	2.2	13.1	31.9	2.0	4.1	44.1	2.4	.2
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL REGION										
Total	7,992	100.0	0.7	10.7	31.1	0.0	3.5	51.1	2.1	0.3
Usual occupation 1936.....	3,999	100.0	.7	10.9	30.8	.9	4.1	50.1	2.4	.2
Usual occupation 1930.....	5,734	100.0	.6	11.4	29.0	.6	3.3	52.8	2.1	.2
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936.....	1,500	100.0	.7	11.7	26.1	.5	2.7	56.1	2.1	.2
Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	3,503	100.0	.7	10.8	30.8	.7	3.8	50.8	2.3	.1
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown (96.3 percent unemployed) 1936.....	731	100.0	.4	13.4	26.4	.5	2.1	55.4	1.2	.5
Other occupations 1930, other occupations (15.9 percent unemployed) 1936.....	1,762	100.0	.7	8.4	38.0	.2	3.5	47.1	1.9	.3
Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	496	100.0	1.0	11.9	30.6	2.2	6.5	45.0	2.6	.2

TABLE 10.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPE OF EMPLOYER, 1930, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36

UNITED STATES								
USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, OCCUPATIONAL CHANGE 1936								
Usual occupations	Total		Percent					
	Number	Percent	None	Negro	White	Government	Self	Not given
Total	14,760	100.0	(1)	0.8	74.6	2.3	14.8	1.3
Bakers.....	148	100.0		6.1	84.5		6.1	3.4
Blacksmiths.....	164	100.0		6.7	61.6		3.0	28.0
Boilermakers.....	75	100.0			96.0		2.7	1.3
Bricklayers.....	782	100.0		5.4	82.6		2.0	9.1
Carpenters.....	1,699	100.0		8.5	65.6		1.9	22.4
Cement finishers.....	1,225	100.0		1.6	86.6		4.6	5.6
Compositors.....	196	100.0		34.2	49.0		1.5	13.3
Electricians.....	474	100.0		5.7	64.8		3.4	25.3
Engineers.....	243	100.0			92.6		4.5	4.4
Foremen.....	237	100.0		2.1	89.9		6.8	4.4
Iron casters, molders.....	1,016	100.0			98.5		6.0	7.7
Machinists.....	389	100.0			93.3		4.6	5.1
Mechanics, auto repair.....	2,767	100.0		9.8	79.6		8.8	8.7
Mechanics, all other.....	428	100.0		2.6	77.6		5.6	12.1
Painters, building.....	1,779	100.0		9.1	59.6		1.0	28.8
Painters, factory.....	138	100.0		1.4	95.7		7.1	1.4
Paperhangers.....	215	100.0		12.6	37.2		2.3	46.5
Plasterers.....	706	100.0		7.1	72.5		1.1	17.6
Plumbers.....	549	100.0		4.2	66.5		7.7	19.9
Roofers.....	85	100.0		5.9	82.4		2.4	8.2
Shoemakers.....	179	100.0		17.3	36.3		1.7	43.0
Tailors.....	476	100.0		17.2	39.9		1.4	42.2
Upholsterers.....	98	100.0		8.2	54.1		1.7	36.7
All others.....	682	100.0		1.0	91.2		5.0	1.6

USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, USUAL OCCUPATION 1936								
Total	Number	Percent	None	Negro	White	Government	Self	Not given
Total	28,325	100.0		5.8	66.3	4.7	22.6	0.6
Bakers.....	445	100.0		1.1	90.6		7.7	7.0
Blacksmiths.....	390	100.0		4.4	53.6		4.9	36.7
Boilermakers.....	173	100.0			94.2		2.9	6.6
Bricklayers.....	1,502	100.0		5.4	74.3		2.8	16.5
Carpenters.....	4,049	100.0		6.6	58.0		2.5	32.1
Cement finishers.....	1,022	100.0		2.1	80.3		7.2	9.3
Compositors.....	475	100.0		33.9	29.3		7.2	29.5
Electricians.....	484	100.0		4.5	55.8		6.6	32.9
Engineers.....	427	100.0		3.3	75.2		20.4	5.7
Foremen.....	646	100.0		6.6	86.8		11.6	8.2
Iron casters, molders.....	1,770	100.0			98.3		9.9	1.5
Machinists.....	1,022	100.0		3.1	91.9		6.8	6.5
Mechanics, auto repair.....	3,735	100.0		8.9	76.4		1.3	12.8
Mechanics, all other.....	1,109	100.0		2.3	70.4		15.0	11.5
Painters, building.....	3,079	100.0		6.7	51.5		1.7	39.5
Painters, factory.....	272	100.0		2.6	93.0		1.1	2.9
Paperhangers.....	439	100.0		9.6	25.1		1.1	63.3
Plasterers.....	1,276	100.0		6.2	65.9		1.1	26.4
Plumbers.....	937	100.0		5.2	58.3		8.6	27.0
Roofers.....	206	100.0		2.9	80.6		5.1	16.0
Shoemakers.....	879	100.0		12.9	21.4		2.6	65.1
Tailors.....	1,491	100.0		11.3	31.3		1.1	57.1
Upholsterers.....	210	100.0		5.2	48.6		1.0	44.8
All others.....	2,287	100.0		3.3	81.7		17.2	3.3

USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, OCCUPATIONAL CHANGE UNKNOWN 1936								
Total	Number	Percent	None	Negro	White	Government	Self	Not given
Total	8,729	100.0	0.3	6.0	72.2	2.4	15.0	2.3
Bakers.....	122	100.0		4.9	87.7		1.6	3.3
Blacksmiths.....	88	100.0		3.4	67.0		2.3	27.3
Boilermakers.....	35	100.0			91.4		2.9	5.7
Bricklayers.....	561	100.0		8.7	77.2		3.9	8.7
Carpenters.....	1,191	100.0		9.7	62.1		2.9	23.5
Cement finishers.....	508	100.0		2.6	83.1		5.1	7.3
Compositors.....	111	100.0		25.2	60.4		13.5	9.9
Electricians.....	221	100.0		11.3	60.8		3.2	23.5
Engineers.....	196	100.0			87.7		9.4	9.9
Foremen.....	119	100.0		8.8	88.2		7.6	3.4
Iron casters, molders.....	346	100.0		5.3	97.6		6.6	9.9
Machinists.....	195	100.0		5.9	94.2		3.2	2.1
Mechanics, auto repair.....	1,485	100.0		8.0	81.1		1.2	7.9
Mechanics, all other.....	206	100.0		3.4	81.1		5.8	8.3
Painters, building.....	1,577	100.0		8.1	61.4		1.1	27.3
Painters, factory.....	80	100.0		1.3	87.5		2.5	7.5
Paperhangers.....	104	100.0		9.6	49.0		1.0	39.4
Plasterers.....	483	100.0		3.5	73.5		3.2	20.7
Plumbers.....	274	100.0		4.7	74.8		3.3	14.2
Roofers.....	71	100.0		2.8	93.0		1.4	2.8
Shoemakers.....	139	100.0		18.7	47.5		3.1	1.7
Tailors.....	293	100.0		13.3	47.4		3.3	37.9
Upholsterers.....	48	100.0		2.1	75.0		1.7	22.9
None, unknown, not specified.....	76	100.0	28.9					71.1
All others.....	290	100.0		3.3	90.0		7.6	7.7

1 Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 10.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPE OF EMPLOYER, 1930, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

UNITED STATES								
OTHER OCCUPATIONS 1930, OTHER OCCUPATIONS 1936								
Usual occupations	Total		Percent					
	Number	Percent	None	Negro	White	Government	Self	Not given
Total	21,457	100.0	10.6	3.3	62.6	6.0	7.5	1.0
Bakers.....	130	100.0	23.1	1.5	63.8	2.3	9.2	8.8
Blacksmiths.....	259	100.0	10.0	2.7	70.7	10.4	5.4	1.8
Boilermakers.....	114	100.0	8.8	3.5	66.7	14.0	5.3	1.6
Bricklayers.....	685	100.0	27.4	3.2	54.3	4.4	9.1	1.0
Carpenters.....	1,458	100.0	24.6	2.8	56.8	5.1	9.7	1.6
Cement finishers.....	981	100.0	25.7	2.3	58.5	5.8	6.1	1.5
Compositors.....	230	100.0	46.5	6.1	33.5	5.7	7.4	9.9
Electricians.....	577	100.0	32.8	3.8	53.6	4.3	4.7	9.9
Engineers.....	236	100.0	13.6	3.0	63.1	9.3	9.7	1.3
Foremen.....	200	100.0	21.5	5.0	56.5	8.0	8.5	5.5
Iron casters, molders.....	679	100.0	26.5	1.6	60.8	5.2	4.7	1.2
Machinists.....	368	100.0	23.6	2.4	59.2	7.1	7.1	5.5
Mechanics, auto repair.....	2,516	100.0	25.8	3.9	55.6	4.7	9.2	9.9
Mechanics, all other.....	394	100.0	22.8	3.8	60.7	4.6	6.9	1.3
Painters, building.....	1,741	100.0	25.1	3.7	58.1	5.2	6.8	1.1
Painters, factory.....	112	100.0	28.6	9.7	57.1	6.2	5.4	1.8
Paperhangers.....	121	100.0	32.2	10.7	41.3	5.0	9.1	1.7
Plasterers.....	437	100.0	30.9	2.5	51.3	6.4	7.1	1.8
Plumbers.....	465	100.0	19.8	2.4	67.7	4.5	4.3	1.3
Roofers.....	73	100.0	28.8	5.5	52.1	5.5	5.5	2.7
Shoemakers.....	245	100.0	29.0	3.3	55.5	3.7	7.8	8.8
Tailors.....	478	100.0	23.6	6.7	52.9	4.6	11.3	8.8
Upholsterers.....	84	100.0	23.8	6.0	51.2	9.5	7.1	2.4
None, unknown, not specified.....	18	100.0	50.0		33.3		11.1	5.6
All others.....	8,856	100.0	11.2	3.2	70.6	6.9	7.1	9.9

OTHER OCCUPATIONS 1930, USUAL OCCUPATION 1936								
Total	Number	Percent	None	Negro	White	Government	Self	Not given
Total	5,009	100.0	45.4	3.4	49.5	3.2	6.1	1.4
Bakers.....	76	100.0	50.0	1.3	40.8	3.9	2.6	1.3
Blacksmiths.....	31	100.0	41.9		45.2	3.2	6.5	3.2
Boilermakers.....	13	100.0	30.8	15.4	53.8			1.1
Bricklayers.....	262	100.0	55.0	1.1	33.6	3.8	5.3	1.1
Carpenters.....	562	100.0	42.3	5.0	37.2	4.1	10.3	1.1
Cement finishers.....	252	100.0	37.3	2.8	46.0	7.5	4.4	2.0
Compositors.....	111	100.0	70.3	7.2	15.3	9.9	4.5	1.8
Electricians.....	156	100.0	61.8	4.5	27.6	2.6	2.6	1.3
Engineers.....	61	100.0	34.4		44.3	9.8	11.5	1.2
Foremen.....	86	100.0	22.1	2.3	59.3	5.8	9.3	1.2
Iron casters, molders.....	300	100.0	46.0	2.0	45.3	2.3	2.7	1.7
Machinists.....	143	100.0	40.6	1.4	47.6	5.6	4.9	1.8
Mechanics, auto repair.....	847	100.0	45.8	2.7	41.1	1.9	6.7	1.8
Mechanics, all other.....	228	100.0	42.5	2.6	43.9	3.1	5.7	2.2
Painters, building.....	696	100.0	42.7	3.2	44.4	2.7	5.6	1.4
Painters, factory.....	74	100.0	37.8	1.4	52.7	1.4	6.8	1.1
Paperhangers.....	99	100.0	46.5	3.0	39.4	1.0	10.1	1.3
Plasterers.....	156	100.0	51.9	3.2	34.0	1.9	7.7	1.3
Plumbers.....	113	100.0	33.6	3.5	54.0	2.7	5.3	8.8
Roofers.....	27	100.0	55.6	3.7	33.3		7.4	
Shoemakers.....	208	100.0	58.2	5.8	26.4	2.9	4.8	1.9
Tailors.....	251	100.0	50.6	7.6	28			

TABLE 10.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPE OF EMPLOYER, 1930, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

MIDDLE ATLANTIC—Continued

Usual occupations	Total		Percent					
	Number	Percent	None	Negro	White	Government	Self	Not given
Roofers.....	122	100.0	13.1	4.9	69.7	1.6	9.8	0.8
Shoemakers.....	498	100.0	13.9	8.6	40.2	1.2	35.3	.8
Structural iron workers.....	120	100.0	6.7	2.4	78.3	5.8	3.3	3.3
Tailors.....	1,339	100.0	7.3	10.2	41.7	1.4	38.9	.4
Upholsterers.....	223	100.0	9.8	6.3	51.1	1.3	30.5	.9
None, unknown, not specified.....	68	100.0	26.5	---	2.9	---	---	70.6
All others.....	2,865	100.0	13.8	3.0	69.0	6.1	7.1	1.0

USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, OCCUPATIONAL CHANGE 1936

Total	5,128	100.0	(1)	6.5	74.6	2.1	15.9	1.4
Bakers.....	38	100.0	---	10.5	73.7	---	13.2	2.6
Blacksmiths.....	41	100.0	---	7.3	70.7	---	22.0	---
Boilermakers.....	17	100.0	---	---	100.0	---	---	---
Bricklayers.....	257	100.0	---	4.7	85.6	2.7	6.2	.8
Carpenters.....	538	100.0	---	6.9	71.4	1.7	18.6	1.5
Cement finishers.....	312	100.0	---	1.0	86.9	3.8	7.4	1.0
Compositors.....	108	100.0	---	25.9	57.4	.9	13.9	1.9
Cranemen.....	37	100.0	---	---	94.6	2.7	---	2.7
Electricians.....	280	100.0	---	6.8	68.2	2.9	20.7	1.4
Engineers.....	128	100.0	---	8	91.4	5.5	.8	1.6
Foremen.....	79	100.0	---	1.3	91.1	5.1	---	2.5
Forgemen.....	8	100.0	---	---	100.0	---	---	---
Iron casters, molders.....	91	100.0	---	---	97.8	---	---	2.2
Machinists.....	90	100.0	---	1.0	89.9	7.1	1.0	1.0
Mechanics, auto repair.....	1,199	100.0	---	6.7	83.2	.8	8.2	1.2
Mechanics, all other.....	165	100.0	---	3.0	75.8	4.2	14.5	2.4
Painters, building.....	820	100.0	.1	9.0	62.0	1.2	26.5	1.2
Painters, factory.....	42	100.0	---	4.8	90.5	---	2.4	2.4
Paperhangers.....	56	100.0	---	10.7	33.9	1.8	51.8	1.8
Plasterers.....	201	100.0	---	5.5	74.1	1.0	18.4	1.0
Plumbers.....	188	100.0	---	3.7	66.0	5.3	22.9	2.1
Policemen.....	9	100.0	---	---	22.2	77.8	---	---
Roofers.....	26	100.0	---	3.8	80.7	3.8	7.7	3.8
Shoemakers.....	67	100.0	---	7.5	47.8	---	41.8	3.0
Structural iron workers.....	31	100.0	---	3.2	77.4	12.9	---	6.5
Tailors.....	217	100.0	---	13.4	42.4	---	43.3	.5
Upholsterers.....	48	100.0	---	8.3	58.3	---	31.2	2.1
All others.....	24	100.0	---	---	87.5	4.2	4.2	4.2

USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, USUAL OCCUPATION 1936

Total	7,284	100.0	5.8	59.3	7.6	26.8	0.5
Bakers.....	88	100.0	2.3	84.1	1.1	11.4	1.1
Blacksmiths.....	30	100.0	---	70.0	16.7	13.3	---
Boilermakers.....	10	100.0	---	100.0	---	---	---
Bricklayers.....	273	100.0	4.0	82.4	2.9	9.2	1.5
Carpenters.....	1,041	100.0	3.8	60.7	2.6	32.5	.4
Cement finishers.....	172	100.0	1.7	80.2	5.2	12.8	---
Compositors.....	261	100.0	23.4	41.8	12.6	31.8	.4
Cranemen.....	91	100.0	---	94.5	5.5	---	---
Electricians.....	220	100.0	5.5	57.3	7.3	29.5	.5
Engineers.....	203	100.0	2.0	69.4	27.6	---	1.0
Firemen, fire department.....	57	100.0	---	5.3	94.7	---	---
Foremen.....	198	100.0	---	79.8	19.7	.5	---
Forgemen.....	13	100.0	---	100.0	---	---	---
Iron casters, molders.....	135	100.0	---	97.0	2.2	---	.7
Machinists.....	127	100.0	---	82.7	15.7	1.6	---
Mechanics, auto repair.....	1,236	100.0	6.6	79.9	1.4	11.7	.4
Mechanics, all other.....	313	100.0	1.9	53.4	33.5	10.5	.6
Painters, building.....	1,148	100.0	6.6	49.0	1.6	42.1	.7
Painters, factory.....	54	100.0	---	5.6	81.5	3.7	9.3
Paperhangers.....	146	100.0	6.2	18.5	1.4	74.0	---
Plasterers.....	210	100.0	---	2.9	67.6	5.2	29.0
Plumbers.....	210	100.0	4.8	57.1	5.7	30.5	1.9
Policemen.....	132	100.0	---	1.5	5.3	92.4	.8
Roofers.....	30	100.0	---	76.7	---	23.3	---
Shoemakers.....	184	100.0	---	12.0	25.5	62.5	---
Structural iron workers.....	14	100.0	---	11.4	32.6	---	7.1
Tailors.....	598	100.0	---	7.9	34.2	---	57.9
Upholsterers.....	76	100.0	---	---	85.7	14.3	---
All others.....	14	100.0	---	---	---	---	---

USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, OCCUPATIONAL CHANGE UNKNOWN 1936

Total	4,036	100.0	0.3	5.8	73.7	1.8	15.9	2.6
Bakers.....	42	100.0	---	7.1	83.3	2.4	4.8	2.4
Blacksmiths.....	31	100.0	---	---	74.2	3.2	22.6	---
Boilermakers.....	10	100.0	---	---	90.0	10.0	---	---
Bricklayers.....	214	100.0	---	1.4	89.3	2.3	6.1	.9
Carpenters.....	454	100.0	---	5.9	70.5	2.4	20.0	1.1
Cement finishers.....	165	100.0	---	4.2	84.8	4.2	4.8	1.8

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 10.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPE OF EMPLOYER, 1930, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

MIDDLE ATLANTIC—Continued

USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, OCCUPATIONAL CHANGE UNKNOWN 1936—Continued

Usual occupations	Total		Percent					
	Number	Percent	None	Negro	White	Government	Self	Not given
Compositors.....	84	100.0	---	20.2	67.9	---	11.9	---
Cranemen.....	24	100.0	---	---	91.7	---	8.3	---
Electricians.....	167	100.0	---	9.6	64.7	2.4	22.8	.6
Engineers.....	63	100.0	---	90.5	4.8	---	1.6	3.2
Firemen, fire department.....	2	100.0	---	---	100.0	---	---	---
Foremen.....	53	100.0	---	---	96.2	3.8	---	---
Forgemen.....	5	100.0	---	---	100.0	---	---	---
Iron casters, molders.....	42	100.0	---	---	97.6	---	2.4	---
Machinists.....	48	100.0	---	2.1	89.6	2.1	---	6.2
Mechanics, auto repair.....	861	100.0	---	6.2	82.7	1.0	8.6	1.5
Mechanics, all other.....	114	100.0	---	5.3	74.6	5.3	12.3	2.6
Painters, building.....	926	100.0	---	6.6	67.1	.8	24.1	1.5
Painters, factory.....	37	100.0	---	2.7	81.1	5.4	10.8	---
Paperhangers.....	28	100.0	---	7.1	46.4	---	46.4	---
Plasterers.....	146	100.0	---	2.1	77.4	---	19.9	.7
Plumbers.....	127	100.0	---	5.5	74.8	.8	16.5	2.4
Policemen.....	4	100.0	---	---	25.0	75.0	---	---
Roofers.....	28	100.0	---	3.6	89.3	3.6	3.6	---
Shoemakers.....	65	100.0	---	12.3	47.7	---	38.5	1.5
Structural iron workers.....	27	100.0	---	---	92.6	---	3.7	3.7
Tailors.....	170	100.0	---	11.8	52.9	.6	34.1	.6
Upholsterers.....	32	100.0	---	---	78.1	---	21.9	---
None, unknown, not specified.....	59	100.0	18.6	---	---	---	---	81.4
All others.....	8	100.0	---	---	25.0	12.5	---	12.5

OTHER OCCUPATIONS 1930, OTHER OCCUPATIONS 1936

Total	8,663	100.0	20.8	3.1	63.1	5.4	6.7	0.9
Bakers.....	52	100.0	19.2	---	69.2	1.9	9.6	---
Blacksmiths.....	135	100.0	10.4	1.5	76.3	6.7	4.4	.7
Boilermakers.....	50	100.0	8.0	4.0	74.0	8.0	2.0	4.0
Bricklayers.....	256	100.0	23.4	1.2	61.7	3.9	7.4	2.3
Carpenters.....	619	100.0	24.7	2.4	60.3	4.7	7.1	.8
Cement finishers.....	299	100.0	27.1	2.7	58.9	4.7	5.4	1.3
Compositors.....	152	100.0	43.4	8.6	37.5	2.6	7.2	.7
Cranemen.....	39	100.0	20.5	2.6	71.8	---	5.1	---
Electricians.....	384	100.0	35.2	3.6	52.9	4.4	3.4	.5
Engineers.....	140	100.0	12.9	2.9	63.6	7.9	11.4	1.4
Firemen, fire department.....	1	100.0	---	---	100.0	---	---	---
Foremen.....	74	100.0	21.6	2.7	58.1	9.5	6.8	1.4
Forgemen.....	19	100.0	15.8	---	68.4	5.3	5.3	5.3
Iron casters, molders.....	149	100.0	20.1	.7	65.8	5.4	6.0	2.0
Machinists.....	127	100.0	18.1	---	66.1	8.7	7.1	---
Mechanics, auto repair.....	1,317	100.0	25.2	3.6	58.1	4.6	8.0	.6
Mechanics, all other.....	188	100.0	18.6	5.3	66.0	4.3	4.8	1.1
Painters, building.....	942	100.0	23.2	3.5	61.6	5.1	5.7	.8
Painters, factory.....	50	100.0	22.0	2.0	66.0	4.0	6.0	---
Paperhangers.....	26	100.0	30.8	7.7	50.0	7.7	3.8	---
Plasterers.....	124	100.0	22.6	.8	56.5	10.5	8.9	.8
Plumbers.....	202	100.0	15.3	1.5	75.7	2.5	4.0	1.0
Policemen.....	12	100.0	8.3	---	41.7	50.0	---	---
Roofers.....	31	100.0	32.3	9.7	51.6	---	6.5	---
Shoemakers.....	124	100.0	25.0	2.4	63.7	4.0	4.0	.8
Structural iron workers.....	37	100.0	13.5	2.7	67.6	8.1	5.4	2.7
Tailors.....	252	100.0	22.2	4.0	57.5	6.0	9.9	.4
Upholsterers.....	44	100.0	27.3	6.8	54.5	6.8	2.3	2.3
None, unknown, not specified.....	6	100.0	83.3	---	16.7	---	---	---
All others.....	2,812	100.0	14.0	3.1	68.7	6.1	7.1	1.0

OTHER OCCUPATIONS 1930, USUAL OCCUPATION 1936

Total	1,606	100.0	43.9	3.3	42.2	2.9	6.5	1.2
Bakers.....	25	100.0	48.0	---	48.0	---	4.0	---
Blacksmiths.....	9	100.0						

TABLE 10.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPE OF EMPLOYER, 1930, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

MIDDLE ATLANTIC—Continued

OTHER OCCUPATIONS 1930, USUAL OCCUPATION 1936—Continued

Usual occupations	Total		Percent					
	Number	Percent	None	Negro	White	Government	Self	Not given
Plumbers.....	39	100.0	38.5	2.6	51.3		5.1	2.6
Policemen.....	10	100.0	10.0	10.0	50.0	30.0		
Roofers.....	7	100.0	85.7	14.3				
Shoemakers.....	58	100.0	65.5	8.6	19.0	1.7	5.2	
Structural iron workers.....	11	100.0	27.3	9.1	63.6			
Tailors.....	102	100.0	41.2	8.8	36.3	2.0	9.8	2.0
Upholsterers.....	23	100.0	43.5	4.3	47.8	4.3		
None, unknown, not specified.....	3	100.0	66.7		33.3			
All others.....	7	100.0	14.3		85.7			

EAST NORTH CENTRAL

Total.....	18,258	100.0	6.7	5.0	66.6	3.4	14.5	0.9
Bakers.....	155	100.0	7.7	3.2	78.1	2.6	6.5	1.9
Blacksmiths.....	126	100.0	7.1	.8	65.9	4.8	20.6	.8
Boilermakers.....	95	100.0	3.2	1.1	83.2	8.4	2.1	2.1
Bricklayers.....	654	100.0	13.3	2.1	72.6	2.4	8.3	1.2
Carpenters.....	1,228	100.0	9.0	4.1	53.7	2.4	30.0	.7
Cement finishers.....	1,098	100.0	13.1	2.5	69.6	6.6	6.5	1.8
Compositors.....	233	100.0	17.2	27.0	33.0	3.4	18.5	.9
Cranemen.....	258	100.0	6.2	1.6	89.1	1.6	.8	.8
Die setters.....	62	100.0	8.1	1.6	88.7			1.6
Electricians.....	459	100.0	12.4	4.1	56.2	3.5	23.1	.7
Engineers.....	282	100.0	6.0	3.2	78.4	9.6	2.5	.4
Firemen, locomotive.....	118	110.0	11.0	2.5	80.5	2.5	2.5	.8
Foremen.....	348	100.0	5.5	2.0	81.7	7.2	2.9	.9
Foremen.....	120	100.0	11.7		81.7	2.5	4.2	
Iron casters, molders.....	2,431	100.0	8.0	.7	88.6	1.3	.9	.4
Other casters, molders.....	69	100.0	14.5		81.2	1.4		2.9
Machinists.....	633	100.0	8.8	1.7	85.0	2.1	1.6	.8
Mechanics, auto factory.....	258	100.0	12.0	2.3	77.1	1.9	6.2	.4
Mechanics, auto repair.....	2,783	100.0	10.0	10.8	67.6	1.5	9.2	.9
Mechanics, all other.....	513	100.0	9.7	2.5	66.5	5.1	15.2	1.0
Metal grinders.....	262	100.0	13.0	.4	82.8	1.1	1.1	1.5
Painters, building.....	1,774	100.0	8.5	6.1	47.0	1.6	36.0	.8
Painters, factory.....	376	100.0	9.6		85.6	1.3	2.7	.8
Paperhangers.....	353	100.0	9.6	8.8	37.1	2.5	41.4	.6
Plasterers.....	611	100.0	11.6	3.3	62.0	1.8	20.0	1.3
Plumbers.....	542	100.0	8.3	4.6	55.2	4.2	26.9	.7
Policemen.....	118	100.0	6.8	1.7	14.4	76.3	.8	
Roofers.....	62	100.0	8.1	4.8	77.4	3.2	6.5	
Shoemakers.....	326	100.0	11.3	12.3	31.6	1.2	43.6	
Tailors.....	792	100.0	8.1	15.2	29.4	.6	46.2	.5
Upholsterers.....	111	100.0	6.3	4.5	58.6	2.7	26.1	1.8
None, unknown, not specified.....	12	100.0	66.7		16.7			16.7
All others.....	1,996	100.0	9.9	2.6	75.2	6.4	5.0	1.0

USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, OCCUPATIONAL CHANGE 1936

Total.....	4,584	100.0	6.6	75.4	1.7	15.2	1.1
Bakers.....	39	100.0	5.1	84.6		5.1	5.1
Blacksmiths.....	34	100.0	2.9	67.6		29.4	
Boilermakers.....	19	100.0		94.7	5.3		
Bricklayers.....	188	100.0	2.1	88.8	1.1	5.9	2.2
Carpenters.....	352	100.0	5.1	60.5	2.0	31.2	1.1
Cement finishers.....	406	100.0	2.5	85.2	1.4	4.9	2.0
Compositors.....	60	100.0	45.0	38.3	5.7	13.3	1.7
Cranemen.....	55	100.0	1.8	96.4			1.8
Die setters.....	16	100.0		100.0			
Electricians.....	125	100.0	3.2	61.6	3.2	32.0	
Engineers.....	65	100.0	1.5	95.4	3.1		
Firemen, locomotive.....	37	100.0	2.7	91.9	2.7		2.7
Foremen.....	78	100.0	1.3	91.0	6.4	1.3	
Foremen.....	30	100.0		96.7		3.3	
Iron casters, molders.....	647	100.0	.2	99.2			.3
Other casters, molders.....	16	100.0		93.8			6.3
Machinists.....	137	100.0	.7	94.9	2.2	.7	1.5
Mechanics, auto factory.....	60	100.0	1.7	93.3		5.0	
Mechanics, auto repair.....	818	100.0	13.3	76.3	.2	9.0	1.1
Mechanics, all other.....	122	100.0	4.1	77.9	3.3	13.1	1.6
Metal grinders.....	47	100.0		97.9			2.1
Painters, building.....	463	100.0	8.4	52.3		38.2	.9
Painters, factory.....	84	100.0		97.6	1.2	1.2	
Paperhangers.....	90	100.0	12.2	35.2	3.3	46.7	2.2
Plasterers.....	194	100.0	4.1	75.2	1.0	20.1	2.6
Plumbers.....	155	100.0	5.2	58.1	6.5	29.0	1.3
Policemen.....	3	100.0		100.0			
Roofers.....	17	100.0	11.8	64.7	5.9	17.6	
Shoemakers.....	48	100.0	20.8	29.2	2.1	47.9	
Tailors.....	158	100.0	24.1	39.2		36.7	
Upholsterers.....	21	100.0	4.8	47.6		47.6	

TABLE 10.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPE OF EMPLOYER, 1930, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

EAST NORTH CENTRAL—Continued

USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, USUAL OCCUPATION 1936

Usual occupations	Total		Percent					
	Number	Percent	None	Negro	White	Government	Self	Not given
Total.....	6,181	100.0	5.0	68.7	3.1	22.3	0.3	
Bakers.....	52	100.0	3.8	86.5		9.6		
Blacksmiths.....	35	100.0	71.4	5.7	20.0	2.9		
Boilermakers.....	36	100.0	91.7	1.9	12.5	5.6		
Bricklayers.....	160	100.0	3.1	81.9	8.8	46.8	.3	
Carpenters.....	387	100.0	3.9	48.3	7.3	11.4	1.6	
Cement finishers.....	193	100.0	2.6	77.2	1.1	28.7		
Compositors.....	87	100.0	34.5	35.6	2.5			
Cranemen.....	122	100.0	.8	96.7				
Die setters.....	27	100.0	3.7	96.3				
Electricians.....	146	100.0	2.7	60.3	3.4	33.6		
Engineers.....	125	100.0	6.4	77.6	14.4	.8	.8	
Firemen, locomotive.....	18	100.0		94.4	5.6			
Foremen.....	165	100.0	1.2	89.7	9.1			
Foremen.....	48	100.0		95.8	2.1	2.1		
Iron casters, molders.....	980	100.0	.3	99.4	.1	.1	.1	
Other casters, molders.....	23	100.0		95.7			4.3	
Machinists.....	265	100.0	.8	98.5	.4	.4		
Mechanics, auto factory.....	77	100.0	1.3	93.5		3.9	1.3	
Mechanics, auto repair.....	938	100.0	13.0	74.5	1.1	11.1	.3	
Mechanics, all other.....	224	100.0	3.1	67.9	5.8	22.8	.5	
Metal grinders.....	113	100.0		99.1			.9	
Painters, building.....	593	100.0	5.6	40.8	1.2	52.3	.2	
Painters, factory.....	163	100.0		98.2	.6	1.2		
Paperhangers.....	131	100.0	6.9	32.8	.8	59.5		
Plasterers.....	151	100.0	3.3	62.9	1.3	31.8	.7	
Plumbers.....	199	100.0	5.0	47.2	3.5	44.2		
Policemen.....	86	100.0		5.8	94.2			
Roofers.....	27	100.0		96.3		3.7		
Shoemakers.....	164	100.0	15.2	18.9		65.9		
Tailors.....	390	100.0	13.6	20.3	.3	65.9		
Upholsterers.....	56	100.0	3.6	69.6		25.0	1.8	

USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, OCCUPATIONAL CHANGE UNKNOWN 1936

Total.....	1,880	100.0	.3	6.6	72.4	2.0	17.9	1.0
Bakers.....	28	100.0		3.6	89.3		3.6	3.6
Blacksmiths.....	14	100.0		50.0		50.0		
Boilermakers.....	6	100.0		100.0				
Bricklayers.....	95	100.0		2.1	84.2	3.2	7.4	3.2
Carpenters.....	164	100.0		7.9	56.1	1.2	33.5	1.2
Cement finishers.....	109	100.0		.9	84.4	7.3	5.5	1.8
Compositors.....	21	100.0		28.6	47.6		19.0	4.8
Cranemen.....	21	100.0		100.0				
Die setters.....	7	100.0			85.7			14.3
Electricians.....	30	100.0		16.7	46.7	3.3	30.0	3.3
Engineers.....	23	100.0			87.0	13.0		
Firemen, locomotive.....	10	100.0			100.0			
Foremen.....	26	100.0			84.6	3.8		11.5
Foremen.....	7	100.0			100.0			
Iron casters, molders.....	227	100.0		.4	97.8	.4	.4	.9
Other casters, molders.....	8	100.0			100.0			
Machinists.....	70	100.0			97.1			2.9
Mechanics, auto factory.....	24	100.0			95.8		4.2	
Mechanics, auto repair.....	297	100.0		14.8	76.4	1.0	6.7	1.0
Mechanics, all other.....	34	100.0			85.3	11.8	2.9	
Metal grinders.....	26	100.0			100.0			
Painters, building.....	265	100.0		9.8	45.7	1.1	41.9	1.5
Painters, factory.....	34	100.0			91.2		5.9	2.9
Paperhangers.....	50	100.0		14.0	50.0	2.0	34.0	
Plasterers.....	117	100.0		.9	74.4	1.7	23.1	
Plumbers.....	48	100.0		6.2	66.7	4.2	18.7	4.2
Policemen.....	4	100.0			100.0			
Roofers.....	5	100.0						

TABLE 10.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPE OF EMPLOYER, 1930, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

EAST NORTH CENTRAL—Continued
OTHER OCCUPATIONS 1930, OTHER OCCUPATIONS 1936—Contd.

Usual occupations	Total		Percent					
	Number	Percent	None	Negro	White	Government	Self	Not given
Firemen, locomotive.....	53	100.0	24.5	3.8	64.2	1.9	5.7	-----
Foremen.....	57	100.0	22.8	5.3	56.1	5.3	10.5	-----
Forgemen.....	20	100.0	25.0	-----	50.0	10.0	15.0	-----
Iron casters, molders.....	396	100.0	29.5	1.8	58.6	5.6	3.8	.8
Other casters, molders.....	18	100.0	50.0	-----	44.4	-----	5.6	-----
Machinists.....	119	100.0	30.3	6.7	52.1	5.0	5.0	.8
Mechanics, auto factory.....	78	100.0	28.2	3.8	50.0	6.4	11.5	-----
Mechanics, auto repair.....	536	100.0	30.2	4.3	50.4	4.5	9.1	1.5
Mechanics, all other.....	83	100.0	31.3	-----	55.4	4.8	7.2	1.2
Metal grinders.....	42	100.0	31.0	-----	54.8	7.1	4.8	2.4
Painters, building.....	331	100.0	28.1	2.1	53.8	4.8	10.0	1.2
Painters, factory.....	51	100.0	37.3	-----	49.0	3.9	5.9	3.9
Paperhangers.....	53	100.0	37.7	7.5	34.0	7.5	13.2	-----
Plasterers.....	125	100.0	48.0	4.8	36.8	4.0	5.6	.8
Plumbers.....	122	100.0	29.5	2.5	62.3	3.3	2.5	-----
Policemen.....	6	100.0	50.0	16.7	16.7	16.7	-----	-----
Roofers.....	11	100.0	27.3	9.1	54.5	9.1	-----	-----
Shoemakers.....	51	100.0	33.3	2.0	54.9	2.0	7.8	-----
Tailors.....	113	100.0	29.2	12.4	45.1	2.7	8.8	1.8
Upholsterers.....	18	100.0	22.2	11.1	33.3	16.7	11.1	5.6
None, unknown, not specified.....	4	100.0	50.0	-----	50.0	-----	-----	-----
All others.....	1,996	100.0	9.9	2.6	75.2	6.4	5.0	1.0

OTHER OCCUPATIONS 1930, USUAL OCCUPATION 1936

Total.....	1,192	100.0	59.0	3.4	38.8	2.0	5.1	1.0
Bakers.....	10	100.0	30.0	-----	30.0	30.0	10.0	-----
Blacksmiths.....	1	100.0	-----	-----	100.0	-----	-----	-----
Bricklayers.....	45	100.0	51.1	-----	42.2	2.2	4.4	-----
Carpenters.....	50	100.0	48.0	4.0	38.0	4.0	6.0	-----
Cement finishers.....	63	100.0	57.1	4.8	27.0	4.8	3.2	3.2
Compositors.....	22	100.0	72.7	-----	18.2	-----	9.1	-----
Cranemen.....	22	100.0	59.1	-----	40.9	-----	-----	-----
Die setters.....	5	100.0	40.0	-----	60.0	-----	-----	-----
Electricians.....	32	100.0	62.5	3.1	28.1	3.1	3.1	-----
Engineers.....	15	100.0	46.7	-----	46.7	-----	6.7	-----
Foremen.....	22	100.0	27.3	4.5	50.0	4.5	13.6	-----
Forgemen.....	15	100.0	60.0	-----	40.0	-----	-----	-----
Iron casters, molders.....	181	100.0	43.1	2.8	46.4	3.3	3.3	1.1
Other casters, molders.....	4	100.0	25.0	-----	75.0	-----	-----	-----
Machinists.....	42	100.0	47.6	-----	40.5	7.1	4.8	-----
Mechanics, auto factory.....	19	100.0	47.4	5.3	47.4	-----	-----	-----
Mechanics, auto repair.....	194	100.0	59.3	1.5	37.0	1.5	4.6	1.0
Mechanics, all other.....	50	100.0	48.0	2.0	38.0	2.0	8.0	2.0
Metal grinders.....	34	100.0	61.8	2.9	29.4	-----	2.9	2.9
Painters, building.....	122	100.0	46.7	3.3	41.0	1.6	6.6	.8
Painters, factory.....	44	100.0	38.6	-----	54.5	2.3	4.5	-----
Paperhangers.....	29	100.0	48.3	-----	44.8	-----	6.9	-----
Plasterers.....	24	100.0	45.8	-----	45.8	-----	4.2	4.2
Plumbers.....	18	100.0	50.0	5.6	38.9	-----	5.6	-----
Policemen.....	19	100.0	26.3	5.3	57.9	5.3	5.3	-----
Roofers.....	2	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Shoemakers.....	40	100.0	50.0	2.5	40.0	5.0	2.5	-----
Tailors.....	61	100.0	50.8	6.6	26.2	1.6	13.1	1.6
Upholsterers.....	6	100.0	50.0	-----	50.0	-----	-----	-----
None, unknown, not specified.....	1	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	100.0

WEST NORTH CENTRAL

Total.....	3,765	100.0	9.3	5.2	64.6	5.2	14.8	9.8
Bakers.....	22	100.0	9.1	4.5	77.3	-----	9.1	-----
Blacksmiths.....	22	100.0	4.5	-----	40.9	13.6	40.9	-----
Boilermakers.....	31	100.0	-----	-----	80.6	12.9	6.5	-----
Bricklayers.....	200	100.0	11.5	20.5	53.5	2.0	12.0	.5
Carpenters.....	326	100.0	7.4	7.1	50.6	4.0	30.1	.9
Cement finishers.....	222	100.0	6.8	.5	83.3	1.8	6.3	1.4
Cranemen.....	58	100.0	6.9	-----	86.2	3.4	1.7	1.7
Electricians.....	66	100.0	13.6	6.1	43.9	6.1	30.3	-----
Engineers.....	87	100.0	4.6	1.1	77.0	13.8	2.3	1.1
Firemen, fire department.....	31	100.0	3.2	-----	9.7	83.9	3.2	-----
Firemen, locomotive.....	30	100.0	6.7	-----	83.3	3.3	6.7	-----
Foremen.....	89	100.0	5.6	3.4	71.9	16.9	2.2	-----
Iron casters, molders.....	299	100.0	5.4	.7	91.3	1.0	1.0	.7
Machinists.....	71	100.0	8.5	1.4	87.3	1.4	1.4	-----
Mechanics, auto factory.....	37	100.0	5.4	2.7	81.1	2.7	5.4	2.7
Mechanics, auto repair.....	687	100.0	11.8	7.7	69.0	1.6	9.2	.7
Mechanics, all other.....	112	100.0	15.2	1.8	65.2	5.4	11.6	.9
Painters, building.....	314	100.0	11.8	5.7	50.3	3.5	28.3	.3
Painters, factory.....	39	100.0	7.7	-----	84.6	5.1	2.6	-----
Paperhangers.....	65	100.0	15.4	12.3	36.9	1.5	33.8	-----
Plasterers.....	114	100.0	8.8	.9	63.2	.9	24.6	1.8
Plumbers.....	106	100.0	3.8	4.7	69.8	4.7	16.0	.9

TABLE 10.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPE OF EMPLOYER, 1930, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

WEST NORTH CENTRAL—Continued

Usual occupations	Total		Percent					
	Number	Percent	None	Negro	White	Government	Self	Not given
Policemen.....	28	100.0	7.1	3.6	32.1	53.6	3.6	-----
Roofers.....	5	100.0	20.0	20.0	40.0	-----	20.0	-----
Shoemakers.....	59	100.0	8.5	10.2	37.3	1.7	42.4	-----
Tailors.....	118	100.0	5.1	2.5	36.4	-----	55.9	-----
Upholsterers.....	28	100.0	10.7	3.6	28.6	10.7	42.9	3.6
None, unknown, not specified.....	6	100.0	33.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	66.7
All others.....	493	100.0	11.6	4.1	66.7	9.5	7.7	.4

USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, OCCUPATIONAL CHANGE 1936

Total.....	812	100.0	5.5	75.4	2.3	16.1	0.6
Bakers.....	2	100.0	-----	50.0	50.0	-----	-----
Blacksmiths.....	6	100.0	-----	33.3	33.3	33.3	-----
Boilermakers.....	2	100.0	-----	100.0	-----	-----	-----
Bricklayers.....	58	100.0	-----	8.6	79.3	1.7	10.3
Carpenters.....	81	100.0	-----	13.6	59.3	2.5	24.7
Cement finishers.....	69	100.0	-----	-----	89.9	2.9	2.9
Cranemen.....	8	100.0	-----	-----	100.0	-----	-----
Electricians.....	23	100.0	-----	4.3	43.5	4.3	47.8
Engineers.....	19	100.0	-----	-----	94.7	-----	5.3
Firemen, locomotive.....	3	100.0	-----	-----	100.0	-----	-----
Foremen.....	17	100.0	-----	5.9	70.6	23.5	-----
Iron casters, molders.....	108	100.0	-----	.9	99.1	-----	-----
Machinists.....	14	100.0	-----	-----	100.0	-----	-----
Mechanics, auto factory.....	11	100.0	-----	-----	81.8	-----	18.2
Mechanics, auto repair.....	184	100.0	-----	8.2	83.7	.5	7.6
Mechanics, all other.....	17	100.0	-----	64.7	11.8	23.5	-----
Painters, building.....	81	100.0	-----	3.7	54.3	3.7	38.3
Painters, factory.....	2	100.0	-----	-----	100.0	-----	-----
Paperhangers.....	12	100.0	-----	-----	50.0	-----	50.0
Plasterers.....	29	100.0	-----	-----	65.5	-----	31.0
Plumbers.....	27	100.0	-----	14.8	70.4	3.7	11.1
Policemen.....	1	100.0	-----	-----	100.0	-----	-----
Roofers.....	1	100.0	-----	-----	100.0	-----	-----
Shoemakers.....	11	100.0	-----	-----	36.4	-----	63.6
Tailors.....	20	100.0	-----	10.0	40.0	-----	50.0
Upholsterers.....	6	100.0	-----	16.7	16.7	-----	66.7

USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, USUAL OCCUPATION 1936

Total.....	954	100.0	4.7	62.2	6.7	24.8	0.5
Bakers.....	2	100.0	-----	50.0	-----	50.0	-----
Blacksmiths.....	8	100.0	-----	37.5	-----	62.5	-----
Boilermakers.....	8	100.0	-----	87.5	12.5	-----	-----
Bricklayers.....	35	100.0	-----	2.9	68.6	5.7	22.9
Carpenters.....	97	100.0	-----	5.2	36.1	4.1	52.6
Cement finishers.....	40	100.0	-----	-----	90.0	2.5	7.5
Cranemen.....	31	100.0	-----	-----	93.5	3.2	3.2
Electricians.....	13	100.0	-----	15.4	30.8	7.7	46.2
Engineers.....	34	100.0	-----	2.9	73.5	23.5	-----
Firemen, fire department.....	26	100.0	-----	-----	100.0	-----	-----
Firemen, locomotive.....	4	100.0	-----	-----	100.0	-----	-----
Foremen.....	35	100.0	-----	2.9	85.7	11.4	-----
Iron casters, molders.....	92	100.0	-----	-----	100.0	-----	-----
Machinists.....	30	100.0	-----	-----	100.0	-----	-----
Mechanics, auto factory.....	13	100.0	-----	-----	100.0	-----	-----
Mechanics, auto repair.....	161	100.0	-----	14.9	72.7	.6	11.2
Mechanics, all other.....	41	100.0	-----	2.4	75.6	4.9	14.6
Painters, building.....	72	100.0	-----	5.6	36.1	-----	58.3
Painters, factory.....	23	100.0	-----	-----	100.0	-----	-----
Paperhangers.....	16	100.0	-----	31.3	18.8	-----	50.0
Plasterers.....	37	100.0	-----	-----	64.9	-----	35.1
Plumbers.....	32	100.0	-----	-----	71.9	-----	28.1
Policemen.....	15	100.0	-----	-----	13.3	80.0	6.7
Roofers.....	2	100.0	-----	-----	50.0	-----	50.0
Shoemakers.....	20	100.0	-----	5.0	15.0	-----	80.0
Tailors.....	56	100.0	-----	-----	21.4	-----	78.6
Upholsterers.....	11	100.0	-----	-----	45.5	9.1	45.5

USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, OCCUPATIONAL CHANGE UNKNOWN 1936

Total.....	428	100.0	0.5	12.9	64.1	3.7	14.7	2.1
Bakers.....	8	100.0	-----	-----	100.0	-----	-----	-----
Blacksmiths.....	1	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	100.0	-----
Boilermakers.....	3	100.0	-----	-----	100.0	-----	-----	-----
Bricklayers.....	38	100.0	-----	86.8	-----	-----	13.2	-----
Carpenters.....	49	100.0	-----	10.2	51.0	-----	38.8	-----
Cement finishers.....	44	100.0	-----	-----	88.6	-----	11.4	-----
Cranemen.....	4	100.0	-----	-----	100.0	-----	-----	-----

TABLE 10.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPE OF EMPLOYER, 1930, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

WEST NORTH CENTRAL—Continued

USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, OCCUPATIONAL CHANGE UNKNOWN 1936—Continued

Usual occupations	Total		Percent					Not given
	Number	Percent	None	Negro	White	Government	Self	
Electricians.....	6	100.0	-----	16.7	50.0	16.7	16.7	-----
Engineers.....	10	100.0	-----	-----	70.0	30.0	-----	-----
Firemen, locomotive.....	3	100.0	-----	-----	66.7	33.3	-----	-----
Foremen.....	9	100.0	-----	-----	55.6	44.4	-----	-----
Iron casters, molders.....	38	100.0	-----	-----	97.4	-----	-----	2.6
Machinists.....	4	100.0	-----	-----	100.0	-----	-----	-----
Mechanics, auto factory.....	2	100.0	-----	50.0	50.0	-----	-----	-----
Mechanics, auto repair.....	77	100.0	-----	7.8	84.4	3.9	-----	3.9
Mechanics, all other.....	9	100.0	-----	-----	88.9	11.1	-----	-----
Painters, building.....	40	100.0	-----	5.0	67.5	-----	25.0	2.5
Painters, factory.....	5	100.0	-----	-----	100.0	-----	-----	-----
Paperhangers.....	11	100.0	-----	9.1	45.5	-----	45.5	-----
Plasterers.....	14	100.0	-----	7.1	71.4	-----	21.4	-----
Plumbers.....	19	100.0	-----	5.3	68.4	5.3	21.1	-----
Policemen.....	2	100.0	-----	-----	-----	100.0	-----	-----
Roofers.....	1	100.0	-----	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----
Shoemakers.....	10	100.0	-----	30.0	60.0	-----	10.0	-----
Tailors.....	14	100.0	-----	-----	42.9	-----	57.1	-----
Upholsterers.....	1	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	100.0	-----
None, unknown, not specified.....	6	100.0	33.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	66.7

OTHER OCCUPATIONS 1930, OTHER OCCUPATIONS 1936

Total.....	1,378	100.0	19.4	3.4	62.9	6.6	8.1	0.6
Bakers.....	8	100.0	12.5	-----	75.0	-----	12.5	-----
Blacksmiths.....	7	100.0	14.3	-----	57.1	14.3	14.3	-----
Boilermakers.....	16	100.0	-----	-----	68.8	18.8	12.5	-----
Bricklayers.....	58	100.0	36.2	3.4	53.4	1.7	3.4	1.7
Carpenters.....	90	100.0	18.9	2.2	62.2	7.8	7.8	1.1
Cement finishers.....	59	100.0	22.0	1.7	69.5	-----	6.8	-----
Cranemen.....	11	100.0	9.1	-----	72.7	9.1	9.1	-----
Electricians.....	18	100.0	33.3	-----	50.0	5.6	11.1	-----
Engineers.....	16	100.0	12.5	-----	81.3	-----	6.3	-----
Firemen, fire department.....	2	100.0	50.0	-----	50.0	-----	-----	-----
Firemen, locomotive.....	20	100.0	10.0	-----	80.0	-----	10.0	-----
Foremen.....	26	100.0	19.2	3.8	57.7	11.5	7.7	-----
Iron casters, molders.....	51	100.0	19.6	2.0	64.7	5.9	5.9	2.0
Machinists.....	21	100.0	23.8	4.8	61.9	4.8	4.8	-----
Mechanics, auto factory.....	7	100.0	14.3	-----	71.4	14.3	-----	-----
Mechanics, auto repair.....	220	100.0	26.4	3.6	54.5	2.7	12.3	5
Mechanics, all other.....	35	100.0	34.3	-----	57.1	-----	8.6	-----
Painters, building.....	97	100.0	26.8	8.2	51.5	7.2	6.2	-----
Painters, factory.....	6	100.0	16.7	-----	50.0	33.3	-----	-----
Paperhangers.....	11	100.0	45.5	-----	54.5	-----	-----	-----
Plasterers.....	27	100.0	18.5	-----	66.7	3.7	7.4	3.7
Plumbers.....	26	100.0	15.4	-----	65.4	11.5	3.8	3.8
Policemen.....	3	100.0	-----	-----	66.7	33.3	-----	-----
Roofers.....	1	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Shoemakers.....	18	100.0	27.8	11.1	50.0	5.6	5.6	-----
Tailors.....	24	100.0	20.8	4.2	60.8	-----	8.3	-----
Upholsterers.....	7	100.0	28.6	-----	28.6	14.3	28.6	-----
All others.....	493	100.0	11.6	4.1	66.7	9.5	7.7	4

OTHER OCCUPATIONS 1930, USUAL OCCUPATION 1936

Total.....	193	100.0	43.0	2.6	41.5	3.1	8.8	1.0
Bakers.....	2	100.0	50.0	-----	50.0	-----	-----	-----
Boilermakers.....	2	100.0	-----	-----	100.0	-----	-----	-----
Bricklayers.....	11	100.0	18.2	-----	54.5	-----	27.3	-----
Carpenters.....	9	100.0	77.8	-----	11.1	-----	11.1	-----
Cement finishers.....	10	100.0	70.0	-----	70.0	10.0	-----	-----
Cranemen.....	4	100.0	25.0	-----	25.0	-----	-----	-----
Electricians.....	6	100.0	50.0	-----	50.0	-----	-----	-----
Engineers.....	8	100.0	25.0	-----	50.0	12.5	12.5	-----
Firemen, fire department.....	3	100.0	-----	-----	66.7	33.3	-----	-----
Foremen.....	2	100.0	-----	-----	100.0	-----	-----	-----
Iron casters, molders.....	10	100.0	60.0	-----	40.0	-----	-----	-----
Machinists.....	2	100.0	50.0	-----	50.0	-----	-----	-----
Mechanics, auto factory.....	4	100.0	25.0	-----	50.0	-----	25.0	-----
Mechanics, auto repair.....	45	100.0	51.1	-----	40.0	-----	8.9	-----
Mechanics, all other.....	10	100.0	50.0	10.0	30.0	10.0	-----	-----
Painters, building.....	24	100.0	45.8	4.2	45.8	4.2	-----	-----
Painters, factory.....	3	100.0	66.7	-----	-----	33.3	-----	-----
Paperhangers.....	15	100.0	33.3	13.3	26.7	6.7	20.0	-----
Plasterers.....	7	100.0	71.4	-----	14.3	-----	14.3	-----
Plumbers.....	2	100.0	-----	-----	100.0	-----	-----	-----
Policemen.....	7	100.0	28.6	14.3	57.1	-----	-----	-----
Tailors.....	4	100.0	25.0	-----	25.0	-----	50.0	-----
Upholsterers.....	3	100.0	33.3	-----	-----	33.3	-----	33.3

TABLE 10.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPE OF EMPLOYER, 1930, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

SOUTH ATLANTIC

USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, OCCUPATIONAL CHANGE UNKNOWN 1936

Usual occupations	Total		Percent					
	Number	Percent	None	Negro	White	Government	Self	Not given
Total.....	13,721	100.0	6.6	6.9	65.0	5.9	16.4	1.0
Bakers.....	248	100.0	3.6	1.6	87.5	.8	5.2	1.2
Blacksmiths.....	236	100.0	1.3	7.6	47.9	8.9	33.5	.8
Brakemen.....	254	100.0	1.6	1.2	90.9	4.7	1.2	.4
Bricklayers.....	962	100.0	8.1	3.3	66.4	3.6	17.7	.8
Carpenters.....	2,165	100.0	5.5	8.7	59.4	3.5	21.7	1.2
Cement finishers.....	734	100.0	5.0	1.5	76.6	6.7	8.9	1.4
Compositors.....	102	100.0	18.6	48.0	17.6	2.9	11.8	1.0
Coopers.....	98	100.0	6.1	1.0	88.8	3.1	1.0	-----
Electricians.....	93	100.0	9.7	3.2	52.7	8.6	23.7	2.2
Engineers.....	65	100.0	4.6	3.1	76.9	10.8	4.6	-----
Firemen, locomotive.....	623	100.0	3.4	1.0	86.4	7.7	1.3	.3
Foremen.....	168	100.0	4.8	1.2	83.9	8.9	1.2	-----
Machinists.....	393	100.0	6.6	5.5	78.1	11.5	2.3	1.0
Mechanics, auto repair.....	1,208	100.0	7.6	7.7	67.8	2.4	13.6	.9
Mechanics, all other.....	473	100.0	5.3	3.2	72.5	10.1	7.6	1.3
Painters, building.....	1,506	100.0	7.4	7.4	59.4	2.3	21.8	1.7
Paperhangers.....	54	100.0	5.6	9.3	37.0	-----	46.3	1.9
Plasterers.....	867	100.0	5.5	6.1	63.7	1.7	21.7	1.3
Plumbers.....	379	100.0	6.6	4.0	62.0	15.6	11.3	.5
Roofers.....	125	100.0	2.4	4.0	80.8	2.4	9.6	.8
Shoemakers.....	464	100.0	11.9	13.1	25.7	1.1	47.0	1.1
Switchmen.....	122	100.0	.8	.8	85.2	12.3	.8	-----
Tailors.....	395	100.0	11.1	11.6	38.2	.8	37.7	.5
Upholsterers.....	60	100.0	3.3	6.7	56.7	3.3	30.0	-----
None, unknown, not specified.....	6	100.0	33.3	-----	16.7	-----	33.3	16.7
All others.....	1,421	100.0	8.4	4.6	68.8	8.8	8.8	.6

USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, USUAL OCCUPATION 1936

Total.....	1,583	100.0	8.3	71.7	3.8	14.6	1.5
Bakers.....	32	100.0	-----	90.6	-----	3.1	6.3
Blacksmiths.....	38	100.0	10.5	47.4	2.6	36.8	2.6
Brakemen.....	17	100.0	-----	94.1	5.9	-----	-----
Bricklayers.....	99	100.0	5.1	68.7	3.0	22.2	1.0
Carpenters.....	279	100.0	12.5	68.1	1.8	15.4	2.2
Cement finishers.....	153	100.0	2.0	81.7	5.9	9.8	.7
Compositors.....	8	100.0	62.5	12.5	12.5	-----	-----
Coopers.....	16	100.0	-----	100.0	-----	-----	-----
Electricians.....	17	100.0	-----	76.5	5.9	17.6	-----
Engineers.....	10	100.0	-----	90.0	10.0	-----	-----
Firemen, locomotive.....	87	100.0	-----	87.4	11.5	1.1	-----
Foremen.....	18	100.0	-----	94.4	5.6	-----	-----
Machinists.....	46	100.0	-----	91.3	6.5	-----	2.2
Mechanics, auto repair.....	188	100.0	10.6	72.9	1.6	13.8	1.1
Mechanics, all other.....	65	100.0	1.5	76.9	9.2	10.8	1.5
Painters, building.....	195	100.0	13.3	61.0	.5	22.1	3.1
Paperhangers.....	6	100.0	-----	16.7	-----	83.3	-----
Plasterers.....	115	100.0	8.7	69.6	.9	19.1	1.7
Plumbers.....	65	100.0	1.5	75.4	16.9	6.2	-----
Roofers.....	20	100.0	10.0	90.0	-----	-----	-----
Shoemakers.....	25	100.0	36.0	20.0	8.0	36.0	-----
Switchmen.....	5	100.0	-----	100.0	-----	-----	-----
Tailors.....	30	100.0	16.7	43.3	-----	40.0	-----
Upholsterers.....	12	100.0	16.7	58.3	-----	25.0	-----
All others.....	37	100.0	8.1	83.8	-----	8.1	-----

USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, USUAL OCCUPATION 1936

Total.....	9,739	100.0	6.1	68.0	4.6	29.7	0.6
Bakers.....	162	100.0	-----	92.0	.6	6.2	.6
Blacksmiths.....	134	100.0	6.7	47.0	6.7	39.6	-----
Brakemen.....	207	100.0	.5	94.2	5.3	-----	-----
Bricklayers.....	568	100.0	3.5	72.5	2.5	21.0	.5
Carpenters.....	1,266	100.0	7.8	62.9	3.3	25.3	.7
Cement finishers.....	282	100.0	1.8	79.8	8.5	9.2	.7
Compositors.....	54	100.0	66.7	20.4	-----	13.0	-----
Coopers.....	54	100.0	1.9	96.3	1.9	-----	-----
Electricians.....	40	100.0	5.0	42.5	17.5	35.0	-----
Engineers.....	35	100.0	2.9	88.6	5.7	2.9	-----
Firemen, locomotive.....	398	100.0	-----	92.2	7.3	-----	.5
Foremen.....	113	100.0	.9	88.5	10.6	-----	-----
Machinists.....	228	100.0	.4	82.5	15.8	.4	.9
Mechanics, auto repair.....	595	100.0	8.4	75.6	1.3	14.1	.5
Mechanics, all other.....	290	100.0	2.8	77.6	12.1	6.9	.7
Painters, building.....	783	100.0	6.6	62.6	2.2	28.0	.6
Paperhangers.....	30	100.0	6.7	30.0	-----	60.0	3.3
Plasterers.....	516	100.0	6.4	64.5	1.6	26.6	1.0
Plumbers.....	191	100.0	6.8	57.6	19.9	15.7	-----
Roofers.....	69	100.0	4.3	79.7	1.4	14.5	-----
Shoemakers.....	322	100.0	12.4	24.8	6.6	61.2	.9
Switchmen.....	97	100.0	-----	87.6	12.4	-----	-----
Tailors.....	244	100.0	12.3	40.6	-----	46.3	.8
Upholsterers.....	33	100.0	3				

TABLE 10.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPE OF EMPLOYER, 1930, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

SOUTH ATLANTIC—Continued

USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, OCCUPATIONAL CHANGE UNKNOWN 1936

Usual occupations	Total		Percent					
	Number	Percent	None	Negro	White	Government	Self	Not given
Total	1,039	100.0		8.5	68.3	3.9	16.7	2.6
Bakers.....	22	100.0	4.5	90.9	4.5	—	—	—
Blacksmiths.....	22	100.0	13.6	54.5	4.5	27.3	—	—
Brakemen.....	6	100.0	—	83.3	—	—	16.7	—
Bricklayers.....	92	100.0	2.2	78.3	6.5	12.0	1.1	—
Carpenters.....	217	100.0	14.7	55.8	3.2	22.6	3.7	—
Cement finishers.....	86	100.0	—	72.1	8.1	16.3	3.5	—
Compositors.....	5	100.0	80.0	—	—	20.0	—	—
Coopers.....	10	100.0	—	90.0	10.0	—	—	—
Electricians.....	9	100.0	11.1	66.7	—	22.2	—	—
Engineers.....	3	100.0	—	66.7	33.3	—	—	—
Firemen, locomotive.....	36	100.0	—	91.7	8.3	—	—	—
Foremen.....	7	100.0	—	71.4	28.6	—	—	—
Machinists.....	35	100.0	—	91.4	8.6	—	—	—
Mechanics, auto repair.....	88	100.0	6.8	75.0	2.3	12.5	3.4	—
Mechanics, all other.....	24	100.0	4.2	91.7	4.2	—	—	—
Painters, building.....	183	100.0	12.0	57.9	2.2	21.0	3.8	—
Paperhangers.....	3	100.0	—	66.7	—	33.3	—	—
Plasterers.....	102	100.0	6.9	68.6	1.0	20.6	2.9	—
Plumbers.....	32	100.0	—	87.5	3.1	6.3	3.1	—
Roofers.....	11	100.0	—	100.0	—	—	—	—
Shoemakers.....	19	100.0	31.6	36.8	—	31.6	—	—
Switchmen.....	5	100.0	—	100.0	—	—	—	—
Tailors.....	19	100.0	15.8	57.9	—	26.3	—	—
Upholsterers.....	2	100.0	—	100.0	—	—	—	—
None, unknown, not specified.....	1	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	100.0

OTHER OCCUPATIONS 1930, OTHER OCCUPATIONS 1936

Total	2,829	100.0	15.0	4.3	61.8	7.5	10.5	1.0
Bakers.....	21	100.0	23.8	4.8	61.9	—	9.5	—
Blacksmiths.....	32	100.0	6.3	50.0	28.1	12.5	3.1	—
Brakemen.....	16	100.0	12.5	68.8	—	16.8	—	
Bricklayers.....	115	100.0	20.0	3.5	52.2	7.8	14.8	1.7
Carpenters.....	231	100.0	21.6	4.8	50.6	6.5	15.6	1.9
Cement finishers.....	151	100.0	14.6	1.3	74.2	2.0	6.0	2.0
Compositors.....	16	100.0	50.0	6.3	18.8	12.5	12.5	—
Coopers.....	10	100.0	10.0	—	70.0	10.0	—	—
Electricians.....	20	100.0	20.0	—	60.0	—	15.0	5.0
Engineers.....	11	100.0	9.1	9.1	45.5	18.2	18.2	—
Firemen, locomotive.....	90	100.0	18.9	5.6	62.2	5.6	7.8	—
Foremen.....	16	100.0	18.8	6.3	62.5	—	—	—
Machinists.....	48	100.0	25.0	—	54.2	6.2	12.5	2.1
Mechanics, auto repair.....	201	100.0	21.4	5.5	54.2	5.5	12.9	1.5
Mechanics, all other.....	53	100.0	15.1	7.5	52.8	7.5	13.2	3.8
Painters, building.....	195	100.0	25.6	3.6	57.4	4.6	7.2	1.6
Paperhangers.....	6	100.0	—	33.3	50.0	—	—	—
Plasterers.....	79	100.0	22.8	1.3	62.0	5.1	7.6	1.3
Plumbers.....	66	100.0	24.2	1.5	54.5	9.1	9.1	1.5
Roofers.....	14	100.0	—	—	71.4	14.3	7.1	7.1
Shoemakers.....	32	100.0	48.9	3.1	34.4	3.1	12.5	—
Switchmen.....	10	100.0	10.0	10.0	50.0	20.0	10.0	—
Tailors.....	53	100.0	17.0	7.5	41.5	3.8	30.2	—
Upholsterers.....	7	100.0	14.3	—	71.4	14.3	—	—
None, unknown, not specified.....	5	100.0	40.0	—	20.0	—	40.0	—
All others.....	1,331	100.0	8.4	4.6	68.2	9.2	8.9	7

OTHER OCCUPATIONS 1930, USUAL OCCUPATION 1936

Total	1,040	100.0	43.2	4.5	40.7	3.7	6.4	1.4
Bakers.....	11	100.0	36.4	9.1	54.5	—	—	—
Blacksmiths.....	10	100.0	30.0	—	40.0	10.0	20.0	—
Brakemen.....	8	100.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	—	—	—
Bricklayers.....	88	100.0	62.5	1.1	30.7	3.4	1.1	1.1
Carpenters.....	172	100.0	39.5	7.0	36.0	4.1	12.2	1.2
Cement finishers.....	62	100.0	24.2	1.6	61.3	9.7	1.6	1.6
Compositors.....	19	100.0	57.9	15.8	15.8	—	5.3	5.3
Coopers.....	8	100.0	62.5	—	37.5	—	—	—
Electricians.....	7	100.0	71.4	—	14.3	—	14.3	—
Engineers.....	6	100.0	33.3	—	50.0	16.7	—	—
Firemen, locomotive.....	12	100.0	33.3	8.3	50.0	8.3	—	—
Foremen.....	14	100.0	35.7	—	64.3	—	—	—
Machinists.....	36	100.0	38.9	2.8	52.8	—	5.6	—
Mechanics, auto repair.....	136	100.0	36.0	4.4	41.9	3.7	12.5	1.5
Mechanics, all other.....	41	100.0	41.5	2.4	43.9	4.9	4.9	2.4
Painters, building.....	150	100.0	40.7	3.3	44.7	2.7	6.0	2.7
Paperhangers.....	9	100.0	33.3	11.1	55.6	—	—	—
Plasterers.....	55	100.0	54.5	3.6	36.4	1.8	3.6	—
Plumbers.....	25	100.0	36.0	—	48.0	12.0	4.0	—
Roofers.....	11	100.0	27.3	—	63.6	—	9.1	—
Shoemakers.....	66	100.0	60.6	7.6	25.8	—	3.0	3.0
Switchmen.....	5	100.0	—	—	80.0	20.0	—	—
Tailors.....	49	100.0	71.4	8.2	12.2	2.0	6.1	—
Upholsterers.....	6	100.0	16.7	16.7	66.7	—	—	—
All others.....	34	100.0	23.5	—	61.8	8.8	5.9	—

TABLE 10.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPE OF EMPLOYER, 1930, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL

Usual occupations	Total		Percent					
	Number	Percent	None	Negro	White	Government	Self	Not given
Total	7,379	100.0	7.0	5.7	79.9	3.8	11.3	1.3
Bakers.....	103	100.0	8.7	1.9	81.6	1.0	5.8	1.0
Blacksmiths.....	138	100.0	2.2	7.2	55.1	3.6	30.4	1.4
Boilermakers.....	77	100.0	2.6	1.3	96.1	—	—	—
Brakemen.....	92	100.0	4.3	1.1	90.2	4.3	—	—
Bricklayers.....	542	100.0	7.9	10.1	66.1	4.4	10.0	1.5
Carpenters.....	1,017	100.0	5.7	9.1	59.7	4.3	19.8	1.4
Cement finishers.....	488	100.0	8.0	3.1	79.5	4.9	3.3	1.2
Compositors.....	58	100.0	20.7	34.5	19.0	—	20.7	5.2
Cranemen.....	60	100.0	8.3	—	91.7	—	—	—
Electricians.....	74	100.0	16.2	9.5	43.2	5.4	24.3	1.4
Engineers.....	20	100.0	5.0	—	80.0	10.0	—	5.0
Firemen, locomotive.....	341	100.0	3.2	—	88.6	6.7	1.2	3
Foremen.....	69	100.0	4.3	4.3	82.6	8.7	—	—
Iron casters, molders.....	873	100.0	7.6	3	88.1	1.8	9	1.3
Machinists.....	309	100.0	4.9	—	91.3	2.3	1.0	6
Mechanics, auto repair.....	550	100.0	7.6	4.9	72.7	2.5	11.3	9
Mechanics, all other.....	170	100.0	8.2	1.8	80.0	2.9	5.9	1.2
Painters, building.....	532	100.0	10.9	9.4	56.2	2.8	18.8	1.9
Paperhangers.....	121	100.0	9.9	14.0	32.2	2.5	38.0	3.3
Plasterers.....	317	100.0	6.9	8.5	65.0	2.5	15.8	1.3
Plumbers.....	261	100.0	2.3	6.9	71.3	6.5	11.1	1.9
Roofers.....	33	100.0	9.1	3.0	81.8	—	3.0	3.0
Shoemakers.....	136	100.0	8.1	16.2	19.1	2.2	52.2	2.2
Switchmen.....	149	100.0	7	—	87.9	10.7	7	—
Tailors.....	144	100.0	7.6	12.5	41.7	1.4	36.1	7
Upholsterers.....	35	100.0	14.3	5.7	45.7	—	34.3	—
Yardmen.....	31	100.0	—	—	90.3	6.5	3.2	—
None, unknown, not specified.....	4	100.0	25.0	—	50.0	—	—	25.0
All others.....	635	100.0	7.9	3.9	75.7	5.7	6.0	8

USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, OCCUPATIONAL CHANGE 1936

Total	1,145	100.0	7.0	89.0	2.9	9.1	1.0
Bakers.....	9	100.0	11.1	77.8	—	11.1	—
Blacksmiths.....	17	100.0	11.8	70.6	5.9	11.8	—
Boilermakers.....	19	100.0	—	100.0	—	—	—
Brakemen.....	10	100.0	—	100.0	—	—	—
Bricklayers.....	99	100.0	12.1	76.8	3.0	8.1	—
Carpenters.....	161	100.0	10.6	64.0	3.1	19.9	2.5
Cement finishers.....	143	100.0	2.1	93.0	2.1	1.4	1.4
Compositors.....	8	100.0	12.5	62.5	—	12.5	12.5
Cranemen.....	15	100.0	—	100.0	—	—	—
Electricians.....	13	100.0	15.4	53.8	—	30.8	—
Engineers.....	4	100.0	—	75.0	—	—	25.0
Firemen, locomotive.....	48	100.0	—	89.6	10.4	—	—
Foremen.....	12	100.0	8.3	83.3	8.3	—	—
Iron casters, molders.....	160	100.0	—	96.9	1.9	—	1.3
Machinists.....	36	100.0	—	97.2	2.8	—	—
Mechanics, auto repair.....	92	100.0	5.4	87.0	1.1	6.5	—
Mechanics, all other.....	18	100.0	—	88.9	5.6	5.6	—
Painters, building.....	92	100.0	12.0	67.4	1.1	19.6	—
Paperhangers.....	27	100.0	29				

TABLE 10.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPE OF EMPLOYER, 1930, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL—Continued

USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, USUAL OCCUPATION 1936—Continued

Usual occupations	Total		Percent					
	Number	Percent	None	Negro	White	Government	Self	Not given
Plumbers.....	144	100.0	-----	7.6	66.7	8.3	16.0	1.4
Roofers.....	16	100.0	-----	6.3	93.8	-----	-----	-----
Shoemakers.....	88	100.0	-----	14.8	15.9	-----	69.3	-----
Switchmen.....	124	100.0	-----	-----	91.9	8.1	-----	-----
Tailors.....	93	100.0	-----	10.8	50.5	-----	38.7	-----
Upholsterers.....	16	100.0	-----	6.3	31.3	-----	62.5	-----
Yardmen.....	20	100.0	-----	-----	90.0	10.0	-----	-----

USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, OCCUPATIONAL CHANGE UNKNOWN 1936

Total.....	615	100.0	0.2	8.1	72.5	5.0	12.5	1.6
Bakers.....	7	100.0	-----	14.3	71.4	-----	14.3	-----
Blacksmiths.....	11	100.0	-----	-----	81.8	-----	18.2	-----
Boilermakers.....	5	100.0	-----	-----	100.0	-----	-----	-----
Brakemen.....	4	100.0	-----	-----	100.0	-----	-----	-----
Bricklayers.....	60	100.0	-----	8.3	78.3	8.3	5.0	-----
Carpenters.....	140	100.0	-----	10.0	65.0	8.6	14.3	2.1
Cement finishers.....	51	100.0	-----	7.8	78.4	7.8	3.9	2.0
Compositors.....	1	100.0	-----	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cranemen.....	1	100.0	-----	-----	100.0	-----	-----	-----
Electricians.....	6	100.0	-----	33.3	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7
Engineers.....	4	100.0	-----	-----	100.0	-----	-----	-----
Firemen, locomotive.....	24	100.0	-----	-----	95.8	4.2	-----	-----
Foremen.....	3	100.0	-----	-----	100.0	-----	-----	-----
Iron casters, molders.....	39	100.0	-----	-----	97.4	2.6	-----	-----
Machinists.....	17	100.0	-----	-----	94.1	5.9	-----	-----
Mechanics, auto repair.....	47	100.0	-----	4.3	83.0	-----	10.6	2.1
Mechanics, all other.....	12	100.0	-----	-----	100.0	-----	-----	-----
Painters, building.....	80	100.0	-----	11.3	52.5	3.8	28.8	3.8
Paperhangers.....	3	100.0	-----	-----	33.3	-----	66.7	-----
Plasterers.....	46	100.0	-----	4.3	71.7	2.2	19.6	2.2
Plumbers.....	19	100.0	-----	10.5	78.9	5.3	5.3	-----
Roofers.....	2	100.0	-----	-----	100.0	-----	-----	-----
Shoemakers.....	13	100.0	-----	38.5	23.1	-----	38.5	-----
Switchmen.....	5	100.0	-----	-----	80.0	20.0	-----	-----
Tailors.....	9	100.0	-----	22.2	44.4	-----	33.3	-----
Upholsterers.....	3	100.0	-----	33.3	66.7	-----	-----	-----
Yardmen.....	2	100.0	-----	-----	100.0	-----	-----	-----
None, unknown, not specified.....	1	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

OTHER OCCUPATIONS 1930, OTHER OCCUPATIONS 1936

Total.....	1,404	100.0	17.9	4.5	63.5	5.4	6.9	1.7
Bakers.....	10	100.0	30.0	-----	50.0	10.0	10.0	-----
Blacksmiths.....	15	100.0	-----	6.7	86.7	6.7	-----	-----
Boilermakers.....	4	100.0	25.0	-----	75.0	-----	-----	-----
Brakemen.....	9	100.0	22.2	-----	77.8	-----	-----	-----
Bricklayers.....	51	100.0	25.5	7.8	52.9	2.0	7.8	3.9
Carpenters.....	102	100.0	22.5	4.9	47.1	5.9	16.7	2.9
Cement finishers.....	82	100.0	26.8	3.7	59.8	3.7	4.9	1.2
Compositors.....	10	100.0	60.0	-----	30.0	-----	-----	10.0
Cranemen.....	6	100.0	50.0	-----	50.0	-----	-----	-----
Electricians.....	15	100.0	40.0	13.3	46.7	-----	-----	-----
Engineers.....	5	100.0	-----	-----	80.0	20.0	-----	-----
Firemen, locomotive.....	42	100.0	16.7	-----	66.7	9.5	7.1	-----
Foremen.....	8	100.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	-----	-----	-----
Iron casters, molders.....	76	100.0	27.6	2.6	59.2	2.6	6.6	1.3
Machinists.....	24	100.0	25.0	-----	62.5	4.2	8.3	-----
Mechanics, auto repair.....	74	100.0	24.3	4.1	51.4	6.8	13.5	-----
Mechanics, all other.....	14	100.0	42.9	-----	50.0	7.1	-----	-----
Painters, building.....	104	100.0	29.8	8.7	49.0	5.8	3.8	2.9
Paperhangers.....	9	100.0	33.3	11.1	33.3	-----	11.1	11.1
Plasterers.....	42	100.0	35.7	2.4	40.5	9.5	7.1	4.8
Plumbers.....	28	100.0	14.3	7.1	71.4	-----	-----	7.1
Roofers.....	6	100.0	33.3	-----	50.0	-----	-----	16.7
Shoemakers.....	9	100.0	22.2	11.1	22.2	11.1	22.2	11.1
Switchmen.....	4	100.0	-----	-----	25.0	50.0	25.0	-----
Tailors.....	10	100.0	50.0	20.0	20.0	-----	-----	-----
Upholsterers.....	5	100.0	20.0	-----	60.0	-----	20.0	-----
Yardmen.....	2	100.0	-----	-----	50.0	-----	50.0	-----
None, unknown, not specified.....	3	100.0	-----	-----	66.7	-----	33.3	-----
All others.....	635	100.0	7.9	3.9	75.7	5.7	6.0	.8

TABLE 10.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPE OF EMPLOYER, 1930, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL—Continued

OTHER OCCUPATIONS 1930, USUAL OCCUPATION 1936

Usual occupations	Total		Percent					
	Number	Percent	None	Negro	White	Government	Self	Not given
Total.....	542	100.0	49.1	2.2	38.2	3.3	5.0	2.3
Bakers.....	9	100.0	66.7	-----	33.3	-----	-----	-----
Blacksmiths.....	5	100.0	60.0	-----	20.0	-----	-----	20.0
Boilermakers.....	6	100.0	16.7	16.7	66.7	-----	-----	-----
Brakemen.....	4	100.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	-----	-----	-----
Bricklayers.....	44	100.0	68.2	2.3	20.5	4.5	2.3	2.3
Carpenters.....	79	100.0	44.3	6.3	36.7	5.1	7.6	-----
Cement finishers.....	46	100.0	37.0	2.2	47.8	6.5	4.3	2.2
Compositors.....	7	100.0	85.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	14.3
Cranemen.....	4	100.0	50.0	-----	50.0	-----	-----	-----
Electricians.....	7	100.0	85.7	-----	14.3	-----	-----	-----
Engineers.....	1	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Firemen, locomotive.....	6	100.0	66.7	-----	16.7	-----	16.7	-----
Foremen.....	3	100.0	33.3	-----	66.7	-----	-----	-----
Iron casters, molders.....	76	100.0	59.2	1.3	34.2	-----	2.6	2.6
Machinists.....	25	100.0	36.0	-----	60.0	4.0	-----	-----
Mechanics, auto repair.....	64	100.0	37.5	-----	53.1	3.1	4.7	1.6
Mechanics, all other.....	16	100.0	50.0	-----	37.5	-----	6.3	6.3
Painters, building.....	53	100.0	50.9	1.9	34.0	3.8	7.5	1.9
Paperhangers.....	13	100.0	69.2	-----	23.1	-----	7.7	-----
Plasterers.....	14	100.0	50.0	-----	28.6	-----	21.4	-----
Plumbers.....	18	100.0	11.1	5.6	72.2	-----	11.1	-----
Roofers.....	3	100.0	33.3	-----	33.3	-----	33.3	-----
Shoemakers.....	16	100.0	56.3	-----	18.8	12.5	-----	12.5
Switchmen.....	6	100.0	16.7	-----	50.0	-----	33.3	-----
Tailors.....	9	100.0	66.7	-----	22.2	-----	-----	11.1
Upholsterers.....	6	100.0	66.7	-----	33.3	-----	-----	-----
Yardmen.....	2	100.0	-----	-----	100.0	-----	-----	-----

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL

Total.....	7,992	100.0	5.1	5.8	66.1	3.6	17.8	1.6
Bakers.....	148	100.0	9.5	1.4	84.5	7.7	2.7	1.4
Blacksmiths.....	164	100.0	3.7	2.4	62.8	4.2	28.7	-----
Boilermakers.....	119	100.0	3.4	1.7	83.2	5.9	1.7	4.2
Bricklayers.....	381	100.0	3.4	6.6	69.3	2.9	16.8	1.0
Carpenters.....	1,304	100.0	4.2	8.4	53.4	1.6	30.9	1.5
Cement finishers.....	452	100.0	3.3	1.5	77.7	8.2	7.1	2.2
Compositors.....	77	100.0	16.9	32.5	29.9	1.3	19.5	-----
Electricians.....	75	100.0	5.3	8.0	56.0	5.3	25.3	-----
Engineers.....	59	100.0	3.4	3.4	79.7	8.5	3.4	1.7
Firemen, locomotive.....	131	100.0	5.3	-----	86.3	5.3	3.1	-----
Foremen.....	174	100.0	2.9	1.7	87.4	2.3	4.6	1.1
Iron casters, molders.....	62	100.0	4.8	-----	87.1	4.8	-----	3.2
Machinists.....	286	100.0	2.8	3	88.1	7.0	1.4	3
Mechanics, railway car.....	77	100.0	3.9	1.3	89.6	1.3	2.6	1.3
Mechanics, auto repair.....	1,206	100.0	6.1	8.0	69.7	2.6	11.6	2.1
Mechanics, all other.....	227	100.0	4.8	4	80.2	6.6	6.2	1.8
Painters, building.....	611	100.0	5.8	6.7	55.2	2.5	27.3	2.5
Painters, factory.....	55	100.0	3.6	7.3	85.5	-----	1.8	1.8
Paperhangers.....	107	100.0	8.4	14.0	32.7	-----	43.0	1.9
Plasterers.....	435	100.0	5.7	9.0	66.0	9	17.0	1.4
Plumbers.....	284	100.0	1.4	3.2	65.5	8.5	19.0	2.5
Roofers.....	115	100.0	7.0	1.7	74.8	-----	15.7	-----
Shoemakers.....	167	100.0	9.0	10.8	23.4	6	55.1	1.2
Tailors.....	201	100.0	8.5	8.5	36.8	1.0	44.3	1.0
Upholsterers.....	29	100.0	6.9	3.4	58.6	-----	31.0	-----
None, unknown, not specified.....	3	100.0	66.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	33.3
All others.....	953	100.0	5.0	2.6	75.0	6.8	9.0	1.5

USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, OCCUPATIONAL CHANGE 1936

Total.....	1,566	100.0	-----	7.7	73.1	2.9	14.5	1.9
Bakers.....	28	100.0	-----	3.6	96.4	-----	-----	-----
Blacksmiths.....	28	100.0	-----	3.6	60.7	3.6	32.1	-----
Boilermakers.....	18	100.0	-----	-----	88.9	5.6	-----	5.6
Bricklayers.....	81	100.0	-----	4.9	85.			

TABLE 10.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPE OF EMPLOYER, 1930, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL—Continued

USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, OCCUPATIONAL CHANGE 1936—Continued

Usual occupations	Total		Percent					
	Number	Percent	None	Negro	White	Government	Self	Not given
Mechanics, railway car	12	100.0			100.0			
Mechanics, auto repair	286	100.0	14.3	73.4	1.7	7.7	2.8	
Mechanics, all other	41	100.0		85.4	9.8		4.9	
Painters, building	128	100.0		7.0	66.4	1.6	21.1	3.9
Painters, factory	8	100.0			100.0			
Paperhangers	24	100.0		8.3	37.5		54.2	
Plasterers	116	100.0		11.2	75.0	1.7	11.2	.9
Plumbers	62	100.0		1.6	66.1	9.7	17.7	4.8
Roofers	15	100.0			86.7		13.3	
Shoemakers	18	100.0		22.2	33.3		38.9	5.6
Tailors	28	100.0		14.3	35.7		50.0	
Upholsterers	6	100.0			50.0		50.0	

USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, USUAL OCCUPATION 1936

Total	3,503	100.0	5.9	65.0	2.5	25.5	1.1
Bakers	73	100.0		95.9	1.4	2.7	
Blacksmiths	93	100.0	1.1	60.2		38.7	
Boilermakers	76	100.0		92.1	5.3		2.6
Bricklayers	178	100.0	6.2	70.2	1.1	21.3	1.1
Carpenters	723	100.0	7.7	50.3	1.4	39.3	1.2
Cement finishers	169	100.0	2.4	76.3	8.9	9.5	3.0
Compositors	41	100.0	39.0	26.8		34.1	
Electricians	32	100.0	3.1	59.4		37.5	
Engineers	24	100.0		91.7	8.3		
Firemen, locomotive	72	100.0		94.4		5.6	
Foremen	92	100.0		94.6		4.3	1.1
Iron casters, molders	41	100.0		92.7	4.9		2.4
Machinists	165	100.0		93.3	5.5	.6	
Mechanics, railway car	52	100.0		98.1		1.9	
Mechanics, auto repair	532	100.0	7.1	73.3	1.5	16.7	1.3
Mechanics, all other	131	100.0		84.7	6.1	7.6	1.5
Painters, building	280	100.0		49.3	2.5	39.3	1.4
Painters, factory	32	100.0		12.5	81.3		3.1
Paperhangers	47	100.0		19.1	19.1		61.7
Plasterers	198	100.0		9.6	66.2	.5	23.7
Plumbers	161	100.0		3.1	64.0	7.5	24.2
Roofers	62	100.0		3.2	74.2		22.6
Shoemakers	101	100.0		11.9	12.9		74.3
Tailors	110	100.0		6.4	30.9	.9	61.8
Upholsterers	18	100.0		5.6	61.1		33.3

USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, OCCUPATIONAL CHANGE UNKNOWN 1936

Total	731	100.0	0.3	7.1	72.6	1.6	15.5	2.9
Bakers	15	100.0			93.3			6.7
Blacksmiths	9	100.0			88.9		11.1	
Boilermakers	11	100.0			81.8			18.2
Bricklayers	62	100.0		6.5	69.4	4.8	16.1	3.2
Carpenters	167	100.0		14.4	54.5	1.2	27.5	2.4
Cement finishers	53	100.0		1.9	92.5		3.8	1.9
Electricians	3	100.0			66.7		33.3	
Engineers	3	100.0			100.0			
Firemen, locomotive	6	100.0			83.3	16.7		
Foremen	21	100.0		4.8	90.5			4.8
Machinists	21	100.0			95.2	4.8		
Mechanics, railway car	3	100.0			100.0			
Mechanics, auto repair	115	100.0		7.0	85.2	.9	7.0	
Mechanics, all other	13	100.0			84.6		15.4	
Painters, building	83	100.0		8.4	62.7	1.2	22.9	4.8
Painters, factory	4	100.0			100.0			
Paperhangers	9	100.0			55.6		33.3	11.1
Plasterers	58	100.0		5.2	72.4		19.0	3.4
Plumbers	29	100.0			75.9	10.3	6.9	6.9
Roofers	24	100.0			95.8		4.2	
Shoemakers	9	100.0		11.1	55.6		33.3	
Tailors	11	100.0		27.3	27.3		36.4	9.1
None, unknown, not specified	2	100.0	100.0					

OTHER OCCUPATIONS 1930, OTHER OCCUPATIONS 1936

Total	1,762	100.0	11.5	3.5	66.9	7.0	9.6	1.5
Bakers	13	100.0	15.4	7.7	61.5		15.4	
Blacksmiths	28	100.0	7.1	7.1	71.4	10.7	3.6	
Boilermakers	10	100.0	20.0	10.0	30.0	20.0	20.0	
Bricklayers	39	100.0	17.9	15.4	46.2	5.1	15.4	
Carpenters	141	100.0	19.9	4.3	60.3	2.1	12.8	.7
Cement finishers	63	100.0	9.5	1.6	57.1	19.0	9.5	3.2
Compositors	9	100.0	33.3		55.6	11.1		
Electricians	14	100.0	7.1	7.1	57.1	14.3		

TABLE 10.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPE OF EMPLOYER, 1930, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL—Continued

OTHER OCCUPATIONS 1930, OTHER OCCUPATIONS 1936—Continued

Usual occupations	Total		Percent					
	Number	Percent	None	Negro	White	Government	Self	Not given
Engineers	10	100.0	10.0	20.0	30.0	20.0	10.0	10.0
Firemen, locomotive	26	100.0	26.9		50.0	7.7	15.4	
Foremen	19	100.0	21.1	5.3	47.4	10.5	15.8	
Iron casters, molders	7	100.0	28.6		71.4			
Machinists	29	100.0	17.2		62.1	13.8	6.9	
Mechanics, railway car	9	100.0	22.2	11.1	33.3	11.1	22.2	
Mechanics, auto repair	168	100.0	21.4	3.0	57.7	7.1	8.3	2.4
Mechanics, all other	21	100.0	14.3	4.8	66.7	4.8	9.5	
Painters, building	72	100.0	25.0		56.9	5.6	11.1	1.4
Painters, factory	4	100.0	25.0		75.0			
Paperhangers	16	100.0	18.8	25.0	43.8		6.3	6.3
Plasterers	40	100.0	22.5	5.0	60.0	2.5	5.0	5.0
Plumbers	21	100.0	4.8	9.5	61.9	14.3	9.5	
Roofers	10	100.0	50.0		30.0	10.0	10.0	
Shoemakers	11	100.0	9.1		63.6		27.3	
Tailors	26	100.0	19.2	3.8	65.4	3.8	3.8	3.8
Upholsterers	3	100.0			100.0			
All others	953	100.0	5.0	2.6	75.0	6.8	9.0	1.5

OTHER OCCUPATIONS 1930, USUAL OCCUPATION 1936

Total	496	100.0	46.9	5.6	46.7	4.2	6.0	2.4
Bakers	19	100.0	63.2		31.6			5.3
Blacksmiths	6	100.0	66.7		33.3			
Boilermakers	4	100.0	50.0	25.0	25.0			
Bricklayers	21	100.0	28.6		42.9	19.0	9.5	
Carpenters	75	100.0	40.0	6.7	37.3	4.0	9.3	2.7
Cement finishers	25	100.0	36.0		52.0	8.0	4.0	
Compositors	15	100.0	66.7	20.0	13.3			
Electricians	10	100.0	30.0	30.0	40.0			
Engineers	5	100.0	20.0		60.0		20.0	
Firemen, locomotive	1	100.0			100.0			
Foremen	9	100.0	11.1		66.7	11.1	11.1	
Iron casters, molders	4	100.0	25.0		75.0			
Machinists	14	100.0	21.4	7.1	50.0	14.3	7.1	
Mechanics, railway car	1	100.0	100.0					
Mechanics, auto repair	105	100.0	35.2	4.8	42.9	4.8	6.7	5.7
Mechanics, all other	21	100.0	38.1		52.4	9.5		
Painters, building	48	100.0	37.5	8.3	43.7	2.1	6.2	2.1
Painters, factory	7	100.0	14.3		85.7			
Paperhangers	11	100.0	54.5		45.5			
Plasterers	23	100.0	69.6	8.7	13.0		4.3	4.3
Plumbers	11	100.0	27.3	9.1	63.6			
Roofers	4	100.0	75.0		25.0			
Shoemakers	28	100.0	50.0	3.6	28.6	3.6	14.3	
Tailors	26	100.0	46.2	7.7	38.5		7.7	
Upholsterers	2	100.0	100.0					
None, unknown, not specified	1	100.0						100.0

TABLE 11.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPE OF EMPLOYER, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36

UNITED STATES

USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, OCCUPATIONAL CHANGE 1936

Usual occupations	Total		Percent					
	Number	Percent	None	Negro	White	Government	Self	Not given
Total	14,750	100.0	6.2	5.0	44.0	41.2	8.3	1.3
Bakers	148	100.0		5.4	48.6	32.4	11.5	2.0
Blacksmiths	164	100.0		3.7	40.9	43.3	11.6	.6
Boilermakers	75	100.0		1.3	54.7	40.0	2.7	1.3
Bricklayers	782	100.0		3.4	43.0	42.3	9.5	.9
Carpenters	1,699	100.0		8.8	43.4	34.5	9.2	1.5
Cement finishers	1,225	100.0		2.7	36.8	53.0	6.1	1.2
Compositors	195	100.0		6.6	52.0	32.1	6.6	2.5
Electricians	474	100.0		2.5	50.6	34.4	8.2	1.3
Engineers	243	100.0		4.6	45.7	41.2	5.3	1.2
Foremen	237	100.0		3.8	43.9	39.7	11.8	.8
Iron casters, molders	1,016	100.0		2.9	46.9	44.8	4.7	.7
Machinists	389	100.0		3.4	51.5	34.8	7.7	.5
Mechanics, auto repair	2,767	100.0		1.4	48.8	36.6	8.6	1.7
Mechanics, all other	428	100.0		5.4	48.4	34.6	9.8	1.4

TABLE 11.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPE OF EMPLOYER, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

UNITED STATES—Continued

USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, OCCUPATIONAL CHANGE 1936—Continued

Usual occupations	Total		Percent					
	Number	Percent	None	Negro	White	Government	Self	Not given
Painters, building.....	1,779	100.0	0.1	3.2	39.4	48.6	7.1	1.5
Painters, factory.....	138	100.0	.....	3.0	49.6	36.3	10.4	.7
Paperhangers.....	215	100.0	.....	2.8	39.5	47.0	9.8	.9
Plasterers.....	706	100.0	.1	4.5	38.1	47.6	7.4	2.3
Plumbers.....	549	100.0	.2	3.5	35.7	51.2	8.9	.6
Roofers.....	85	100.0	.....	5.8	32.9	52.9	8.2	.....
Shoemakers.....	179	100.0	.....	6.1	38.0	38.0	15.6	2.2
Tailors.....	476	100.0	.....	9.5	43.3	33.6	12.6	4.1
Upholsterers.....	98	100.0	.....	4.1	36.7	44.9	10.2	4.1
All others.....	682	100.0	.....	4.4	50.3	35.2	9.1	1.0

USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, USUAL OCCUPATION 1936

Total.....	28,325	100.0	0.1	6.0	60.3	9.9	22.9	0.7
Bakers.....	445	100.0	.....	1.1	89.4	.9	7.9	.7
Blacksmiths.....	390	100.0	.....	4.4	50.5	6.2	38.5	.5
Boilermakers.....	173	100.0	.....	.....	94.2	2.9	6	2.3
Bricklayers.....	1,502	100.0	.1	5.5	57.9	20.0	15.5	1.1
Carpenters.....	4,049	100.0	(1)	6.9	46.0	15.3	30.9	.9
Cement finishers.....	1,022	100.0	.3	2.1	65.5	23.1	8.0	1.1
Compositors.....	475	100.0	.....	32.8	28.6	7.2	31.2	.2
Electricians.....	484	100.0	.2	4.8	49.4	11.2	34.1	.4
Engineers.....	427	100.0	.....	3.3	74.2	21.1	7	.7
Foremen.....	646	100.0	.....	.6	85.9	13.2	2	.2
Iron casters, molders.....	1,770	100.0	.1	1	98.0	1.1	1	.6
Machinists.....	1,022	100.0	.1	3	91.5	6.8	7	.6
Mechanics, auto repair.....	3,735	100.0	.1	10.0	72.6	2.0	14.3	.9
Mechanics, all other.....	1,109	100.0	.....	2.4	68.4	15.1	13.0	1.0
Painters, building.....	3,079	100.0	.2	6.9	43.0	9.2	39.9	.8
Painters, factory.....	272	100.0	.....	2.9	91.9	1.8	2.9	.4
Paperhangers.....	439	100.0	.....	10.0	21.0	3.9	64.0	1.1
Plasterers.....	1,276	100.0	.....	6.1	52.7	12.7	27.7	.8
Plumbers.....	937	100.0	.1	4.7	53.9	13.0	27.5	.7
Roofers.....	206	100.0	.....	2.9	73.8	7.3	15.0	.1
Shoemakers.....	879	100.0	.....	12.2	19.6	.6	67.5	.2
Tailors.....	1,491	100.0	.1	11.9	29.0	.5	58.1	.3
Upholsterers.....	210	100.0	.....	5.7	44.3	1.4	47.6	1.0
All others.....	2,287	100.0	(1)	.4	81.0	17.8	3	.4

USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, OCCUPATIONAL CHANGE UNKNOWN 1936

Total.....	8,739	100.0	96.9	0.1	1.3	0.4	0.5	1.9
Bakers.....	122	100.0	98.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.6
Blacksmiths.....	88	100.0	98.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.1
Boilermakers.....	35	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bricklayers.....	561	100.0	97.1	.2	1.4	.2	.5	.5
Carpenters.....	1,191	100.0	97.3	.1	1.2	.3	.8	.3
Cement finishers.....	508	100.0	97.0	.2	1.8	.4	.4	.2
Compositors.....	111	100.0	99.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electricians.....	221	100.0	96.8	.....	.9	.9	1.4	.....
Engineers.....	106	100.0	96.2	.....	.9	.9	.9	.9
Foremen.....	119	100.0	96.6	.....	1.7	.8	.8	.....
Iron casters, molders.....	346	100.0	97.6	.....	2.4	.....	.....	.....
Machinists.....	195	100.0	98.4	.....	.5	.5	.5	.....
Mechanics, auto repair.....	1,485	100.0	98.2	.2	1.0	.....	.3	.3
Mechanics, all other.....	206	100.0	96.6	.5	2.4	.....	.....	.6
Painters, building.....	1,577	100.0	97.9	.1	.7	.4	.6	.3
Painters, factory.....	80	100.0	96.3	.....	2.5	.....	.....	1.3
Paperhangers.....	104	100.0	97.1	1.0	1.0	.....	.....	1.0
Plasterers.....	483	100.0	96.1	.....	2.1	.8	.6	.4
Plumbers.....	274	100.0	98.2	.....	.7	.....	.....	1.1
Roofers.....	71	100.0	98.6	.....	.....	1.4	.....	.....
Shoemakers.....	139	100.0	99.3	.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tailors.....	293	100.0	98.3	.....	.3	.3	.7	.3
Upholsterers.....	48	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
None, unknown, not specified.....	76	100.0	15.8	.....	5.3	7.9	1.3	69.7
All others.....	290	100.0	96.2	.....	2.1	1.4	.3	.....

1 Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 11.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPE OF EMPLOYER, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

UNITED STATES—Continued

OTHER OCCUPATIONS 1930, OTHER OCCUPATIONS 1936

Usual occupations	Total		Percent					
	Number	Percent	None	Negro	White	Government	Self	Not given
Total.....	21,457	100.0	25.0	3.6	41.0	21.9	7.5	1.0
Bakers.....	130	100.0	28.5	4.6	35.4	16.9	12.3	2.3
Blacksmiths.....	259	100.0	27.4	2.7	38.6	24.3	6.2	.8
Boilermakers.....	114	100.0	28.9	1.8	32.5	26.3	8.8	1.8
Bricklayers.....	685	100.0	28.5	3.9	32.0	25.8	8.3	1.5
Carpenters.....	1,458	100.0	30.0	3.8	33.7	22.8	8.6	1.0
Cement finishers.....	981	100.0	30.5	2.1	25.1	36.6	4.8	.9
Compositors.....	230	100.0	33.9	5.7	37.4	13.0	9.1	.9
Electricians.....	577	100.0	32.9	4.0	35.9	19.6	6.4	1.2
Engineers.....	236	100.0	29.2	3.4	35.2	24.2	7.2	.8
Foremen.....	200	100.0	23.0	6.0	28.0	34.0	8.0	1.0
Iron casters, molders.....	679	100.0	24.0	2.7	40.0	26.8	4.7	1.8
Machinists.....	368	100.0	26.4	3.0	36.7	25.5	7.9	.5
Mechanics, auto repair.....	2,516	100.0	32.9	3.2	35.1	20.5	7.5	.9
Mechanics, all other.....	394	100.0	31.2	2.3	36.0	21.3	7.9	1.3
Painters, building.....	1,741	100.0	42.8	2.2	24.4	24.0	5.3	1.2
Painters, factory.....	112	100.0	33.0	.9	29.5	27.7	8.0	.9
Paperhangers.....	121	100.0	22.3	5.8	39.7	21.5	9.9	.8
Plasterers.....	437	100.0	28.8	2.7	20.7	30.9	5.9	1.8
Plumbers.....	465	100.0	33.1	2.4	33.1	24.7	5.8	.9
Roofers.....	73	100.0	31.5	2.7	24.7	31.5	8.2	1.4
Shoemakers.....	245	100.0	35.1	5.7	32.2	18.0	7.8	1.2
Tailors.....	478	100.0	28.0	6.7	34.3	16.9	12.6	1.5
Upholsterers.....	84	100.0	27.4	6.0	32.1	23.8	10.7	.....
None, unknown, not specified.....	18	100.0	.....	11.1	38.9	38.9	11.1	.....
All others.....	8,856	100.0	15.2	4.0	53.2	18.8	7.9	.9

OTHER OCCUPATIONS 1930, USUAL OCCUPATION 1936

Total.....	5,069	100.0	0.7	12.0	53.0	14.8	17.7	1.8
Bakers.....	76	100.0	.....	3.9	78.9	.....	7.9	9.2
Blacksmiths.....	31	100.0	.....	9.7	35.5	29.0	25.8	.....
Boilermakers.....	13	100.0	.....	.....	92.3	7.7	.....	.....
Bricklayers.....	262	100.0	.4	6.5	50.0	32.1	9.2	1.9
Carpenters.....	562	100.0	.....	12.1	38.8	28.3	19.0	1.8
Cement finishers.....	252	100.0	.....	1.6	47.2	44.0	4.0	3.2
Compositors.....	111	100.0	.....	51.4	19.8	4.5	22.6	1.8
Electricians.....	150	100.0	.....	14.1	37.2	14.1	34.0	.6
Engineers.....	61	100.0	.....	3.3	77.0	18.0	1.6	.....
Foremen.....	86	100.0	.....	8.1	68.6	23.3	.....	.....
Iron casters, molders.....	300	100.0	.....	.3	97.7	.7	.3	1.0
Machinists.....	143	100.0	.....	4.2	79.7	15.4	.....	.....
Mechanics, auto repair.....	847	100.0	.1	15.1	68.1	1.9	13.2	1.5
Mechanics, all other.....	228	100.0	.....	7.0	52.2	10.1	28.9	1.8
Painters, building.....	696	100.0	.1	12.4	41.8	13.5	30.5	1.7
Painters, factory.....	74	100.0	.....	1.4	93.2	4.1	1.4	.....
Paperhangers.....	98	100.0	.....	20.4	24.5	1.0	53.1	1.0
Plasterers.....	156	100.0	.....	13.5	50.6	16.0	17.9	1.9
Plumbers.....	113	100.0	.....	10.6	54.9	18.6	15.0	.9
Roofers.....	27	100.0	.....	3.7	70.4	18.5	7.4	.....
Shoemakers.....	208	100.0	.....	6.7	24.5	25.5	7.7	33.2
Tailors.....	251	100.0	.....	6.4	21.1	25.5	12.7	32.3
Upholsterers.....	46	100.0	.....	.....	6.5	47.8	.....	43.5
None, unknown, not specified.....	5	100.0	80.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.0
All others.....	267	100.0	.....	9.7	61.0	25.5	1.1	2.6

MIDDLE ATLANTIC

Total.....	26,715	100.0	25.8	3.8	35.5	21.6	12.2	1.1
Bakers.....	245	100.0	24.9	4.5	48.6	9.0	11.4	1.6
Blacksmiths.....	246	100.0	31.7	1.6	30.9	28.9	6.5	.4
Boilermakers.....	88	100.0	33.0	2.3	38.6	22.7	1.1	2.3
Bricklayers.....	1,053	100.0	27.7	2.1	31.4	31.2	6.5	1.0
Carpenters.....	2,829	100.0	23.4	2.8	28.4	29.8	14.8	.8
Cement finishers.....	994	100.0	27.9	1.8	28.0	35.3	5.9	1.1
Compositors.....	653	100.0	21.7	14.2	31.4	13.3	18.1	1.2
Cranemen.....	198	100.0	22.7	1.0	59.1	13.6	3.0	.5

TABLE 11.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPE OF EMPLOYER, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

MIDDLE ATLANTIC—Continued

Usual occupations	Total		Percent					
	Number	Percent	None	Negro	White	Government	Self	Not given
Electricians.....	1,145	100.0	27.4	4.8	34.1	20.2	12.2	1.2
Engineers.....	560	100.0	18.9	2.9	47.3	26.4	3.6	.9
Firemen, fire department..	64	100.0	3.1	—	7.8	89.1	—	—
Foremen.....	440	100.0	16.8	1.1	50.7	27.5	3.0	.9
Forgemmen.....	48	100.0	29.2	4.2	37.5	29.2	—	—
Iron casters, molders.....	446	100.0	20.2	.4	58.1	16.6	3.1	1.6
Machinists.....	425	100.0	21.6	2.1	48.5	22.8	4.7	.2
Mechanics, auto repair.....	4,916	100.0	27.6	3.9	44.3	15.9	7.4	.9
Mechanics, all other.....	870	100.0	21.3	2.9	39.0	28.2	10.6	1.1
Painters, building.....	4,135	100.0	34.1	3.6	24.8	21.0	15.6	.9
Painters, factory.....	200	100.0	27.5	3.5	44.5	18.5	5.0	1.0
Paperhangers.....	278	100.0	11.9	5.0	19.4	15.1	47.8	.7
Plasterers.....	714	100.0	26.5	2.5	31.5	25.6	13.2	.7
Plumbers.....	766	100.0	26.6	2.3	36.6	19.8	14.0	.7
Policemen.....	167	100.0	4.2	1.2	5.4	86.8	2.4	—
Roofers.....	122	100.0	31.1	1.6	30.3	25.4	11.5	—
Shoemakers.....	498	100.0	21.7	7.6	28.5	10.0	31.3	.8
Structural iron workers.....	120	100.0	31.7	.8	29.2	34.2	2.5	1.7
Tailors.....	1,339	100.0	18.8	8.1	29.5	9.1	33.8	.7
Upholsterers.....	223	100.0	21.5	5.8	27.8	13.5	28.7	2.7
None, unknown, not specified.....	68	100.0	10.3	1.5	4.4	11.8	1.5	70.6
All others.....	2,865	100.0	23.7	3.5	44.7	19.8	7.4	1.0

USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, OCCUPATIONAL CHANGE 1936

Total	5,126	100.0	0.1	3.5	44.0	42.6	8.2	1.6
Bakers.....	38	100.0	—	10.5	50.0	23.7	13.2	2.6
Blacksmiths.....	41	100.0	—	4.9	31.7	51.2	12.2	—
Boilermakers.....	17	100.0	—	5.9	58.9	35.3	—	—
Bricklayers.....	257	100.0	.4	3.1	40.9	47.5	7.8	.4
Carpenters.....	538	100.0	—	3.3	45.5	38.5	10.8	1.9
Cement finishers.....	312	100.0	—	2.9	33.7	55.1	6.7	1.6
Compositors.....	108	100.0	—	3.7	55.6	29.6	7.4	3.7
Cranemen.....	37	100.0	—	5.4	51.4	29.7	13.5	—
Electricians.....	280	100.0	.4	4.6	47.9	37.5	7.9	1.8
Engineers.....	128	100.0	.8	3.1	50.0	39.1	6.2	.8
Foremen.....	79	100.0	—	1.3	35.4	49.4	11.4	2.5
Forgemmen.....	8	100.0	—	25.0	75.0	—	—	—
Iron casters, molders.....	91	100.0	—	2.2	42.9	45.1	7.7	2.2
Machinists.....	90	100.0	—	5.1	50.5	34.3	9.1	1.0
Mechanics, auto repair.....	1,199	100.0	—	4.3	48.1	38.3	8.0	1.3
Mechanics, all other.....	165	100.0	.6	5.5	46.1	35.8	10.3	1.8
Painters, building.....	420	100.0	—	2.0	39.0	51.7	5.9	1.5
Painters, factory.....	82	100.0	—	4.8	38.1	47.6	7.1	2.4
Paperhangers.....	56	100.0	—	33.9	57.1	7.1	1.8	—
Plasterers.....	201	100.0	—	2.5	37.3	49.3	9.0	2.0
Plumbers.....	188	100.0	—	3.2	46.3	43.1	6.0	.5
Policemen.....	9	100.0	—	11.1	55.6	33.3	—	—
Roofers.....	26	100.0	—	3.8	34.6	57.7	3.8	—
Shoemakers.....	67	100.0	—	40.3	38.8	17.0	—	3.0
Structural iron workers.....	31	100.0	—	48.4	45.2	3.2	—	3.2
Tailors.....	217	100.0	—	6.0	49.8	32.3	10.1	1.8
Upholsterers.....	48	100.0	—	4.2	43.7	37.5	6.2	8.3
All others.....	24	100.0	—	4.2	58.3	25.0	8.3	4.2

USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, USUAL OCCUPATION 1936

Total	7,284	100.0	0.2	5.6	48.2	17.9	27.5	0.6
Bakers.....	88	100.0	—	2.3	77.3	1.1	18.2	1.1
Blacksmiths.....	30	100.0	—	—	56.7	26.7	16.7	—
Boilermakers.....	10	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	—	—
Bricklayers.....	273	100.0	—	3.7	48.0	36.3	11.0	1.1
Carpenters.....	1,041	100.0	.1	3.7	31.3	36.4	28.2	.3
Cement finishers.....	172	100.0	.6	1.7	55.7	27.3	11.0	.6
Compositors.....	261	100.0	—	21.8	31.0	13.0	33.7	.4
Cranemen.....	91	100.0	—	—	93.4	5.5	—	1.1
Electricians.....	220	100.0	.6	6.4	45.9	15.5	30.9	.9
Engineers.....	203	100.0	—	2.5	68.0	28.6	—	1.0
Firemen, fire department..	57	100.0	—	—	5.3	94.7	—	—
Foremen.....	198	100.0	—	—	77.8	21.7	.5	—
Forgemmen.....	13	100.0	—	—	84.6	15.4	—	—
Iron casters, molders.....	135	100.0	—	—	97.0	2.2	—	.7
Machinists.....	127	100.0	—	—	81.9	16.5	1.6	—
Mechanics, auto repair.....	1,236	100.0	.2	6.6	76.5	2.7	13.2	.9
Mechanics, all other.....	313	100.0	—	1.9	49.8	33.5	13.7	1.0
Painters, building.....	1,148	100.0	.3	6.1	35.1	15.2	42.3	1.0
Painters, factory.....	54	100.0	—	5.6	81.5	7.4	5.6	—
Paperhangers.....	146	100.0	—	7.5	13.0	1.4	77.4	.7
Plasterers.....	210	100.0	—	2.9	47.6	18.1	31.4	—
Plumbers.....	210	100.0	.5	3.3	46.7	10.5	37.6	1.4
Policemen.....	132	100.0	—	1.5	5.3	92.4	.8	—
Roofers.....	30	100.0	—	—	66.7	10.0	23.3	—
Shoemakers.....	184	100.0	—	10.9	21.5	—	64.7	—
Structural iron workers.....	14	100.0	—	—	50.0	—	—	—
Tailors.....	598	100.0	.3	11.2	28.9	5.5	58.9	.2
Upholsterers.....	76	100.0	—	7.9	28.9	1.3	60.5	1.3
All others.....	14	100.0	—	—	85.7	14.3	—	—

TABLE 11.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPE OF EMPLOYER, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

MIDDLE ATLANTIC—Continued

USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, OCCUPATIONAL CHANGE UNKNOWN 1936

Usual occupations	Total		Percent					
	Number	Percent	None	Negro	White	Government	Self	Not given
Total	4,036	100.0	97.5	0.1	0.6	0.3	6.3	1.4
Bakers.....	42	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Blacksmiths.....	31	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Boilermakers.....	10	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Bricklayers.....	214	100.0	97.2	—	1.9	.5	—	.5
Carpenters.....	454	100.0	99.1	—	.4	—	—	.4
Cement finishers.....	165	100.0	98.8	—	.6	.6	—	.4
Compositors.....	84	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Cranemen.....	24	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Electricians.....	167	100.0	98.2	—	.6	—	1.2	—
Engineers.....	63	100.0	96.8	—	—	—	1.6	1.6
Firemen, fire department..	2	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Foremen.....	53	100.0	96.2	—	1.9	1.9	—	—
Forgemmen.....	5	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Iron casters, molders.....	42	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Machinists.....	48	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Mechanics, auto repair.....	861	100.0	98.7	—	.7	.2	.3	—
Mechanics, all other.....	114	100.0	99.1	.9	—	—	—	—
Painters, building.....	926	100.0	99.0	.1	.6	.1	.1	—
Painters, factory.....	37	100.0	97.3	—	2.7	—	—	—
Paperhangers.....	28	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Plasterers.....	146	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Plumbers.....	127	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Policemen.....	4	100.0	75.0	—	—	25.0	—	—
Roofers.....	28	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Shoemakers.....	65	100.0	98.5	1.5	—	—	—	.4
Structural iron workers.....	27	100.0	92.6	—	3.7	3.7	—	—
Tailors.....	170	100.0	99.4	—	—	.6	—	—
Upholsterers.....	32	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
None, unknown, not specified.....	59	100.0	6.8	—	3.4	6.8	1.7	51.4
All others.....	8	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—	—

OTHER OCCUPATIONS 1930, OTHER OCCUPATIONS 1936

Total	8,663	100.0	33.9	2.8	34.0	22.2	6.1	1.0
Bakers.....	52	100.0	36.5	3.8	26.9	23.1	9.6	—
Blacksmiths.....	135	100.0	34.8	1.5	33.3	26.7	3.0	.7
Boilermakers.....	50	100.0	38.0	2.0	26.0	28.0	2.0	4.0
Bricklayers.....	256	100.0	32.4	.8	29.7	30.1	5.1	2.0
Carpenters.....	619	100.0	34.1	3.1	30.9	24.1	7.1	.8
Cement finishers.....	299	100.0	37.8	1.7	20.1	34.1	5.4	1.0
Compositors.....	152	100.0	38.2	3.9	35.5	11.8	9.2	1.3
Cranemen.....	39	100.0	53.8	—	20.5	23.1	2.6	—
Electricians.....	384	100.0	38.5	4.7	29.9	19.0	6.0	1.8
Engineers.....	140	100.0	31.4	3.6	33.6	23.6	7.1	.7
Firemen, fire department..	1	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	—	—
Foremen.....	74	100.0	31.1	1.4	25.7	35.1	4.1	2.7
Forgemmen.....	19	100.0	47.4	5.3	21.1	26.3	—	—
Iron casters, molders.....	149	100.0	32.2	—	40.9	20.1	4.0	2.7
Machinists.....	127	100.0	34.6	2.4	31.5	25.2	6.3	—
Mechanics, auto repair.....	1,317	100.0	38.3	2.2	32.0	21.4	5.4	.7
Mechanics, all other.....	188	100.0	37.8	1.6	33.5	21.8	4.3	1.1
Painters, building.....	942	100.0	52.0	1.6	19.5	22.2	3.5	1.2
Painters, factory.....	50	100.0	38.0	2.0	26.0	24.0	8.0	2.0
Paperhangers.....	26	100.0	19.2	—	46.2	30.8	3.8	—
Plasterers.....	124	100.0	34.7	1.6	28.2	31.5	3.2	.8
Plumbers.....	202	100.0	37.6	1.5	35.6	20.3	4.5	.5
Policemen.....	12	100.0	33.3	—	8.3	58.3	—	—
Roofers.....	31	100.0	32.3	3.2	16.1	35.5	12.9	—
Shoemakers.....	124	100.0	35.5	4.8	33.9	19.4	5.6	.8
Structural iron workers.....	37	100.0	35.1	2.7	27.0	27.0	5.4	2.7
Tailors.....	252	100.0	32.1	5.2	31.7	19.0	10.7	1.2
Upholsterers.....	44	100.0	36.4	6.8	25.0	25.0	6.8	—
None, unknown, not specified.....	6	100.0	—	16.7	16.7	66.7	—	—
All others.....	2,812	100.0	23.9	3.5	44.4	19.8	7.4	1.0

OTHER OCCUPATIONS 1930, USUAL OCCUPATION 1936

Total	1,606	100.0	
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TABLE 11.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPE OF EMPLOYER, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

MIDDLE ATLANTIC—Continued

OTHER OCCUPATIONS 1930, USUAL OCCUPATION 1936—Continued

Usual occupations	Total		Percent					
	Number	Percent	None	Negro	White	Government	Self	Not given
Iron casters, molders.....	29	100.0	-----	-----	96.6	-----	3.4	-----
Machinists.....	24	100.0	-----	4.2	50.0	41.7	4.2	-----
Mechanics, auto repair.....	303	100.0	0.3	10.6	74.3	2.6	10.9	1.3
Mechanics, all other.....	90	100.0	-----	6.7	48.9	15.6	26.7	2.2
Painters, building.....	299	100.0	-----	15.4	37.8	20.7	25.1	1.0
Painters, factory.....	17	100.0	-----	5.9	88.2	5.9	-----	-----
Paperhangers.....	22	100.0	-----	13.6	18.2	-----	68.2	-----
Plasterers.....	33	100.0	-----	15.2	45.5	21.2	18.2	-----
Plumbers.....	39	100.0	-----	5.1	59.0	20.5	15.4	-----
Policemen.....	10	100.0	-----	-----	-----	100.0	-----	-----
Roofers.....	7	100.0	-----	-----	42.9	-----	28.6	-----
Shoemakers.....	58	100.0	-----	19.0	48.3	-----	31.0	1.7
Structural iron workers.....	11	100.0	-----	-----	18.2	81.8	-----	-----
Tailors.....	102	100.0	-----	14.7	33.3	-----	51.0	1.0
Upholsterers.....	23	100.0	-----	8.7	34.8	-----	52.2	4.3
None, unknown, not specified.....	3	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
All others.....	7	100.0	-----	-----	85.9	-----	-----	14.3

EAST NORTH CENTRAL

Total.....	19,258	100.0	15.3	4.6	45.7	21.8	11.8	0.8
Bakers.....	155	100.0	21.9	1.3	50.3	14.8	9.7	1.9
Blacksmiths.....	126	100.0	19.0	2.4	44.4	23.8	9.5	.8
Boilermakers.....	95	100.0	14.7	-----	53.7	24.2	5.3	2.1
Bricklayers.....	654	100.0	21.4	3.1	37.0	29.2	8.6	.8
Carpenters.....	1,228	100.0	19.7	3.0	33.6	22.5	20.4	.7
Cement finishers.....	1,098	100.0	16.2	2.5	31.7	43.0	5.3	1.4
Compositors.....	233	100.0	14.2	19.3	33.9	14.6	17.2	.9
Cranemen.....	258	100.0	12.0	9.3	62.4	13.6	1.6	1.2
Die setters.....	62	100.0	9.7	6.5	71.0	8.1	4.8	-----
Electricians.....	459	100.0	11.1	4.1	46.8	18.5	19.2	.2
Engineers.....	282	100.0	13.5	5.0	56.3	23.0	1.8	.4
Firemen, locomotive.....	118	100.0	15.3	2.5	51.7	27.1	3.4	-----
Foremen.....	348	100.0	10.9	2.6	60.1	24.1	2.3	-----
Foremen.....	120	100.0	8.3	1.7	67.5	15.8	5.0	1.7
Iron casters, molders.....	2,431	100.0	12.9	1.3	65.7	17.7	1.8	.5
Other casters, molders.....	69	100.0	21.7	-----	53.6	17.4	2.9	4.3
Machinists.....	633	100.0	15.3	2.8	64.0	15.0	2.5	.3
Mechanics, auto factory.....	258	100.0	12.8	4.3	59.7	14.0	7.0	2.3
Mechanics, auto repair.....	2,783	100.0	15.8	8.5	48.9	17.7	8.5	.6
Mechanics, all other.....	513	100.0	10.7	4.1	48.3	17.7	17.9	1.2
Metal grinders.....	262	100.0	13.0	.4	66.8	16.4	2.3	1.1
Painters, building.....	1,774	100.0	20.0	3.9	26.2	25.1	24.1	.7
Painters, factory.....	376	100.0	12.8	.8	69.9	10.9	5.3	.3
Paperhangers.....	353	100.0	16.7	5.4	27.8	19.3	30.3	.6
Plasterers.....	611	100.0	23.7	3.4	29.3	28.6	13.1	1.8
Plumbers.....	542	100.0	16.1	4.2	29.7	28.8	20.5	.7
Policemen.....	118	100.0	5.1	1.7	7.6	85.6	-----	-----
Roofers.....	62	100.0	11.3	4.8	53.2	24.2	6.5	-----
Shoemakers.....	326	100.0	16.0	12.6	19.6	13.8	37.4	.6
Tailors.....	792	100.0	13.9	13.0	20.7	15.8	36.0	.6
Upholsterers.....	111	100.0	11.7	2.7	46.8	13.5	24.3	.9
None, unknown, not specified.....	12	100.0	66.7	8.3	16.7	8.3	-----	-----
All others.....	1,996	100.0	10.6	3.2	57.1	21.9	6.3	.9

USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, OCCUPATIONAL CHANGE 1936

Total.....	4,584	100.0	0.1	4.3	39.5	48.5	6.7	1.0
Bakers.....	39	100.0	-----	-----	51.3	41.0	5.1	2.6
Blacksmiths.....	34	100.0	-----	2.9	41.1	50.0	5.9	-----
Boilermakers.....	19	100.0	-----	-----	36.8	57.9	5.3	-----
Bricklayers.....	188	100.0	.5	2.7	38.3	48.4	8.5	1.6
Carpenters.....	352	100.0	-----	3.1	38.1	48.6	9.1	1.1
Cement finishers.....	406	100.0	.2	2.7	28.3	61.1	6.2	1.5
Compositors.....	60	100.0	-----	11.7	43.3	38.3	5.0	1.7
Cranemen.....	55	100.0	-----	3.6	47.3	41.8	5.5	1.8
Die setters.....	16	100.0	-----	12.5	43.8	25.0	18.8	-----
Electricians.....	125	100.0	-----	6.4	49.6	33.6	10.4	-----
Engineers.....	65	100.0	-----	9.2	38.5	49.2	3.1	-----
Firemen, locomotive.....	37	100.0	-----	8.1	48.6	43.2	-----	-----
Foremen.....	78	100.0	-----	5.1	39.7	46.2	9.0	-----
Foremen.....	30	100.0	-----	3.3	53.3	26.7	10.0	6.7
Iron casters, molders.....	647	100.0	-----	2.9	45.4	47.1	3.7	.8
Other casters, molders.....	16	100.0	-----	-----	31.3	56.3	6.3	6.3
Machinists.....	137	100.0	-----	4.4	46.7	43.1	5.1	1.7
Mechanics, auto factory.....	60	100.0	-----	3.3	51.7	31.7	11.7	.7
Mechanics, auto repair.....	818	100.0	.1	4.8	45.2	43.2	5.9	.8
Mechanics, all other.....	122	100.0	.8	4.9	41.8	42.6	9.0	.8
Metal grinders.....	47	100.0	-----	-----	27.7	66.0	6.3	-----
Painters, building.....	463	100.0	-----	3.9	32.0	57.2	5.6	1.3

TABLE 11.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPE OF EMPLOYER, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

EAST NORTH CENTRAL—Continued

USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, OCCUPATIONAL CHANGE 1936—Continued

Usual occupations	Total		Percent					
	Number	Percent	None	Negro	White	Government	Self	Not given
Painters, factory.....	84	100.0	-----	2.3	53.6	32.1	11.9	-----
Paperhangers.....	90	100.0	-----	-----	35.9	55.6	5.6	-----
Plasterers.....	194	100.0	-----	5.2	29.4	56.7	6.7	2.1
Plumbers.....	155	100.0	0.6	5.8	22.6	63.2	7.1	.6
Policemen.....	3	100.0	-----	-----	100.0	-----	-----	-----
Roofers.....	17	100.0	-----	5.8	23.5	52.9	17.6	-----
Shoemakers.....	48	100.0	-----	12.5	33.3	39.6	12.5	2.1
Tailors.....	158	100.0	-----	12.0	36.7	42.4	8.9	-----
Upholsterers.....	21	100.0	-----	-----	33.3	47.6	19.0	-----

USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, OCCUPATIONAL CHANGE 1936

Total.....	6,181	100.0	(1)	6.2	64.9	5.4	23.0	0.5
Bakers.....	52	100.0	-----	3.8	80.8	1.9	13.5	-----
Blacksmiths.....	35	100.0	-----	2.9	71.4	5.7	17.1	2.9
Boilermakers.....	36	100.0	-----	-----	91.7	-----	2.8	5.6
Bricklayers.....	160	100.0	-----	3.1	65.0	18.8	12.5	.6
Carpenters.....	357	100.0	-----	4.4	42.6	4.7	47.5	.8
Cement finishers.....	193	100.0	.5	2.6	65.3	19.7	9.8	2.1
Compositors.....	87	100.0	-----	34.5	34.5	-----	31.0	-----
Cranemen.....	122	100.0	-----	.8	96.7	2.5	-----	-----
Die setters.....	27	100.0	-----	3.7	96.3	-----	-----	-----
Electricians.....	146	100.0	-----	2.1	58.2	4.8	34.9	-----
Engineers.....	125	100.0	-----	5.6	77.6	15.2	.8	.8
Firemen, locomotive.....	18	100.0	-----	-----	88.9	11.1	-----	-----
Foremen.....	165	100.0	-----	1.2	89.1	9.7	-----	-----
Foremen.....	48	100.0	-----	-----	93.7	2.1	4.2	-----
Iron casters, molders.....	980	100.0	.1	.2	99.1	.3	.1	.2
Other casters, molders.....	23	100.0	-----	-----	95.7	-----	.1	4.3
Machinists.....	265	100.0	-----	.8	98.1	.4	.8	-----
Mechanics, auto factory.....	77	100.0	-----	2.6	92.2	2.6	1.3	1.3
Mechanics, auto repair.....	938	100.0	-----	15.4	70.0	1.6	12.9	.2
Mechanics, all other.....	224	100.0	-----	4.5	63.8	6.2	24.6	.9
Metal grinders.....	113	100.0	-----	-----	99.1	-----	-----	.9
Painters, building.....	593	100.0	-----	6.8	33.9	6.7	52.8	-----
Painters, factory.....	163	100.0	-----	.6	96.3	.6	2.5	-----
Paperhangers.....	131	100.0	-----	7.6	26.7	3.1	62.6	-----
Plasterers.....	151	100.0	-----	4.0	48.3	10.6	33.8	3.3
Plumbers.....	199	100.0	-----	4.5	45.7	6.0	43.7	-----
Policemen.....	86	100.0	-----	-----	4.7	95.3	-----	-----
Roofers.....	27	100.0	-----	-----	96.3	-----	3.7	-----
Shoemakers.....	164	100.0	-----	13.4	18.3	1.2	67.1	-----
Tailors.....	390	100.0	-----	16.2	16.9	.8	65.9	.3
Upholsterers.....	56	100.0	-----	3.6	64.3	-----	30.4	1.8

1 Less than 0.05 percent.

USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, OCCUPATIONAL CHANGE UNKNOWN 1936

Total.....	1,880	100.0	97.0	0.2	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.3
Bakers.....	28	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Blacksmiths.....	14	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Boilermakers.....	6	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Bricklayers.....	95	100.0	98.9	-----	-----	-----	1.1	-----
Carpenters.....	164	100.0	96.3	-----	1.2	.6	1.8	-----
Cement finishers.....	109	100.0	97.2	-----	.9	.9	.9	-----
Compositors.....	21	100.0	95.2	-----	-----	4.8	-----	-----
Cranemen.....	21	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Die setters.....	7	100.0	85.7	-----	14.3	-----	-----	-----
Electricians.....	30	100.0	86.7	-----	3.3	6.7	3.3	-----
Engineers.....	23	100.0	95.7	-----	4.3	-----	-----	-----
Firemen, locomotive.....	10	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Foremen.....	26	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Foremen.....	7	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Iron casters, molders.....	227	100.0	96.5	-----	3.5	-----	-----	-----
Other casters, molders.....	8	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Machinists.....	70	100.0	98.6	-----	-----	1.4	-----	-----
Mechanics, auto factory.....	24	100.0	95.8	-----	4.2	-----	-----	-----
Mechanics, auto repair.....	297	100.0	98.0	-----	.7	1.0	.3	-----
Mechanics, all other.....	34	100.0	97.1	-----	2.9	-----	-----	-----
Metal grinders.....	26	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Painters, building.....	265	100.0	97.0	-----	.4	1.5	.8	.4
Painters, factory.....	34	100.0	94.1	-----	2.9	-----	-----	2.9
Paperhangers.....	50	100.0	96.0	-----	2.0	-----	-----	2.0
Plasterers.....	117	100.0	94.0	-----	5.1	-----	1.9	-----
Plumbers.....	48	100.0	95.8	-----	2.1	-----	-----	2.1
Policemen.....	4	100.0						

TABLE 11.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPE OF EMPLOYER, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36

EAST NORTH CENTRAL—Continued

OTHER OCCUPATIONS 1930, OTHER OCCUPATIONS 1936

Usual occupations	Total		Percent					
	Number	Percent	None	Negro	White	Government	Self	Not given
Total	5,421	100.0	19.9	2.9	42.1	27.2	6.8	0.9
Bakers.....	26	100.0	23.1	...	26.9	23.1	19.2	7.7
Blacksmiths.....	42	100.0	23.8	2.4	38.1	26.2	9.5	...
Boilermakers.....	34	100.0	23.5	...	32.4	35.3	8.8	...
Bricklayers.....	166	100.0	27.1	3.6	31.3	28.9	8.4	6
Carpenters.....	275	100.0	30.5	1.8	32.7	28.7	5.8	4
Cement finishers.....	327	100.0	21.4	3.1	23.9	47.7	3.4	6
Compositors.....	43	100.0	30.2	4.7	37.2	23.3	4.7	...
Cranemen.....	38	100.0	26.3	...	44.7	23.7	2.6	2.6
Die setters.....	7	100.0	...	14.3	71.4	14.3	...	...
Electricians.....	126	100.0	19.8	1.6	45.2	25.4	7.9	...
Engineers.....	54	100.0	29.6	1.9	40.7	24.1	3.7	...
Firemen, locomotive.....	53	100.0	15.1	...	50.9	26.4	7.5	...
Foremen.....	57	100.0	21.1	1.8	28.1	47.4	1.8	...
Forgemen.....	20	100.0	15.0	5.0	35.0	40.0	5.0	...
Iron casters, molders.....	396	100.0	23.7	2.5	36.9	31.1	4.8	1.0
Other casters, molders.....	18	100.0	38.9	...	33.3	16.7	5.6	5.6
Machinists.....	119	100.0	23.5	4.2	38.7	27.9	5.9	8.8
Mechanics, auto factory.....	78	100.0	12.8	6.4	48.7	19.2	12.8	...
Mechanics, auto repair.....	536	100.0	27.6	3.0	36.6	23.1	8.6	1.1
Mechanics, all other.....	83	100.0	25.3	1.2	34.9	28.9	7.2	2.4
Metal grinders.....	42	100.0	19.0	2.4	38.1	28.6	7.1	4.8
Painters, building.....	331	100.0	29.3	1.8	23.0	36.3	9.1	4.6
Painters, factory.....	51	100.0	31.4	...	33.3	25.5	9.8	...
Paperhangers.....	53	100.0	20.8	3.8	37.7	24.5	11.3	1.9
Plasterers.....	125	100.0	28.0	2.4	24.0	36.8	7.2	1.6
Plumbers.....	122	100.0	32.8	...	26.2	33.6	6.7	1.6
Policemen.....	6	100.0	33.3	16.7	16.7	33.3	...	...
Roofers.....	11	100.0	18.2	9.1	27.3	45.5	...	...
Shoemakers.....	51	100.0	29.4	5.9	33.3	19.6	11.8	...
Tailors.....	113	100.0	22.1	8.0	34.5	20.4	12.4	2.7
Upholsterers.....	18	100.0	16.7	5.6	33.3	27.8	16.7	...
None, unknown, not specified.....	4	100.0	...	25.0	50.0	25.0	...	...
All others.....	1,996	100.0	10.6	3.2	57.1	21.9	6.3	9

OTHER OCCUPATIONS 1930, USUAL OCCUPATION, 1936

Total	1,192	100.0	2.7	11.2	56.4	12.6	14.3	1.8	
Bakers.....	10	100.0	...	...	90.0	...	10.0	...
Blacksmiths.....	1	100.0	...	...	100.0	...	...	...
Bricklayers.....	45	100.0	...	8.9	31.1	48.9	11.1	...	
Carpenters.....	50	100.0	...	8.0	44.0	14.0	32.0	2.0	
Cement finishers.....	63	100.0	...	1.6	44.4	46.0	3.2	4.8	
Compositors.....	22	100.0	...	27.3	31.8	...	36.4	4.5	
Cranemen.....	5	100.0	...	95.5	...	...	...	4.5
Die setters.....	2	100.0	...	...	100.0	...	...	...
Electricians.....	32	100.0	...	18.8	31.3	6.3	40.6	3.1	
Engineers.....	15	100.0	...	...	93.3	6.7	...	...
Foremen.....	22	100.0	...	9.1	68.2	22.7	...	...
Forgemen.....	15	100.0	...	...	86.7	13.3	...	...
Iron casters, molders.....	181	100.0	...	6	98.3	...	...	1.1
Other casters, molders.....	4	100.0	...	...	100.0	...	...	...
Machinists.....	42	100.0	...	11.9	83.3	4.8	...	...
Mechanics, auto factory.....	19	100.0	...	10.5	68.4	...	...	21.1
Mechanics, auto repair.....	104	100.0	...	18.0	69.6	5	10.3	1.5	
Mechanics, all other.....	50	100.0	...	8.0	48.0	2.0	40.0	2.0	
Metal grinders.....	34	100.0	...	...	100.0	...	...	...
Painters, building.....	122	100.0	...	8	4.1	32.8	13.9	45.9	2.4
Painters, factory.....	44	100.0	...	...	97.7	...	2.3	...
Paperhangers.....	29	100.0	...	20.7	27.6	3.4	48.3	...	
Plasterers.....	24	100.0	...	8.3	54.2	12.5	25.0	...	
Plumbers.....	18	100.0	...	27.8	11.1	27.8	33.3	...	
Policemen.....	19	100.0	...	...	5.3	89.5	...	...
Roofers.....	2	100.0	...	...	50.0	...	...	...
Shoemakers.....	40	100.0	...	35.0	25.0	2.5	35.0	2.5	
Tailors.....	61	100.0	...	28.2	19.7	...	52.5	1.6	
Upholsterers.....	6	100.0	...	...	50.0	...	50.0	...
None, unknown, not specified.....	1	100.0	100.0	...	...	...	...	...

WEST NORTH CENTRAL

Total	2,765	100.0	18.4	3.8	40.5	24.5	12.0	0.8
Bakers.....	22	100.0	40.9	...	40.9	4.5	13.6	...
Blacksmiths.....	22	100.0	9.1	...	31.8	27.3	31.8	...
Boilermakers.....	31	100.0	19.4	...	54.8	12.9	12.9	...
Bricklayers.....	200	100.0	26.5	2.5	28.5	30.5	10.5	1.5
Carpenters.....	326	100.0	19.9	3.1	30.1	24.2	22.1	6
Cement finishers.....	222	100.0	26.6	9	30.2	35.6	6.3	5
Cranemen.....	58	100.0	12.1	...	72.4	12.1	1.7	1.7
Electricians.....	66	100.0	19.7	7.6	34.8	15.2	21.2	1.5

TABLE 11.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPE OF EMPLOYER, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

WEST NORTH CENTRAL—Continued

Usual occupations	Total		Percent					
	Number	Percent	None	Negro	White	Government	Self	Not given
Engineers.....	87	100.0	17.2	2.3	51.7	24.1	3.4	1.1
Firemen, fire department.....	31	100.0	8.2	...	...	93.5	3.2	...
Firemen, locomotive.....	30	100.0	23.3	...	46.7	20.0	10.0	...
Foremen.....	89	100.0	15.7	3.4	49.4	27.0	4.5	...
Iron casters, molders.....	299	100.0	15.4	2.0	61.5	18.4	2.0	7
Machinists.....	71	100.0	8.5	1.4	66.2	19.7	4.2	...
Mechanics, auto factory.....	37	100.0	8.1	2.7	70.3	16.2	2.7	...
Mechanics, auto repair.....	687	100.0	19.5	7.3	43.4	20.4	8.7	7
Mechanics, all other.....	112	100.0	15.2	2.7	50.0	12.5	17.9	1.8
Painters, building.....	314	100.0	19.1	3.5	28.3	29.9	18.8	3
Painters, factory.....	39	100.0	15.4	...	71.8	12.8	...	...
Paperhangers.....	65	100.0	20.0	12.3	18.5	32.3	16.9	2.6
Plasterers.....	114	100.0	16.7	1.8	36.0	27.2	15.8	...
Plumbers.....	106	100.0	25.5	...	35.8	36.8	9	9
Policemen.....	28	100.0	14.3	...	10.7	71.4	3.6	...
Roofers.....	5	100.0	40.0	...	40.0	...	20.0	1.7
Shoemakers.....	59	100.0	28.8	1.7	15.3	20.3	32.2	1.7
Tailors.....	118	100.0	17.8	2.5	24.6	9.3	45.8	...
Upholsterers.....	28	100.0	7.1	3.6	39.3	21.4	28.6	...
None, unknown, not specified.....	6	100.0	...	...	16.7	16.7	...	66.7
All others.....	493	100.0	13.4	5.9	45.8	25.4	8.7	3

USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, OCCUPATIONAL CHANGE 1936

Total	512	100.0	9.2	3.4	38.1	48.6	8.6	1.0
Bakers.....	2	100.0	...	...	50.0	...	50.0	...
Blacksmiths.....	6	100.0	...	...	33.3	50.0	16.7	...
Boilermakers.....	2	100.0	...	...	100.0	...	...	...
Bricklayers.....	58	100.0	...	3.4	29.3	48.3	15.5	3.4
Carpenters.....	81	100.0	...	2.5	30.9	55.6	11.1	...
Cement finishers.....	69	100.0	...	2.9	24.6	62.3	8.7	1.4
Cranemen.....	8	100.0	...	...	37.5	50.0	12.5	...
Electricians.....	23	100.0	...	8.7	47.8	30.4	8.7	4.3
Engineers.....	19	100.0	...	5.3	36.8	42.1	10.5	5.3
Firemen, locomotive.....	3	100.0	...	...	100.0	...	...	...
Foremen.....	17	100.0	...	5.9	47.1	41.2	5.9	...
Iron casters, molders.....	108	100.0	...	2.8	52.8	38.0	5.6	9
Machinists.....	14	100.0	...	...	42.9	50.0	7.1	...
Mechanics, auto factory.....	11	100.0	...	9.1	72.7	18.2	...	...
Mechanics, auto repair.....	184	100.0	...	5	44.6	42.9	7.6	...
Mechanics, all other.....	17	100.0	...	...	58.8	29.4	11.8	...
Painters, building.....	81	100.0	...	1.2	4.9	27.2	59.3	7.4
Painters, factory.....	2	100.0	...	...	50.0	50.0	...	...
Paperhangers.....	12	100.0	...	...	16.7	83.3	...	...
Plasterers.....	29	100.0	...	3.4	17.2	72.4	...	6.9
Plumbers.....	27	100.0	...	...	33.3	66.7	...	...
Policemen.....	1	100.0	...	...	100.0	...	...	...
Roofers.....	1	100.0	...	...	100.0	...	...	...
Shoemakers.....	11	100.0	...	...	27.3	63.6	9.1	...
Tailors.....	20	100.0	...	5.0	25.0	35.0	35.0	...
Upholsterers.....	6	100.0	...	...	16.7	66.7	16.7	...

USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, USUAL OCCUPATION 1936

Total	954	100.0	5.5	0.4	19.8	22.7	0.4
Bakers.....	2	100.0	...	...	50.0	...	50.0
Blacksmiths.....	8	100.0	...	...	50.0	...	50.0
Boilermakers.....	8	100.0	...	...	87.5	12.5	...
Bricklayers.....	35	100.0	...	5.7	48.6	25.7	20.0
Carpenters.....	97	100.0	...	4.1	33.0	6.2	54.6
Cement finishers.....	40	100.0	...	...	82.5	10.0	7.5
Cranemen.....	31						

TABLE 11.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPE OF EMPLOYER, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

WEST NORTH CENTRAL—Continued
USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, OCCUPATIONAL CHANGE UNKNOWN 1936

Usual occupations	Total		Percent					
	Number	Percent	None	Negro	White	Government	Self	Not given
Total	428	100.0	96.0		1.4	0.7	0.7	1.3
Bakers.....	8	100.0	100.0					
Blacksmiths.....	1	100.0	100.0					
Boilermakers.....	3	100.0	100.0					
Bricklayers.....	38	100.0	100.0					
Carpenters.....	49	100.0	91.8		2.0	2.0	4.1	
Cement finishers.....	44	100.0	97.7		2.3			
Cranemen.....	4	100.0	100.0					
Electricians.....	6	100.0	100.0					
Engineers.....	10	100.0	100.0					
Firemen, locomotive.....	3	100.0	100.0					
Foremen.....	9	100.0	100.0					
Iron casters, molders.....	38	100.0	97.4		2.6			
Machinists.....	4	100.0	100.0					
Mechanics, auto factory.....	2	100.0	100.0					
Mechanics, auto repair.....	77	100.0	96.1		1.3		1.3	1.3
Mechanics, all other.....	9	100.0	88.9		11.1			
Painters, building.....	40	100.0	97.5			2.5		
Painters, factory.....	5	100.0	100.0					
Paperhangers.....	11	100.0	100.0					
Plasterers.....	14	100.0	100.0					
Plumbers.....	19	100.0	100.0					
Policemen.....	2	100.0	100.0					
Roofers.....	1	100.0	100.0					
Shoemakers.....	10	100.0	100.0					
Tailors.....	14	100.0	100.0					
Upholsterers.....	1	100.0	100.0					
None, unknown, not specified.....	6	100.0			16.7	16.7		66.7

OTHER OCCUPATIONS 1930, OTHER OCCUPATIONS 1936

Total	1,378	100.0	20.4	3.3	38.8	28.3	8.3	0.9
Bakers.....	8	100.0	12.5		75.0	12.5		
Blacksmiths.....	7	100.0	14.3		14.3	42.9	28.6	
Boilermakers.....	16	100.0	18.8		43.8	12.5	25.0	
Bricklayers.....	58	100.0	25.9		34.5	32.8	5.2	1.7
Carpenters.....	90	100.0	22.2	4.4	38.9	28.9	5.6	
Cement finishers.....	59	100.0	27.1		20.3	45.8	6.8	
Cranemen.....	11	100.0	27.3		54.5	18.2		
Electricians.....	18	100.0	38.9		38.9	11.1	11.1	
Engineers.....	16	100.0	31.3		50.0	12.5	6.3	
Firemen, fire department.....	2	100.0	50.0			50.0		
Firemen, locomotive.....	20	100.0	20.0		35.0	30.0	15.0	
Foremen.....	26	100.0	19.2	3.8	19.2	46.2	11.5	
Iron casters, molders.....	51	100.0	17.6	5.9	47.1	27.5		2.0
Machinists.....	21	100.0	9.5	4.8	42.9	33.3	9.5	
Mechanics, auto factory.....	7	100.0	14.3		28.6	57.1		
Mechanics, auto repair.....	220	100.0	26.8	1.8	35.5	26.4	8.6	.9
Mechanics, all other.....	35	100.0	25.7	5.7	28.6	17.1	22.9	
Painters, building.....	97	100.0	20.6		36.1	38.1	4.1	1.0
Painters, factory.....	6	100.0	16.7		33.3	50.0		
Paperhangers.....	11	100.0	18.2		36.4	27.3	18.2	
Plasterers.....	27	100.0	18.5		33.3	33.3	7.4	3.7
Plumbers.....	26	100.0	30.8		30.8	30.8	3.8	3.8
Policemen.....	3	100.0	66.7			33.3		
Roofers.....	1	100.0	100.0					
Shoemakers.....	18	100.0	38.9		16.7	27.8	11.1	5.6
Tailors.....	24	100.0	29.2	4.2	29.2	16.7	20.8	
Upholsterers.....	7	100.0	14.3		57.1	14.3		
All others.....	493	100.0	13.4	5.9	45.8	25.4	8.7	.8

OTHER OCCUPATIONS 1930, USUAL OCCUPATION 1936

Total	193	100.0		8.8	50.3	16.1	24.4	0.5
Bakers.....	2	100.0			50.0		50.0	
Boilermakers.....	2	100.0			50.0		50.0	
Bricklayers.....	11	100.0		9.1	27.3	45.5	18.2	
Carpenters.....	9	100.0			55.6	11.1	33.3	
Cement finishers.....	10	100.0			40.0	50.0	10.0	
Cranemen.....	4	100.0			100.0			
Electricians.....	6	100.0		16.7	16.7		66.7	
Engineers.....	8	100.0			62.5	37.5		
Firemen, fire department.....	3	100.0			66.7	33.3		
Foremen.....	2	100.0			50.0	50.0		
Iron casters, molders.....	10	100.0			100.0			
Machinists.....	2	100.0			100.0			
Mechanics, auto factory.....	4	100.0			75.0		25.0	
Mechanics, auto repair.....	45	100.0		17.8	68.9	2.2	11.1	
Mechanics, all other.....	10	100.0			30.0	10.0	50.0	10.0
Painters, building.....	24	100.0		8.3	41.7	12.5	37.5	
Painters, factory.....	3	100.0			66.7	33.3		

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TABLE 11.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPE OF EMPLOYER, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

WEST NORTH CENTRAL—Continued
OTHER OCCUPATIONS 1930, USUAL OCCUPATION 1936—Contd.

Usual occupations	Total		Percent					
	Number	Percent	None	Negro	White	Government	Self	Not given
Paperhangers.....	15	100.0		20.0	20.0		60.0	
Plasterers.....	7	100.0		14.3	42.9		42.9	
Plumbers.....	2	100.0			100.0			
Policemen.....	7	100.0				100.0		
Tailors.....	4	100.0		25.0	50.0		25.0	
Upholsterers.....	3	100.0			33.3		66.7	

SOUTH ATLANTIC

Total	13,321	100.0	11.0	6.3	54.1	11.9	16.0	9.9
Bakers.....	248	100.0	10.5		75.0	4.0	5.6	2.8
Blacksmiths.....	236	100.0	11.4	5.1	41.9	11.4	29.2	.8
Brakemen.....	254	100.0	3.5	1.2	57.0	5.9	2.0	.4
Bricklayers.....	902	100.0	12.9	3.7	52.6	14.2	15.4	1.1
Carpenters.....	2,165	100.0	12.6	8.5	48.1	10.1	19.7	1.1
Cement finishers.....	734	100.0	18.4	1.5	50.1	22.8	6.4	.8
Compositors.....	102	100.0	8.8	48.0	21.6	4.9	16.7	
Coopers.....	98	100.0	10.2	2.0	74.5	9.2	2.0	2.0
Electricians.....	93	100.0	15.1	4.3	47.3	11.8	21.5	
Engineers.....	65	100.0	4.6	6.2	72.3	10.8	6.2	
Firemen, locomotive.....	623	100.0	9.5	.6	76.4	11.4	1.9	.2
Foremen.....	168	100.0	6.0	1.8	77.4	11.3	3.6	
Machinists.....	393	100.0	11.2	1.3	66.4	16.8	3.8	.5
Mechanics, auto repair.....	1,208	100.0	11.0	8.6	59.6	5.0	14.9	.8
Mechanics, all other.....	473	100.0	7.4	3.8	66.0	13.5	8.5	.8
Painters, building.....	1,506	100.0	16.7	5.6	47.5	8.2	20.5	1.5
Paperhangers.....	54	100.0	9.3	14.8	25.9	3.7	44.4	1.9
Plasterers.....	867	100.0	14.2	6.8	47.4	10.6	20.1	.9
Plumbers.....	379	100.0	13.2	5.5	43.8	24.0	13.2	.3
Roofers.....	125	100.0	10.4	4.0	64.8	11.2	8.5	.8
Shoemakers.....	464	100.0	8.0	14.7	23.1	2.6	51.1	.6
Switchmen.....	122	100.0	5.7	.8	77.0	13.9	1.6	.8
Tailors.....	395	100.0	7.6	13.9	38.2	3.0	35.9	1.3
Upholsterers.....	60	100.0	3.3	6.7	41.7	15.0	33.3	
None, unknown, not specified.....	6	100.0			16.7	33.3	33.3	16.7
All others.....	1,421	100.0	7.7	6.4	61.4	13.8	10.1	.6

USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, OCCUPATIONAL CHANGE 1936

Total	1,583	100.0	0.3	0.1	52.6	27.0	12.9	1.1
Bakers.....	32	100.0		6.3	56.3	21.9	12.5	3.1
Blacksmiths.....	38	100.0		5.3	50.0	21.1	21.1	2.6
Brakemen.....	17	100.0		5.9	47.1	33.4	17.6	
Bricklayers.....	99	100.0		5.1	44.4	33.3	16.2	1.0
Carpenters.....	279	100.0		8.6	49.1	26.9	14.0	1.1
Cement finishers.....	153	100.0	.7	1.3	51.6	39.2	7.2	
Compositors.....	8	100.0		12.5	37.5	37.5	12.5	
Coopers.....	16	100.0		6.3	50.0	37.5	6.3	
Electricians.....	17	100.0			82.4	11.0	10.0	
Engineers.....	10	100.0		20.0	60.0	10.0	10.0	
Firemen, locomotive.....	87	100.0		1.1	63.2	28.7	6.9	
Foremen.....	18	100.0			66.7	22.2	11.1	
Machinists.....	46	100.0		4.3	54.3	30.4	10.9	
Mechanics, auto repair.....	188	100.0		6.4	58.5	17.0	16.5	1.6
Mechanics, all other.....	65	100.0		7.7	58.5	21.5	12.3	
Painters, building.....	195	100.0	.5	3.1	55.9	25.1	12.3	3.1
Paperhangers.....	6	100.0		16.7	33.3	16.7	33.3	
Plasterers.....	115	100.0	.9	7.8	53.0	26.1	10.4	1.7
Plumbers.....	65	100.0		1.5	38.5	43.1	16.9	
Roofers.....	20	100.0		10.0	55.0	25.0	10.0	
Shoemakers.....	25	100.0		16.0	44.0	24.0	16.0	
Switchmen.....	5	100.0		20.0	60.0	20.0		
Tailors.....	30	100.0		16.7	33.3	26.7	20.0	3.3
Upholsterers.....	12	100.0		16.7	25.0	50.0	8.3	
All others.....	37	100.0		13.5	59.5	13.5		

TABLE 11.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPE OF EMPLOYER, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

SOUTH ATLANTIC—Continued

USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, USUAL OCCUPATION 1936—Continued

Usual occupations	Total		Percent					
	Number	Percent	None	Negro	White	Government	Self	Not given
Engineers.....	35	100.0	---	2.9	88.6	5.7	2.9	---
Firemen, locomotive.....	396	100.0	---	92.5	7.3	---	---	.3
Foremen.....	113	100.0	---	.9	87.6	11.5	---	---
Machinists.....	228	100.0	---	.4	82.5	15.8	.4	.9
Mechanics, auto repair.....	595	100.0	---	8.1	73.2	1.7	16.0	1.0
Mechanics, all other.....	290	100.0	---	2.4	77.6	12.4	6.9	.7
Painters, building.....	783	100.0	---	6.5	58.4	5.5	28.7	.9
Paperhangers.....	30	100.0	---	6.7	30.0	---	60.0	3.3
Plasterers.....	516	100.0	---	7.0	55.5	8.2	28.5	.8
Plumbers.....	191	100.0	---	7.3	52.9	23.6	16.2	---
Roofers.....	69	100.0	---	4.3	78.3	4.3	11.6	1.4
Shoemakers.....	322	100.0	---	11.8	22.0	9	65.2	---
Switchmen.....	97	100.0	---	---	86.6	13.4	---	---
Tailors.....	244	100.0	---	11.9	42.6	.4	44.3	.8
Upholsterers.....	33	100.0	---	3.0	48.5	3.0	45.5	---
All others.....	19	100.0	---	5.3	89.5	---	5.3	---

USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, OCCUPATIONAL CHANGE UNKNOWN 1936

Total.....	1,939	100.0	95.5	0.1	2.5	0.4	6.9	0.7
Bakers.....	22	100.0	95.5	---	---	---	---	4.5
Blacksmiths.....	22	100.0	95.5	---	---	---	---	4.5
Brakemen.....	6	100.0	100.0	---	---	---	---	---
Bricklayers.....	92	100.0	95.7	---	3.3	---	---	1.1
Carpenters.....	217	100.0	96.3	---	1.8	.6	.9	.5
Cement finishers.....	86	100.0	93.0	---	4.7	---	1.2	1.2
Compositors.....	5	100.0	100.0	---	---	---	---	---
Coopers.....	10	100.0	100.0	---	---	---	---	---
Electricians.....	9	100.0	100.0	---	---	---	---	---
Engineers.....	3	100.0	66.7	---	---	33.3	---	---
Firemen, locomotive.....	36	100.0	97.2	---	---	2.8	---	---
Foremen.....	7	100.0	85.7	---	14.3	---	---	---
Machinists.....	35	100.0	97.1	---	---	---	2.9	---
Mechanics, auto repair.....	88	100.0	94.3	1.1	4.5	---	---	---
Mechanics, all other.....	24	100.0	91.7	---	4.2	---	---	4.2
Painters, building.....	183	100.0	95.1	---	2.7	---	1.6	.5
Paperhangers.....	3	100.0	100.0	---	---	---	---	---
Plasterers.....	102	100.0	96.1	---	2.9	1.0	---	---
Plumbers.....	32	100.0	96.9	---	3.1	---	---	---
Roofers.....	11	100.0	100.0	---	---	---	---	---
Shoemakers.....	19	100.0	100.0	---	---	---	---	---
Switchmen.....	5	100.0	100.0	---	---	---	---	---
Tailors.....	19	100.0	89.5	---	---	---	10.5	---
Upholsterers.....	2	100.0	100.0	---	---	---	---	---
None, unknown, not specified.....	1	100.0	---	---	---	---	---	100.0

OTHER OCCUPATIONS 1930, OTHER OCCUPATIONS 1936

Total.....	2,829	100.0	19.1	5.6	49.7	12.7	10.8	1.6
Bakers.....	21	100.0	23.8	9.5	42.9	9.5	9.5	4.8
Blacksmiths.....	32	100.0	18.8	6.3	50.0	18.8	6.3	---
Brakemen.....	16	100.0	18.8	6.3	62.5	---	12.5	---
Bricklayers.....	115	100.0	29.6	6.1	34.8	13.9	13.9	2.6
Carpenters.....	231	100.0	26.8	6.1	37.2	13.9	14.3	1.7
Cement finishers.....	151	100.0	35.1	2.0	37.7	17.9	5.3	2.0
Compositors.....	16	100.0	25.0	6.3	31.3	6.3	31.3	---
Coopers.....	10	100.0	---	---	70.0	20.0	10.0	---
Electricians.....	20	100.0	25.0	---	65.0	5.0	5.0	---
Engineers.....	11	100.0	9.1	9.1	36.4	27.3	18.2	---
Firemen, locomotive.....	90	100.0	21.7	3.3	46.7	16.7	6.7	---
Foremen.....	16	100.0	25.0	6.3	43.8	---	25.0	---
Machinists.....	48	100.0	20.8	4.2	35.4	22.9	16.7	---
Mechanics, auto repair.....	201	100.0	24.9	7.0	45.3	8.5	13.9	.5
Mechanics, all other.....	53	100.0	24.5	3.8	45.3	15.1	9.4	1.9
Painters, building.....	195	100.0	39.0	3.6	35.4	12.3	7.7	2.1
Paperhangers.....	6	100.0	33.3	16.7	33.3	16.7	---	---
Plasterers.....	79	100.0	30.4	3.8	34.2	17.7	11.4	2.5
Plumbers.....	66	100.0	28.8	4.5	37.9	19.7	9.1	---
Roofers.....	14	100.0	14.3	---	42.9	35.7	7.1	---
Shoemakers.....	32	100.0	56.3	6.3	28.1	9.4	---	---
Switchmen.....	10	100.0	20.0	---	30.0	20.0	20.0	10.0
Tailors.....	53	100.0	24.5	11.3	34.0	5.7	22.6	1.9
Upholsterers.....	7	100.0	---	---	57.1	28.6	14.3	---
None, unknown, not specified.....	5	100.0	---	---	20.0	40.0	40.0	---
All others.....	1,341	100.0	8.3	6.3	61.2	13.4	10.2	.6

TABLE 11.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPE OF EMPLOYER, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

SOUTH ATLANTIC—Continued

OTHER OCCUPATIONS 1930, USUAL OCCUPATION 1936

Usual occupations	Total		Percent					
	Number	Percent	None	Negro	White	Government	Self	Not given
Total.....	1,040	100.0	0.1	15.7	54.0	10.5	18.0	1.7
Bakers.....	11	100.0	---	---	72.7	---	---	27.3
Blacksmiths.....	10	100.0	---	---	50.0	20.0	30.0	---
Brakemen.....	8	100.0	---	---	100.0	---	---	---
Bricklayers.....	88	100.0	1.1	4.5	69.3	14.8	9.1	1.1
Carpenters.....	172	100.0	---	18.0	45.3	12.8	22.1	1.7
Cement finishers.....	62	100.0	---	---	56.5	37.1	4.8	1.6
Compositors.....	19	100.0	---	68.4	10.5	6.3	15.8	---
Coopers.....	8	100.0	---	---	87.5	---	---	12.5
Electricians.....	7	100.0	---	28.4	14.3	---	57.1	---
Engineers.....	6	100.0	---	---	100.0	---	---	---
Firemen, locomotive.....	12	100.0	---	---	91.7	8.3	---	---
Foremen.....	14	100.0	---	7.1	78.6	14.3	---	---
Machinists.....	36	100.0	---	---	86.1	13.9	---	---
Mechanics, auto repair.....	136	100.0	---	21.3	58.1	1.5	19.1	---
Mechanics, all other.....	41	100.0	---	9.8	58.5	14.6	17.1	---
Painters, building.....	150	100.0	---	13.3	50.7	5.3	28.0	2.7
Paperhangers.....	9	100.0	---	44.4	11.1	---	44.4	---
Plasterers.....	55	100.0	---	20.0	61.8	7.3	10.9	---
Plumbers.....	25	100.0	---	12.0	56.0	20.0	8.0	4.0
Roofers.....	11	100.0	---	---	90.9	9.1	---	---
Shoemakers.....	66	100.0	---	36.4	24.2	---	34.8	4.5
Switchmen.....	5	100.0	---	---	80.0	20.0	---	---
Tailors.....	49	100.0	---	30.6	38.8	---	28.6	2.0
Upholsterers.....	6	100.0	---	16.7	33.3	---	50.0	---
All others.....	34	100.0	---	2.9	55.9	38.2	2.9	---

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL

Total.....	7,379	100.0	11.5	5.4	68.5	12.3	11.3	1.0
Bakers.....	103	100.0	9.7	1.9	82.5	2.9	1.9	1.0
Blacksmiths.....	138	100.0	10.9	6.5	40.6	7.2	34.1	.7
Boilermakers.....	77	100.0	7.8	---	84.4	6.5	1.3	---
Brakemen.....	92	100.0	5.4	1.1	79.3	14.1	---	---
Bricklayers.....	542	100.0	12.7	10.3	50.7	15.5	9.0	1.7
Carpenters.....	1,017	100.0	16.2	7.7	45.2	13.0	16.4	1.5
Cement finishers.....	488	100.0	15.8	1.6	49.0	29.7	3.3	.6
Compositors.....	58	100.0	5.2	39.7	29.3	3.4	22.4	---
Cranemen.....	60	100.0	1.7	1.7	80.0	13.3	3.3	---
Electricians.....	74	100.0	12.2	5.4	48.6	12.2	21.6	---
Engineers.....	20	100.0	25.0	---	45.0	25.0	---	5.0
Firemen, locomotive.....	341	100.0	10.6	.3	76.0	11.4	1.5	.3
Foremen.....	69	100.0	2.9	8.7	68.1	14.6	5.8	---
Iron casters, molders.....	873	100.0	6.0	1.1	79.3	10.7	1.9	1.0
Machinists.....	309	100.0	8.7	.6	81.9	6.5	1.6	.6
Mechanics, auto repair.....	550	100.0	12.5	6.0	59.3	6.5	14.4	1.3
Mechanics, all other.....	170	100.0	9.4	3.5	69.4	5.3	11.8	.6
Painters, building.....	532	100.0	21.2	8.6	43.0	9.8	16.0	1.3
Paperhangers.....	121	100.0	5.0	10.7	37.2	5.8	38.0	3.3
Plasterers.....	317	100.0	15.5	6.6	44.8	18.3	13.2	1.6
Plumbers.....	261	100.0	10.0	5.7	52.1	18.8	12.6	.8
Roofers.....	33	100.0	18.2	3.0	63.6	9.1	6.1	---
Shoemakers.....	136	100.0	10.3	11.8	18.4	2.9	55.1	1.5
Switchmen.....	149	100.0	4.0	1.3	82.6	10.1	2.0	---
Tailors.....	144	100.0	8.3	9.0	44.4	6.6	31.9	.7
Upholsterers.....	35	100.0	17.1	2.9	37.1	8.6	34.3	---
Yardmen.....	31	100.0	6.5	3.2	74.2	9.7	6.5	---
None, unknown, not specified.....	4	100.0	---	---	100.0	---	---	---
All others.....	635	100.0	6.6	4.1	68.7	12.9	7.2	.5

USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, OCCUPATIONAL CHANGE 1936

Total.....	1,145	100.0	0.1	4.5	52.1	32.9	9.7	0.7
Bakers.....	9	100.0	---	11.1	66.7	22.2	---	---
Blacksmiths.....	17	100.0	---	---	52.9	35.3	11.8	---
Boilermakers.....	19	100.0	---	---	68.4	26.3	5.3	---
Brakemen.....	10	100.0	---	10.0	40.0	50.0	---	---
Bricklayers.....	99	100.0	---	5.1	62.6	26.3	6.1	---
Carpenters.....	161	100.0	---	6.2	45.3	34.2	11.8	2.5
Cement finishers.....	143	100.0	---	1.4	50.3	42.7	4.9	.7
Compositors.....	8	100.0	---	12.5	75.0	12.5	---	---
Cranemen.....	15	100.0	---	---	46.7	40.0	13.3	---
Electricians.....	13	100.0	---	7.7	76.9	15.4	---	---
Engineers.....	4	100.0	---	---	25.0	50.0	---	25.0
Firemen, locomotive.....	48	100.0	---	2.1	60.4	31.2	6.2	---
Foremen.....	12	100.0	---	8.3	41.7	25.0	25.0	---

TABLE 11.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPE OF EMPLOYER, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL—Continued

USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, OCCUPATIONAL CHANGE 1936—Continued

Usual occupations	Total		Percent					
	Number	Percent	None	Negro	White	Government	Self	Not given
Iron casters, molders.....	160	100.0	.....	3.1	49.4	41.9	5.6	.....
Machinists.....	36	100.0	2.8	5.6	55.6	27.8	8.3	.....
Mechanics, auto repair.....	92	100.0	.....	2.2	63.0	21.7	13.0	.....
Mechanics, all other.....	18	100.0	.....	11.1	61.1	16.7	11.1	.....
Painters, building.....	92	100.0	.....	5.4	55.4	25.0	14.1	.....
Paperhangers.....	27	100.0	.....	7.4	66.7	14.8	7.4	3.7
Plasterers.....	51	100.0	.....	7.8	49.0	33.3	7.8	2.0
Plumbers.....	52	100.0	.....	1.9	32.7	53.8	11.5	.....
Roofers.....	6	100.0	.....	.....	33.3	50.0	16.7	.....
Shoemakers.....	10	100.0	.....	.....	40.0	20.0	40.0	.....
Switchmen.....	10	100.0	.....	20.0	30.0	30.0	20.0	.....
Tailors.....	23	100.0	.....	13.0	30.4	26.1	30.4	.....
Upholsterers.....	5	100.0	.....	.....	40.0	40.0	20.0	.....
Yardmen.....	5	100.0	.....	20.0	40.0	.....	40.0	.....

USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, USUAL OCCUPATION 1936

Total	3,673	100.0	0.1	5.8	71.6	6.7	14.7	1.1
Bakers.....	68	100.0	.....	.....	97.1	.....	1.5	1.5
Blacksmiths.....	90	100.0	.....	7.8	42.2	3.3	45.6	1.1
Boilermakers.....	43	100.0	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Brakemen.....	65	100.0	.....	.....	93.8	6.2	.....	.....
Bricklayers.....	288	100.0	.....	12.8	58.7	14.6	11.5	2.1
Carpenters.....	535	100.0	.....	9.2	55.9	9.2	24.7	1.1
Cement finishers.....	166	100.0	.....	2.4	71.1	24.1	1.6	.....
Compositors.....	32	100.0	.....	56.3	9.4	.....	34.4	.....
Cranemen.....	34	100.0	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Electricians.....	33	100.0	.....	3.0	45.5	9.1	42.4	.....
Engineers.....	6	100.0	.....	.....	83.3	16.7	.....	.....
Firemen, locomotive.....	221	100.0	.....	.....	93.2	6.3	.....	.....
Foremen.....	43	100.0	.....	.....	88.4	11.6	.....	.....
Iron casters, molders.....	522	100.0	.....	2	96.4	2.1	.....	1.1
Machinists.....	207	100.0	.....	5	96.6	1.4	.....	1.0
Mechanics, auto repair.....	273	100.0	.....	.....	6.2	72.9	2.6	16.5
Mechanics, all other.....	110	100.0	.....	.....	2.7	85.5	2.7	8.2
Painters, building.....	203	100.0	.....	5	11.3	57.6	3.9	25.1
Paperhangers.....	89	100.0	.....	.....	11.6	26.1	4.3	53.6
Plasterers.....	164	100.0	.....	.....	7.9	57.9	13.4	20.1
Plumbers.....	144	100.0	.....	.....	6.9	66.0	10.4	15.3
Roofers.....	16	100.0	.....	.....	6.3	87.5	.....	6.3
Shoemakers.....	88	100.0	.....	.....	14.8	15.9	.....	68.2
Switchmen.....	124	100.0	.....	8	91.1	8.1	.....	.....
Tailors.....	93	100.0	.....	.....	7.5	53.8	.....	38.7
Upholsterers.....	16	100.0	.....	.....	6.3	31.3	.....	62.5
Yardmen.....	20	100.0	.....	.....	90.0	10.0	.....	.....

USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, OCCUPATIONAL CHANGE UNKNOWN 1936

Total	615	100.0	96.1	9.3	2.3	9.3	1.9	0.3
Bakers.....	7	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blacksmiths.....	11	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boilermakers.....	5	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brakemen.....	4	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bricklayers.....	60	100.0	95.0	1.7	1.7	.....	1.7	.....
Carpenters.....	140	100.0	95.7	.....	2.9	.....	.....	.....
Cement finishers.....	51	100.0	96.1	.....	3.9	.....	.....	.....
Compositors.....	1	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cranemen.....	1	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electricians.....	6	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineers.....	4	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Firemen, locomotive.....	24	100.0	83.3	.....	12.5	.....	4.2	.....
Foremen.....	3	100.0	66.7	.....	.....	.....	33.3	.....
Iron casters, molders.....	39	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinists.....	17	100.0	94.1	.....	5.9	.....	.....	.....
Mechanics, auto repair.....	47	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mechanics, all other.....	12	100.0	91.7	.....	8.3	.....	.....	.....
Painters, building.....	80	100.0	97.5	.....	.....	.....	2.5	.....
Paperhangers.....	3	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plasterers.....	46	100.0	95.7	.....	2.2	.....	.....	2.2
Plumbers.....	19	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roofers.....	2	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoemakers.....	13	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Switchmen.....	5	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tailors.....	9	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upholsterers.....	3	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yardmen.....	2	100.0	50.0	.....	.....	50.0	.....	.....
None, unknown, not specified.....	1	100.0	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 11.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPE OF EMPLOYER, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL—Continued

OTHER OCCUPATIONS 1930, OTHER OCCUPATIONS 1936

Usual occupations	Total		Percent					
	Number	Percent	None	Negro	White	Government	Self	Not given
Total.....	1,464	100.0	17.9	5.5	51.6	16.6	7.5	0.9
Bakers.....	10	100.0	30.0	10.0	40.0	10.0	10.0	.....
Blacksmiths.....	15	100.0	26.7	.....	53.3	6.7	13.3	.....
Boilermakers.....	4	100.0	25.0	.....	75.0	.....	.....	.....
Brakemen.....	9	100.0	11.1	.....	44.4	44.4	.....	.....
Bricklayers.....	51	100.0	21.6	13.7	33.3	17.6	13.7	.....
Carpenters.....	102	100.0	30.4	4.9	39.2	15.7	8.8	1.0
Cement finishers.....	82	100.0	34.1	1.2	25.6	32.9	6.1	.....
Compositors.....	10	100.0	20.0	.....	60.0	.....	.....	.....
Cranemen.....	6	100.0	.....	16.7	50.0	33.3	.....	.....
Electricians.....	15	100.0	20.0	6.7	53.3	20.0	.....	.....
Engineers.....	5	100.0	20.0	.....	40.0	40.0	.....	.....
Firemen, locomotive.....	42	100.0	38.1	.....	35.7	23.8	2.4	.....
Foremen.....	8	100.0	.....	50.0	25.0	25.0	.....	.....
Iron casters, molders.....	76	100.0	15.8	6.6	47.4	18.4	9.2	2.6
Machinists.....	24	100.0	37.5	.....	37.5	20.8	4.2	.....
Mechanics, auto repair.....	74	100.0	29.7	9.5	36.5	10.8	12.2	1.4
Mechanics, all other.....	14	100.0	35.7	.....	28.6	21.4	14.3	.....
Painters, building.....	104	100.0	32.7	6.7	35.6	18.3	3.8	2.9
Paperhangers.....	9	100.0	33.3	11.1	44.4	.....	11.1	.....
Plasterers.....	42	100.0	11.9	4.8	38.1	35.7	4.8	4.8
Plumbers.....	28	100.0	25.0	10.7	35.7	17.9	10.7	.....
Roofers.....	6	100.0	66.7	.....	33.3	.....	.....	.....
Shoemakers.....	9	100.0	11.1	22.2	22.2	11.1	22.2	11.1
Switchmen.....	4	100.0	.....	.....	50.0	25.0	25.0	.....
Tailors.....	10	100.0	30.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	10.0	.....
Upholsterers.....	5	100.0	60.0	.....	20.0	20.0	.....	.....
Yardmen.....	2	100.0	50.0	.....	50.0	.....	.....	.....
None, unknown, not specified.....	3	100.0	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
All others.....	635	100.0	6.6	4.1	68.7	12.9	7.2	.....

OTHER OCCUPATIONS 1930, USUAL OCCUPATION 1936

Total	542	100.0	9.8	65.5	9.4	12.3	2.0
Bakers.....	9	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blacksmiths.....	5	100.0	.....	40.0	.....	40.0	.....
Boilermakers.....	6	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brakemen.....	4	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bricklayers.....	44	100.0	.....	13.6	59.0	15.9	4.5
Carpenters.....	79	100.0	.....	17.7	55.7	15.2	7.6
Cement finishers.....	46	100.0	.....	2.2	56.5	37.0	2.2
Compositors.....	7	100.0	.....	28.6	28.6	14.3	28.6
Cranemen.....	4	100.0	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....
Electricians.....	7	100.0	.....	14.3	42.9	14.3	28.6
Engineers.....	1	100.0	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....
Firemen, locomotive.....	6	100.0	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....
Foremen.....	3	100.0	.....	33.3	66.7	.....	.....
Iron casters, molders.....	76	100.0	.....	97.4	1.3	.....	1.3
Machinists.....	25	100.0	.....	92.0	8.0	.....	.....
Mechanics, auto repair.....	64	100.0	.....	10.9	65.6	1.6	20.3
Mechanics, all other.....	16	100.0	.....	6.3	50.0	.....	43.8
Painters, building.....	53	100.0	.....	20.8	45.3	3.8	28.3
Paperhangers.....	13	100.0	.....	15.4	38.5	.....	46.2
Plasterers.....	14	100.0	.....	14.3	35.7	28.6	21.4
Plumbers.....	18	100.0	.....	5.6	77.8	5.6	11.1
Roofers.....	3	100.0	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....
Shoemakers.....	16	100.0	.....	6.3	31.3	6.3	56.3
Switchmen.....	6	100.0	.....	.....	83.3	16.7	.....
Tailors.....	9	100.0	.....	11.1	55.6	.....	22.2
Upholsterers.....	6	100.0	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....
Yardmen.....	2	100.0	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL

Total	7,002	100.0	12.5	7.2	48.7	13.9	16.2	1.5
Bakers.....	148	100.0	11.5	1.4	66.9	10.1	8.1	2.0
Blacksmiths.....	164	100.0	7.3	3.0	49.4	14.0	25.6	6
Boilermakers.....	119	100.0	10.9	.....	72.3	11.8	1.7	2.5
Bricklayers.....	381	100.0	17.6	5.2	39.9	23.9	12.6	8
Carpenters.....	1,394	100.0	14.7	14.2	36.4	10.9	22.5	1.3
Cement finishers.....	452	100.0	15.7	3.1	42.9	31.6	4.9	1.8
Compositors.....	77	100.0	1.3	37.7	29.9	6.5	24.7	.....
Electricians.....	75	100.0	6.7	8.0	49.3	10.7	25.3	.....
Engineers.....	59	100.0	8.5	5.1	57.6	22.0	5.1	1.7
Firemen, locomotive.....	131	100.0	8.4	.....	67.2	17.6	5.3	8
Foremen.....	174	100.0	13.2	3.4	70.7	5.7	6.3	6
Iron casters, molders.....	62	100.0	.....	.....	82.3	12.9	.....	4.8

TABLE 11.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPE OF EMPLOYER, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL—Continued

Usual occupations	Total		Percent					Not given
	Number	Percent	None	Negro	White	Government	Self	
Machinists.....	286	100.0	8.7	1.7	73.8	11.2	3.1	1.4
Mechanics, railway car.....	77	100.0	7.8	2.6	76.6	2.6	9.1	1.3
Mechanics, auto repair.....	1,206	100.0	13.2	8.3	54.3	9.0	13.0	2.2
Mechanics, all other.....	227	100.0	7.0	1.3	70.0	11.5	8.4	1.8
Painters, building.....	611	100.0	17.7	6.2	37.0	13.1	24.2	1.8
Painters, factory.....	55	100.0	9.1	7.3	70.9	7.3	3.6	1.8
Paperhangers.....	107	100.0	11.2	15.0	26.2	4.7	42.1	.9
Plasterers.....	435	100.0	15.1	5.1	37.2	28.3	12.6	1.6
Plumbers.....	284	100.0	10.9	3.2	48.6	18.3	17.3	1.8
Roofers.....	115	100.0	23.5	2.6	37.4	22.6	12.2	1.7
Shoemakers.....	187	100.0	6.0	12.0	15.0	6.0	59.9	1.2
Tailors.....	201	100.0	7.5	12.9	32.3	2.0	44.3	1.0
Upholsterers.....	29	100.0	.....	6.9	51.7	13.8	27.6	.....
None, unknown, not specified.....	3	100.0	33.3	.....	.....	33.3	.....	33.3
All others.....	953	100.0	9.1	3.9	62.0	13.5	10.2	1.3

USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, OCCUPATIONAL CHANGE 1936

Total.....	1,500	100.0	0.9	12.2	45.8	31.9	7.5	1.8
Bakers.....	28	100.0	.....	3.6	28.6	50.0	17.9	.....
Blacksmiths.....	28	100.0	.....	3.6	35.7	57.1	3.6	.....
Boilermakers.....	18	100.0	.....	.....	50.0	44.4	.....	5.6
Bricklayers.....	81	100.0	.....	8.6	44.4	38.3	8.8	.....
Carpenters.....	288	100.0	4.2	39.9	43.1	11.5	.....	1.4
Cement finishers.....	142	100.0	.....	4.9	44.4	45.8	3.5	1.4
Compositors.....	12	100.0	.....	.....	58.3	33.3	8.3	.....
Electricians.....	16	100.0	.....	6.3	56.3	31.3	6.3	.....
Engineers.....	17	100.0	.....	11.8	47.1	41.2	.....	.....
Firemen, locomotive.....	26	100.0	.....	3.8	53.8	38.5	3.8	.....
Foremen.....	33	100.0	.....	6.1	60.6	15.2	18.2	.....
Iron casters, molders.....	10	100.0	.....	.....	50.0	40.0	.....	10.0
Machinists.....	57	100.0	.....	8.8	57.9	22.8	8.8	1.8
Mechanics, railway car.....	12	100.0	.....	8.3	41.7	8.3	41.7	.....
Mechanics, auto repair.....	286	100.0	3	5.9	53.5	24.8	12.6	2.8
Mechanics, all other.....	41	100.0	.....	2.4	51.2	36.6	4.9	4.9
Painters, building.....	128	100.0	.....	6.3	39.8	43.8	7.8	2.3
Painters, factory.....	8	100.0	.....	.....	62.5	25.0	12.5	.....
Paperhangers.....	24	100.0	.....	12.5	37.5	16.7	33.3	.....
Plasterers.....	116	100.0	.....	2.6	39.7	50.9	4.3	2.6
Plumbers.....	62	100.0	.....	3.2	37.1	45.2	12.9	1.6
Roofers.....	15	100.0	.....	6.7	6.7	86.7	.....	.....
Shoemakers.....	18	100.0	.....	5.6	38.9	4.4	5.6	5.6
Tailors.....	28	100.0	.....	14.3	64.3	7.1	14.3	.....
Upholsterers.....	6	100.0	.....	.....	33.3	66.7	.....	.....

USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, USUAL OCCUPATION 1936

Total.....	3,503	100.0	(1)	6.6	58.2	8.5	25.5	1.3
Bakers.....	73	100.0	.....	.....	95.9	1.4	2.7	.....
Blacksmiths.....	93	100.0	.....	1.1	58.1	.....	40.9	.....
Boilermakers.....	76	100.0	.....	.....	92.1	5.3	.....	2.6
Bricklayers.....	178	100.0	.....	4.5	50.6	25.3	18.5	1.1
Carpenters.....	723	100.0	.....	8.2	41.9	10.8	37.9	1.2
Cement finishers.....	169	100.0	.....	1.8	58.0	29.6	8.3	2.4
Compositors.....	41	100.0	.....	41.5	24.4	.....	34.1	.....
Electricians.....	32	100.0	.....	3.1	56.3	3.1	37.5	.....
Engineers.....	24	100.0	.....	.....	87.5	8.3	4.2	.....
Firemen, locomotive.....	72	100.0	.....	.....	93.1	5.6	1.4	.....
Foremen.....	92	100.0	.....	.....	94.6	4.3	.....	1.1
Iron casters, molders.....	41	100.0	.....	.....	92.7	4.9	.....	2.4
Machinists.....	165	100.0	.....	.....	92.7	5.5	6	1.2
Mechanics, railway car.....	52	100.0	.....	.....	98.1	.....	.....	1.9
Mechanics, auto repair.....	532	100.0	2	10.3	69.2	1.7	16.9	1.7
Mechanics, all other.....	131	100.0	.....	.....	83.2	6.1	9.2	1.5
Painters, building.....	280	100.0	.....	8.9	43.9	4.3	41.1	1.8
Painters, factory.....	32	100.0	.....	12.5	81.3	.....	3.1	3.1
Paperhangers.....	47	100.0	.....	17.0	17.0	.....	66.0	.....
Plasterers.....	198	100.0	.....	8.6	47.5	21.7	22.2	.....
Plumbers.....	161	100.0	.....	2.5	62.7	9.3	24.2	1.2
Roofers.....	62	100.0	.....	3.2	59.7	14.5	21.0	1.6
Shoemakers.....	101	100.0	.....	12.9	8.9	.....	77.2	1.0
Tailors.....	110	100.0	.....	10.9	22.7	9	65.5	.....
Upholsterers.....	18	100.0	.....	11.1	50.0	.....	38.9	.....

USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, OCCUPATIONAL CHANGE UNKNOWN 1936

Total.....	731	100.0	96.3	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.7	1.3
Bakers.....	15	100.0	93.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.7
Blacksmiths.....	9	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boilermakers.....	11	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

1 Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 11.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPE OF EMPLOYER, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL—Continued

USUAL OCCUPATION 1930, OCCUPATIONAL CHANGE UNKNOWN 1936—Continued

Usual occupations	Total		Percent					Not given
	Number	Percent	None	Negro	White	Government	Self	
Bricklayers.....	62	100.0	96.8	.....	.....	.....	1.6	1.6
Carpenters.....	167	100.0	97.6	6	6	6	6	.....
Cement finishers.....	53	100.0	98.1	1.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electricians.....	3	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineers.....	3	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Firemen, locomotive.....	6	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foremen.....	21	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinists.....	21	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mechanics, railway car.....	3	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mechanics, auto repair.....	115	100.0	98.3	.....	9	.....	.....	9
Mechanics, all other.....	13	100.0	92.3	.....	7.7	.....	.....	.....
Painters, building.....	83	100.0	95.2	.....	.....	1.2	1.2	2.4
Painters, factory.....	4	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paperhangers.....	9	100.0	88.9	.....	11.1	.....	.....	.....
Plasterers.....	58	100.0	89.7	.....	.....	5.2	3.4	1.7
Plumbers.....	29	100.0	93.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.9
Roofers.....	24	100.0	95.8	.....	.....	4.2	.....	.....
Shoemakers.....	9	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tailors.....	11	100.0	90.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.1
None, unknown, not specified.....	2	100.0	50.0	.....	.....	50.0	.....	.....

OTHER OCCUPATIONS 1930, OTHER OCCUPATIONS 1936

Total.....	1,762	100.0	15.9	5.2	51.1	16.1	10.3	1.9
Bakers.....	13	100.0	23.1	7.7	46.2	.....	23.1	.....
Blacksmiths.....	28	100.0	10.7	7.1	50.0	21.4	7.1	3.6
Boilermakers.....	10	100.0	20.0	10.0	30.0	20.0	20.0	.....
Bricklayers.....	39	100.0	17.9	12.8	35.9	20.5	12.8	.....
Carpenters.....	141	100.0	21.3	6.4	34.8	22.0	12.8	2.8
Cement finishers.....	63	100.0	30.2	3.2	28.6	31.7	4.8	1.6
Compositors.....	9	100.0	11.1	22.2	55.6	11.1	.....	.....
Electricians.....	14	100.0	14.3	14.3	50.0	14.3	7.1	.....
Engineers.....	10	100.0	20.0	10.0	.....	40.0	20.0	10.0
Firemen, locomotive.....	26	100.0	19.2	.....	23.1	34.6	19.2	3.9
Foremen.....	19	100.0	10.5	21.1	36.8	5.3	26.3	.....
Iron casters, molders.....	7	100.0	.....	.....	71.4	14.3	.....	14.3
Machinists.....	29	100.0	13.8	.....	48.3	24.1	10.3	3.4
Mechanics, railway car.....	9	100.0	33.3	11.1	22.2	11.1	.....	.....
Mechanics, auto repair.....	168	100.0	26.2	6.5	40.5	15.5	9.5	1.8
Mechanics, all other.....	21	100.0	19.0	4.8	57.1	9.5	9.5	.....
Painters, building.....	72	100.0	40.3	4.2	33.3	12.5	9.7	.....
Painters, factory.....	4	100.0	25.0	.....	25.0	50.0	.....	.....
Paperhangers.....	16	100.0	25.0	18.8	37.5	6.3	12.5	.....
Plasterers.....	40	100.0	35.0	5.0	32.5	27.5	.....	.....
Plumbers.....	21	100.0	19.0	9.5	33.3	33.3	4.8	.....
Roofers.....	10	100.0	40.0	.....	20.0	20.0	10.0	10.0
Shoemakers.....	11	100.0	9.1	9.1	54.5	9.1	18.2	.....
Tailors.....	26	100.0	19.2	3.8	69.2	3.8	3.8	.....
Upholsterers.....	3	100.0	.....	.....	66.7	.....	33.3	.....
All other.....	953	100.0	9.1	3.9	62.0	13.5	10.2	1.3

OTHER OCCUPATIONS 1930, USUAL OCCUPATION 1936

Total.....	496	100.0	13.1	52.6	9.3	21.8	3.9
Bakers.....	19	100.0	.....	78.9	.....	10.5	16.5
Blacksmiths.....	6	100.0	16.7	50.0	16.7	16.7	.....
Boilermakers.....	4	100.0	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Bricklayers.....	21	100.0	.....	57.1	33.3	9.5	.....
Carpenters.....	75	100.0	18.7	40.0	12.0	28.0	1.3
Cement finishers.....	25	100.0	4.0	60.0	32.0	.....	4.0
Compositors.....	15	100.0	66.7	6.7	.....	26.7	.....
Electricians.....	10	100.0	20.0	30.0	.....	50.0	.....
Engineers.....	5	100.0	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Firemen, locomotive.....	1	100.0	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Foremen.....	9	100.0	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Iron casters, molders.....	4	100.0	.....	75.0	.....	25.0	.....
Machinists.....	14	100.0	.....	78.6	21.4	.....	.....
Mechanics, railway car.....	1	100.0	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Mechanics, auto repair.....	105	100.0	16.2	61.9	2.9	14.3	4.8
Mechanics, all other.....	21	100.0	4.8	76.2	4.8	14.3	.....
Painters, building.....	48	100.0	4.2	58.3	4.2	31.2	2.1
Painters, factory.....	7	100.0	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Paperhangers.....	11	100.0	18.2	36.4	.....	36.4	9.1
Plasterers.....	23	100.0	.....	39.1	30.4	17.4	13.0
Plumbers.....	11	100.0	9.1	63.6	18.2	9.1	.....
Roofers.....	4	100.0	.....	75.0	.....	25.0	.....
Shoemakers.....	28	100.0	17.9	10.7	3.6	67.9	.....
Tailors.....	26	100.0	34.6	15.4	.....	46.2	3.8
Upholsterers.....	2	100.0	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
None.....	1	100.0	.....	.....	

TABLE 12.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WEEKLY WAGES, 1930, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36*

			UNITED STATES																			
Occupational shifting groups	Number	Percent	Percent distribution																			
			Less than \$2.50	\$2.50 to \$4.99	\$5.00 to \$7.49	\$7.50 to \$9.99	\$10 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$16.99	\$17 to \$19.99	\$20 to \$21.99	\$22 to \$24.99	\$25 to \$29.99	\$30 to \$34.99	\$35 to \$39.99	\$40 to \$44.99	\$45 to \$49.99	\$50 and over	None	Own account and commission	Not given	
Total	78,330	100.0	2.0	0.2	0.7	1.0	3.8	1.6	6.3	5.3	8.5	2.3	11.4	9.1	8.6	5.2	2.9	5.1	6.2	6.6	13.0	
Usual occupation 1936.....	33,394	100.0	1.7	.2	.7	1.0	4.2	1.7	6.4	4.9	8.2	2.0	10.3	8.4	7.8	5.0	2.7	5.1	5.3	9.3	15.0	
Usual occupation 1930.....	51,804	100.0	.1	.1	.5	.7	3.4	1.4	6.0	5.1	8.7	2.1	12.1	10.2	10.1	6.4	3.6	6.4	.1	8.4	14.7	
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936.....	14,750	100.0	(1)	.1	.4	.6	2.5	1.1	5.0	5.3	9.3	2.1	13.1	11.4	11.5	7.2	4.1	6.8	.1	6.2	13.4	
Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	28,325	100.0	.1	.1	.6	.8	4.1	1.7	6.6	5.1	8.7	2.1	11.1	9.1	8.7	5.6	3.1	5.7	.2	10.4	16.2	
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown (96.9 percent unemployed) 1936.....	8,729	100.0	.1	.1	.5	.6	2.7	.9	5.6	4.7	7.9	2.3	13.7	11.6	12.3	7.4	4.3	7.9	.2	5.4	11.7	
Other occupations 1930, other occupations (26.0 percent unemployed) 1936.....	21,457	100.0	4.5	.4	1.1	1.3	4.5	2.2	7.1	6.3	8.6	3.1	11.0	7.6	6.2	3.2	1.8	2.8	15.3	3.6	9.5	
Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	5,069	100.0	11.2	.4	1.3	1.9	4.6	1.6	5.3	3.8	5.6	1.5	6.2	4.1	3.1	1.4	.7	1.9	34.5	2.9	8.0	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION																						
Total	26,715	100.0	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.7	0.7	3.7	3.7	7.7	2.2	13.1	11.0	11.7	7.1	4.3	7.6	8.4	5.0	16.5	
Usual occupation 1936.....	8,890	100.0	.9	.2	.2	1.4	.4	3.0	2.7	6.6	1.8	11.8	10.5	11.8	7.3	4.2	8.7	7.1	8.4	12.9		
Usual occupation 1930.....	16,446	100.0	(1)	(1)	.2	1.1	.3	2.6	2.6	6.8	1.7	13.5	12.7	14.6	9.2	5.6	10.1	.1	6.8	12.0		
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936.....	5,126	100.0	.1	.1	.2	1.1	.4	2.5	2.5	7.6	1.3	14.0	13.2	14.9	9.3	6.2	9.9	.1	4.6	11.8		
Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	7,284	100.0	.1	.1	.2	1.2	.3	2.6	2.5	6.5	1.7	12.5	11.6	13.4	8.5	4.9	10.0	.1	9.7	14.2		
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown (97.5 percent unemployed) 1936.....	4,036	100.0	.1	.1	.1	.2	.9	2.2	2.8	6.2	2.1	14.7	13.9	16.4	10.5	6.2	10.5	.3	4.1	8.1		
Other occupations 1930, other occupations (33.9 percent unemployed) 1936.....	8,663	100.0	2.4	.1	.4	.6	2.6	1.3	5.7	5.7	9.5	3.3	13.4	8.9	7.5	4.0	2.4	3.8	18.5	2.2	7.7	
Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	1,606	100.0	5.1	.1	.6	.5	2.6	.8	4.7	3.9	6.9	1.9	8.3	5.5	4.7	2.0	1.1	2.9	39.1	2.3	6.9	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL REGION																						
Total	19,258	100.0	2.6	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.4	0.5	3.2	3.0	6.9	1.7	11.5	11.5	11.2	6.7	3.4	6.5	7.2	8.5	14.4	
Usual occupation 1936.....	7,373	100.0	2.0	.1	.3	.3	1.4	.4	2.9	2.6	6.6	1.5	10.7	11.4	10.9	6.9	3.3	5.5	6.2	11.7	15.3	
Usual occupation 1930.....	12,645	100.0	.1	(1)	.2	1.2	.3	2.7	2.6	6.7	1.5	12.0	12.6	13.2	8.2	4.1	6.9	.1	10.9	16.5		
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936.....	4,584	100.0	.1	(1)	.1	1.2	.3	2.3	2.9	7.0	1.5	12.1	13.2	14.3	9.3	4.6	7.2	.1	8.2	15.6		
Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	6,181	100.0	(1)	(1)	.2	1.3	.3	2.9	2.6	6.6	1.5	11.6	12.3	12.3	7.8	3.8	6.2	(1)	13.4	16.9		
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown (97.0 percent unemployed) 1936.....	1,880	100.0	.1	.1	.5	.3	1.2	.4	2.9	2.2	6.2	1.5	13.3	12.2	13.2	6.7	4.3	8.3	.3	9.0	17.3	
Other occupations 1930, other occupations (19.9 percent unemployed) 1936.....	5,421	100.0	6.4	.2	.7	.5	1.9	.8	4.5	4.1	7.4	2.4	11.3	10.1	8.2	4.4	2.0	3.1	17.1	4.0	11.1	
Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	1,192	100.0	11.9	.3	.5	.5	1.8	.4	3.3	2.4	6.7	1.3	6.5	7.1	3.5	2.1	1.2	1.8	38.2	3.2	7.3	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL REGION																						
Total	3,765	100.0	2.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	2.9	0.7	6.1	6.6	12.1	4.7	16.2	11.5	8.8	3.5	1.9	2.5	6.8	4.5	6.8	
Usual occupation 1936.....	1,147	100.0	1.5	.2	.4	.5	2.3	.3	4.7	5.5	14.5	2.6	16.6	12.6	9.3	4.3	1.8	2.9	5.8	7.4	6.9	
Usual occupation 1930.....	2,194	100.0	.1	(1)	.1	.5	1.7	.5	5.2	6.3	14.0	4.2	19.1	14.4	10.7	4.1	2.1	2.9	.1	6.0	8.0	
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936.....	812	100.0	.4	.1	.1	1.5	.7	5.4	8.3	13.1	5.2	20.3	13.5	11.0	3.3	2.1	3.1	.1	3.8	8.4		
Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	954	100.0	.1	.3	.5	1.6	.1	4.5	5.3	16.4	3.1	18.0	14.4	9.7	5.0	2.1	2.9	.1	8.6	7.2		
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown (96.0 percent unemployed) 1936.....	428	100.0	.5	.1	.1	.7	2.3	.9	6.3	4.7	10.5	4.9	19.2	16.4	12.1	3.5	1.9	2.6	.1	4.4	9.1	
Other occupations 1930, other occupations (20.4 percent unemployed) 1936.....	1,378	100.0	5.7	.7	1.2	.9	4.6	1.1	7.7	7.1	10.1	6.1	12.6	8.0	6.2	3.0	1.8	1.8	13.8	2.5	5.2	
Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	193	100.0	8.8	.5	1.0	.5	5.7	1.0	5.7	6.2	5.2	.1	9.3	3.6	7.3	.5	.5	2.6	34.7	1.6	5.2	
SOUTH ATLANTIC REGION																						
Total	13,221	100.0	2.6	0.4	1.8	2.2	8.7	3.7	10.9	7.1	9.1	2.2	7.9	4.7	3.6	2.3	1.4	2.7	4.3	8.8	15.4	
Usual occupation 1936.....	7,770	100.0	2.2	.3	1.4	1.8	7.9	3.3	10.2	6.3	8.7	2.0	8.0	5.1	4.1	2.8	1.6	3.0	3.8	10.2	17.3	
Usual occupation 1930.....	9,352	100.0	.1	.3	1.3	1.5	7.8	3.3	11.2	7.3	10.2	2.3	9.0	5.6	4.5	3.0	1.8	3.4	(1)	9.9	17.6	
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936.....	1,583	100.0	.1	.3	1.4	1.8	7.7	3.3	11.7	8.9	12.4	2.7	10.0	5.3	4.3	2.8	1.7	3.3	.1	7.5	14.6	
Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	6,730	100.0	.1	.2	1.2	1.4	7.8	3.4	10.7	6.7	9.5	2.1	8.5	5.7	4.5	3.1	1.9	3.3	(1)	11.1	18.6	
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown (95.5 percent unemployed) 1936.....	1,039	100.0	.2	.3	1.4	1.3	8.0	2.6	13.2	8.6	11.2	3.5	10.2	5.5	4.5	3.0	1.7	3.7	.1	5.9	15.3	
Other occupations 1930, other occupations (19.1 percent unemployed) 1936.....	2,829	100.0	5.9	1.0	3.1	3.9	11.9	5.5	11.6	7.8	7.7	2.1	5.9	2.8	1.6	.7	.4	1.1	9.5	6.5	11.0	
Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	1,040	100.0	15.8	.6	2.3	4.5	8.5	3.1	6.6	3.7	3.4	1.4	4.4	1.3	1.1	.9	.3	1.1	28.2	4.3	8.7	

* Less than 0.05 percent.

*In presenting wage data in tables 12 and 14 certain departures have been made from accepted statistical procedures. For earnings under \$10 per month, uniform class intervals of \$2.50 have been used. For earnings from \$10 to \$25 the intervals alternate from \$2 to \$3. This method of presentation was used since the wage data displayed a marked tendency toward frequency concentration at and about \$10, \$15, and \$20. The procedure used here tends to reflect this concentration while it facilitates the rapid computation of frequencies for uniform class intervals of \$5. Since it did not seem desirable to present frequencies for wages above \$25 for class intervals of less than \$5, such intervals are the smallest uniform ones possible.

TABLE 12.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WEEKLY WAGES, 1930, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

Occupational shifting groups	Number	Percent	Percent distribution																		
			Less than \$2.50	\$2.50 to \$4.99	\$5.00 to \$7.49	\$7.50 to \$9.99	\$10 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$16.99	\$17 to \$19.99	\$20 to \$21.99	\$22 to \$24.99	\$25 to \$29.99	\$30 to \$34.99	\$35 to \$39.99	\$40 to \$44.99	\$45 to \$49.99	\$50 and over	None	Own account and commission	Not given
Total	7,379	100.0	3.8	0.7	1.7	2.2	7.5	3.5	11.1	8.6	9.8	2.5	9.7	5.6	3.5	2.8	1.4	3.6	3.4	4.2	14.4
Usual occupation 1936.....	4,215	100.0	3.3	.6	1.6	2.1	7.4	3.2	10.5	7.6	9.4	2.4	8.9	5.5	3.7	3.2	1.7	3.8	3.1	5.2	16.9
Usual occupation 1930.....	5,433	100.0	.1	.4	1.5	1.7	7.0	3.1	11.2	8.5	11.0	2.7	11.1	6.6	4.2	3.4	1.8	4.6	(1)	4.7	16.3
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936.....	1,145	100.0	.1	.2	1.1	1.3	5.3	3.1	10.4	10.0	13.8	2.9	14.0	8.0	4.1	2.9	1.1	4.6	(1)	3.4	13.6
Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	3,673	100.0	.1	.5	1.5	1.9	7.4	3.2	10.9	7.9	10.3	2.7	9.7	6.1	4.0	3.5	2.0	4.3	(1)	5.5	18.4
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown (96.8 percent unemployed) 1936.....	615	100.0	.3	.5	1.6	1.3	8.0	2.6	15.0	9.1	9.8	2.8	13.7	6.8	5.5	3.9	2.0	6.2	(1)	2.8	8.3
Other occupations 1930, other occupations (17.9 percent unemployed) 1936.....	1,404	100.0	9.8	1.5	2.7	3.7	9.1	5.2	11.8	10.0	7.8	2.7	6.9	3.5	1.8	1.1	.3	1.0	8.5	3.0	9.8
Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	542	100.0	25.1	1.1	2.0	3.9	7.6	3.3	7.9	5.2	3.0	.6	3.1	1.3	1.3	.6	(1)	4	24.0	1.5	8.3

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL REGION

Total	7,992	100.0	0.8	0.3	0.6	1.4	5.6	2.6	10.1	9.8	11.3	3.1	10.3	6.4	4.6	2.8	1.5	2.5	4.5	8.0	13.5
Usual occupation 1936.....	3,999	100.0	.7	.1	.8	1.4	5.6	2.4	9.4	8.3	11.1	3.1	10.7	6.1	4.7	2.8	1.5	2.5	4.5	9.9	14.6
Usual occupation 1930.....	5,734	100.0	(1)	.1	.5	1.2	5.3	2.3	10.2	10.3	12.4	3.1	11.5	7.3	5.0	3.3	1.6	2.9	.1	9.2	13.9
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936.....	1,500	100.0	(1)	.1	.3	1.3	4.6	2.1	10.5	13.3	12.9	3.2	11.5	7.9	4.5	3.3	1.3	2.6	.1	7.1	13.5
Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	3,503	100.0	(1)	.1	.5	1.2	5.5	2.5	9.9	8.6	11.8	3.3	11.6	6.8	5.1	3.1	1.7	2.6	(1)	10.9	14.9
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown (96.3 percent unemployed) 1936.....	731	100.0	.1	.1	.5	1.5	5.6	2.1	10.9	11.9	14.4	1.9	11.4	8.3	5.5	3.8	1.6	4.1	.3	5.7	10.1
Other occupations 1930, other occupations (15.9 percent unemployed) 1936.....	1,762	100.0	1.8	.9	.5	1.6	6.5	3.6	11.0	9.5	9.3	3.4	8.1	4.8	4.4	2.1	1.5	1.8	10.0	5.4	13.8
Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	496	100.0	5.2	.4	2.6	2.8	6.5	2.0	6.0	5.6	6.2	1.6	4.2	1.4	1.8	.4	.4	1.4	35.7	3.2	12.3

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 13.—MEDIAN WEEKLY WAGES, 1930, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36

MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION

Occupation	All shifting groups		Medians							
	Total	Median	Usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936	Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown 1936	Other occupations 1930, other occupations 1936	Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936	
All occupations	26,715	\$31.60	\$33.20	\$34.50	\$34.30	\$34.45	\$34.10	\$30.60	\$22.96	
Bakers.....	245	27.20	27.95	28.92	28.75	28.40	31.07	20.57	21.00	
Blacksmiths.....	246	29.65	28.55	30.63	33.55	30.00	27.80	29.29	20.50	
Boilermakers.....	88	35.30	35.00	42.92	42.50	37.50	45.00	28.13	(1)	
Bricklayers.....	1,053	39.85	44.00	44.33	43.20	46.10	43.55	27.44	27.00	
Carpenters.....	2,829	35.55	38.25	38.43	37.10	39.40	38.00	25.62	21.64	
Cement finishers.....	994	31.15	31.80	35.00	34.65	33.50	36.90	23.18	21.50	
Compositors.....	653	29.20	31.00	30.71	30.60	31.90	28.45	21.90	16.00	
Cranemen.....	198	32.30	31.10	33.88	39.35	31.55	32.90	26.00	27.50	
Electricians.....	1,145	29.55	31.00	32.83	33.80	33.00	31.25	23.50	23.50	
Engineers.....	560	32.95	32.25	35.05	35.70	33.25	38.75	28.36	26.65	
Firemen, fire department.....	64	43.40	43.60	44.11	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Foremen.....	440	32.85	33.15	33.85	36.55	33.00	35.30	27.27	35.00	
Forgemen.....	48	33.35	33.75	34.64	29.15	34.50	(1)	31.88	(1)	
Iron casters, molders.....	446	30.75	29.90	33.92	36.95	30.15	36.25	22.67	27.50	
Machinists.....	425	33.20	32.80	35.43	36.90	33.30	36.25	28.75	27.50	
Mechanics, auto repair.....	4,916	31.35	31.65	32.72	32.05	32.60	33.00	27.73	25.25	
Mechanics, all other.....	870	30.30	29.50	32.31	34.85	30.90	33.05	26.40	21.38	
Painters, building.....	4,135	32.20	34.00	34.82	33.25	35.60	35.20	23.55	23.50	
Painters, factory.....	200	35.00	27.65	32.12	35.00	28.45	31.20	21.80	18.50	
Paperhangers.....	278	27.25	26.90	28.75	30.00	28.20	28.75	20.67	20.66	
Plasterers.....	714	37.15	37.20	39.73	29.15	38.95	41.72	25.79	20.00	
Plumbers.....	766	30.45	31.90	33.71	34.55	33.20	33.10	23.75	27.15	
Policemen.....	167	41.85	42.15	42.72	45.00	42.85	(1)	35.00	27.50	
Roofers.....	122	30.74	29.60	32.73	34.50	29.15	34.17	20.67	32.50	
Shoemakers.....	498	21.46	21.35	21.56	21.00	21.58	21.91	21.54	20.00	
Structural-iron workers.....	120	36.60	38.75	39.62	39.30	40.00	40.00	28.50	37.50	
Tailors.....	1,339	30.55	31.20	32.23	32.50	32.20	31.93	26.37	21.50	
Upholsterers.....	223	27.10	26.10	28.93	29.65	28.05	29.50	25.00	17.75	
None, unknown, not specified.....	68	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	18.00	(1)	
All others.....	2,865	27.75	31.00	30.36	28.75	31.25	35.00	27.76	30.00	

¹ 5 cases or less.

² Less than \$2.50.

TABLE 13.—MEDIAN WEEKLY WAGES, 1930, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

EAST NORTH CENTRAL REGION

Occupation	All shifting groups		Medians							
	Total	Median	Usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936	Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown 1936	Other occupations 1930, other occupations 1936	Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936	
All occupations	19,258	\$31.45	\$32.10	\$33.54	\$34.15	\$33.11	\$33.40	\$27.55	\$21.40	
Bakers.....	155	28.67	28.95	29.33	33.50	28.33	26.75	21.00	21.00	
Blacksmiths.....	126	31.07	30.00	32.27	34.00	30.00	32.50	28.00	(1)	
Boilermakers.....	95	35.30	34.40	35.75	36.25	34.38	45.00	29.35	(1)	
Bricklayers.....	654	37.08	39.25	41.65	40.00	41.59	44.75	24.00	26.65	
Carpenters.....	1,228	33.54	35.65	36.35	35.90	36.71	35.45	27.80	29.40	
Cement finishers.....	1,098	33.19	32.70	36.26	36.25	34.45	36.60	23.65	18.50	
Compositors.....	233	25.75	28.45	27.19	26.88	30.00	18.60	20.50	11.00	
Cranemen.....	258	32.14	30.15	34.15	35.70	31.05	38.05	26.25	20.50	
Die setters.....	62	38.89	40.50	40.25	40.00	42.00	37.50	22.00	(1)	
Electricians.....	459	31.12	32.15	33.91	35.44	33.30	31.65	25.45	12.00	
Engineers.....	282	35.52	36.70	37.08	37.50	37.13	35.00	29.50	31.25	
Firemen, locomotive.....	118	29.47	29.50	32.14	35.50	29.50	28.30	25.00	(1)	
Foremen.....	348	32.00	31.65	33.78	37.32	32.38	31.50	26.55	27.90	
Forgemen.....	120	33.23	33.40	33.36	33.65	34.44	32.50	31.85	32.50	
Iron casters, molders.....	2,431	33.24	33.50	34.62	36.18	33.60	34.25	23.23	21.54	
Other casters, molders.....	69	32.75	33.35	34.44	35.85	34.17	34.15	27.50	(1)	
Machinists.....	633	31.60	32.15	32.68	32.75	32.64	31.80	28.10	23.50	
Mechanics, auto factory.....	258	32.01	30.00	32.83	35.42	31.25	32.50	31.80	25.00	
Mechanics, auto repair.....	2,783	28.50	28.85	29.59	29.46	29.80	29.45	25.80	19.25	
Mechanics, all other.....	513	29.28	30.55	30.81	29.00	31.82	31.50	25.75	21.72	
Metal grinders.....	262	31.25	31.30	32.26	36.15	31.58	31.05	21.00	20.00	
Painters, building.....	1,774	30.74	32.30	33.17	32.71	34.29	30.70	25.00	20.78	
Painters, factory.....	376	32.60	31.10	33.86	36.43	32.28	33.00	27.50	26.65	
Paperhangers.....	353	29.35	31.88	31.05	26.80	33.00	30.85	20.50	26.25	
Plasterers.....	611	38.56	40.25	40.85	40.48	40.29	41.10	26.05	31.25	
Plumbers.....	542	31.31	33.75	35.00	35.00	35.23	35.00	25.40	15.34	
Policemen.....	118	43.41	44.15	45.97	(1)	46.75	42.50	37.50	27.00	
Roofers.....	62	28.08	27.50	28.86	31.65	26.87	(1)	22.00	(1)	
Shoemakers.....	326	19.66	19.19	19.70	17.51					

TABLE 13.—MEDIAN WEEKLY WAGES, 1930, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

WEST NORTH CENTRAL REGION										
Occupation	All shifting groups		Medians							
	Total	Median	Usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936	Usual occupation 1936, occupational change unknown 1936	Other occupations 1930, other occupations 1936	Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936		
All occupations.	3,765	\$26.10	\$27.25	\$27.70	\$27.50	\$27.81	\$28.23	\$22.15	\$19.88	
Bakers.....	22	21.30	(1)	28.00	(1)	(1)	28.75	16.50	(1)	
Blacksmiths.....	22	20.58	21.00	21.00	21.34	21.00	(1)	17.00	(1)	
Boilermakers.....	31	29.00	32.50	33.33	(1)	32.50	(1)	25.00	(1)	
Bricklayers.....	200	30.90	31.25	33.40	34.25	33.75	32.50	20.88	23.50	
Carpenters.....	326	26.95	30.50	29.15	28.55	30.83	26.39	20.92	(1)	
Cement finishers.....	222	29.25	27.50	30.53	30.65	28.50	33.33	26.65	18.50	
Cranemen.....	58	26.30	26.50	26.97	28.75	28.67	(1)	20.50	(1)	
Electricians.....	66	23.86	21.00	30.36	32.50	33.50	23.50	17.75	11.00	
Engineers.....	87	27.60	28.65	28.75	24.25	29.17	33.13	23.50	27.50	
Firemen, fire department.....	31	39.15	39.17	39.69	(1)	39.69	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Firemen, locomotive.....	30	25.35	(1)	31.00	(1)	(1)	(1)	20.26	(1)	
Foremen.....	89	24.25	21.42	23.50	30.85	21.53	32.50	26.90	(1)	
Iron casters, molders.....	299	28.15	29.35	29.18	28.60	29.56	30.00	21.00	19.00	
Machinists.....	71	22.21	21.80	24.50	25.00	22.00	(1)	17.75	(1)	
Mechanics, auto factory.....	37	26.85	25.50	25.00	25.60	23.50	(1)	27.50	(1)	
Mechanics, auto repair.....	687	21.82	21.63	22.07	22.81	21.80	23.00	21.38	17.00	
Mechanics, all other.....	112	25.45	26.65	28.54	29.00	28.75	25.00	16.76	19.25	
Painters, building.....	314	23.38	26.65	27.08	26.50	30.00	25.63	20.58	16.00	
Painters, factory.....	39	29.25	30.63	30.00	(1)	30.31	(1)	25.10	(1)	
Paperhangers.....	65	21.30	24.42	21.83	19.49	22.00	25.00	20.00	20.66	
Plasterers.....	114	28.85	30.41	31.59	35.00	31.67	29.00	21.66	(1)	
Plumbers.....	106	26.65	27.50	27.32	25.00	28.00	31.25	25.00	(1)	
Policemen.....	28	37.90	38.00	40.00	(1)	40.00	(1)	(1)	35.00	
Roofers.....	5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Shoemakers.....	59	19.01	30.85	19.63	17.00	30.83	17.00	17.75	(1)	
Tailors.....	118	26.90	25.60	27.32	33.75	21.87	29.37	21.00	(1)	
Upholsterers.....	28	26.90	28.75	27.50	20.00	30.00	(1)	25.00	(1)	
None, unknown, not specified.....	6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
All others.....	493	24.85	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	24.85	(1)	

TABLE 13.—MEDIAN WEEKLY WAGES, 1930, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL REGION										
Occupation	All shifting groups		Medians							
	Total	Median	Usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936	Usual occupation 1936, occupational change unknown 1936	Other occupations 1930, other occupations 1936	Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936		
All occupations.	7,378	\$19.97	\$20.24	\$21.08	\$21.44	\$20.93	\$21.25	\$16.25	\$16.28	
Bakers.....	103	17.48	17.60	17.90	21.00	17.75	13.50	11.00	8.75	
Blacksmiths.....	138	18.62	17.99	18.95	19.00	18.25	22.00	18.14	(1)	
Boilermakers.....	77	23.29	23.50	24.14	23.88	25.00	(1)	(1)	15.00	
Brakemen.....	92	37.50	38.05	39.32	37.50	39.17	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Bricklayers.....	542	27.05	28.55	30.29	27.69	30.83	33.33	13.98	(1)	
Carpenters.....	1,017	20.02	20.48	20.85	21.00	21.09	20.48	15.58	11.00	
Cement finishers.....	488	20.36	20.10	21.11	20.93	21.14	27.04	13.74	11.26	
Compositors.....	58	15.60	15.50	16.75	15.50	17.75	(1)	13.50	(1)	
Cranemen.....	60	23.89	21.00	25.33	26.79	23.00	(1)	13.50	(1)	
Electricians.....	74	20.14	20.25	22.75	29.17	21.00	20.00	11.50	(1)	
Engineers.....	20	20.70	21.50	21.00	(1)	23.50	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Firemen, locomotive.....	341	34.55	37.85	37.47	35.00	38.26	35.87	14.25	5.00	
Foremen.....	69	20.66	18.74	21.50	25.84	18.50	(1)	16.00	(1)	
Iron casters, molders.....	873	19.37	18.89	20.56	24.00	19.78	26.59	13.68	5.00	
Machinists.....	309	18.80	18.08	20.05	22.38	19.47	19.00	15.00	10.68	
Mechanics, auto repair.....	550	16.18	15.94	16.41	16.64	16.33	16.27	16.40	11.00	
Mechanics, all other.....	170	17.96	17.81	18.71	20.50	18.75	16.75	18.11	10.50	
Painters, building.....	532	18.89	18.86	20.69	21.14	20.54	20.45	15.74	6.25	
Paperhangers.....	121	18.32	17.24	19.06	20.00	18.20	(1)	18.50	11.00	
Plasterers.....	317	26.40	31.35	29.35	21.20	32.17	28.86	12.51	18.50	
Plumbers.....	261	18.20	17.78	18.81	20.38	18.19	19.50	15.00	15.50	
Roofers.....	33	17.51	16.50	19.50	18.50	20.25	(1)	14.25	(1)	
Shoemakers.....	136	16.50	17.00	17.00	17.75	18.50	15.67	11.00	6.25	
Switchmen.....	149	32.68	32.70	33.85	37.50	33.33	(1)	18.50	(1)	
Tailors.....	144	20.24	20.00	20.85	25.00	20.27	26.67	(1)	(1)	
Upholsterers.....	35	16.50	17.00	18.50	(1)	20.33	(1)	(1)	12.00	
Yardmen.....	31	22.39	22.38	22.37	(1)	22.37	(1)	(1)	(1)	
None, unknown, not specified.....	4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
All others.....	635	17.57	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	17.57	(1)	

SOUTH ATLANTIC REGION										
Occupation	All shifting groups		Medians							
	Total	Median	Usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936	Usual occupation 1936, occupational change unknown 1936	Other occupations 1930, other occupations 1936	Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936		
All occupations.	13,721	\$19.25	\$20.22	\$20.74	\$20.38	\$20.74	\$20.75	\$16.30	\$11.48	
Bakers.....	248	18.89	18.93	19.85	20.44	19.68	18.79	13.50	9.37	
Blacksmiths.....	236	18.32	19.04	20.58	25.85	19.10	20.50	12.00	18.50	
Brakemen.....	254	35.10	35.23	35.65	33.75	35.52	35.52	14.25	21.00	
Bricklayers.....	962	25.65	27.30	28.55	27.20	29.26	27.20	15.12	10.00	
Carpenters.....	2,165	19.58	17.10	20.44	20.12	20.43	20.43	14.13	12.00	
Cement finishers.....	734	20.40	20.63	21.72	21.66	21.33	24.64	15.10	12.36	
Compositors.....	102	16.50	16.80	17.60	12.00	18.50	(1)	16.00	9.57	
Coopers.....	98	16.00	15.73	16.00	18.50	15.91	11.24	18.11	8.75	
Electricians.....	93	19.01	17.00	21.00	21.00	20.33	21.00	8.75	7.50	
Engineers.....	65	21.00	20.78	21.66	30.00	21.00	(1)	15.00	16.50	
Firemen, locomotive.....	623	31.85	36.12	35.80	37.10	36.78	25.65	15.58	10.00	
Foremen.....	168	20.28	20.27	20.88	26.88	20.40	26.65	13.50	16.50	
Machinists.....	393	17.27	16.97	18.71	21.00	17.93	17.39	14.25	10.58	
Mechanics, auto repair.....	1,208	16.60	16.67	16.98	16.74	16.87	19.16	15.08	14.01	
Mechanics, all other.....	473	17.84	17.97	18.95	19.67	28.65	18.65	15.84	11.80	
Painters, building.....	1,506	17.84	18.12	19.16	20.00	19.13	18.62	13.32	11.10	
Paperhangers.....	54	17.00	20.80	20.50	16.00	21.33	(1)	12.75	18.50	
Plasterers.....	867	23.68	26.20	26.85	21.28	26.93	29.35	12.00	10.66	
Plumbers.....	379	16.88	17.17	17.75	17.99	17.75	18.26	13.86	11.24	
Roofers.....	125	16.92	18.31	17.63	17.51	18.50	17.00	11.66	17.99	
Shoemakers.....	464	14.58	15.14	15.30	10.50	15.52	11.00	12.00	9.57	
Switchmen.....	122	33.35	34.09	35.65	(1)	35.16	(1)	11.00	45.00	
Tailors.....	395	18.71	18.50	20.30	20.58	20.21	19.49	17.00	(1)	
Upholsterers.....	60	17.75	18.50	19.10	17.75	20.00	(1)	18.50	12.00	
None, unknown, not specified.....	6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
All others.....	1,421	16.76	15.25	(1)	17.80	16.50	(1)	17.00	13.50	

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL REGION										
Occupation	All shifting groups		Medians							
	Total	Median	Usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936	Usual occupation 1936, occupational change unknown 1936	Other occupations 1930, other occupations 1936	Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936		
All occupations.	7,992	\$21.00	\$21.24	\$21.38	\$21.16	\$1.50	\$21.24	\$20.00	\$16.00	
Bakers.....	148	19.48	20.14	18.50	18.74	20.50	19.25	18.50	9.37	
Blacksmiths.....	164	20.63	21.30	20.92	18.50	21.20	37.50	19.40	23.50	
Boilermakers.....	119	24.45	24.82	25.00	22.75	25.00	27.50	15.50	(1)	
Bricklayers.....	381	31.00	30.50	33.25	30.45	32.50	41.60	20.00	18.50	
Carpenters.....	1,394	21.36	21.98	21.78	21.50	23.50	20.80	16.94	16.50	
Cement finishers.....	452	21.82	22.66	23.95	23.32	23.29	27.15	16.50	18.50	
Compositors.....	77	17.00	21.00	19.25	17.00	20.76	(1)	11.34	23.50	
Electricians.....	75	20.86	20.54	21.36	27.50	20.88	(1)	19.49	16.00	

TABLE 14.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WEEKLY WAGES, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36*

		UNITED STATES																			
Occupational shifting groups		Number	Percent	Percent distribution																	
				Less than \$2.50	\$2.50 to \$4.99	\$5.00 to \$7.49	\$7.50 to \$9.99	\$10.00 to \$11.99	\$12.00 to \$14.99	\$15.00 to \$16.99	\$17.00 to \$19.99	\$20.00 to \$21.99	\$22.00 to \$24.99	\$25.00 to \$29.99	\$30.00 to \$34.99	\$35.00 to \$39.99	\$40.00 to \$44.99	\$45.00 to \$49.99	\$50.00 and over	None	Own account and commission	Not given
Total	78,330	100.0	3.6	0.8	2.5	3.7	7.2	8.4	11.1	5.9	7.5	2.2	6.4	4.7	2.5	1.2	0.6	0.6	14.5	6.4	10.0
Usual occupation 1936.....	33,394	100.0	.2	.6	2.0	2.5	8.1	3.9	10.9	7.7	10.6	2.8	9.6	7.2	4.3	2.2	1.0	1.2	.2	10.4	14.7
Usual occupation 1930.....	51,804	100.0	3.4	.6	2.2	3.6	6.8	7.8	10.9	5.9	7.8	2.1	6.7	4.9	2.8	1.5	.7	.8	13.4	7.3	11.0
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936.....	14,750	100.0	.4	1.1	4.2	8.4	9.6	20.4	17.4	6.4	6.8	2.0	4.5	2.9	1.0	.4	.2	.3	.1	4.7	9.2
Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	28,325	100.0	.2	.5	1.7	2.1	7.4	3.7	10.7	7.4	10.6	2.8	9.9	7.5	4.6	2.5	1.1	1.3	.1	10.6	15.0
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown (96.9 percent unemployed) 1936.....	8,729	100.0	18.8	.1	.1	(1)	.1	.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	79.3	.1
Other occupations 1930, other occupations (25.0 percent unemployed) 1936.....	21,457	100.0	5.1	1.0	3.0	3.8	7.1	10.7	11.5	5.3	6.3	2.2	5.3	3.9	1.8	.8	.4	.7	20.3	4.0	7.1
Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	5,069	100.0	.3	1.3	3.8	4.5	11.6	5.0	11.9	9.1	10.3	2.9	7.6	5.5	2.4	1.0	.4	.7	.6	8.2	13.1

		MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION																			
Occupational shifting groups		Number	Percent	Percent distribution																	
				Less than \$2.50	\$2.50 to \$4.99	\$5.00 to \$7.49	\$7.50 to \$9.99	\$10.00 to \$11.99	\$12.00 to \$14.99	\$15.00 to \$16.99	\$17.00 to \$19.99	\$20.00 to \$21.99	\$22.00 to \$24.99	\$25.00 to \$29.99	\$30.00 to \$34.99	\$35.00 to \$39.99	\$40.00 to \$44.99	\$45.00 to \$49.99	\$50.00 and over	None	Own account and commission	Not given
Total	26,715	100.0	2.1	0.4	1.1	0.9	4.1	9.7	9.1	7.1	8.9	2.1	7.4	4.4	2.9	1.4	0.5	0.9	23.9	4.8	8.3
Usual occupation 1936.....	8,890	100.0	.1	.3	.9	.9	3.5	1.7	7.8	9.9	13.7	3.3	13.3	8.9	6.2	3.2	1.2	1.9	.2	9.7	13.5
Usual occupation 1930.....	16,446	100.0	1.8	.3	.7	.7	3.6	8.5	8.6	7.0	9.1	2.1	8.1	5.1	3.5	1.8	.7	1.1	22.5	5.7	9.0
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936.....	5,126	100.0	(1)	.6	1.4	1.3	7.5	25.3	17.6	9.6	10.2	2.3	6.2	2.4	1.4	.5	.2	.4	.1	3.6	9.4
Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	7,284	100.0	.1	.2	.6	.7	2.9	1.3	6.9	9.0	13.4	3.2	13.9	9.7	6.9	3.7	1.4	2.2	.2	10.3	13.7
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown (97.5 percent unemployed) 1936.....	4,036	100.0	7.0	.1	.1	(1)	(1)	.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	92.2	.1	.2
Other occupations 1930, other occupations (33.9 percent unemployed) 1936.....	8,663	100.0	3.2	.5	1.6	1.1	4.6	13.2	9.6	6.1	7.2	1.9	5.6	2.9	1.7	.8	.4	.5	30.9	2.5	5.6
Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	1,606	100.0	.2	.6	2.1	1.7	6.2	3.4	11.5	14.2	15.1	3.7	10.5	5.3	3.2	.9	.4	.8	.3	7.2	12.5

		EAST NORTH CENTRAL REGION																			
Occupational shifting groups		Number	Percent	Percent distribution																	
				Less than \$2.50	\$2.50 to \$4.99	\$5.00 to \$7.49	\$7.50 to \$9.99	\$10.00 to \$11.99	\$12.00 to \$14.99	\$15.00 to \$16.99	\$17.00 to \$19.99	\$20.00 to \$21.99	\$22.00 to \$24.99	\$25.00 to \$29.99	\$30.00 to \$34.99	\$35.00 to \$39.99	\$40.00 to \$44.99	\$45.00 to \$49.99	\$50.00 and over	None	Own account and commission	Not given
Total	19,258	100.0	4.8	0.3	0.9	0.7	2.9	9.4	13.2	4.4	8.4	3.0	8.8	8.9	3.5	1.2	0.6	0.9	10.6	7.6	10.1
Usual occupation 1936.....	7,373	100.0	.1	.2	.7	.6	2.3	1.0	6.6	5.0	12.1	3.8	13.8	13.4	6.3	2.2	1.0	1.5	.1	13.5	15.7
Usual occupation 1930.....	12,645	100.0	4.7	.2	.7	.6	2.4	9.9	11.9	4.3	8.5	2.8	9.0	8.7	3.8	1.3	.6	.9	10.0	8.6	10.9
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936.....	4,584	100.0	.1	.3	1.2	1.1	4.1	26.2	25.0	5.3	7.4	2.8	5.7	5.7	1.4	.4	.3	.3	.1	4.6	8.1
Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	6,181	100.0	.1	.1	.6	.4	2.0	7.7	5.8	4.9	11.9	3.6	14.1	13.6	6.8	2.4	1.1	1.6	(1)	14.1	16.1
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown (97.0 percent unemployed) 1936.....	1,880	100.0	31.0	.2	-----	-----	.1	.3	.2	.1	.1	-----	.1	.2	-----	-----	-----	.1	67.0	.3	.7
Other occupations 1930, other occupations (19.9 percent unemployed) 1936.....	5,421	100.0	6.0	.5	1.3	.7	3.8	9.6	16.6	4.3	7.2	3.0	7.5	8.6	2.6	1.0	.4	.7	14.2	4.5	7.5
Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	1,192	100.0	.1	.3	1.3	1.2	3.9	2.7	10.6	5.7	13.5	5.1	12.0	12.3	3.7	1.2	.6	1.2	.2	10.8	13.8

		WEST NORTH CENTRAL REGION																			
Occupational shifting groups		Number	Percent	Percent distribution																	
				Less than \$2.50	\$2.50 to \$4.99	\$5.00 to \$7.49	\$7.50 to \$9.99	\$10.00 to \$11.99	\$12.00 to \$14.99	\$15.00 to \$16.99	\$17.00 to \$19.99	\$20.00 to \$21.99	\$22.00 to \$24.99	\$25.00 to \$29.99	\$30.00 to \$34.99	\$35.00 to \$39.99	\$40.00 to \$44.99	\$45.00 to \$49.99	\$50.00 and over	None	Own account and commission	Not given
Total	3,765	100.0	4.2	1.0	1.7	1.6	11.6	13.0	11.4	7.5	8.4	3.0	5.3	3.8	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.4	14.8	2.9	5.6
Usual occupation 1936.....	1,147	100.0	.1	.7	1.5	1.9	8.3	2.5	12.2	11.9	17.0	4.5	10.1	8.0	2.3	1.9	.8	.7	-----	8.1	7.4
Usual occupation 1930.....	2,194	100.0	4.0	.7	1.5	1.5	10.5	11.6	11.2	7.7	10.3	2.8	5.6	4.3	1.1	.9	.4	.5	15.4	4.3	5.8
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936.....	812	100.0	.5	1.2	2.6	2.1	21.4	28.6	15.6	6.8	5.7	2.1	3.0	1.6	.5	.1	-----	.2	.2	1.8	5.7
Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	954	100.0	-----	.5	1.2	1.8	5.9	2.3	12.5	11.9	18.6	4.6	10.4	8.5	2.2	1.9	.8	.8	-----	8.4	7.8
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown (96.0 percent unemployed) 1936.....	428	100.0	19.6	.2	-----	-----	.2	-----	-----	-----	.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	78.3	-----	1.4
Other occupations 1930, other occupations (20.4 percent unemployed) 1936.....	1,378	100.0	4.9	1.2	2.0	1.7	12.0	16.6	11.9	6.6	5.3	3.1	4.4	2.8	1.5	1.1	.7	.4	15.9	2.7	5.4
Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	193	100.0	.5	1.6	3.1	2.6	20.2	3.6	10.9	11.9	9.3	4.1	8.8	5.7	2.6	2.1	.5	-----	-----	6.7	5.7

		SOUTH ATLANTIC REGION																			
Occupational shifting groups		Number	Percent	Percent distribution																	
				Less than \$2.50	\$2.50 to \$4.99	\$5.00 to \$7.49	\$7.50 to \$9.99	\$10.00 to \$11.99	\$12.00 to \$14.99	\$15.00 to \$16.99	\$17.00 to \$19.99	\$20.00 to \$21.99	\$22.00 to \$24.99	\$25.00 to \$29.99	\$30.00 to \$34.99	\$35.00 to \$39.99	\$40.00 to \$44.99	\$45.00 to \$49.99	\$50.00 and over	None	Own account and commission	Not given
Total	13,221	100.0	4.6	1.3	5.8	6.0	12.9	5.7	10.1	5.3	5.4	1.4	4.0	2.4	1.8	1.3	0.7	0.6	7.7	9.3	13.6
Usual occupation 1936.....	7,770	100.0	.3	1.0	3.3	3.9	13.2	5.8	12.5	6.7	7.3	1.7	5.5	3.6	2.8	2.0	1.1	.9	.1	11.2	17.2
Usual occupation 1930.....	9,352	100.0	4.0	.9	5.0	4.9	11.6	5.2	10.7	5.5	6.0	1.4	4.4	2.9	2.2	1.6	.9	.8	7.2	10.0	14.7
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936.....	1,583	100.0	.9	2.5	17.8	15.5	17.0	7.0	8.3	3.7	2.2	.4	1.3	.8	.2	.3	.2	.3	.3	9.9	11.6
Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	6,730	100.0	.2	.7	2.7	3.1	12.2	5.6	12.9	6.8	7.8	1.8	5.8	3.9	3.0	2.2	1.2	1.0	(1)	11.4	17.6
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown (95.0 percent unemployed) 1936.....	1,039	100.0	33.8	-----	.2	.1	.1	-----	.1	.1	-----	.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.1	-----	64.0	.3
Other occupations 1930, other occupations (19.1 percent unemployed) 1936.....	2,829	100.0	7.7	2.0	8.2	8.6	14.4	6.6	8.9	4.3	3.9	1.7	2.9	1.1	.5	.2	(1)	.2	12.2	7.3	9.3
Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	1,040	100.0	.9	2.5	7.0	8.7	20.0	6.8	10.5	6.1	4.1	.9	3.5	1.8	1.1	1.0	.2	.4	.1	9.8	14.8

		EAST SOUTH CENTRAL REGION																			
Occupational shifting groups		Number	Percent	Percent distribution																	
				Less than \$2.50	\$2.50 to \$4.99	\$5.00 to \$7.49	\$7.50 to \$9.99	\$10.00 to \$11.99	\$12.00 to \$14.99	\$15.00 to \$16.99	\$17.00 to \$19.99	\$20.00 to \$21.99	\$22.00 to \$24.99	\$25.00 to \$29.99	\$30.00 to \$34.99	\$35.00 to \$39.99	\$40.00 to \$44.99	\$45.00 to \$49.99	\$50.00 and over	None	Own account and commission	Not given
Total	7,379	100.0	6.1	1.7	5.3	9.6	12.6	7.6	11.4	5.4	5.5	1.5	4.3	2.4	1.5	1.4	0.7	0.6	6.5	4.3	11.5
Usual occupation 1936.....	4,215	100.0	.5	1.1	4.0	5.3	13.6	8.4	14.0	6.9	7.6	2.2	6.1	3.6	2.4	2.3	1.1	.9	.1	5.6	14.4
Usual occupation 1930.....	5,433	100.0	5.5	1.3	4.9	9.1	11.6	7.2	11.4	5.3	5.7	1.9	4.9	2.7	1.8	1.8	.9	.8	6.4		

TABLE 14.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WEEKLY WAGES, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL REGION

Occupational shifting groups	Number	Percent	Percent distribution																		
			Less than \$2.50	\$2.50 to \$4.99	\$5.00 to \$7.49	\$7.50 to \$9.99	\$10.00 to \$11.99	\$12.00 to \$14.99	\$15.00 to \$16.99	\$17.00 to \$19.99	\$20.00 to \$21.99	\$22.00 to \$24.99	\$25.00 to \$29.99	\$30.00 to \$34.99	\$35.00 to \$39.99	\$40.00 to \$44.99	\$45.00 to \$49.99	\$50.00 and over	None	Own account and commission	Not given
Total	7,992	100.0	1.8	1.3	3.2	11.9	11.3	4.0	13.8	6.4	5.8	1.9	3.6	1.8	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	11.1	7.7	11.0
Usual occupation 1936.....	3,999	100.0	1.2	1.2	2.8	4.3	12.9	5.7	19.0	9.1	8.2	2.6	5.1	2.7	1.6	.6	.4	.3	.....	10.6	12.9
Usual occupation 1930.....	5,734	100.0	1.6	1.1	2.7	11.6	11.6	4.8	14.8	6.7	6.0	1.8	3.6	1.8	1.1	.4	.3	.2	11.4	8.1	10.5
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936.....	1,500	100.0	.7	1.7	4.9	35.9	15.3	5.2	10.9	3.9	2.7	.9	1.1	.1	.2	.....	.....	.1	.1	6.1	10.3
Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	3,503	100.0	.2	1.0	2.3	3.5	12.4	5.6	19.5	9.3	8.6	2.6	5.5	2.9	1.7	.7	.5	.3	.....	10.6	12.9
Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown (96.3 percent unemployed) 1936.....	731	100.0	10.3	.3	.....	.3	.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88.8	.....	.3
Other occupations 1930, other occupations (15.9 percent unemployed) 1936.....	1,762	100.0	3.0	1.7	4.3	13.5	9.1	5.0	10.4	5.0	5.3	2.1	3.9	2.2	2.0	.9	.6	.4	13.6	5.4	11.7
Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936.....	496	100.0	.....	2.4	5.8	9.7	16.5	5.8	15.1	8.1	5.0	2.0	2.2	1.2	.6	.4	.2	.2	.....	10.7	13.9

TABLE 15.—MEDIAN WEEKLY WAGES, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36

MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION

Occupation	All shifting groups		Medians								
	Total	Median	Usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936	Usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown 1936	Other occupations 1930, other occupations 1936	Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936		
All occupations	26,715	\$19.75	\$21.96	\$20.03	\$15.82	\$24.73	(?)	\$16.30	\$20.00		
Bakers	245	19.50	21.71	20.96	16.00	25.00	(?)	15.43	16.40		
Blacksmiths	246	16.54	24.00	16.91	15.90	25.95	(?)	18.31	16.75		
Boilermakers	88	19.62	35.00	20.33	15.00	35.00	(?)	17.00	(?)		
Bricklayers	1,053	18.61	21.92	20.03	15.24	23.41	(?)	15.35	20.88		
Carpenters	2,829	18.88	20.45	19.49	16.34	20.88	(?)	15.97	18.80		
Cement finishers	994	16.92	19.96	15.54	14.43	20.92	(?)	13.96	17.81		
Compositors	653	20.48	26.93	21.54	15.10	28.30	(?)	17.55	16.00		
Cranemen	198	21.00	26.00	21.72	16.86	25.65	(?)	15.00	27.50		
Electricians	1,145	18.34	25.42	20.24	16.46	27.00	(?)	15.93	20.75		
Engineers	560	21.16	28.21	21.92	16.28	29.05	(?)	29.89	21.86		
Firemen, fire department	64	40.60	40.71	41.45	.....	41.19	(?)	(?)	(?)		
Foremen	440	23.83	29.58	26.25	14.61	30.21	(?)	14.25	24.25		
Forgemen	48	19.50	30.00	22.00	14.62	30.50	(?)	15.50	(?)		
Iron casters, molders	446	19.00	25.69	20.46	15.30	25.80	(?)	15.96	25.00		
Machinists	425	21.78	28.75	25.00	18.80	29.05	(?)	15.92	25.83		
Mechanics, auto repair	4,916	19.81	23.73	20.48	16.44	25.60	(?)	16.30	20.34		
Mechanics, all other	870	20.94	26.21	21.98	17.27	27.92	(?)	16.42	20.70		
Painters, building	4,135	17.09	21.18	17.99	14.73	21.56	(?)	14.48	19.37		
Painters, factory	200	18.87	21.82	19.76	15.88	25.40	(?)	16.40	19.01		
Paperhangers	278	16.85	20.73	16.86	15.42	21.00	(?)	16.00	18.50		
Plasterers	714	17.48	23.67	17.60	15.64	24.10	(?)	15.00	21.86		
Plumbers	766	16.96	24.36	18.86	15.16	25.70	(?)	15.14	20.88		
Policemen	107	42.57	43.12	42.80	27.50	43.30	(?)	35.00	35.00		
Roofers	122	15.53	19.00	15.88	14.04	23.50	(?)	14.44	16.00		
Shoemakers	498	15.79	16.65	16.38	15.58	17.63	(?)	14.83	15.00		
Structural-iron workers	120	17.75	21.17	17.36	15.56	21.00	(?)	20.50	21.25		
Tailors	1,339	19.75	21.06	20.14	16.34	21.32	(?)	16.89	20.00		
Upholsterers	223	16.80	15.17	17.48	16.65	19.70	(?)	14.57	18.50		
None, unknown, not specified	68	6.60	(?)	6.25	.....	.....	(?)	12.80	(?)		
All others	2,865	18.23	28.00	22.75	15.00	29.00	(?)	18.23	18.50		

EAST NORTH CENTRAL REGION

Occupation	All shifting groups		Medians								
	Total	Median	Usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936	Usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown 1936	Other occupations 1930, other occupations 1936	Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936		
All occupations	19,258	\$19.57	\$26.25	\$20.26	\$15.82	\$26.85	(?)	\$16.96	\$21.84		
Bakers	155	17.22	21.60	17.69	14.58	21.56	(?)	16.00	23.50		
Blacksmiths	126	20.38	25.00	20.88	17.00	25.00	(?)	18.50	(?)		
Boilermakers	95	17.25	31.90	20.00	14.67	30.65	(?)	16.00	.....	
Bricklayers	654	20.19	29.15	20.86	16.42	31.45	(?)	16.18	21.88		
Carpenters	1,228	16.65	24.10	16.82	15.90	25.75	(?)	16.18	20.92		
Cement finishers	1,098	16.27	23.89	16.38	15.86	24.58	(?)	15.88	21.00		
Compositors	233	18.96	20.94	20.08	16.76	21.06	(?)	15.88	20.50		
Cranemen	254	25.53	29.45	26.65	16.59	29.35	(?)	17.51	28.00		
Die setters	62	32.31	36.55	32.70	20.00	36.65	(?)	18.50	(?)		
Electricians	459	20.16	28.85	21.38	16.50	28.65	(?)	16.82	23.50		
Engineers	282	25.16	31.55	27.30	16.18	32.40	(?)	17.00	21.74		
Firemen, locomotive	118	16.59	27.15	16.88	15.25	27.15	(?)	16.84	.....	
Foremen	348	21.68	27.60	22.66	16.36	27.30	(?)	14.85	28.55		
Forgemen	120	28.00	31.45	30.15	20.50	31.75	(?)	16.00	30.35		
Iron casters, molders	2,431	21.12	28.15	21.94	16.04	28.45	(?)	15.98	26.10		
Other casters, molders	69	20.80	25.63	21.72	16.00	27.50	(?)	18.50	(?)		
Machinists	633	22.58	29.85	23.71	16.32	30.05	(?)	16.46	26.87		
Mechanics, auto factory	258	21.73	26.65	21.76	20.14	27.10	(?)	21.30	25.00		
Mechanics, auto repair	2,783	17.30	21.58	17.99	15.48	21.72	(?)	16.12	19.37		
Mechanics, all other	513	18.36	21.70	20.34	15.58	22.00	(?)	15.30	16.60		
Metal grinders	262	23.50	29.40	24.85	15.78	29.45	(?)	16.36	29.30		
Painters, building	1,774	16.22	21.88	16.36	14.91	24.28	(?)	15.62	20.16		
Painters, factory	376	26.97	30.35	27.90	19.49	30.60	(?)	15.88	28.75		
Paperhangers	353	16.83	20.88	17.00	16.30	20.86	(?)	15.00	21.00		
Plasterers	611	16.01	24.07	15.84	15.32	23.50	(?)	15.90	25.83		
Plumbers	542	16.46	21.96	16.74	15.34	25.70	(?)	15.74	19.25		
Policemen	118	44.50	45.45	45.35	(?)	(?)	(?)	16.00	41.25		
Roofers	62	17.68	19.16	18.34	15.00	19.49	(?)	16.00	(?)		
Shoemakers	326	15.50	17.34	16.16	15.22	18.05	(?)	15.00	14.62		
Tailors	792	17.81	21.70	17.72	15.50	21.88	(?)	16.84	20.86		
Upholsterers	111	19.50	25.95	20.60	16.20	25.95	(?)	15.00	17.00		
None, unknown, not specified	12	12.75	(?)	12.00	.....	.....	(?)	16.00	(?)		
All others	1,996	21.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	(?)	.....	.....

¹ 5 cases or less.

² Less than \$2.50.

TABLE 15.—MEDIAN WEEKLY WAGES, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

WEST NORTH CENTRAL REGION

Occupation	All shifting groups		Medians								
	Total	Median	Usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936	Usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown 1936	Other occupations 1930, other occupations 1936	Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936		
All occupations	3,765	\$15.84	\$20.36	\$16.32	\$12.92	\$20.65	(?)	\$14.94	\$17.33		
Bakers	22	15.67	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	16.00	(?)		
Blacksmiths	22	15.00	16.50	16.00	15.00	16.50	(?)	16.50	(?)		
Boilermakers	31	22.75	29.15	29.30	(?)	28.16	(?)	17.75	(?)		
Bricklayers	290	14.00	21.00	14.76	11.76	22.75	(?)	11.00	19.25		
Carpenters	326	14.58	20.15	14.70	12.99	20.26	(?)	14.22	16.00		
Cement finishers	222	13.60	20.18	13.77	12.84	20.36	(?)	13.02	16.00		
Cranemen	58	20.38	21.34	20.72	13.86	21.40	(?)	13.50	(?)		
Electricians	64	15.94	15.66	16.66	16.57	17.00	(?)	11.34	10.66		
Engineers	87	20.00	26.55	20.34	13.50	26.25	(?)	13.50	27.50		
Firemen, fire department	31	38.50	39.00	38.50	.....	38.50	(?)	(?)	(?)		
Firemen, locomotive	39	13.93	(?)	18.54	(?)	(?)	(?)	12.87	.....	
Foremen	89	20.15	21.16	20.66	12.98	21.17	(?)	13.50	(?)		
Iron casters, molders	299	16.81	21.65	17.18	14.49	21.46	(?)	15.28	27.50		
Machinists	71	16.34	21.34	20.36	13.32	21.40	(?)	13.26	(?)		
Mechanics, auto factory	37	17.75	19.64	17.99	16.50	20.33	(?)	13.50	(?)		
Mechanics, auto repair	687	15.15	17.09	15.78	14.43	17.83	(?)	14.01	13.13		
Mechanics, all other	112	18.50	21.28	20.80	20.26	21.50	(?)	13.92	18.50		
Painters, building	314	14.41	16.48	14.67	14.01	16.75	(?)	13.95	13.50		
Painters, factory	39	24.50	26.25	25.70	(?)	26.59	(?)	(?)	(?)		
Paperhangers	65	14.40	16.00	19.37	12.50	16.40	(?)	14.49	13.50		
Plasterers	114	15.71	20.92	16.14	14.37	21.00	(?)	11.00	18.50		
Plumbers	106	16.36	21.18	15.86	11.58	20.73	(?)	16.00	(?)		
Policemen	28	34.58	36.90	37.50	(?)	40.00	(?)	(?)	33.13		
Roofers	5	(?)	(?)	16.2	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)		
Shoemakers	59	11.82	16.00	13.14	13.59	16.00	(?)	11.16	.....	
Tailors	118	16.19	18.50	16.58	14.01	18.71	(?)	14.01	(?)		
Upholsterers	28	16.80	25.88	18.50	15.00	27.50	(?)	13.50	(?)		
None, unknown, not specified	6	2.50									

TABLE 15.—MEDIAN WEEKLY WAGES, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL REGION

Occupation	All shifting groups		Medians						
	Total	Median	Usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936	Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation, 1936	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown 1936	Other occupations 1930, other occupations 1936	Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936
All occupations.	7,379	\$13.41	\$16.02	\$14.49	\$9.88	\$16.34	(?)	\$11.16	\$13.11
Bakers.....	103	13.50	14.37	14.64	11.00	15.10	(?)	11.50	10.76
Blacksmiths.....	138	11.00	12.37	11.20	9.50	13.13	(?)	10.00	(1)
Boilermakers.....	77	16.08	18.50	16.38	11.25	19.17	(?)	(1)	15.68
Brakemen.....	92	28.25	33.93	27.15	9.75	35.25	-----	9.25	(1)
Bricklayers.....	542	15.12	18.37	12.10	9.42	19.03	(?)	11.00	16.58
Carpenters.....	1,017	11.34	14.04	11.56	10.32	14.70	(?)	9.53	11.48
Cement finishers.....	488	10.74	14.37	11.34	9.96	15.21	(?)	8.13	11.90
Compositors.....	58	12.00	13.50	15.20	13.50	16.00	(?)	7.50	11.00
Cranemen.....	60	14.16	18.20	14.82	9.37	18.80	(?)	9.00	(1)
Electricians.....	74	15.00	15.00	15.70	15.67	16.25	(?)	11.50	13.50
Engineers.....	20	18.50	21.50	21.00	(1)	23.50	(?)	(1)	(1)
Firemen, locomotive.....	341	26.05	34.27	29.40	10.23	34.06	(?)	7.75	37.50
Foremen.....	69	15.00	17.41	15.82	10.33	17.30	(?)	10.68	(1)
Iron casters, molders.....	873	15.26	16.52	15.58	9.45	16.71	(?)	11.00	15.14
Machinists.....	309	14.64	15.71	15.42	9.64	16.15	(?)	8.33	11.86
Mechanics, auto repair.....	550	11.16	11.54	11.26	10.77	11.65	(?)	10.34	11.14
Mechanics, all other.....	170	14.22	15.25	14.73	10.50	15.38	(?)	8.13	14.49
Painters, building.....	532	11.04	15.53	11.48	10.16	15.61	(?)	7.95	15.00
Paperhangers.....	121	11.84	15.00	11.76	10.80	15.33	(?)	12.00	12.00
Plasterers.....	317	13.71	16.92	15.22	9.00	18.29	(?)	8.95	15.00
Plumbers.....	261	11.48	15.33	11.74	9.48	15.52	(?)	9.58	11.86
Roofers.....	33	12.00	16.00	15.00	7.50	16.67	(?)	16.00	(1)
Shoemakers.....	136	10.80	11.30	10.92	10.00	11.58	(?)	12.00	7.50
Switchmen.....	149	30.70	32.86	31.35	9.00	32.88	-----	(1)	32.50
Tailors.....	144	15.04	15.40	15.26	15.33	15.41	(?)	7.50	15.34
Upholsterers.....	35	10.80	11.34	11.66	(1)	12.00	(?)	(1)	10.00
Yardmen.....	31	16.20	19.25	15.40	(1)	19.25	-----	(1)	(1)
None, unknown, not specified.....	4	(1)	-----	(1)	-----	-----	-----	(1)	-----
All others.....	635	14.25	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	14.25	-----

¹ 5 cases or less.

² Less than \$2.50.

TABLE 15.—MEDIAN WEEKLY WAGES, 1936, MALE NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTING GROUPS, 1930-36—Continued

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL REGION

Occupation	All shifting groups		Medians						
	Total	Median	Usual occupation 1936	Usual occupation 1930	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change 1936	Usual occupation 1930, usual occupation, 1936	Usual occupation 1930, occupational change unknown 1936	Other occupations 1930, other occupations 1936	Other occupations 1930, usual occupation 1936
All occupations.	7,992	\$15.05	\$16.18	\$15.22	\$9.90	\$16.78	(?)	\$13.86	\$13.65
Bakers.....	148	13.50	15.38	15.20	9.49	16.42	(?)	10.34	10.88
Blacksmiths.....	164	11.00	16.88	12.99	9.07	16.78	(?)	10.50	21.00
Boilermakers.....	119	20.28	21.92	20.86	9.52	22.24	(?)	12.00	(1)
Bricklayers.....	381	15.80	16.60	15.97	10.74	16.64	(?)	10.76	16.16
Carpenters.....	1,394	13.17	15.90	14.77	9.63	16.00	(?)	9.83	12.75
Cement finishers.....	452	12.99	16.26	14.31	9.65	16.30	(?)	9.00	16.00
Compositors.....	77	13.74	16.20	16.00	9.50	18.50	(?)	11.66	10.50
Electricians.....	75	17.15	17.21	16.44	12.00	17.60	(?)	16.00	16.76
Engineers.....	59	16.50	19.58	16.58	10.50	20.00	(?)	12.00	(1)
Firemen, locomotive.....	131	19.40	27.20	21.16	9.50	27.50	(?)	11.00	(1)
Foremen.....	174	16.22	16.96	16.38	11.76	17.51	(?)	8.13	16.00
Iron casters, molders.....	62	17.33	19.13	17.87	10.50	19.37	(?)	16.00	(1)
Machinists.....	286	16.62	19.25	6.96	11.18	20.04	(?)	15.25	16.00
Mechanics, auto repair.....	1,206	12.36	14.67	13.26	10.88	15.26	(?)	10.90	11.24
Mechanics, railroad car.....	77	21.88	24.40	22.75	9.38	24.40	(?)	8.75	(1)
Mechanics, all other.....	227	16.12	16.72	16.28	11.66	16.80	(?)	15.00	16.00
Painters, building.....	611	11.22	15.34	11.18	9.35	15.44	(?)	11.40	11.68
Painters, factory.....	55	15.92	16.64	16.00	10.50	16.76	(?)	(1)	16.34
Paperhangers.....	107	11.54	15.30	11.70	10.66	15.62	(?)	11.25	11.33
Plasterers.....	435	15.44	17.24	15.48	9.55	17.57	(?)	9.85	16.50
Plumbers.....	284	12.48	15.42	13.05	9.75	15.58	(?)	9.00	12.75
Roofers.....	115	15.54	16.28	15.84	8.95	16.34	(?)	8.75	(1)
Shoemakers.....	167	11.24	11.40	11.56	10.50	11.72	(?)	10.00	10.20
Tailors.....	201	14.58	15.74	14.79	11.60	15.46	(?)	12.75	18.50
Upholsterers.....	29	11.00	13.50	11.34	8.42	13.50	(?)	(1)	(1)
None, unknown, not specified.....	3	-----	(1)	(1)	-----	-----	-----	-----	(1)
All others.....	953	16.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	13.80	-----

¹ 5 cases or less.

² Less than \$2.50.

APPENDIX C

INTERPRETATIONS OF MAJOR TERMS OF SCHEDULE

The following interpretations include only those items on the schedule which have been used in this report. Only the essential meaning of each term is given, the detailed instructions given to enumerators being omitted.

Age is recorded in 5-year intervals. Thus, a person who became 19 on the day of the interview was returned in the category 15-19, while one who became 20 years of age on the day of the interview was checked in the 20-24 year group.

Amount of schooling is the highest grade or number of years completed in each type of school attended.

Average weekly earnings 1925-36 are the amounts earned weekly from jobs at which the person worked longest during 1925, 1930, and 1936. If wage payments were monthly, the amount was divided by 4.3 weeks. If the person interviewed was in business and gave his approximate annual earnings, this amount was divided by 52 weeks. If the interviewee was a business owner or professional person and did not report a specific income, the earnings were classified as *own account*. If the person interviewed was paid wholly or in part on a commission basis and did not report a specific income, such earnings were classified as *commissions*. The earnings of other persons failing to report incomes were classified as *not ascertainable or unknown*.

Methods of securing training in usual occupation includes formal education, apprenticeship, experience, and combinations of these methods of securing training. *Formal education* includes all training received in any kind of school. *Apprenticeship* includes all training received as "helper" or "learner" in a specific occupation under the supervision of a skilled or otherwise trained worker and during a regular period of training. *Experience* covers occupations "picked up" by the

worker, occupations self-taught, and skills obtained by any method other than those covered by formal education, apprenticeship, and their combinations.

Occupation refers to any employment for which wages or income were received or promised. This includes work done on relief jobs, odd jobs, and as part-time employment, even though that employment was but for a few hours a day or a few days a week. It refers to the actual job at which the person was or had been employed in terms of the activity.

Present occupation refers to the job at which the person was employed at the time of the interview.

Usual occupation covers the trade or occupation at which the person customarily works and which he looks upon as his regular occupation. It does not cover those occupations for which the person was trained but at which he has never worked nor occupations at which the person would like to work if such employment were available.

Type of employer refers to the racial affiliation of the persons having the highest authority and the ultimate power to hire and discharge all other persons in the concern specified. All corporations or businesses, exclusive of Negro insurance companies, Negro building contractors, Negro newspapers, private schools for Negroes, and other large and well-known Negro enterprises employing more than 100 persons, were designated as *White*. Business concerns owned and operated by Negroes were designated as *Negro*. All post-office employees, public-school teachers and officials, policemen, and other public employees were classed as employed by *Government*. All professional persons, and persons not employed by any individual or concern, who earned their livelihood through work secured by their own efforts or reputation were regarded as employed by *Self*.

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