

Chapter D. Labor Force, Wages, and Working Conditions (Series D 1-238)

Labor Force: Series D 1-106

D 1-7. Persons 10 years old and over gainfully occupied, in agricultural and in nonagricultural pursuits, decennially, 1820-1940. SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, Sixteenth Census Reports, *Comparative Occupation Statistics for the United States, 1870-1940*, p. 142, and Release Series P-9, No. 11. These are census data based on complete enumerations of the population, except as noted below.

The 1940 data based on the labor force concept vary from the data obtained under the gainful worker concept in 1930 and earlier years; in part because of differences in definition, and in part because of differences in the types of questions upon which the data were based. The gainful worker statistics were obtained by means of questions regarding occupation rather than employment status. *Gainful workers* were persons reported as having a gainful occupation, that is, an occupation in which they earned money or a money equivalent, or in which they assisted in the production of marketable goods, regardless of whether they were working or seeking work at the time of the census.

The *labor force* is defined in the 1940 census on the basis of activity during the week of March 24 to 30, and includes only persons who were at work, with a job, seeking work, or on public emergency work in that week. The following are the most important types of persons for whom the 1940 labor force classification differed from the gainful worker classification used in previous censuses:

a. *Seasonal workers*.—Seasonal workers who were neither working nor seeking work at the time of the census were not included in the 1940 labor force. Such persons were counted as gainful workers in 1930 and earlier years if they reported an occupation.

b. *New workers*.—Persons without previous work experience seeking work during the census week, that is, new workers, were included in the 1940 labor force; such persons were probably for the most part not counted as gainful workers in earlier censuses. In 1930, however, the number of new workers was probably much smaller than at the time of the 1940 census.

c. *Retired and disabled persons*.—Persons unable to work and retired workers no longer working or seeking work were excluded from the labor force in the 1940 census. In earlier censuses such persons frequently reported their former occupations and were counted as gainful workers.

d. *Inmates of institutions*.—In the 1940 census all inmates of penal and mental institutions and homes for the aged, infirm, and needy were excluded from the labor force, regardless of their activity during the census week. In previous censuses inmates of these institutions were reported as gainful workers if they performed regular work in the institutions.

The comparison of the 1940 figures with those from earlier censuses is affected also by the fact that some persons who were actually working or seeking work at the time of the 1940 census were not counted as in the labor force because they failed to answer the employment status questions. Also, in earlier censuses many persons who were actually gainful workers were omitted from the enumeration because they failed to report their occupations. For a detailed comparison and analysis of the 1940 and 1930 data on the labor force, employment, and unemployment, see Bureau of the Census, Sixteenth Census Reports, *Estimates of Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment in the United States, 1940 and 1930*.

These differences probably do not seriously affect the comparison of the total labor force in 1940 with the total number of gainful workers in 1930 and earlier years, since the groups classified as in the labor force but not counted as gainful workers at least partly

offset the groups in which the opposite difference occurred. However, in order to increase the validity of historical comparisons, the following adjustments have been made in the 1940 census figures shown in series D 1-7: New workers have been excluded; children 10 to 13 (estimated) engaged in agricultural and non-agricultural pursuits have been included; persons on public emergency work previously in agricultural pursuits (estimated) have been included; the number of persons classified in agricultural pursuits was revised as a result of the occupation classification revision in 1940. Because of these adjustments, the 1940 data shown here may differ from other published 1940 data.

In addition to the above changes, the original census data for 1920, 1910, and 1870 were adjusted for underreporting and overreporting. For a discussion of the adjustments, see *Comparative Occupation Statistics for the United States: 1870-1940*, pp. 137-141.

The figures in series D 2-5 for 1820 to 1860 (except 1830) are estimates based on census returns covering most, but not quite all, of the population. The 1830 figures are interpolations between 1820 and 1840.

D 8-10. Total and married women in labor force or gainfully occupied, 15 years old and over, decennially, 1890-1940. SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, Sixteenth Census Reports, *Population*, vol. III, part 1, p. 26, and vol. IV, part 1, p. 90; and Fifteenth Census Reports, *Population*, vol. IV, p. 68. Figures for 1940 have been revised since original publication. For statement of revision procedure, see Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-50, No. 2. For definitions of labor force and gainfully occupied, see text for series D 1-7.

The data on marital status refer to the status at the time the census was taken. A person who was widowed or divorced but has remarried is reported as married. The 1940 census gives separate figures for married females, husband present; and married females, husband absent. The other censuses give only the total of all married females. All the censuses contain data on single, widowed, and divorced females and number in each category who are workers.

Because of differences in procedures in the 1910 census, figures for gainfully occupied persons for 1910, especially for women, are too high for exact comparability with those for adjacent census years.

D 11-31. Total in labor force, and employment status, 1940-1945. SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-50, No. 20.

For current statistics, see *Current Population Reports*, "Monthly Report on the Labor Force," issued monthly by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. The figures shown here reflect recent revisions (September 1947) made by the Bureau of the Census in the estimates for months prior to July 1945.

Information on the employment status of the population 14 years old and over is obtained by the Bureau of the Census through personal interviews each month with a sample of about 25,000 households throughout the country selected by scientific sampling methods. The monthly data relate to a particular week of the month, specifically, the calendar week (Sunday to Saturday) which contains the 8th day of the month. The annual average figures shown in series D 11-31 are the arithmetic means of these monthly data.

Following are definitions of the terms used in the presentation of these materials:

a. *Employed*.—Employed persons comprise those who, during each month's survey week are either (1) "At work"—

those who did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business; or (2) "With a job but not at work"—those who did not work a were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also included are persons who had new jobs but had not yet started to work.

b. *Unemployed*.—Unemployed persons include those who did not work at all during the survey week, and who were looking for work. Also included as unemployed are persons who would have been looking for work except that (1) they were temporarily ill, (2) they expected to return to a job from which they had been laid off for an indefinite period, or (3) they believed no work was available in their line of work in the community. During the 1940-43 period persons at work on or assigned to public emergency work projects were also included among the unemployed.

c. *Labor Force*.—The *civilian labor force* comprises the total of all civilians classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above. Figures on the *net strength* of the armed forces are added to the civilian labor force to obtain the *total labor force*.

d. *Not in labor force*.—All persons 14 years of age and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in the labor force." This group largely consists of persons engaged in own home housework, persons in school, retired persons, those permanently unable or too old to work, seasonal workers for whom the survey week fell in an "off" season, and the voluntarily idle. Persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours) are also classified as not in the labor force.

In using the Census Bureau data on labor force, employment, and unemployment for the 1940-1945 period in conjunction with the data on gainful workers, employment, and unemployment shown in other series (see text for those series) particular attention should be paid to the difference in gainful worker and labor force concepts which may affect comparability. For a discussion of the differences between the gainful worker and labor force concepts, see text for series D 1-7. Other differences to be noted are those in the age of the population covered and date reference of the figures, that is, annual average or census date.

D 32-46. *Sex and age of persons in labor force and gainful workers, decennially, 1890-1940*. SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, Sixteenth Census Reports, *Population*, vol. III, part 1, p. 26, and *Comparative Occupation Statistics for the United States, 1870-1940*, p. 93. Figures for 1940 have been revised since original publication. See Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-50, No. 2. For definitions of labor force and gainful worker, see text for series D 1-7.

The 1890 to 1930 censuses contain data on the number of gainful workers, by sex, between the ages of 10 and 15. The 1940 census contains data on the number of persons in the labor force, by sex, in the 14-15 age group. Because of the noncomparability of data on persons under 16 years of age between the 1940 and earlier censuses these data were not included here. Information on these age groups under 16 may be found in the two sources listed above.

In 1870 and 1880, the age classification of gainful workers was limited to three age groups—10 to 15, 16 to 59, 60 and over—which precludes comparability with later censuses. These data may be found in Ninth Census, vol. I, *Population*, p. 704, and Tenth Census, *Population*, p. 714.

The age classification in census statistics is based on age at last birthday; that is, age in completed years. In the 1940 census tabulations the category "age unknown" (series D 46) was avoided in that when the age of a person was not reported, it was estimated on the basis of other information on the population schedules, such as marital status, school attendance, employment status, age of other members in the family, etc.

For 1920 and 1910 the original census data were adjusted for overreporting or underreporting. For a discussion of the derivation of the figures see *Comparative Occupation Statistics for the United States, 1870-1940*.

D 47-61. *Industrial distribution of gainful workers, decennially 1820-1940*. SOURCE: Fabricant, Solomon, *The Changing Industrial Distribution of Gainful Workers: Some Comments on the American Decennial Statistics for 1820-1940*, a paper presented at the Conference on Research in Income and Wealth, November 1946. The data are based almost entirely on estimates in the following monographs which were prepared mainly from data collected in the decennial Census of Population: Whelpton, P. K., "Occupational Groups in the United States, 1820-1920," *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, Sept. 1926; Edwards, Alba M., *Comparative Occupation Statistics for the United States, 1870 to 1940*, Bureau of the Census, Sixteenth Census Reports, Population, 1940; and Carson, Daniel, *Industrial Composition of Manpower in the United States, 1870-1940*, a paper presented at the Conference on Research in Income and Wealth, Nov. 1946.

D 62-65. *Gainful workers and employment status, 1900-1945*. SOURCE: National Industrial Conference Board, *The Economic Almanac for 1946-1947*, New York, pp. 262, 268, 269. For census data for 1940-1945 see series D 11-31.

The National Industrial Conference Board series in general are tied to decennial censuses and are adjusted for long-term population changes and shifts in school attendance during inter-censal years. No allowance is made, however, for the temporary entrance and withdrawal of students and other occasional workers into the labor market.

For decennial census years, the data in the series may not agree with the data in series D 1-7, because revisions made in series D 1-7 were not made in series D 62-65. Also, the data shown here may not agree with the data shown in series D 11-31 for the time period 1940-1945, because of the difference in definitions used and in methods employed in obtaining the information. The data in series D 62-65 are derived by projecting past trends into the future while the data for series D 11-31 are based on direct monthly measurements. Finally, the National Industrial Conference Board concepts involve the possibility of negative unemployment (see tabular footnote 2, series D 65, for explanation); in the Census Bureau series unemployment is measured directly and is always a positive figure.

D 66-76. *Industrial distribution of the employed, 1900-1945*. SOURCE: National Industrial Conference Board, *The Economic Almanac for 1946-1947*, New York, pp. 263-264.

D 77-89. *Gainful workers, social-economic groups, decennially, 1910-1940*. SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, Sixteenth Census Reports, Population, *Comparative Occupation Statistics for the United States, 1870-1940*, table XXVII, p. 187. The experienced labor force consists of the labor force excluding new workers; the latter are unemployed persons who had not previously worked full time for one month or more. See text for series D 1-7 for definitions of labor force and gainful workers.

D 90-106. *Selected occupations of gainful workers, 1870-1940*. SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, Sixteenth Census Reports, Population, *Comparative Occupation Statistics for the United States, 1870-1940*, table 3 pp. 59-62, and table 8, pp. 104-112. The 1870-1930 data have been adjusted for comparability with the 1940 classification system; minor variations should be disregarded as many of the adjustments, especially for the 1870-1900 data, were necessarily based on rough estimates. See text for series D 1-7 for definition of gainful workers and labor force. For definition of experienced labor force, see text for series D 77-89, above.

Hours, Wages, and Earnings: Series D 107-212

D 107-110. *Average hours per day and index of average wages per day in all nonagricultural employments and in building trades, 1860-1891*. Index base: 1860=100. SOURCE: United States Congress, Senate Committee on Finance, *Report on Wholesale Prices, on Wages, and on Transportation*, (Aldrich Report) Senate

Report No. 1394, 52d Congress, 2d Session, 1893, part I, pp. 173-180. Information regarding hours, wages, and earnings before 1890 is fragmentary except for the data contained in this 4-volume report. These four volumes give daily rates of wages and hours per day for numerous occupations in separate establishments in 22 industries for the period from 1840 to 1891, together with special data for the same period regarding wages in coal, iron, glass, and pottery, and teachers' salaries in certain areas.

Most of the information contained in the Senate Report (commonly called the Aldrich Report) was collected under the supervision of the Commissioner of Labor, and summarized in part I of the report, pp. 110-190. The figures were derived from records collected in the early nineties from 88 establishments existing throughout the period from 1860 to 1891 in manufacturing, building trades (then included in the censuses of manufactures), railroads, retail trade, and public works. Occupational wages in each establishment were converted to relatives; these relatives in each industry were combined as a simple average; and the industry averages were combined by the use of employment weights. The weights used were changing weights derived from the several censuses up to 1880. The wages of common laborers were included in some of the industries but the general index of wages is preponderantly an index of the wages of the skilled and semiskilled workers covered by the survey. Indexes are given in the source for 1840-1860 but the coverage is so inadequate that the results before 1860 are of little general interest or value. Building trades were comparatively well represented in the series, with 25 of the 88 establishments.

D 111-116. Indexes of average wages, hours, and earnings in manufacturing, 1890-1907. Base: 1890-1899=100. SOURCE: Department of Commerce and Labor, *Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor*, No. 77, July 1908, pp. 1-24, 126. The Bureau of Labor of the Department of Commerce and Labor undertook, in modified form, a continuation of the Senate Committee on Finance study on wages and hours (Aldrich Report, see text for series D 107-110). The *Nineteenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor*, 1904, entitled *Wages and Hours of Labor* (Washington, D.C., 1905), contains the results of the studies for the period from 1890 to 1903. Similar surveys were made for subsequent years to 1907, and the information for the entire period from 1890 to 1907 was summarized in the source volume referred to above.

The information is described as covering the wages and hours of labor in manufacturing industries. Manufacturing included such "hand and neighborhood industries" as the building trades and blacksmithing. Occupational averages were computed as absolutes for each year; the occupational relatives in each industry were computed by use of percentage changes in identical establishments. Industry relatives were computed by combining the occupational relatives, equal weight being given to each occupation. The industry relatives were combined, in turn, on the basis of the aggregate wages paid in each industry as reported by the Census of 1900 for 1899, the largest industry, as then defined, being the building trades. Laborers, as distinguished from skilled workers, were covered in many of the industries, but the general plan called for "securing data for only the important and distinctive occupations which are considered representative of each industry."

D 117-119. Average hourly earnings, weekly hours, and weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing, 1909-1945. SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Handbook of Labor Statistics*, 1947 edition, Bulletin No. 916, p. 57; and *Monthly Labor Review*.

Monthly compilations of data on average hourly earnings and average weekly hours of work in manufacturing industries were begun by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1932, and subsequently carried as far back as 1909. Use was made in the earlier series of the numerous wage and hour reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of the Census reports, and various other official sources. Supplementary use was made of such unofficial sources as

the pioneer work on wages and hours in 25 manufacturing industries by the National Industrial Conference Board.

Current data on average weekly hours, average hourly earnings, and average weekly earnings in manufacturing industries are published monthly in the *Monthly Labor Review* by the Bureau of Labor Statistics; information is presented for 135 industries, and 20 major groups of industries, as well as for durable and nondurable goods groups and for all manufacturing industries combined. The data are based on monthly reports from some 35,000 cooperating establishments and cover both full- and part-time production workers who worked or received pay during any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. The annual figures shown are the simple arithmetic averages of the monthly averages.

The monthly reports from employers state the number of production workers, the amount of wages paid, and the number of hours actually worked. Vacation hours are included as time worked and vacation pay is included as pay earned. As not all reporting firms furnish man-hour data, average hours and average hourly earnings for individual industries are based on a slightly smaller sample than are weekly earnings. Tabulations prepared from the monthly reports include only those schedules for which corresponding data were available in the preceding month.

For the 20 major groups, for the durable and nondurable goods groups, and for all manufacturing, weighted averages are obtained as follows:

The average for each individual industry is given a weight equal to the estimated number of production workers in that industry; in deriving the group average of hourly earnings, the earnings for each industry are weighted by estimates of the total number of hours worked in that industry for the week covered.

The weekly earnings average for each group is obtained by multiplying the weighted average of weekly hours by the weighted average of hourly earnings. Note that the weekly-earnings figures for the groups are not weighted averages of the weekly earnings for individual industries.

D 120. Index of production-worker pay rolls in manufacturing industries, 1919-1945. Base: 1939=100. SOURCE: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Handbook of Labor Statistics*, 1947 edition, Bulletin No. 916, pp. 21-22; and *Monthly Labor Review*.

This index relates to the aggregate payrolls of production workers in manufacturing industries. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' indexes of factory pay rolls for the period up to 1922 are estimated on the basis of returns from 13 industries. In 1922, the number of industries surveyed was increased and extensive additions have been made periodically since that time. At present (early 1947), 153 manufacturing industries are included.

In compiling the indexes of factory pay rolls the BLS makes a mail canvass of manufacturing establishments except where data are collected by State agencies, in which case the Bureau makes use of the reports collected by these various cooperating agencies. The monthly tabulations are based on reports from identical establishments supplying information for both the current and the preceding month. The annual averages are arithmetic averages of the figures for the 12 months.

Some 35,000 cooperating establishments submit employment and pay roll data each month covering all full- and part-time production workers who worked or received pay during any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Pay rolls as reported to the BLS include employee contributions for old-age benefits, unemployment insurance, and group insurance. Not included are the estimated value of free rent, fuel, and other payments in kind. Bonus payments, unless earned and paid regularly each pay period, are excluded.

The number of reporting establishments varies from month to month, as some firms fail to supply information in time for the tabulation. Because of the variation in the coverage of the samples for industries and to avoid either overrepresenting or underre-

presenting the different groups, each industry group is assigned a weight equivalent to its proportionate importance, in manufacturing as a whole, in terms of pay roll.

D 121-133. Hours, wages and earnings: All industry, manufacturing, and skilled, unskilled, and farm labor, 1890-1926. SOURCE: Douglas, Paul H., *Real Wages in the United States, 1890-1926*, Houghton Mifflin Company, New York, 1930, pp. 108, 116, 135-136, 175, 177, 180, 182, 186, 205, 208.

D 134-144. Average annual earnings in all industries and in selected industries, 1890-1926. SOURCE: Same as for series D 121-133, unnumbered pages following p. 392 of source volume.

D 145-212 (except D 148-151 and D 172-176). General note. Hours and earnings in selected industries. SOURCE: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. See second paragraph of this note and also detailed listing for the several series.

After the annual series relating to wages and hours for 1890-1907 (see text for series D 111-116) were discontinued, the Bureau of Labor (which in 1913 became the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor) undertook a series of studies of wages and hours in selected industries, usually repeating the study for a particular industry on a biennial basis. These industry studies, which were continued in most instances until the early 1930's, make possible summary analyses of average hourly earnings, average full-time weekly hours, and average full-time weekly earnings for a number of industries, and for certain occupations in some of the industries, for considerable periods of time.

Studies of industries which lend themselves particularly to summary analyses include cotton goods (*Wages and Hours of Labor in Cotton Goods Manufacturing, 1910 to 1930*, Bulletin No. 539); woolen and worsted goods (*Wages and Hours of Labor in Woolen and Worsted Goods Manufacturing, 1932*, Bulletin No. 584); the hosiery and underwear industries (*Wages and Hours of Labor in the Hosiery and Underwear Industries, 1932*, Bulletin No. 591); boots and shoes (*Wages and Hours of Labor in the Boot and Shoe Industry, 1910 to 1932*, Bulletin No. 579); and blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills (*Wages and Hours of Labor in the Iron and Steel Industry, 1931*, Bulletin No. 567).

The initial purpose of the industry studies of wages and hours was primarily an analysis of the occupational wage structure of a given industry during normal pay periods. The information was obtained by agents of the Bureau of Labor Statistics from the pay rolls of selected establishments. The averages were computed not for the entire year but for a limited period, usually including several weeks, a single pay period being chosen for each plant surveyed. The Bureau, in the course of the development of its surveys, expanded the occupational coverage to include unskilled or common laborers. The series included here have for the most part substantially comprehensive coverages, so that the averages are substantially industry averages rather than the averages of selected occupations. The various bulletins giving details of the several surveys of particular industries contain information of value in the study of occupational wage rates by industry and by area. In the industries other than those mentioned above, the available information does not lend itself readily to the construction of time series of industry averages.

The work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the field of wages and hours underwent a significant change in 1932, when monthly series of average hourly earnings, average weekly earnings, and average weekly hours were initiated on an industry basis for most of the manufacturing industries and for many of the nonmanufacturing industries. These averages are derived from extensive reports to the Bureau of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours for the pay-roll period ending nearest the middle of the month. It has been found possible to construct these three series of average earnings and hours for manufacturing as a whole and for bituminous-coal mining for periods antedating the series beginning in 1932. (For the manufacturing series, see text for series D 117-119.)

D 145-147. Hours and earnings, bituminous coal mines, 1909-1945. SOURCE: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Estimates of hours and earnings in bituminous-coal mining before 1932 are derived from a variety of sources, including special wage studies by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, data collected by the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Mines, and reports of various coal commissions. Weekly hours are not scheduled or standard hours but the actual hours worked; the averages reflect the effects of such factors as part time, overtime, and labor turnover. Average weekly earnings are affected by similar factors. Travel time in mines was reported as working time and therefore compensable time beginning in 1944. Payment for travel time involved no change in basic rates except for certain equalization adjustments of the wages of outside workers; and average hourly earnings are computed, under the new travel-time rule, by dividing total compensation by man-hours, including travel time.

D 148-151. Hours and earnings, Class I steam railroads, 1921-1945. SOURCE: Interstate Commerce Commission, *Wage Statistics of Class I Steam Railways in the United States*.

In the field of railroad transportation, the Interstate Commerce Commission has regularly collected and published the basic statistics relating to wages, hours, and employment. Average weekly earnings, average weekly hours, average hourly earnings, and straight-time hourly earnings can be derived from the Commission's *Wage Statistics of Class I Steam Railways in the United States* (currently published as statement No. M-300 on a monthly and an annual basis). The averages presented here cover employees classified and reported to the Interstate Commerce Commission on an hourly basis (excluding most of the executive, professional, and supervisory employees).

Average weekly earnings and average weekly hours are the averages of hourly rated employees on the pay rolls during the month. For years before 1933, the full-month count was computed by ratio adjustment of the middle-of-the-month count, a virtually constant ratio as indicated by figures of both counts available after 1932. In most of the series of weekly hours and weekly earnings for other industries, the averages are those of employees on the pay rolls during the pay-roll period ending nearest the middle of the month.

Average hourly earnings are computed by dividing total pay rolls of hourly rated employees by the total man-hours paid for, including hours not on duty, insignificant except among road train and engine crews. Straight-time hourly earnings are computed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The averages for 1921 to 1927 were computed by dividing compensation for "straight time actually worked" by hours of "straight time actually worked." Beginning in 1928, the averages were computed by dividing compensation for "straight time paid for" by hours of "straight time paid for." The two methods give virtually identical results. During World War II, the differences between gross average hourly earnings and the straight-time averages were small as compared with differences in manufacturing and various other industries. Premium pay for overtime begins in most of the railroad employments after 48 hours per week. Part of the increase in wages in 1943 and 1944 was "in lieu of claims for time and one-half pay for time worked over 40 hours per week."

D 152-163. Indexes of union hourly wage rates and weekly hours, building and printing trades, 1907-1945. Base: 1939=100. SOURCE: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics annual reports, *Union Wages and Hours in the Building Trades*, and *Union Wages and Hours in the Printing Trades*.

Although these series cover only the building and printing trades, annual reports for the years 1907 to 1928, entitled *Union Scales of Wages and Hours*, included under one cover at various periods data on the local transit, trucking, baking, metal millwork, soft drink, brewing, theatrical, restaurant, laundry, longshore, and barber trades, in addition to building construction and printing. In 1929, 1930, and 1931, an effort was made to obtain wage and

hour data from all labor organizations in the United States. Some data were obtained from all groups, but the effort was not entirely successful as a few organizations were unable or unwilling to furnish adequate data. In 1932 and 1933, the studies were restricted to building, printing, baking, trucking, laundry, longshore, and linemen trades. There was no study in 1934, but in 1935, the industries studied in 1932 and 1933 were again covered and 1934 data were also obtained. Since 1936, emphasis has been placed on the building, printing, local transit, trucking, and baking industries, and individual annual reports have been published for each industry since that time. The index series for building construction and printing start with 1907, while those for local transit, trucking, and baking, because of inadequacies in available data for earlier years, begin with the years 1929, 1936, and 1939, respectively. The annual reports, in addition to providing the trend information for past years, also serve as a reference for current scales among the various trades and cities studied.

The indexes are based on union scales. A union scale may be defined as a minimum wage rate or a schedule of maximum standard hours agreed upon by negotiation between employers and trade-unions. Rates in excess of the agreed minimum, although frequently paid in reward for long service, for special qualifications, or for personal or other reasons, were not used in the computations. Also excluded were the scales applying to apprentices. It should be noted that the indexes relate to union rates, which may or may not be the prevailing rates in a locality, depending on the extent of local union organization. During depression periods, union wage scales may have been higher than the actual rates paid to significant proportions of the tradesmen. If it was established that at least 50 percent of the union members received the union rate, the scale was given recognition in the annual reports. The indexes are limited to the movements of basic scales and consequently are not intended to measure such factors as movement of earnings or take-home pay.

The studies from 1907-1912 covering 39 cities included 14 journeymen and 4 helper and laborer trades in building construction, and 7 book and job and 4 newspaper occupations in the printing industry. The scope was gradually expanded until, by 1941, 27 journeymen and 10 helper and laborer trades in building construction, and 11 book and job and 8 newspaper classifications in printing, in 75 principal cities, ranging in population from 40,000 to over 1,000,000, were included. The data reflected in the indexes were collected by field representatives of the Bureau of Labor Statistics directly from officials of the local trade-unions concerned. In cases where the information submitted appeared questionable, the data were checked with the other parties to the agreement. For many years, scales collected were those in effect on May 15. The survey date was changed to June 1 in 1939 and to July 1 in 1942.

The index, utilized for trend determination purposes, links each pair of years and may be termed a "chain" index. Year to year changes are computed from aggregates of the quotations of unions which furnish scale data for identical classifications in two consecutive years. The membership weights in both of the aggregates used for each year to year comparison are those reported for the second year. The total of the current aggregates (membership times rate) is then divided by the total of the previous year's aggregates. The ratio so obtained is multiplied by the previous year's index number, and the resulting figure is the current index number.

The method described above was used in computing indexes for the years 1907 to 1920 and from 1930 to the present. The series for the years 1921-1929 were simply indexes of average rates for each year, computed by dividing the average rates by the averages for the base year and multiplying by 100. The averages used in each case were weighted by the number of active members for that year in each local union covered by the reported rates. These weights, therefore, changed from year to year with changes in membership. Such an index, in which the changing union mem-

bership is an important factor, may be somewhat misleading. Thus, for instance, if the membership of high-rate unions increases or the membership of low-rate unions decreases, the index will rise even if there is no change in the scales of the individual unions. In 1936, the index series were revised to minimize the influence of such changes in membership or coverage which might distort real changes in scales. The method of computing the series for 1921-1929 remained unchanged because the necessary basic data were not available for adjusting the series. Indexes for these years, however, have been linked into the longer series upon the determination that changes in composition of active union membership during this period were so small as to render slight the extent of error due to lack of revision.

D 164-171. Hours and earnings: All occupations and common labor in blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills, 1913-1931. SOURCE: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Wages and Hours of Labor in the Iron and Steel Industry, 1931*, Bulletin No. 567, pp. 3 and 16. The averages were computed for a limited period, usually including several weeks; a single pay period was chosen for each plant surveyed. See also general note for series D 145-212.

D 172-176. Farm wages, 1866-1945. SOURCE: Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics records and *Agricultural Statistics*. For description of series see text of Chapter E, Agriculture, series E 64-68.

D 177-179. Hours and earnings in the cotton goods industry, 1914-1930. SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Wages and Hours of Labor in Cotton-Goods Manufacturing, 1910-1930*, Bulletin No. 539, p. 2. The averages were computed for a limited period, usually including several weeks; a single pay period was chosen for each plant surveyed. See also general note for series D 145-212.

D 180-182. Hours and earnings in woolen and worsted goods manufacturing, 1914-1932. SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Wages and Hours of Labor in Woolen and Worsted Goods Manufacturing, 1932*, Bulletin No. 584, p. 2. See text for series D 177-179.

D 183-185. Hours and earnings in hosiery and underwear industries, 1910-1932. SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Wages and Hours of Labor in the Hosiery and Underwear Industries, 1932*, Bulletin No. 591, p. 2; *Monthly Labor Review*, Jan. 1931, p. 167; Bulletin No. 504, p. 2. See text for series D 177-179.

D 186-188. Hours and earnings in the boot and shoe industry, 1914-1932. SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Wages and Hours of Labor in the Boot and Shoe Industry, 1914 to 1932*, Bulletin No. 579, p. 8. See text for series D 177-179.

D 189-200. Hours and earnings of frame spinners and weavers in woolen and worsted goods manufactures, 1910-1932. SOURCE: Same as series D 180-182, pp. 5 and 8. See text for series D 177-179.

D 201-212. Hours and earnings of frame spinners and weavers in the cotton goods industry, 1910-1930. SOURCE: Same as series D 177-179, pp. 4 and 7. See text for series D 177-179.

Productivity: Series D 213-217

D 213-217. General note. Productivity indexes for selected industries, 1880-1945. Base: 1939=100. SOURCE: See detailed listings below.

Work in the field of productivity has been carried on by many individuals and by many organizations, and especially by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor; the W. P. A. National Research Project, and the National Bureau of Economic Research. Currently, extensive continuing work is being done by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which publishes annual indexes of output per man-hour and output per wage earner for some 30 manufacturing industries, 6 mining industries, and for the electric light and power, telephone, telegraph, and railroad-transportation industries. Indexes of output per worker for agriculture for the United States as a whole and for 11 farming areas are also published by that Bureau. In addition, it has instituted direct productivity reporting programs in a number of manufacturing in-

dustries, which should substantially increase the amount of current data available.

In all instances, the indexes in series D 213-217 were computed by dividing a production index by an index of man-hours or of employment. In general, the man-hours indexes are prepared from indexes of employment and data for average weekly hours of work.

The indexes presented here measure output, in physical units, per man-hour of work (or per worker, in the case of agriculture). *Productivity*, as used here, refers to the relationship between the volume of goods produced and one factor of input—labor time. The indexes do not measure the specific contribution of labor or of capital or of any other factor of production. Changes in the ratio between output and man-hours of work show the joint effect of a large number of separate though interrelated influences. The long-term upward trend of output per man-hour is due mainly to technical improvements in industry. At any time, however, output per man-hour also depends on such factors as the rate of operations, the relative contributions to production of establishments at different levels of efficiency, the types of resources and materials available, and the flow of materials, as well as the skill and effort of the work force, the efficiency of management and the state of labor relations.

D 213. Index of output per man-hour in all manufacturing, 1909-1939. Base: 1939=100. SOURCE: For 1909 and 1914, see below; for 1919-1939, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Productivity and Unit Labor Cost in Selected Manufacturing Industries, 1919-1940*. See also general note for series D 213-217.

The production index used to derive the index of output per man-hour in manufacturing for the years 1909, 1914, and for the odd-numbered years 1919-1939, is from Fabricant, Solomon, *Employment in Manufacturing, 1899-1939*, National Bureau of Economic Research. The production index for even-numbered years was computed by means of the Federal Reserve Index for Manufactures. The man-hours index was derived from an employment index based on Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Labor Statistics data and the Bureau of Labor Statistics series for average weekly hours for 1909, 1919, and 1923-1939, supplemented with estimates of the W. P. A. National Research Project for 1920-1922.

For the period before 1936, indexes of productivity are shown in *Production, Employment, and Productivity in 59 Manufacturing Industries, 1919-1936*, a 3-volume report prepared by the W. P. A. National Research Project on Reemployment Opportunities and Recent Changes in Industrial Techniques. The Bureau of Labor Statistics made some revisions in these indexes and extended most of them to 1940. These measures, together with indexes of pay rolls and unit labor cost, appear in the Bureau of Labor Statistics report, *Productivity and Unit Labor Cost in Selected Manufacturing Industries, 1919-1940*.

The production pattern changed radically when the United States began its World War II program. It is not possible to measure over-all changes in manufacturing efficiency during the period of transition from peace to war; that would require equating of ships, planes, and munitions, for example, against automobiles and typewriters. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has, however, published indexes of output per wage earner and output per man-hour which extend through the war period for some 30 nonmunitions manufacturing industries. These indexes are shown in the release, *Productivity and Unit Labor Cost in Selected Manufacturing Industries, 1939-1945*, (mimeographed) May 1946. The indexes are in process of revision and extension through 1946.

D 214. Index of output per man-hour in railroad transportation, 1916-1945. Base: 1939=100. SOURCE: Figures for 1916-1934 are based on Witt Bowden, "Productivity, Hours, and Compensation of Railroad Labor, 1933 to 1936," *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1937; for 1935-1945, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Productivity*

and Unit Labor Cost in Steam Railroad Transportation: 1935-1946 (mimeographed). See also general note for series D 213-217.

The index of output per man-hour for railroad transportation refers to Class I steam line-haul railroads. For 1935-1945 the production measure represents aggregate passenger miles and freight-ton miles, each category being weighted by average unit revenues in 1939. The man-hour index is based on total straight-time actually worked, all overtime paid for, and constructive-allowance hours of train and engine employees. All basic data are published by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The indexes for the earlier period, 1916-1934, are based on a somewhat different index prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

D 215. Index of output per man-hour in mining, 1880-1945. Base: 1939=100. SOURCE: Figures for 1880-1934 are based on W. P. A. National Research Project, *Production, Employment, and Productivity in the Mineral Extractive Industries, 1880-1938*; for 1935-1945, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, releases on productivity and unit labor cost for the various mining industries. See also general note for series D 213-217.

From 1935 through 1945, the index for mining represents 6 individual mining industries for which the Bureau of Labor Statistics published separate series—bituminous coal, anthracite, crude petroleum and natural gas, iron, copper, lead and zinc. The production index, from which the combined index is derived, is an average of the separate series weighted with current man-hours; the man-hours index is based on totals for the 6 industries. The productivity index for the years before 1935 is based on the W. P. A. National Research Project study.

The individual series, from which the Bureau of Labor Statistics index was prepared, are published annually in a release *Productivity and Unit Labor Cost in Selected Mining Industries*. The production data for these series are from the United States Bureau of Mines. Employment and average weekly hours series are those of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1939-1945 for the 6 industries. For 1935-1939, Bureau of Labor Statistics series were used for the coal industry and Bureau of Mines data for metal mining. The employment definition adopted—average number of wage earners employed during the 12 months of each year, including months of no activity—is the concept used by the Bureau of the Census.

D 216. Index of output per man-hour in electric light and power, 1917-1945. Base: 1939=100. SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Productivity and Unit Labor Cost in the Electric Light and Power Industry: 1917-1946*. See also general note for series D 213-217.

The index for the electric light and power industry refers to privately-owned utilities and shows the trend of kilowatt-hours of electric energy distributed per man-hour of work. The production index is based on data from the quinquennial Census of Electrical Industries (suspended since 1937) and represents kilowatt-hour sales to ultimate consumers. Electricity generated by privately-owned utilities, as reported by the Federal Power Commission, was used as an interpolating series before 1937 and for all current years. All wage and salary employees, except main executives and employees of appliance sales departments, are included in the employment index.

D 217. Index of output per worker in agriculture, 1909-1945. SOURCE: For 1909-1942, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Productivity in Agriculture, 1909-1942*, Nov. 1943; for 1943-45, see same, *Productivity in Agriculture, 1942-1946*, December 1947. See also general note for series D 213-217.

These BLS reports present indexes for the United States as a whole and for 11 farming areas. The production index, used to derive the productivity index, is based on data of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for the output of 73 farm products during the years 1936-1945. For the earlier period, 1909-1935, the series was derived from indexes prepared by the W. P. A. National Research Project and published in the reports, *Trends in Size and*

Production of the Aggregate Farm Enterprise, 1909-1936, and Trends in Employment in Agriculture, 1909-1936.

Union Membership and Work Stoppages: Series D 218-238

UNION MEMBERSHIP (D 218-223)

D 218-223. General note. Labor union membership in the United States, 1897-1945. SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics records. See also detailed listing for the individual series.

The membership series are based upon reports and statements issued by the trade-union organizations in their official journals, reports, or convention proceedings, since there are no official Government statistics covering trade-union membership for the United States. "Union membership" is defined differently by various unions and the data are, therefore, not strictly comparable. The trend series, however, reasonably reflects year-to-year changes within each major union group.

Many unions whose headquarters are in the United States also have locals outside the continental United States, primarily in Canada. However, separate breakdowns of membership, by countries, are not available; the data therefore include a union's total membership irrespective of where located. *The Thirty-fourth Annual Report on Labor Organization in Canada*, published by the Canadian Department of Labor and covering the calendar year 1944, reported 468,013 Canadian workers as members of international unions whose principal offices were in the United States.

Figures for the American Federation of Labor are those reported annually by the Federation's secretary-treasurer (e. g., see Report of the Proceedings of the 65th Convention of the American Federation of Labor, 1946, p. 43). These membership data are defined by the AFL as the "total paid membership of the affiliated national and international organizations and the directly chartered trade and federal labor unions" based "on the actual per capita tax" remitted by affiliated unions.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations was formally organized in 1938. It existed as a Committee for Industrial Organization from November 1935 to November 1938. The CIO has never made public a consecutive membership series. The figures shown, therefore, are based upon reports or statements of CIO officials as to total membership or reported gains over a specified period.

The third broad category of union membership includes labor organizations which are not affiliated with either the AFL or the CIO. In general, this group of "independent" or "unaffiliated" unions includes all bona-fide national labor organizations and excludes those which are either purely local in character or whose jurisdiction does not extend beyond the employees of a single employer. In addition to the long-established four train and engine service railroad brotherhoods, this group includes a relatively large but fluctuating number of small labor organizations. In recent years changes in affiliation of certain large labor organizations, such as the United Mine Workers of America and the International Association of Machinists, have also influenced the membership totals of the different groups.

In conjunction with membership statistics the number of affiliated unions of the AFL and CIO are also compiled from official union sources. Similar data for independent unions are not available.

D 218. Total union membership, 1897-1945. SOURCE: Sum of series D 220, D 222, and D 223.

D 219. Number of affiliated AFL unions, 1897-1945. SOURCES: Data for 1897, 1898, and 1933-1945 compiled from *Proceedings of annual AFL conventions* for those years; for other years, see Lorwin, Lewis L., *The American Federation of Labor*, Brookings Institution, 1933, p. 488. See general note for series D 218-223.

D 220. Total AFL membership, 1897-1945. SOURCE: *Proceedings*, 65th Convention of the AFL, 1946, p. 43. See general note for series D 218-223.

D 221. Number of affiliated CIO unions, 1937-1945. SOURCE: Compiled from *Proceedings* of annual conventions of the CIO. See general note for series D 218-223.

D 222. Total CIO membership, 1937-1945. SOURCES: For 1937-1944, see *Proceedings* of the Constitutional Conventions of the CIO; for 1945, see CIO Department of Research and Education, *Economic Outlook*, November-December 1945. See general note for series D 218-223.

D 223. Total membership of independent or unaffiliated unions, 1897-1945. SOURCES: For 1897-1928, see Wolman, Leo, *Ebb and Flow in Trade Unionism*, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, 1936, pp. 138-139; for 1929-1934, see Wolman, adjusted to include membership of unions in the Trade Union Unity League shown on p. 144; for 1935-1945, Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates based upon fragmentary data. See general note for series D 218-223.

WORK STOPPAGES (D 224-238)

D 224-238. Work stoppages, workers involved, man-days idle, major issues, and average duration, 1881-1945. SOURCES: For 1881-1936, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Strikes in the United States, 1880-1936*, Bulletin No. 651; for 1937-1945, see May issues of *Monthly Labor Review*, 1938-1947.

The statistical series on work stoppages caused by labor-management disputes dates back to 1881 with a gap for the 8-year period 1906-1913 during which no data were collected. Fragmentary data for earlier years, going back as far as 1741, were brought together and published in the *Third Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor, 1887*, pp. 1107-8.

The *Third Annual Report, 1887*, covers the period 1881-1886 (with fragmentary data for earlier years); the *Tenth Annual Report, 1894*, covers the years 1887-1894; the *Sixteenth Annual Report, 1901*, the period 1895-1900; and the *Twenty-first Annual Report, 1906*, the period 1901-1905. No national statistics on work stoppages were compiled for the years 1906-1913. Beginning with 1914 the data have been compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In recent years the Bureau has used the term "work stoppages caused by labor-management disputes." Use of this term, however, has not represented any departure in coverage of the historical and more popular terminology of "strikes and lock-outs." The Bureau's definitions of these terms are as follows: A *strike* is a temporary stoppage of work by a group of employees in order to express a grievance or to enforce a demand. A *lock-out* is a temporary withholding of work from a group of employees by an employer (or group of employers) in order to coerce them into accepting the employer's terms.

While the above definitions were first used in the middle 1930's, the substance of the definitions has been used as a guide throughout the period covered by the series. The individual strike or lock-out, that is, *one concerted action*, is the unit counted irrespective of the number of unions or employers jointly involved in the controversy.

The figures on number of workers involved and number of man-days idle include data for all workers made idle in the establishments where the strike or lock-out occurred. The data do not measure indirect or secondary idleness in other establishments which suspend or curtail operations due to material or service shortages resulting from a work stoppage.

Stoppages involving fewer than 6 workers or lasting less than a full shift are excluded from the series. Such minor disputes usually have little appreciable effect on production, and the difficulties of obtaining adequate data make their inclusion in a statistical series impracticable.

For the period 1881-1905 the Bureau of Labor periodically examined the files of leading daily newspapers, trade magazines, and commercial periodicals to locate references to strikes and lock-outs. Agents of the Bureau were then assigned to collect basic data

from the parties directly involved and were instructed to inquire widely for all strikes and lock-outs not discovered through the press. For 1906-1913 no statistics on work stoppages were gathered. During 1914 and 1915 very little information was collected except for noting the number of stoppages. For 1916-1926 a rather complete count of the number of stoppages was made from press notices, but limited returns from questionnaires sent out resulted in incomplete data, with the number of workers involved reported for only about two-thirds of the stoppages. Since 1927, methods of collecting basic data through use of a mail schedule have been improved and coverage has been virtually complete.

Initial notices or leads are obtained from the press and from various Federal and State agencies dealing with labor-management disputes. At the present time (1947) the Bureau of Labor Statistics has access to newspaper clippings on strikes from over 250 daily newspapers and from many union and industry journals, and obtains data from the Conciliation Service of the U. S. Department of Labor and from several State labor agencies.

Preliminary estimates of stoppages, workers involved, and man-days idle are published monthly. A detailed statistical analysis is issued annually in the *Monthly Labor Review*, and subsequently, in greater detail, as a separate bulletin.

Series D 1-10.—LABOR FORCE—PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER GAINFULLY OCCUPIED, IN AGRICULTURAL AND IN NONAGRICULTURAL PURSUITS; AND TOTAL AND MARRIED WOMEN IN THE LABOR FORCE OR GAINFULLY OCCUPIED, 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER: 1820 TO 1940

[Figures for 1940 relate to the labor force; those for earlier years relate to gainful workers. For differences in concepts and statements of adjustments, see text statement, series D 1-7]

YEAR	ALL PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER							WOMEN IN LABOR FORCE OR GAINFULLY OCCUPIED, 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER ¹			
	Population 10 years old and over	Number of persons engaged in—				Percent of total occupied			Total number	Married	
		All occupations		Nonagricultural pursuits	Agricultural pursuits	All occupations	Non-agricultural	Agricultural		Number	Percent
		Number	Percent of population 10 and over								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1940	110,443,129	52,148,251	47.2	42,985,704	9,162,547	100.0	82.4	17.6	13,840,000	5,040,000	36.4
1930	98,723,047	48,829,920	49.5	38,357,922	10,471,998	100.0	78.6	21.4	10,632,227	3,071,302	28.9
1920	82,739,315	42,433,535	51.3	30,984,765	11,448,770	100.0	73.0	27.0	8,346,796	1,920,281	23.0
1910	71,580,270	37,370,794	52.2	25,779,027	11,591,767	100.0	69.0	31.0	7,639,828	1,890,661	24.7
1900	57,949,824	29,073,233	50.2	18,161,235	10,911,998	100.0	62.5	37.5	4,997,415	769,477	15.4
1890 ²	47,413,559	23,318,183	49.2	13,379,810	9,938,373	100.0	57.4	42.6	3,712,144	515,260	13.9
1880	36,761,607	17,392,099	47.3	8,807,289	8,584,810	100.0	50.6	49.4			
1870	29,123,633	12,924,951	44.4	6,075,179	6,849,772	100.0	47.0	53.0			
1860	22,429,625	10,532,750	47.0	4,325,116	6,207,634	100.0	41.1	58.9			
1850	16,452,835	7,697,196	46.8	2,795,314	4,901,882	100.0	36.3	63.7			
1840	⁴ 11,629,006	5,420,000	46.6	1,700,049	3,719,951	100.0	31.4	68.6			
1830	⁵ 8,639,412	3,931,537	45.5	1,159,084	2,772,453	100.0	29.5	70.5			
1820	⁶ 6,487,815	2,881,000	44.4	812,042	2,068,958	100.0	28.2	71.8			

¹ Figures for 1940 are revised estimates of labor force 14 years old and over; see Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-50, No. 2. Figures for prior years are for gainfully occupied 15 years old and over.

² See text for explanation of derivation of this figure.

³ Excludes persons in Indian Territory and on Indian reservations, areas specially enumerated at that census, but for which areas no occupation statistics are

available. Figures for the remaining area are the corrected figures; for explanation, see analysis of occupation returns for 1890 in *Twelfth Census (1900) Special Reports*, "Occupations," pp. lxvi-lxxiii.

⁴ Final figures, after reenumeration of Montgomery County, Maryland, in 1841.

⁵ Includes 9,419 out of 11,130 persons for whom age was not ascertained.

⁶ See U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Supplementary Analysis of Twelfth Census*, p. 408.

Series D 11-31.—LABOR FORCE—TOTAL IN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS: 1940 TO 1945

[In thousands of persons 14 years old and over. Excludes institutional population. Figures are revised. See Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-50, No. 2]

AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR	TOTAL LABOR FORCE (INCLUDING ARMED FORCES)			CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE					
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Total civilian labor force			Total employed		
				Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
1945	65,140	45,870	19,270	53,860	34,830	19,030	52,820	34,210	18,610
1944	65,890	46,520	19,370	54,630	35,460	19,170	53,960	35,110	18,850
1943	64,410	45,600	18,810	55,540	36,840	18,700	54,470	36,270	18,200
1942	60,230	44,110	16,120	56,410	40,300	16,110	53,750	38,580	15,170
1941	57,380	42,740	14,640	55,910	41,270	14,640	50,350	37,350	13,000
1940	56,030	41,870	14,160	55,640	41,480	14,160	47,520	35,550	11,970

AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE—continued									NOT IN LABOR FORCE		
	Nonagricultural employment			Agricultural employment			Unemployed			Both sexes	Male	Female
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female			
1945	44,240	27,600	16,640	8,580	6,610	1,970	1,040	620	420	40,230	6,250	33,980
1944	45,010	28,090	16,920	8,950	7,020	1,930	870	350	320	38,590	5,310	33,280
1943	45,390	29,170	16,220	9,080	7,100	1,980	1,070	570	500	39,100	5,790	33,310
1942	44,500	30,980	13,520	9,250	7,600	1,650	2,660	1,720	940	42,230	6,800	35,430
1941	41,250	29,520	11,730	9,100	7,830	1,270	5,560	3,920	1,640	43,990	7,680	36,310
1940	37,980	27,100	10,880	9,540	8,450	1,090	8,120	5,930	2,190	44,200	8,060	36,140

Series D 32-46.—LABOR FORCE—SEX AND AGE OF PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN LABOR FORCE, 1940, AND GAINFUL WORKERS, 1890 TO 1930

YEAR	BOTH SEXES					MALE					FEMALE				
	Total, 16 and over	16 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 and over	Un-known	Total, 16 and over	16 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 and over	Un-known	Total, 16 and over	16 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 and over	Un-known
	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
1940 ¹	54,410,000	37,350,000	14,840,000	2,220,000	44,431	40,640,000	26,640,000	12,090,000	1,910,000	31,029	13,770,000	10,710,000	2,750,000	310,000	13,402
1930	48,162,802	33,491,651	12,421,753	2,204,967	44,431	37,617,062	25,140,635	10,506,649	1,938,749	57,677	10,545,740	8,351,016	1,915,104	266,218	13,402
1920	41,016,851	29,338,834	9,913,601	1,690,957	73,459	32,738,950	22,626,094	8,561,122	1,494,057	57,677	8,277,901	6,712,740	1,352,479	196,900	15,782
1910	35,749,068	26,620,049	7,606,392	1,439,845	82,782	28,738,425	20,808,560	6,595,038	1,265,555	69,272	7,010,643	5,811,489	1,011,354	174,290	13,510
1900	27,323,055	20,222,999	5,803,970	1,202,443	93,643	22,439,425	16,243,180	5,106,440	1,063,856	75,949	4,833,630	3,979,819	697,530	138,537	17,694
1890	21,814,412	16,161,989	4,546,824	1,009,053	96,546	18,217,797	13,175,321	4,053,074	910,895	78,507	3,596,615	2,986,668	493,750	98,158	18,039

¹Figures for 1940 are revised. See Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-50, No. 2.

Series D 47-61.—LABOR FORCE—INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION OF GAINFUL WORKERS (NBER): 1820 TO 1940

[In thousands of persons]

YEAR	All gainful workers	Agri-culture	Forestry and fisheries	Mining	Manufacturing and hand trades	Construc-tion	Transportation and other public utilities	Trade	Finance and real estate	Educa-tional service	Other profes-sional service	Domestic service	Personal service	Govern-ment, not elsewhere classified	Not allocated
	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
1940	53,800	9,000	140	1,110	11,940	3,510	4,150	7,180	1,550	1,680	2,320	2,610	3,100	1,690	3,380
1930 ¹	47,400	10,180	120	1,160	10,770	3,030	4,810	6,190	1,470	1,630	1,720	2,550	2,500	1,130	145
1930 ²	48,830	10,480	270	1,150	10,990	3,030	4,850	6,030	1,420	1,650	1,760	2,330	2,490	1,050	1,340
1920	41,610	10,680	280	1,230	10,890	2,190	4,200	4,140	800	1,170	1,080	1,700	1,670	920	670
1910	36,720	11,350	250	1,060	8,250	2,310	3,200	3,520	520	900	780	2,150	1,590	540	310
1900	29,070	10,950	210	750	6,250	1,640	2,020	2,870		650	510	1,740	1,020	300	160
1890	23,720	10,170	180	470	4,620	1,400	1,470	2,060		510	350	1,510	680	190	100
1880	17,390	8,570	95	320	3,210	850	850	1,280		330	200	1,080	390	140	100
1870 ³	12,920	6,730	60	190	2,130	700	580	850		190	140	940	270	100	40
1870 ²	12,920	6,850	60	180	2,750		1,350					1,700			30
1860	10,530	6,210	40	170	1,930		780					1,310			90
1850	7,700	4,900	25	90	1,260		420					940			65
1840	5,420	3,720		15	790										895
1830	3,930	2,770			350										1,160
1820	2,880	2,070													460

¹ Comparable with 1940.

² Comparable with data for earlier years.

³ Comparable with data for later years.

Data: D 32-61

LABOR FORCE, WAGES, AND WORKING CONDITIONS

Series D 62-76.—LABOR FORCE—INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED (NICB):
1900 TO 1945

[In thousands of persons. Series D 62, D 64, and D 74 include all persons in military forces]

YEAR	GAINFUL WORKERS		EMPLOYMENT STATUS		INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE EMPLOYED										
	Number	Percent of population 10 yrs. and over	Employed	Un-employed ²	Agri-culture ³	Forestry and fishing	Extraction of minerals	Manufacturing	Con-struction	Trans-portion	Public utilities	Trade, distribu-tion, and finance	Service industries		Miscel-laneous
													Total	Exclud-ing mili-tary forces	
	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
1945	56,769	53.2	61,653	-4,909	9,833	162	590	13,288	1,360	3,200	960	7,584	23,270	11,953	1,408
1944	56,184	53.1	63,308	-7,141	10,030	173	642	15,437	1,369	2,932	946	7,484	22,849	11,474	1,447
1943	55,564	53.0	62,026	-6,472	10,264	188	702	16,205	1,764	2,476	1,021	7,479	20,523	11,594	1,406
1942	54,859	52.9	55,762	-925	10,392	209	780	14,632	2,624	2,276	1,037	7,633	14,947	11,217	1,231
1941	54,156	52.8	51,434	2,699	10,355	215	758	13,198	2,612	2,185	1,015	7,843	12,190	10,476	1,114
1940	53,466	52.7	46,683	6,995	10,580	208	756	11,288	1,907	1,948	956	7,631	10,432	9,859	978
1939	53,811	49.1	44,993	8,786	10,739	198	707	10,517	1,610	1,871	934	7,511	9,978	9,609	928
1938	53,229	49.0	43,416	9,796	10,794	201	750	9,538	1,875	1,799	942	7,317	9,316	8,981	834
1937	52,692	49.0	46,279	6,403	10,884	227	865	11,361	1,924	2,016	975	7,549	9,518	9,196	958
1936	52,237	49.1	44,830	7,386	11,037	212	825	10,485	2,014	1,905	922	7,349	9,165	8,864	915
1935	51,769	49.2	42,653	9,092	11,130	192	798	9,757	1,344	1,757	885	7,167	8,770	8,501	854
1934	51,267	49.3	41,474	9,761	10,855	177	794	9,179	1,518	1,724	888	7,097	8,416	8,158	830
1933	50,691	49.3	38,827	11,842	11,027	157	777	7,979	1,114	1,656	853	6,728	7,877	7,625	753
1932	50,132	49.3	38,727	11,385	11,068	138	668	7,348	1,312	1,719	932	6,779	8,014	7,760	750
1931	49,597	49.4	42,530	7,037	11,157	160	825	8,423	2,225	2,006	1,041	7,300	8,543	8,283	851
1930	49,006	49.4	46,081	2,896	11,172	221	973	9,770	2,842	2,287	1,151	7,802	8,917	8,654	945
1929	48,354	49.6	47,925	429	10,539	267	1,067	11,059	3,340	2,465	1,167	8,007	9,003	-----	1,012
1928	47,914	49.8	46,057	1,857	10,552	252	1,050	10,312	3,438	2,431	1,143	7,444	8,471	-----	961
1927	46,939	49.5	45,319	1,620	10,519	253	1,122	10,164	3,468	2,508	1,126	7,105	8,112	-----	942
1926	45,962	49.2	45,498	464	10,801	260	1,198	10,386	3,497	2,523	1,104	7,054	7,736	-----	939
1925	45,009	49.0	44,192	817	10,725	266	1,120	10,222	3,279	2,453	1,066	6,892	7,264	-----	905
1924	44,549	49.4	42,515	2,034	10,662	255	1,135	9,896	2,897	2,413	1,040	6,400	6,956	-----	861
1923	43,760	49.5	43,011	749	10,697	262	1,251	10,592	2,591	2,479	1,004	6,377	6,884	-----	874
1922	42,966	49.6	40,049	2,917	10,766	233	954	9,391	2,311	2,232	940	5,935	6,495	-----	792
1921	42,445	49.9	37,691	4,754	10,751	202	959	8,599	1,704	2,265	913	5,360	6,209	-----	729
1920	41,897	50.3	41,339	558	10,718	236	1,232	11,013	1,582	2,603	932	5,643	6,552	-----	823
1919	41,159	50.2	42,029	-870	10,489	229	1,131	10,989	1,808	2,432	877	5,847	7,373	-----	854
1918	41,088	50.8	44,187	-3,099	10,731	214	1,341	11,446	1,767	2,311	851	5,731	8,389	-----	906
1917	40,752	51.2	42,685	-1,933	11,161	228	1,357	11,436	1,722	2,172	831	5,808	7,117	-----	853
1916	40,314	51.4	40,127	187	11,382	239	1,270	10,184	1,694	2,072	799	5,463	6,247	-----	777
1915	40,083	51.8	37,728	2,355	11,371	225	1,144	8,911	1,644	2,035	755	4,962	5,969	-----	712
1914	39,789	52.2	37,575	2,214	11,404	228	1,132	8,769	1,801	2,061	744	4,742	5,987	-----	707
1913	39,500	52.6	38,482	1,018	11,451	233	1,253	9,099	2,126	2,123	729	4,797	5,940	-----	731
1912	39,089	52.9	38,169	920	11,473	230	1,181	8,909	2,374	2,112	697	4,726	5,745	-----	722
1911	38,668	53.2	37,097	1,571	11,493	216	1,144	8,628	2,811	2,029	659	4,588	5,517	-----	692
1910	38,133	53.3	37,580	553	11,610	214	1,168	8,990	2,177	2,015	615	4,622	5,467	-----	702
1909	37,454	53.3	36,735	719	11,599	211	1,103	8,446	2,333	1,933	569	4,522	5,339	-----	680
1908	36,580	53.1	34,284	2,296	11,413	199	994	7,431	2,143	1,800	538	4,170	4,978	-----	618
1907	35,631	52.8	34,375	756	11,064	209	1,100	7,935	2,332	1,876	512	4,184	5,020	-----	643
1906	34,647	52.5	34,790	-143	11,246	207	971	7,666	2,667	1,918	482	4,172	4,925	-----	636
1905	33,653	52.0	33,032	621	10,795	197	949	7,278	2,285	1,772	437	3,978	4,740	-----	601
1904	32,605	51.5	31,175	1,430	10,587	195	840	6,754	1,954	1,659	392	3,730	4,508	-----	556
1903	31,842	51.4	30,319	1,523	10,117	188	834	6,714	1,962	1,624	359	3,580	4,395	-----	546
1902	30,905	51.1	30,405	500	10,145	183	734	6,503	2,614	1,570	324	3,520	4,265	-----	547
1901	29,959	50.6	28,238	1,721	9,481	175	703	6,212	1,954	1,448	300	3,373	4,085	-----	507
1900	29,025	50.2	27,378	1,647	9,552	166	653	6,090	1,639	1,355	276	3,224	3,942	-----	481

¹ Estimates beginning in 1930 are for midyear rather than annual average. Because of this, from 1930 on, employment plus unemployment, shown in series D 64, D 65 will not exactly equal the number of gainful workers shown in series D 62.

² Unemployment is derived as the difference between the employment estimate and the estimated labor force or total number of gainful workers shown in series D 62. Negative unemployment in the estimates shown in this table arises during periods of high industrial activity when the number of persons actually employed is in excess of the projected estimate of the labor force or total number of gainful workers.

³ Data for 1900 to 1929 not directly comparable with series for later years.

⁴ This figure and those of subsequent years are based on the 1940 Census labor-force concept and therefore are not comparable with those for prior years which are based on the gainful-worker concept. The 1940 figure based on the gainful-worker concept is 54,308,000. Figures for years prior to 1940 are all based on the gainful-worker concept. (See text for series D 1-7 for discussion of these concepts.)

Series D 77-89.—LABOR FORCE—SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUP OF THE EXPERIENCED LABOR FORCE, 1940, AND GAINFUL WORKERS, 1910 TO 1930

[For persons 14 years old and over]

YEAR	Total	Profes-sional persons	PROPRIETORS, MANAGERS, AND OFFICIALS					UNSKILLED WORKERS					
			Total	Farmers (owners and tenants)	Wholesale and retail dealers	Other proprie-tors, managers, and officials	Clerks and kindred workers	Skilled workers and foremen	Semi-skilled workers	Total	Farm laborers	Laborers, except farm	Servant classes
1940 ¹	52,020,023	3,381,993	9,233,643	5,274,706	2,037,900	1,921,037	8,923,939	6,104,985	10,918,312	13,457,151	3,708,191	5,566,493	4,182,467
1930	48,594,592	2,945,605	9,665,489	6,012,012	1,786,996	1,866,481	7,936,285	6,282,665	7,972,711	13,791,837	4,187,201	6,272,700	3,331,936
1920	41,236,185	2,049,919	9,180,483	6,387,358	1,401,751	1,391,374	5,632,150	5,570,533	6,631,733	12,121,367	3,857,833	6,018,944	2,244,590
1910	37,271,360	1,632,185	8,579,458	6,132,368	1,245,801	1,201,289	3,804,474	4,363,984	5,489,315	13,401,944	5,407,102	5,461,957	2,532,885

¹ Unrevised.

Series D 90-106.—LABOR FORCE—SELECTED OCCUPATIONS OF THE EXPERIENCED LABOR FORCE, 1940, AND GAINFUL WORKERS, 1870 TO 1930

[Classification is according to the 1940 occupation-classification system]

YEAR	Farmers (owners and tenants)	Farm laborers (paid and unpaid)	Teachers, not elsewhere classified	Book-keepers, accountants, and cashiers	Mine operatives and laborers	Car-penters	Barbers, beauticians, and manicurists	Jani-tors and sextons	Trained nurses and student nurses	Elec-tricians and power-station operators	Plum-bers, and gas and steam fitters	Physi-cians and sur-gesons	Musi-cians and music teachers	Brick-masons, stone-masons, and tile setters	Design-ers and drafts-men	Board-ing and lodg-ing-house keepers	Practi-cal nurses and mid-wives
	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106
Experienced labor force, 14 years old and over																	
1940 ¹	5,265,271	3,505,275	1,065,280	931,308	824,093	766,213	440,111	377,634	371,066	249,447	210,315	165,629	161,536	141,690	111,805	111,609	109,287
Gainful workers, 14 years old and over																	
1930	6,012,012	4,078,617	1,044,016	939,954	887,434	920,132	374,215	306,529	294,189	277,514	235,436	153,303	166,694	170,903	98,032	142,927	146,018
1920	6,387,358	3,765,447	752,055	742,035	982,470	878,505	216,095	176,446	149,128	210,834	204,651	144,977	131,467	131,264	66,689	132,058	145,795
1910	6,132,368	5,296,320	595,285	491,517	882,587	808,949	195,124	111,739	82,327	119,039	146,821	151,132	140,503	169,402	44,103	163,797	123,534
Gainful workers, 10 years old and over																	
1900	5,772,610	5,036,600	435,642	257,429	656,687	594,249	132,826	56,011	11,804	50,210	96,807	132,002	93,096	160,805	13,754	70,568	101,511
1890	5,382,037	4,465,209	339,421	160,968	422,130	612,060	85,848	26,273	4,589	14,850	60,619	104,805	62,777	160,845	9,297	43,906	39,987
1880	4,301,412	4,197,730	226,032	75,668	287,167	386,689	45,412	9,120	1,537	1,188	19,139	85,671	30,782	102,473	2,792	18,867	13,030
1870	3,127,715	3,647,616	128,265	39,164	180,455	362,143	24,660	2,920	1,204	396	11,090	64,414	16,332	90,775	1,278	12,765	10,569

¹ Unrevised.

Series D 107-110.—HOURS AND WAGES—AVERAGE HOURS PER DAY, AND INDEX OF AVERAGE WAGES PER DAY, IN ALL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENTS AND IN BUILDING TRADES: 1860 TO 1891

YEAR	ALL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENTS ¹		BUILDING TRADES		YEAR	ALL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENTS ¹		BUILDING TRADES	
	Average number of hours per day	Index of average wages per day (1860=100)	Average number of hours per day	Index of average wages per day (1860=100)		Average number of hours per day	Index of average wages per day (1860=100)	Average number of hours per day	Index of average wages per day (1860=100)
	107	108	109	110		107	108	109	110
1891	10.0	160.7	9.4	172.5	1875	10.3	158.4	9.9	169.2
1890	10.0	158.9	9.6	172.7	1874	10.5	161.5	9.9	178.1
1889	10.0	156.7	9.6	170.1	1873	10.5	167.1	9.9	179.4
1888	10.0	155.4	9.7	170.9	1872	10.5	166.0	9.9	183.3
1887	10.0	153.7	9.7	170.1	1871	10.5	163.6	10.0	182.7
1886	10.2	150.9	9.8	170.3	1870	10.5	162.2	10.0	185.5
1885	10.3	150.7	9.9	169.9	1869	10.6	162.0	10.0	189.2
1884	10.3	152.7	9.9	168.5	1868	10.6	159.2	10.0	185.5
1883	10.3	152.7	9.9	166.0	1867	10.8	157.6	10.0	185.1
1882	10.3	149.9	9.9	165.1	1866	10.8	152.4	10.0	170.0
1881	10.3	146.5	9.9	160.1	1865	10.7	143.1	10.0	161.1
1880	10.3	141.5	9.9	142.7	1864	10.8	125.6	10.1	143.7
1879	10.3	139.9	9.9	137.9	1863	10.8	110.5	10.1	119.7
1878	10.3	142.5	9.9	140.7	1862	10.8	102.9	10.1	106.3
1877	10.3	144.9	9.9	146.3	1861	10.9	100.3	10.1	100.4
1876	10.3	152.5	9.9	153.6	1860	11.0	100.0	10.1	100.0

¹ Restricted coverage, especially for earlier years; see text.

Series D 111-116.—HOURS, WAGES, AND EARNINGS—INDEXES OF AVERAGE WAGES, HOURS, AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING: 1890 TO 1907

[1890-1899=100]

YEAR	ALL MANUFACTURING ¹			BUILDING TRADES			YEAR	ALL MANUFACTURING ¹			BUILDING TRADES		
	Average wages per hour	Average full-time weekly hours	Average full-time weekly earnings	Average wages per hour	Average full-time weekly hours	Average full-time weekly earnings		Average wages per hour	Average full-time weekly hours	Average full-time weekly earnings	Average wages per hour	Average full-time weekly hours	Average full-time weekly earnings
	111	112	113	114	115	116		111	112	113	114	115	116
1907	128.8	95.0	122.4	144.6	90.6	131.0	1898	100.2	99.7	99.9	102.8	98.1	100.8
1906	124.2	95.4	118.5	140.2	90.9	127.4	1897	99.6	99.6	99.2	101.3	98.6	99.9
1905	118.9	95.9	114.0	132.2	91.2	120.6	1896	99.7	99.8	99.5	99.9	99.2	99.1
1904	117.0	95.9	112.2	129.7	91.3	118.4	1895	98.3	100.1	98.4	98.4	100.3	98.7
1903	116.3	96.6	112.3	126.8	91.8	116.4	1894	97.9	99.8	97.7	97.6	100.7	98.3
1902	112.2	97.3	109.2	121.1	92.6	112.1	1893	100.9	100.3	101.2	100.0	100.5	100.5
1901	108.0	98.1	105.9	114.5	94.4	108.1	1892	100.8	100.5	101.3	99.9	100.7	100.6
1900	105.5	98.7	104.1	109.9	95.5	105.0	1891	100.3	100.5	100.8	97.9	101.8	99.7
1899	102.0	99.2	101.2	105.3	97.5	102.7	1890	100.3	100.7	101.0	97.0	102.5	99.4

¹ Includes building trades and other "hand and neighborhood industries."

Series D 117-120.—HOURS, EARNINGS, AND PAY ROLLS—AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS, AND INDEX OF PAY ROLLS, FOR PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING: 1909 TO 1945

YEAR	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average weekly earnings	Index of pay rolls (1939 av. =100)	YEAR	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average weekly earnings	Index of pay rolls (1939 av. =100)	YEAR	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average weekly earnings	Index of pay rolls (1939 av. =100)
	117	118	119	120		117	118	119	120		117	118	119	120
1945	\$1.023	43.4	\$44.39	293.4	1935	\$0.550	36.6	\$20.13	78.0	1925	\$0.547	44.5	\$24.37	106.6
1944	1.019	45.2	46.08	345.7	1934	0.532	34.6	18.40	67.8	1924	0.547	43.7	23.93	101.2
1943	0.961	44.9	43.14	334.4	1933	0.442	38.1	16.73	52.8	1923	0.522	45.6	23.82	108.4
1942	0.853	42.9	36.65	245.2	1932	0.446	38.3	17.05	49.2	1922	-----	-----	-----	85.5
1941	0.729	40.6	29.58	167.5	1931	0.515	40.5	20.87	71.2	1921	-----	-----	-----	79.7
1940	0.661	38.1	25.20	114.5	1930	0.552	42.1	23.25	94.1	1920	-----	-----	-----	123.5
1939	0.633	37.7	23.86	100.0	1929	0.566	44.2	25.03	116.4	1919	0.477	46.3	22.08	103.2
1938	0.627	35.6	22.80	84.2	1928	0.562	44.4	24.97	109.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1937	0.624	38.6	24.05	108.2	1927	0.550	45.0	24.74	107.9	1914	0.223	49.4	11.01	-----
1936	0.556	39.2	21.78	90.5	1926	0.548	45.0	24.65	109.9	1909	0.193	51.0	9.84	-----

Series D 121-133.—HOURS, WAGES, AND EARNINGS—ALL INDUSTRY, MANUFACTURING, AND FOR SKILLED, UNSKILLED, AND FARM LABOR (DOUGLAS): 1890 TO 1926

YEAR	ALL INDUSTRY		ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES		BUILDING TRADES		UNSKILLED LABOR					FARM LABOR	
	Average hours per week (standard)	Average hourly earnings	Average hours per week	Average hourly earnings	Average hours per week (union)	Average hourly earnings (union)	Probable hours per week (standard) ¹	Average full-time weekly earnings	Average weekly earnings as computed by—		Probable hourly rates	Average weekly rate of wages	Average monthly rate of wages
									Hurlin ²	Coombs (mig.) ³			
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	
1926	49.8	\$0.712	50.3	\$0.647	43.8	\$1.313	53.6	\$23.21	-----	-----	\$0.433	\$11.42	\$49.44
1925	49.9	0.696	50.3	0.645	43.9	1.229	53.7	22.95	-----	-----	0.427	11.30	48.91
1924	50.0	0.683	50.4	0.636	43.8	1.188	53.7	22.19	-----	-----	0.413	11.06	47.87
1923	50.4	0.662	51.0	0.620	43.9	1.107	53.9	21.93	-----	-----	0.407	11.00	47.64
1922	50.5	0.608	51.2	0.574	43.8	1.006	53.8	19.38	-----	-----	0.360	9.79	42.37
1921	50.3	0.640	50.7	0.607	43.8	1.076	53.7	19.89	-----	-----	0.370	10.05	43.51
1920	50.4	0.688	51.0	0.663	43.8	1.052	53.7	25.50	\$25.50	\$25.98	0.475	15.59	67.51
1919	51.3	0.558	52.3	0.529	44.0	0.780	54.0	23.76	23.76	23.83	0.440	13.59	58.86
1918	52.2	0.482	53.6	0.448	44.1	0.684	54.5	21.54	21.54	21.69	0.395	11.63	50.36
1917	53.0	0.394	54.6	0.364	44.4	0.624	55.0	15.72	15.72	17.18	0.286	9.26	40.11
1916	53.3	0.348	54.9	0.320	44.5	0.587	55.2	13.08	13.08	13.78	0.237	7.47	32.35
1915	53.5	0.319	55.0	0.287	44.8	0.569	55.7	11.94	11.94	10.65	0.214	6.83	29.58
1914	53.5	0.316	55.2	0.287	44.7	0.567	55.7	11.52	11.52	10.78	0.207	6.76	29.27
1913	53.8	0.313	55.5	0.285	44.9	0.557	56.1	11.46	11.46	10.84	0.204	6.92	29.97
1912	54.2	0.302	56.0	0.274	45.0	0.544	56.3	10.98	10.98	10.32	0.195	6.70	29.00
1911	54.4	0.293	56.4	0.263	45.0	0.531	56.3	10.74	10.74	10.13	0.191	6.51	28.20
1910	54.6	0.288	56.6	0.260	45.2	0.520	56.7	10.68	10.68	10.65	0.188	6.47	28.02
1909	54.9	0.282	56.8	0.252	45.6	0.510	57.2	10.68	10.68	10.37	0.187	6.31	27.33
1908	54.9	0.279	56.8	0.250	45.6	0.505	57.2	10.38	10.38	10.22	0.181	6.23	26.98
1907	55.3	0.281	57.3	0.257	45.7	0.498	57.4	10.44	10.44	10.76	0.182	6.14	26.62
1906	55.3	0.272	57.3	0.248	45.9	0.481	57.5	10.08	10.08	10.34	0.175	6.07	26.27
1905	55.7	0.261	57.7	0.239	46.1	0.454	57.9	9.78	9.78	9.91	0.169	5.82	25.20
1904	55.7	0.257	57.7	0.236	46.1	0.443	58.0	9.66	9.66	9.84	0.167	5.57	24.13
1903	55.9	0.255	57.9	0.236	46.3	0.436	58.1	9.60	9.60	9.64	0.165	5.32	23.06
1902	56.3	0.244	58.3	0.227	46.7	0.413	58.3	9.36	9.36	9.25	0.161	5.08	21.99
1901	56.8	0.235	58.7	0.219	47.5	0.391	58.8	9.24	9.24	9.05	0.157	4.91	21.29
1900	57.3	0.228	59.0	0.216	48.3	0.374	59.3	8.94	8.94	8.83	0.151	4.75	20.59
1899	57.5	0.220	59.1	0.209	48.9	0.361	59.5	8.88	8.88	8.70	0.149	4.60	19.90
1898	57.6	0.215	59.3	0.204	49.5	0.348	59.3	8.82	8.82	8.53	0.149	4.39	19.02
1897	57.7	0.212	59.1	0.203	49.8	0.346	59.3	8.76	8.76	8.40	0.148	4.32	18.70
1896	57.9	0.213	59.2	0.205	50.1	0.343	59.6	8.76	8.76	8.46	0.147	4.24	18.37
1895	58.1	0.210	59.5	0.200	50.3	0.341	59.7	8.70	8.70	7.45	0.146	4.17	18.04
1894	57.8	0.211	59.1	0.200	50.5	0.339	59.6	8.76	8.76	8.34	0.147	4.12	17.86
1893	58.2	0.216	59.7	0.205	50.4	0.347	59.7	8.88	8.88	8.73	0.149	4.47	19.34
1892	58.2	0.215	59.8	0.203	50.6	0.348	59.7	8.88	8.88	8.75	0.149	4.58	19.85
1891	58.2	0.213	59.7	0.202	51.0	0.341	59.7	8.94	8.94	9.74	0.150	4.53	19.64
1890	58.4	0.211	60.0	0.199	51.3	0.341	59.7	8.82	8.71	8.71	0.148	4.49	19.43

¹ Extrapolated after 1907 on basis of relative movement of union hours.

² Ralph G. Hurlin, Russel Sage Foundation.

³ Whitney Coombs, *The Wages of Unskilled Labor in the Manufacturing Industries in the United States*, New York, 1926, p. 162.

⁴ Interpolated on the assumption of even units of change during years between those for which direct quotations were collected.

Series D 134-144.—EARNINGS—AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS IN ALL INDUSTRIES AND IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES (DOUGLAS): 1890 TO 1926

YEAR	ALL INDUSTRIES		Wage earners, manu- facturing	Wage earners, steam railroad	Street railways	Telephones	Telegraphs	Gas and electricity	Clerical workers, mfg. and steam railroad	Coal miners	Farm labor
	Including farm labor	Excluding farm labor									
	134	135									
1926	\$1,376	\$1,473	\$1,309	\$1,613	\$1,566	\$1,117	\$1,215	\$1,477	\$2,310	\$1,332	\$593
1925	1,336	1,434	1,280	1,597	1,565	1,108	1,161	1,448	2,239	1,173	587
1924	1,303	1,402	1,240	1,570	1,544	1,104	1,150	1,436	2,196	1,251	574
1923	1,299	1,393	1,254	1,535	1,493	1,069	1,133	1,355	2,126	1,339	572
1922	1,201	1,305	1,149	1,591	1,436	1,064	1,110	1,343	2,067	965	508
1921	1,233	1,349	1,180	1,632	1,539	1,038	1,159	1,364	2,134	1,137	522
1920	1,407	1,489	1,358	1,817	1,608	980	1,145	1,432	2,160	1,435	810
1919	1,201	1,272	1,158	1,509	1,337	844	967	1,291	1,914	1,150	706
1918	1,047	1,115	980	1,424	1,111	690	831	1,092	1,697	1,227	604
1917	830	887	774	989	872	616	769	853	1,477	966	481
1916	708	765	651	867	798	567	806	679	1,359	725	338
1915	633	687	568	815	748	529	792	644	1,267	591	355
1914	627	682	580	795	737	476	742	651	1,257	549	351
1913	621	675	578	760	704	438	717	661	1,236	621	360
1912	592	646	550	721	674	438	669	641	1,209	600	348
1911	575	629	537	705	685	419	670	648	1,213	556	338
1910	574	630	558	677	681	417	649	622	1,156	555	336
1909	543	594	518	644	671	430	622	618	1,136	518	328
1908	516	563	475	667	650	420	639	595	1,111	490	324
1907	542	595	522	661	658	412	635	623	1,091	578	319
1906	520	569	506	607	662	412	592	581	1,074	527	315
1905	503	554	494	589	646	401	581	543	1,076	507	302
1904	490	540	477	600	610	392	601	556	1,056	499	290
1903	489	543	486	593	582	397	573	533	1,037	515	277
1902	467	519	473	562	576	408	544	544	1,025	425	264
1901	454	508	456	549	601	-----	-----	615	1,009	454	255
1900	438	490	435	543	604	-----	-----	620	1,011	419	247
1899	428	480	426	543	591	-----	-----	612	1,004	379	239
1898	417	468	412	542	558	-----	-----	698	1,010	316	223
1897	411	462	408	543	552	-----	-----	703	970	270	224
1896	411	462	406	544	531	-----	-----	665	954	282	220
1895	415	468	416	546	509	-----	-----	640	941	307	216
1894	400	448	386	546	508	-----	-----	670	928	292	214
1893	430	480	420	563	526	-----	-----	627	923	333	232
1892	445	495	446	563	535	-----	-----	625	885	393	238
1891	438	487	442	554	529	-----	-----	587	882	377	236
1890	438	486	439	560	557	-----	-----	687	848	406	233

Series D 145-151.—HOURS AND EARNINGS—BITUMINOUS COAL AND CLASS I STEAM RAILROADS: 1909 TO 1945

YEAR	BITUMINOUS COAL MINES			CLASS I STEAM RAILROADS				YEAR	BITUMINOUS COAL MINES			CLASS I STEAM RAILROADS			
	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings ¹	Average weekly hours ²	Average hourly earnings ³	Straight- time average hourly earnings		Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings ¹	Average weekly hours ²	Average hourly earnings ³	Straight- time average hourly earnings
	145	146	147	148	149	150	151		145	146	147	148	149	150	151
1945	\$52.25	42.3	\$1.240	\$45.69	48.5	\$0.942	\$0.899	1930	\$22.21	33.5	\$0.684	\$27.76	43.1	\$0.644	\$0.635
1944	51.27	43.4	1.186	46.06	49.1	0.938	0.898	1929	25.72	33.4	0.681	28.49	44.8	0.636	0.625
1943	41.58	36.6	1.139	43.68	48.7	0.897	0.862	1928	24.66	35.6	0.716	27.71	44.4	0.624	0.613
1942	35.02	32.9	1.059	38.65	46.9	0.824	0.804	1927	24.33	33.5	0.751	27.43	44.6	0.615	0.598
1941	30.86	31.1	0.998	34.25	45.6	0.761	0.786	1926	28.63	37.7	0.786	27.12	44.9	0.604	0.587
1940	24.71	28.1	0.883	31.55	44.0	0.717	0.706	1925	26.47	34.2	0.800	26.91	44.4	0.606	0.584
1939	23.88	27.1	0.886	30.99	43.4	0.714	0.714	1924	23.59	30.0	0.813	26.37	44.1	0.598	0.577
1938	20.80	23.5	0.878	30.26	42.5	0.712	0.703	1923	25.60	31.3	0.845	26.65	45.4	0.587	0.565
1937	23.84	27.9	0.856	29.20	43.2	0.676	0.666	1922	-----	-----	-----	26.70	45.4	0.588	0.560
1936	22.71	28.8	0.794	28.01	42.5	0.659	0.648	1921	-----	-----	-----	25.87	43.4	0.596	0.580
1935	19.58	26.4	0.745	26.76	41.1	0.651	0.643	1919	25.69	35.5	0.759	-----	-----	-----	-----
1934	18.10	27.0	0.673	24.32	40.4	0.602	0.594	1914	12.24	35.2	0.359	-----	-----	-----	-----
1933	14.47	29.5	0.501	23.09	38.8	0.595	0.587	1909	11.82	37.8	0.323	-----	-----	-----	-----
1932	13.91	27.2	0.520	23.34	38.9	0.600	0.593	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1931	17.69	28.3	0.647	26.76	41.1	0.651	0.643	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ The average of those on the pay rolls during the month. Computed by multiplying average weekly hours by average hourly earnings.

² Total man-hours paid for, reduced to a weekly basis (7/365, 7/366, 7/31, 7/30, 7/28, or 7/29), divided by the number of employees on the pay rolls during the month. For the years before 1933, the full month count was computed by ratio adjustment of the middle-of-the-month count (a virtually constant ratio after 1932).

³ Total pay rolls divided by total man-hours paid for.

⁴ Railroads include Class I switching and terminal companies. The Interstate Commerce Commission published detailed data for the various groups of employees up to 1927 only for Class I railroads including switching and terminal companies and thereafter only for these roads excluding switching and terminal companies. The exclusion of these companies makes virtually no difference in the averages for the industry as a whole.

Series D 152-163.—HOURS AND WAGE RATES—INDEXES OF UNION HOURLY WAGE RATES AND WEEKLY HOURS, BUILDING AND PRINTING TRADES: 1907 TO 1945

[1939=100]

YEAR	BUILDING TRADES						PRINTING TRADES					
	All workers		Journeymen		Helpers and laborers		All printing		Book and job		Newspaper	
	Wage rate	Weekly hours	Wage rate	Weekly hours	Wage rate	Weekly hours	Wage rate	Weekly hours	Wage rate	Weekly hours	Wage rate	Weekly hours
	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163
1945	116.0	101.2	114.4	102.2	125.9	98.1	114.6	99.8	113.7	100.1	116.7	99.2
1944	113.6	101.2	112.4	102.2	120.3	98.1	113.1	99.8	112.2	100.1	115.1	99.2
1943	112.7	101.0	111.5	102.0	118.9	98.1	110.4	99.8	109.3	100.1	112.6	99.2
1942	111.9	101.1	110.9	101.8	117.5	98.8	107.0	99.5	106.4	99.8	108.1	99.2
1941	105.3	100.3	105.0	100.5	106.8	99.7	102.6	99.8	102.0	99.8	103.6	99.3
1940	101.6	99.9	101.4	100.0	102.0	99.4	101.4	99.8	100.9	99.8	102.2	99.7
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1938	99.3	100.2	99.3	100.1	99.2	100.2	99.1	100.3	99.2	100.3	98.8	100.5
1937	91.2	101.9	91.4	101.9	90.1	101.8	96.0	100.8	96.0	100.8	96.3	101.0
1936	85.3	101.5	85.5	101.5	82.9	101.4	92.9	101.3	93.0	101.0	92.8	101.9
1935	82.3	101.5	82.8	101.5	78.3	101.2	90.8	101.7	90.4	100.9	91.5	103.2
1934	81.4	102.3	81.8	102.3	77.9	101.9	87.5	103.4	88.5	102.4	86.2	105.0
1933	80.8	106.2	81.4	106.2	75.7	105.2	85.7	109.0	86.1	106.1	85.1	114.0
1932	83.1	106.5	83.6	106.6	79.2	105.7	91.1	109.9	91.2	107.2	91.0	114.6
1931	97.3	108.5	97.8	108.5	92.8	108.1	91.8	113.7	92.1	111.5	91.2	117.6
1930	97.0	109.8	97.5	110.0	93.3	109.0	91.3	113.8	91.5	111.5	90.9	117.6
1929	93.1	113.0	93.6	113.3	88.8	111.5	89.9	113.9	89.9	111.6	90.0	117.8
1928	91.9	114.0	92.4	114.0	87.3	113.8	88.6	114.0	88.7	111.7	88.5	118.0
1927	91.3	114.7	91.7	114.8	86.4	113.9	87.0	114.0	87.5	111.7	86.3	118.3
1926	88.3	114.9	88.7	115.1	84.9	113.9	84.5	114.1	85.4	111.7	83.8	118.6
1925	82.9	115.1	83.1	115.3	77.9	114.2	82.7	114.2	83.5	111.9	82.0	118.4
1924	79.8	115.1	80.1	115.3	75.4	114.4	81.5	114.2	82.7	111.8	80.6	118.7
1923	73.9	115.1	74.2	115.3	69.7	114.4	77.7	114.7	79.4	111.8	76.0	120.4
1922	66.9	115.0	67.3	115.2	65.7	114.2	75.4	115.2	76.4	112.5	75.2	120.6
1921	71.3	115.0	71.4	115.1	72.2	114.5	74.6	115.6	76.1	113.9	74.5	118.3
1920	70.0	115.1	70.1	115.2	71.5	114.5	68.1	123.1	69.1	123.8	68.5	118.6
1919	51.9	115.7	52.4	115.7	49.3	115.2	53.1	126.8	53.0	128.6	56.0	118.7
1918	45.3	116.3	45.9	116.2	42.6	116.3	43.4	126.8	43.0	128.7	46.4	118.5
1917	40.8	116.9	41.5	116.9	36.8	116.7	39.9	126.8	38.8	128.7	44.3	118.5
1916	38.4	117.2	39.3	117.1	33.5	117.2	38.6	126.8	37.5	128.7	43.2	118.5
1915	37.2	117.6	38.0	117.6	32.4	117.5	38.2	126.8	36.9	128.7	43.0	118.6
1914	36.9	117.7	37.7	117.7	32.1	117.6	38.0	126.8	36.8	128.7	42.7	118.7
1913	36.1	118.2	36.9	118.0	31.8	118.3	37.3	126.9	36.0	128.7	42.3	119.0
1912	35.3	118.4	36.0	118.3	30.9	118.3	36.6	127.0	35.3	128.7	41.4	119.1
1911	34.5	118.8	35.2	118.7	30.6	118.6	36.0	127.0	34.7	128.8	40.7	119.3
1910	34.0	119.2	34.6	119.1	30.5	118.8	(1)	(1)	33.8	128.8	40.1	119.3
1909	32.7	120.7	33.2	120.5	29.5	121.0	(1)	(1)	32.1	129.2	38.8	119.6
1908	31.2	122.4	31.6	122.0	28.5	123.5	(1)	(1)	29.9	130.3	37.2	119.9
1907	29.3	124.3	29.7	123.8	27.3	126.1	(1)	(1)	27.0	136.6	35.3	120.5

¹ Data not available.

Series D 164-171.—HOURS AND EARNINGS—ALL OCCUPATIONS AND COMMON LABOR IN BLAST FURNACES, STEEL WORKS, AND ROLLING MILLS: 1913 TO 1931

YEAR	ALL OCCUPATIONS			COMMON LABOR (AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS)				
	Average hourly earnings	Average full-time weekly hours	Average full-time weekly earnings	All districts	Eastern	Pittsburgh	Great Lakes and Middle West	Southern
	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171
1931	\$0.663	52.4	\$34.58	\$0.419	\$0.351	\$0.459	\$0.441	\$0.233
1929	0.674	54.6	36.48	0.414	0.375	0.453	0.456	0.279
1926	0.637	54.4	34.41	0.419	0.374	0.452	0.458	0.281
1924	0.644	55.2	35.22	0.417	0.386	0.451	0.443	0.232
1922	0.513	63.2	31.67	0.336	0.322	0.360	0.363	0.253
1920	0.745	63.1	45.65	0.508	0.451	0.530	0.541	0.396
1919	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.461	0.398	0.480	0.469	0.331
1917	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.298	0.278	0.301	0.313	0.222
1915	0.297	65.5	18.65	0.180	0.155	0.190	0.188	0.141
1914	0.301	64.9	18.60	0.181	0.156	0.190	0.189	0.146
1913	0.301	66.1	18.89	0.181	0.157	0.190	0.189	0.140

¹ Not available.

Series D 172-176.—WAGES—FARM WAGES: 1866 TO 1945

[Annual averages are weighted averages of wage rates as reported quarterly by crop reporters]

YEAR	PER MONTH		PER DAY		Index numbers of composite farm wage rates ¹	YEAR	PER MONTH		PER DAY		Index numbers of composite farm wage rates ¹
	With board	Without board	With board	Without board			With board	Without board	With board	Without board	
	172	173	174	175			176	172	173	174	
1945	\$82.80	\$95.40	\$3.80	\$4.34	350	1915	\$22.97	\$30.06	\$1.18	\$1.44	103
1944	74.00	85.70	3.46	3.93	315	1914	22.62	29.74	1.17	1.43	101
1943	61.91	72.51	2.87	3.27	264	1913	22.89	30.21	1.20	1.46	103
1942	46.64	55.91	2.19	2.49	201	1912	22.23	29.34	1.18	1.43	101
1941	34.85	43.64	1.69	1.93	154	1911	21.49	28.54	1.13	1.39	98
1940	28.05	36.68	1.36	1.59	126	1910	21.22	28.08	1.12	1.39	97
1939	27.39	35.82	1.30	1.56	123	1909	22.21	28.10	1.09	1.30	96
1938	27.73	36.18	1.31	1.58	125	1906	18.73	26.19	1.03	1.32	89
1937	28.00	36.32	1.33	1.61	126	1902	15.51	22.12	0.83	1.09	73
1936	24.53	32.28	1.15	1.42	111	1899	13.90	19.97	0.75	0.99	66
1935	22.42	30.24	1.07	1.33	103	1898	13.29	19.16	0.71	0.94	63
1934	20.24	28.19	0.98	1.26	95	1895	12.75	18.74	0.65	0.85	59
1933	18.07	25.67	0.85	1.11	85	1894	12.70	18.57	0.65	0.84	59
1932	20.85	28.38	0.94	1.20	96	1893	13.85	19.97	0.72	0.92	64
1931	28.77	38.38	1.32	1.62	130	1891 or 1892	13.48	20.02	0.73	0.98	65
1930	37.59	48.10	1.76	2.08	167	1889 or 1890	13.29	19.45	0.72	0.97	64
1929	40.61	51.22	1.96	2.25	180	1887 or 1888	13.29	19.67	0.72	0.98	64
1928	40.11	50.72	1.93	2.27	179	1884 or 1885	13.08	19.22	0.71	0.96	63
1927	40.11	50.85	1.93	2.23	179	1881 or 1882	12.88	19.11	0.70	0.97	63
1926	39.87	50.33	1.93	2.31	179	1880 or 1881	12.32	18.52	0.67	0.92	60
1925	38.77	49.90	1.97	2.29	176	1879 or 1880	11.70	17.53	0.64	0.89	57
1924	37.92	49.32	1.94	2.29	173	1877, 1878, 1879 ²	10.86	16.79	0.61	0.84	54
1923	37.24	48.25	1.89	2.25	169	1874 or 1875 ²	11.16	17.10	0.68	0.94	57
1922	32.75	43.33	1.73	2.07	151	1869 ³	9.97	15.50	0.63	0.87	52
1921	33.62	44.67	1.77	2.12	155	1866 ³	10.09	15.50	0.64	0.90	53
1920	51.73	65.40	2.98	3.46	242						
1919	43.29	56.63	2.54	3.03	207						
1918	37.96	48.80	2.15	2.54	177						
1917	31.11	40.52	1.65	1.98	141						
1916	25.17	32.84	1.31	1.58	113						

¹ 1910-1914=100.² Years 1866 to 1878 in gold.³ 1877 or 1878, 1873 or 1879 (combined).

Series D 177-188.—HOURS AND EARNINGS—SELECTED TEXTILE INDUSTRIES AND BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY: 1910 TO 1932

YEAR	COTTON GOODS INDUSTRY			WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS MANUFACTURING			HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR INDUSTRIES			BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY		
	Average hourly earnings	Average full-time weekly hours	Average full-time weekly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Average full-time weekly hours	Average full-time weekly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Average full-time weekly hours	Average full-time weekly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Average full-time weekly hours	Average full-time weekly earnings
	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188
1932 ¹				\$0.394	50.3	\$19.82	\$0.355	51.6	\$18.32	\$0.412	48.9	\$20.15
1930 ¹				0.460	49.6	22.82						
1930	\$0.325	53.4	\$17.36	0.473	49.3	23.32	0.455	51.7	23.52	0.510	48.9	24.94
1928	0.324	53.4	17.30	0.514	49.3	25.34	0.444	51.3	22.78	0.530	49.1	26.02
1926	0.328	53.3	17.48	0.491	49.3	24.21	0.443	51.3	22.73	0.523	49.0	25.87
1924	0.372	53.0	19.72	0.533	49.1	26.17	0.409	50.7	20.74	0.516	49.0	25.28
1922	0.330	52.8	17.42	0.474	48.8	23.13	0.354	51.0	18.05	0.501	48.7	24.45
1920	0.480	51.8	24.86	0.628	48.3	30.33				0.559	48.6	26.97
1919 ²							0.815	52.1	16.44			
1918	0.267	56.0	14.95	0.342	54.3	18.57				0.336	52.3	17.54
1916	0.179	56.9	10.08	0.225	54.8	12.34				0.259	54.6	14.11
1914	0.153	56.8	8.63	0.182	55.0	10.03	0.172	54.8	9.44	0.243	54.7	13.26
1913 ²							0.172	55.3	9.51			
1912 ²							0.153	56.4	8.62			
1911 ²							0.144	57.4	8.28			
1910 ²							0.141	57.6	8.10			

¹ Woolen and worsted goods manufacturing includes Southern mills. Data for previous years exclude Southern mills; their relative importance in the industry was small, especially in the earlier part of the period.² For hosiery and underwear industries in the years 1910-1913 and 1919, "selected occupations" only were included; in 1914, the averages for the "selected occupations" did not differ significantly from the averages for "all occupations."

Series D 189-200.—HOURS AND EARNINGS—WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS MANUFACTURES, FRAME SPINNERS AND WEAVERS, BY SEX: 1910 TO 1932

YEAR	FRAME SPINNERS						WEAVERS					
	Male			Female			Male			Female		
	Average hourly earnings	Average full-time weekly hours	Average full-time weekly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Average full-time weekly hours	Average full-time weekly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Average full-time weekly hours	Average full-time weekly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Average full-time weekly hours	Average full-time weekly earnings
	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
1932 ¹	\$0.327	52.8	\$17.27	\$0.340	49.4	\$16.80	\$0.497	51.4	\$25.55	\$0.440	52.4	\$23.06
1930 ¹	0.365	48.5	17.70	0.380	49.4	18.77	0.611	49.8	30.43	0.544	49.6	26.98
1930	0.408	48.0	19.34	0.387	49.1	19.00	0.636	49.3	31.35	0.579	49.2	28.49
1928	(²)	(²)	(²)	0.383	49.7	19.04	0.658	48.9	32.18	0.605	48.8	29.52
1926	(²)	(²)	(²)	0.362	49.8	18.03	0.652	48.9	31.88	0.600	49.2	29.52
1924	0.421	50.0	21.05	0.417	48.9	20.39	0.701	48.8	34.21	0.654	48.9	31.98
1922	0.357	48.0	17.14	0.345	48.4	16.70	0.616	48.3	29.75	0.576	48.4	27.85
1920	0.558	48.0	26.78	0.481	48.2	23.13	0.807	48.3	38.98	0.747	48.3	36.08
1918	0.316	53.0	16.74	0.278	52.4	14.62	0.470	54.5	25.52	0.406	54.1	21.96
1916	0.191	53.9	10.30	0.180	53.9	9.68	0.304	54.9	15.95	0.271	54.5	14.76
1914	0.145	53.9	7.80	0.147	54.2	7.99	0.238	55.2	13.10	0.203	54.7	11.03
1913	0.136	54.0	7.33	0.140	55.5	7.78	0.232	56.3	13.06	0.197	56.0	11.03
1912	0.158	54.0	8.53	0.144	55.2	7.92	0.237	56.3	13.30	0.206	55.9	11.48
1911	0.132	56.0	7.37	0.126	56.4	7.07	0.210	57.1	11.97	0.184	56.8	10.47
1910	0.125	56.0	7.01	0.122	56.0	6.85	0.207	57.1	11.79	0.180	56.3	10.14

¹ Includes Southern mills. Data for the previous years exclude Southern mills; their relative importance in the industry was small especially in the earlier part of the period.

² Not available.

Series D 201-212.—HOURS AND EARNINGS—COTTON GOODS INDUSTRY, FRAME SPINNERS AND WEAVERS, BY SEX: 1910 TO 1930

YEAR	FRAME SPINNERS						WEAVERS					
	Male			Female			Male			Female		
	Average hourly earnings	Average full-time weekly hours	Average full-time weekly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Average full-time weekly hours	Average full-time weekly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Average full-time weekly hours	Average full-time weekly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Average full-time weekly hours	Average full-time weekly earnings
	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212
1930	\$0.322	55.5	\$17.87	\$0.266	53.5	\$14.23	\$0.400	52.7	\$21.08	\$0.381	52.0	\$19.81
1928	0.339	57.8	19.59	0.276	52.9	14.60	0.392	53.4	20.98	0.371	52.2	19.37
1926	0.289	55.1	15.92	0.282	53.5	15.09	0.396	53.2	21.07	0.375	51.9	19.46
1924	0.369	53.2	19.63	0.319	53.1	16.94	0.449	52.8	23.71	0.429	51.8	22.22
1922	0.292	53.4	15.59	0.301	52.6	15.83	0.389	52.6	20.44	0.380	51.6	19.59
1920	0.475	50.7	24.08	0.427	51.8	22.12	0.573	51.8	29.68	0.528	50.3	26.56
1918	0.243	54.3	13.48	0.233	56.1	12.89	0.301	56.2	16.78	0.285	55.4	15.62
1916	0.164	56.6	9.21	0.149	57.2	8.24	0.205	56.7	11.54	0.201	55.7	11.12
1914	0.150	54.7	8.19	0.132	56.9	7.45	0.176	56.8	9.93	0.167	55.8	9.30
1913	0.143	56.9	8.07	0.128	57.8	7.33	0.170	57.6	9.73	0.164	56.7	9.30
1912	0.144	56.7	8.14	0.124	58.0	6.98	0.169	57.5	9.67	0.163	56.9	9.26
1911	0.126	57.2	7.18	0.111	59.1	6.51	0.156	58.6	9.08	0.148	57.9	8.54
1910	0.120	57.2	6.83	0.108	59.0	6.33	0.151	58.8	8.83	0.147	57.8	8.47

Series D 213-217.—PRODUCTIVITY—INDEXES FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES: 1880 TO 1945

[1939=100]

YEAR	OUTPUT PER MAN-HOUR				Output per worker in agriculture	YEAR	OUTPUT PER MAN-HOUR				Output per worker in agriculture
	All manufacturing	Railroad transportation	Mining	Electric light and power			All manufacturing	Railroad transportation	Mining	Electric light and power	
	213	214	215	216			217	213	214	215	
1945		139.5	104.1	182.5	120.7	1935	90.8	87.6	84.9	82.5	87.5
1944		148.1	102.3	191.1	123.6	1934	85.9	83.7	81.4	77.4	76.6
1943		150.9	100.1	182.7	116.8	1933	81.9	83.0	78.8	68.1	89.2
1942		139.6	103.0	145.8	118.9	1932	77.8	73.7	77.6	53.3	93.4
1941		115.5	104.3	123.2	107.5	1931	83.5	75.6	77.2	51.9	99.0
1940		105.2	103.8	103.6	103.5	1930	80.0	75.1	72.9	50.1	89.8
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1929	78.1	75.1	69.9	54.1	91.6
1938	91.6	94.7	90.1	89.0	97.8	1928	75.1	73.7	68.0		91.8
1937	90.0	95.2	88.0	89.6	105.3	1927	71.3	70.2	65.3	52.7	88.3
1936	91.0	93.5	86.6	87.8	81.6	1926	69.5	70.4	63.4	53.1	91.6

Series D 213-217.—PRODUCTIVITY—INDEXES FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES: 1880 TO 1945—Con.

[1939=100]

YEAR	OUTPUT PER MAN-HOUR				Output per worker in agriculture	YEAR	OUTPUT PER MAN-HOUR				Output per worker in agriculture
	All manu- facturing	Railroad transpor- tation	Mining	Electric light and power			All manu- facturing	Railroad transpor- tation	Mining	Electric light and power	
	213	214	215	216			213	214	215	216	
1925	67.6	68.2	62.6	50.4	88.6	1915				48.6	77.0
1924	63.4	64.6	60.7	49.1	83.8	1914	45.5				79.4
1923	59.5	62.9	59.0	51.0	81.8	1913					72.4
1922	60.5	60.9	57.5	46.0	79.7	1912					77.4
1921	55.2	58.5	54.2		73.7	1911					73.2
1920	48.0	57.6	51.8		86.5	1910					70.1
1919	45.3	56.7	49.6		81.2	1909	39.4				66.4
1918		53.5	49.4		81.3	1902				33.4	
1917		54.2	48.5	48.1	78.2	1890				25.6	
1916		51.6	48.1		73.4	1880				19.8	

Series D 218-223.—UNION MEMBERSHIP—LABOR UNION MEMBERSHIP: 1897 TO 1945

YEAR	All unions, total membership	AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR		CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS		Independent or unaffiliated unions, total membership	YEAR	All unions, total membership	AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR		Independent or unaffiliated unions, total membership
		Number of affiliated unions	Total membership	Number of affiliated unions	Total membership				Number of affiliated unions	Total membership	
		219	220	221	222				219	220	
	1,000 members	Number	1,000 members	Number	1,000 members	1,000 members		1,000 members	Number	1,000 members	1,000 members
1945	14,796	102	6,931	40	6,000	1,865	1920	5,034	110	4,079	955
1944	14,621	100	6,807	41	5,935	1,879	1919	4,046	111	3,260	786
1943	13,642	99	6,564	40	5,285	1,793	1918	3,368	111	2,726	642
1942	10,762	102	5,483	39	4,195	1,084	1917	2,976	111	2,371	605
1941	10,489	106	4,569	41	5,000	920	1916	2,722	111	2,073	649
1940	8,944	105	4,247	42	3,625	1,072	1915	2,560	110	1,946	614
1939	8,980	104	4,006	45	4,000	974	1914	2,647	110	2,021	626
1938	8,265	102	3,623	42	4,038	604	1913	2,661	111	1,996	665
1937	7,218	100	2,861	32	3,718	639	1912	2,405	112	1,770	635
1936	4,164	111	3,422			742	1911	2,318	115	1,762	556
1935	3,728	109	3,045			683	1910	2,116	120	1,562	554
1934	3,249	109	2,608			641	1909	1,965	119	1,483	482
1933	2,857	108	2,127			780	1908	2,092	116	1,587	505
1932	3,226	106	2,532			694	1907	2,077	117	1,539	538
1931	3,526	105	2,890			636	1906	1,892	119	1,454	438
1930	3,632	104	2,961			671	1905	1,918	118	1,494	424
1929	3,625	105	2,934			691	1904	2,067	120	1,676	391
1928	3,567	107	2,896			671	1903	1,824	113	1,466	358
1927	3,600	106	2,813			787	1902	1,335	97	1,024	311
1926	3,592	107	2,804			788	1901	1,058	87	788	270
1925	3,566	107	2,877			689	1900	791	82	548	243
1924	3,549	107	2,866			683	1899	550	73	349	201
1923	3,629	108	2,926			703	1898	467	67	278	189
1922	3,950	112	3,196			754	1897	440	58	265	175
1921	4,722	110	3,907			815					

Series D 224-238.—WORK STOPPAGES—WORKERS INVOLVED, MAN-DAYS IDLE, MAJOR ISSUES, AVERAGE DURATION: 1881 TO 1945

[Figures in series D 236-238 do not always add to series D 235 because of rounding]

YEAR	WORK STOPPAGES AND MAN-DAYS IDLE						MAJOR ISSUES AND AVERAGE DURATION								
	Stoppages beginning in year			Man-days idle			Number of stoppages ³				Average duration of stoppages (days)	Thousands of workers involved			
	Number	Workers involved		Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time ²	Per worker involved	Total	Major issues				Total	Major issues		
		Number (thousands)	Percent of employed wage earners ¹					Wages and hours	Union organization	Other and not reported	Wages and hours		Union organization ⁴	Other and not reported	
	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238
1945	4,750	3,470	12.2	88,000	0.47	11.0	4,616	1,956	946	1,714	9.9	3,070	1,340	671	1,060
1944	4,956	2,120	7.0	8,720	0.09	4.1	4,958	2,146	808	2,004	5.6	2,130	810	395	922
1943	3,752	1,980	6.9	13,500	0.15	6.8	3,784	1,906	585	1,243	5.0	1,970	1,220	226	523
1942	2,968	840	2.8	4,180	0.05	5.0	3,026	1,423	943	670	11.7	852	429	191	232
1941	4,288	2,360	8.4	23,000	0.32	9.8	4,314	1,535	2,138	641	18.3	2,360	1,110	744	512
1940	2,508	577	2.3	6,700	0.10	11.6	2,493	753	1,243	497	20.9	573	235	190	148
1939	2,613	1,170	4.7	17,800	0.28	15.2	2,639	699	1,411	529	23.4	1,180	352	641	185
1938	2,772	688	2.8	9,150	0.15	13.3	2,772	776	1,385	611	23.6	688	252	224	211
1937	4,740	1,860	7.2	28,400	0.43	15.3	4,720	1,410	2,728	582	20.3	1,950	436	1,160	347
1936	2,172	789	3.1	13,900	0.21	17.6	2,156	756	1,083	317	23.3	710	251	365	94
1935	2,014	1,120	5.2	15,500	0.29	13.8	2,003	760	945	298	23.8	1,102	663	288	151
1934	1,856	1,470	7.2	19,600	0.38	13.4	1,817	717	835	265	19.5	1,480	346	762	372
1933	1,695	1,170	6.3	16,900	0.36	14.4	1,672	926	533	213	16.9	1,144	544	495	135
1932	841	324	1.8	10,500	0.23	32.4	852	560	162	130	19.6	325	234	73	18
1931	810	342	1.6	6,890	0.11	20.2	796	447	221	128	18.8	346	155	116	74
1930	637	183	0.8	3,320	0.05	18.1	651	284	207	160	22.3	182	73	76	33
1929	921	289	1.2	5,350	0.07	18.5	924	373	382	169	22.6	286	104	102	80
1928	604	314	1.3	12,600	0.17	40.2	620	222	226	172	27.6	323	140	95	88
1927	707	330	1.4	26,200	0.37	79.5	666	278	240	153	26.5	319	232	45	43
1926	1,035	380	1.5				1,035	478	206	351					
1925	1,301	428	2.0				1,301	537	219	545					
1924	1,249	655	3.1				1,249	537	244	468					
1923	1,553	757	3.5				1,553	721	308	524					
1922	1,112	1,610	8.7				1,112	533	208	321					
1921	2,385	1,100	6.4				2,385	1,501	373	511					
1920	3,411	1,460	7.2				3,411	2,038	622	751					
1919	3,630	4,160	20.8				3,630	2,036	869	725					
1918	3,353	1,240	6.2				3,353	1,869	584	900					
1917	4,450	1,230	6.3				4,450	2,268	799	1,333					
1916	3,789	1,600	8.4				3,789	2,036	721	1,032					
1915	1,593						1,593	770	312	511					
1914	1,204						1,204	403	253	548					
1906-13															
1905	2,186	302	2.1				2,186	942	800	444		302	191	57	54
1904	2,419	574	4.3				2,419	944	964	511		574	272	210	92
1903	3,648	788	5.9				3,648	1,778	1,200	670		788	396	235	156
1902	3,240	692	5.4				3,240	1,604	1,051	585		692	279	279	134
1901	3,012	564	4.6				3,012	1,413	1,016	583		564	288	161	115
1900	1,839	568	4.9				1,839	991	414	494		568	210	282	76
1899	1,838	432	3.9				1,838	1,014	471	353		432	238	66	79
1898	1,098	263	2.6				1,098	645	236	217		263	184	30	49
1897	1,110	416	4.3				1,110	680	193	237		416	335	36	45
1896	1,066	249	2.8				1,066	547	297	222		249	160	53	36
1895	1,255	407	4.4				1,255	810	217	228		407	305	51	51
1894	1,404	690	8.3				1,404	865	206	333		690	469	25	196
1893	1,375	288	3.2				1,375	783	257	335		288	162	59	66
1892	1,359	239	2.5				1,359	693	261	405		239	122	59	57
1891	1,786	330	3.6				1,786	867	334	585		330	221	55	54
1890	1,897	373	4.2				1,897	1,039	318	540		373	276	32	66
1889	1,111	260					1,111	662	173	276		260	207	29	24
1888	946	163					946	540	163	243		163	100	23	41
1887	1,503	439					1,503	836	299	368		439	249	91	99
1886	1,572	610					1,572	1,073	210	289		610	445	79	87
1885	695	258					695	486	67	142		258	214	14	30
1884	485	165					485	341	50	94		165	145	4	16
1883	506	170					506	372	55	79		170	131	28	12
1882	476	159					476	353	38	85		159	133	12	14
1881	477	130					477	382	32	63		130	113	5	7

¹ "Employed wage earners" includes all workers except those in occupations and professions in which strikes rarely if ever occur.

² Estimated working time computed by multiplying the average number of "employed wage earners" each year by the days worked by most employees during the year.

³ Figures are based on stoppages beginning each year prior to 1927; for 1927 and subsequent years, stoppages ending in each calendar year.

⁴ Wages and hours were important issues in many of these stoppages also.

⁵ The number of workers involved in some strikes which occurred from 1916 to 1926 is not known. However, the missing information is for the smaller disputes, and it is believed that the totals given above are fairly accurate. Numbers of stoppages to which workers' data relate are as follows: 1916, 2,667; 1917, 2,325; 1918, 2,151; 1919, 2,665; 1920, 2,226; 1921, 1,785; 1922, 899; 1923, 1,199; 1924, 898; 1925, 1,012; 1926, 733.