

Labor

LABOR FORCE (Series D 1-572)

D 1-35. General note.

The conceptual structure and techniques for measurement of current labor force data were developed during the late 1930's by the Work Projects Administration (see John N. Webb, "Concepts Used in Unemployment Surveys," *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, March 1939). However, prior to 1940, especially during the 1930's, the economically active sector was differentiated on the basis of its ability and willingness to work. Thus, most surveys during the 1930's counted as unemployed those persons not working but "willing and able to work." Willingness and ability, however, turned out to be extremely subjective in practice, and since these concepts were dependent on the attitudes of the persons involved, it was difficult to compile data on a comparable basis from place to place and from time to time.

The 1929-1939 estimates shown here have been prepared on as comparable a basis as possible with the concepts used since 1940. For the techniques used in preparing these data, see their source (as stated in the text for series D 1-12). On the other hand, the decennial census data shown here are not directly comparable with annual data because of differences in collection techniques, time reference, and other factors.

For another set of labor force estimates, 1890-1950, see Clarence D. Long, *The Labor Force Under Changing Income and Employment*, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, 1958, appendix tables A-4, A-6, and A-20.

The concepts and procedures used since 1940 are based principally upon an individual's actual activity, that is, whether he was working, looking for work, or doing something else during the time reference of the survey. (At present, the Census Bureau's *Monthly Report on the Labor Force* collects its information for the week containing the 12th of each month.) Instead of questions about a person's attitudes with respect to his labor market status (e.g., "Are you able to work?" or "Are you willing to work?" or "Do you want work?"), the present concept makes labor market participation depend on the more overt test of working or actively seeking work. Thus, in the surveys and censuses conducted by the Bureau of the Census since 1940, persons are classified with regard to employment status into the following categories.

Employed. Includes all persons who, during the week of reference (1) did any work for pay or for profit, on or off a farm, or worked at least 15 hours as an unpaid family worker in a business or on a farm operated by a member of the family; and (2) those who neither were at work or actively sought work, but who did have jobs from which they were temporarily absent because of such reasons as illness, bad weather, vacation, labor management dispute, etc. Volunteer work for religious or charitable institutions, as well as work around the house, is excluded.

Unemployed. Includes all persons (1) not at work during the survey week but actively seeking work within the preceding 60 days (efforts to find employment include registration at an employment office, writing letters of application, applying at the factory gate, running a situations-wanted ad

in the newspaper, etc.); and (2) not at work but waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, or waiting to report to a new wage or salary job to start in the next 30 days (and not in school during the survey week), or who would have been actively looking for work except that they were temporarily ill or believed there was no work in their line available in their community.

Labor force. The civilian labor force is the sum of the employed and the unemployed. It is confined to persons 14 years of age and over, since labor market participation by persons under that age is relatively small. Information on the size of the Armed Forces is obtained from official sources and added to the civilian labor force to provide the total labor force figures.

Not in the labor force. Includes all persons 14 years of age and over not classified as employed, unemployed, or in the Armed Forces.

Current labor force data are produced by the Current Population Survey of the Bureau of the Census on the basis of a scientifically designed sample of households in 330 areas, with coverage in every State and the District of Columbia. The present size and composition of the sample dates from May 1956. From January 1954 through April 1956 the sample covered 230 areas, all of which were continued in the new and expanded sample. Prior to 1954, the interviewed households were concentrated in 68 sample areas. Household interviews totaled about 21,000 until the currently expanded sample beginning in May 1956 raised the total to about 35,000.

The household interview method (population approach) involves direct enumeration and interrogation of individuals to obtain information on employment activity from workers or members of workers' households. Each employed worker is counted only once, even though he may have held two or more jobs during a given period. This approach encompasses direct enumeration of all employed and unemployed persons including the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestic servants, and others who do not ordinarily appear on the payrolls of any establishment. For a more detailed description of the concepts, techniques, estimation procedures, and adequacy and reliability of these data, see Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-23, No. 5.

D 1-12. Labor force status of the population, 1890-1957.

Source: Annual data, 1929-1939, population, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 114 (figures adjusted to include Armed Forces overseas); labor force, "Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment, 1929-39: Estimating Methods," *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1948, p. 50.

Annual data, 1940-1957, population and labor force, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-50, Nos. 2, 13, 19, 31, 40, 45, 59, 67, 72, and 85. The population estimates are adjusted to include the institutional population; both population and labor force data for 1940-1952 are also adjusted to include about 150,000 members of the Armed Forces stationed outside continental United States in 1940 and

not enumerated in the 1940 Census and therefore excluded from the original 1940-1952 estimates.

Decennial data, population, 1890-1950, and labor force, 1950, *U. S. Census of Population: 1950*, vol. II, part 1, pp. 1-100, 1-102, and 1-179; labor force, 1890-1940, John D. Durand, *The Labor Force in the United States, 1890-1960*, Social Science Research Council, New York, 1948, p. 208.

D 13-25. Labor force, by age and sex, 1890-1957.

Source: Annual data, see source for series D 1-12, annual data, 1940-1957. Decennial data, 1890-1940, John D. Durand (see source for series D 1-12); 1950, *U. S. Census of Population: 1950*, vol. IV, Special Reports, *Employment and Personal Characteristics*, p. 1A-62.

D 26-35. Civilian labor force, by color and sex, and marital status of women, 1890-1957.

Source: Annual data, labor force totals and percents, 1940-1946, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-50, No. 2; totals, and percents by color and sex, 1947-1953, Series P-50, Nos. 13, 19, 31, 40, 45, and 67; labor force by color and sex, and percents, 1954-1957, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-57, Nos. 142, 154, 166, and 178; marital status, 1940, 1944, and 1947-1957, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-50, Nos. 22, 29, 39, 44, 62, 73, and 76.

Decennial data, numbers, 1890-1940, and percents, 1890 and 1940, John D. Durand (see source for series D 1-12), pp. 208, 216; numbers and percents, 1950, *U. S. Census of Population: 1950*, vol. IV, Special Reports, *Employment and Personal Characteristics*, p. 1A-100; percents, 1920-1940 based on labor force data from Durand and population data from Bureau of the Census, Sixteenth Census Reports, *Population*, vol. III, part 1, p. 25, and *U. S. Census of Population: 1950*, vol. II, part 1, p. 1-179.

D 36-45. Gainful workers, by age, sex, and farm-nonfarm occupations, 1820-1930.

Source: Sixteenth Census Reports, *Comparative Occupation Statistics for the United States, 1870-1940*, pp. 93, 100, and 142.

The gainful worker concept differs radically from current labor force concepts as described in the general note for series D 1-35. The primary purpose of the gainful worker statistics was a count of occupations. The data were based on a question relating to occupational status and not to employment status as currently defined. Thus, census enumerators were instructed to find and enter the occupation of each person 10 years of age and over who followed an occupation in which he earned money or its equivalent, or in which he assisted in the production of marketable goods. In sum, gainful workers were people for whom a gainful occupation was entered in response to this question.

The question as posed by the enumerator made no reference to time. The response thus varied substantially with the individual. Many persons who were retired or permanently disabled and who had not worked for some time reported their former line of work and were counted as gainful workers. On the other hand, many employed persons did not enter themselves as gainful workers, because they considered themselves as students or housewives and their current employment as only temporary.

These and other factors made for incomparabilities among different age and occupational groups from one decennial census to the next. The gainful worker statistics, however, are considered as a generally reliable measure of long-term trends during the time period covered.

For a more detailed discussion of the gainful worker concept and the data themselves, see John D. Durand (see source for series D 1-12), p. 191 *et seq.*; John D. Durand, "Development of the Labor Force Concept, 1930-40," *Labor Force Definition and Measurement*, appendix A, Social Science Research Council, Bulletin 56, 1947; and Sixteenth Census Reports, *Population*, "Estimates of Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment in the U. S.: 1940 and 1930."

D 46-47. Unemployment, annual averages, 1900-1957.

Source: 1900-1928, Stanley Lebergott, "Annual Estimates of Unemployment in the United States, 1900-1954," *The Measurement and Behavior of Unemployment*, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, 1956, pp. 213-241; 1929-1957, see source for annual data on labor force for series D 1-12.

Prior to 1940, these figures represent estimates of unemployment on as comparable a basis to current labor force concepts as is presently possible. There have been many estimates of unemployment for these years prepared by such agencies as the National Industrial Conference Board and by authors such as Paul Douglas in *Real Wages in the United States, 1890-1926* (these are discussed and compared in the sources of pre-1940 figures cited above). In all of these, including the series presented here, unemployment is calculated as a residual. That is, estimates are first made of the civilian labor force, then of employment; the difference between the two provides the estimates of unemployment. The figures for decennial census years are used as benchmarks, with interpolations made for intercensal years from a variety of available sources.

D 48-56. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by major industry division, 1919-1957.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, vol. 5, No. 8, p. 1.

These data are compiled from monthly reports made by employers, i.e., businesses or industrial establishments, to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The "establishment approach" permits data on wages, hours worked, labor turnover, and industrial affiliation to be more accurately obtained from employers' records than from inquiries directed to a worker or a member of his household (the "population approach"). Workers appearing on more than one payroll for the same time period are counted more than once in establishment statistics. For a discussion of labor force data obtained by the "population approach," see general note for series D 1-35.

The data summarized in these series are available in considerable industrial detail (estimates are provided for about 400 different industries each month). For a discussion of available historical data, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Guide to Employment Statistics of BLS*, 1954; for an analysis of historical trends, see Seymour L. Wolfbein, "Changing Patterns of Industrial Employment," *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1956.

D 57-71. Industrial distribution of gainful workers, 1820-1940.

Source: Solomon Fabricant, "The Changing Industrial Distribution of Gainful Workers: Some Comments on the American Decennial Statistics for 1820-1940," *Studies in Income and Wealth*, vol. 11, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, 1949, p. 42.

The data are based almost entirely on estimates in the following monographs which were prepared mainly from data collected in the decennial censuses of population: P. K. Whelpton, "Occupational Groups in the United States, 1820-1920," *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, September 1926; Sixteenth Census Reports, *Comparative Occupation Statistics for*

the United States, 1870 to 1940; and Daniel Carson, "Industrial Composition of Manpower in the United States, 1870-1940," *Studies in Income and Wealth*, vol. 11.

D 72-122. Major occupation group of the economically active population, by sex, 1900-1950.

Source: David L. Kaplan and M. Claire Casey, *Occupational Trends in the United States, 1900-1950*, Bureau of the Census, Working Paper No. 5, 1958.

These data constitute primarily an updating by Kaplan and Casey of the material in Sixteenth Census Reports, *Comparative Occupation Statistics in the United States, 1870-1940*. Separate series developed by Alba M. Edwards in the above report were brought together and a number of new estimates were prepared to fill gaps. The appropriate figures were then adjusted to conform to the definitions used in the 1950 occupational classification system. Except where there was firm evidence to support a change, Edwards' basic assumptions and estimates were utilized throughout.

The source cautions that the data, particularly those for 1900, are approximations only. The estimates for 1900 "were included mainly for the purpose of rounding out a half-century of information, despite some obvious deficiencies. Particularly prior to 1910, there is little information available on the exact

definitions used for the several occupational categories. And, even for fairly recent years, there is often only meager statistical intelligence on which to base adjustments for comparability with the 1950 definitions."

The universe covered in the series is described as the "economically active population." Prior to 1940, this refers to civilian gainful workers 10 years old and over; for 1940 and 1950, it refers to persons 14 years old and over in the experienced civilian labor force (all employed and unemployed workers with previous work experience). Two incomparabilities should be noted. First, there are important differences between the gainful worker and labor force concepts (see general note for series D 1-35, and text for series D 36-45). Second, there is the difference in age limitation. The inclusion of the 10-to-13 group prior to 1940, and their exclusion in 1940 and 1950, follows the census practice in those years.

D 123-572. Detailed occupation of the economically active population, 1900-1950.

Source: David L. Kaplan and M. Claire Casey, *Occupational Trends in the United States, 1900-1950*, Bureau of the Census, Working Paper No. 5, 1958.

See text for series D 72-122.

Series D 1-12. Labor Force Status of the Population: 1890 to 1957

[In thousands of persons 14 years old and over. Annual estimates are averages of monthly figures except as noted. Beginning January 1958, labor force and employment figures not exactly comparable with previous years as a result of introduction of material from 1950 Census into estimating procedure; for effects of this change, see *Current Population Reports*, Series P-50, No. 59]

Year	Population ¹	Total labor force		Civilian labor force				Not in the labor force				
		Number ²	Percent of population	Total	Employed			Unemployed	Total	Keeping house	In school	Other
					Total	Agriculture	Nonagricultural					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS³												
1957 ⁴	121,889	70,746	58.0	67,946	65,011	6,222	58,789	2,936	51,143	33,891	7,048	10,204
1956	120,178	70,387	58.6	67,530	64,979	6,585	58,394	2,551	49,792	33,899	6,593	9,800
1955	118,832	68,896	58.0	65,847	63,193	6,730	56,463	2,654	49,936	33,722	6,569	9,645
1954	117,663	67,818	57.6	64,468	61,238	6,504	54,734	3,230	49,845	33,893	6,310	9,642
1953	116,538	67,362	57.8	63,815	62,213	6,562	55,651	1,602	49,176			
1952	114,551	66,560	58.1	62,966	61,293	6,805	54,488	1,873	47,991	33,334	6,040	8,616
1951	113,355	65,982	58.2	62,884	61,005	7,054	53,951	1,879	47,373	33,105	5,829	8,440
1950	112,210	64,749	57.7	63,099	59,957	7,507	52,450	3,142	47,462	33,058	6,197	8,207
1949	111,054	63,721	57.4	62,105	58,710	8,026	50,684	3,395	47,332	33,068	6,093	8,173
1948	109,809	62,898	57.3	61,442	59,378	7,973	51,405	2,064	46,910	32,850	6,173	7,883
1947	108,785	61,758	56.8	60,168	58,027	8,266	49,761	2,142	47,027	32,441	6,446	8,139
1946	107,700	60,970	56.6	57,520	56,250	8,320	46,930	2,270	46,730	31,020	6,360	9,350
1945	106,700	65,290	61.2	53,860	52,820	8,580	44,240	1,040	41,410	27,760	4,830	8,320
1944	105,310	66,040	62.4	54,630	53,960	8,950	45,010	670	39,770	27,350	4,540	7,880
1943	104,840	64,560	61.6	55,540	54,470	9,080	45,390	1,070	40,280	27,320	5,100	7,860
1942	103,790	60,380	58.2	56,410	53,750	9,250	44,500	2,660	43,410	28,690	6,370	8,350
1941	102,700	57,530	56.0	55,910	50,350	9,100	41,250	5,560	45,170			
1940	101,560	56,130	55.3	55,640	47,520	9,540	37,980	8,120	45,380			
COMPARABLE WITH CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS³												
1939	100,360	55,600	55.4	55,230	45,750	9,610	36,140	9,480	44,760			
1938	99,120	54,950	55.4	54,610	44,220	9,690	34,530	10,390	44,170			
1937	97,870	54,320	55.5	54,000	46,300	9,820	36,480	7,700	43,550			
1936	96,700	53,740	55.6	53,440	44,410	10,000	34,410	9,030	42,960			
1935	95,460	53,140	55.7	52,870	42,260	10,110	32,150	10,610	42,320			
1934	94,190	52,490	55.7	52,230	40,890	9,900	30,990	11,340	41,700			
1933	92,950	51,840	55.8	51,590	38,760	10,090	28,670	12,830	41,110			
1932	91,810	51,250	55.8	51,000	38,940	10,170	28,770	12,060	40,560			
1931	90,710	50,680	55.9	50,420	42,400	10,290	32,110	8,020	40,030			
1930	89,550	50,080	55.9	49,820	45,480	10,340	35,140	4,340	39,470			
1929	88,010	49,440	56.2	49,180	47,630	10,450	37,180	1,550	38,570			
DECENNIAL CENSUS												
1950 (April)	112,354	60,054	53.5	59,072	56,239	6,885	49,354	2,832	52,300	32,130		
1940 (April)	101,103	53,299	52.7						47,804			
1930 (April)	89,101	47,404	53.2						41,697			
1920 (Jan.)	74,144	40,232	54.3						33,862			
1900 (June)	51,438	27,640	53.7						23,798			
1890 (June)	41,799	21,833	52.2						19,966			

¹ 1929-1939 figures as of July 1.

² 1940-1952 figures revised to include Armed Forces overseas; see text.

³ For 1940-1957, figures from Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*; for 1929-1939, Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates; see text.

⁴ Beginning 1957, certain limited changes have been made in definitions of employment and unemployment with the result that each month about 200,000 to 300,000

workers, formerly classified as employed, were counted as unemployed. On the basis of old definitions, unemployment in 1957 averaged 2,693,000. See *Current Population Reports*, Series P-57, No. 176.

⁵ Based on full count and therefore differs from that shown in series D 13 and D 26 which are based on 3¼-percent sample.

LABOR FORCE

D 13-25

Series D 13-25. Labor Force, by Age and Sex: 1890 to 1957

[In thousands of persons 14 years old and over. Annual estimates are averages of monthly figures. 1940-1952 figures revised to include Armed Forces overseas; see text. Beginning 1953, data not exactly comparable with previous years; see headnote, series D 1-12]

Year	Total labor force	Male						Female					
		Total	14 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 and over	Total	14 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 and over
		13	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
NUMBERS													
Current population reports:													
1957 ¹	70,746	48,649	3,669	4,781	22,298	15,428	2,477	22,097	2,198	2,458	9,884	7,249	818
1956.....	70,887	48,579	3,610	4,814	22,286	15,266	2,608	21,808	2,183	2,467	9,822	7,019	822
1955.....	68,896	48,054	3,378	4,851	22,297	15,002	2,525	20,842	1,987	2,458	9,069	6,546	780
1954.....	67,818	47,847	3,298	4,959	22,215	14,850	2,525	19,972	1,941	2,441	8,989	5,988	666
1953.....	67,862	47,892	3,388	5,085	22,188	14,591	2,544	19,668	1,952	2,447	8,842	5,729	693
1952.....	66,560	47,001	3,396	5,223	21,686	14,331	2,416	19,559	2,002	2,519	8,779	5,669	590
1951.....	65,982	46,874	3,476	5,268	21,825	14,137	2,469	19,308	2,018	2,670	8,612	5,459	551
1950.....	64,749	46,069	3,444	5,224	20,996	13,952	2,458	18,680	1,982	2,681	8,267	5,167	584
1949.....	63,721	45,874	3,480	5,198	20,747	13,797	2,454	18,048	2,054	2,662	7,999	4,778	556
1948.....	62,898	45,300	3,580	5,114	20,478	13,742	2,384	17,599	2,088	2,722	7,744	4,538	514
1947.....	61,758	44,848	3,641	5,098	20,199	13,584	2,376	16,915	2,067	2,725	7,426	4,252	445
1946.....	60,970	44,180	3,700	4,930	19,740	13,410	2,350	16,840	2,160	2,810	7,410	4,030	440
1945.....	60,290	43,620	3,780	4,860	19,300	13,240	2,320	16,500	2,200	2,850	7,200	3,850	420
1944.....	60,040	43,450	3,800	4,800	19,100	13,000	2,300	16,300	2,200	2,900	7,100	3,700	400
1943.....	60,560	43,700	3,850	4,850	19,100	13,000	2,320	16,300	2,200	2,900	7,100	3,700	400
1942.....	60,880	44,000	3,900	4,900	19,100	13,000	2,320	16,300	2,200	2,900	7,100	3,700	400
1941.....	57,530	42,890	3,800	4,800	19,100	13,000	2,320	16,300	2,200	2,900	7,100	3,700	400
1940.....	56,180	42,020	3,270	5,490	19,150	12,170	1,950	14,160	1,700	2,900	6,440	2,780	380
Decennial census:													
1950 (April) ²	59,671	43,118	2,548	4,537	20,389	13,275	2,373	16,553	1,441	2,521	7,666	4,416	509
1940 (April).....	53,299	40,284	2,619	5,035	18,817	11,954	1,859	18,015	1,395	2,688	6,107	2,550	275
1930 (April).....	47,404	37,008	2,795	4,747	17,498	10,173	1,795	10,396	1,591	2,316	4,404	1,842	243
1920 (Jan.).....	40,282	32,053	2,947	4,090	15,353	8,290	1,383	8,229	1,640	1,785	3,314	1,310	180
1900 (June).....	27,640	22,641	2,334	3,302	10,560	4,958	987	4,999	1,230	1,179	1,791	672	127
1890 (June).....	21,833	18,129	1,997	2,836	8,513	3,937	846	3,704	984	938	1,216	476	90
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE													
Current population reports:													
1957 ¹	58.0	81.6	49.0	58.6	96.2	91.1	86.6	85.5	30.3	45.8	39.2	40.9	10.2
1956.....	58.6	82.4	50.9	59.5	96.4	91.5	89.1	85.6	31.7	46.2	38.9	40.4	10.6
1955.....	58.0	82.4	49.0	59.8	96.7	91.8	88.5	84.5	29.7	45.8	38.0	38.5	10.3
1954.....	57.6	82.7	48.6	60.4	96.5	91.6	89.5	83.4	29.5	45.1	37.5	35.9	9.1
1953.....	57.8	83.0	50.2	61.0	96.6	91.8	40.4	83.3	30.2	44.4	37.8	35.1	9.7
1952.....	58.1	83.4	51.4	60.9	96.4	91.0	41.6	83.6	31.3	44.6	37.6	34.8	9.0
1951.....	58.2	83.6	53.3	59.9	96.0	90.7	43.8	83.6	31.8	46.4	37.3	34.1	8.7
1950.....	57.7	83.2	52.7	58.0	95.5	90.4	44.7	82.8	31.3	45.9	36.2	32.9	9.5
1949.....	57.4	83.2	53.1	56.6	95.4	90.6	45.9	82.1	32.2	44.9	35.4	31.0	9.4
1948.....	57.3	83.3	54.1	54.6	95.5	91.5	45.7	81.7	32.4	45.2	34.7	30.1	9.0
1947.....	56.8	83.3	53.7	53.8	95.5	91.6	46.8	80.8	31.4	44.7	33.8	28.8	8.0
1946.....	56.6	82.5	53.5	51.0	94.3	92.0	47.4	81.1	32.1	46.2	34.3	27.9	8.3
1945.....	61.2	86.7	64.2	54.3	96.2	93.0	50.8	85.9	39.7	53.9	39.1	31.3	9.3
1944.....	62.4	88.4	69.2	57.1	97.6	93.5	50.9	86.5	41.7	54.7	39.5	31.2	9.6
1943.....	61.6	87.3	64.8	54.3	97.4	94.0	49.5	85.8	41.4	52.3	39.6	29.2	9.8
1942.....	58.2	85.3	51.0	51.0	96.7	90.4	44.2	81.0	31.0	41.0	31.0	21.7	7.2
1941.....	56.0	83.5	44.0	44.0	95.2	90.4	44.2	28.5	23.1	49.1	32.1	21.7	7.2
1940.....	55.3	82.6	44.0	44.0	95.2	90.4	44.2	27.9	23.1	49.1	32.1	21.7	7.2
Decennial census:													
1950 (April) ²	53.4	79.0	39.5	51.9	98.3	88.2	41.4	29.0	22.6	42.9	33.3	28.8	7.8
1940 (April).....	52.7	79.7	35.4	48.4	95.6	89.4	42.2	25.7	19.0	45.6	30.6	20.0	6.0
1930 (April).....	53.2	82.1	40.1	48.8	95.8	91.0	54.0	23.6	22.8	41.8	24.6	18.0	7.3
1920 (Jan.).....	54.3	84.6	51.5	39.9	95.6	90.7	55.6	22.7	23.4	37.5	21.7	16.5	7.3
1900 (June).....	53.7	85.7	62.0	30.6	94.7	90.3	63.1	20.0	26.8	31.7	17.5	18.6	8.3
1890 (June).....	52.2	84.3	50.0	30.9	96.0	92.0	68.3	18.2	24.5	30.2	15.1	12.1	7.6

¹ See footnote 4, series D 1-12.

² See footnote 5, series D 2.

Series D 26-35. Civilian Labor Force, by Color and Sex, and Marital Status of Women: 1890 to 1957

[In thousands of persons 14 years old and over. Beginning 1953, data not exactly comparable with previous years; see headnote, series D 1-12]

Year	Labor force, by color and sex						Marital status of women in the labor force			
	Both sexes			Male		Female		Single	Married, husband present	Other
	Total	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite			
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
NUMBER										
Current population reports: ¹										
1957	66,951	59,771	7,180	40,981	4,448	18,791	2,782	5,878	11,529	4,617
1956	66,555	59,540	7,015	40,966	4,895	18,573	2,620	5,167	11,126	4,549
1955	64,647	57,925	6,723	40,266	4,228	17,659	2,495	5,087	10,423	4,643
1954	64,063	57,326	6,737	40,127	4,210	17,199	2,527	5,412	9,923	4,891
1953	63,155							5,223	9,768	4,819
1952	61,744							5,532	9,222	4,053
1951	61,789							5,480	9,086	4,086
1950	62,193							5,621	8,550	3,624
1949	60,835							5,682	7,959	3,526
1948	60,524							5,943	7,553	3,659
1947	59,120							6,181	6,676	3,466
1946	56,450									
1945	54,180									
1944	54,220							7,542	6,226	4,681
1943	54,860									
1942	55,880									
1941	54,980									
1940	54,870							6,710	4,200	2,930
Decennial census: ²										
1950 (April)	59,671	53,502	6,168	39,059	4,058	14,443	2,110	5,274	7,697	3,581
1940 (April)	53,299	47,670	5,626	36,499	3,733	11,171	1,843	6,429	4,623	1,963
1930 (April)	47,404	41,911	5,493	33,286	3,722	8,625	1,771			
1920 (Jan.)	40,282	35,554	4,728	28,807	3,246	6,747	1,482			
1900 (June)	27,640	23,871	3,769	20,057	2,584	3,814	1,185			
1890 (June)	21,833	18,932	2,901	16,094	2,035	2,838	866	2,565	500	638
PERCENT OF CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION										
Current population reports:										
1957	57.1	56.7	61.2	81.4	81.0	84.1	43.7	46.8	29.6	40.4
1956	57.6	57.3	60.8	82.5	81.3	84.2	42.7	46.4	29.0	39.4
1955	56.7	56.4	59.2	82.2	79.7	82.9	41.2	46.4	27.7	39.6
1954	56.9	56.5	60.5	82.9	81.0	82.4	42.5	49.0	26.6	39.4
1953	56.7	56.4	59.8	83.0	82.9	82.3	39.6	48.5	26.3	39.1
1952	56.5	56.1	59.8	82.9	83.6	81.9	39.7	50.0	25.3	38.8
1951	56.8	56.4	60.4	83.1	82.4	81.8	41.5	49.6	25.2	39.3
1950	56.9	56.5	61.2	83.3	83.5	81.1	42.1	50.5	23.8	37.8
1949	56.4	56.0	60.2	83.5	83.3	81.1	42.1	50.9	22.5	37.1
1948	56.6	56.2	60.1	83.4	83.4	80.3	39.9	51.1	22.0	38.7
1947	55.9	55.2	61.9	83.2	85.3	82.7	41.0	51.2	20.0	37.4
1946	55.2									
1945	58.2									
1944	58.1							58.6	21.7	41.7
1943	57.8									
1942	56.2									
1941	55.1									
1940	55.0							48.1	14.7	36.2
Decennial census: ²										
1950 (April)	58.4	53.1	56.1	79.2	76.6	28.1	37.1	46.3	21.6	35.5
1940 (April)	52.7	52.1	58.1	79.7	80.0	24.5	37.3	46.1	15.4	30.1
1930 (April)	53.2	52.1	63.2	81.7	86.1	21.8	40.5			
1920 (Jan.)	54.3	53.2	64.2	84.1	87.5	20.7	40.6			
1900 (June)	53.7	52.4	65.0	85.4	88.5	17.8	41.2			
1890 (June)	52.2	51.0	62.4	84.0	86.6	15.8	37.7	36.9	4.5	28.6

¹ As of April, except marital status for 1950, 1956, and 1957 as of March.

² See footnote 5, series D 2.

³ Relates to total labor force and total population.

Series D 36-45. Gainful Workers, by Age, Sex, and Farm-Nonfarm Occupations: 1820 to 1930

[In thousands of persons 10 years old and over]

Year	Total workers	Occupation		Sex		Age (in years)					Year	Total workers	Occupation	
		Farm	Non-farm	Male	Female	10 to 15	16 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over	Un-known			Farm	Non-farm
		36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44			45	36
1930	48,830	10,472	38,358	38,078	10,762	667	33,492	12,422	2,205	44	1860	10,533	6,208	4,325
1920	42,434	11,449	30,985	33,797	8,637	1,417	29,339	9,914	1,691	73	1850	7,697	4,902	2,795
1910	37,371	11,592	25,779	29,926	7,445	1,622	26,620	7,606	1,440	83	1840	5,420	3,720	1,700
1900	29,073	10,912	18,161	23,764	5,319	1,750	20,223	5,804	1,202	94	1830	3,932	2,772	1,160
1890	28,318	9,938	18,380	19,313	4,006	1,504	16,162	4,547	1,009	97	1820	2,881	2,069	812
1880	17,392	8,585	8,807	14,745	2,647	1,118		16,274						
1870	12,925	6,850	6,075	11,008	1,917	765		12,160						

LABOR FORCE

D 46-56

Series D 46-47. Unemployment: 1900 to 1957

[In thousands of persons 14 years old and over. Annual averages]

Year	Un-employed	Percent of civilian labor force	Year	Un-employed	Percent of civilian labor force	Year	Un-employed	Percent of civilian labor force	Year	Un-employed	Percent of civilian labor force	Year	Un-employed	Percent of civilian labor force
	46	47		46	47		46	47		46	47		46	47
1957 ¹	2,936	4.8	1945	1,040	1.9	1933	12,830	24.9	1922	3,220	7.6	1911	2,290	6.2
1956	2,551	3.8	1944	670	1.2	1932	12,060	23.6	1921	5,010	11.9	1910	2,150	5.9
1955	2,654	4.0	1943	1,070	1.9	1931	8,020	15.9	1920	1,670	4.0	1909	1,870	5.2
1954	3,230	5.0	1942	2,660	4.7	1930	4,340	8.7	1919	950	2.3	1908	2,960	8.5
1953	1,602	2.5	1941	5,560	9.9	1929	1,550	3.2	1918	560	1.4	1907	600	1.8
1952	1,673	2.7	1940	8,120	14.6	1928	2,080	4.4	1917	1,920	4.8	1906	280	0.8
1951	1,879	3.0	1939	9,480	17.2	1927	1,890	4.1	1916	1,920	4.8	1905	1,000	3.1
1950	3,142	5.0	1938	10,390	19.0	1926	880	1.9	1915	3,840	9.7	1904	1,490	4.3
1949	3,395	5.5	1937	7,700	14.3	1925	1,800	4.0	1914	3,110	8.0	1903	800	2.6
1948	2,064	3.4	1936	9,080	16.9	1924	2,440	5.5	1913	1,680	4.4	1902	800	2.7
1947	2,142	3.6	1935	10,610	20.1	1923	1,380	3.2	1912	1,960	5.2	1901	710	2.4
1946	2,270	3.9	1934	11,340	21.7							1900	1,420	5.0

¹ See footnote 4, series D 1-12.

Series D 48-56. Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Major Industry Division: 1919 to 1957

[In thousands. Annual averages. Includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period reported. Excludes proprietors self-employed persons, farm workers, unpaid family workers, domestic servants, and personnel of Armed Forces. Data for the latest year are adjusted to last quarter 1957 benchmark levels indicated by data from Government social insurance programs, and are comparable with the series for earlier years]

Year	Total	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Service and miscellaneous	Government
	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
1957	52,162	809	2,808	16,782	4,151	11,302	2,348	6,336	7,626
1956	51,766	807	2,929	16,908	4,161	11,221	2,308	6,160	7,277
1955	50,056	777	2,759	16,563	4,062	10,846	2,219	5,916	6,914
1954	48,431	777	2,593	15,995	4,009	10,520	2,122	5,664	6,751
1953	49,681	852	2,622	17,238	4,221	10,527	2,038	5,538	6,645
1952	48,303	885	2,684	16,334	4,185	10,281	1,967	5,411	6,609
1951	47,347	916	2,603	16,104	4,166	10,012	1,892	5,264	6,389
1950	44,738	889	2,333	14,967	3,977	9,645	1,824	5,077	6,026
1949	45,315	918	2,165	14,178	3,949	9,513	1,765	4,972	5,856
1948	44,448	982	2,169	15,321	4,141	9,519	1,741	4,925	5,650
1947	45,462	943	1,982	15,290	4,122	9,196	1,672	4,783	5,474
1946	41,287	852	1,661	14,461	4,023	8,602	1,619	4,474	5,595
1945	40,087	826	1,132	15,302	3,872	7,522	1,423	4,011	5,944
1944	41,534	883	1,094	17,111	3,793	7,260	1,409	3,934	6,043
1943	42,106	917	1,567	17,331	3,619	7,189	1,435	3,919	6,080
1942	39,779	933	2,170	15,051	3,433	7,333	1,469	3,857	5,433
1941	36,220	947	1,790	12,974	3,243	7,416	1,480	3,705	4,660
1940	32,058	916	1,294	10,780	3,013	6,940	1,436	3,477	4,202
1939	30,311	845	1,150	10,078	2,912	6,612	1,399	3,321	3,995
1938	28,902	882	1,055	9,253	2,840	6,453	1,347	3,196	3,876
1937	30,718	1,006	1,112	10,606	3,114	6,543	1,355	3,233	3,749
1936	28,802	937	1,145	9,653	2,956	6,076	1,313	3,060	3,662
1935	26,792	888	912	8,907	2,771	5,692	1,262	2,888	3,477
1934	25,699	874	862	8,346	2,786	5,552	1,247	2,784	3,298
1933	23,466	785	809	7,258	2,659	4,999	1,225	2,614	3,167
1932	23,377	722	970	6,797	2,804	4,907	1,270	2,682	3,225
1931	26,388	864	1,214	8,021	3,243	5,531	1,333	2,913	3,264
1930	29,143	1,000	1,372	9,401	3,675	6,064	1,393	3,084	3,149
1929	31,041	1,073	1,497	10,534	3,907	6,401	1,431	3,127	3,066
1928	29,710	1,041	1,606	9,786	3,822	6,137	1,360	2,962	2,996
1927	29,691	1,105	1,608	9,839	3,891	6,165	1,295	2,871	2,917
1926	29,539	1,176	1,555	9,997	3,940	6,033	1,235	2,755	2,843
1925	28,505	1,080	1,446	9,786	3,824	5,810	1,166	2,591	2,802
1924	27,770	1,092	1,321	9,523	3,806	5,626	1,163	2,516	2,723
1923	23,128	1,203	1,229	10,155	3,832	5,494	1,123	2,431	2,611
1922	25,569	920	1,185	8,986	3,505	5,034	1,079	2,268	2,542
1921	24,125	953	1,012	8,132	3,459	4,754	1,097	2,187	2,531
1920	27,088	1,230	843	10,534	3,993	4,623	1,110	2,142	2,603
1919	26,829	1,124	1,021	10,534	3,711	4,664	1,050	2,054	2,671

Series D 57-71. Industrial Distribution of Gainful Workers: 1820 to 1940

[In thousands]

Year	Total	Agri- culture	Forestry and fisheries	Mining	Manufac- turing and hand trades	Construc- tion	Transpor- tation and other public utilities	Trade	Finance and real estate	Educa- tional service	Other profes- sional service	Domestic service	Personal service	Government not elsewhere classified	Not allocated
	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
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	3,330
1930 ¹	47,400	10,180	120	1,160	10,770	3,080	4,810	6,190	1,470	1,680	1,720	2,550	2,500	1,180	2,145
1920 ²	43,830	10,480	270	1,150	10,990	3,080	4,850	6,080	1,420	1,650	1,760	2,330	2,490	1,050	1,340
1910	41,610	11,120	280	1,230	10,880	2,170	4,190	4,060	800	1,170	1,080	1,700	1,680	920	380
1900	36,730	11,340	250	1,050	8,230	2,800	3,190	3,870	520	900	770	2,150	1,520	540	600
1890	29,070	10,710	210	760	6,340	1,660	2,100	2,760		650	500	1,740	970	800	870
1880	23,740	9,990	180	480	4,750	1,440	1,530	1,990		510	350	1,520	640	190	170
1870 ³	17,890	8,610	95	310	3,170	890	360	1,220		380	190	1,080	360	140	195
1860 ⁴	12,920	6,480	60	200	2,250	750	640	580		190	140	940	250	100	140
1850 ⁵	12,920	6,850	60	180	2,750			1,850							80
1840	10,580	6,210	50	170	1,930			780				1,310			80
1830	7,700	4,900	25	90	1,260			420				940			65
1820	5,420	3,720	(⁶)	15	790			(⁶)				(⁶)			895
1810	3,930	2,770	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)			(⁶)				(⁶)			1,160
1800	2,880	2,070	(⁶)	(⁶)	350			(⁶)				(⁶)			460

¹ Comparable with 1940.
² Difference between number of persons not reporting industrial affiliation (1,235,000), and excess of the "gainful worker" total over the "labor force" total (1,190,000).
³ Comparable with data for earlier years.
⁴ Comparable with data for later years.
⁵ Figure corrected for apparent error in source; components now add to total, series D 57.
⁶ Not available.

Series D 72-122. Major Occupation Group of the Economically Active Population, by Sex: 1900 to 1950

[In thousands]

Series No.	Major occupation group and sex	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900	Series No.	Major occupation group and sex	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900
BOTH SEXES							MALE—Con.								
72	Total	58,999	51,742	48,686	42,206	37,291	29,030	98	Manual and service workers—Con.						
73	White-collar workers	21,601	16,082	14,320	10,529	7,962	5,115	99	Manual workers—Con.						
74	Professional, technical, and kindred workers	5,081	3,879	3,311	2,283	1,758	1,234		Operative and kindred workers	8,743	7,067	5,822	4,839	3,739	2,456
75	Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	5,155	3,770	3,614	2,803	2,462	1,697		Laborers, except farm and mine	3,740	4,742	5,177	4,707	4,372	3,482
76	Clerical and kindred workers	7,232	4,982	4,336	3,385	1,987	877	100	Service workers	2,647	2,370	1,818	1,250	1,149	740
77	Sales workers	4,133	3,450	3,059	2,058	1,755	1,307	101	Private household workers	80	135	89	51	67	53
78	Manual and service workers	30,445	26,666	24,044	20,287	17,797	13,027	102	Service workers, except private household	2,568	2,235	1,729	1,199	1,082	687
79	Manual workers	24,266	20,597	19,272	16,974	14,234	10,401	103	Farmworkers	6,352	8,487	9,414	10,221	10,359	9,880
80	Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	8,350	6,203	6,246	5,482	4,315	3,062	104	Farmers and farm managers	4,255	5,205	5,769	6,165	5,884	5,451
81	Operative and kindred workers	12,030	9,518	7,691	6,587	5,441	3,720	105	Farm laborers and foremen	2,097	3,282	3,645	4,056	4,475	4,429
82	Laborers, except farm and mine	3,885	4,875	5,335	4,905	4,478	3,620	FEMALE							
83	Service workers	6,180	6,069	4,772	3,313	3,562	2,626	106	Total	16,445	12,574	10,752	8,637	7,445	5,319
84	Private household workers	1,539	2,412	1,998	1,411	1,851	1,579	107	White-collar workers	8,627	5,648	4,756	3,353	1,943	949
85	Service workers, except private household	4,641	3,657	2,774	1,901	1,711	1,047	108	Professional, technical, and kindred workers	2,007	1,608	1,482	1,008	726	434
86	Farmworkers	6,953	8,995	10,321	11,390	11,533	10,888	109	Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	700	414	292	191	150	74
87	Farmers and farm managers	4,375	5,362	6,032	6,442	6,163	5,763	110	Clerical and kindred workers	4,502	2,700	2,246	1,614	688	212
88	Farm laborers and foremen	2,578	3,632	4,290	4,948	5,370	5,125	111	Sales workers	1,418	925	736	541	379	228
MALE							Manual and service workers								
89	Total	42,554	39,168	37,933	33,569	29,847	23,711	112	Manual workers	7,217	6,419	5,088	4,115	4,327	3,863
90	White-collar workers	12,974	10,434	9,564	7,176	6,019	4,166	113	Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	3,685	2,720	2,134	2,052	1,914	1,477
91	Professional, technical, and kindred workers	3,074	2,271	1,829	1,275	1,032	800	114	Operative and kindred workers	253	185	106	105	106	76
92	Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	4,456	3,356	3,321	2,612	2,312	1,623	115	Laborers, except farm and mine	3,287	2,452	1,870	1,748	1,702	1,264
93	Clerical and kindred workers	2,730	2,282	2,090	1,771	1,300	665	116	Service workers	145	133	158	199	106	137
94	Sales workers	2,715	2,525	2,323	1,518	1,376	1,079	117	Private household workers	3,532	3,699	2,954	2,063	2,413	1,886
95	Manual and service workers	23,228	20,247	18,956	16,172	13,469	9,664	118	Service workers, except private household	1,459	2,277	1,909	1,360	1,784	1,526
96	Manual workers	20,581	17,877	17,138	14,923	12,320	8,924	119	Farmworkers	2,073	1,422	1,045	703	629	359
97	Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	8,098	6,069	6,140	5,377	4,209	2,985	120	Farmers and farm managers	601	508	908	1,169	1,175	1,008
								121	Farm laborers and foremen	120	157	263	277	279	311
								122		481	351	645	892	895	697

Series D 123-572. Detailed Occupation of the Economically Active Population: 1900 to 1950

[In thousands. "N. e. c." means not elsewhere classified]

Series No.	Occupation	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900	Series No.	Occupation	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900
123	Total	58,999	51,742	48,686	42,206	37,291	29,030	191	Managers, officials, & proprietors, exc. farm—Con.	58	48	124	100	72	58
124	Professional, technical, and kindred workers	5,081	3,879	3,311	2,283	1,758	1,234	192	Inspectors (n. e. c.), public administration	158	122				
125	Accountants and auditors	390	238	192	118	39	23	193	Inspectors (n. e. c.), public administration	28	20	40	42	20	18
126	Actors and actresses	20	21					194	Officials and postal service	51	40				
127	Athletes	13	9					195	Officials and administrators (n. e. c.), Federal public administration and postal service	10	11	15	9	7	4
128	Dancers and dancing teachers	18	14	76	48	48	31	196	Inspectors (n. e. c.), State public administration	24	21				
129	Entertainers (n. e. c.)	17	12					197	Officials & admns. (n. e. c.), State public admin.	20	12	70	49	44	35
130	Sports instructors and officials	47	25	6	1			198	Officials & admns. (n. e. c.), local public admin.	83	61				
131	Airplane pilots and navigators	14	5	23	17	16	11	199	Managers and superintendents, building	68	72	71	43	32	(¹)
132	Architects	25	22	57	35	34	25	200	Officers, pilots, pursers, and engineers, ship	43	35	49	49	45	43
133	Artists and art teachers	83	66	57	35	34	25	201	Officials, lodge, society, union, etc.	28	26	15	12	8	(¹)
134	Authors	17	14	12	7			202	Postmasters	39	40	34	29	25	19
135	Chemists	77	57	45	28	16	9	203	Purchasing agents and buyers (n. e. c.)	65	34	29	18	8	7
136	Clergymen	171	141	149	127	118		204	Managers, officials, and proprietors (n. e. c.)	4,419	3,197	3,113	2,390	2,135	1,511
137	Religious workers	42	42	71	46	19		205	Construction	175	199	107	183	107	88
138	Recreation and group workers	95	77					206	Manufacturing	296	432	447	406	350	174
139	Social and welfare workers, except group	127	77	62	33	16	7	207	Transportation	665	482	498	467	350	174
140	College presidents, profs, & instructors (n. e. c.)	141	76	71	56	40	30	208	Telecommunications, & utilities & sanitary services	151	90	98	83	82	66
141	Dentists	41	32	98	67	45	18	209	Wholesale trade	54	54	39	25	19	6
142	Designers	127	82	61	39	36	32	210	Retail trade	343	225	152	143	104	78
143	Draftsmen	98	66					211	Eating and drinking places	1,977	1,620	1,592	1,220	1,119	930
144	Editors and reporters	207	97	58	39	15		212	Food & dairy products stores, & milk retailing	370	270	165	106	129	110
145	Engineers, technical	543	297	217	134	77	38	213	General merchandise and five and ten cent stores	612	469	540	444	395	
146	Engineers, civil	128	97	88	56	40	20	214	Apparel and accessories stores	128	111	184	162	167	
147	Engineers, chemical	34	13	14	11	7	3	215	Motor vehicles and accessories retailing	130	99	96	97	85	820
148	Engineers, metallurgical, and metallurgists	23	12					216	Gasoline service stations	119	65	62	29	5	
149	Engineers, mining	110	65	58	27	15		217	Furniture, home furnishings, and equipment stores	186	183	89	15	2	
150	Engineers, electrical	42	13					218	Hardware, farm implement, & bldg. material retail	98	57	456	368		
151	Engineers, industrial	207	97	58	39	15		219	Other retail trade	131	95				
152	Engineers, aeronautical							220	Banking and other finance	143	126	174	122	75	76
153	Engineers, mechanical	13	12	4	3	1		221	Insurance and real estate	117	65	66	38	29	14
154	Engineers (n. e. c.)	41	40	34	24	21	16	222	Automobile repair services and garages	86	66	93	56	5	
155	Farm and home management advisors							223	Miscellaneous repair services	35	14	9	8	7	(¹)
156	Funeral directors and embalmers	184	182	161	123	115	108	224	Personal services	216	129	105	76	88	72
157	Lawyers and judges	57	39	30	15	7	3	225	Business services	63	33	140	107	74	36
158	Librarians	166	167	165	130	139	92	226	All other industries (incl. not reported)	259	169				
159	Musicians and music teachers	491	377	294	149	82	12	227	Clerical and kindred workers	7,232	4,982	4,336	3,385	1,987	877
160	Nurses, professional	15	10	8	7	1		228	Agents (n. e. c.)	128	78	102	64	28	59
161	Nurses, student professional	90	83	84	54	54	25	229	Collectors, bill and account	24	45	43	31	36	
162	Optometrists	56	38	33	29	30	26	230	Attendants and assistants, library	13	24	2	2	3	1
163	Pharmacists	195	168	157	146	152	131	231	Attendants, physician's and dentist's office	43	35	28	14	6	
164	Physicians and surgeons	5	6	6	5			232	Baggage men, transportation	8	6	9	12	12	19
165	Physiotherapists	13	11	12	12	12	5	233	Bookkeepers	994	721	788	616	447	282
166	Podiatrists	25	18	14				234	Cashiers	19	23	26	25	22	28
167	Chiropractors	17	7	5	5	4		235	Express messengers and railway mail clerks	171	124	121	91	81	28
168	Therapists and healers (n. e. c.)	1,149	1,086	1,044	752	595	486	236	Mail carriers	1,661	1,223	1,097	786	387	134
169	Radio operators	158	73	20	4			237	Stenographers, typists, and secretaries	1,661	1,223	1,097	786	387	134
170	Surveyors	14	11	12	13	12	8	238	Messengers and office boys	60	64	80	110	103	66
171	Teachers (n. e. c.)	28	11					239	Telegraph messengers	8	17	16	9	9	
172	Technicians, medical and dental	14	11	12	13	12	8	240	Telephone operators	36	42	68	75	66	56
173	Technicians, testing	302	168	78	32	20	12	241	Telephone operators	375	214	249	190	98	19
174	Technicians (n. e. c.)							242	Ticket, station, and express agents	61	47	38	37	35	27
175	Veterinarians							243	Office machine operators	150	66	38			
176	Dietitians and nutritionists							244	Shipping and receiving clerks	304	233				
177	Foresters and conservationists							245	Bank tellers	3,178	2,026	1,681	1,323	654	235
178	Natural scientists (n. e. c.)							246	Dispatchers and starters, vehicle	3,178	2,026	1,681	1,323	654	235
179	Personnel and labor relations workers							247	Clerical and kindred workers (n. e. c.)	4,133	3,450	2,058	1,755	1,307	
180	Social scientists							248	Sales workers	35	41	40	25	11	12
181	Professional, technical, and kindred workers (n. e. c.)	4,375	5,362	6,032	6,442	6,163	5,763	249	Advertising agents and salesmen	35	41	40	25	11	12
182	Farmers and farm managers	4,339	5,324	5,992	6,384	6,132	5,752	250	Auctioneers	6	6	4	4	5	4
183	Farmers (owners and tenants)	36	38					251	Demonstrators	14	10	8	5	4	3
184	Farm managers	5,155	3,770	3,614	2,803	2,462	1,697	252	Hucksters and peddlers	24	55	67	50	80	77
185	Managers, officials, and proprietors, exc. farm	147	74	35	20	15	(¹)	253	Insurance agents and brokers	312	253	257	120	88	78
186	Buyers and department heads, store	29	43	42	48	51	43	254	Newspapers	101	58	39	28	30	7
187	Buyers and shippers, farm products	57	48	73	75	74	2	255	Real estate agents and brokers	145	119	150	89	78	34
188	Conductors, railroad	34	30	22	15	2	2								
189	Credit men	84	30	22	15	2	2								
190	Floormen and floor managers, store	11	7	6	4	4	4								

¹ Not available.

Series D 123-572. Detailed Occupation of the Economically Active Population: 1900 to 1950—Con. (In thousands)

Series No.	Occupation	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900	Series No.	Occupation	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900
256	Stock and bond salesmen.....	11	18	22	11	6	4	323	Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers—Con.	23	31	28	19	26	22
257	Salemen and sales clerks (n. e. c.):							324	Paperhangers.....	38	30	30	28	24	15
258	Manufacturing.....	8,485	2,898	2,482	1,724	1,454	1,089	325	Pattern and model makers, except paper	8	5	7	7	7	4
259	Wholesale trade.....							326	Piano and organ tuners and repairmen	64	58	70	38	48	35
260	Retail trade.....							327	Plasterers.....	304	211	238	207	148	92
261	Other industries (incl. not reported).....	8,359	6,263	6,246	5,432	4,315	3,062	328	Plumbers and pipe fitters.....	32	33	31	25	18	6
262								329	Rollers and roll hands, metal.....	50	33	24	12	14	9
263								330	Roofers and slaters.....	60	68	76	79	70	102
264								331	Shoemakers and repairers, except factory	9	15	23	28	33	37
265								332	Stone cutters and stone carvers.....	57	47	38	31	18	4
266								333	Structural metal workers.....	88	120	169	192	205	134
267								334	Tailors and tailresses.....	133	91	88	75	60	49
268								335	Tinsmiths, coppermiths, and sheet metal workers	65	48	42	24	20	26
269								336	Upholsterers.....	76	47	43	66	73	60
270								337	Craftsmen and kindred workers (n. e. c.)	38	3				
271								338	Members of the Armed Forces ¹	12,030	9,518	7,691	6,587	5,441	3,720
272								339	Operatives and kindred workers.....	11	8	4	5	6	2
273								340	Apprentice carpenters.....	9	3	5	10	3	
274								341	Apprentice electricians.....	18	5	6	7	10	3
275								342	Apprentice plumbers and pipelitters	16	10	11	12	12	4
276								343	Apprentice printers and trades	16	20	14	39		
277								344	Apprentice machinists and toolmakers	42	38	49	66		57
278								345	Apprentice auto mechanics	15	12				
279								346	Apprentice bricklayers and masons	17	6	3	1	2	
280								347	Apprentice mechanics, except auto	253	245	144	18		
281								348	Apprentice mechanics, except auto	12	7	7	7	2	1
282								349	Apprentices, building trade (n. e. c.)	9	6	6	6	5	13
283								350	Apprentices, metalworking trades (n. e. c.)	82	77	173	208	160	107
284								351	Apprentices, other specified trades	15	12				
285								352	Apprentices, trade not specified	17	6	3	1	2	
286								353	Abestos and insulation workers	253	245	144	18		
287								354	Attendants, auto service and parking	12	7	7	7	2	1
288								355	Blasters and powdermen	9	6	6	6	5	13
289								356	Boatmen, canalmen, and lock keepers	82	77	173	208	160	107
290								357	Brakemen, railroad.....	69	50				
291								358	Switchmen, railroad.....	11	11	4	3	4	24
292								359	Chainmen, rodmen, and axmen, surveying	12	12	18	37	64	57
293								360	Conductors, bus and street railway	253	294	187	170	230	167
294								361	Deliverymen and seamen	147	172	198	259	467	413
295								362	Dressmakers and seamstresses, except factory	26	28	18	15	14	5
296								363	Dyers.....	160	117	79	60	50	17
297								364	Filers, grinders, and polishers, metal	37	25	10	8	5	
298								365	Fruit, nut, & veget. graders & packers, exc. factory	59	33	20	24	26	13
299								366	Furnacemen, smelters, and pourers	10	10	15	16	10	5
300								367	Heaters, metal.....	462	314	265	142	132	91
301								368	Laundry and dry cleaning operatives	180	160	120	61	41	83
302								369	Meat cutters, except slaughter and packing house	13	15	25	50	100	75
303								370	Milliners.....	620	845	892	995	907	660
304								371	Mine operatives and laborers (n. e. c.):						
305								372	Coal mining.....						
306								373	Crude petroleum and natural gas extraction						
307								374	Mining and quarrying, except fuel						
308								375	Motormen, mine, factory, logging camp, etc.						
309								376	Motormen, street, subway, and elevated railway						
310								377	Oilers and greasers, except auto						
311								378	Painters, except construction and maintenance						
312								379	Photographic process workers						
313								380	Power station operators.....						
314								381	Sailors and deckhands.....						
315								382	Sawyers.....						
316								383	Spinners, textile.....						
317								384	Stationary firemen.....						
318								385	Stationary firemen.....						
319								386	Stationary firemen.....						
320								387	Stationary firemen.....						
321								388	Stationary firemen.....						
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363								430	Stationary firemen.....						
364															

LABOR FORCE

D 389-523

Series D 123-572. Detailed Occupation of the Economically Active Population: 1900 to 1950—Con.

[In thousands]

Series No.	Occupation	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900	Series No.	Occupation	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900
389	Operatives and kindred workers—Con.							457	Private household workers	1,539	2,412	1,998	1,411	1,851	1,579
390	Manufacturing—Con.								Laundresses, private household—living in	76	203	344	375	513	280
391	Sawmills, planing mills, and millwork	151	63	91	92	105	75		Housekeepers, private household—living in	150	410	1,654	1,086	1,338	1,299
392	Miscellaneous wood products	46	36	72	52	44	19		Private household workers (n. e. c.)—living in	1,313	1,799				
393	Furniture and fixtures	76	54	41	45	42	25		Service workers, except private household	4,641	3,657	2,774	1,901	1,711	1,047
394	Glass and glass products	30	13	11	8	9	5		Attendants, hospital and other institution	216	102				
395	Cement & concrete, gypsum, & plaster products	23	16	13	10	13	7		Midwives	151	115	198	157	133	109
396	Structural clay products	35	25	23	17	16	9		Practical nurses	52	42	4	3	2	
397	Pottery and related products	28	18	8	6	6	10		Attendants, professional & personal service (n. e. c.)	52	42	4	3	2	
398	Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral & stone prod.	371	208	170	125	21	21		Attendants, recreation and amusement	66	64	29	13	9	6
399	Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment	15	19	11	53	6			Barbers, beauticians, and manicurists	396	449	371	214	193	133
400	Ship and boat building and repairing	133	105	11					Bartenders	214	131				
401	Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills	324	209				121		Boarding and lodging housekeepers	30	74	144	133	165	71
402	Other primary iron and steel industries	40	24	397	370	286			Bootblacks	15	16	19	15	14	8
403	Fabricated steel products	273	123						Charwomen and cleaners	128	72	52	31	29	29
404	Office and store machines and devices	4	12						Cooks, except private household	478	349	292	200	174	117
405	Miscellaneous machinery	52	21						Elevator operators	97	87	68	41	25	13
406	Agricultural machinery and tractors	67	27						Fremen, fire protection	112	82	73	51	36	15
407	Railroad & miscellaneous transportation equipment	19	11						Guards, watchmen, and doorkeepers	255	216	148	116	78	
408	Primary nonferrous industries	98	48	34	32	27	11		Police and detectives, government	176	135	145	94	68	116
409	Fabricated nonferrous metal products	356	150	117	65	25	18		Marshals and constables	21	21	9	7	9	
410	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	60	29	172	192	133	102		Housekeepers and stewards, except private household	112	90	61	52	45	34
411	Photographic equipment and supplies	258	172						Janitors and sextons	482	377	310	179	113	57
412	Watches, clocks, and clockwork-operated devices	57	36						Porters	179	182	151	102	96	42
413	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	51	29	30	21	16	2		Sheriffs and bailiffs	19	16	15	11	7	5
414	Meat products	132	91	53	50	26	11		Counter and fountain workers	836	636	415	242	200	107
415	Canning & preserving fruits, veget., & seafood	95	52	26	18	8			Waiters and waitresses	12	10	13	13	10	4
416	Dairy products	62	36	26	19	12	13		Watchmen (crossing) and bridge tenders	561	360	259	203	203	93
417	Grain-mill products	33	17	7	8	4	4		Service workers, except private household (n. e. c.)	2,578	4,632	4,290	4,948	5,370	5,125
418	Bakery products	68	45	28	20	9	5		Farm foremen	17	17	28	35	19	7
419	Confectionery and related products	51	49	44	52	31	27		Farm laborers, wageworkers	1,617	2,405	2,271	2,832	2,832	5,115
420	Beverage industries	57	36	7	10	20	13		Farm laborers, unpaid family workers	934	1,208	1,660	2,633	2,514	4
421	Miscellaneous food preparations & kindred products	51	29	30	21	16	2		Farm service laborers, self-employed	10	3	5	10	6	4
422	Tobacco manufactures	70	86	104	145	152	116		Laborers, except farm and mine	3,885	4,875	5,335	4,905	4,478	3,620
423	Knitting mills	154	192	129	104	85	41		Fishermen and oystermen	75	64	73	53	68	69
424	Dyeing and finishing textiles, except knit goods	26	24	20	18	16	13		Garage laborers, and car washers and greasers	72	63	77	33	4	
425	Carpets, rugs, and other floor covering	26	21	17	14	15	10		Gardeners, except farm, and groundskeepers	159	163	168	71	65	24
426	Yarn, thread, and fabric mills	477	426	324	323	269	202		Longshoremen and stevedores	73	74	74	86	63	29
427	Miscellaneous textile mill products	32	35	35	46	48	31		Lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers	196	169	147	180	139	117
428	Apparel and accessories	824	734	422	365	336	225		Teamsters	28	31	120	412	441	374
429	Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	58	53	15	21	18	18		Laborers (n. e. c.)	3,288	4,312	4,675	4,070	3,696	3,007
430	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	106	87	64	55	36	21		Manufacturing	1,209	1,598	1,960	2,169	1,487	723
431	Miscellaneous paper and pulp products	64	41	14	20	18	19		Sawmills, planing mills, and millwork	152	230	292	280	289	139
432	Paperboard containers and boxes	80	59	51	48	42	16		Miscellaneous wood products	18	27	292	280	289	139
433	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	27	31	21	21	21	16		Furniture and fixtures	21	35	40	35	24	7
434	Paints, varnishes, and related products	18	12	8	6	4	3		Glass and glass products	21	21	28	29	25	15
435	Drugs and medicines	149	72	53	51	33	9		Cement & concrete, gypsum, & plaster products	16	21	28	29	25	13
436	Miscellaneous chemicals and allied products	48	30	27	14	4	1		Structural clay products	24	26	39	30	36	18
437	Petroleum refining	7	5	2	2	2	2		Pottery and related products	29	39	60	49	78	42
438	Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products	127	85	81	86	32	15		Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral & stone prod.	7	7	11	12	9	6
439	Rubber products	226	228	210	206	181	98		Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment	51	71	124	83	16	16
440	Leather tanned, curried, and finished	50	44	26	33	29	31		Ship and boat building and repairing	16	23	17	69	12	
441	Footwear, except rubber	43	74	139	207	93	67		Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills	145	201	201	128		
442	Leather products, except footwear	780	429	445	208	132	149		Other primary iron and steel industries	111	128				
443	Not specified manufacturing industries	71	40	15	4	8	7		Fabricated steel products	2	2	2	492	544	419
444	Nonmanufacturing industries (incl. not reported)	96	73	98	111	61	19		Office and store machines and devices	43	46				
445	Railroads and railway express service	37	24	24	57	30	19		Miscellaneous machinery	1	6				
446	Transportation, except railroad	52	24	24	40	27	137		Not specified metal industries	14	11				
447	Telecommunications, & utilities & sanitary serv.	311	145	74	40	4	3		Agricultural machinery and tractors	1	14				
448	Wholesale and retail trade	54	38	30	6	4	3		Aircraft and parts	6	4				
449	Business and repair services	54	11	11	6	4	3		Railroad & miscellaneous transportation equipment	6	8				
450	Public administration	105	75	165	12	9	5								
451	All other industries (incl. not reported)														

Series D 123-572. Detailed Occupation of the Economically Active Population: 1900 to 1950—Con.

[In thousands]

Series No.	Occupation	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900	Series No.	Occupation	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900	
524	Laborers, except farm and mine—Con. Manufacturing—Con. Primary nonferrous industries..... Fabricated nonferrous metal products..... Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies..... Professional equipment and supplies..... Photographic equipment and supplies..... Watches, clocks, and clockwork-operated devices..... Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	38	43	39	49	33	15	549	Laborers, except farm and mine—Con. Manufacturing—Con. Paperboard containers and boxes..... Printing, publishing, and allied industries..... Synthetic fibers..... Paints, varnishes, and related products.....	10	10	8	8	8	1	
525		33	30	37	27	11	8	551		12	10	11	8	5	4	
526		4	4	4	74	48	30	552		3	5	5	5	5	3	2
527		18	27	48	101	48	30	553		5	6	6	6	6	3	2
528		37	47	49	60	34	12	554		61	77	80	79	80	45	15
529		27	34	26	19	10	5	555		Miscellaneous chemical and allied products.....	28	41	32	11	5	6
530		15	17	17	15	6	5	556		Petroleum, refining.....	8	5	9	11	11	11
531		20	21	16	18	9	10	557		Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products.....	17	20	29	51	14	6
532		10	8	12	8	5	3	558		Rubber products.....	8	11	17	27	21	16
533		4	8	6	7	3	3	559		Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	6	12	18	19	10	5
534	25	22	9	11	19	12	560	Footwear, except rubber.....	2	3	3	8	4	3		
535	24	29	26	32	17	8	561	Leather products, except footwear.....	11	44	114	191	109	79		
536	Not specified food industries..... Tobacco manufactures..... Knitting mills..... Dyeing and finishing textiles, except knit goods..... Carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings..... Yarn, thread, and fabric mills..... Miscellaneous textile mill products..... Apparel and accessories..... Miscellaneous fabricated textile products..... Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills..... Miscellaneous paper and pulp products.....	24	29	26	32	17	8	562	Not specified manufacturing industries.....	2,079	2,714	2,715	1,901	2,210	2,284	
537		10	17	21	35	16	14	563	Nonmanufacturing industries (incl. not reported).....	788	1,340	1,710	891	531	20	
538		3	5	9	12	8	4	564	Construction.....	298	278	490	543	599	284	
539		3	5	8	11	10	9	565	Railroads and railway express service.....	119	98	98	199	195	86	
540		6	7	5	4	4	2	566	Transportation, except railroad.....	135	103	249	182	152	68	
541		50	71	94	120	59	44	567	Telecommunications, & utilities & sanitary serv.....	345	250	258	182	152	68	
542		4	7	5	5	8	5	568	Wholesale and retail trade.....	15	7	15	2	2	1	
543		9	10	14	12	8	5	569	Business and repair services.....	107	52	134	98	56	---	
544		3	3	1	1	1	1	570	Public administration.....	83	64	64	490	675	1,825	
545		29	44	52	52	31	1	571	Personal services.....	194	520	520	490	675	1,825	
546	9	6	4	4	3	2	572	All other industries (incl. not reported).....	---	---	---	---	---	---		
547	29	44	52	52	31	1	572	All other industries (incl. not reported).....	---	---	---	---	---	---		
548	9	6	4	4	3	2	572	All other industries (incl. not reported).....	---	---	---	---	---	---		
549	9	6	4	4	3	2	572	All other industries (incl. not reported).....	---	---	---	---	---	---		

HOURS, WAGES, AND WORKING CONDITIONS (Series D 573-792)

D 573-577. Daily hours and indexes of daily wages in all industries and in building trades, January 1860-1891.

Source: U. S. Congress, "Aldrich Report," Senate Report No. 1394, 52d Congress, 2d Session, part I, pp. 173-180.

The Aldrich Report is the leading source of data on average wages and hours for 1840-1891. The only other large body of data relating to this period covers 1860-1880 (Joseph D. Weeks, *Report on the Statistics of Wages in Manufacturing Industries*, Tenth Census, vol. 20).

The basic wage data of the Aldrich Report were collected in 1891 and 1892 from the records of wages by occupation in 88 establishments in the Northeast, including Maryland. Those occupational wage series going back to 1860 were combined into industry indexes. Series starting after 1860 were not used in the indexes.

D 573-575 cover 21 industries including railroads, building trades, groceries, dry goods, city public works, illuminating gas, sidewalks, and 14 manufacturing industries. The source also contains data for the same period on wages in the coal, iron, glass, and pottery industries, and on teachers' salaries in certain areas.

In computing the weighted averages for series D 573 and D 574, shifting employment weights based on occupational data from the censuses of population were used.

Data for 1840-1859 for series D 573-577 are shown in the source, but the coverage is so inadequate that they are of little value.

The Aldrich Report indexes have been severely criticized by A. L. Bowley, Wesley C. Mitchell, and others, on several grounds including the failure to use the wage data for July of each year, the use of simple averages to combine occupations, and the overweighting of industries for which data were scanty. Mitchell's alternative processing of the wage data is shown in series D 578-588; however, it extends only to 1880. For 1880-1891, the Aldrich Report indexes are the only published summary of these wage data that covers all years. For certain industries and years, alternative indexes are presented in A. L. Bowley, "Comparison of the Rates of Increase of Wages in the United States and in Great Britain," *Economic Journal*, vol. V, 1895, pp. 368-383.

D 578-588. Indexes of average daily wages in all industries, in selected industries, and by degree of skill, January and July, 1860-1880.

Source: Wesley C. Mitchell, *Gold, Prices, and Wages Under the Greenback Standard*, University of California Press, Berkeley, 1908, pp. 120, 145-152.

The data underlying these indexes are from the Aldrich Report (see text for series D 573-577). The source also presents indexes of the medians and deciles of wages for most of the industries in series D 578-586, some indexes of means by

Note. The series on wages and earnings in this section are in "current" (or money) dollars rather than dollars of fixed purchasing power. Although the current dollar is the proper unit for measuring wages and earnings for many purposes, it often tends to be a misleading indicator of purchasing power. If information is desired on the changes in purchasing power of earnings, money wages or earnings should be converted to real terms by dividing them by an appropriate index of consumer prices. Several such indexes are given in chapter E.

sex, indexes of medians and deciles by occupation, and indexes of means, medians, and deciles by initial wage level. In addition, the source contains a similar processing of the wage data of the Weeks Report (see text for series D 573-577).

D 578-586 are weighted arithmetic means of wage indexes by occupation for all industries covered in the Aldrich Report and for establishments in each industry. The weights are the number of workers included in each series at each date.

D 587 is an index of the median of wage indexes by occupation for unskilled men in all industries, excluding one establishment (Establishment 35, City Public Works, New York) that included about half the total number of unskilled men covered in the Aldrich Report.

D 588 is an index of the median of wage indexes by occupation for skilled men, excluding foremen and overseers and helpers of craftsmen.

D 589-602. Hours and earnings in manufacturing, in selected nonmanufacturing industries, and for "lower-skilled" labor, 1890-1926.

Source: Paul H. Douglas, *Real Wages in the United States, 1890-1926*, Houghton Mifflin Company, New York, 1930.

D 589-590 are weighted averages of series D 591 and D 593 and series D 592 and D 594, respectively. The union scales of wages are substantially higher and less flexible than the wages of all workers in the "union" industries. Since the weight of the "union" industries in the all-manufacturing average is based on the total number of skilled and semiskilled workers in the industries, the total manufacturing average is too high (see Leo Wolman, "American Wages," *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, XLVI, 1932, pp. 398-406).

D 591-592, beginning in 1907, are weighted averages of trade union scales for occupations. The weights are union membership by crafts. The series are extrapolated back to 1890 by use of payroll data from the sources of series D 593 and D 594.

D 593-594, average hours and earnings for "payroll" manufacturing industries, are averages weighted by employment data from employer payrolls (see text for series D 618-625), given in various Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) bulletins and in the *Nineteenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor*. Until 1913, the original data are for selected occupations only, and exclude most laborers and some other unskilled workers. Therefore, for 1890-1913 the series are extrapolations backward from the 1914 level.

Differences between series D 591-592 and D 593-594 are not necessarily reliable indicators of differences in wages and hours between workers in union and nonunion industries. Because the biases in series D 591-592 are probably much greater than those in series D 593-594, it may sometimes be desirable to use only the latter to represent all manufacturing.

D 595, average hours in bituminous coal mining, is estimated from union contracts and their coverage for 1890-1903; after 1903, it is based on data from the U. S. Geological Survey.

D 596, average hourly earnings, was obtained by dividing series D 612, average annual earnings, by average days

worked, as reported by the U. S. Geological Survey; the resulting series was divided by daily hours worked.

D 597, average full-time earnings on railroads, is based on average daily wages by occupations, 1895-1914; for 1914-1926, it is based on average hourly wages as reported by the Interstate Commerce Commission and estimated daily hours.

D 598-599, average hours and earnings in the building trades, were obtained in the same way as series D 591-592.

D 600, average hours for postal employees, is based on nominal hours as set by law, adjusted (after 1920) for sick leave.

D 601, average hourly earnings, is estimated by dividing series D 615 by 52 to obtain weekly earnings and then by dividing again by series D 600 to obtain hourly earnings.

D 602, average full-time weekly earnings for "lower-skilled" labor, is reproduced in the source from Whitney Coombs, *The Wages of Unskilled Labor in Manufacturing Industries in the United States, 1890-1924*, Columbia University Press, New York, 1926, p. 99. It is based on the wages of the least skilled or lowest paid occupations reported for each industry in BLS bulletins and in the *Nineteenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor*, except that the figure for 1920 is based on the data of the National Industrial Conference Board. Since these sources exclude most laborers before 1914, the series is labelled here as "lower skilled," though it is called "unskilled" by Coombs and by Douglas.

D 603-617. Average annual earnings in all industries and in selected industries and occupations, 1890-1926.

Source: See source for series D 589-602.

D 603-604, all industries averages, are weighted averages of series D 605-617 and an additional series beginning in 1902 for anthracite coal. The weights change annually and are based on decennial census employment estimates. Interpolations of weights for intercensal years are based on State employment data when available; elsewhere they are linear.

The weights for decennial census years and 1926 are shown in the source, p. 390.

D 605, wage earners in manufacturing, is based on data from the census of manufacturers for census years (total wages paid and wage earners). Figures for intercensal years are interpolated using similar data from the labor bureaus of a number of States. Census data for 1890 are adjusted to eliminate the hand trades.

D 606, wage earners of steam railroads, is based on Interstate Commerce Commission data since 1905, and extrapolated back to 1890 using data from several State railroad commissions.

D 607, street railways, is based on the Eleventh Census (1890) and the censuses of electrical industries. Figures for intercensal years are interpolations based on data from several State railroad and public utility commissions and State labor bureaus.

D 608-609, telephone and telegraph industries, are based on censuses of electrical industries. Figures for intercensal years are interpolations based on data published by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs.

D 610, gas and electricity, is based on the censuses of electrical industries (electricity) and on the censuses of manufactures (gas). Figures for intercensal years are interpolations based on data for New York City, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Pennsylvania, from State sources.

D 611, clerical workers in manufacturing and steam railroads, is based on: Average earnings of salaried workers in manufacturing computed from the censuses of manufactures

for census years, with data from 3 States used to interpolate for other years; and beginning in 1895, earnings of salaried workers in railroads from the Interstate Commerce Commission, with data from 2 State railway commissions and 1 railroad used to extrapolate back to 1890.

D 612, bituminous coal mining, is based on aggregate wage payments from the censuses of mines and quarries of 1889, 1902, 1909, and 1919 as revised in the Fourteenth Census (1920), divided by employment figures reported by the U. S. Geological Survey. Figures for intercensal years are interpolations based on data from the State labor bureaus or departments of mines of 5 major coal-producing States.

D 613, farm labor, is based on the Department of Agriculture series of daily wages of farm labor without board and of monthly wages of farm labor without board. Data for 1900-1909 are linear interpolations covering from 1 to 3 years each.

D 614, Federal employees, covers employees of Federal executive departments in Washington, D. C., only. The data are from the *Official Register*, adjusted to include bonuses paid during 1917-1924.

D 615, postal employees, covers letter carriers and, beginning in 1906, postal clerks in first and second class post offices. The data are from the *Annual Reports of the Postmaster General*, adjusted to calendar years.

D 616, public school teachers, covers teachers, principals, and supervisors in public elementary and secondary schools. The data are from the *Annual Reports of the U. S. Commissioner of Education*, adjusted to a calendar-year basis. Data for some years after 1915 are interpolations based on studies of the National Education Association.

D 617, ministers, covers salaries of Methodist and Congregational ministers as reported in the *Methodist Year Book* and the *Annual Congregational Gray Book*.

D 618-625. Indexes of wages, hours, and earnings in manufacturing and in the building trades, 1890-1907.

Source: Department of Commerce and Labor, *Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor*, No. 77, 1908, p. 7; Leo Wolman, "Hours of Work in American Industry," *Bulletin 71*, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1938, p. 2.

Beginning in 1900, the Bureau of Labor of the Department of Commerce and Labor undertook, in somewhat modified form, a continuation of the Aldrich Report (see text for series D 573-577). The *Nineteenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor*, 1904, contains the results of the studies for 1890-1903. Somewhat similar surveys were made for 1904-1907 and the information for the entire period was summarized in *Bulletin No. 77*, cited above. The *Nineteenth Annual Report* and the subsequent *Bulletins* (Nos. 59, 65, 71, and 77) show the basic wage, hour, and employment averages for each of the individual occupations and industries and for selected occupations by States and for large cities.

The Bureau of Labor figures (series D 618-620) include the building and other hand and neighborhood trades. Wolman's figures (series D 621) exclude the building and hand trades.

The data in the *Nineteenth Annual Report* are based on information obtained from 3,475 establishments in 67 industries, covering 519 occupations. Agents of the Bureau of Labor collected wages, hours, and employment data separately by occupation and sex from the records of each establishment. Such data were taken only for what were judged principal occupations in each industry and only for the period within each year that was judged "normal" for the establishment. By and large, the basic data for each occupation (separately

by sex) were for establishments whose records were complete enough to supply the data for each year 1890-1903.

For 1890-1903, average hourly wages and average full-time weekly hours, weighted by employment, were computed for each occupation, separately by sex. Each of the occupational series was converted to an index number with the average for 1890-1899 as the base. Within each industry, simple arithmetic means of the individual occupational indexes were then computed. Series D 622 and D 624 are unweighted means of the occupational indexes in the building trades. The "all manufacturing" index numbers (series D 618 and D 620), however, are weighted means of the indexes of the 67 separate industries included, each industry weighted by the payroll of that industry as estimated from the 1900 Census. Series D 619 is the product of series D 618 and D 620. Similarly, series D 623 is the product of series D 622 and D 624.

For 1904-1907, the procedures used by the Bureau of Labor were similar to those used for 1890-1903, with the following exceptions: (1) Some small industries covered in 1890-1903 were dropped although the number of establishments covered was increased; and (2) the indexes were chain-linked to those for 1890-1903.

Series D 621 and D 625, for average full-time weekly hours, are based on Wolman's reworking of the basic data for series D 620 and D 624. Series D 621 shows the index numbers computed from the weighted average of the hours figures in the *Nineteenth Annual Report* for 456 occupations in 48 manufacturing industries and excludes the building trades and other hand and neighborhood trades covered in the report. The weight for each occupation in each year is the number of employees covered in the survey of that occupation in the year. Series D 625 is the index number calculated from the similarly weighted average computed by Wolman for the 19 building trades occupations. For the building trades, Wolman expressed the opinion that the hours data in the *Nineteenth Annual Report* were those established by unions.

Wolman's report is a basic source of information of hours of work in American industry. It contains 15 summary tables of historical data on hours of work in manufacturing, building construction, steam railroads, and coal mining for various dates, 1890-1937.

D 626-634. Hours and earnings for production workers in manufacturing, 1909-1957.

Source: 1909-1946, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Handbook of Labor Statistics*, 1950 edition; 1947-1957, *Monthly Labor Review*, various issues.

The figures for 1909-1931 represent estimates based largely on periodic wage and hour surveys conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics during that period for a narrow list of manufacturing industries. These figures are an extension of, and are adjusted for comparability with, the figures for 1932-1957. For a discussion of the methods and data used to derive the figures for 1909-1931, see the *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1955, pp. 801-806.

The estimates of average weekly earnings for 1909-1931, based primarily on census data, tend to be more accurate than those for average hourly earnings, and average weekly hours. It is likely that the hourly earnings figures are overstated and the weekly hours understated because the BLS surveys of wages tended to sample large firms more heavily than small firms.

For 1932-1957, the underlying employment, payroll, and man-hour figures are obtained by means of a mail questionnaire sent monthly to cooperating establishments. Each establish-

ment reports the following information: (1) The number of production workers or nonsupervisory employees who worked or received pay for any part of the payroll period ending nearest the 15th of the month; (2) the total gross payrolls for these employees before such deductions as Social Security taxes, withholding taxes, union dues, etc. (the payroll figures include pay for overtime, shift premiums, sick leave, holidays, vacations, and production bonuses, but exclude payments in kind, retroactive pay, nonproduction bonuses, employer contributions to private welfare funds, insurance and pension plans, and similar fringe payments); and (3) total man-hours paid for these employees including hours paid for vacations, holidays, sick leave, travel time, lunch time, etc.

Within each detailed industry the payroll, employment, and man-hours figures for reporting establishments are aggregated, and average hourly earnings, average weekly hours, and average weekly earnings are computed. The average hourly earnings and average weekly hours for a group of industries are weighted arithmetic means of the corresponding averages for the industries within the group. The weights used for earnings are estimates of aggregate production-worker man-hours and those used for hours are estimates of aggregate production-worker employment. Average weekly earnings for the group is the product of the average hourly earnings and the average weekly hours for the group.

Average weekly hours worked or paid for differ from average full-time or standard hours (before payment at overtime premium rates) and from average hours worked per week. During periods of substantial unemployment, average weekly hours paid for often may be considerably below the full-time level of hours or the level at which premium payments for overtime begin. On the other hand, during periods of relatively full employment, overtime hours tend to raise the average weekly hours above the full-time level.

Until the 1940's, the distinction in most industries between hours paid for and hours worked was relatively unimportant. The widespread adoption of paid vacations of increasing length and of an increasing number of paid holidays (and in some industries paid travel time, lunch time, etc.), however, has raised average weekly hours (which are hours paid for) above average hours worked by increasing amounts. By 1957, the difference may have grown to as much as 5 percent in manufacturing industries on the average; in some industries, such as bituminous coal mining, the difference was substantially larger. Since the middle 1940's, figures for weekly hours tend to understate the downward movement of hours worked per week.

Average hourly earnings figures exclude such fringe payments as employer contributions to private health, welfare, and insurance funds and include premium payments for overtime and for night work.

D 635-637. Hours and earnings for bituminous coal mines, 1909-1957.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, and *Hours and Earnings* (multilithed releases).

For 1909-1931, estimates are based on a variety of sources including special studies by the BLS and data collected by the Bureau of the Census, the Bureau of Mines, and reports of various State coal commissions. For 1932-1957, figures are strictly comparable in concept and method of estimation with those for manufacturing in series D 626-634. See text also for same series regarding hours paid for in contrast to hours worked and the exclusion from average hourly earnings of

fringe payments which are particularly applicable to coal mining.

Before 1945, lunch time was not paid for in the mines. Beginning April 1945, mine operators paid for 15 minutes of lunch time per day; in July 1947, the lunch time paid for was increased to one-half hour. Similarly, before November 1943, working time was computed on a "face-to-face" basis. From November 1943 to April 1945, inside mine workers were paid for 45 minutes of travel time per day at two-thirds of the regular rate. Since April 1945, inside workers have been paid for all travel time at the applicable hourly rate.

Data published by the Bureau of Mines (*Minerals Yearbook*, 1946, p. 81) show that in 1944 travel time amounted, on the average, to 10-15 percent of total time paid for. Therefore, average weekly hours figures since 1945 may have a serious upward bias if used to measure hours actually worked, and the average hourly earnings figures may have a correspondingly serious downward bias if used to measure average earnings per hour actually worked.

Average hourly earnings figures exclude contributions of coal mine employers to the miners' health and welfare fund. These contributions have increased from 5 cents per ton in 1946 to 40 cents per ton in 1952 and later years. In 1953 wage supplements in bituminous coal mining, chiefly employer contributions to the health and welfare fund in the industry, amounted to 16 percent of total wages and salaries in the industry.

D 638-641. Hours and earnings for Class I steam railroads, 1921-1957.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, and *Hours and Earnings* (multilithed releases); BLS, *Handbook of Labor Statistics*, 1947 and 1950 editions; and Interstate Commerce Commission, *Wage Statistics of Class I Railroads in the United States*, various issues.

Figures for Class I railroads are based on their monthly reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Until 1951, the figures covered all hourly rated employees of Class I railroads excluding (except in 1921-1927) Class I switching and terminal companies. Since 1951, the figures cover all employees (excluding switching and terminal companies) except executives, officials, and staff assistants. Although the figures since 1951 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years, the difference is not large.

Average hourly earnings are computed by dividing the total compensation of covered employees by total man-hours paid for. Average weekly earnings are derived by multiplying average weekly hours by average hourly earnings. Average weekly hours equal total man-hours paid for (during a month) reduced to a weekly basis, divided by the full-month count of employees on the payroll. The full-month count generally tends to be somewhat larger than a count for the payroll period ending nearest the 15th of the month, which is used for other industries. For this reason both the weekly earnings and the weekly hours figures tend to be slightly lower than they would be if computed on the latter basis.

For 1921-1927, straight-time average hourly earnings (series D 641) are computed by dividing compensation for straight time actually worked by hours of straight time actually worked. For 1928-1950, figures are ratios of compensation for straight time paid for to hours of straight time paid for. Since 1951, the figures have been computed from the ICC's *Wage Statistics*, which provides monthly and annual data on employment, man-hours, and compensation by detailed occupation as well as by major occupational groups.

D 642-653. Indexes of union hourly wage rates and weekly hours, for building and printing trades, 1907-1956.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Union Wages and Hours: Building Trades*, July 1957, pp. 5 and 14; and *Union Wages and Hours: Printing Industry*, July 1956, pp. 6 and 15.

Studies by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of union scales of wages and hours prior to 1936 included at various times building and printing trades, barbers, linemen, longshoremen, and workers employed in breweries, laundries, metal trades, millwork, restaurants, soft drink production, theaters, baking, trucking, and local transit. Since 1936, the studies have been confined to the printing and building trades, trucking, local transit, and baking. The baking study was discontinued in 1953.

For each trade, the local union is asked to submit data on the minimum union wage rate, the weekly hours (before overtime becomes effective), and the number of active union members working or available for work on a single specified date (recently July 1) each year.

The earliest studies covered 13 journeymen and 7 helper and labor classifications in building construction, and 7 book and job and 4 newspaper classifications in the printing trades in 39 cities. The most recent study covered 24 journeymen and 9 helper and labor classifications in the building trades in 52 cities of over 100,000 population, and 12 book and job and 8 newspaper classifications in the printing trades in 53 such cities.

Indexes for all years were computed by the chain-link relative method, except 1921-1929, which were based on weighted arithmetic means for each year. The figures reflect minimum union contract scales and exclude premium pay for overtime. During periods of unemployment, the contract rates may be higher than the actual wage rates paid. Wage rates above contract scales may be paid during periods of high employment or rapid inflation. Thus, the union figures tend to have smaller cyclical fluctuations than actual wage rates paid to union employees. Furthermore, since overtime pay is excluded, union wage rates fluctuate less cyclically than average hourly earnings.

The hours figures also reflect union contract straight-time hours. They do not measure hours actually worked, which vary for the building trades with climatic conditions and the amount of construction work available.

D 654-668. Hours and earnings, for production workers in 25 manufacturing industries, by sex and degree of skill, 1914-1948.

Source: National Industrial Conference Board, *The Economic Almanac for 1950*, New York, 1950, pp. 336-344.

The underlying data were collected by the National Industrial Conference Board (NICB) from a sample of companies representing 25 industries (durable and nondurable goods) by means of a monthly mail questionnaire. The number of firms included in the sample, as well as the distribution of these firms by size and geographical location, varied somewhat from time to time. In 1936, the sample included 1,886 firms employing about one-third of all wage earners in the 25 industries covered and about one-fifth of all wage earners in all manufacturing industries. The average firm in the sample (in most of the 25 industries) was substantially larger (in terms of employment) than the average firm in the population from which the sample was taken. Although some tendency toward an upward bias in the level of earnings of the sample firms may exist, it is not clear that this bias also had a trend or varied with the business cycle.

Within each industry, average hourly earnings was obtained by dividing the aggregate payroll for reporting companies by the aggregate man-hours. Average weekly hours and average weekly earnings were obtained in a similar manner. The averages for all industries taken together were weighted means of the separate industry averages with fixed employment weights estimated for each industry with the help of the 1923 Census of Manufactures.

The distinction in classification between unskilled males and other male workers was not precisely stated by NICB and the classification was made by the reporting firms.

D 669-684. Hours and earnings, for production workers in selected nonmanufacturing industries, 1932-1957.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, and *Hours and Earnings* (multilithed releases); and *Handbook of Labor Statistics*, 1947 edition, pp. 80-86.

See text for series D 626-634.

D 685-695. Average annual compensation per full-time employee, by major industry, 1919-1929.

Source: Computed from Simon Kuznets, *National Income and its Composition, 1919-1938*, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, 1941, pp. 314-315.

These data were obtained by dividing Kuznets' estimates of aggregate employee compensation for each major industry division by the corresponding estimates of number of full-time equivalent employees. The source also presents similar compensation and employment data for 1930-1938, and for industry groups within the major industry divisions.

Employee compensation figures include wages and salaries, and government relief payments. In addition, bonuses, commissions, gratuities, payments in kind, pensions, and compensation for injuries were included for industries in which they were a significant proportion of total compensation and could be estimated from available data.

Kuznets' employment estimates include both wage earners and salaried employees and are stated in full-time equivalent units (the number of persons that would have been employed if each had worked full-time for a full year), or, in effect, the number of full-time positions filled. In practice, Kuznets used estimates of employment similar to those used by BLS; namely, annual averages of monthly figures, based on a payroll count for a single payroll period in each month, except in a few industries in which part-time work was important and for which he derived full-time equivalent employment by dividing aggregate wage payments by estimates of annual earnings for full-time workers.

D 696-707. Average annual earnings per full-time employee, by major industry, 1929-1957.

Source: 1929-1945, Office of Business Economics, *National Income: 1954 Edition*, pp. 200-201; 1946-1957, *U. S. Income and Output, 1958*, table VI-15.

These estimates are ratios of aggregate wage and salary payments, by industry, to the aggregate number of full-time equivalent employees, by industry (the sources also present estimates for industry groups within major industries). Wages and salaries include executives' compensation, bonuses, tips, and payments in kind, and exclude those sources of labor income appearing in series D 708-727 as "supplements to wages and salaries."

Full-time equivalent employment measures man-years of full-time employment of wage and salary earners and its equivalent in work performed by part-time workers. For a discussion of the concept of full-time equivalent employment and the methods of estimation involved in converting part-time

work to its full-time equivalent, see the *Survey of Current Business*, June 1945, pp. 17-18.

The difference between the Kuznets' figures for average annual earnings (series D 685-695) and these Office of Business Economics figures is slight prior to World War II. Kuznets' compensation figures include both wages and salaries and some "supplements to wages and salaries." For 1919-1938, however, supplements were a small fraction of wages and salaries in most industries. The concept of full-time equivalent employment used by Kuznets also was essentially the same as that used by the Office of Business Economics.

The employment and payrolls estimates were derived by combining separate estimates for those industries covered by Social Security programs and those not covered by such programs. For 1929-1938, for those industries covered (as of 1957) by Social Security programs, the employment and payrolls figures are extrapolations backward from 1939, based on sources and methods similar to those for series D 685-695.

Since 1939, for those industries (virtually all industrial and commercial employment) covered by Social Security programs, estimates of aggregate wages and salaries were obtained as follows (employment estimates came from essentially the same sources). Figures for payrolls covered by Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI) or the Railroad Retirement Act came from the records of the State Unemployment Insurance programs and from the Interstate Commerce Commission's *Statistics of Railways*, and provide employer-reported data by industry for about 95 percent of total payrolls covered by Social Security. Payrolls of firms covered by OASI but not by State Unemployment Insurance were estimated from periodic special tabulations of OASI data for these firms. Similarly payrolls covered by the Railroad Retirement Act but not reported to the Interstate Commerce Commission were estimated from Railroad Retirement Board data.

This general method was followed except for categories for which more reliable data were available from other sources or where the proportion of firms not covered by Social Security programs was large: Agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries; banking (before 1943); water transportation (before 1947); medical and other health services; and legal services. Data for these were obtained from various population and industry censuses, the Maritime Commission, governmental banking regulatory bodies, and special surveys made by the Department of Commerce.

Estimates of employment and payrolls not covered by Social Security programs, accounting for roughly one-fifth of total wages and salaries, are based on a variety of sources, chief among which are: (1) For the Federal Government, reports of the Civil Service Commission, records of the armed services, and (for 1933-1943) records of the Federal work relief projects; (2) for State and local governments, reports of the Bureau of the Census, the Office of Education, etc.; (3) for farms, the Census of Agriculture and estimates of the Department of Agriculture; (4) for private households, the Census of Population. For further details, see *National Income: 1954 Edition*, pp. 70-72.

D 708-719. Average annual supplements to wages and salaries per full-time employee, by major industry, 1929-1957.

Source: Computed from the following: 1929-1945, Office of Business Economics, *National Income: 1954 Edition*, pp. 183 and 196-197; 1946-1957, *U. S. Income and Output, 1958*, tables VI-3 and VI-13.

These figures have been computed by dividing estimates by industry of aggregate supplements to wages and salaries by the corresponding estimates of the aggregate number of full-

time equivalent employees. For discussion of estimates of full-time equivalent employees, see text for series D 696-707; for discussion of supplements to wages and salaries, see text for series D 720-727.

D 720-727. Average annual supplements to wages and salaries per full-time equivalent employee, by type of supplement, 1929-1957.

Source: Computed from the following: 1929-1945, Office of Business Economics, *National Income: 1954 Edition*, pp. 196-197 and 210-211; 1946-1957, *U. S. Income and Output, 1958*, tables I-8, III-6, and VI-13.

These figures have been computed by dividing estimates by type of aggregate supplements to wages and salaries by estimates of full-time equivalent employees in all industries. For discussion of estimates of full-time equivalent employees, see text for series D 696-707. The source presents figures for a more detailed classification of supplements.

The averages shown for the different types of supplements may tend to be somewhat lower than they should be because the employment figures used to obtain the averages include employees for whom no contributions or payments were made and who would not therefore be recipients of supplemental compensation.

Data for items under "employer contributions for social insurance" (series D 721-724) have a high degree of reliability since they are obtained almost exclusively from the accounting records of the agencies administering the programs. Estimates for items under "other labor income" are less reliable.

Data on supplements to wages and salaries are obtained from a variety of sources. Reports filed by employers with the administrative agencies or with the United States Treasury are the sources of figures for employer contributions under old-age and survivors insurance, State unemployment insurance and cash sickness compensation, railroad retirement and unemployment insurance, and the Federal unemployment tax. Payments made by the Federal Government to its civilian employee retirement systems are obtained from Treasury Department records and the records of the administrative agencies. Estimates of Federal Government contributions made to Government life insurance programs are based on monthly reports of the Veterans Administration.

Contributions to State and local retirement systems are based on data supplied, since 1936, by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Estimates for 1929-1935 are extrapolations from the 1936 figure based on a sample survey of State and local government units.

Estimates of compensation for injuries are based on data in the annual *Insurance Yearbook* (Spectator Company) and on reports of State insurance funds, and on information furnished by State accident compensation commissions.

Employer contributions to private pension plans are estimated for 1945-1956 chiefly from tabulations prepared by the Internal Revenue Service. Contributions to health and welfare funds are estimated from data obtained from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the United Mine Workers of America, and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and from data appearing chiefly in Bureau of Labor Statistics publications.

Employer contributions for group insurance (series D 726) are based upon studies made by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the National Industrial Conference Board and upon reports from life insurance companies, Blue Cross and Blue Shield, and other sources.

Data on the pay of military reservists have been obtained from the armed services or from the annual *Budget of the United States Government* and data on Federal payments to enemy prisoners of war were obtained from the Department of Defense. Other items in "other labor income" have always been small in amount.

D 728. Annual salary of public school teachers, 1930-1954.

Source: Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States*, various years.

Estimates are based on biennial reports made to the Office of Education by the departments of education in the 48 States and the District of Columbia. Average annual salary is the ratio of salary expenditures for principals, supervisors, and teachers to the number of such staff members. It is not possible to determine precisely from the *Biennial Surveys*, particularly in the earlier years, the extent to which number of teachers is number of teaching positions rather than number of teachers on the payroll. In recent years the concept used presumably is number of teaching positions. To the extent that the surveys have shifted from a payroll to a position count, average salaries in recent years tend to be overstated relative to those of earlier years. For additional information and longer series, see Chapter H, general note for series H 1-89, and series H 12, H 13, and H 14-16.

D 729. Annual salary of college teachers, 1929-1952.

Source: George J. Stigler, *Trends in Employment in the Service Industries*, Princeton University Press, Princeton, 1956, p. 134.

These figures refer to college teachers in large public institutions. The average annual salary is the weighted arithmetic mean of median salaries estimated separately for the four categories: Instructors, assistant professors, associate professors, and professors.

For 1929-1932, the median salaries by rank are based on Viva Boothe's *Salaries and the Cost of Living in Twenty-seven State Universities and Colleges, 1913-1932*, Ohio State University Press, 1932.

For 1935-1942, 1950, and 1952, Stigler estimated median salaries by rank from data in various reports of the Office of Education. The weights used in calculating the weighted mean of the median salaries by rank were the relative numbers in each of the ranks in public universities, colleges, and professional schools in New York State as shown in annual reports of the University of the State of New York.

For 1943-1949, the figures were interpolated by Stigler on the basis of expenditures on resident instruction per teacher.

Figures for 1908-1928 approximately comparable to those shown here and for median salaries for each of the four college teaching ranks for 1908-1942 appear in George J. Stigler, *Employment and Compensation in Education*, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, 1950.

D 730. Annual net income of nonsalaried lawyers, 1929-1954.

Source: 1929-1946, William Weinfeld, "Income of Lawyers, 1929-1948," *Survey of Current Business*, August 1949, p. 18; 1947-1954, Maurice Liebenberg, "Income of Lawyers in the Postwar Period," *Survey of Current Business*, December 1956, p. 27.

Nonsalaried lawyers are those who engage in private practice as entrepreneurs. The average shown is the arithmetic mean. For some of the years, the sources also give median net income. Net income is excess of gross receipts from legal practice over the total of the payroll, rent, and other costs of

legal practices. Part-year incomes have been converted to full-year equivalents.

The estimates are based on a series of sample mail surveys of the legal profession made by the Department of Commerce. The results of the various surveys are reported in the *Surveys of Current Business* for April 1938, August 1943, May 1944, August 1949, July 1952, and December 1956. These reports, particularly those of August 1949 and December 1956, contain for selected years mean and median net income figures and detailed frequency distributions by size of income not only for nonsalaried lawyers but also for salaried and part-salaried lawyers. Tabulations by various other characteristics are also shown in the sources.

D 731. Annual net income of nonsalaried physicians, 1929-1951.

Source: 1929-1949, William Weinfeld, "Income of Physicians, 1929-49," *Survey of Current Business*, July 1951, p. 11; 1950-1951, "Incomes of Physicians, Dentists, and Lawyers, 1949-51," *Survey of Current Business*, July 1952, p. 6.

A nonsalaried physician is one whose sole source of medical income is from independent practice. The average shown is the arithmetic mean. For some of the years, the sources also give estimates of median net income. Net income is the gross receipts from medical practice less the total of payroll, rent, supplies, equipment depreciation, and other expenses of medical practice. Part-year incomes have not been converted to full-time equivalents.

The estimates of mean net income are based chiefly on a series of sample mail surveys of the medical profession made by the Department of Commerce. The results of the various surveys are reported in the *Surveys of Current Business* for April 1938, October 1943, July 1951, and July 1952. These reports, particularly July 1951, show for selected years mean and median net and gross incomes and income distributions by size of income not only for nonsalaried physicians but also for salaried and part-salaried physicians. Tabulations by various other characteristics are also shown in the sources.

D 732. Annual net income of nonsalaried dentists, 1929-1951.

Source: 1929-1948, William Weinfeld, "Income of Dentists, 1929-48," *Survey of Current Business*, January 1950, p. 9; 1949-1951, "Incomes of Physicians, Dentists, and Lawyers, 1949-51," *Survey of Current Business*, July 1952, p. 6.

Nonsalaried dentists are those who engage in private practice as entrepreneurs. The average shown is the arithmetic mean. Medians are given in the source for some but not all of the years. Net income is gross receipts from dental practice less the total of the payroll, rent, and other costs of dental practice. Part-year incomes have not been converted to full-year equivalent incomes.

The estimates of average annual net income are based on a series of sample mail surveys made by the Department of Commerce. The 1938 survey of dental incomes is reported in Herman Lasken, *Economic Conditions in the Dental Profession, 1929-37*, Department of Commerce, September 1939; the 1942 survey in the *Survey of Current Business*, April 1944, and the 1949 survey in the *Survey of Current Business*, January 1950.

These reports contain, for selected years, mean and median net and gross incomes and detailed income distributions by size of income not only for nonsalaried dentists but also for salaried and part-salaried dentists. Tabulations by various other characteristics are also shown in the sources.

D 733. Median base monthly salary rate, engineers, 1929-1953.

Source: David M. Blank and George J. Stigler, *The Demand and Supply of Scientific Personnel*, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, 1957, pp. 114 and 116.

The estimates for 1929, 1932, and 1934 were based on data obtained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from a 1935 survey of all professional engineers in the United States who could be located. The survey placed heavy reliance on membership lists of engineering societies for its mailing list. Approximately 173,000 questionnaires were mailed and about one-third were returned with usable data.

The estimates for 1939, 1943, and 1946 are for all engineers, both graduate and nongraduate, who were members of the 6 engineering societies of the Engineers Joint Council in May 1946. The Council obtained income data from a mail questionnaire sent to 87,000 member engineers. Approximately 47,000 questionnaires were returned. The basic tabulations made by the Council were based on returns from engineers who had maintained residence as civilians in the United States continuously during 1939-1946.

The estimate for 1953 is for graduate engineers only and is the monthly equivalent of the annual rate given in the source used by Blank and Stigler. It is based on data obtained by the Engineers Joint Council from a sample survey of graduate engineers employed in industry and government.

Blank and Stigler give not only median monthly salary rates, but also first and third quartile monthly salary rates. In addition, other tables, particularly in appendix A, provide average income data for selected years (in some cases as far back as 1890) for engineers classified by years of experience and engineering specialization.

D 734. Annual pay and allowances, U. S. Regular Army commissioned officers, 1929-1952.

Source: George J. Stigler, *Trends in Employment in the Service Industries*, Princeton University Press, Princeton, 1956, pp. 134-135.

The figures are weighted averages of average annual earnings, computed according to specified years of cumulative service for each rank. The weights used throughout were fixed weights derived from the distribution of Army officers by rank in 1941. Stigler's basic sources were: *Official Army Register*, Adjutant General's Office, 1930, 1933, 1947, and 1950 and the *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Army*, Department of the Army, 1941.

D 735-740. Labor union membership, by affiliation, 1897-1934.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, records, and Leo Wolman, *Ebb and Flow in Trade Unionism*, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, 1936.

The data are based on reports and statements made by unions in their official journals, reports, and convention proceedings; on correspondence of the compilers of the series with union officials; and on per capita dues payments of national and international unions to over-all federations. Different unions define membership differently. Some include and others exclude unemployed members, retired members, apprentices, members involved in work stoppages, and members in the Armed Forces. Because of such variations, different series estimating the membership of the same groups of unions can differ substantially.

The figures include Canadian members of unions with headquarters in the United States, and some other members outside continental United States. Wolman estimates the number of Canadian members at 255,000 in 1920, and 203,000 in 1930.

D 735-736. Total union membership, 1897-1934.

Source: See source for series D 737-740.

Series D 735 is the sum of series D 738 and D 740; series D 736 is the sum of series D 739 and D 740.

D 737-740. Unions and membership of American Federation of Labor, and membership in independent or unaffiliated, 1897-1934.

Source: *Proceedings*, 65th Convention of the American Federation of Labor, 1946, p. 43; Lewis L. Lorwin, *The American Federation of Labor*, Brookings Institution, Washington, 1933, p. 488; *Proceedings of the A. F. of L. Conventions of 1897, 1898, and 1933-34*; and Leo Wolman, *Ebb and Flow in Trade Unionism*, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, 1936.

D 738 represents "total paid membership of the affiliated national and international organizations and directly chartered trade and federal labor unions" based on "the actual per capita tax" remitted by affiliated unions. Such per capita tax payments can and frequently do cover either fewer or more members than the affiliated union reports in its own statements.

Total membership in series D 739 differs from that in series D 738 because series D 739 uses the direct reports of affiliated unions where available in preference to the membership indicated by per capita tax payments.

D 740, membership of independent and unaffiliated unions, covers national and international unions not affiliated with the A. F. of L. It excludes independent unions that are purely local in character or whose jurisdiction is confined to the employees of a single employer. In most years about half the workers covered by this series were members of the four brotherhoods of workers in the railroad train and engine service. This series is from Wolman, cited above, pp. 138-139, adjusted in 1929-1934 to include the membership of the Trade Union Unity League. For 1932 and 1934, the membership of the Trade Union Unity League has been interpolated from figures for adjacent years.

For Wolman's estimates of union membership by industry, see series D 746-763. Annual estimates of the membership of individual national and international unions for 1897-1934 may be found in Wolman's book cited above and in his *The Growth of American Trade Unions, 1880-1923*, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1924.

D 741-745. Labor union membership and membership as percent of nonagricultural employment, 1930-1956.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Union Membership as a Proportion of Labor Force, 1930-1956," January 1958 (mimeographed release).

See also text for series D 735-740.

D 741, total union membership, is a continuation of series D 735. For 1935-1947, the membership of A. F. of L. unions included is based on per capita taxes; the membership of independent unions included was estimated by BLS from fragmentary data. For 1948, 1949, and 1950, the figure shown is the midpoint of an estimated range of 14,000,000 to 16,000,000. For 1951 and 1952 the figure shown is the midpoint of an estimated range of 16,500,000 to 17,000,000. These ranges are based on membership data from surveys of national and international unions made by BLS. The level of the series may be more accurate during 1948-1952 than during 1939-1947. Prior to 1947, the series seems to include substantially inflated membership claims of some unions (see the alternative figures

for 1939 below). The year-to-year movement of this series from 1947-1953, and in particular the drop in membership from 1947-1948, should not be considered as reliable.

Starting in 1953, the estimates are based on biennial surveys of national and international unions. See *Directory of National and International Labor Unions in the United States, 1957*, BLS Bulletin No. 1222, and the 1955 *Directory*, Bulletin No. 1185. The figures also include the members of directly chartered local labor unions affiliated with the major national federations and members of local unaffiliated unions.

Estimates of union membership by affiliation (A. F. of L., CIO, and independent) for 1934-1950 appear in BLS, *Handbook of Labor Statistics*, 1950 edition, p. 139. For 1954 and 1956 such estimates are given in the directories cited above (the 1956 estimates are for the merged AFL-CIO and for independent unions). The directories also give the membership of individual national and international unions, membership by sex, and detailed data on membership reporting practices. The 1957 directory gives data on membership by industry and distributions of unions by percentage of white-collar workers.

D 742, Canadian membership of U. S. unions, is from the Department of Labour of Canada, except for 1954 and 1956 which are from the BLS directories cited above.

D 743, union membership excluding Canada, is obtained by subtracting series D 742 from D 741. The year-to-year movement for 1947-1953 is unreliable for the reasons given above. A better estimate might be obtained for these years by holding the percentage in series D 745 constant at 34.0 and by applying this figure to series D 744.

D 745, union membership (excluding Canada) as a percent of employees in nonagricultural establishments, is computed from series D 743 and D 744. Wolman has also estimated for three decennial census years the number of trade union members exclusive of Canada as a percentage of the total number of nonagricultural employees. These percentages are 9.9 in 1910, 19.4 in 1920, and 10.2 in 1930. The percentage shown for 1930 in series D 745 is larger than the corresponding percentage given by Wolman because Wolman's estimated union membership figure exclusive of Canada (3,190,000) is smaller than that shown in series D 743, and also because Wolman's nonagricultural employment estimate (30,247,000), based on census data, is larger than the number of employees in nonagricultural establishments shown in series D 744. Wolman's figure excludes many salaried professional and managerial workers included in series D 744, and includes domestic servants, excluded from series D 744.

Independent estimates of union membership for 1939 and 1953, both including and excluding Canadian membership, are available in Leo Troy, *Distribution of Union Membership Among the States, 1939 and 1953*, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, 1957, pp. 3-5. Troy's estimates of total union membership, including Canadian members, are 6,730,000 for 1939 and 17,147,000 for 1953. The corresponding estimates, excluding Canadian members, are 6,518,000 for 1939 and 16,217,000 for 1953.

Troy's estimates are based mainly on financial reports and other records supplied by approximately 200 national unions. Although his coverage of unaffiliated unions was admittedly incomplete, the discrepancies between his estimates and those of BLS for 1939 are too large to be accounted for by such incompleteness of coverage. The work by Troy includes estimates of union membership by major industry, by State and region, and by affiliation (A. F. of L., CIO, unaffiliated).

D 746-763. Labor union membership, by industry, 1897-1934.

Source: Leo Wolman, *Ebb and Flow in Trade Unionism*, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, 1936, pp. 172-193.

These figures were obtained by classifying national and international unions into industrial categories and totalling the membership of the unions in each category in each year.

In the latter part of the period, series D 763, "Miscellaneous," consists largely of two unions, the Firemen and Oilers and the Operating Engineers. The Industrial Workers of the World is included from 1905-1914, and is the largest union in the series for some years. The Horseshoers are important in the early years, declining rapidly in the 1920's. Unions affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League in 1929-1934 are excluded.

Some errors of classification arise when a union has membership in more than one category. For example, the Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, classified in food, liquor, and tobacco had many members in retail meat stores; the Operating Engineers, classified as miscellaneous, had many members in building construction. These problems are less important in 1897-1934 than they would be in recent years.

The source gives annual estimates of the percentage distribution of union membership by industrial categories. For 1910, 1920, and 1930, it gives estimates of the percentage of employees organized in each of the industrial categories shown here, and in more detailed categories.

D 764-778. Work stoppages, workers involved, man-days idle, major issues, and average duration, 1881-1957.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, various bulletins, especially *Analysis of Work Stoppages, 1957*, Bulletin No. 1234, and *Strikes in the United States, 1880-1936*, Bulletin No. 651.

Work stoppages include strikes and lockouts. A strike is defined as a temporary stoppage of work by a group of employees in order to express a grievance or to enforce a demand. A lockout is defined as a temporary withholding of work from a group of employees by an employer (or a group of employers) in order to enforce acceptance of the employer's terms. Most work stoppages are strikes rather than lockouts.

The individual strike or lockout is the unit counted regardless of the number of unions or employers jointly involved in the controversy. Excluded, however, are strikes involving fewer than 6 workers or lasting less than a full shift, strikes of American seamen in foreign ports, and strikes of foreign crews on foreign ships in American ports.

Figures for workers involved include all workers made idle in the establishment where the stoppage occurs, even though they may not all be participants in the controversy. The figures exclude indirect or secondary idleness in other establishments which suspend or curtail operations because of shortages of materials or services resulting from a stoppage. The number of workers involved is the number on the day of maximum idleness; however, the figures for man-days idle (series D 767) take into account variations in the number idle during the strike and include all days on which work was scheduled.

The duration of stoppages (series D 774) is counted in calendar days rather than working days. Strikes that are never formally settled are considered ended when a majority of vacant jobs are filled, whether by former strikers or by others, or when the establishment affected is permanently closed.

The classification of causes of strikes (series D 771-773 and D 776-778) necessarily lacks precision, since many strikes involve more than one issue. In particular, strikes for union organization often involve demands concerning wages or hours.

Beginning in 1951, the number of employed workers used as a base for the percentages in series D 766 is the BLS series on employment in nonagricultural establishments. Before 1951, the base is "all workers except those in occupations and professions in which strikes rarely occur." The excluded groups were the self-employed, domestic workers, employees on farms with fewer than 6 employees, most managerial and professional workers, employees of Federal and State governments, and elected and appointed officials of local governments. The change in base affects the series by less than one-tenth of a percentage point in most years. The estimated working time used as a base for the percentages in series D 768 is the base for series D 766 times the number of days worked by most employees, excluding Saturdays when customarily not worked, Sundays, and established holidays.

Unions are involved in the great majority of work stoppages. Thus in 1956 only 42 of 3,825 work stoppages, accounting for 3,280 of the 1,900,000 workers involved, did not involve any union. For some purposes, therefore, workers involved in strikes as a percent of union membership is a more useful statistic than workers involved as a percent of all workers.

Data for 1881-1886 were first published in the *Third Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor, 1887*. This report also gives fragmentary data for earlier years. Data for 1887-1894 are given in the *Tenth Annual Report, 1894*; for 1895-1900 in the *Sixteenth Annual Report, 1901*; and for 1900-1905 in the *Twenty-first Annual Report, 1906*. References to strikes and lockouts during 1881-1905 were located by the Bureau of Labor by examination of the daily and trade press. Agents of the Bureau then collected data from the parties involved.

No government agency collected data on work stoppages for 1906-1913. For 1914-1915 BLS collected data on the number of stoppages and major issues. For 1916-1926 the count of stoppages was made from press notices, and questionnaires were sent to determine the number of workers involved. This number was reported for only about two-thirds of the known stoppages.

Methods of compiling the series have been fairly uniform since 1927. Information on the existence of a stoppage is obtained from press clippings from a large number of newspapers throughout the country and from reports from unions, employers, and a number of Federal and State agencies. Improvement in the sources of these "leads," especially through State employment security agencies, increased the number of strikes reported over previous years by about 5 percent in 1950 and by about 10 percent in 1951 and 1952. The increase from this source in the reported number of workers involved and man-days idle was about 2 percent in 1950 and 3 percent in 1951 and 1952. When the existence of a strike is known, a questionnaire is mailed to the parties reported as involved to obtain data on the number of workers involved, duration, issues, etc. In some instances, field representatives of the BLS call on the parties.

D 779-784. Average monthly labor turnover rates in manufacturing, by class of turnover, 1919-1957.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1929, pp. 64-65; BLS, *Employment and Earnings*, June 1957, p. 95; and Office of Business Economics, *Business Statistics*, 1957 biennial edition, p. 69.

The figures for 1919-1929 are those of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company which pioneered in collecting labor turnover data on a regular basis, beginning in January 1926. Subsequently, the Company secured data that enabled it to estimate turnover rates monthly back to January 1919.

The Company obtained its turnover data by means of a mail questionnaire sent monthly to reporting firms. (The sample

of reporting firms, 160 in November 1926, had grown to 350 by mid-1929.) Each firm was asked to report each month: (1) The daily average number of employees on the payroll, and the total number of (2) accessions, (3) voluntary quits, (4) discharges, and (5) layoffs during the month. The accession rate for each company was computed by dividing the total number of accessions during the month by the daily average number on the payroll during the month. The composite or average accession rate for all reporting firms was the unweighted median of the accession rates computed for individual firms. The annual average was the arithmetic mean of the 12 monthly median accession rates. Discharges, quits, and layoffs were handled in a similar fashion. (The total separation rate, however, was computed as the sum of the median discharge rate, the median quit rate, and the median layoff rate.)

The figures for 1919-1929 are stated as equivalent annual rates rather than monthly rates. They have been converted in series D 779-783 to monthly rates by dividing by 12.

In July 1929, BLS took over the work of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. At that time there were approximately 350 large manufacturers employing 700,000 workers in the sample of reporting firms. Over the years the list of cooperating firms has grown greatly, the amount of industry detail has expanded, and methods of computation have been somewhat changed.

BLS turnover rate estimates are based on reports made monthly on a mail questionnaire by a sample of cooperating firms. In 1957, the sample covered approximately 10,000 establishments in manufacturing employing nearly 6,000,000 employees, 120 metal mining establishments with 57,000 workers, 220 coal mining establishments with 77,000 workers, and telephone and telegraph establishments employing about 690,000 workers. The reporting firms are considerably larger on the average than all firms within the population sampled. This large-firm bias may cause underestimation of turnover rates. Furthermore, the BLS sample of manufacturing firms and its estimates of turnover for manufacturing exclude printing, publishing, and allied industries (since April 1943); canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and seafoods; women's and misses' outerwear; and fertilizers. The last three industries tend to have exceptionally high turnover rates seasonally. Plants experiencing work stoppages are excluded.

Each cooperating firm is asked to report each month: (1) Total accessions, (2) total separations, (3) total quits, (4) total discharges, (5) total layoffs, (6) total military separations, (7) total miscellaneous separations, and (8) the total number of employees who worked or received pay for any part of the payroll period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Prior to 1940 "miscellaneous" separations were included with "quits." Since January 1943 the labor turnover rates pertain to all employees; before that date the rates were for production workers only. Furthermore, before October 1945 the employment base was the average of the number of employees on the payroll the last day of the preceding month and the last day of the current month. The effect of changing the employment base to the number on the midmonth payroll was negligible.

Discharges are terminations of employment by management for cause (incompetence, laziness, etc.). Layoffs are terminations of employment for more than a week, initiated by management, without prejudice to the worker. Quits are terminations of employment initiated by employees; they include unauthorized absences of more than a week. Miscellaneous separations are terminations of employment for military duty

of over 30 days and other separations than those itemized (deaths, retirements, etc.). For January 1942-June 1944, the military separation rate was published separately.

D 785. Work-injury frequency rates in manufacturing, 1926-1956.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Handbook of Labor Statistics*, 1950 edition, p. 179; and *Monthly Labor Review*, various issues.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' first continuing compilation of injury-rate statistics began in 1910 for the iron and steel industry. In 1925, the injury-rate compilations were expanded to cover 24 industries. By 1952, the compilations covered over 200 manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industry classifications.

Efforts to standardize the compilation of work-injury statistics were initiated by BLS in 1911 and resulted in 1920 in the first standardized procedures. In 1926 the American Engineering Standards Committee, later the American Standards Association, undertook a revision of these procedures. Their work led to the publication in 1937 of the first American Standard Method of Compiling Industrial Injury Rates. This standard was again revised in 1954.

The standard injury-frequency rate is the average number of disabling injuries per million man-hours worked. A disabling injury is an injury incurred in the course of and arising out of employment, which results in death or permanent physical impairment, or renders the injured person unable to perform any regularly established job, open and available to him, during the entire time interval corresponding to the hours of his regular shift on one or more days after the injury.

The BLS annual injury-rate estimates are based on a sample mail survey conducted once a year. Cooperating firms are asked to report for all employees (1) average employment, (2) aggregate man-hours worked by all employees, (3) aggregate number of disabling work injuries by extent of disability, and (4) time lost because of disabilities. The manufacturing sample covers approximately 50,000 establishments. The injury-rate series for manufacturing excludes petroleum refining, smelting and refining of nonferrous metals, cement and lime manufacturing, and coke production, which are covered in similar surveys conducted by the Bureau of Mines (see text for series D 786-790).

Prior to 1936 the data in series D 785 are based on surveys covering only wage earners in 30 manufacturing industries. Since 1936 the data refer to all employees in all manufacturing industries. Separate injury-frequency rates have been computed since 1936 for component industries by dividing aggregate injuries by aggregate man-hours in reporting establishments. In computing the average rate for all manufacturing the separate averages for the component industries are weighted by estimated total employment in these industries. Before 1936 the weights implicitly were aggregate man-hours in the reporting firms in each industry.

D 786-790. Work-injury frequency rates in mining, 1924-1956.

Source: Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook*, 1956 and earlier annual issues.

Except for coal mining since 1941, the Bureau of Mines estimates of work-injury frequency rates in "mining" industries are based on reports made voluntarily by mining establishments. Coal mining firms since 1941 have been obliged by Federal law to report work-injury and related data to the Bureau of Mines.

D 791-792. Work-injury frequency rates on Class I railroads, 1922-1956.

Source: Interstate Commerce Commission, *Accident Bulletin*, various issues.

Both series exclude work injuries suffered by employees of Class I switching and terminal companies after 1932. They are based on monthly accident reports that the Class I railroads are required by Federal law to make to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The two series thus result from essentially complete censuses of man-hours worked and of reportable work injuries.

Before 1936 a reportable work-injury was either a fatality or a nonfatal injury to an employee "sufficient to incapacitate him from performing his ordinary duties for more than 3 days in the aggregate in the 10 days immediately following the accident." Series D 792 includes only such work-injuries. Beginning in 1936 the railroads have been required to report work-injuries incapacitating employees for 1-3 days immedi-

ately following an accident as well as more serious injuries. Series D 791 is series D 792 plus the average work-injury frequency rate for "1-3 day" injuries.

The concept of "disabling injury" underlying series D 785-790 is essentially the same as that underlying series D 791. Series D 792, which excludes "1-3 day" injuries, is not comparable to series D 785-790 in level, and series D 791 also tends to have a downward bias in trend relative to series D 785-790. It has been included to indicate at least crudely the trend in the average injury-frequency rates on Class I railroads before 1936.

Both series cover all employees of Class I railroads. The man-hour base of both series is the aggregate number of straight-time hours actually worked and overtime hours paid for in millions of man-hours. Days worked by daily-rated employees have been converted to man-hours worked by multiplying days worked by 8. The average injury-frequency rate is the ratio of the aggregate number of work-injuries to the man-hour base.

Series D 573-577. Daily Hours and Indexes of Average Daily Wages in all Industries and in Building Trades: January 1860 to 1891

Year	All industries			Building trades		Year	All industries			Building trades	
	Weighted average daily hours ¹	Indexes of average daily wages (Jan. 1860=100)		Average daily hours	Index of average daily wages (Jan. 1860=100)		Weighted average daily hours ¹	Indexes of average daily wages (Jan. 1860=100)		Average daily hours	Index of average daily wages (Jan. 1860=100)
		Weighted	Unweighted ¹					Weighted	Unweighted ¹		
	573	574	575	576	577		573	574	575	576	577
1891	10.0	168.6	160.7	9.4	172.5	1875	10.3	158.0	158.4	9.9	169.2
1890	10.0	168.2	158.9	9.6	172.7	1874	10.5	162.5	161.5	9.9	178.1
1889	10.0	162.9	156.7	9.6	170.1	1873	10.5	166.1	167.1	9.9	179.4
1888	10.0	157.9	155.4	9.7	170.9	1872	10.5	167.1	166.0	9.9	183.3
1887	10.0	156.6	153.7	9.7	170.1	1871	10.5	166.4	163.6	10.0	182.7
1886	10.2	155.8	150.9	9.8	170.3	1870	10.5	167.1	162.2	10.0	185.5
1885	10.3	155.9	150.7	9.9	169.9	1869	10.6	167.4	162.0	10.0	189.2
1884	10.3	155.1	152.7	9.9	168.5	1868	10.6	164.9	159.2	10.0	185.5
1883	10.3	159.2	152.7	9.9	166.0	1867	10.8	164.0	157.6	10.0	185.1
1882	10.3	152.9	149.9	9.9	165.1	1866	10.8	155.6	152.4	10.0	170.0
1881	10.3	150.7	146.5	9.9	160.1	1865	10.7	148.6	143.1	10.0	161.1
1880	10.3	143.0	141.5	9.9	142.7	1864	10.8	134.0	125.6	10.1	143.7
1879	10.3	139.4	139.9	9.9	137.9	1863	10.8	118.8	110.5	10.1	119.7
1878	10.3	140.9	142.5	9.9	140.7	1862	10.8	103.7	102.9	10.1	106.3
1877	10.3	143.8	144.9	9.9	146.3	1861	10.9	100.7	100.8	10.1	100.4
1876	10.3	151.4	152.5	9.9	158.6	1860	11.0	100.0	100.0	10.1	100.0

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

Series D 578-588. Indexes of Average Daily Wages in all Industries, in Selected Industries, and by Degree of Skill: January and July, 1860 to 1880

[January 1860 = 100]

Year and month	All industries	Cotton textiles and gingham	Woolen textiles	Metals and metallic goods	Building trades	Stone	Railroads	Illuminating gas	City public works	Degree of skill	
										Unskilled men	Skilled men
										578	579
1880: July	144	154	144	135	146	133	153	159	135	127	140
1880: January	142	152	143	130	138	124	153	158	133	122	136
1879: July	139	149	143	128	139	125	147	167	123	122	135
1879: January	142	149	142	127	139	125	146	162	135	122	138
1878: July	143	153	147	131	137	130	138	156	134	123	137
1878: January	145	153	144	132	141	133	139	169	143	127	141
1877: July	143	150	144	133	140	130	142	165	140	125	140
1877: January	147	149	139	135	143	140	147	184	150	134	144
1876: July	153	154	144	141	160	141	151	173	166	139	150
1876: January	162	160	148	146	160	169	150	193	190	148	160
1875: July	163	163	152	148	170	161	158	182	181	150	160
1875: January	167	162	150	151	168	167	161	200	193	160	160
1874: July	175	177	149	159	182	180	160	200	193	173	169
1874: January	176	175	145	158	178	182	160	212	199	181	169
1873: July	183	189	150	168	186	198	162	204	195	187	175
1873: January	180	186	149	161	180	182	158	221	196	182	171
1872: July	185	189	148	161	190	203	171	205	201	201	175
1872: January	179	190	148	158	185	186	167	196	198	175	172
1871: July	184	184	149	159	187	193	170	195	204	195	179
1871: January	183	182	148	158	178	188	171	199	213	198	175
1870: July	179	172	147	159	188	201	158	189	202	208	172
1870: January	181	169	147	161	192	200	165	192	210	208	170
1869: July	179	173	146	160	199	205	162	189	191	205	171
1869: January	176	168	149	160	195	196	156	195	192	191	170
1868: July	170	167	145	159	195	175	161	186	190	165	173
1868: January	167	166	141	159	180	178	156	185	186	175	165
1867: July	168	169	148	159	186	162	160	185	188	159	166
1867: January	168	168	149	158	174	168	155	183	186	158	166
1866: July	164	166	153	157	171	158	148	181	182	158	164
1866: January	161	159	149	155	162	172	138	183	181	174	153
1865: July	155	146	142	150	158	151	146	175	178	155	150
1865: January	152	135	142	149	145	155	144	176	175	152	150
1864: July	142	124	128	139	143	143	112	162	169	135	137
1864: January	131	116	122	126	128	143	114	157	144	140	120
1863: July	119	108	114	120	118	113	109	142	123	114	112
1863: January	116	108	120	114	118	100	106	125	122	111	105
1862: July	104	103	111	108	107	90	103	103	99	97	102
1862: January	102	101	108	105	103	96	105	100	99	99	100
1861: July	99	102	107	103	102	91	105	99	91	98	100
1861: January	102	100	106	102	101	123	105	100	100	100	100
1860: July	100	100	103	101	102	100	103	99	100	100	100
1860: January	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Series D 589-602. Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing, in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries, and for "Lower-Skilled" Labor: 1890 to 1926

Year	Manufacturing industries						Bituminous coal mining ¹		Railroads, average full-time weekly earnings	Building trades		Postal employees		"Lower-skilled" labor, average full-time weekly earnings
	Total		Union		Payroll		Average weekly hours (standard)	Average hourly earnings		Average weekly hours (union)	Average hourly earnings (union)	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	
	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings								
	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596		597	598	599	600	
1926	50.3	\$0.647	45.9	\$1.007	52.2	\$0.488	48.4	\$0.719	\$32.16	43.8	\$1.313	47.2	\$0.867	-----
1925	50.3	.645	45.9	.989	52.2	.493	48.5	.724	31.80	43.9	1.229	47.2	.886	-----
1924	50.4	.636	46.1	.970	52.1	.502	48.5	.811	30.66	43.8	1.188	47.2	.788	-----
1923	51.0	.620	46.3	.913	53.0	.491	48.4	.864	30.24	43.9	1.107	47.2	.762	-----
1922	51.2	.574	46.2	.873	53.4	.443	48.4	.884	30.80	43.8	1.006	47.4	.748	-----
1921	50.7	.607	46.1	.921	52.7	.467	48.2	.846	31.14	43.8	1.076	47.4	.759	-----
1920	51.0	.663	45.7	.884	53.5	.561	48.2	.784	34.14	43.8	1.052	48.0	.789	\$25.98
1919	52.3	.629	46.2	.706	55.1	.448	48.4	.699	27.66	44.0	.780	48.0	.648	23.88
1918	53.6	.448	47.2	.602	56.6	.374	48.7	.599	26.40	44.1	.684	48.0	.586	21.69
1917	54.6	.364	47.6	.499	57.9	.299	49.8	.484	18.84	44.4	.624	48.0	.484	17.18
1916	54.9	.320	48.0	.464	58.2	.250	51.6	.379	16.62	44.5	.587	48.0	.471	13.78
1915	55.0	.287	48.6	.489	58.2	.212	51.6	.387	15.78	44.8	.569	48.0	.466	10.65
1914	55.2	.287	48.8	.488	58.3	.213	51.6	.323	15.96	44.7	.567	48.0	.464	10.78
1913	55.5	.285	49.2	.480	58.8	.211	51.6	.316	15.12	44.9	.557	48.0	.450	10.84
1912	56.0	.274	49.5	.416	59.3	.200	51.6	.320	14.79	45.0	.544	48.0	.437	10.32
1911	56.4	.263	49.8	.411	59.6	.191	51.6	.305	14.49	45.0	.531	48.0	.429	10.13
1910	56.6	.260	50.1	.408	59.8	.188	51.6	.299	14.07	45.2	.520	48.0	.420	10.65
1909	56.8	.252	50.3	.392	60.2	.179	51.6	.292	13.59	45.6	.510	48.0	.409	10.37
1908	56.8	.250	50.4	.388	60.3	.175	51.6	.293	13.47	45.6	.505	48.0	.395	10.22
1907	57.3	.257	50.8	.386	60.6	.186	51.6	.288	13.85	45.7	.498	48.0	.378	10.76
1906	57.3	.248	51.0	.385	60.7	.176	51.6	.298	12.84	45.9	.481	48.0	.369	10.34
1905	57.7	.239	51.1	.378	61.1	.168	51.6	.276	12.45	46.1	.454	48.0	.375	9.91
1904	57.7	.236	51.1	.374	61.1	.164	51.6	.271	12.36	46.1	.443	48.0	.373	9.94
1903	57.9	.236	51.4	.372	61.2	.167	52.2	.267	12.12	46.3	.448	48.0	.372	9.64
1902	58.3	.227	51.8	.362	61.5	.162	52.3	.244	11.73	46.7	.413	48.0	.374	9.25
1901	58.7	.219	52.4	.350	61.9	.158	52.4	.231	11.49	47.5	.391	48.0	.375	9.05
1900	59.0	.216	53.0	.341	62.1	.152	52.6	.204	11.43	48.3	.374	48.0	.371	8.83
1899	59.1	.209	53.0	.338	62.1	.146	52.7	.185	11.37	48.9	.361	48.0	.370	8.70
1898	59.3	.204	53.4	.331	62.2	.148	52.8	.170	11.31	49.5	.348	48.0	.376	8.63
1897	59.1	.208	53.4	.330	61.9	.141	60.0	.188	11.25	49.8	.346	48.0	.381	8.40
1896	59.2	.205	53.5	.330	62.1	.148	60.0	.147	11.22	50.1	.343	48.0	.378	8.46
1895	59.5	.200	53.5	.327	62.3	.141	60.0	.158	11.22	50.3	.341	48.0	.375	7.45
1894	59.1	.200	53.6	.326	61.7	.140	60.0	.171	11.25	50.5	.339	48.0	.368	8.34
1893	59.7	.205	53.9	.331	62.2	.151	60.0	.188	11.37	50.4	.347	48.0	.361	8.78
1892	59.8	.203	54.0	.333	62.3	.147	60.0	.179	11.46	50.6	.348	48.0	.360	8.75
1891	59.7	.202	54.0	.328	62.1	.148	60.0	.169	11.27	51.0	.341	48.0	.358	9.74
1890	60.0	.199	54.4	.324	62.2	.149	60.0	.180	11.88	51.3	.341	48.0	.352	8.71

Series D 603-617. Average Annual Earnings in all Industries and in Selected Industries and Occupations: 1890 to 1926

Year	All industries		Wage earners, manufacturing	Wage earners, steam railroads	Street railways	Tele-phones	Tele-graphs	Gas and electricity	Clerical workers, mfg. and steam railroads	Bitumi-nous coal mining	Farm labor	Federal em-ployees ¹	Postal em-employees	Public school teachers	Ministers
	Including farm labor	Excluding farm labor													
	603	604													
1926	\$1,376	\$1,473	\$1,309	\$1,613	\$1,566	\$1,117	\$1,215	\$1,477	\$2,310	\$1,247	\$593	\$1,809	\$2,128	\$1,277	\$1,826
1925	1,386	1,434	1,230	1,597	1,565	1,108	1,161	1,448	2,239	1,141	587	1,776	2,051	1,263	1,769
1924	1,303	1,402	1,240	1,570	1,544	1,104	1,150	1,436	2,196	1,120	574	1,708	1,934	1,247	1,678
1923	1,299	1,393	1,254	1,585	1,493	1,069	1,133	1,355	2,126	1,246	572	1,658	1,870	1,224	1,620
1922	1,201	1,305	1,149	1,591	1,436	1,064	1,110	1,343	2,067	954	508	1,625	1,844	1,188	1,622
1921	1,233	1,349	1,180	1,632	1,539	1,038	1,159	1,364	2,134	1,013	522	1,593	1,870	1,082	1,556
1920	1,407	1,489	1,358	1,817	1,608	980	1,145	1,432	2,160	1,386	810	1,648	1,844	936	1,428
1919	1,201	1,272	1,158	1,509	1,387	844	967	1,291	1,914	1,097	706	1,520	1,618	810	1,238
1918	1,047	1,115	980	1,424	1,111	690	831	1,092	1,697	1,211	604	1,380	1,339	689	1,186
1917	830	887	774	989	872	616	769	853	1,477	976	481	1,295	1,207	648	1,069
1916	708	765	651	867	798	567	806	679	1,359	750	388	1,211	1,175	605	1,017
1915	633	687	568	815	748	529	792	644	1,267	589	355	1,152	1,162	578	984
1914	627	682	580	795	737	476	742	651	1,257	543	351	1,140	1,157	564	938
1913	621	675	578	760	704	438	717	661	1,236	631	360	1,136	1,124	547	899
1912	592	646	550	721	674	438	669	641	1,209	614	348	1,123	1,091	529	879
1911	575	629	537	705	685	419	670	648	1,213	553	338	1,116	1,071	509	856
1910	574	630	558	677	681	417	649	622	1,156	558	336	1,108	1,049	492	802
1909	543	594	518	644	671	430	622	618	1,136	524	328	1,106	1,021	476	831
1908	516	563	475	667	650	420	639	595	1,111	487	324	1,102	987	455	833
1907	542	595	522	661	658	412	635	623	1,091	580	319	1,094	944	431	831
1906	520	569	506	607	662	412	592	581	1,074	537	315	1,084	921	409	773
1905	503	554	494	589	646	401	581	543	1,076	500	302	1,072	935	392	759
1904	490	540	477	600	610	392	601	556	1,056	470	290	1,066	931	377	759
1903	489	543	486	593	582	397	573	-----	1,037	522	277	1,067	928	358	761
1902	467	519	473	562	576	408	544	-----	1,025	490	264	1,061	934	346	737
1901	454	508	456	549	601	-----	-----	615	1,009	465	255	1,047	936	337	730
1900	438	490	435	548	604	-----	-----	620	1,011	438	247	1,033	925	328	731
1899	428	480	426	543	591	-----	-----	612	1,004	379	239	1,017	924	318	722
1898	417	468	412	542	558	-----	-----	698	1,010	316	228	1,025	939	306	739
1897	411	462	408	543	552	-----	-----	703	970	270	224	1,057	950	298	750
1896	411	462	406	544	531	-----	-----	665	954	282	220	1,084	944	294	764

¹ Executive departments.

Series D 603-617. Average Annual Earnings in all Industries and in Selected Industries and Occupations: 1890 to 1926—Con.

Year	All industries		Wage earners, manufacturing	Wage earners, steam railroads	Street railways	Tele-phones	Tele-graphs	Gas and electricity	Clerical workers, mfg. and steam railroads	Bitumi-nous coal mining	Farm labor	Federal em-ployees ¹	Postal em-ployees	Public school teachers	Ministers
	Including farm labor	Excluding farm labor													
	603	604													
1895	\$415	\$468	\$416	\$546	\$509	-----	-----	\$640	\$941	\$307	\$216	\$1,104	\$985	\$289	\$787
1894	400	448	386	546	508	-----	-----	670	928	292	214	1,110	919	283	824
1893	480	480	420	563	526	-----	-----	627	923	383	232	1,101	902	276	809
1892	445	495	446	563	535	-----	-----	625	885	393	238	1,096	899	270	798
1891	488	487	442	554	529	-----	-----	587	882	377	236	-----	894	264	786
1890	488	486	439	560	557	-----	-----	687	848	406	233	-----	878	256	794

¹ Executive departments.

Series D 618-625. Indexes of Wages, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and in the Building Trades: 1890 to 1907

[1890-1899 = 100]

Year	All manufacturing				Building trades				Year	All manufacturing				Building trades			
	Average hourly wages ¹	Average full-time weekly earnings ¹	Average full-time weekly hours		Average hourly wages	Average full-time weekly earnings	Average full-time weekly hours			Average hourly wages ¹	Average full-time weekly earnings ¹	Average full-time weekly hours		Average hourly wages	Average full-time weekly earnings	Average full-time weekly hours	
			Bureau of Labor ¹	Wolman			Bureau of Labor ¹	Wolman				Bureau of Labor ¹	Wolman			Bureau of Labor ¹	Wolman
	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625		618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625
1907	128.8	122.4	95.0	-----	144.6	131.0	90.6	87.8	1898	100.2	99.9	99.7	100.0	102.8	100.8	98.1	98.7
1906	124.2	118.5	95.4	-----	140.2	127.4	90.9	-----	1897	99.6	99.2	99.6	99.6	101.3	99.9	98.6	99.2
									1896	99.7	99.5	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.1	99.2	99.6
1905	118.9	114.0	95.9	-----	132.2	120.6	91.2	-----	1895	98.3	98.4	100.1	100.0	98.4	98.7	100.3	100.0
1904	117.0	112.2	95.9	-----	129.7	118.4	91.3	-----	1894	97.9	97.7	99.8	99.5	97.6	98.3	100.7	100.5
1903	116.3	112.3	96.6	97.3	126.8	116.4	91.8	93.1	1893	100.9	101.2	100.3	100.1	100.0	100.5	100.5	100.4
1902	112.2	109.2	97.3	98.1	121.1	112.1	92.6	92.9	1892	100.8	101.3	100.5	100.6	99.9	100.6	100.7	100.5
1901	108.0	105.9	98.1	98.6	114.5	108.1	94.4	94.4	1891	100.3	100.8	100.5	100.3	99.7	99.7	101.8	101.5
1900	105.5	104.1	98.7	99.1	109.9	105.0	95.5	96.3	1890	100.3	101.0	100.7	100.5	97.0	99.4	102.5	102.2
1899	102.0	101.2	99.2	99.6	105.3	102.7	97.5	97.4									

¹ Includes the building trades and other hand and neighborhood trades.

Series D 626-634. Hours and Earnings for Production Workers in Manufacturing: 1909 to 1957

Year	All manufacturing			Durable goods			Nondurable goods		
	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average weekly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average weekly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average weekly earnings
	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634
1957	\$2.07	39.8	\$82.39	\$2.20	40.3	\$88.66	\$1.88	39.1	\$78.51
1956	1.98	40.4	79.99	2.10	41.1	86.31	1.80	39.5	71.10
1955	1.88	40.7	76.52	2.01	41.4	83.21	1.71	39.8	68.06
1954	1.81	39.7	71.86	1.92	40.2	77.18	1.66	39.0	64.74
1953	1.77	40.5	71.69	1.87	41.3	77.23	1.61	39.5	63.60
1952	1.67	40.7	67.97	1.77	41.6	78.46	1.54	39.6	60.93
1951	1.69	40.7	64.71	1.67	41.6	69.47	1.48	39.5	58.46
1950	1.465	40.5	59.83	1.537	41.2	63.32	1.378	39.7	54.71
1949	1.401	39.2	54.92	1.469	39.5	58.03	1.325	38.8	51.41
1948	1.350	40.1	54.14	1.410	40.5	57.11	1.278	39.6	50.61
1947	1.287	40.4	49.97	1.292	40.6	52.46	1.171	40.1	46.96
1946	1.086	40.4	43.82	1.166	40.2	46.49	1.015	40.5	41.14
1945	1.023	43.4	44.89	1.111	44.1	49.05	.904	42.3	38.29
1944	1.019	45.2	46.08	1.117	46.6	52.07	.861	43.1	37.12
1943	.961	44.9	43.14	1.069	46.6	49.30	.808	42.5	34.12
1942	.858	42.9	36.65	.947	45.1	42.73	.723	40.3	29.13
1941	.729	40.6	29.58	.808	42.1	34.04	.640	38.9	24.92
1940	.661	38.1	25.20	.724	39.3	28.44	.602	37.0	22.27
1939	.683	37.7	25.86	.698	38.0	26.50	.582	37.4	21.78
1938	.627	35.6	22.30	.636	35.0	24.01	.584	36.1	21.05
1937	.624	38.6	24.05	.674	40.0	26.91	.577	37.4	21.53
1936	.566	39.2	21.78	.586	41.0	24.04	.529	37.7	19.94
1935	.550	36.6	20.13	.577	37.3	21.52	.530	36.1	19.11
1934	.592	34.6	18.40	.566	33.9	18.87	.515	35.1	18.05
1933	.442	33.1	16.78	.472	34.8	16.43	.427	40.0	16.39
1932	.446	33.3	17.05	.497	32.6	16.21	.420	41.9	17.57
1931	.515	40.5	20.87	-----	-----	21.28	-----	-----	20.50
1930	.552	42.1	23.25	-----	-----	24.77	-----	-----	21.84
1929	.566	44.2	25.08	-----	-----	27.22	-----	-----	22.93
1928	.562	44.4	24.97	-----	-----	27.24	-----	-----	22.88
1927	.550	45.0	24.74	-----	-----	26.66	-----	-----	23.01
1926	.548	45.0	24.65	-----	-----	26.61	-----	-----	22.75
1925	.547	44.5	24.37	-----	-----	26.39	-----	-----	22.44
1924	.547	43.7	23.93	-----	-----	25.84	-----	-----	22.07
1923	.522	45.6	23.82	-----	-----	25.78	-----	-----	21.94
1922	.487	44.2	21.51	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1921	.515	43.1	22.18	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1920	.555	47.4	26.80	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1919	.477	46.3	22.08	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1914	.228	49.4	11.01	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1909	.193	51.0	9.84	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Series D 635-641. Hours and Earnings for Bituminous Coal Mines and Class I Steam Railroads: 1909 to 1957

Year	Bituminous coal mines						Class I steam railroads ¹		Year	Bituminous coal mines						Class I steam railroads ¹	
	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings		Average weekly earnings		Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings			
						Total	Straight time							Total	Straight time		
						635	636							637	638	639	640
1957	\$110.58	36.6	\$3.02	\$94.47	41.8	\$2.26	\$2.25	1937	\$23.84	27.9	\$0.856	\$29.20	43.2	\$0.676	\$0.666		
1956	106.22	37.8	2.81	88.40	41.7	2.12	2.09	1936	22.71	28.8	.794	28.01	42.5	.659	.648		
1955	96.26	37.6	2.56	82.12	41.9	1.96	1.98	1935	19.58	26.4	.745	26.76	41.1	.651	.643		
1954	80.85	32.6	2.48	78.74	40.8	1.93	1.91	1934	18.10	27.0	.673	24.32	40.4	.602	.594		
1953	85.81	34.4	2.48	76.38	40.6	1.88	1.86	1933	14.47	29.5	.501	23.09	38.8	.595	.587		
1952	78.09	34.1	2.29	74.30	40.6	1.83	1.81	1932	13.91	27.2	.520	23.84	38.9	.600	.593		
1951	77.79	35.2	2.21	70.93	41.0	1.73	1.71	1931	17.69	28.3	.647	26.76	41.1	.651	.643		
1950	70.35	35.0	2.010	63.20	40.8	1.549	1.516	1930	22.21	33.5	.684	27.76	43.1	.644	.635		
1949	63.28	32.6	1.941	61.73	43.5	1.419	1.390	1929	25.72	38.4	.681	28.49	44.8	.636	.625		
1948	72.12	38.0	1.898	60.34	46.1	1.309	1.272	1928	24.66	35.6	.716	27.71	44.4	.624	.613		
1947	66.59	40.7	1.636	54.17	46.3	1.170	1.135	1927	24.33	33.5	.751	27.43	44.6	.615	.598		
1946	58.03	41.6	1.401	51.22	45.9	1.116	1.080	1926	23.63	37.7	.786	27.12	44.9	.604	.587		
1945	52.25	42.3	1.240	45.69	48.5	.942	.899	1925	26.47	34.2	.800	26.91	44.4	.606	.584		
1944	51.27	43.4	1.186	46.06	49.1	.938	.898	1924	23.59	30.0	.813	26.37	44.1	.598	.577		
1943	41.58	36.6	1.139	43.68	48.7	.897	.862	1923	25.60	31.3	.845	26.65	45.4	.587	.565		
1942	35.02	32.9	1.059	38.65	46.9	.824	.804	1922				26.70	45.4	.588	.580		
1941	30.86	31.1	.998	34.25	45.6	.751	.736	1921				25.87	43.4	.596	.580		
1940	24.71	28.1	.883	31.55	44.0	.717	.706	1919	25.69	35.5	.759						
1939	23.88	27.1	.886	30.99	43.4	.714	.714	1914	12.24	35.2	.859						
1938	20.80	23.5	.878	30.26	42.5	.712	.703	1909	11.82	37.8	.823						

¹ Beginning 1951, covers all employees except "executives, officials, and staff assistants"; for prior years, covers all hourly-rated employees. For 1921-1927, includes switching and terminal companies.

Series D 642-653. Indexes of Union Hourly Wage Rates and Weekly Hours, for Building and Printing Trades: 1907 to 1956

Year	Building trades (1947-49 = 100)						Printing trades (Jan. 2, 1948-July 1, 1949 = 100)					
	All trades		Journeymen		Helpers and laborers		All printing		Book and job		Newspaper	
	Hourly wage rate	Weekly hours	Hourly wage rate	Weekly hours	Hourly wage rate	Weekly hours	Hourly wage rate	Weekly hours	Hourly wage rate	Weekly hours	Hourly wage rate	Weekly hours
	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653
1956	147.7	100.1	146.2	100.1	157.4	100.1	184.1	99.1	134.9	98.7	132.1	99.0
1955	141.2	100.1	140.0	100.1	148.5	100.1	130.7	99.2	131.4	98.9	128.9	99.1
1954	136.4	100.1	135.4	100.1	142.4	100.1	127.1	99.4	127.6	99.1	125.9	99.2
1953	131.6	100.1	130.7	100.1	136.5	100.1	123.5	99.5	124.0	99.2	122.3	99.3
1952	125.1	100.1	124.6	100.1	127.7	100.1	118.8	99.5	119.3	99.2	117.6	99.3
1951	117.8	100.1	117.4	100.1	119.9	99.9	112.4	99.7	112.1	99.5	112.7	99.4
1950	110.7	100.2	110.5	100.2	112.2	100.0	107.9	99.8	108.2	99.8	107.4	99.5
1949	106.1	100.1	106.0	100.1	106.4	100.0	105.7	99.9	105.7	99.9	105.7	99.7
1948	101.8	100.0	101.7	100.0	102.6	100.0	94.3	100.1	94.3	100.1	94.3	100.3
1947	92.1	100.0	92.3	99.9	91.1	100.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1946	80.5	100.1	80.9	100.1	77.9	100.1	74.3	102.0	74.2	102.4	74.5	101.3
1945	72.2	101.1	71.0	101.2	67.0	100.8	63.5	104.6	63.1	106.1	64.1	101.7
1944	70.8	101.1	71.7	101.2	64.0	100.8	62.6	104.6	62.3	106.1	63.3	101.7
1943	70.2	100.9	71.2	101.0	63.3	100.8	61.1	104.6	60.7	106.1	61.9	101.7
1942	69.7	101.0	70.8	100.8	62.5	101.5	59.3	104.3	59.1	105.8	59.4	101.7
1941	65.6	100.2	67.0	99.5	56.9	102.4	56.8	104.6	56.6	105.8	56.9	101.3
1940	63.3	99.8	64.7	99.0	54.3	102.1	56.2	104.6	56.0	105.8	56.2	102.2
1939	62.3	99.9	63.8	99.0	53.2	102.7	55.4	104.8	55.5	106.0	55.0	102.5
1938	61.8	100.1	63.4	99.1	52.8	102.9	54.9	105.1	55.1	106.3	54.3	106.0
1937	56.8	101.3	58.3	100.9	48.0	104.6	53.2	105.7	53.3	106.8	52.9	106.5
1936	53.1	101.4	54.6	100.5	44.1	104.2	51.5	106.2	51.6	107.0	51.0	104.5
1935	51.3	101.4	52.3	100.5	41.7	104.0	50.3	106.6	50.2	106.9	50.3	105.3
1934	50.7	102.2	52.2	101.3	41.5	104.7	48.5	108.4	49.1	108.5	47.4	107.6
1933	50.3	104.1	51.9	105.1	40.3	108.1	47.5	114.3	47.8	112.5	46.8	116.9
1932	51.8	104.4	53.4	105.5	42.2	108.6	50.5	115.2	50.6	113.6	50.0	117.5
1931	60.6	108.4	62.4	107.4	49.4	111.1	50.3	119.2	51.1	118.2	50.1	120.6
1930	60.4	109.7	62.2	108.9	49.7	112.0	50.6	119.3	50.8	118.2	50.0	120.6
1929	58.0	112.9	59.7	112.2	47.8	114.6	49.3	119.4	49.9	118.3	49.5	120.3
1928	57.2	113.9	59.0	112.9	46.5	116.9	49.1	119.5	49.2	118.4	48.6	121.0
1927	56.9	114.6	58.5	113.7	46.0	117.0	48.2	119.5	48.6	118.4	47.4	121.3
1926	55.0	114.8	56.6	114.0	45.2	117.0	46.8	119.6	47.4	118.4	46.1	121.6
1925	51.6	115.0	53.0	114.2	41.5	117.3	45.8	119.7	46.4	118.6	45.1	121.4
1924	49.7	115.0	51.1	114.2	40.1	117.5	45.1	119.7	45.9	118.5	44.8	121.7
1923	46.0	115.0	47.4	114.2	37.1	117.5	43.0	120.2	44.1	118.5	41.8	123.4
1922	41.7	114.9	42.9	114.1	35.0	117.3	41.8	120.3	42.4	119.2	41.3	123.6
1921	44.4	114.9	45.6	114.0	33.4	117.6	41.3	121.2	42.2	120.7	40.9	121.3
1920	43.6	115.0	44.7	114.1	33.1	117.6	37.7	129.0	38.4	131.2	37.6	121.6
1919	32.3	115.5	33.4	114.6	26.2	118.4	29.4	132.9	29.4	136.3	30.8	121.7
1918	28.2	116.1	29.3	115.0	22.7	119.5	24.0	132.9	23.9	136.4	25.5	121.5
1917	25.4	116.7	26.5	115.7	19.6	119.9	22.1	132.9	21.5	136.4	24.3	121.5
1916	23.9	117.0	25.1	115.9	17.8	120.4	21.4	132.9	20.8	136.4	23.7	121.5
1915	23.2	117.4	24.3	116.4	17.2	120.7	21.2	132.9	20.5	136.4	23.6	121.6
1914	23.0	117.5	24.1	116.5	17.1	120.8	21.0	133.0	20.4	136.4	23.5	121.7
1913	22.5	118.0	23.5	116.8	16.9	121.5	20.7	133.0	20.0	136.4	23.2	122.0
1912	22.0	118.2	23.0	117.1	16.4	121.5	20.8	133.1	19.6	136.4	22.8	122.1
1911	21.5	118.6	22.5	117.5	16.3	121.9	19.9	133.2	19.3	136.5	22.4	122.3
1910	21.2	119.0	22.1	117.9	16.2	122.1	(1)	(1)	18.8	136.5	22.0	122.3
1909	20.4	120.5	21.2	119.3	15.7	124.3	(1)	(1)	17.8	136.9	21.3	122.6
1908	19.4	122.2	20.2	120.8	15.2	126.9	(1)	(1)	16.6	138.1	20.4	122.9
1907	18.2	124.1	19.0	122.6	14.5	129.6	(1)	(1)	15.0	144.8	19.4	123.5

¹ Not available.

Series D 654-668. Hours and Earnings, for Production Workers in 25 Manufacturing Industries, by Sex and Degree of Skill: 1914 to 1948

Year	All production workers			Male			Female			Unskilled, male			Skilled and semiskilled, male		
	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average weekly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average weekly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average weekly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average weekly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average weekly earnings
	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668
1948 ¹	\$1.431	40.3	\$57.22	\$1.508	40.7	\$60.98	\$1.090	38.4	\$41.86	\$1.227	40.7	\$49.88	\$1.567	40.6	\$63.52
1947	1.342	40.4	54.27	1.414	40.9	57.77	1.007	38.7	38.99	1.147	40.9	46.80	1.478	40.9	60.35
1946	1.190	40.1	47.56	1.260	40.4	50.72	.876	39.0	34.14	1.015	40.4	40.86	1.320	40.8	53.10
1945	1.097	44.2	48.46	1.185	45.2	53.47	.787	40.8	32.18	.917	44.8	41.08	1.248	45.2	56.39
1944	1.067	45.6	48.88	1.164	46.9	54.65	.752	41.3	31.21	.892	46.0	41.07	1.227	47.1	57.85
1943	1.014	45.0	45.88	1.103	46.2	51.05	.699	41.1	28.83	.854	45.4	38.86	1.164	46.4	54.10
1942	.924	43.0	40.03	.987	43.9	43.46	.609	39.2	23.95	.773	43.1	33.49	1.043	44.8	46.31
1941	.814	41.2	33.62	.867	41.8	36.18	.533	38.0	20.29	.682	41.4	28.19	.914	42.0	38.32
1940	.739	38.6	28.54	.784	39.2	30.64	.491	35.5	17.43	.611	39.3	23.91	.827	39.2	32.41
1939	.720	37.6	27.05	.765	38.0	28.96	.475	35.8	17.02	.594	38.6	22.82	.808	37.9	30.53
1938	.716	34.3	24.43	.758	34.6	26.07	.482	32.6	15.69	.586	35.5	20.67	.802	34.4	27.49
1937	.695	38.7	26.80	.735	39.3	28.72	.473	36.1	17.02	.570	39.6	22.41	.777	39.3	30.39
1936	.619	39.5	24.39	.651	40.1	26.02	.434	36.2	15.74	.501	40.0	20.00	.689	40.1	27.58
1935	.599	37.2	22.23	.623	37.5	23.49	.437	35.2	15.37	.495	37.0	18.32	.665	37.7	24.98
1934	.580	34.7	20.06	.607	34.8	21.07	.427	34.0	14.50	.479	34.4	16.46	.643	35.0	22.45
1933	.491	36.4	17.71	.518	36.3	18.69	.340	36.6	12.35	.401	37.4	14.91	.550	37.1	20.27
1932	.498	34.8	17.05	.528	34.4	17.96	.325	36.3	11.73	.400	36.4	14.48	.559	35.1	19.48
1931	.564	40.4	22.62	.597	40.4	24.00	.371	39.3	14.69	.460	41.8	19.18	.684	39.7	25.05
1930	.589	43.9	25.84	.622	44.5	27.66	.395	40.5	15.98	.478	45.9	21.90	.663	44.0	29.17
1929	.590	43.8	28.55	.625	49.1	30.64	.398	44.2	17.61	.486	50.2	24.40	.668	48.8	32.60
1928	.579	47.9	27.80	.614	48.8	29.95	.396	43.4	17.15	.474	50.4	23.89	.659	48.5	31.94
1927	.576	47.7	27.53	.610	48.5	29.59	.398	43.7	17.37	.471	49.9	23.54	.656	48.1	31.51
1926	.568	48.1	27.42	.601	49.1	29.51	.398	43.5	17.27	.461	50.2	23.21	.652	48.5	31.61
1925	.561	48.2	27.08	.592	49.0	29.00	.389	44.1	17.17	.455	50.3	22.93	.644	48.6	31.29
1924	.562	46.9	26.43	.592	47.8	28.27	.398	42.6	16.75	.458	48.9	22.41	.644	47.5	30.55
1923	.541	49.2	26.61	.570	50.0	28.39	.388	45.0	17.24	.443	50.3	22.28	.619	49.9	30.81
1922 ²	.494	49.2	24.29	.520	50.0	25.90	.352	45.0	15.84	.402	50.5	20.30	.566	49.8	28.11
1921	.524	45.6	23.77	.554	46.0	25.35	.362	43.2	15.63	.437	46.5	20.28	.599	45.9	27.36
1920 ³	.606	48.2	29.39	.642	49.2	31.69	.414	43.0	17.71	.529	49.2	26.06	.687	49.4	34.10
1914 ⁴	.247	51.5	12.68	.262	52.2	13.65	.155	50.1	7.75	.208	52.9	10.71	.291	51.7	14.99

¹ Average of 7 months, January-July.
² Average of 6 months, July-December.

³ Average of 7 months, June-December.
⁴ July.

Series D 669-684. Hours and Earnings, for Production Workers in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries: 1932 to 1957

Year	Building construction ¹			Wholesale trade ²			Retail trade ³			Electric light and power ⁴			Laundries			Insurance carriers, ⁵ average weekly earnings
	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average weekly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average weekly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average weekly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average weekly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average weekly earnings	
	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	
1957	\$2.97	36.1	\$107.22	\$2.10	40.2	\$84.42	\$1.65	38.1	\$62.87	\$2.30	41.3	\$97.06	\$1.09	39.8	\$43.38	\$30.69
1956	2.80	36.4	101.92	2.01	40.4	81.20	1.57	38.6	60.60	2.25	41.5	98.38	1.05	40.3	42.32	77.50
1955	2.66	36.2	96.29	1.90	40.6	77.14	1.50	39.0	58.50	2.13	41.2	87.76	1.01	40.3	40.70	73.29
1954	2.60	36.2	94.12	1.83	40.4	73.93	1.45	39.1	56.70	2.05	41.3	84.67	1.00	40.1	40.10	70.08
1953	2.48	37.0	91.76	1.77	40.5	71.69	1.40	39.2	54.88	1.97	41.4	81.56	.98	40.5	39.69	67.29
1952	2.31	38.1	88.01	1.67	40.6	67.80	1.32	39.9	52.67	1.84	41.4	76.18	.94	41.1	38.63	63.38
1951	2.19	37.2	81.47	1.53	40.7	64.31	1.26	40.2	50.65	1.74	41.9	72.91	.92	41.1	37.81	61.31
1950	2.031	36.8	78.73	1.438	40.7	60.36	1.176	40.5	47.63	1.630	41.6	67.81	.861	41.2	35.47	58.49
1949	1.935	36.7	70.95	1.414	40.7	57.55	1.137	40.4	45.98	1.564	41.5	64.91	.843	41.5	34.98	56.47
1948	1.848	37.3	68.85	1.359	40.9	55.58	1.088	40.3	43.85	1.469	42.0	61.70	.817	41.9	34.23	54.93
1947	1.631	37.6	63.30	1.268	41.0	51.99	1.009	40.8	40.66	1.371	41.9	57.44	.767	42.6	32.71	52.53
1946	1.478	38.1	56.24	1.150	41.5	47.73	.893	40.7	36.35	1.256	41.6	52.04	.704	42.9	30.20	50.94
1945	1.379	39.0	53.73	1.029	42.7	43.94	.783	40.3	31.55	1.141	43.5	50.05	.648	42.8	27.73	47.13
1944	1.319	39.6	52.18	.985	42.9	42.26	.731	40.4	29.53	1.107	43.1	48.04	.605	42.9	25.95	44.87
1943	1.252	38.4	48.13	.933	42.2	39.37	.679	40.3	27.36	1.053	41.6	44.16	.538	42.9	23.08	41.87
1942	1.148	36.4	41.80	.860	41.3	35.52	.626	41.1	25.73	.983	40.1	39.60	.482	42.2	20.34	38.37
1941	1.010	34.8	35.14	.793	41.0	32.51	.580	42.1	24.42	.920	39.8	36.54	.444	42.1	18.69	37.54
1940	.958	33.1	31.70	.739	41.2	30.45	.558	42.5	23.50	.884	39.7	35.10	.429	41.8	17.93	36.55
1939	.932	32.6	30.39	.715	41.7	29.82	.542	42.7	23.14	.869	39.6	34.38	.422	41.8	17.64	36.32
1938	.908	32.1	29.19	.700	42.2	29.54	.543	42.6	*23.13	.858	39.9	34.15	.414	41.6	17.22	36.30
1937	.903	33.4	30.14	.698	42.8	29.87	.551	43.3	*23.86	.853	40.3	34.22	.395	42.6	16.33	33.29
1936	.824	32.8	27.01	.667	42.6	28.41	.522	43.5	*22.71	.803	40.1	32.22	.378	42.7	16.14	37.99
1935	.815	30.1	24.51	.648	41.3	26.76	.521	41.8	*21.78	.790	39.8	31.07	.376	41.0	15.42	36.22
1934	.795	28.9	22.97	(?)	(?)	26.37	.528	41.5	*21.91	.775	38.8	29.98	.378	39.4	14.39	35.02
1933	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	26.11	(?)	(?)	*21.16	.693	42.0	29.23	(?)	(?)	(?)	34.29
1932	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	27.72	(?)	(?)	*22.85	.696	44.0	30.78	(?)	(?)	(?)	36.99

¹ Figures for 1947 and earlier refer only to on-site workers on privately financed construction; figures for 1948 and later cover both on-site and off-site workers on both private and public projects.

² Data for 1937 and earlier years not strictly comparable with those for later years. Data for later years, but not those for 1937 and earlier, exclude supervisory employees.

³ Data for 1935 and earlier years not strictly comparable with those for later years.

⁴ Figures for 1947 and later years include only companies engaged exclusively in producing and distributing electricity; figures for 1946 and earlier years also include

combined gas and electric utilities whose income results primarily from sale of electricity.

⁵ Data for 1947 and later years are for "insurance carriers"; figures for 1946 and earlier years for "insurance."

* Average hourly earnings times average weekly hours.

[†] Not available.

[‡] These figures bear the same ratios to the 1934 figures as the corresponding figures for 1932 and 1933 as shown in the Handbook of Labor Statistics (1947 edition) bear to the 1934 Handbook figures.

Series D 685-695. Average Annual Compensation Per Full-Time Employee, by Major Industry: 1919 to 1929

Year	Total	Agriculture	Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Transportation and other public utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Government	Miscellaneous
	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	6 2	693	694	695
1929	\$1,489	\$651	\$1,481	\$1,508	\$1,888	\$1,679	\$1,546	\$1,904	\$1,245	\$1,708	\$1,431
1928	1,478	646	1,514	1,500	1,984	1,656	1,526	1,886	1,229	1,673	1,428
1927	1,459	648	1,573	1,467	1,921	1,629	1,494	1,864	1,234	1,642	1,416
1926	1,450	651	1,598	1,442	1,872	1,619	1,570	1,854	1,191	1,598	1,428
1925	1,421	642	1,568	1,417	1,862	1,595	1,522	1,844	1,176	1,545	1,898
1924	1,394	629	1,681	1,394	1,822	1,572	1,447	1,795	1,161	1,515	1,859
1923	1,382	614	1,774	1,372	1,815	1,546	1,462	1,751	1,182	1,510	1,852
1922	1,294	551	1,601	1,255	1,459	1,581	1,410	1,782	1,109	1,478	1,266
1921	1,311	567	1,751	1,306	1,552	1,599	1,354	1,717	1,108	1,429	1,248
1920	1,424	830	1,700	1,497	1,924	1,721	1,418	1,623	1,081	1,875	1,315
1919	1,220	725	1,372	1,264	1,560	1,412	1,399	1,467	897	1,151	1,177

Series D 696-707. Average Annual Earnings Per Full-Time Employee, by Major Industry: 1929 to 1957

Year	All industries ¹	Private industries										Government and government enterprises
		Total	Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Transportation	Communications and public utilities	Services	
	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707
1957	\$4,211	\$4,248	\$1,690	\$5,218	\$4,922	\$4,781	\$4,019	\$4,304	\$5,246	\$4,813	\$3,146	\$4,040
1956	4,042	4,074	1,639	5,015	4,674	4,584	3,860	4,141	4,972	4,612	3,008	3,888
1955	3,847	3,876	1,554	4,701	4,414	4,351	3,702	3,968	4,697	4,426	2,867	3,710
1954	3,670	3,707	1,515	4,377	4,324	4,116	3,558	3,828	4,508	4,229	2,786	3,501
1953	3,587	3,632	1,540	4,353	4,225	4,049	3,446	3,663	4,398	4,089	2,677	3,388
1952	3,414	3,444	1,544	4,057	3,991	3,828	3,284	3,503	4,205	3,799	2,545	3,282
1951	3,231	3,255	1,481	3,879	3,711	3,606	3,171	3,356	3,994	3,547	2,367	3,114
1950	3,008	3,006	1,349	3,448	3,339	3,300	3,034	3,217	3,696	3,318	2,220	3,015
1949	2,851	2,849	1,330	3,207	3,211	3,092	2,899	3,084	3,556	3,153	2,172	2,863
1948	2,795	2,801	1,353	3,387	3,126	3,040	2,882	2,954	3,456	3,002	2,114	2,758
1947	2,589	2,591	1,288	3,113	2,829	2,798	2,682	2,740	3,145	2,792	2,005	2,574
1946	2,356	2,359	1,207	2,719	2,587	2,517	2,378	2,570	2,948	2,567	1,872	2,341
1945	2,189	2,253	1,127	2,621	2,600	2,517	2,114	2,347	2,784	2,425	1,688	2,052
1944	2,108	2,190	1,027	2,499	2,602	2,517	1,946	2,191	2,679	2,248	1,538	1,924
1943	1,951	2,018	867	2,162	2,503	2,349	1,781	2,041	2,493	2,075	1,347	1,777
1942	1,709	1,731	673	1,796	2,191	2,023	1,608	1,885	2,183	1,883	1,132	1,623
1941	1,443	1,454	498	1,579	1,635	1,653	1,478	1,777	1,885	1,766	1,020	1,388
1940	1,300	1,291	408	1,388	1,330	1,432	1,382	1,725	1,756	1,718	953	1,344
1939	1,264	1,250	385	1,367	1,268	1,363	1,360	1,729	1,723	1,692	952	1,337
1938	1,230	1,207	369	1,282	1,198	1,296	1,352	1,731	1,676	1,674	942	1,336
1937	1,258	1,240	360	1,366	1,278	1,376	1,352	1,788	1,644	1,601	938	1,355
1936	1,184	1,164	307	1,263	1,178	1,287	1,295	1,713	1,582	1,522	898	1,279
1935	1,137	1,109	286	1,154	1,027	1,216	1,279	1,632	1,492	1,486	873	1,292
1934	1,091	1,056	251	1,108	942	1,153	1,228	1,601	1,393	1,426	857	1,284
1933	1,048	1,002	230	990	869	1,086	1,183	1,555	1,334	1,351	854	1,328
1932	1,120	1,070	247	1,016	907	1,150	1,315	1,652	1,373	1,438	918	1,477
1931	1,275	1,241	312	1,221	1,233	1,369	1,495	1,858	1,549	1,514	1,008	1,547
1930	1,368	1,348	388	1,424	1,526	1,488	1,569	1,973	1,610	1,497	1,066	1,553
1929	1,405	1,390	397	1,526	1,674	1,543	1,594	2,062	1,643	1,474	1,079	1,551

¹ Includes residual classification, "rest of the world," not shown separately here.

Series D 708-719. Average Annual Supplements to Wages and Salaries Per Full-Time Employee, by Major Industry: 1929 to 1957

Year	All industries	Private industries										Government and government enterprises
		Total	Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Transportation	Communications and public utilities	Services	
		708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	
1957	\$292	\$295	\$38	\$549	\$277	\$418	\$179	\$390	\$394	\$489	\$117	\$279
1956	258	264	29	515	250	368	160	347	360	443	104	229
1955	286	247	28	488	282	345	149	381	324	427	96	187
1954	212	226	19	429	222	312	137	298	297	411	92	151
1953	195	207	17	408	208	286	121	254	279	379	78	142
1952	188	196	15	358	191	269	121	246	269	366	78	152
1951	180	187	14	352	189	256	120	213	255	353	70	149
1950	160	159	9	308	167	210	112	196	233	319	55	168
1949	138	127	7	214	147	160	91	175	218	266	47	200
1948	119	116	6	206	139	140	85	155	200	244	44	136
1947	124	113	6	180	138	184	86	134	224	235	42	192
1946	123	99	6	117	120	117	77	132	176	221	41	229
1945	104	102	5	106	137	129	72	120	164	221	37	109
1944	81	97	4	100	134	120	68	130	157	194	34	44
1943	69	85	3	97	128	102	59	128	151	152	30	28
1942	66	73	3	87	120	87	55	105	139	132	26	36
1941	63	67	2	83	98	81	55	105	117	131	25	43
1940	60	61	3	79	87	75	54	103	110	127	23	55
1939	60	61	2	81	85	74	56	104	108	123	24	53
1938	58	60	2	80	84	72	56	102	106	123	25	49
1937	50	50	2	66	74	58	44	88	99	97	20	51
1936	28	26	1	32	45	27	19	59	59	61	10	40
1935	20	16	1	19	36	15	10	42	40	47	5	45
1934	19	15	1	19	36	12	8	35	55	39	5	41
1933	20	15	1	20	40	13	9	35	45	40	5	48
1932	21	16	2	22	44	16	10	42	41	31	6	55
1931	20	17	2	22	43	16	10	45	40	31	5	50
1930	19	16	2	24	42	15	10	47	36	28	5	49
1929	18	15	1	24	38	14	9	50	33	28	4	49

Series D 720-727. Average Annual Supplements to Wages and Salaries Per Full-Time Equivalent Employee, by Type of Supplement: 1929 to 1957

Year	Total supplements	Employer contributions for social insurance				Other labor income		
		Total	Public retirement systems ¹	Unemployment insurance ²	Other ³	Total	Employer contributions to private pension and welfare funds	Compensation for injuries and other ⁴
		720	721	722	723	724	725	726
1957	\$292	\$134	\$99	\$34	(⁵)	\$158	\$123	\$35
1956	258	117	83	33	(⁵)	140	108	33
1955	286	106	76	28	\$2	130	101	29
1954	212	96	69	26	1	116	89	23
1953	195	87	56	29	1	109	83	25
1952	188	90	57	30	3	98	74	24
1951	180	90	54	33	3	90	68	23
1950	160	82	50	30	2	78	56	22
1949	138	74	38	27	10	64	43	21
1948	119	63	36	25	2	56	37	19
1947	124	75	33	29	13	49	33	16
1946	123	84	28	26	30	40	26	14
1945	104	71	23	24	24	33	21	13
1944	81	53	22	27	5	28	17	10
1943	69	49	20	29	(⁵)	20	11	9
1942	66	48	19	28	1	18	8	10
1941	63	46	18	28	(⁵)	17	7	9
1940	60	42	17	26	(⁵)	13	7	10
1939	60	42	16	26	(⁵)	17	7	10
1938	58	41	15	25	(⁵)	17	7	10
1937	50	34	15	18	(⁵)	16	6	10
1936	28	12	5	7	(⁵)	16	7	9
1935	20	5	5	(⁵)	(⁵)	15	6	9
1934	19	5	5	(⁵)	(⁵)	14	5	9
1933	20	5	5	(⁵)	(⁵)	15	5	10
1932	21	5	4	(⁵)	(⁵)	17	5	12
1931	20	4	3	(⁵)	(⁵)	17	5	11
1930	19	3	3	(⁵)	(⁵)	16	5	11
1929	18	3	3	(⁵)	(⁵)	16	5	11

¹ Old-age, survivors insurance; railroad retirement insurance; Federal civilian employee retirement systems; State and local employee retirement systems.
² State unemployment insurance; Federal unemployment tax; railroad unemployment insurance.

³ Cash sickness compensation funds; government life insurance.
⁴ Includes pay of military reservists.
⁵ Less than \$0.50.

Series D 728-734. Earnings in Selected Professional Occupations: 1929 to 1954

Year	Average annual salary		Average annual net income			Median base monthly salary rate, engineers ¹	Average annual pay and allowances, U. S. Regular Army commissioned officers
	Public school teachers ¹	College teachers	Nonsalaried lawyers	Nonsalaried physicians	Nonsalaried dentists		
	728	729	730	731	732		
1954	\$3,825		\$10,258				
1953			9,392			\$518	
1952	8,450	\$5,106	9,021				\$8,552
1951			8,855	\$13,482	\$7,820		6,552
1950	8,010	4,854	8,349	12,824	7,436		6,552
1949		4,284	7,971	11,744	7,146		6,552
1948	2,689	4,123	8,008	11,327	7,089		5,528
1947		3,786	7,437	10,726	6,610		5,528
1946	1,995	3,465	6,951	10,202	6,381	409	5,528
1945		3,277	6,861	10,975	6,922		5,096
1944	1,728	3,381	6,504	9,802	6,649		5,096
1943		3,089	5,945	8,370	5,715	834	5,096
1942	1,507	2,914	5,527	6,785	4,625		5,096
1941			4,794	5,047	3,782		4,800
1940	1,441	2,906	4,507	4,441	3,314		4,800
1939			4,391	4,229	3,096	277	4,800
1938	1,374	2,861	4,278	4,093	2,870		4,800
1937		2,843	4,483	4,285	2,883		4,800
1936	1,288	2,732	4,394	4,204	2,726		4,800
1935		2,666	4,272	3,695	2,485		4,800
1934	1,227		4,218	3,382	2,391	210	4,800
1933			3,868	2,948	2,188		4,800
1932	1,417	3,111	4,156	3,178	2,479	285	4,800
1931		3,134	5,090	4,178	3,422		4,800
1930	1,420	3,065	5,194	4,870	4,020		4,800
1929		3,056	5,534	5,224	4,267	289	4,800

¹ Public elementary and secondary school teachers, supervisors, and principals. Figures are for "school" years ending in the year indicated; for example, the figure shown for 1954 is for the school years 1953-1954.

² For 1953, graduate engineers only. All other figures are for graduates and non-graduates. The corresponding figure for graduate engineers for 1946 is \$405.

Series D 735-740. Labor Union Membership, by Affiliation: 1897 to 1934

[Includes Canadian members of labor unions with headquarters in U. S.]

Year	Total union membership (1,000)		American Federation of Labor			Independent or un-affiliated unions, total membership (1,000), Wolman	Year	Total union membership (1,000)		American Federation of Labor			Independent or un-affiliated unions, total membership (1,000), Wolman
	BLS	Wolman	Number of affiliated unions, BLS	Total membership (1,000)				BLS	Wolman	Number of affiliated unions, BLS	Total membership (1,000)		
				BLS	Wolman						BLS	Wolman	
	735	736	737	738	739			740	735	736	737	738	
1934	3,249	3,671	109	2,608	3,030	641	1915	2,560	2,588	110	1,946	1,968	614
1933	2,857	3,048	108	2,127	2,318	730	1914	2,647	2,687	110	2,021	2,061	626
1932	3,226	3,191	106	2,532	2,497	694	1913	2,661	2,716	111	1,996	2,051	665
1931	3,526	3,379	105	2,890	2,748	686	1912	2,405	2,452	112	1,770	1,818	635
							1911	2,318	2,343	115	1,762	1,787	556
1930	3,632	3,416	104	2,961	2,745	671	1910	2,116	2,140	120	1,562	1,587	554
1929	3,625	3,461	105	2,934	2,770	691	1909	1,965	2,006	119	1,488	1,524	482
1928	3,567	3,480	107	2,896	2,809	671	1908	2,092	2,131	116	1,587	1,625	505
1927	3,600	3,546	106	2,813	2,759	787	1907	2,077	2,080	117	1,589	1,542	538
1926	3,592	3,502	107	2,804	2,715	788	1906	1,892	1,907	119	1,454	1,469	488
1925	3,566	3,519	107	2,877	2,831	689	1905	1,918	2,022	118	1,494	1,598	424
1924	3,549	3,586	107	2,868	2,853	688	1904	2,067	2,073	120	1,676	1,682	391
1923	3,629	3,622	108	2,926	2,919	708	1903	1,824	1,914	118	1,466	1,556	358
1922	3,950	4,027	112	3,196	3,273	754	1902	1,385	1,376	97	1,024	1,065	311
1921	4,722	4,781	110	3,907	3,967	815	1901	1,058	1,125	87	788	854	270
1920	5,084	5,048	110	4,079	4,093	955	1900	791	868	82	548	625	243
1919	4,046	4,125	111	3,260	3,339	786	1899	550	611	73	349	410	201
1918	3,368	3,467	111	2,726	2,825	642	1898	467	501	67	278	312	189
1917	2,976	3,061	111	2,371	2,457	605	1897	440	447	58	265	272	175
1916	2,722	2,773	111	2,073	2,124	649							

Series D 741-745. Labor Union Membership and Membership as Percent of Nonagricultural Employment: 1930 to 1956

[In thousands]

Year	Union membership			Nonagricultural employment		Year	Union membership			Nonagricultural employment	
	Total	Canadian members of U. S. unions	Excluding Canadian members	Total	Member-ship ¹ as percent of total		Total	Canadian members of U. S. unions	Excluding Canadian members	Total	Member-ship ¹ as percent of total
1956	18,477	987	17,490	51,878	33.7	1942	10,762	382	10,380	39,779	26.1
1955	17,749	947	16,802	50,056	33.6	1941	10,489	288	10,201	36,220	28.2
1954	17,955	933	17,022	48,481	35.1	1940	8,944	227	8,717	32,058	27.2
1953	17,860	912	16,948	49,681	34.1	1939	8,980	217	8,763	30,311	28.9
1952	16,760	858	15,900	48,308	32.9	1938	8,265	231	8,034	28,902	27.8
1951	16,760	804	15,900	47,347	33.7	1937	7,218	217	7,001	30,718	22.8
1950	15,000	733	14,300	44,738	31.9	1936	4,164	175	3,989	28,802	13.8
1949	15,000	718	14,300	43,315	32.0	1935	3,723	144	3,584	26,792	13.4
1948	15,000	681	14,300	44,448	32.2	1934	3,249	161	3,088	25,689	12.0
1947	15,414	627	14,787	43,462	34.0	1933	2,857	168	2,689	23,466	11.5
1946	14,974	579	14,395	41,287	34.9	1932	3,226	176	3,050	23,377	13.0
1945	14,796	474	14,322	40,037	35.8	1931	3,526	216	3,310	26,383	12.5
1944	14,621	475	14,146	41,584	34.1	1930	3,632	231	3,401	29,143	11.7
1943	13,642	429	13,213	42,106	31.4						

¹ Excludes Canadian members.

² Rounded to nearest hundred.

Series D 746-763. Labor Union Membership, by Industry: 1897 to 1934

[In thousands]

Year	Total	Mining, quarrying, and oil	Building construction	Metals, machinery, ship-building	Textiles	Leather and shoes	Clothing	Lumber and wood-working	Paper, printing, and book-binding	Chemicals, clay, glass, stone	Food, liquor, tobacco	Transportation and communication	Public service	Theaters and music	Trade	Hotel and restaurant services	Domestic and personal service	Miscellaneous
		746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762
1934	3,609	579	605	222	40	117	405	10	162	47	82	645	299	127	6	53	64	137
1933	2,973	355	553	180	16	76	336	8	153	27	58	609	236	127	5	32	55	57
1932	3,144	357	806	173	29	29	211	8	160	29	56	699	300	128	9	31	68	57
1931	3,358	309	890	191	34	38	224	12	166	33	60	816	276	132	10	33	70	60
1930	3,338	230	904	203	35	44	230	13	165	35	62	832	264	134	10	44	73	64
1929	3,443	271	919	211	35	47	218	13	162	38	65	892	247	135	10	45	67	67
1928	3,450	333	905	205	35	45	239	13	162	39	66	890	224	132	10	46	66	69
1927	3,546	397	908	204	35	49	267	13	162	41	70	889	212	113	10	47	66	68
1926	3,502	386	867	202	36	55	292	11	158	42	75	884	204	112	10	46	68	61
1925	3,519	439	837	205	36	54	292	10	156	42	75	893	198	110	10	46	60	69
1924	3,536	493	814	218	38	47	252	11	154	45	76	893	185	106	10	46	57	61
1923	3,622	530	790	257	37	56	295	11	151	50	78	907	180	104	10	45	56	67
1922	4,027	337	828	506	37	90	310	12	160	50	99	1,039	171	107	17	60	61	96
1921	4,781	470	869	728	38	96	323	20	182	53	146	1,240	172	106	21	69	55	143
1920	5,043	439	888	859	149	113	374	24	164	52	181	1,256	161	99	21	60	51	157
1919	4,125	419	802	618	60	104	324	18	143	48	163	959	137	88	15	61	42	119
1918	3,467	433	701	396	49	75	258	14	144	51	137	777	105	87	15	65	44	114
1917	3,061	373	606	310	41	73	222	13	137	52	120	695	102	82	15	65	44	105
1916	2,773	338	553	267	29	61	210	13	126	52	117	623	96	87	15	58	40	82
1915	2,533	332	533	224	22	53	174	21	116	53	119	576	90	87	15	61	33	69
1914	2,637	390	542	226	30	58	158	25	111	58	145	562	91	92	15	72	37	86
1913	2,716	432	553	219	29	55	164	25	107	56	141	557	86	82	15	63	34	92
1912	2,452	343	509	204	23	56	131	26	102	60	137	530	67	77	15	48	32	94
1911	2,343	311	479	210	21	50	145	29	97	59	128	513	66	69	15	43	31	76
1910	2,140	275	459	196	21	47	96	23	90	60	123	490	53	60	15	37	29	64
1909	2,006	307	426	178	14	40	80	19	83	57	119	438	44	52	15	37	29	66
1908	2,131	290	445	200	17	40	73	20	87	55	112	470	39	47	50	39	30	118
1907	2,080	312	433	212	16	40	65	27	86	55	110	460	31	45	50	36	27	73
1906	1,907	265	389	187	14	40	54	36	88	55	103	422	26	48	50	34	29	72
1905	2,022	297	373	166	14	41	63	42	91	51	104	446	24	38	50	39	27	153
1904	2,073	279	392	213	15	43	78	52	92	49	136	444	23	28	50	49	30	100
1903	1,914	230	369	205	19	42	77	48	88	46	122	339	22	20	50	39	29	119
1902	1,376	197	263	137	15	24	59	34	70	39	93	258	19	15	30	19	20	84
1901	1,125	218	192	104	7	15	38	32	55	33	77	216	18	13	25	10	14	59
1900	863	131	153	81	8	10	25	26	48	30	69	189	15	9	20	5	7	42
1899	611	75	97	59	7	8	15	16	43	27	51	158	11	9	8	2	4	22
1898	501	44	74	46	8	12	15	12	39	25	46	130	11	8	6	2	3	18
1897	447	21	67	50	8	15	15	6	38	23	46	116	11	7	4	2	2	17

¹ Includes 11,000 union members in the professional service industry, not shown separately.

HOURS, WAGES, AND WORKING CONDITIONS

D 764-778

Series D 764-778. Work Stoppages, Workers Involved, Man-Days Idle, Major Issues, and Average Duration: 1881 to 1957

Year	Work stoppages and man-days idle						Major issues and average duration								
	Stoppages beginning in year			Man-days idle			Stoppages ¹				Average duration of stoppages (days)	Workers involved (1,000)			
	Total	Workers involved		Number (1,000)	Percent of estimated working time ²	Per worker involved	Total	Major issues				Total	Major issues		
		Number (1,000)	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	
	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778
1957	3,673	1,390	3.1	16,500	0.14	11.4	3,673	1,730	751	1,192	19.2	1,390	752	72	563
1956	3,825	1,900	4.8	33,100	0.29	17.4	3,825	1,821	774	1,230	18.9	1,900	1,270	183	447
1955	4,320	2,650	6.2	28,200	0.26	10.7	4,320	2,154	844	1,322	18.5	2,650	1,780	244	625
1954	3,468	1,530	3.7	22,600	0.21	14.7	3,468	1,726	588	1,154	22.5	1,530	886	54	591
1953	5,091	2,400	5.6	28,800	0.26	11.8	5,091	2,825	745	1,521	20.3	2,400	1,460	162	781
1952	5,117	3,540	8.8	59,100	0.57	16.7	5,117	2,447	839	1,831	19.6	3,540	1,450	841	1,244
1951	4,737	2,220	5.5	22,900	0.23	10.3	4,737	2,102	888	1,747	17.4	2,220	1,180	136	904
1950	4,843	2,410	6.9	38,800	0.44	16.1	4,843	2,559	919	1,365	19.2	2,410	1,460	130	319
1949	3,906	3,030	9.0	50,500	0.59	16.7	3,906	1,682	781	1,143	22.5	3,030	1,540	82	1,410
1948	3,419	1,960	5.5	34,100	0.37	17.4	3,419	1,737	780	902	21.8	1,960	1,210	228	518
1947	3,698	2,170	6.5	34,600	0.41	15.9	3,698	1,707	1,102	884	25.6	2,170	805	931	481
1946	4,985	4,600	14.5	116,000	1.43	25.2	4,990	2,238	1,617	1,135	24.2	4,940	3,710	568	663
1945	4,750	3,470	12.2	38,000	0.47	11.0	4,816	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	3,734	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	3,036	1,423	948	670	11.7	852	429	191	232
1941	4,288	2,960	8.4	23,000	0.32	9.8	4,314	1,535	2,138	641	18.3	2,960	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	766	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	1,430	846	762	372
1933	1,895	1,170	6.3	16,900	0.36	14.4	1,872	926	533	213	16.9	1,144	544	465	185
1932	841	324	1.8	10,500	0.23	32.4	852	560	162	130	19.6	325	234	73	78
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	273	240	153	26.5	319	232	45	43

Year	Stoppages ¹				Workers involved (1,000)				Year	Stoppages ¹				Workers involved (1,000)			
	Total	Major issues			Total	Major issues				Total	Major issues			Total	Major issues		
		Wages and hours	Union organization	Other and not reported		Wages and hours	Union organization ⁴	Other and not reported			Wages and hours	Union organization ⁴	Other and not reported		Wages and hours	Union organization ⁴	Other and not reported
	770	771	772	773	775	776	777	778		770	771	772	773	775	776	777	778
1926	1,035	478	206	351					1899	1,838	1,014	471	353	432	288	66	79
1925	1,301	537	219	545					1898	1,098	645	236	217	263	184	30	49
1924	1,249	537	244	468					1897	1,110	680	193	237	416	335	36	45
1923	1,553	721	308	524					1896	1,066	547	297	222	249	160	53	36
1922	1,112	583	208	321					1895	1,255	810	217	228	407	305	51	51
1921	2,385	1,501	373	511					1894	1,404	865	206	333	690	469	25	196
1920	3,411	2,038	622	751					1893	1,375	793	257	335	288	162	59	66
1919	3,630	2,036	869	725					1892	1,359	693	261	405	239	122	59	57
1918	3,353	1,869	584	900					1891	1,786	867	384	585	330	221	55	54
1917	4,450	2,268	799	1,383					1890	1,897	1,039	318	540	373	276	32	66
1916	3,789	2,036	721	1,032					1889	1,111	662	173	276	260	207	29	24
1915	1,593	770	312	511					1888	946	540	163	243	163	100	23	41
1914	1,204	408	253	548					1887	1,503	836	299	368	439	249	91	99
1906-13									1886	1,572	1,073	210	289	610	445	79	87
1905	2,186	942	800	444	302	191	57	54	1885	695	486	67	142	258	214	14	30
1904	2,419	944	964	511	574	272	210	92	1884	485	841	50	94	165	145	4	16
1903	3,648	1,778	1,200	670	788	396	235	156	1883	506	372	55	79	170	131	28	12
1902	3,240	1,604	1,051	585	692	279	279	134	1882	476	353	38	85	159	133	12	14
1901	3,012	1,413	1,016	583	564	288	161	115	1881	477	382	32	63	130	118	5	7
1900	1,839	931	414	494	568	210	282	76									

¹ "Employed wage earners" include 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 for stoppages beginning in calendar years 1881-1927 and 1947-1957. For 1928-1946, figures are for those ending in calendar years.

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

Series D 779-784. Average Monthly Labor Turnover Rates in Manufacturing, by Class of Turnover: 1919 to 1957

[Monthly rate per 100 employees. Beginning July 1929, averages are arithmetic means; prior to that, unweighted medians. See text for further discussion]

Year	Accessions	Separations					Year	Accessions	Separations				
		Total	Discharge	Layoff	Quit	Miscellaneous			Total	Discharge	Layoff	Quit	Miscellaneous
		779	780	781	782	783			784	779	780	781	782
1957	2.9	3.6	0.2	1.7	1.4	0.2	1937	3.5	4.4	0.2	3.0		1.3
1956	3.4	3.5	0.3	1.5	1.6	0.2	1936	4.4	3.4	0.2	2.0		1.1
1955	3.7	3.3	0.3	1.2	1.6	0.2	1935	4.2	3.4	0.2	2.5		0.9
1954	3.0	3.5	0.2	1.9	1.1	0.2	1934	4.7	4.1	0.2	3.0		0.9
1953	3.9	4.3	0.4	1.3	2.3	0.3	1933	5.4	3.8	0.2	2.7		0.9
1952	4.4	4.1	0.3	1.1	2.3	0.3	1932	3.3	4.4	0.2	3.5		0.7
1951	4.4	4.4	0.3	1.2	2.4	0.5	1931	3.1	4.0	0.2	2.9		0.9
1950	4.4	3.5	0.3	1.1	1.9	0.2	1930	3.1	5.0	0.4	3.0		1.6
1949	3.5	4.3	0.2	2.4	1.5	0.1	1929 ¹	5.7	6.3	0.8	2.1		3.4
1948	4.4	4.6	0.4	1.3	2.8	0.1	1929 ²	5.1	3.9	0.5	0.4		3.0
1947	5.1	4.8	0.4	1.0	3.4	0.1	1928	3.7	3.1	0.4	0.5		2.2
1946	6.7	6.1	0.4	1.2	4.3	0.2	1927	3.8	3.3	0.5	0.7		2.1
1945	6.3	3.3	0.6	2.3	5.1	0.3	1926	4.5	3.9	0.6	0.5		2.9
1944	6.1	6.8	0.6	0.6	5.1	0.5	1925	5.2	4.0	0.5	0.4		3.1
1943	7.5	7.3	0.6	0.6	5.2	0.9	1924	3.3	3.3	0.5	0.6		2.7
1942	7.6	6.5	0.4	1.1	3.8	1.3	1923	9.0	7.5	1.0	0.3		6.2
1941	5.4	3.9	0.2	1.3	2.0	0.4	1922	8.0	5.3	0.7	0.4		4.2
							1921	2.8	4.4	0.4	1.8		2.2
1940	4.4	3.4	0.2	2.2	0.9	0.1	1920	10.1	10.3	1.1	0.8		8.4
1939	4.1	3.1	0.1	2.2		0.8	1919	10.1	7.5	1.1	0.6		5.8
1938	3.8	4.1	0.1	3.4		0.6							

¹ July to December average.

² January to May average.

Series D 785-792. Work-Injury Frequency Rates in Manufacturing, Mining, and Class I Railroads: 1922 to 1956

[Rate is average number of disabling injuries per million man-hours worked]

Year	Manu- factur- ing ¹	Mining					Class I railroads ⁷		Year	Manu- factur- ing ¹	Mining					Class I railroads ⁷	
		Total ²	Bitumi- nous coal ³	Metals ⁴	Non- metals ⁵	Stone quarries ⁶	All injuries ⁸	Exclud- ing 1-3 day injuries ⁹			Total ²	Bitumi- nous coal ³	Metals ⁴	Non- metals ⁵	Stone quarries ⁶	All injuries ⁸	Exclud- ing 1-3 day injuries ⁹
		785	786	787	788	789	790	791			792	785	786	787	788	789	790
1956	12.0	32.8	44.0	37.5	31.0	21.3	14.7	7.7	1937	17.8	64.9	69.6	78.9	48.7	40.6	13.6	8.2
1955	12.1	34.4	43.7	43.2	37.8	22.0	13.9	7.2	1936	16.6	64.7	67.0	76.3	48.6	39.5	13.7	8.3
1954	11.9	33.9	44.7	38.9	32.6	22.0	12.6	6.5	1935	17.9	67.1	72.9	65.8	50.7	38.2		6.7
1953	13.4	36.7	46.2	40.0	47.8	23.7	13.6	6.7	1934	20.2	69.0	70.8	71.4	52.4	41.8		7.0
1952	14.3	40.3	48.5	42.9	40.9	24.5	13.7	7.0	1933	19.3	67.5	70.2	65.8	53.3	42.0		6.9
1951	15.5	41.8	48.7	43.4	45.4	26.2	14.7	7.5	1932	19.6	70.0	74.4	57.2	45.2	38.5		7.4
1950	14.7	42.9	48.6	45.3	44.2	25.4	14.2	7.3	1931	18.9	74.3	81.6	58.0	47.5	41.0		7.5
1949	14.5	44.7	52.6	48.6	42.1	26.8	13.7	7.0	1930	23.1		85.6			40.3		9.4
1948	17.2	48.5	57.4	47.9	42.9	28.3	16.2	8.5	1929	24.0					46.9		13.8
1947	18.8	52.4	58.6	53.6	45.8	32.4	18.2	9.7	1928	22.5					47.5		16.2
1946	19.9	54.6	59.9	57.0	51.9	32.8	19.0	10.5	1927	22.6					59.2		19.4
1945	18.6	52.0	57.6	49.7	47.2	32.8	20.5	11.9	1926	24.2					58.0		23.9
1944	18.4	52.5	57.2	55.4	50.5	34.9	20.6	11.8	1925						61.4		26.1
1943	20.0	54.1	59.2	56.9	53.4	34.0	20.3	11.9	1924						62.9		27.3
1942	19.9	56.6	61.6	56.6	55.5	35.7	17.6	10.2	1923								30.9
1941	18.1	58.1	60.3	64.2	51.6	40.1	14.6	8.8	1922								27.1
1940	15.3	59.6	63.0	66.8	44.2	35.7	11.5	6.7									
1939	14.9	59.6	61.9	69.4	42.2	36.5	11.1	6.7									
1938	15.1	62.3	65.0	71.3	41.1	38.2	11.1	6.8									

¹ Excludes petroleum refining, smelting and refining of nonferrous metals, cement and lime manufacturing, and coke production.

² Includes anthracite coal mining, coke production, and metallurgical plants, not shown separately.

³ Includes lignite.

⁴ Copper, gold-placer, gold-silver, iron, lead-zinc, and miscellaneous.

⁵ Barite, feldspar, fluorspar, gypsum, magnesite, mica, phosphate rock, rock salt, sulphur, and miscellaneous. Excludes stone quarries.

⁶ Granite, limestone, marble, sandstone, slate and traprock quarrying, and cement and lime manufacturing.

⁷ For 1922-1932, includes switching and terminal companies; excluded thereafter.

⁸ Includes fatalities and nonfatal injuries incapacitating employees for at least 1 day in 10 days immediately following date of injury.

⁹ Includes fatalities and nonfatal injuries incapacitating employees for more than 3 days in 10 days immediately following date of injury.