

Facts and Trends for Labor Force Participation, Hours of Work, and Wages in U.S. and Selected Countries

Labor Force Participation and Employment to Population Ratios

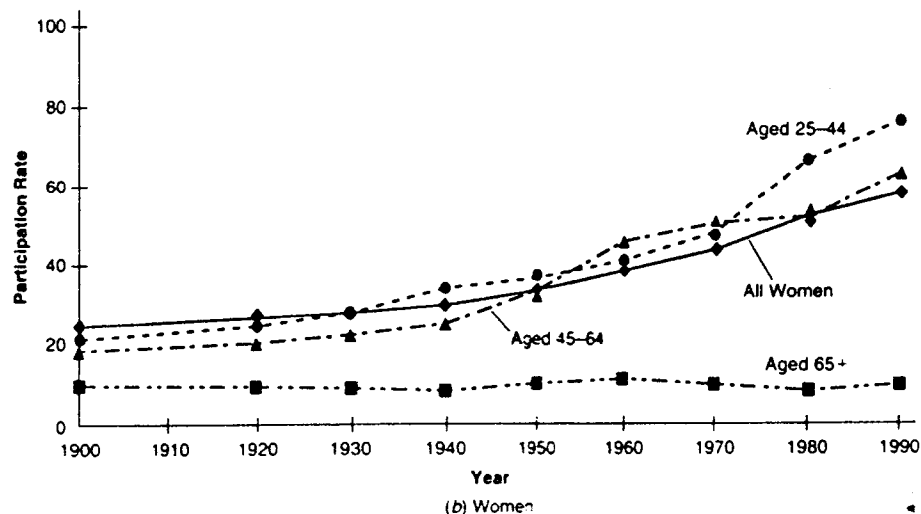
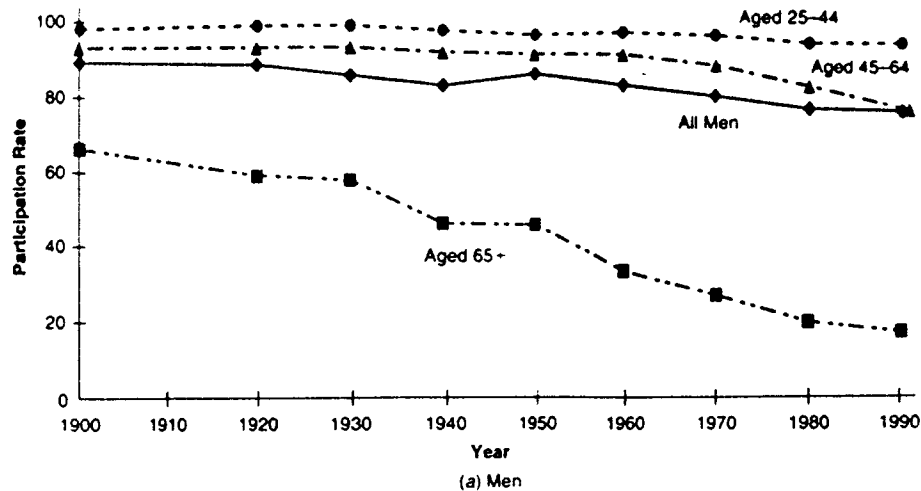


FIGURE 2-1 Labor Force Participation Rates, 1900-1990, by Gender
*(Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Years to 1970*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1975; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, various issues. The 1900-1940 data are drawn from the decennial Censuses, while the 1950-1990 data are drawn from the Current Population Surveys. Because the two data series differ, the 1900-1940 data was "spliced" to the CPS series using an adjustment calculated from the 1950 Census and the 1950 CPS labor force participation rates. The "All Men" and "All Women" participation rates are calculated in the population of noninstitutionalized civilians aged 16 and over.)*

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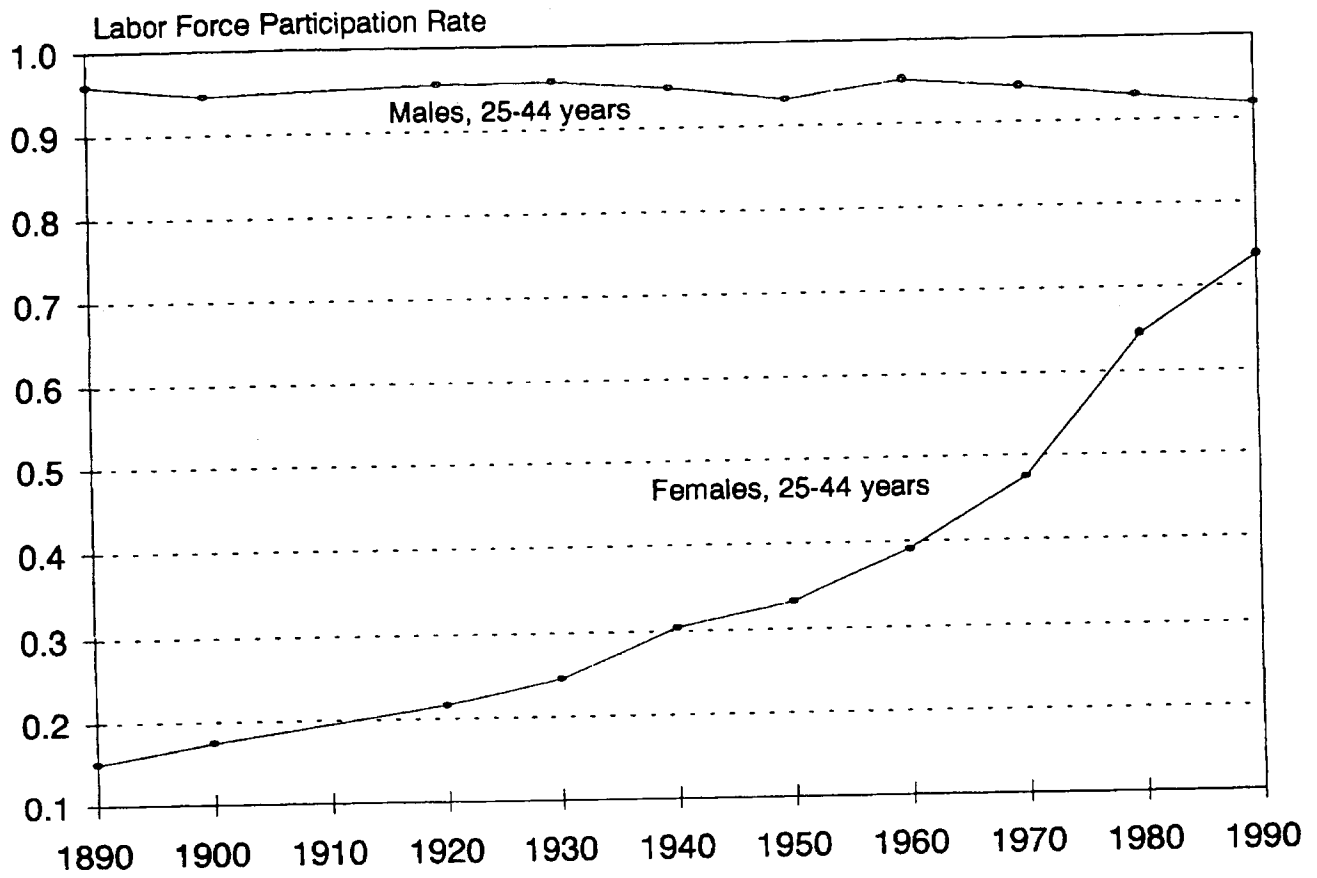


Figure 7: Labor Force Participation Rates of Men and Women, 25 to 44 Years: 1900-1990

Source: Table 1.

Table 1: Labor Force Participation Rates by Age, Sex, and Nativity, 1890 to 1990

Table 1. Labor Force Participation by Age and Sex

Year	Males					Females					F/All ^b All Ages	FB/All ^c All Ages
	16-19 ^a	20-24	25-44	45-64	≥65	16-19 ^a	20-24	25-44	45-64	≥65		
Current Population Survey (annual averages)												
1990	55.7	84.3	94.3	80.4	16.4	51.8	71.6	74.9	59.2	8.7	0.45	
1980	62.0	87.0	95.5	82.2	19.1	53.3	69.2	65.5	50.9	8.1	0.42	
1970	58.4	86.6	96.8	89.3	26.8	44.0	57.8	47.9	49.3	9.7	0.37	
1960	59.4	90.2	97.7	92.0	33.1	39.4	46.2	39.9	44.3	10.8	0.33	
Decennial Census												
1970	47.2	80.9	94.3	87.2	24.8	34.9	56.1	47.5	47.8	10.0	0.37	
1960	50.0	86.2	95.3	89.0	30.5	32.6	44.8	39.1	41.6	10.3	0.32	
1950	51.7	81.9	93.3	88.2	41.4	31.1	42.9	33.3	28.8	7.8	0.28	
1940	34.7	88.1	94.9	88.7	41.8	24.8	45.6	30.5	20.2	6.1	0.25	0.11
1930	40.1	88.8	95.8	91.0	54.0	22.8	41.8	24.6	18.0	7.3	0.22	
1920	51.5	89.9	95.6	90.7	55.6	28.4	37.5	21.7	16.5	7.3	0.20	
1910 ^d												
1900	62.0	90.6	94.7	90.3	63.1	26.8	31.7	17.5	13.6	8.3	0.18	0.26
1890	50.0	90.9	96.0	92.0	68.3	24.5	30.2	15.1	12.1	7.6	0.17	

^a The labor force participation of 16-19 year olds is overcounted in the CPS compared with census, particularly for the period before 1940. Many employed teenagers were also at school. See text.

^b F/All = females in the labor force/all in the labor force

^c FB/All = foreign born white in the non-agricultural labor force/all white in the non-agricultural labor force.

^d The data for 1910 overcount certain workers, particularly unpaid farm and family help.

Sources:
1890-1970: Historical Statistics (1975), series D 29-41; 1980: Employment and Earnings, vol. 28, no. 1, table 4; 1990: Employment and Earnings, vol. 38, no. 1, table 3 for 1990. FB/All 1900: U.S. Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of the Census (1904), table 2; 1940: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (1943).

Table 2: Industrial Distribution of the Non-Agricultural Labor Force, 1900 to 1990

Year	Goods Producing		Service Producing				
	Mining & Const. %	Mfg. %	Trans. & Pub. Util. %	Trade %	FIRE ^a %	Services %	Gov't. %
1990	5.3	17.4	5.3	23.5	6.1	25.7	16.7
1980	6.0	22.4	5.7	22.5	5.7	19.8	17.9
1970	5.6	27.4	6.4	21.1	5.2	16.5	17.8
1960	6.6	31.0	7.4	21.0	4.9	13.7	15.4
1950	7.2	33.7	8.9	20.8	4.2	11.9	13.3
1940	6.9	33.9	9.4	20.8	4.6	11.4	13.0
1930	8.1	32.5	12.5	19.7	5.0	11.5	10.7
1920	7.4	39.0	15.7	14.6	3.3	11.3	8.6
1910	11.1	36.1	15.5	16.5	2.2	11.1	7.5
1900	11.8	36.0	15.0	16.5	2.0	11.5	7.2

^a FIRE = finance, insurance, and real estate.

Sources: 1900-1970 Historical Statistics (1975), series D 127-141; 1980-1990 Employment and Earnings, vol. 39, no. 1, table 65 for 1990, vol. 29, no. 1, table 1, for 1980.

Table 3: Occupational Distribution of the Labor Force

	1990 ^a	1980	1970 ^b	1960 ^c	1950 ^c	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900
White-collar workers	57.1	53.9	44.8	40.1	35.9	31.1	29.4	24.9	21.4	17.6
Professional, technical	16.7	16.5	13.7	10.8	8.4	7.5	6.8	5.4	4.7	4.3
Managers, officials, proprietors	12.6	12.0	7.7	8.1	8.6	7.3	7.4	6.6	6.6	5.8
Clerical	15.8	18.6	16.7	14.1	12.0	9.6	8.9	8.0	5.3	3.0
Sales	12.0	6.8	6.7	7.1	6.8	6.7	6.3	4.9	4.7	4.5
Manual and service workers	35.9	43.2	45.8	48.8	50.2	51.5	49.4	48.1	47.7	44.9
Manual	22.5	31.1	33.9	37.7	40.1	39.8	39.6	40.2	38.2	35.8
Crafts, supervisors	11.6	13.3	12.9	13.6	13.9	12.0	12.8	13.0	11.6	10.5
Operatives	10.9	13.5	16.6	18.9	19.8	18.4	15.8	15.6	14.6	12.8
Laborers (except farm, mine)	4.1	4.3	4.4	5.2	6.4	9.4	11.0	11.6	12.0	12.5
Service	13.4	12.1	11.9	11.2	10.2	11.7	9.8	7.8	9.6	9.0
Private household	0.7	0.8	1.4	2.7	2.5	4.7	4.1	3.3	5.0	5.4
Other service	12.7	11.3	10.5	8.5	7.6	7.1	5.7	4.5	4.6	3.6
Farm workers	2.9	2.9	2.9	6.0	11.6	17.4	21.2	27.0	30.9	37.5
Farmers, farm managers	n.a.	1.7	1.7	3.7	7.3	10.4	12.4	15.3	16.5	19.9
Farm laborers, supervisors	n.a.	1.2	1.2	2.3	4.3	7.0	8.8	11.7	14.4	17.7

^a Occupational classifications change between 1980 and 1990. Some occupations in the clerical group are assigned to the sales category, and there are reclassifications between the professional and managerial groups. The laborer category in 1990 includes handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers. Operatives are machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors. Craft and supervisors include precision production, craft, and repair workers. Clerical workers are administrative support workers, including clerical.

^b ≥ 14 years old, for consistency with previous years; difference with ≥ 16 years old is slight.

^c Uses 1960 occupational classifications.

n.a. = not available

Sources: 1900-1970 Historical Statistics, series D 182-232; 1980-1990 Employment and Earnings.

Table 4: Occupational Distribution of the Non-Farm Labor Force, by Sex

	1990 ^a	1980	1970 ^b	1960 ^c	1950 ^c	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900
Males										
White-collar workers	45.9	42.4	41.7	38.7	36.0	34.0	33.5	30.7	30.9	30.1
Professional, technical	15.0	15.5	14.8	11.4	8.5	7.4	6.4	5.5	5.3	5.8
Managers, officials, proprietors	13.8	14.4	11.6	11.8	12.4	10.9	11.6	11.2	11.6	11.7
Clerical	5.9	6.4	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.4	7.3	7.6	6.7	4.8
Sales	11.2	6.0	7.4	7.7	7.4	8.2	8.1	6.5	7.1	7.8
Manual and service workers	49.6	53.6	58.3	61.3	64.0	66.0	66.5	69.3	69.1	69.9
Manual	39.9	44.8	49.8	54.3	56.7	58.3	60.1	63.9	63.2	64.5
Crafts, supervisors	19.4	21.0	22.1	22.5	22.4	19.8	21.5	23.0	21.6	21.6
Operatives	14.3	16.8	20.5	23.2	24.1	23.0	20.4	20.7	19.2	17.8
Laborers (except mine)	6.2	7.0	7.2	8.5	10.2	15.5	18.2	20.2	22.4	25.2
Service	9.7	8.8	8.6	7.1	7.3	7.7	6.4	5.4	5.9	5.4
Private household	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4
Other service	9.7	8.7	8.5	6.9	7.1	7.3	6.1	5.1	5.6	5.0
Females										
White-collar workers	70.6	65.6	61.8	57.4	54.7	46.8	48.3	44.9	31.0	22.0
Professional, technical	18.6	16.8	15.6	13.5	12.8	13.3	15.1	13.5	11.6	10.1
Managers, officials, proprietors	11.1	6.9	3.7	3.9	4.5	3.4	3.0	2.6	2.4	1.7
Clerical	27.8	35.1	35.1	31.5	28.5	22.4	22.8	21.6	11.0	4.9
Sales	13.1	6.8	7.4	8.5	8.9	7.7	7.5	7.2	6.0	5.3
Manual and service workers	32.8	33.3	38.2	42.6	45.3	53.2	51.7	55.1	69.0	78.0
Manual	10.6	13.8	17.9	19.4	23.1	22.5	21.7	27.5	30.5	34.3
Crafts, supervisors	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.8
Operatives	6.8	10.7	15.0	17.5	20.6	20.3	19.0	23.4	27.1	29.3
Laborers (except mine)	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.6	2.7	1.7	3.2
Service	22.2	19.5	20.4	23.2	22.2	30.7	30.0	27.6	38.5	43.7
Private household	1.4	2.5	3.9	8.5	9.1	18.9	19.4	18.2	28.5	35.4
Other service	20.8	17.0	16.5	14.6	13.0	11.8	10.6	9.4	10.0	8.3

* Occupational classifications change with 1990. Some occupations in the clerical group are assigned to the sales category, and there are reclassifications between the professional and managerial groups. The laborer category in 1990 includes handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers. Operatives are machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors. Craft and supervisors include precision production, craft, and repair workers. Clerical workers are administrative support workers, including clerical.

^b ≥ 14 years old, for consistency with previous years. Difference with ≥ 16 years old is slight.

^c Uses 1960 occupational classifications.

Sources: 1900-1970 Historical Statistics (1975), series D 182-232; 1980-1990 Employment and Earnings, vol. 38, no. 1, table 21 for 1990, vol. 28, no. 1, table 22 for 1980.

TABLE 1.8 LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES, INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES, 1966 AND 1993, PERSONS 15-64^a

	<i>Year and Group</i>					
	<i>Total</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>	
	1966	1993	1966	1993	1966	1993
Australia	68.1	73.9	93.6	85.0	42.0	62.5
Canada	63.5	72.2	89.4	78.9	38.0	65.4
France ^b	69.2	66.7	89.9	74.7	48.9	58.7
Germany ^b	70.1	68.4	93.8	78.9	48.4	58.6
Japan	72.0	75.9	88.6	90.1	56.2	61.7
Sweden	75.0	78.5	93.1	80.3	56.5	76.5
United Kingdom	73.4	73.9	95.7	83.3	51.4	64.3
United States	68.7	76.8	91.2	84.5	46.8	69.1

^aExcept 16-64 for United States.

^b1992.

Source: OECD, *Labor Force Statistics*, selected issues; OECD., *Employment Outlook*, 1994, Tables I and J.

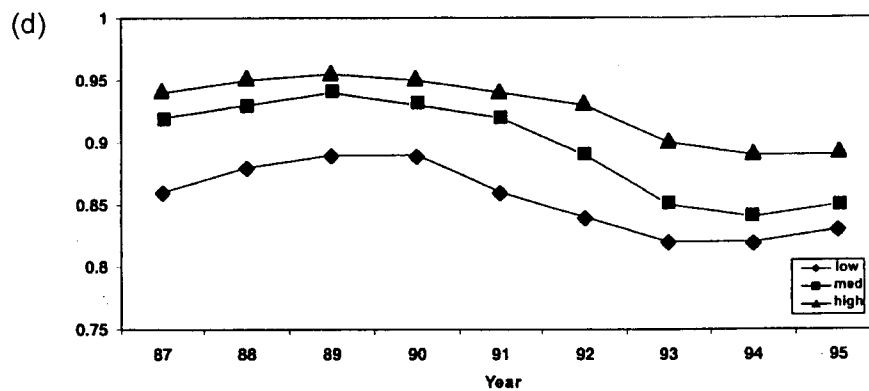
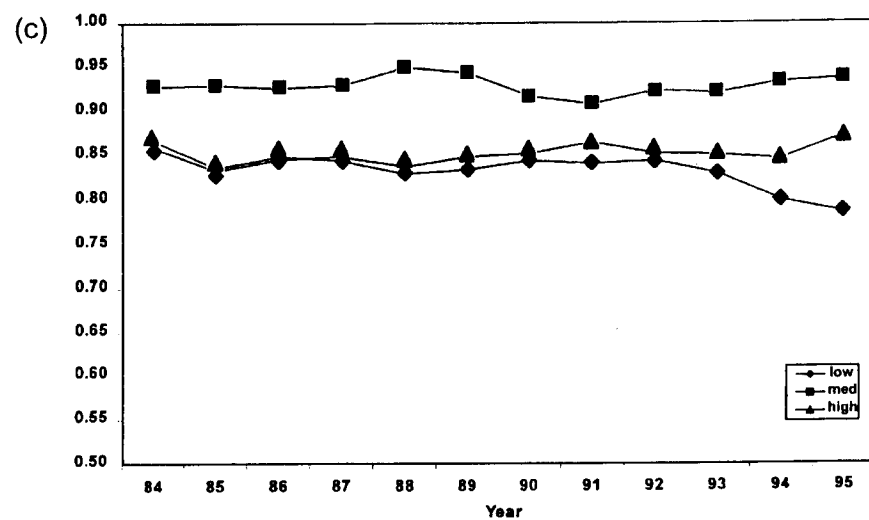
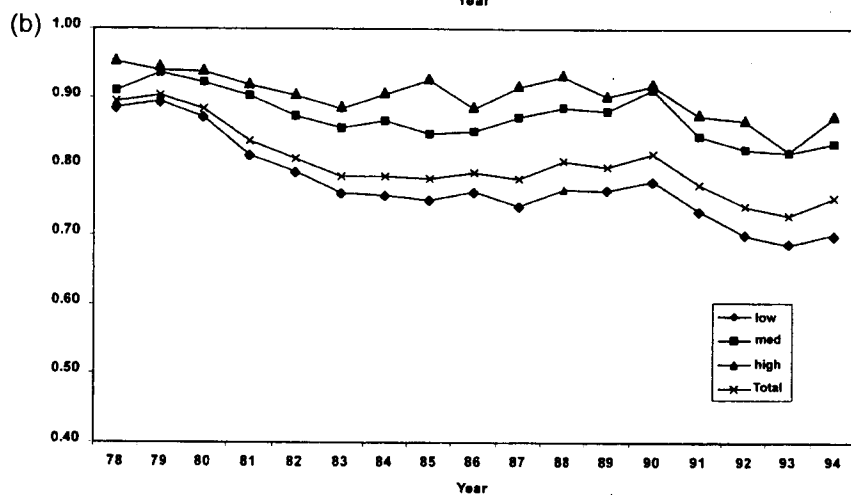
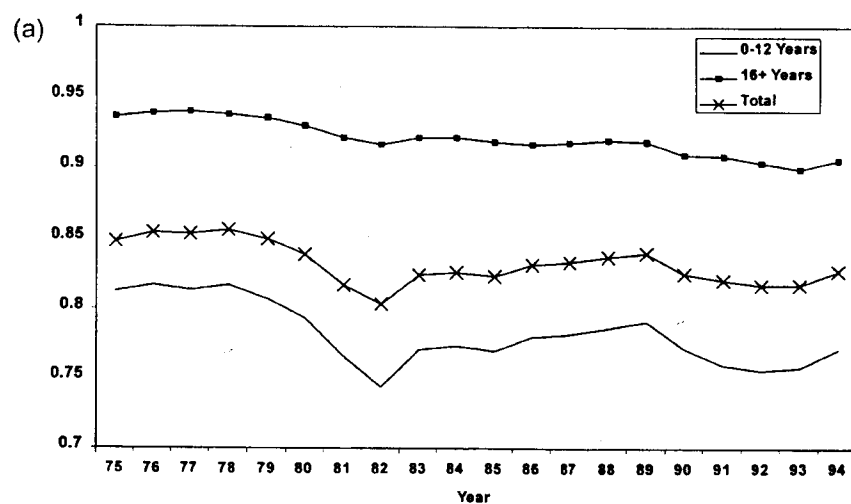


Fig. 8 (continued).

Fig. 8. Men's employment to population ratio by education: (a) US; (b) UK; (c) Germany; (d) Sweden.

1975-1994

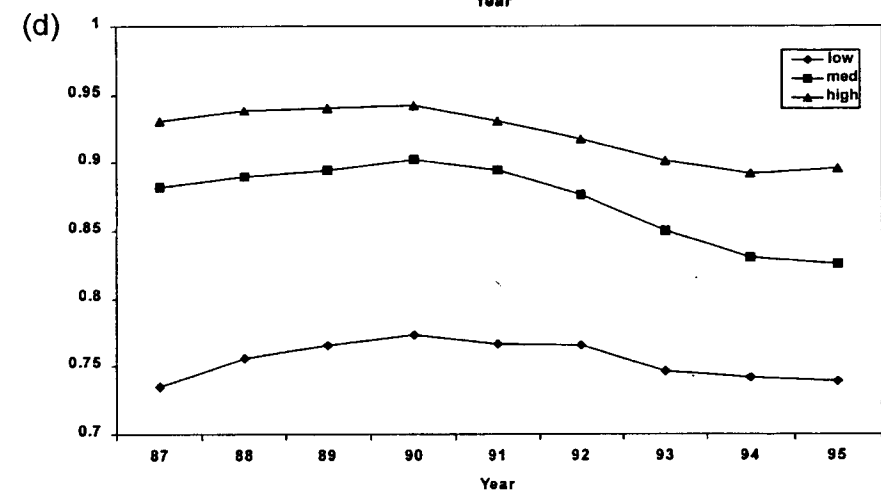
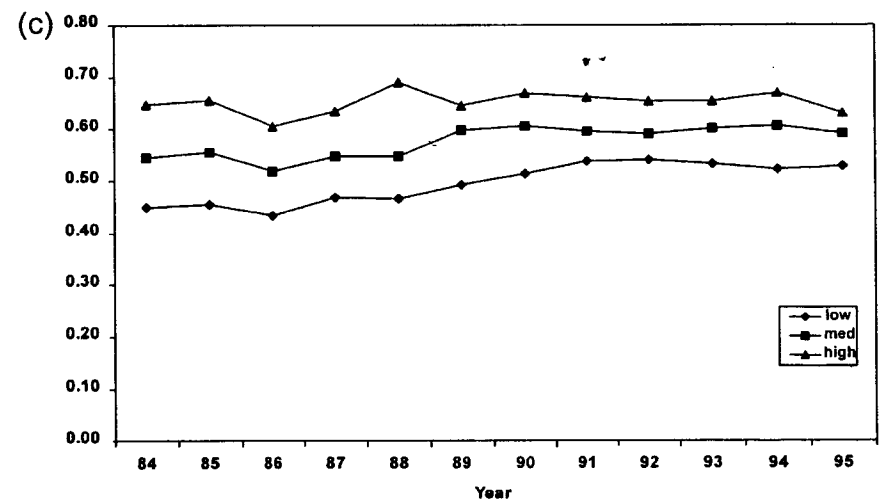
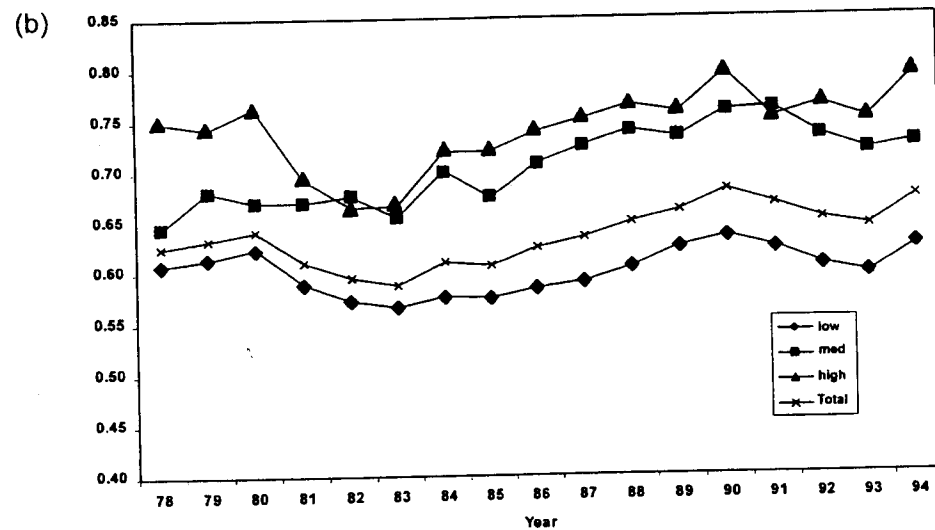
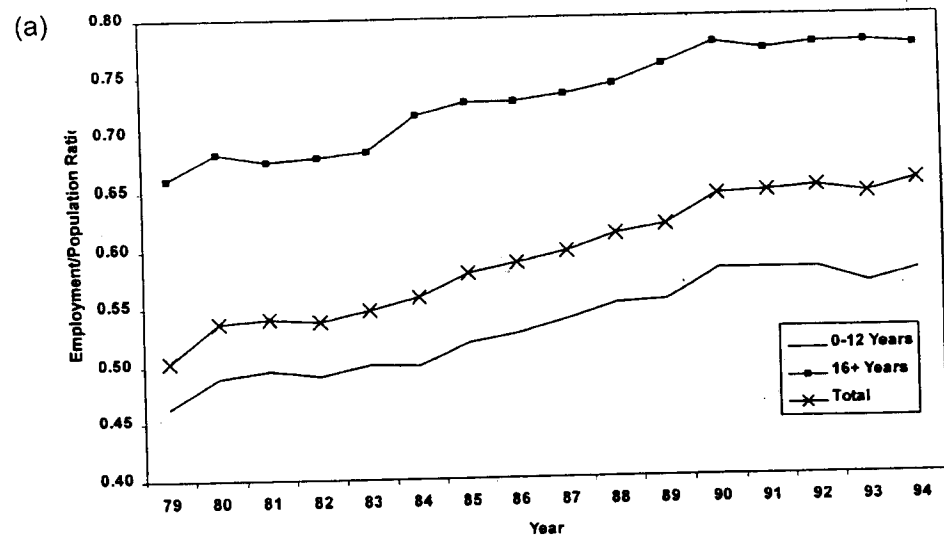


Fig. 9 (continued).

Fig. 9. Women's employment to population ratio by education: (a) US; (b) UK; (c) Germany; (d) Sweden.

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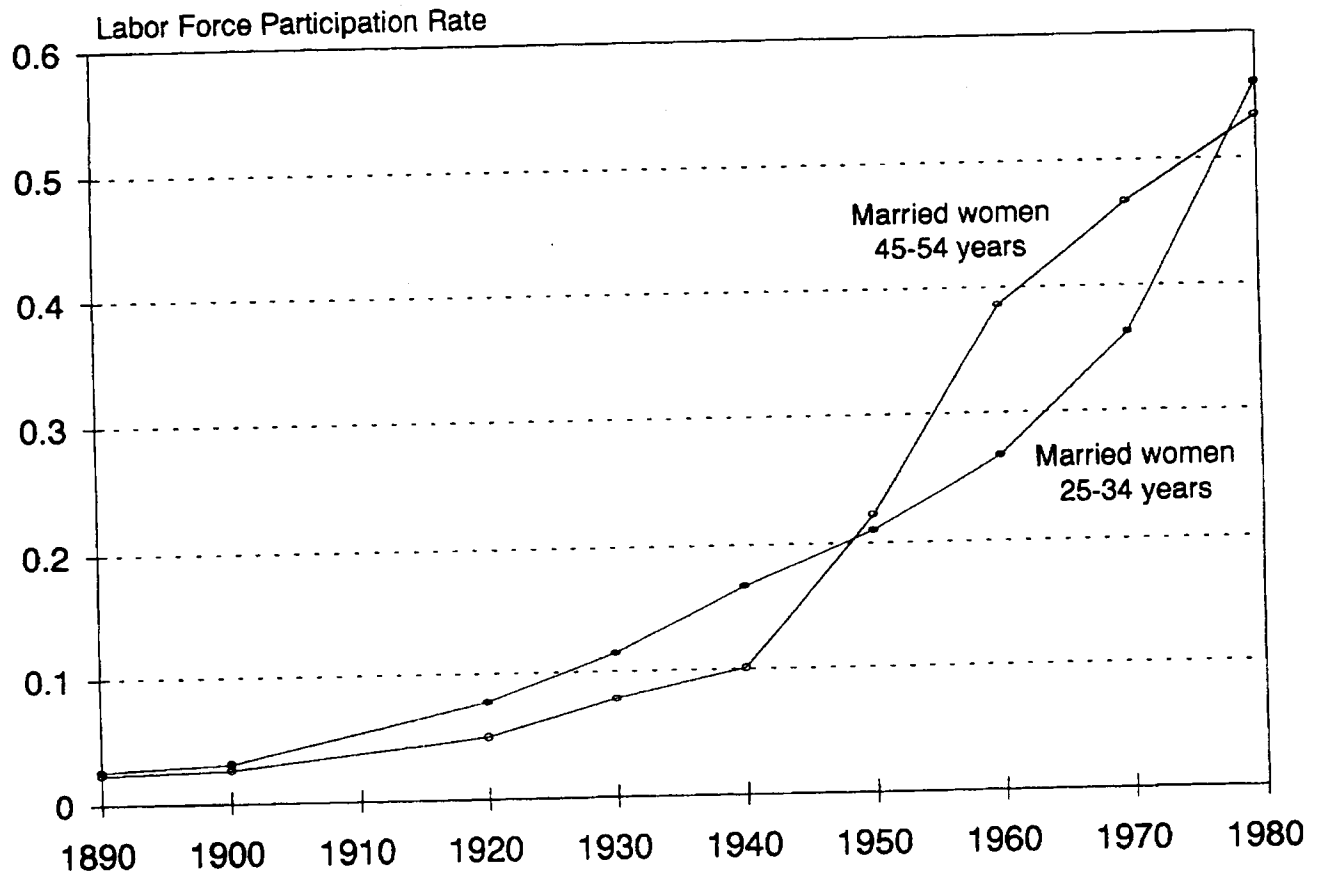


Figure 8: Labor Force Participation Rates for Two Age Groups of Married (White) Women, 1900-1990

Source: Goldin (1990), table 2.2.

Table 2.5
United States: Female labor force participation rates
(in percent), by marital status and year.

	Married	Single	Widowed/Divorced
1890	4.6	43.1	29.9
1900	5.6	45.9	32.5
1910	10.7	54.0	34.1
1920	9.0	-	-
1930	11.7	55.2	34.4
1940	13.8	53.1	33.7
1950	21.6	53.6	35.5
1960	31.8	50.7	36.1
1970a	38.2	47.5	35.0
1970b	40.8	53.0	39.1
1980	40.8	61.5	44.0

Sources:

1890-1950: Long (1958, Table A-6, p. 297). Refers to persons age 16 or older.

1960: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *U.S. Census of Population 1960, Employment Status and Work Experience*, Table 4, p. 24. (Original data given for age 14 or older; figures in text calculated on assumption that half those age 14-17 were age 14-15 so as to refer to persons age 16 or older.)

1970a: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *U.S. Census of Population 1970, Employment Status and Work Experience*, Table 3, p. 37. Refers to persons age 16 or older.

1970b, 1980: U.S. Department of Labor, *Employment and Training Report of the President*, Table B-1, pp. 209-210. Data from March Current Population Survey for persons age 16 or older.

TABLE 1.4 LABOR-FORCE STATUS OF YOUTH, BY AGE AND ENROLLMENT STATUS, UNITED STATES 1955-1994, AND SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1991

United States (Labor Force Participation Rate)

Year	In School				Not in School	
	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	16-19	20-24	16-19	20-24	16-19	20-24
1955	39.2	41.7	22.9	42.0	71.9	67.1
1960	34.6	44.2	26.5	40.6	71.1	69.3
1965	36.8	49.0	26.9	39.6	71.8	69.8
1970	40.5	51.2	34.8	50.5	70.4	74.1
1975	41.9	51.2	40.3	55.1	74.8	78.9
1980	45.2	55.3	42.5	59.0	77.6	83.0
1985	42.1	54.0	42.3	57.7	71.9	83.7
1990	43.9	57.6	43.5	59.9	70.9	83.8
1994	43.3	59.8	44.8	61.8	69.2	83.0

Selected Countries (Employment/Population Ratio) (1991)

	In School		Not in School	
	Both Sexes		Both sexes	
	16-19	20-24	16-19	20-24
Australia	27.9	50.4	71.0	76.0
Canada	38.8	38.9	55.9	70.5
France	0.1	8.2	49.6	71.3
Germany	2.5	11.6	77.7	85.0
Spain	3.2	10.7	63.5	63.5
United Kingdom	38.1	19.7	75.8	75.5
United States	34.6	54.9	56.0	72.9

Sources: Calculated from *Employment and Training Report of the President*, 1981, Table B-9; *Employment and Earnings*, January 1986, p. 160, January 1991, page 190, and January 1995, pp. 170-171; OECD, *Employment Outlook*, 1994, Table 1.20.

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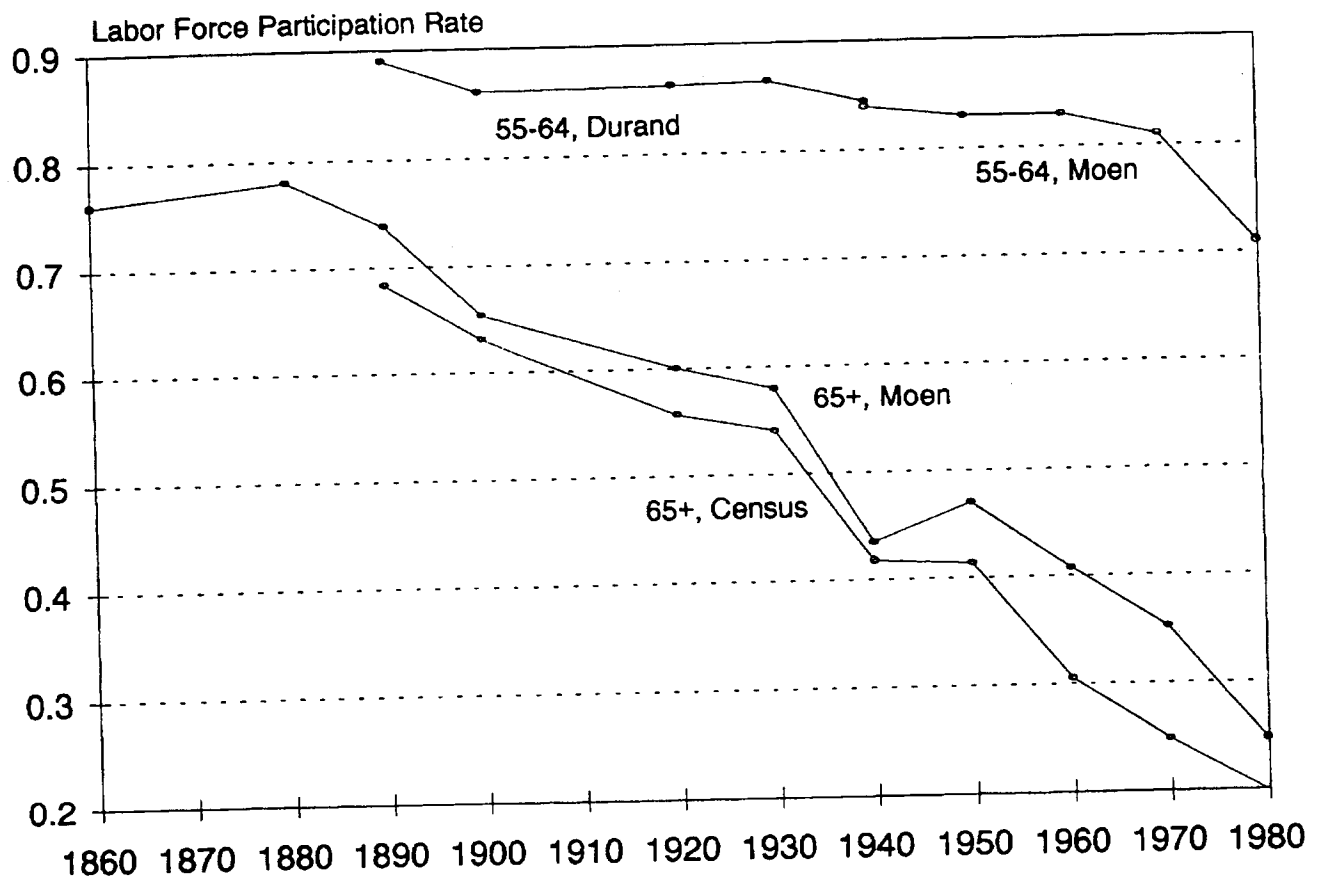


Figure 6: Labor Force Participation Rates of Older Men, 1860-1980

Sources and Notes:
65+, Moen and 55-64, Moen: Moen (1987a); 65+, Census: Historical Statistics (1975) series D 34; 55-64, Durand: Durand (1948). See also Costa (1993) for a discussion of these and other series.

TABLE 1.6 LABOR-FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE BY RACE, SEX AND AGE, 1955-1994

Year	White				Black			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	16-19	20+	16-19	20+	16-19	20+	16-19	20+
1955	58.6	87.5	40.7	34.0	60.8	87.8	32.7	47.5
1960	55.9	86.0	40.3	36.2	57.6	86.2	32.9	49.9
1965	54.1	83.9	39.2	38.0	51.3	83.7	29.5	51.1
1970	57.5	82.8	45.6	42.2	47.4	81.4	34.1	51.8
1975	61.9	80.7	51.5	45.3	42.6	76.0	34.2	51.1
1980	63.7	79.8	56.2	50.6	43.2	75.1	34.9	55.6
1985	59.7	78.5	55.2	54.0	44.6	74.4	37.9	58.6
1990	59.4	78.3	55.4	57.6	40.6	73.8	36.7	60.0
1994	57.7	77.3	55.1	59.2	40.8	72.5	36.3	60.9

Source: Economic Report of the President, 1991, Table B-37, 1995, Table B-38.

Hours of Work

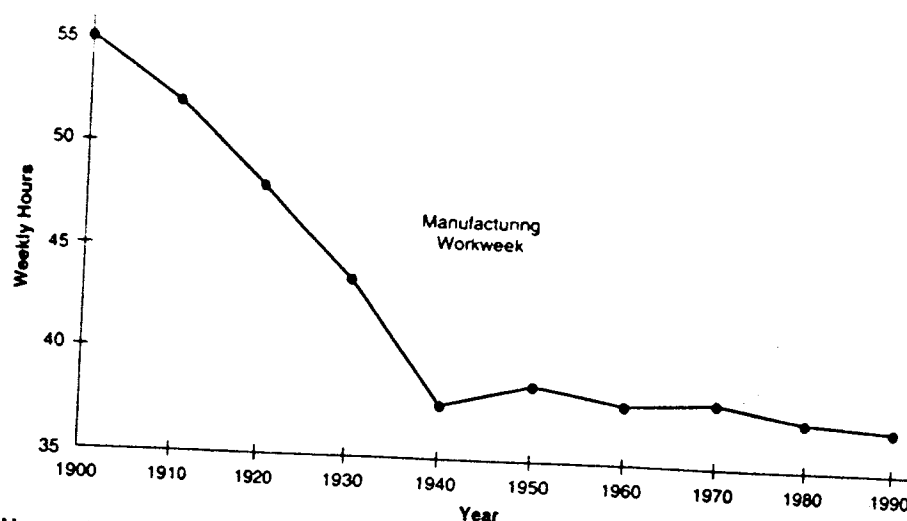


FIGURE 2-2 Hours of Work in the United States, 1900–1990
(Sources: Ethel Jones, "New Estimates of Hours of Work Per Week and Hourly Earnings, 1900–1957," *Review of Economics and Statistics* 45, November 1963: 374–385; and *Annual Survey of Manufacturers*, various issues.)

TABLE 2.1 AVERAGE FULL-TIME HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK IN MANUFACTURING AND PRIVATE NONFARM INDUSTRY, SELECTED^a YEARS, 1900–1993

Year	Manufacturing ^b	Private Nonfarm Industry ^c
1900	55.0	—
1910	52.2	—
1920	48.1	—
1929	48.0	—
1939	37.3	—
1948	38.8	40.0
1957	37.8	38.8
1969	38.0	37.7
1979	37.2	35.7
1993	37.0	34.5

^aThe years shown were chosen to avoid recession years.

^bAverage of hours per week actually spent at the workplace (not hours paid for) so that an increase in paid leave time such as holidays and vacations results in a reduction of the average workweek as measured in this series.

^cAverage hours per week paid for.

Sources: For manufacturing, 1900–1957, Ethel Jones, "New Estimates of Hours of Work per Week and Hourly Earnings, 1900–1957," *Review of Economics and Statistics* 45: 375 (1963); for 1969–1993, *Economic Report of the President*, 1994, Table B-45, linked to Jones, *op.cit.*, using U.S. Chamber of Commerce, *Employee Benefits*, selected years.

TABLE 2-1 LABOR SUPPLY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1991 (FOR PERSONS AGED 25-64)

Group	Men			Women		
	Labor Force Participation Rate	Annual Hours of Work	Percent of Workers in Part-Time Jobs	Labor Force Participation Rate	Annual Hours of Work	Percent of Workers in Part-Time Jobs
All Persons	87.3	2,074	3.5	67.0	1,698	17.0
Educational Attainment:						
Less than 12 Years	74.1	1,876	4.7	43.9	1,545	18.8
12 years	88.2	2,057	3.0	66.8	1,670	17.7
13-15 years	90.8	2,089	3.9	73.6	1,693	17.8
16 years or more	93.2	2,207	3.2	80.8	1,827	14.4
Age:						
25-34	92.8	2,051	4.0	71.5	1,680	15.8
35-44	93.4	2,127	2.4	74.5	1,711	17.3
45-54	89.1	2,127	2.0	69.6	1,767	15.0
55-64	62.1	1,920	7.1	42.0	1,597	24.0
Race:						
White	88.1	2,112	3.3	68.8	1,695	18.7
Black	81.3	1,922	5.0	67.6	1,742	10.4
Hispanic	86.8	1,954	3.2	57.3	1,666	13.3

Note: The average number of hours worked is calculated in the subsample of workers. The percent of workers in part-time jobs refers to the percent employed in jobs where the workweek lasts less than 30 hours.

Source: 1991 March Current Population Survey.

Males

Table 1.9
United States, 1955-82, and United Kingdom, 1938-82:
Average weekly hours worked by male employees.

	United Kingdom: All adults	United States					
		All	14/16- 17 years	18-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	≥ 65 years
1938	47.7						
1946-49	46.9						
1950-54	47.9						
1955-59	48.4	42.6	20.9	40.2	44.2	43.6	38.0
1960-64	47.5	42.5	18.4	39.9	44.5	43.7	35.7
1965-69	46.4	42.7	21.0	39.2	45.1	44.0	35.0
1970-74	45.2	41.8	22.5	38.1	44.1	43.3	32.5
1975-79	44.0	41.6	22.3	38.0	43.8	43.1	30.8
1980-82	43.0	40.8	20.6	37.1	43.0	42.2	30.6

Notes: The U.K. data relate to full-time manual workers and are taken from each October's earnings and hours enquiry of the major industries. The data are published in various issues of the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* and of the *Department of Employment Gazette*. The United States' data derive from household interviews in the Current Population Survey and they measure the average hours actually worked (not those paid for) of male employees in nonagricultural industries at work. (Consequently, those absent from work because of illness, vacation, or strike are not represented in these figures.) For the years 1955-58, the data are published in the *Current Population Reports*, Labor Force Series P-50, issues number 63 (Table 3), 72 (Table 18), 85 (Table 18), and 89 (Table 24). For the years 1959-64, the data are from *Special Labor Force Reports*, Table D-7 of each issue, Report numbers 4, 14, 23, 31, 43, and 52. For the years 1965-82, the data are taken from each January's issue of *Employment and Earnings* which give the figures for the preceding year. Before 1967, the youngest age group relates to those aged 14-17 years and from 1967 it relates to 16-17 years.

Table 2.11
United States, 1955-82, and United Kingdom, 1939-82:
Average weekly hours worked.

	United Kingdom: All adults	United States Females					
		All	14/16-17 years	18-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	≤ 65 years
1938	47.7						
1940-44	46.9						
1950-54	47.9						
1955-59	48.4	36.4	20.0	37.1	37.0	37.7	33.8
1960-64	47.5	35.3	16.2	35.9	35.8	37.1	31.9
1965-69	46.4	36.2	17.2	35.8	36.6	38.3	33.5
1970-74	45.2	34.2	18.8	33.1	34.8	35.9	29.0
1975-79	44.0	34.2	19.2	32.7	35.3	35.5	27.0
1980-82	43.0	34.1	18.4	32.5	35.4	35.2	27.5

Notes: The U.K. data relate to full-time manual workers and are taken from each October's earnings and hours enquiry of the major industries. The data are published in various issues of the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* and of the *Department of Employment Gazette*. The United States data derive from household interviews in the Current Population Survey and measure the average hours actually worked (not those paid for) of female employees in nonagricultural industries at work. (Consequently, those absent from work because of illness, vacation, or strike are not represented in these figures.) For the years 1955-58, the data are published in the *Current Population Reports*, Labor Force Series P-50, issues number 63 (Table 3), 72 (Table 18), 85 (Table 18), and 89 (Table 24). For the years 1959-64, the data are from *Special Labor Force Reports*, Table D-7 of each issue, Report numbers 4, 14, 23, 31, 43, and 52. For the years 1965-82, the data are taken from each January's issue of *Employment and Earnings* which give the figures for the preceding year. Before 1967, the youngest age group relates to those aged 14-17 years and from 1967 it relates to 16-17 years.

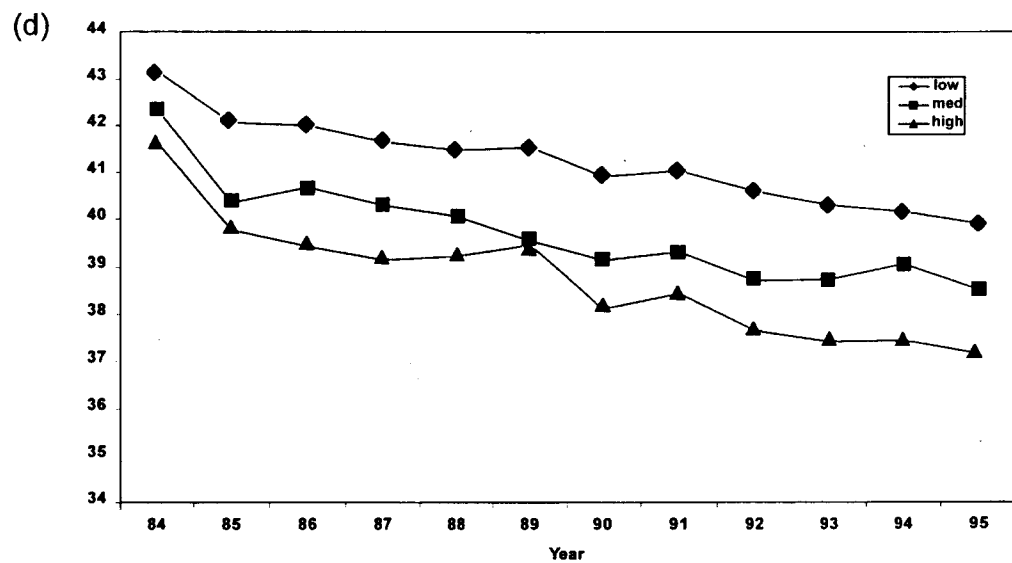
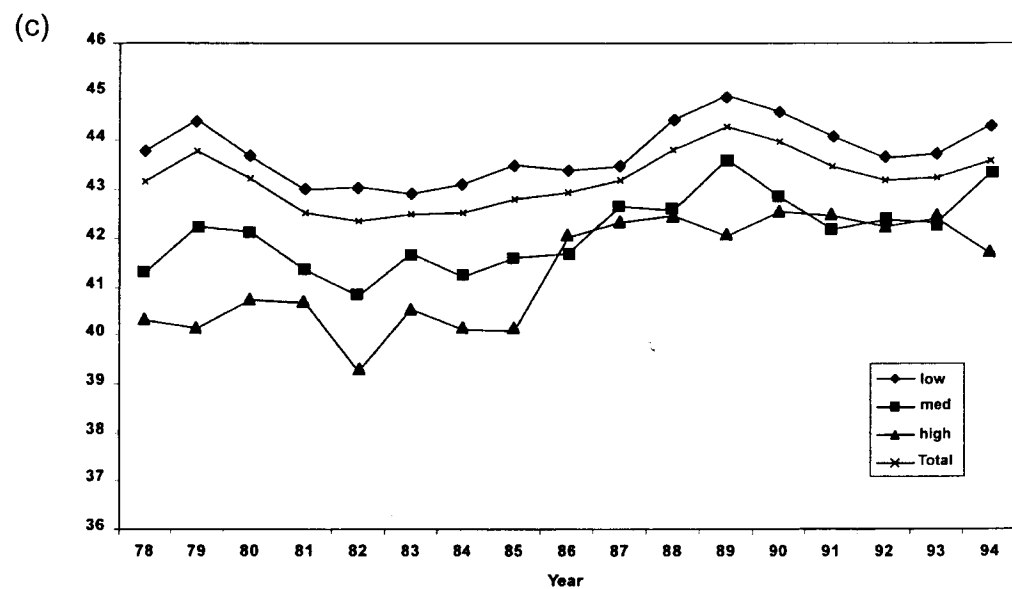
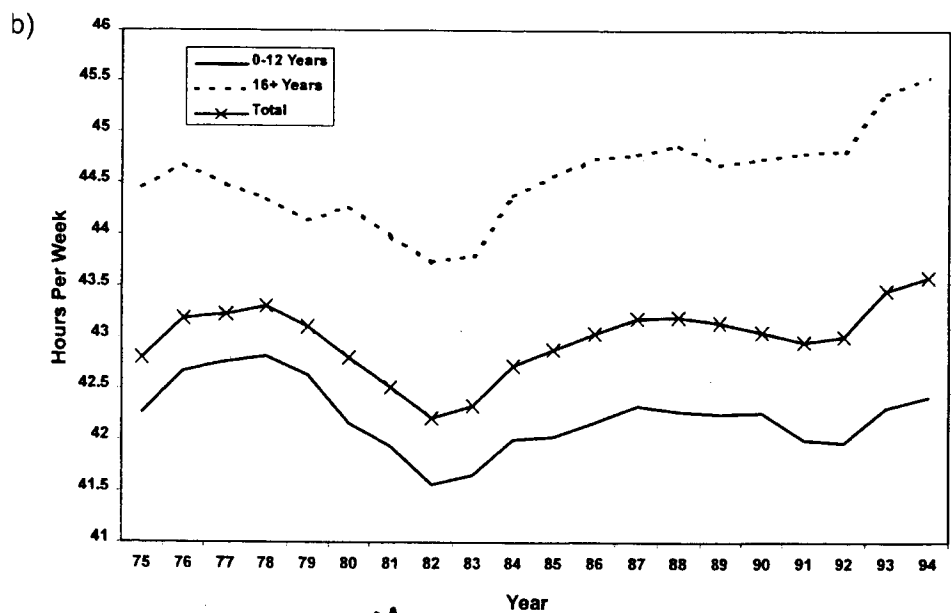
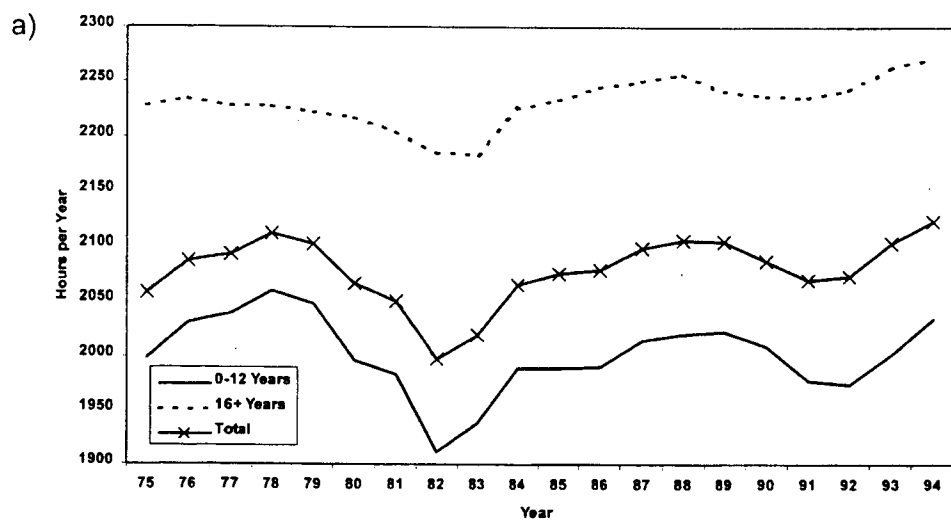


Fig. 11. (a) Men's annual hours worked by education level: US. (b) Men's weekly hours worked by education level: US. (c) Men's weekly hours worked by education level: UK. (d) Men's weekly hours worked by education level: Germany.

Fig. 11 (continued).

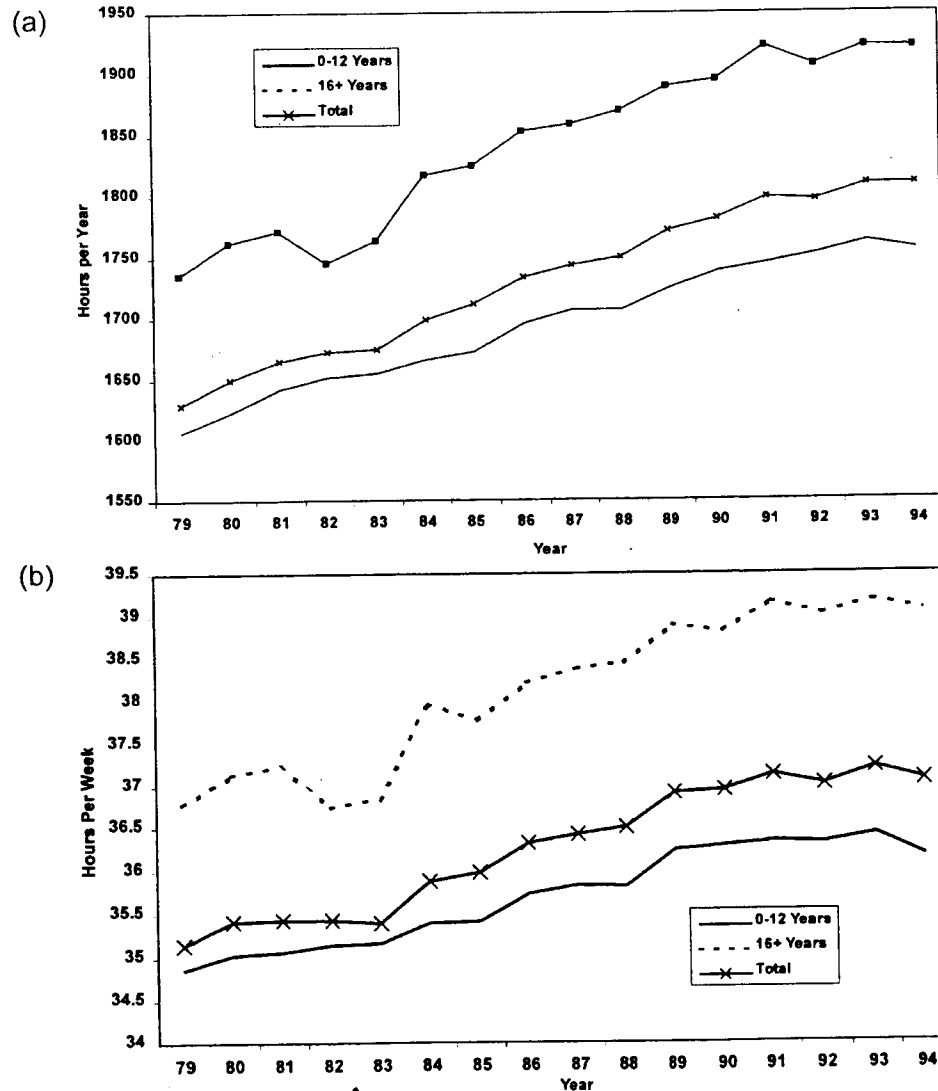


Fig. 12. (a) Women's annual hours worked by education level: US. (b) Women's weekly hours worked by education level: US. (c) Women's weekly hours worked by education level: UK. (d) Women's weekly hours worked by education level: Germany.

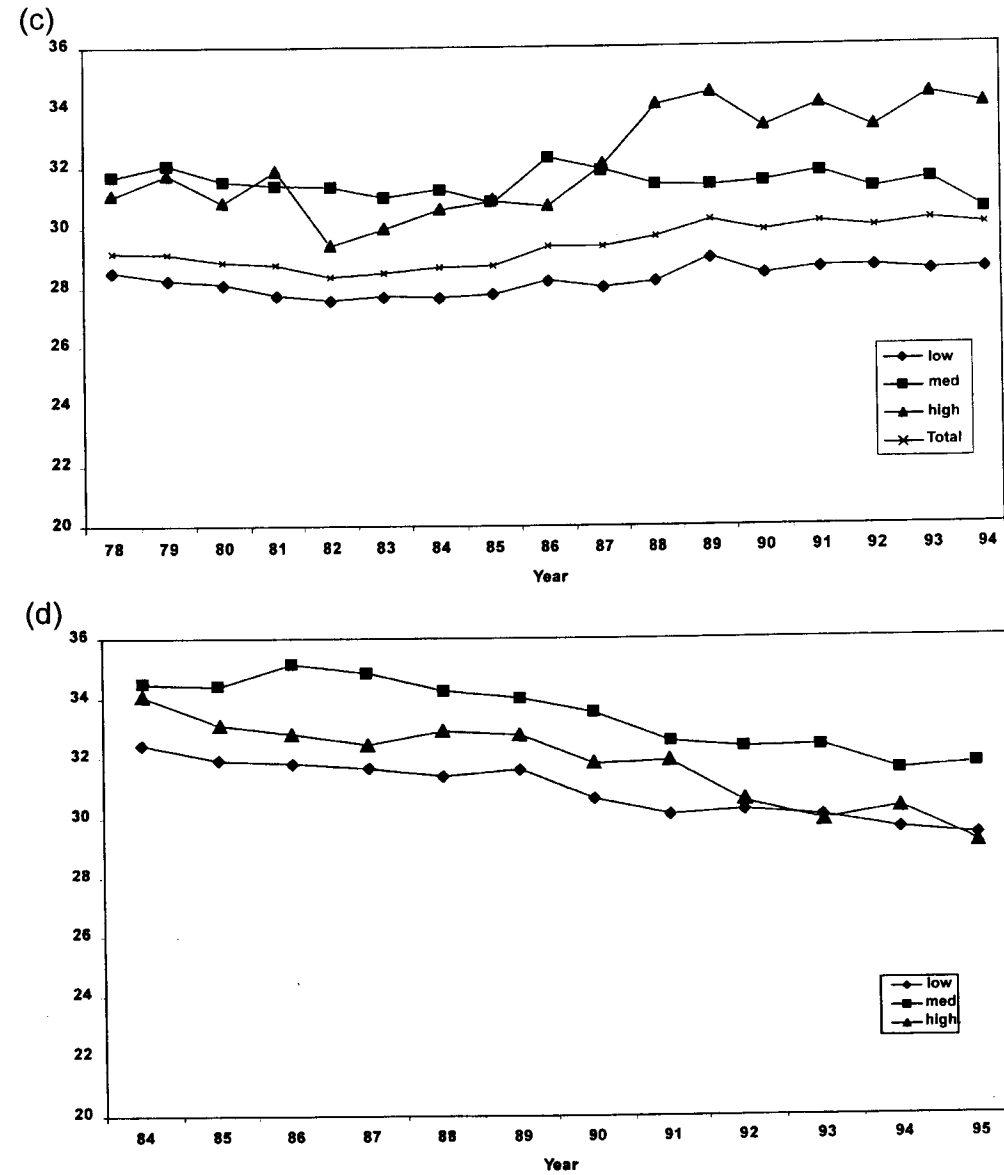


Fig. 12 (continued).

Earnings and Wages

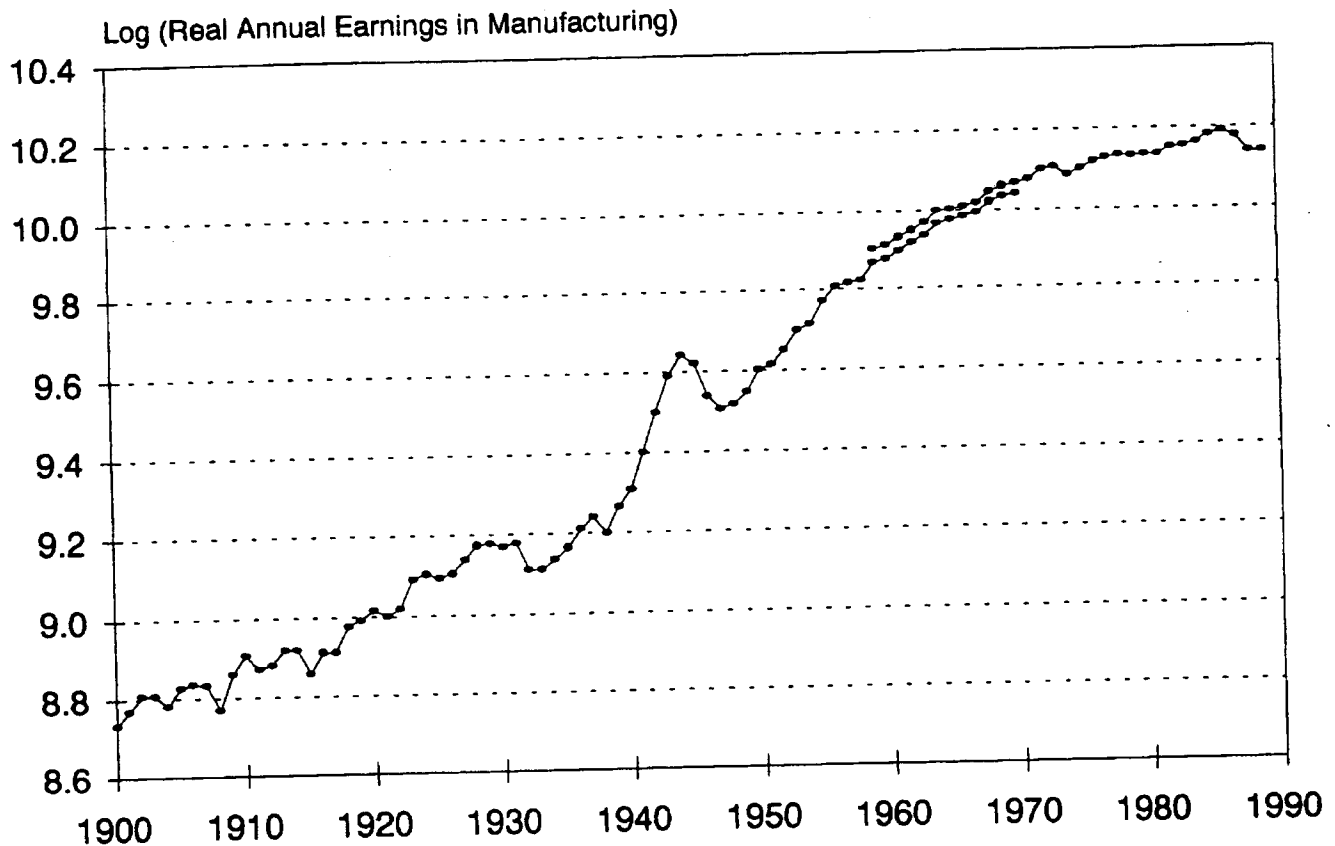


Figure 1: Log of Real Annual Earnings of Manufacturing-Sector Workers, 1900-1991

Sources and Notes:

Earnings 1900-70: Historical Statistics (1975), series D 740; earnings 1959-91: National Income and Product Accounts, table 6.6B-6.6C. Price deflator 1900-60: Historical Statistics (1975), series E 135, consumer price index (BLS); 1961-88: Economic Report of the President, implicit GNP deflator for all consumption. 1987 = 1.00 for the deflator. Manufacturing-sector workers includes production and non-production workers.

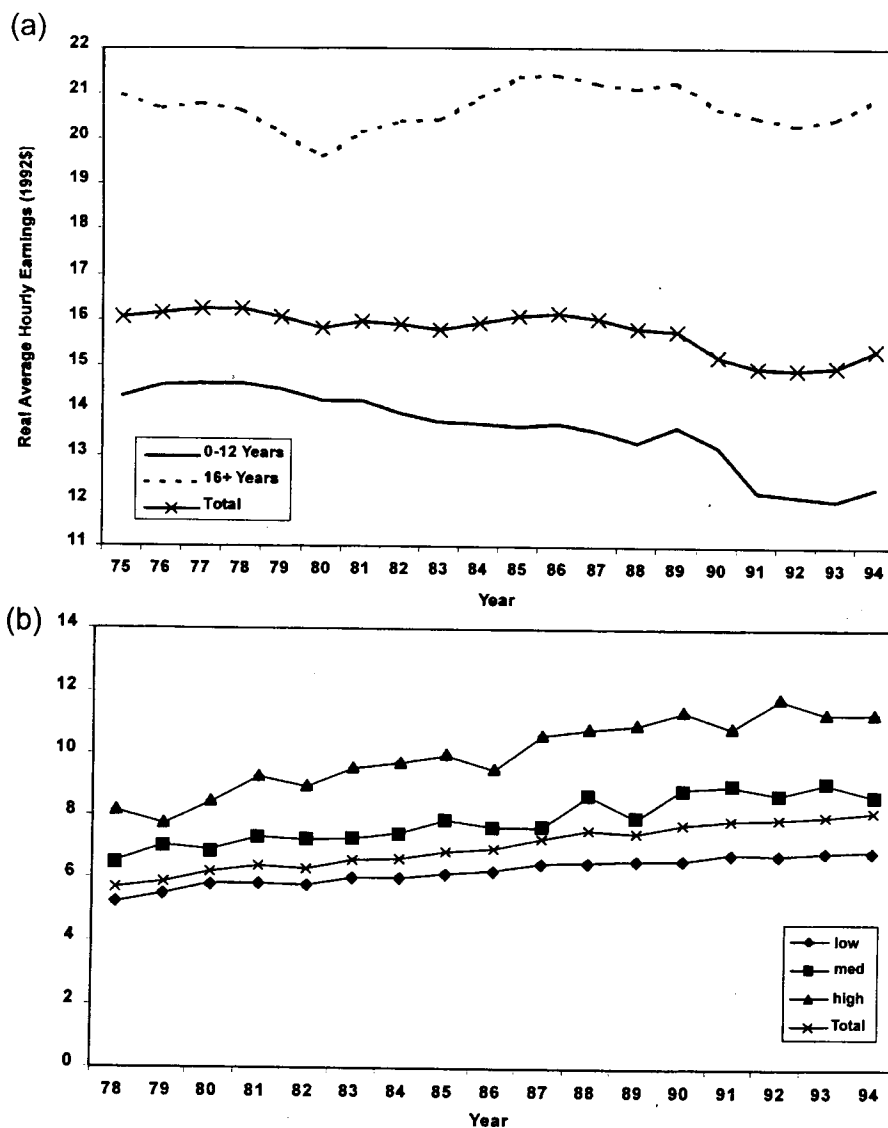


Fig. 13. (a) Men's real average hourly earnings by education level: US. (b) Men's real average hourly earnings by education level: UK. (c) Men's real average hourly earnings by education level: Germany.

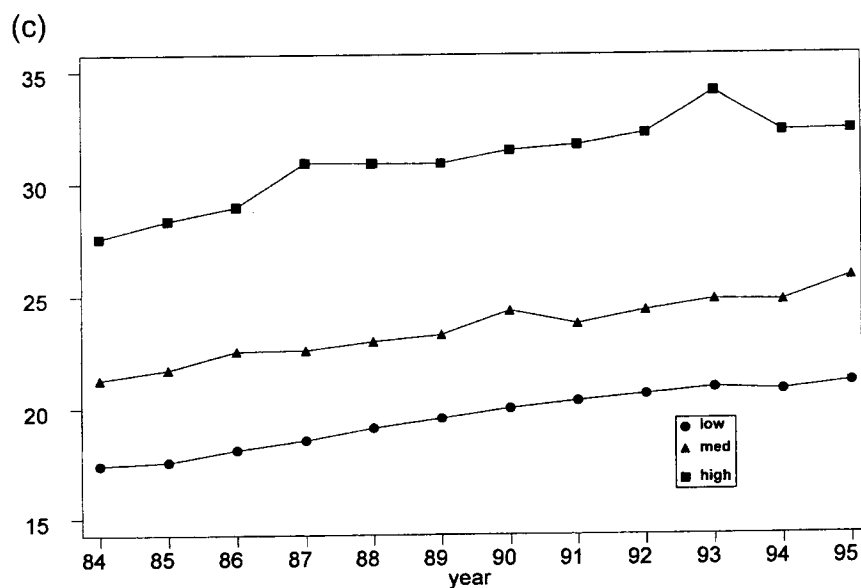


Fig. 13. (continued)

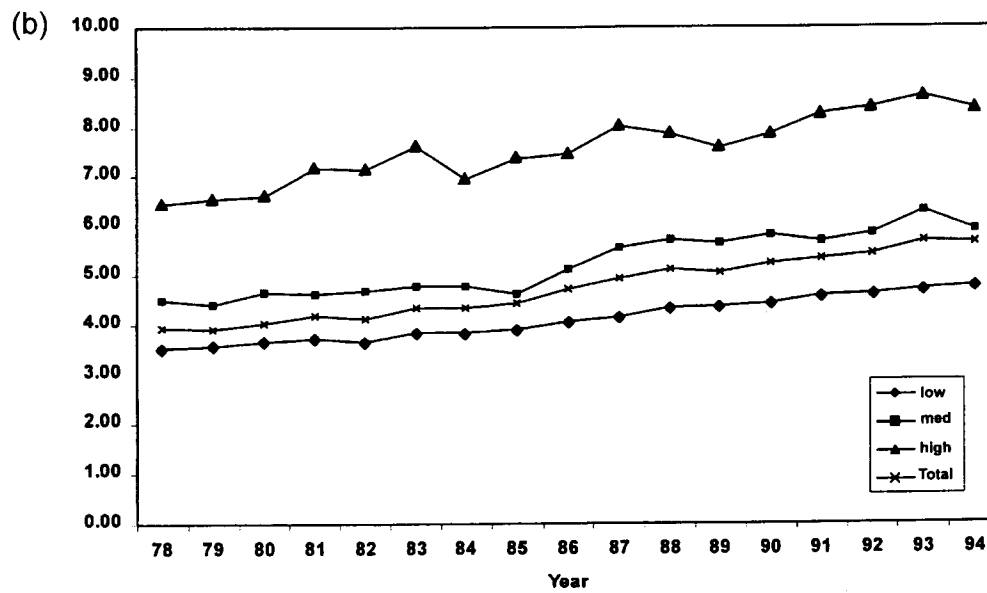
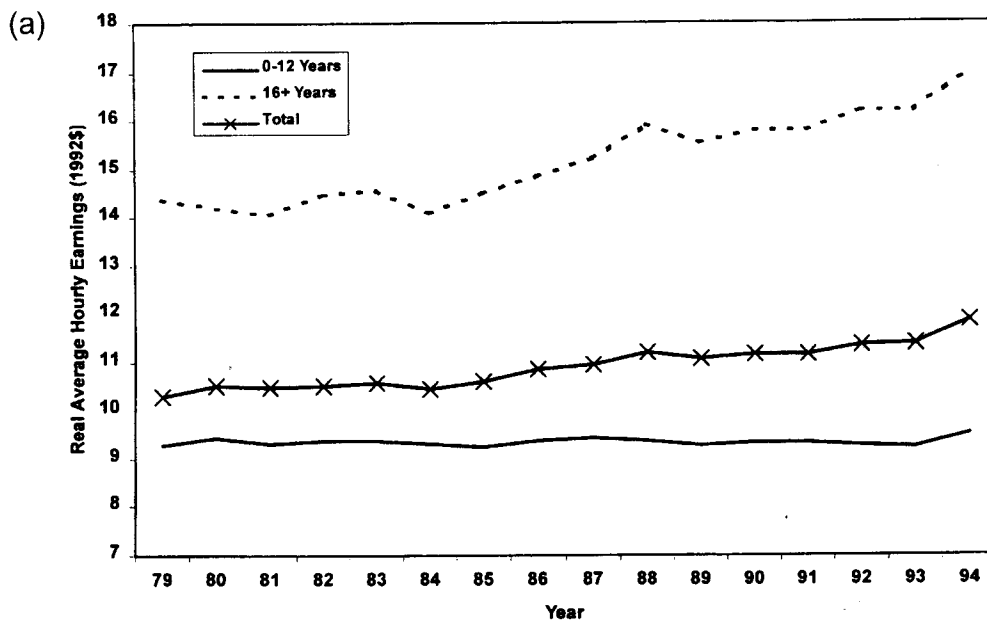


Fig. 14. (a) Women's real average hourly earnings by education level: US. (b) Women's real average hourly earnings by education level: UK. (c) Women's real average hourly earnings by education level: Germany.

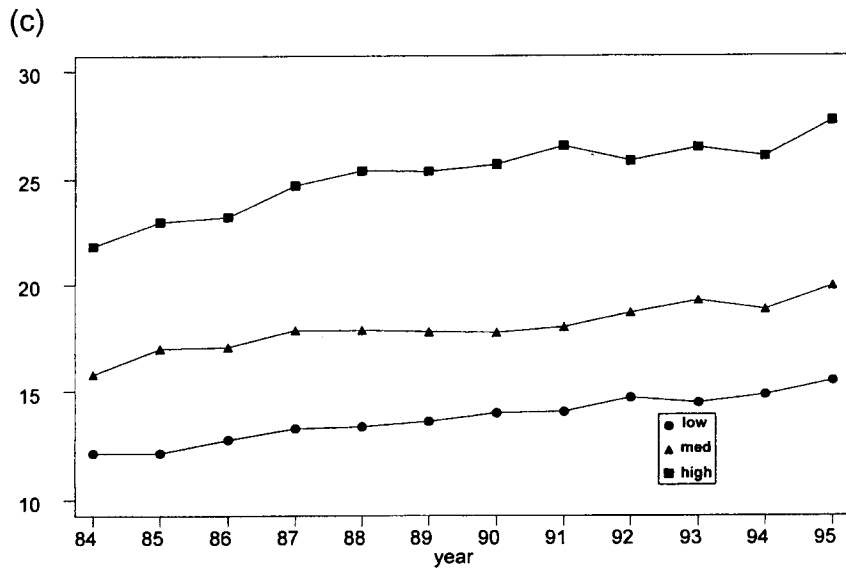


Fig. 14. (continued)

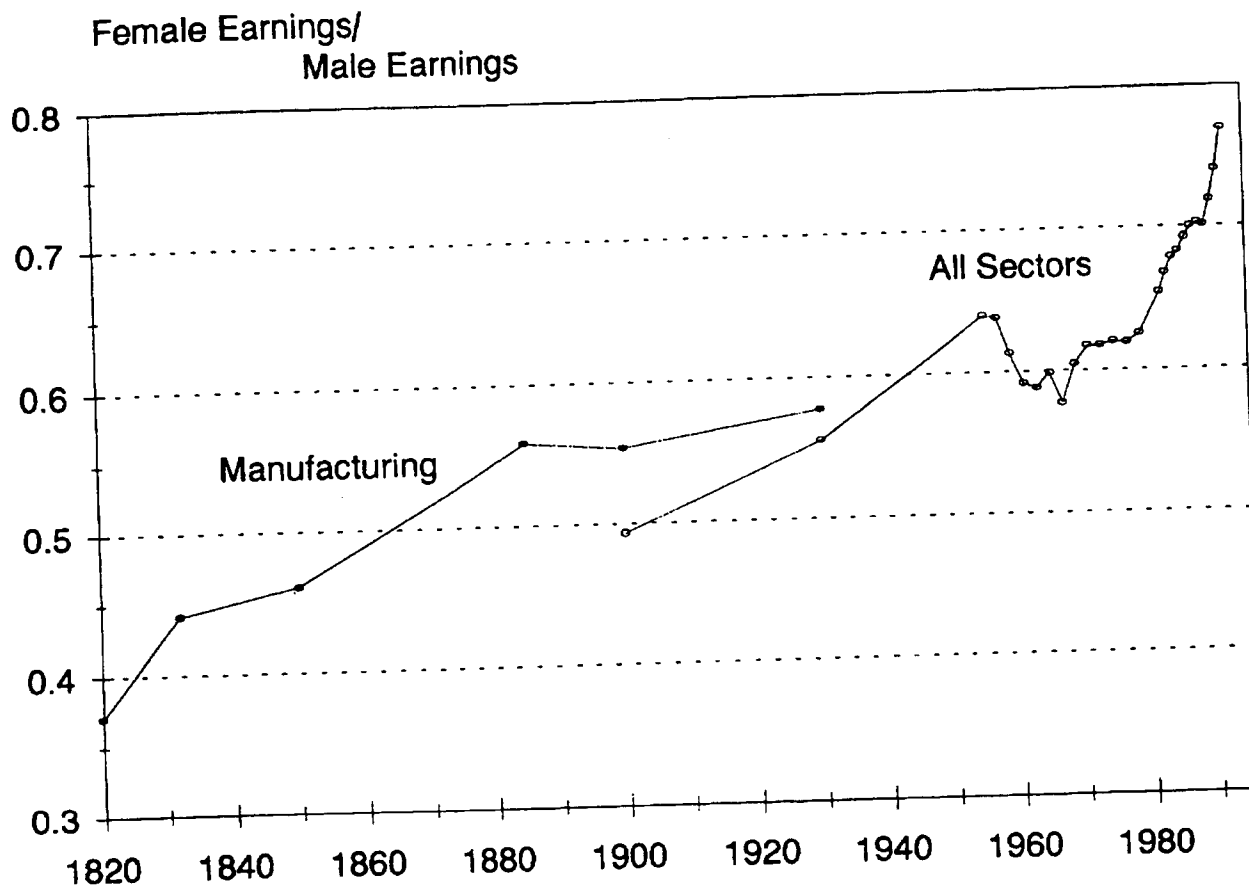


Figure 13: Gender Differences in Earnings, 1820 to 1992

Sources and Notes:

Manufacturing: 1820-1930 Goldin (1990), table 3.1. New England data used for 1820 to 1850; weekly full-time used for 1930.

All Sectors: 1900 and 1930 Goldin (1990), table 3.2; 1955-1969 Goldin (1990), table 3.1, median year-round earnings; 1971-1987 Goldin (1990) table 3.1, median weekly wage and salary income; 1988-1992 Employment and Earnings.

Schooling Enrollment and Graduation Rates

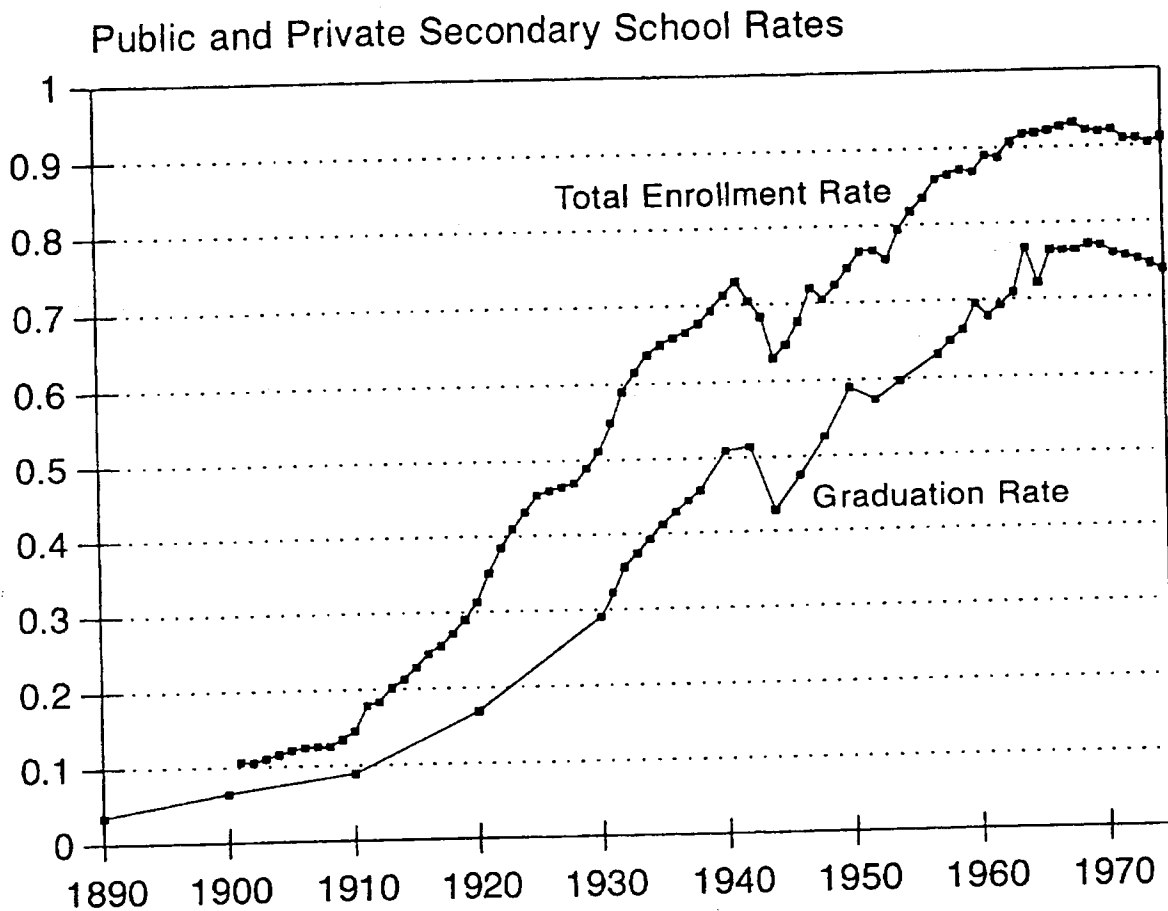


Figure 14: Secondary School Enrollment and Graduation Rates, 1890 to 1975

Notes: Enrollment figures are divided by the number of 14 to 17 year olds; graduation figures are divided by the number of 17 year olds. Total includes both males and females in public and private schools.

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, 120 Years of American Education: A Statistical Portrait. Washington, D.C.: US GPO (1993).