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EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SERIES

**UNEMPLOYMENT IN COLUMBUS, OHIO**  
**1921 TO 1925**

By **FREDERICK E. CROXTON**



JUNE, 1926

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# BULLETIN OF THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

No. 409

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## UNEMPLOYMENT IN COLUMBUS, OHIO, 1921 TO 1925

### INTRODUCTION

Following the suggestion of the President's Conference on Unemployment, which met in the autumn of 1921, that each community undertake to meet its own unemployment problem, there was organized in Columbus, Ohio, the Mayor's Emergency Unemployment Committee, composed of leaders in the community from the fields of industry, labor, commerce, and finance. The first problem confronting the mayor's committee was that of forming some estimate of the needs in the city. To this end the various social agencies submitted estimates for the coming winter. The mayor's committee, however, desirous of checking carefully upon these estimates of the agencies, requested the Ohio State University to cooperate in a house-to-house survey of selected districts. Prof. Mary Louise Mark and the writer were at the same time considering a study of unemployment in order to furnish the students of statistics in the departments of economics and sociology some practice in collecting and assembling statistical data. The study for 1921 was therefore made a joint one.<sup>1</sup>

In selecting the districts to be studied, it was desirable to obtain a fair sample of the wage-earning population of the city; accordingly, the president of the Columbus Federation of Labor and the president of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce (both active members of the Mayor's Emergency Unemployment Committee), jointly selected the territories. Field work, which consumed about a week, was begun late in October by the students in economic statistics and in social statistics under the close personal supervision of their instructors. A preliminary estimate, placed in the hands of the committee about 10 days after the beginning of the field work, indicated that about 14,000 persons were out of work in Columbus. The proportions shown in the final figures for 1921 when applied to the city as a whole indicated that about 13,300 persons were idle and 10,700 employed part time, a total of 24,000 persons employed less than full time. The study covered more than one-ninth of the total occupied males in Columbus and one-twelfth of the total occupied females 18 years of age and over as reported in the United States census of the previous year.

<sup>1</sup> The writer wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to Prof. Mary Louise Mark, with whom he originally worked out and developed the study, to Louis Edwin Smart, William J. Blackburn, Lloyd Wilcox, Peter C. Poss, Heston McPherson, Malvern C. Buchanan, Miss Helen Cherington, and Miss Grace Richmond, each of whom assisted in the supervision of the field work and the tabulation of the results, and to the more than 450 students who assisted at some time during the five years in the work of enumerating and tabulating.

The mayor's committee recognized that no comparable data were available for other years and that it therefore could not measure the extent of unemployment as compared with more prosperous times. It was therefore suggested in the final report of the mayor's committee (p. 70) that the study be made for several years.

The survey indicates that the unemployment situation was more serious than the estimates of the relief agencies showed and the actual experience with the relief problem throughout the winter has demonstrated the approximate accuracy of the higher figures.

One weakness of survey figures such as these secured in this study is that, unfortunately, no accurate data are available with reference to the number idle or working part time when industrial conditions approximate normal.

The Ohio State University is in a position to make a real contribution along these lines by making a comparative study of these same three districts at intervals for a series of years under varying industrial and economic conditions.

The present study was undertaken to carry out the suggestion of the mayor's committee. The late fall period, approximately the last week of October, has been studied for five years, and comparative data are presented in this report. The territories have remained the same in each of the five periods studied. A survey of the magnitude of this one requires considerable time for field work and tabulation, both on the part of the students and their instructors. It is hoped, however, that the survey can be continued for at least another five-year period and that data may be secured for the spring season in order that comparison may be made with conditions during the late autumn.

Only students enrolled in the classes in economic statistics and in social statistics participated in the five studies. Each student-enumerator received a sheet of detailed instructions concerning the use of the schedule and these were carefully discussed before any interviews were conducted. The schedules brought in were critically examined and the students were required so far as possible to obtain any missing data. If no one was at home at the time of the first visit, second and third calls were made, usually at a different time of day. A considerable part of the tabulating was also done by the students under the close supervision of their instructors. The data here presented are believed to be as nearly accurate as house-to-house work, which of course does not permit of the examination of work records, can be expected to be.

Columbus is a city with large districts of native white population, with few districts of negroes, and with relatively few areas where immigrant populations predominate. Table 1 presents the nativity distribution of the persons 18 years of age and over enumerated in 1921, as compared with the nativity distribution of all employed persons 18 years of age and over shown in the United States census for 1920.

TABLE 1.—NATIVITY OF PERSONS INCLUDED IN 1921 SURVEY AND OF OCCUPIED PERSONS 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN COLUMBUS REPORTED BY UNITED STATES CENSUS (1920),<sup>1</sup> BY SEX

Nativity	Males		Females		Both sexes	
	Columbus survey	Census of 1920	Columbus survey	Census of 1920	Columbus survey	Census of 1920
	Number					
Native white.....	7,255	61,760	1,672	20,054	8,927	81,814
Native colored.....	591	8,656	210	3,179	801	11,835
Foreign born.....	1,332	7,869	180	1,109	1,512	8,978
Total.....	9,178	78,285	2,062	24,342	11,240	102,627
	Per cent					
Native white.....	79.0	78.9	81.1	82.4	79.4	79.7
Native colored.....	6.4	11.1	10.2	13.1	7.1	11.5
Foreign born.....	14.5	10.1	8.7	4.6	13.5	8.7
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Fourteenth Census of the United States, vol. 4 (Occupations), p. 459.

From this table it may be seen that the Columbus survey included, in 1921, slightly more than 10 per cent of the employed persons in the city, exceeding this figure somewhat in the case of male employed persons and falling slightly below in the case of females. The proportion of native white employed persons included corresponds very closely with the proportion among the employed population as a whole. The fact that the study includes a larger proportion of foreign born and a smaller proportion of native colored employed persons than is shown by the United States census is due to the fact that the most thickly populated negro section of Columbus (East Long Street and vicinity) was not included in the territories studied. The detailed nativity and racial distribution is shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2.—NATIVITY AND RACE OF PERSONS INCLUDED IN 1921 SURVEY, BY SEX

Nativity and race	Males		Females		Both sexes	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Native white.....	7,255	79.0	1,672	81.1	8,927	79.4
Native colored.....	591	6.4	210	10.2	801	7.1
Foreign born:						
English.....	35	.4	9	.4	44	.4
German.....	614	6.7	88	4.3	702	6.2
Hebrew.....	67	.7	10	.5	77	.7
Irish.....	46	.5	7	.3	53	.5
Italian.....	245	2.7	20	1.0	265	2.4
Magyar.....	124	1.4	21	1.0	145	1.3
Other.....	201	2.2	25	1.2	226	2.0
Total, foreign born.....	1,332	14.6	180	8.7	1,512	13.5
Total, native and foreign.....	9,178	100.0	2,062	100.0	11,240	100.0

The industrial distribution of the persons included in the survey in each of the years is shown in Table 3. Due to the fact that the number of persons included in the study varies somewhat from year

to year, attention will be directed throughout this study to the relative rather than to the absolute figures.<sup>3</sup> With the exception of the fact that the contractors in building trades and the self-employed (other than building contractors) were not segregated in 1921, the industrial classification is strictly comparable throughout the five periods.<sup>3</sup> The schedule, shown in the appendix, called for not only the industry and occupation of each person but also the name of the employer. The reply concerning industry could thus be checked by a personal knowledge of the local concerns. All clerks and laborers were placed in their reported industries and those shown as "not otherwise specified" in Table 3 and elsewhere are those for whom no industry or no employer was reported.

TABLE 3.—INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION OF ALL PERSONS ENUMERATED, 1921 TO 1925  
[Includes only persons reporting as to industry]

Industry group	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
<b>Number of persons</b>					
Agriculture.....	69	59	61	40	42
Professional service.....	295	277	319	295	292
Clerical (not otherwise specified).....	95	60	57	29	12
Domestic and personal service.....	1, 151	1, 329	1, 189	1, 224	1, 296
Trade and transportation:					
Retail and wholesale trade.....	1, 225	1, 007	1, 213	1, 058	1, 059
Telegraph and telephone.....	157	123	145	123	154
Railway and express.....	1, 362	1, 295	1, 481	1, 313	1, 553
Other.....	535	535	450	487	514
Total, trade and transportation.....	3, 279	2, 960	3, 289	2, 981	3, 280
Manufacturing and mechanical:					
Building trades, contractors.....	866	253	332	313	398
Building trades, wage earners.....		822	770	759	969
Clay, glass, and stone products.....	407	382	463	345	429
Food and kindred products.....	606	564	566	538	632
Iron, steel, and their products.....	1, 316	1, 689	1, 792	1, 273	1, 354
Other metal products.....	119	95	86	72	43
Paper, printing, and publishing.....	308	305	300	306	361
Wearing apparel.....	863	892	804	660	807
Automobiles, parts, and tires.....	539	501	428	472	591
Other.....	795	600	654	505	624
Total, manufacturing and mechanical.....	5, 819	6, 103	6, 195	5, 243	6, 208
Labor (not otherwise specified).....	264	86	157	143	89
Self employed.....		877	926	714	870
Grand total.....	10, 972	11, 751	12, 193	10, 669	12, 089
<b>Per cent of grand total</b>					
Agriculture.....	0. 6	0. 5	0. 5	0. 4	0. 3
Professional service.....	2. 7	2. 4	2. 6	2. 8	2. 4
Clerical (not otherwise specified).....	. 9	. 5	. 5	. 3	. 1
Domestic and personal service.....	10. 5	11. 3	9. 8	11. 5	10. 7

<sup>3</sup>The variation in numbers included is due partly to movements of population and partly to differences in the completeness of the coverage of the enumeration in the various years. A large part of the shortage in 1924 was due to the fact that four subdistricts were omitted, due to the incapacity of several of the student enumerators. The variation in numbers included from this latter cause is believed to have introduced no selective error in the study. As demonstrating this contention, note the stability of industrial distribution, as shown by the proportions engaged in each industry (Table 3).

<sup>4</sup>For a detailed explanation of the industrial classification see Appendix.

TABLE 3.—INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION OF ALL PERSONS ENUMERATED, 1921 TO 1925—Continued

Industry group	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Per cent of grand total—Continued					
<b>Trade and transportation:</b>					
Retail and wholesale trade.....	11.2	8.6	9.9	9.9	8.8
Telegraph and telephone.....	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3
Railway and express.....	12.4	11.0	12.1	12.3	12.8
Other.....	4.9	4.6	3.7	4.6	4.8
<b>Total, trade and transportation.....</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>27.2</b>
<b>Manufacturing and mechanical:</b>					
Building trades, contractors.....	7.9	2.2	2.7	2.9	3.3
Building trades, wage earners.....		7.0	6.3	7.1	8.0
Clay, glass, and stone products.....	3.7	3.3	3.8	3.2	3.5
Food and kindred products.....	5.5	4.8	4.6	5.0	5.2
Iron, steel, and their products.....	12.0	14.4	14.7	11.9	11.2
Other metal products.....	1.1	.8	.7	.7	.4
Paper, printing, and publishing.....	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.0
Wearing apparel.....	7.9	7.6	6.6	6.2	6.7
Automobiles, parts, and tires.....	4.9	4.3	3.5	4.4	4.9
Other.....	7.2	5.1	5.4	4.7	5.2
<b>Total, manufacturing and mechanical.....</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>51.4</b>
Labor (not otherwise specified).....	2.4	.7	1.3	1.3	.7
Self employed.....		7.5	7.6	6.7	7.2
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Approximately one-half of all persons enumerated were in manufacturing and mechanical industries, more than one-fourth were in trade and transportation, one-tenth were in domestic and personal service, one-fourteenth were self-employed, and the remainder were distributed through other general industrial groups.

Considering the individual industries, the principal ones were iron and steel and their products, railway and express, building trades and retail and wholesale trade. Considering a five-year average, iron and steel ranks first with a percentage of 12.9, and railway and express second with 12.1 per cent.

In view of the fact that, on the part of the wage earners, shifting is easier from one industry to another than from occupation to occupation, remarkable stability is shown by the industrial distribution given in Table 3. Fluctuations in the industrial distribution from year to year are due partly to general employment conditions in the various industries and partly also, especially in the case of an individual city, to the establishment or failure of one or two plants. A large part of the proportionate decline in the importance of automobiles, parts, and tires in 1923 was due to the failure of a single plant manufacturing automobiles.

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS

In each of the five surveys an attempt was made to ascertain, for the districts covered, the employment status at the time of the study of all males 18 years of age or over and of all females 18 years of age or over usually occupied.<sup>4</sup> Information was sought concerning whether

<sup>4</sup> Thus all housewives were omitted as were also all women who worked outside the home, on a part time basis, in addition to their housework. Those women were included who were working full time for pay or profit, and those who were working part time for pay or profit or who were idle, but who would work full time for pay or profit if such full-time employment were available.

each person was (1) working full time; (2) working part time, and if so what fraction of the usual full time for the industry in which the individual was engaged; or (3) idle, and if so how long continuously at the time of the visit, and for what reason. The classification "idle" thus includes all those of the enumerated group who were idle for any reason whatsoever, whether involuntarily or of their own volition. This section deals with the general condition of employment of all persons enumerated and of heads of households. Throughout the study most of the tables for all persons enumerated are followed by tables showing separately heads of households, since it is upon this latter group that the greatest burden of support rests.

Table 4 shows the extent of employment of all persons who reported this item in detail.

TABLE 4.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF ALL PERSONS ENUMERATED, 1921 TO 1925, BY SEX

[Includes only persons reporting full details as to employment status]

Sex and employment status	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
	Number				
<b>MALES</b>					
Employed—					
Full time.....	6,853	8,646	8,896	7,053	8,261
Part time:					
Two-thirds but less than full time.....	241	209	275	464	425
One-half but less than two-thirds time.....	540	272	255	414	373
One-third but less than one-half time.....	99	40	46	131	80
Less than one-third time.....	57	22	9	35	41
Total, part time.....	937	543	585	1,044	919
Idle.....	1,329	795	692	850	847
Total, males.....	9,119	9,984	10,173	8,947	10,017
<b>FEMALES</b>					
Employed—					
Full time.....	1,629	1,808	1,862	1,534	1,761
Part time:					
Two-thirds but less than full time.....	39	62	50	75	96
One-half but less than two-thirds time.....	102	120	96	116	104
One-third but less than one-half time.....	30	44	29	50	43
Less than one-third time.....	11	38	9	17	17
Total, part time.....	182	264	184	258	260
Idle.....	156	65	80	95	113
Total, females.....	1,967	2,137	2,126	1,887	2,134
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>					
Employed—					
Full time.....	8,482	10,454	10,758	8,587	10,012
Part time:					
Two-thirds but less than full time.....	280	271	325	539	521
One-half but less than two-thirds time.....	642	392	351	530	477
One-third but less than one-half time.....	129	84	75	181	123
Less than one-third time.....	68	60	18	52	58
Total, part time.....	1,119	807	769	1,302	1,179
Idle.....	1,485	860	772	945	960
Total, both sexes.....	11,086	12,121	12,299	10,834	12,151

TABLE 4.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF ALL PERSONS ENUMERATED, 1921 TO 1925,  
BY SEX—Continued

Sex and employment status	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
<b>MALES</b>					
Employed—	Per cent				
Full time.....	75.1	86.6	87.4	78.8	82.4
Part time:					
Two-thirds but less than full time.....	2.6	2.1	2.7	5.2	4.2
One-half but less than two-thirds time.....	5.9	2.7	2.5	4.6	3.7
One-third but less than one-half time.....	1.1	.4	.5	1.5	.8
Less than one-third time.....	.6	.2	.1	.4	.4
Total, part time.....	10.2	5.4	5.8	11.7	9.1
Idle.....	14.6	8.0	6.8	9.5	8.5
Total, males.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>FEMALES</b>					
Employed—					
Full time.....	82.8	84.6	87.6	81.3	82.5
Part time:					
Two-thirds but less than full time.....	2.0	2.9	2.4	4.0	4.5
One-half but less than two-thirds time.....	5.2	5.6	4.5	6.1	4.9
One-third but less than one-half time.....	1.5	2.1	1.4	2.6	2.0
Less than one-third time.....	.6	1.8	.4	.9	.8
Total, part time.....	9.3	12.4	8.7	13.6	12.2
Idle.....	7.9	3.0	3.8	5.0	5.3
Total, females.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>					
Employed—					
Full time.....	76.5	86.2	87.5	79.3	82.4
Part time:					
Two-thirds but less than full time.....	2.5	2.2	2.6	5.0	4.3
One-half but less than two-thirds time.....	5.8	3.2	2.9	4.9	3.9
One-third but less than one-half time.....	1.2	.7	.6	1.7	1.0
Less than one-third time.....	.6	.5	.1	.5	.5
Total, part time.....	10.1	6.6	6.2	12.1	9.7
Idle.....	13.4	7.1	6.3	8.7	7.9
Total, both sexes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The proportion of males 18 years of age or over who were employed full time, varied from 75.1 per cent in 1921 to 87.4 per cent in 1923; the proportion employed part time, from 5.4 per cent in 1922 to 11.7 per cent in 1924; and the proportion idle, from 6.8 per cent in 1923 to 14.6 per cent in 1921. The proportion of females 18 years of age or over employed full time varied from 81.3 per cent in 1924 to 87.6 per cent in 1923; the proportion employed part time, from 8.7 per cent in 1923 to 13.6 per cent in 1924; and the proportion idle, from 3.0 per cent in 1922 to 7.9 per cent in 1921.

Of the males employed part time, the percentage working less than half time in no year reached 2 per cent of those enumerated. Of the females working part time the percentage working less than half time varied from 1.8 per cent of those enumerated in 1923 to 3.9 per cent in 1922.

Table 5 presents detailed data concerning the proportion of time worked by heads of households.

## UNEMPLOYMENT IN COLUMBUS, OHIO

TABLE 5.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS, 1921 TO 1925, BY SEX  
[Includes only heads of households reporting full details as to employment status]

Sex and employment status	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
<b>Number</b>					
<b>MALES.</b>					
Employed—					
Full time.....	4,675	5,934	6,244	5,068	6,012
Part time:					
Two-thirds but less than full time.....	186	159	192	351	332
One-half but less than two-thirds time.....	402	205	163	294	268
One-third but less than one-half time.....	63	27	24	89	45
Less than one-third time.....	39	13	9	18	32
Total, part time.....	690	404	393	752	677
Idle.....	776	578	481	528	617
Total, males.....	6,141	6,916	7,118	6,348	7,306
<b>FEMALES.</b>					
Employed—					
Full time.....	210	316	325	266	339
Part time:					
Two-thirds but less than full time.....	13	8	10	20	25
One-half but less than two-thirds time.....	19	20	21	30	27
One-third but less than one-half time.....	6	13	5	8	6
Less than one-third time.....	3	4	1	2	6
Total, part time.....	41	45	37	60	64
Idle.....	44	23	35	36	39
Total, females.....	295	384	397	362	442
<b>BOTH SEXES.</b>					
Employed—					
Full time.....	4,885	6,250	6,569	5,334	6,351
Part time:					
Two-thirds but less than full time.....	199	167	202	371	357
One-half but less than two-thirds time.....	421	225	189	324	295
One-third but less than one-half time.....	69	40	29	97	51
Less than one-third time.....	42	17	10	20	38
Total, part time.....	731	449	430	812	741
Idle.....	820	601	516	564	656
Total, both sexes.....	6,436	7,300	7,515	6,710	7,748
<b>Per cent</b>					
<b>MALES.</b>					
Employed—					
Full time.....	76.1	85.8	87.7	79.8	82.3
Part time:					
Two-thirds but less than full time.....	3.0	2.3	2.7	5.5	4.5
One-half but less than two-thirds time.....	6.5	3.0	2.4	4.6	3.7
One-third but less than one-half time.....	1.0	.4	.3	1.4	.6
Less than one-third time.....	.6	.2	.1	.3	.4
Total, part time.....	11.1	5.9	5.5	11.8	9.2
Idle.....	12.6	8.4	6.8	8.3	8.4
Total, males.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>FEMALES.</b>					
Employed—					
Full time.....	71.2	82.3	81.9	73.5	76.7
Part time:					
Two-thirds but less than full time.....	4.4	2.1	2.5	5.5	5.7
One-half but less than two-thirds time.....	6.4	5.2	5.3	8.3	6.1
One-third but less than one-half time.....	2.0	3.4	1.3	2.2	1.4
Less than one-third time.....	1.0	1.0	.3	.6	1.4
Total, part time.....	13.8	11.7	9.4	16.6	14.6
Idle.....	14.9	6.0	8.8	9.9	8.8
Total, females.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 5.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS, 1921 TO 1925, BY SEX—  
Continued

Sex and employment status	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
BOTH SEXES.					
Per cent—Continued					
Employed—					
Full time.....	75.9	85.6	87.4	79.5	82.0
Part time:					
Two-thirds but less than full time.....	3.1	2.3	2.7	5.5	4.6
One-half but less than two-thirds time.....	6.5	3.1	2.5	4.8	3.8
One-third but less than one-half time.....	1.1	.5	.4	1.4	.7
Less than one-third time.....	.7	.2	.1	.3	.5
Total, part time.....	11.4	6.1	5.7	12.0	9.6
Idle.....	12.7	8.2	6.9	8.4	8.5
Total, both sexes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In the case of male heads of households the proportion employed full time varied from 76.1 per cent in 1921 to 87.7 per cent in 1923; the proportion employed part time, from 5.5 per cent in 1923 to 11.8 per cent in 1924; and the proportion idle, from 6.8 per cent in 1923 to 12.6 per cent in 1921.

Of the male heads of households working part time the percentage working less than half time in no year exceeds 1.7 per cent of those enumerated. Of the female heads of households, a maximum of 4.4 per cent were reported as working less than half time in 1922.

A ready comparison of the condition of employment at the different periods may be obtained by expressing the various part-time groups in terms of their full-time equivalent<sup>5</sup> and then constructing index numbers of employment and of idleness.

Table 6 shows the proportion of employment and the proportion of idleness in the population enumerated when part time is expressed in terms of full time.

TABLE 6.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF ALL PERSONS ENUMERATED, PART TIME REDUCED TO FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT, 1921 TO 1925

Year	Percentage of time employed			Percentage of time idle		
	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes
1921.....	81.4	88.2	82.6	18.6	11.8	17.4
1922.....	90.1	91.5	90.4	9.9	8.5	9.6
1923.....	91.4	92.8	91.6	8.6	7.2	8.4
1924.....	86.5	89.4	87.0	13.5	10.6	13.0
1925.....	88.5	90.1	88.8	11.5	9.9	11.2

On the basis upon which this table has been computed, all males enumerated in 1921 show 81.4 per cent employment and 18.6 per cent idleness; in 1923, 91.4 per cent employment and 8.6 per cent

<sup>5</sup> This is accomplished by considering each group as concentrated around its mid-point. Thus all those working "two-thirds but less than full time" have been considered as working five-sixths of the time and idle one-sixth of the time; those working "one-half but less than two-thirds time" as working seven-twelfths of the time and idle five-twelfths of the time; those working "one-third but less than one-half time" as working five-twelfths of the time and idle seven-twelfths of the time; and those working "less than one-third time" as working one-sixth of the time and idle five-sixths of the time.

idleness; and in 1925, 88.5 per cent employment and 11.5 per cent idleness. Considering the enumerated population as a whole the greatest amount of employment was present in 1923 and the least in 1921.

Table 7 presents index numbers of employment and idleness based upon the percentages of Table 6, employment and idleness in 1921 having been considered the base, or 100 per cent.

TABLE 7.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND IDLENESS OF ALL PERSONS ENUMERATED, PART TIME REDUCED TO FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT, 1921 TO 1925

[1921=100]

Year	Employment			Idleness		
	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes
1921.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1922.....	110.7	108.7	109.4	53.2	72.0	55.2
1923.....	112.3	105.2	110.9	46.2	61.0	48.3
1924.....	106.3	101.4	105.3	72.6	89.8	74.7
1925.....	108.7	102.2	107.5	61.8	83.9	64.4

The index numbers presenting employment show for all males enumerated an advance of 10.7 per cent over 1921 in 1922, 12.3 per cent in 1923, 6.3 per cent in 1924, and 8.7 per cent in 1925. On this basis employment for females shows a slight advance over 1921 in each succeeding year but nowhere so great an advance as is shown for males. This is due to the fact that the females (because of being more largely salaried workers) showed a greater proportion of employment in the base year, 1921, than did the males (see Table 4), and upon the basis of Table 6 exceeded the males each year in the proportion of time employed and fell below them in the proportion of time idle.

The index numbers which present idleness show for all males enumerated, 53.2 per cent as much idleness in 1922 as in 1921, 46.2 per cent in 1923, 72.6 per cent in 1924, and 61.8 per cent in 1925. For all females enumerated the idleness in comparison with 1921 is 72 per cent in 1922, 61 per cent in 1923, 89.8 per cent in 1924, and 83.9 per cent in 1925.

### DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The tables of the preceding section show a marked decrease in the percentage of persons enumerated who were idle in the years subsequent to 1921. The tables presented in this section analyze the duration of idleness for those persons reported as unemployed at the time of each survey.

The duration of unemployment is shown in Table 8 for all persons enumerated.

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

TABLE 8.—DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT OF ALL PERSONS ENUMERATED, 1921 TO 1925, BY SEX

[Includes only persons reporting as to duration of unemployment]

Sex, and duration of unemployment	Number unemployed					Per cent of total				
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
<b>Males:</b>										
Under 2 weeks.....	83	68	125	80	93	6.8	9.9	19.7	11.1	11.3
2 and under 4 weeks.....	98	84	108	145	146	8.0	12.2	17.0	20.1	17.7
4 and under 10 weeks.....	226	95	118	171	139	18.5	13.8	18.6	23.7	16.8
10 and under 20 weeks.....	160	166	38	108	78	13.1	24.1	6.0	14.9	9.5
20 and under 30 weeks.....	147	53	16	72	41	12.0	7.7	2.5	10.0	5.0
30 and under 40 weeks.....	209	14	8	21	16	17.1	2.0	1.3	2.9	1.9
40 and under 52 weeks.....	86	14	10	15	9	7.0	2.0	1.6	2.1	1.1
52 weeks and over.....	215	196	213	111	303	17.6	28.4	33.5	15.4	36.7
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,224</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Females:</b>										
Under 2 weeks.....	12	8	27	12	21	9.0	14.5	34.2	13.8	18.8
2 and under 4 weeks.....	11	15	14	21	18	8.3	27.3	17.7	24.1	16.1
4 and under 10 weeks.....	43	13	12	23	34	32.3	23.6	15.2	26.4	30.4
10 and under 20 weeks.....	23	9	8	13	13	17.3	16.4	10.1	14.9	11.6
20 and under 30 weeks.....	15	4	3	6	3	11.3	7.3	3.8	7.0	2.7
30 and under 40 weeks.....	6	1	2	2	2	4.5	1.8	3.8	2.3	1.8
40 and under 52 weeks.....	4	2	2	1	1	3.0	3.6	2.5	1.1	1.1
52 weeks and over.....	19	3	10	9	21	14.3	5.5	12.7	10.3	18.8
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Both sexes:</b>										
Under 2 weeks.....	95	76	152	92	114	7.0	10.2	21.3	11.4	12.2
2 and under 4 weeks.....	109	99	122	166	164	8.0	13.3	17.1	20.5	17.5
4 and under 10 weeks.....	269	108	130	194	173	19.8	14.5	18.2	23.9	18.5
10 and under 20 weeks.....	183	175	46	121	91	13.5	23.5	6.4	14.9	9.7
20 and under 30 weeks.....	162	57	19	78	44	11.9	7.7	2.7	9.6	4.7
30 and under 40 weeks.....	215	15	11	23	18	15.8	2.0	1.5	2.8	1.9
40 and under 52 weeks.....	90	16	12	16	9	6.6	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.0
52 weeks and over.....	234	199	223	120	324	17.2	26.7	31.2	14.8	34.6
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,357</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The relative importance of the group "52 weeks and over" is due largely to the fact that practically all of those persons idle because of old age or retirement were idle for more than a year.<sup>6</sup> The greater severity of unemployment in 1921 than in any other year is again evident here, as the proportion of idle persons who were unemployed for the comparatively shorter periods was decidedly greater in later years than in 1921.

Table 9 gives a comparative summary of the percentage of those unemployed persons who were idle for the shorter periods.

TABLE 9.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF ALL IDLE PERSONS ENUMERATED, 1921 TO 1925, BY SEX AND YEAR

[Includes only persons reporting as to duration of unemployment]

Sex and year	Per cent of unemployed who were idle—			
	Less than 2 weeks	Less than 4 weeks	Less than 10 weeks	10 weeks or over
<b>Males:</b>				
1921.....	6.8	14.8	33.3	66.7
1922.....	9.9	22.1	35.9	64.1
1923.....	19.7	36.7	55.3	44.7
1924.....	11.1	31.2	54.9	45.1
1925.....	11.3	29.0	45.8	54.2
<b>Females:</b>				
1921.....	9.0	17.3	49.6	50.4
1922.....	14.5	41.8	65.4	34.6
1923.....	34.2	51.9	67.1	32.9
1924.....	13.8	37.9	64.3	35.7
1925.....	18.8	34.9	65.3	34.7

<sup>6</sup> See Table 15.

Considering the total number of males idle as 100 per cent (Table 9), the proportion of males who were unemployed less than two weeks varied from 6.8 per cent in 1921 to 19.7 per cent in 1923; the proportion of those idle less than four weeks varied from 14.8 per cent in 1921 to 36.7 per cent in 1923; and the proportion of those idle less than ten weeks varied from 33.3 per cent in 1921 to 55.3 per cent in 1923. In 1925 the duration of idleness was less than two weeks for 11.3 per cent of all idle males enumerated, which exceeds the proportionate idleness for this short period in 1921 by almost two-thirds. The duration of idleness in 1925 was less than four weeks for 29 per cent, a proportion idle for this period nearly twice as great as in 1921.

In 1925 the proportion of females idle who had been unemployed for the short period of less than two weeks (Table 9) more than doubled over 1921 as did also the proportion of those idle less than four weeks. The greater concentration of idle females than of idle males in the periods of shorter duration at the time of each of the five studies is attributable at least in part to the fact that very few females were reported idle because of old age or retirement.<sup>7</sup>

Table 10 presents the duration of idleness for unemployed heads of households. The group "52 weeks and over" is of even greater relative importance in the case of heads of households than in the case of all persons. The definite concentration in the periods of shorter duration is again present in every year except 1921 and 1922.

TABLE 10.—DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT OF HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS, 1921 TO 1925, BY SEX

[Includes only heads of households reporting as to duration of unemployment]

Sex and duration	Number unemployed					Per cent of total				
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
<b>Males:</b>										
Under 2 weeks.....	51	35	65	46	65	7.3	7.1	15.1	10.9	10.8
2 and under 4 weeks.....	60	45	69	80	89	8.6	9.1	16.0	19.0	14.8
4 and under 10 weeks.....	116	60	71	89	92	16.6	12.1	16.5	21.1	15.3
10 and under 20 weeks.....	78	127	19	59	52	11.2	25.7	4.4	14.0	8.7
20 and under 30 weeks.....	78	42	12	47	31	11.2	8.5	2.8	11.1	5.2
30 and under 40 weeks.....	126	10	7	15	15	18.0	2.0	1.6	3.6	2.5
40 and under 52 weeks.....	52	9	10	6	8	7.4	1.8	2.3	1.4	1.3
52 weeks and over.....	138	167	177	80	248	19.7	33.7	41.2	19.0	41.3
Total.....	699	495	430	422	600	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Females:</b>										
Under 2 weeks.....	1	2	7	4	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
2 and under 4 weeks.....		5	5	6	7					
4 and under 10 weeks.....	8	3	3	8	8					
10 and under 20 weeks.....	1	1	2	3	4					
20 and under 30 weeks.....	7	1			1					
30 and under 40 weeks.....			3	1	1					
40 and under 52 weeks.....	1	1	2							
52 weeks and over.....	12		8	8	13					
Total.....	30	13	30	30	38	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
<b>Both sexes:</b>										
Under 2 weeks.....	52	37	72	50	69	7.1	7.3	15.7	11.1	10.8
2 and under 4 weeks.....	60	50	74	86	96	8.2	9.8	16.1	19.0	15.0
4 and under 10 weeks.....	124	63	74	97	100	17.0	12.4	16.1	21.5	15.7
10 and under 20 weeks.....	79	128	21	62	56	10.8	25.2	4.6	13.7	8.8
20 and under 30 weeks.....	85	43	12	47	32	11.7	8.5	2.6	10.4	5.0
30 and under 40 weeks.....	126	10	10	16	16	17.3	2.0	2.2	3.5	2.5
40 and under 52 weeks.....	53	10	12	6	8	7.3	2.0	2.6	1.3	1.3
52 weeks and over.....	150	167	185	88	261	20.6	32.9	40.2	19.5	40.9
Total.....	729	508	460	452	638	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

\* Percentages not computed because of small numbers involved.

<sup>7</sup> See Table 15.

**TABLE 11.—DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT OF ALL PERSONS ENUMERATED AND OF HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS, 1921 TO 1925, BY SEX: CUMULATIVE FIGURES**

(Includes only persons reporting as to duration of unemployment)

**ALL PERSONS ENUMERATED**

Sex and duration	Number unemployed					Per cent of total				
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
<b>MALES</b>										
<b>Total unemployed</b> .....	<b>1,224</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
2 weeks and over.....	1,141	622	511	643	732	93.2	90.1	80.3	88.9	88.7
4 weeks and over.....	1,043	538	403	498	586	85.2	78.0	63.4	68.9	71.0
10 weeks and over.....	817	443	285	327	447	66.7	64.2	44.8	45.2	54.2
20 weeks and over.....	657	277	247	219	369	53.7	40.1	33.8	30.3	44.7
30 weeks and over.....	510	224	231	147	323	41.7	32.5	36.3	20.3	39.8
40 weeks and over.....	301	210	223	126	312	24.6	30.4	35.1	17.4	37.8
52 weeks and over.....	215	196	213	111	303	17.6	28.4	33.5	15.4	36.7
<b>FEMALES</b>										
<b>Total unemployed</b> .....	<b>133</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
2 weeks and over.....	121	47	52	75	91	91.0	85.5	65.8	86.2	81.3
4 weeks and over.....	110	32	38	54	73	82.7	65.2	48.1	62.1	65.2
10 weeks and over.....	67	19	26	31	39	50.4	34.5	32.9	35.6	34.8
20 weeks and over.....	44	10	18	18	26	33.1	18.2	22.8	20.7	23.2
30 weeks and over.....	29	6	15	12	23	21.8	10.9	19.0	13.8	20.5
40 weeks and over.....	23	5	12	10	21	17.3	9.1	15.2	11.5	18.8
52 weeks and over.....	19	3	10	9	21	14.3	5.5	12.7	10.3	18.8
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>										
<b>Total unemployed</b> .....	<b>1,357</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
2 weeks and over.....	1,262	669	563	718	823	93.0	89.8	78.7	88.6	87.8
4 weeks and over.....	1,153	570	441	552	659	85.0	76.5	61.7	68.1	70.3
10 weeks and over.....	884	462	311	358	486	65.1	62.0	43.5	44.2	51.9
20 weeks and over.....	701	287	265	227	395	51.7	38.5	37.1	29.3	42.2
30 weeks and over.....	539	230	246	159	351	39.7	30.9	34.4	19.6	37.5
40 weeks and over.....	324	215	235	136	333	23.9	28.9	32.9	16.8	35.5
52 weeks and over.....	234	199	223	120	324	17.2	26.7	31.2	14.8	34.6

**HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS**

Sex and duration	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
<b>MALES</b>										
<b>Total unemployed</b> .....	<b>699</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
2 weeks and over.....	648	460	365	376	535	92.6	92.9	84.9	89.1	89.2
4 weeks and over.....	588	415	296	296	446	84.0	83.8	68.8	70.1	74.3
10 weeks and over.....	472	355	225	207	354	67.4	71.7	52.3	49.1	59.0
20 weeks and over.....	394	228	206	148	302	56.3	46.1	47.9	35.1	50.3
30 weeks and over.....	316	186	194	101	271	45.1	37.6	45.1	23.9	45.2
40 weeks and over.....	190	176	187	86	256	27.1	35.6	43.5	20.4	42.7
52 weeks and over.....	138	167	177	80	248	19.7	33.7	41.2	19.0	41.3
<b>FEMALES</b>										
<b>Total unemployed</b> .....	<b>30</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>38</b>					
2 weeks and over.....	29	11	23	26	34					
4 weeks and over.....	29	6	18	20	27					
10 weeks and over.....	21	3	15	12	19	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
20 weeks and over.....	20	2	13	9	15					
30 weeks and over.....	13	1	13	9	14					
40 weeks and over.....	13	1	10	8	13					
52 weeks and over.....	12		8	8	13					
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>										
<b>Total unemployed</b> .....	<b>729</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
2 weeks and over.....	677	471	388	402	569	92.9	92.7	84.3	88.9	89.2
4 weeks and over.....	617	421	314	316	473	84.6	82.9	68.3	69.9	74.1
10 weeks and over.....	493	358	240	219	373	67.6	70.5	52.2	48.5	58.5
20 weeks and over.....	414	230	219	157	317	56.8	45.3	47.6	34.7	49.7
30 weeks and over.....	329	187	207	110	285	45.1	36.8	45.0	24.3	44.7
40 weeks and over.....	203	177	197	94	269	27.8	34.8	42.8	20.8	42.2
52 weeks and over.....	150	167	185	88	261	20.6	32.9	40.2	19.5	40.9

<sup>1</sup>Percentages not computed because of small numbers involved.

Table 11 shows the cumulative duration of idleness for all persons and for heads of households, respectively. In the case of all unemployed male persons 53.7 per cent were idle 20 weeks and over in 1921. This figure gradually fell to 30.3 per cent in 1924 and rose to 44.7 per cent in 1925. In 1921, 41.7 per cent of all unemployed male persons were idle 30 weeks and over; in 1924, 20.3 per cent; and in 1925, 39.8 per cent. For idle male heads of households, 56.3 per cent were idle 20 weeks and over in 1921, 35.1 per cent in 1924, and 50.3 per cent in 1925. The proportion of idle male heads of households who had been unemployed 30 weeks and over varied from 23.9 per cent in 1924 to 45.1 per cent in 1921 and 1923, and 45.2 per cent in 1925.

### CAUSE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The amount of unemployment attributable to the various causes is shown in Table 12 for all persons reporting the cause. Slack work is the predominant cause of idleness for each year except 1922, when it is slightly exceeded in importance by sickness. In 1921 slack work accounted for 79.4 per cent of all males reported as idle, sickness included 13.1 per cent, and old age or retirement embraced 7.3 per cent; in 1922, 28 per cent were idle because of slack work, 32.8 per cent because of sickness, 18.5 per cent because of old age or retirement, and 19.5 per cent because of strike; in 1925, 40.8 per cent were unemployed on account of slack work, 30.3 per cent on account of sickness, and 23.5 on account of old age or retirement.

TABLE 12.—CAUSE OF UNEMPLOYMENT OF ALL PERSONS ENUMERATED, 1921 TO 1925, BY SEX,

[Includes only persons reporting as to cause of unemployment]

Sex, and cause of unemployment	Number unemployed					Per cent of total				
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
<b>Males:</b>										
Strike.....		153	3	2			19.5	0.4	0.2	
Slack work.....	992	219	253	452	343	79.4	28.0	37.5	55.5	40.8
Sickness.....	164	257	221	191	255	13.1	32.8	32.8	23.5	30.3
Old age or retirement.....	91	145	169	134	198	7.3	18.5	25.1	16.5	23.5
Miscellaneous.....	3	9	28	35	45	.2	1.1	4.2	4.3	5.4
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Females:</b>										
Slack work.....	87	19	29	39	60	56.5	30.6	36.3	43.3	53.1
Sickness.....	38	31	34	27	42	24.7	50.0	42.5	30.0	37.2
Old age or retirement.....	29	10	8	10	7	18.8	16.1	10.0	11.1	6.2
Miscellaneous.....		2	9	14	4		3.2	11.3	15.6	3.5
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Both sexes:</b>										
Strike.....		153	3	2			18.1	.4	.2	
Slack work.....	1,079	238	282	491	403	76.9	23.2	37.4	54.3	42.2
Sickness.....	202	288	255	218	297	14.4	34.1	33.8	24.1	31.1
Old age or retirement.....	120	155	177	144	205	8.5	18.3	23.5	15.9	21.5
Miscellaneous.....	3	11	37	49	49	.2	1.3	4.9	5.4	5.1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,404</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The greatest amount of variation over the five periods is found in the slack work group. The total persons idle for whom cause of

idleness was reported varied from 754 to 1,404; those idle because of slack work varied from 238 to 1,079; those idle because of sickness<sup>8</sup> varied from 202 to 297; and those idle because of old age or retirement<sup>9</sup> from 120 to 205. It is probable that with the serious unemployment condition which existed in 1921 many aged persons sought casual labor, odd jobs, and other types of employment when other members of the family were unable to secure work. The number of persons idle because of old age or retirement constitutes from about 1.1 per cent to approximately 1.7 per cent of the total persons included in the enumeration. Strikes were not an important factor as a cause for idleness, the greatest number reported idle from that cause being in 1922 when a strike of railway shopmen was in progress.

Owing to inability to secure complete data for a few persons included in the surveys, some of the detailed tables include fewer persons than do the summary tables. For this reason it was not possible in all cases to compute exact percentages comparing individual items with the total number of persons enumerated for each year. Thus in 1921, 1,485 of the total persons studied were idle (Table 4); the cause of idleness, however, was reported for but 1,404 persons (Table 12). In 1925 the number idle was 960 and the cause of idleness was reported for 954. With such omissions, however, it is possible to show approximate conditions through a comparison of the numbers idle from each cause (Table 12) with the total persons included in the survey as shown in Table 4.

Of the total persons enumerated, idleness because of slack work was reported for one person in 10 enumerated in 1921, one person in 51 enumerated in 1922, one person in 44 enumerated in 1923, one person in 22 enumerated in 1924, and one person in 30 enumerated in 1925.

Of the total persons enumerated, idleness by reason of sickness was reported for one person in 55 enumerated in 1921, one person in 42 enumerated in 1922, one person in 48 enumerated in 1923, one person in 50 enumerated in 1924, and one person in 41 enumerated in 1925.

Of the total persons enumerated, idleness by reason of old age or retirement was reported for one person in 92 enumerated in 1921, one person in 78 enumerated in 1922, one person in 69 enumerated in 1923, one person in 75 enumerated in 1924, and one person in 59 enumerated in 1925.

The causes of unemployment effecting idleness of heads of households are shown in Table 13. In the case of male heads of households, slack work, while an important cause of idleness at the time of each of the five studies, yields somewhat in importance to sickness and to old age or retirement in 1922 and 1923. Comparison with Table 12 will reveal that a relatively smaller proportion of male heads of households than of all persons were idle because of slack work and a relatively larger proportion idle because of sickness and old age or retirement. Many employers in the city have a definite policy of favoring those with family responsibilities when work is

<sup>8</sup> Sickness includes also injuries.

<sup>9</sup> Old age or retirement includes also idleness because of the infirmities of age (not actually sick) and voluntary or involuntary retirement.

slack. If the proportion idle due to that cause is reduced the proportion unemployed from other causes must rise. Sickness is, of course, no respecter of family responsibility.

Of the total number of heads of households enumerated, idleness because of old age or retirement was reported for one person in 58 enumerated in 1921, one person in 50 enumerated in 1922, one person in 46 enumerated in 1923, one person in 55 enumerated in 1924, and one person in 43 enumerated in 1925.

TABLE 13.—CAUSE OF UNEMPLOYMENT OF HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS, 1921 TO 1925, BY SEX

[Includes only heads of households reporting as to cause of unemployment]

Sex, and cause of unemployment	Number unemployed					Per cent of total				
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
<b>Males:</b>										
Strike.....		124	3	2			21.8	0.6	0.4	
Slack work.....	532	116	134	250	215	72.2	20.4	28.4	48.8	35.1
Sickness.....	111	189	157	130	193	15.1	53.2	35.3	25.4	31.5
Old age or retirement.....	91	135	155	114	173	12.3	23.7	32.9	22.3	28.3
Miscellaneous.....	3	5	22	16	31	.4	.9	4.7	3.1	5.1
Total.....	737	569	471	512	612	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Females:</b>										
Slack work.....	11	1	7	11	14					
Sickness.....	13	8	12	12	18					
Old age or retirement.....	20	10	8	9	6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Miscellaneous.....		2	4	2	1					
Total.....	44	21	31	34	39					
<b>Both sexes:</b>										
Strike.....		124	3	2			21.0	.6	.4	
Slack work.....	543	117	141	261	229	69.5	19.8	28.1	47.8	35.2
Sickness.....	124	197	169	142	211	15.9	33.4	33.7	26.0	32.4
Old age or retirement.....	111	145	163	123	179	14.2	24.6	32.5	22.5	27.5
Miscellaneous.....	3	7	26	18	32	.4	1.2	5.2	3.3	4.9
Total.....	781	590	502	546	651	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Percentages not computed because of small numbers involved.

## DURATION AND CAUSE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

With the greater detail that is included in the tables in this section percentages have not been computed for females, owing to the small numbers involved. In the case of all males enumerated (Table 14), both those idle because of slack work and those idle on account of sickness show a greater proportion of persons idle for the comparatively shorter periods in the later years than in 1921.

Table 14 gives a comparative summary of the percentage of those males unemployed because of slack work or sickness who were idle for the shorter periods.

TABLE 14.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF ALL MALE PERSONS IDLE BECAUSE OF SLACK WORK OR SICKNESS, 1921 TO 1925

(Includes only persons reporting as to cause and duration of unemployment)

Year	Per cent of males unemployed because of slack work, who were idle—				Per cent of males unemployed because of sickness, who were idle—			
	Less than 2 weeks	Less than 4 weeks	Less than 10 weeks	10 weeks and over	Less than 2 weeks	Less than 4 weeks	Less than 10 weeks	10 weeks and over
1921.....	6.9	15.3	34.9	65.1	4.7	12.1	26.2	73.8
1922.....	18.2	37.8	59.8	40.2	10.9	26.4	43.6	56.4
1923.....	33.2	55.7	82.3	17.7	13.1	30.4	49.6	50.4
1924.....	12.5	36.1	63.3	36.7	5.9	21.2	41.8	58.2
1925.....	16.1	44.2	67.8	32.2	10.0	24.4	42.0	58.0

Of all males enumerated who were idle because of slack work, 34.9 per cent were idle less than 10 weeks and 65.1 per cent were idle 10 weeks and over in 1921; in 1923, 82.3 per cent were unemployed less than 10 weeks, and but 17.7 per cent were idle 10 weeks and over; in 1925, 67.8 per cent were idle less than 10 weeks and 32.2 per cent were idle 10 weeks and over. Of all males enumerated who were idle because of sickness, 26.2 per cent were idle less than 10 weeks in 1921, 49.6 per cent in 1923, and 42 per cent in 1925.

Table 16 presents the duration and cause of idleness for heads of households. As in the case of all male persons, the idleness of male heads of households due to slack work was of relatively short duration, except in 1921. Idleness because of sickness, while also concentrated in the groups of shorter duration, shows a more marked concentration in the group "52 weeks and over."

The duration of unemployment for those male persons reported as idle because of old age or retirement is shown in Table 15 to have been usually of long standing.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>10</sup> It was extremely difficult to secure data even approximately accurate concerning duration of idleness from old age or retirement for the reason that for only a few wage earners is "retirement" a definite act at a specific moment. Neither does "old age" arrive at a particular day and hour. Old age for many, as a cause of unemployment, arrives when work fitted to their years and physical condition can no longer be had. Preceding this is often a period of "slack work" and "odd jobs," and finally the wage earner discovers that he is "old." Retirement, too, generally follows along the same line of experience, except that it is coupled with ability to secure some support from a home or other property accumulated, from other members of the family, or from organizations. In some cases, even with the exercise of extreme care and close supervision, it was practically impossible to distinguish clearly between sickness and old age as a cause of idleness for those persons past middle age.

TABLE 15.—DURATION AND CAUSE OF UNEMPLOYMENT OF ALL PERSONS ENUMERATED, 1921 TO 1925, BY SEX

[Includes only persons reporting as to cause and duration of unemployment]

## NUMBER

Sex, and duration of unemployment	Slack work					Sickness					Old age or retirement					Total, all causes <sup>1</sup>					
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	
<b>Males:</b>																					
Under 2 weeks.....	66	39	81	55	54	7	26	28	10	25		1	1		3	73	67	123	75	93	
2 and under 4 weeks.....	81	42	55	104	94	11	27	37	26	36	1	2	3		2	94	83	101	137	145	
4 and under 10 weeks.....	188	47	65	120	79	21	41	41	35	44		3	5	3	4	210	95	116	165	138	
10 and under 20 weeks.....	129	24	22	78	47	17	21	12	20	21	3	2	1	2	6	149	165	37	103	77	
20 and under 30 weeks.....	123	15	4	44	27	15	19	10	20	9	3	2	1	4	4	142	53	16	70	40	
30 and under 40 weeks.....	190	4		10	6	9	7	7	7	7			1		2	199	14	8	19	16	
40 and under 52 weeks.....	75	5	3	9	4	4	6	3	5	5	1	3	3			80	14	10	14	9	
52 weeks and over.....	109	38	14	21	24	65	81	76	47	103	30	64	120	34	169	204	192	213	104	301	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>1,151</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>819</b>	
<b>Females:</b>																					
Under 2 weeks.....	9	7	14	5	18	3	1	9	3	1						12	8	26	11	21	
2 and under 4 weeks.....	7	5	7	7	11	4	9	5	7	7						11	15	14	19	18	
4 and under 10 weeks.....	29	3	5	12	18	14	8	6	6	14						43	11	12	23	34	
10 and under 20 weeks.....	17	2	2	8	6	4	6	5	3	7	1	1				22	9	8	12	13	
20 and under 30 weeks.....	12		1	4	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	1				15	4	3	6	3	
30 and under 40 weeks.....	4			1	1	1	3	1	1	2						6	1	3	2	2	
40 and under 52 weeks.....	2	1				1	1	1	1	1			1			3	2	2	1		
52 weeks and over.....	4	1		1	3	8	1	4	4	11	7		6	3	7	19	2	10	8	21	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>112</b>	
<b>Both sexes:</b>																					
Under 2 weeks.....	75	46	95	60	72	10	27	37	13	26		1	1		3	85	75	149	86	114	
2 and under 4 weeks.....	88	47	62	111	105	15	46	42	33	43	1	2	3		2	105	98	115	156	163	
4 and under 10 weeks.....	217	50	70	132	97	35	49	46	41	58		3	5	3	4	253	106	128	188	172	
10 and under 20 weeks.....	146	26	24	86	53	21	27	17	23	28	4	2	1	2	6	171	174	45	115	90	
20 and under 30 weeks.....	135	15	5	48	29	17	22	12	22	10	4	3	1	4	4	157	57	19	76	43	
30 and under 40 weeks.....	194	4		11	7	9	8	10	8	8	2		1		2	205	15	11	21	18	
40 and under 52 weeks.....	77	6	3	10	4	5	7	4	5	5	1	3	4			83	16	12	15	9	
52 weeks and over.....	113	39	14	22	27	73	82	80	51	114	37	64	126	37	176	223	194	223	112	322	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,045</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>1,282</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>931</b>	



TABLE 16.—DURATION AND CAUSE OF UNEMPLOYMENT OF HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS, 1921 TO 1925, BY SEX  
 [Includes only heads of households reporting as to cause and duration of unemployment]

Sex, and duration of unemployment	Slack work					Sickness					Old age or retirement					Total, all causes <sup>1</sup>					
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	
<b>Males:</b>																					
Under 2 weeks.....	42	17	37	33	38	6	15	15	7	19		1	1		2	48	34	63	43	65	
2 and under 4 weeks.....	47	19	35	58	57	7	22	23	15	25	1	1	3		2	56	44	65	76	89	
4 and under 10 weeks.....	94	30	33	63	46	15	26	28	20	32		3	5	1	2	110	60	71	88	91	
10 and under 20 weeks.....	57	12	10	43	29	12	14	6	10	14	3	2	1	2	5	72	126	18	57	51	
20 and under 30 weeks.....	63	8	2	25	19	10	19	8	16	7	3	2	1	3	4	77	42	12	45	30	
30 and under 40 weeks.....	111	4		7	5	9	4	7	5	7					2	120	10	7	13	15	
40 and under 52 weeks.....	46		3	3	4	1	1	3	4	1	8	3				48	9	10	6	8	
52 weeks and over.....	59	25	8	10	14	42	73	62	36	80	30	59	104	30	148	131	163	177	78	246	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>595</b>	
<b>Females:</b>																					
Under 2 weeks.....	1	1	5	1	3		1	2	2	1					1	2	7	3	4		
2 and under 4 weeks.....			2	4	3		3	1	2	4						4	5	6	7		
4 and under 10 weeks.....	3			3	4	5	3	2	3	3					8	3	2	8	8		
10 and under 20 weeks.....				2	2		1	1	2	2					1	1	1	3	4		
20 and under 30 weeks.....	5					2			1	1		1			7	1			1		
30 and under 40 weeks.....								3	1	1					1		3	1	1		
40 and under 52 weeks.....	1					1	1	1				1			1	1	2				
52 weeks and over.....	1			1	1	4		2	3	6	7		6	3	6	12	8	7	13		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>38</b>	
<b>Both sexes:</b>																					
Under 2 weeks.....	43	18	42	34	41	6	16	17	9	20		1	1		2	49	36	70	46	69	
2 and under 4 weeks.....	47	19	37	62	60	7	25	24	17	29	1	1	3		2	56	48	70	52	96	
4 and under 10 weeks.....	97	30	33	66	50	20	29	30	23	35		3	5	1	2	118	63	74	96	99	
10 and under 20 weeks.....	57	12	10	45	31	13	14	7	11	16	3	2	1	2	5	73	127	20	60	55	
20 and under 30 weeks.....	68	8	2	25	19	12	19	8	16	8	3	3	1	3	4	84	43	12	45	31	
30 and under 40 weeks.....	111	4		7	5	9	4	10	6	8					2	120	10	10	14	16	
40 and under 52 weeks.....	47		3	3	4	1	2	4	3	4	1	8	4			49	10	12	6	8	
52 weeks and over.....	60	25	8	11	15	46	73	64	39	86	37	59	110	33	154	143	163	185	85	259	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>633</b>	



## INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Marked differences were found in employment conditions in the primary industries of the city.<sup>11</sup> A comparative analysis of the five leading industries, each of which is represented each year (with but a single exception) by more than one thousand persons, is presented in Table 17.

TABLE 17.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES, 1921 TO 1925—ALL PERSONS

Year and industry	Per cent employed—			Per cent idle	Total
	Full time	One-half but less than full time	Less than one-half time		
1921					
Domestic and personal service.....	81.9	7.3	2.8	8.0	100.0
Retail and wholesale trade.....	89.5	2.7	1.6	6.2	100.0
Railway and express.....	85.8	3.9	.8	9.5	100.0
Building trades <sup>1</sup> .....	72.5	11.4	2.8	13.3	100.0
Iron and steel and their products.....	49.9	20.0	3.4	26.8	100.0
1922					
Domestic and personal service.....	81.5	9.3	5.3	3.9	100.0
Retail and wholesale trade.....	92.9	3.4	.9	2.8	100.0
Railway and express.....	83.0	3.0	.7	13.2	100.0
Building trades <sup>1</sup> .....	85.8	7.7	.8	5.6	100.0
Iron and steel and their products.....	89.5	5.2	.2	5.1	100.0
1923					
Domestic and personal service.....	86.3	5.7	2.0	6.0	100.0
Retail and wholesale trade.....	94.7	1.8	.4	3.1	100.0
Railway and express.....	91.8	4.5	.1	3.6	100.0
Building trades <sup>1</sup> .....	84.7	6.3	1.6	7.4	100.0
Iron and steel and their products.....	83.5	7.8	.4	8.2	100.0
1924					
Domestic and personal service.....	83.5	7.3	3.3	5.9	100.0
Retail and wholesale trade.....	92.7	2.6	1.2	3.6	100.0
Railway and express.....	89.4	5.4	.6	4.7	100.0
Building trades <sup>1</sup> .....	72.8	13.1	2.4	11.8	100.0
Iron and steel and their products.....	70.1	17.9	2.9	9.1	100.0
1925					
Domestic and personal service.....	77.3	8.8	3.8	10.1	100.0
Retail and wholesale trade.....	90.5	2.7	.7	6.1	100.0
Railway and express.....	91.4	3.6	.4	4.6	100.0
Building trades <sup>1</sup> .....	73.2	12.7	1.8	12.3	100.0
Iron and steel and their products.....	74.7	16.7	.6	8.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Contractors and wage earners.

In 1921 the most unemployment was found in the iron and steel industry and the steadiest employment conditions obtained in retail and wholesale trade. Full-time employment was reported for but 49.9 per cent of all persons enumerated in the iron and steel industry and for 89.5 per cent in retail and wholesale trade. Employment for half but less than full time was reported for 20 per cent in the iron and steel industry and for 2.7 per cent in retail and wholesale trade. The iron and steel industry showed 26.8 per cent idle and retail and wholesale trade 6.2 per cent.

<sup>11</sup> For an explanation of the industrial classification see Appendix, p. 38.

In 1925 the steadiest employment conditions were found in railway and express and the most unemployment in the building trades. Full-time employment was reported for 73.2 per cent in the building trades and 91.4 per cent in railway and express. Employment for half but less than full time was reported for 12.7 per cent in the building trades and 3.6 per cent in railway and express. Building trades showed 12.3 per cent idle and railway and express 4.6 per cent.

*Domestic and personal service.*—The proportion of persons in domestic and personal service who were employed full time varied from 77.3 per cent in 1925 to 86.3 per cent in 1923. Part-time employment was shown for 7.7 per cent in 1923 and 14.6 per cent in 1922. In 1922 the proportion of persons idle was 3.9 per cent and in 1925 the proportion was 10.1 per cent.

*Trade and transportation.*—This general group, including retail and wholesale trade, telegraph and telephone, railway and express, and all other types of trade and transportation (the four presented separately in Table 18), showed the greatest proportion of full-time employment in 1923, when 93.4 per cent of all persons were returned as fully employed, and the least full-time employment in 1921, when 88.3 per cent were so reported. In no year did the proportion of persons working less than half time exceed 1.1 per cent, which was reported for 1921, and in no year was the proportion of persons working part time greater than 4.6 per cent, which was shown in 1924. The proportion of persons idle varied from 3.5 per cent in 1923 to 7.4 per cent in 1922. The slightly greater percentage of persons idle in 1922 over 1921 is attributable to a strike of railway shopmen which had been in progress about three months at the time of the 1922 study.

*Retail and wholesale trade.*—The year of greatest full-time employment in retail and wholesale trade was 1923, when 94.7 per cent of all persons were reported as fully employed, and the year of least full-time employment was 1921, when 89.5 per cent were employed full time. Employment for part time was shown for 2.2 per cent in 1923 and for 4.3 per cent in 1921 and 1922. The proportion of persons idle varied from 2.8 per cent in 1922 to 6.2 per cent in 1921.

*Railway and express.*—Because of a strike of railroad employees in 1922, this year shows the smallest proportion of persons employed full time and the greatest proportion of persons idle. Considering only the four years 1921, 1923, 1924, and 1925 the percentage of persons employed full time ranges from 85.8 per cent in 1921 to 91.8 per cent in 1923 and the percentage of persons idle varies from 3.6 per cent in 1923 to 9.5 per cent in 1921. Part-time employment included 6 per cent of the persons reporting in 1924 and 4 per cent in 1925.

*Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.*—The general group of manufacturing and mechanical pursuits included 10 individual manufacturing and mechanical classifications, each of which is listed in Table 18 and 7 of which are discussed separately below. In this group of industries the year showing the greatest proportion of persons employed full time was 1922, when 88.8 per cent were so returned; the smallest percentage of persons employed full time occurred in 1921, when 72.2 per cent were fully occupied. Part-time employment varied from 6.5 per cent in 1922 to 18.2 per cent in 1924. The

relative number of persons idle was lowest in 1922, with 4.6 per cent, and highest in 1921, with 13.9 per cent.

*Building trades.*—This classification includes both contractors and wage earners in the building trades, separate showing for each of which (except in 1921) is given in Table 18. Full-time employment in this line included the largest proportion of persons in 1922, when 85.8 per cent of all persons were fully occupied, and embraced the smallest percentage in 1921, with 72.5 per cent. Part-time employment included 15.5 per cent of all persons in 1924 and 7.9 per cent in 1923. The highest proportion of persons unemployed occurred in 1921, when 13.3 per cent were idle, and the lowest proportion in 1922, when 5.6 per cent were idle.

*Clay, glass, and stone products.*—The relative number of persons employed full time varied from 68.2 per cent in 1924 to 90.6 per cent in 1922. The proportion of persons idle ranged from 12.9 per cent in 1924 to 4.7 per cent in 1922. The percentage of persons working part time was 18.8 per cent in 1924 and 4.7 per cent in 1922.

*Food and kindred products.*—The year 1923 shows the greatest proportion of persons employed full time, when 92.4 per cent were so reported, and 1921 shows the lowest, with 78.1 per cent. The proportion of persons idle was a maximum in 1921, when 12.9 per cent were unemployed, and a minimum in 1922, when 4.6 per cent were unemployed. Part-time employment embraced 2.7 per cent of all persons in 1923 and 9.2 per cent in 1924.

*Iron and steel and their products.*—This industry showed the greatest degree of full-time employment in 1922, when 89.5 per cent of all persons were returned as occupied full time, and the least in 1921, when but 49.9 per cent were fully employed. Idleness included 26.8 per cent of the persons reported as in this industry in 1921 and but 5.1 per cent in 1922. Part-time employment was reported for 23.4 per cent of the persons in 1921 and 5.4 per cent in 1922.

*Paper, printing, and publishing.*—The highest proportion of persons employed full time occurred in 1923, when 94.3 per cent were fully employed, and the lowest proportion in 1921, when 86.3 per cent were so classified. The year showing the lowest proportion of persons idle was 1924, with 3.3 per cent, and the highest was 1921, with 5.9 per cent. Part-time employment included 7.9 per cent in 1921 and 2.3 per cent in 1923.

*Wearing apparel.*—The year 1921 shows the largest percentage of persons employed full time, when 89.2 per cent were so returned, and 1924 the smallest percentage, when but 60.8 per cent were fully occupied. The proportion of persons idle varied from 2.1 per cent in 1922 to 6.3 per cent in 1924. Persons employed part time varied from 32.8 per cent in 1924 to 7.4 per cent in 1921.

*Automobiles, parts, and tires.*—The relative number of individuals employed on a full-time basis in this industry was greatest in 1923, when 89.2 per cent were returned as in this classification, and least in 1924, when but 63.2 per cent were reported as employed full time. The highest proportion of persons idle occurred in 1921, with 16 per cent, and the lowest in 1922, with 3.8 per cent. Part-time employment varied from 4.8 per cent in 1923 to 25.4 per cent in 1924.

*All industries.*—A detailed presentation of the condition of employment of those persons engaged in each of the industries at the time of the five studies is given in Table 18.

TABLE 18.—DETAILED EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF ALL PERSONS ENUMERATED, 1921 TO 1925, BY INDUSTRY GROUP

[Includes only persons reporting as to industry and full details as to employment status]

NUMBER

Year and industry group	Persons employed—					Idle	Total
	Full time	Two-thirds but less than full time	One-half but less than two-thirds time	One-third but less than one-half time	Less than one-third time		
1921							
Agriculture.....	49		1	1	2	12	65
Professional service.....	276	1	2	2		13	294
Clerical (not otherwise specified).....	84		1			7	93
Domestic and personal service.....	907	14	66	26	6	89	1,108
Trade and transportation:							
Retail and wholesale trade.....	1,081	5	28	13	6	75	1,208
Telegraph and telephone.....	144		3		3	7	157
Railway and express.....	1,162	27	26	8	3	128	1,354
Other.....	479	2	18	2	2	24	527
Total.....	2,866	34	75	23	14	234	3,246
Manufacturing and mechanical:							
Building trades, contractors.....	608	24	71	12	12	112	839
Building trades, wage earners.....							
Clay, glass, and stone products.....	314	19	15	2	2	51	403
Food and kindred products.....	471	25	18	5	6	78	603
Iron, steel, and their products.....	643	68	189	32	11	345	1,288
Other metal products.....	81	7	14	2	1	11	116
Paper, printing, and publishing.....	264	9	10	3	2	18	306
Wearing apparel.....	767	19	39	6		29	860
Automobiles, parts, and tires.....	359	21	56	7	3	85	531
Other.....	625	30	50	2	4	69	780
Total.....	4,132	222	462	71	41	798	5,726
Labor (not otherwise specified).....	95	8	23	6	4	90	226
Grand total, 1921.....	8,409	279	630	129	68	1,243	10,758
1922							
Agriculture.....	47	1	1	1		9	59
Professional service.....	263	5	4	1	1	2	276
Clerical (not otherwise specified).....	53	1			1	5	60
Domestic and personal service.....	1,080	44	79	37	33	52	1,325
Trade and transportation:							
Retail and wholesale trade.....	933	11	23	4	5	28	1,004
Telegraph and telephone.....	117	1	2	1		2	123
Railway and express.....	1,072	19	20	6	3	171	1,291
Other.....	503	3	7	2	3	17	535
Total.....	2,625	34	52	13	11	218	2,953
Manufacturing and mechanical:							
Building trades, contractors.....	210	7	17	2		17	253
Building trades, wage earners.....	711	20	39	6	1	43	820
Clay, glass, and stone products.....	346	6	10	2		13	382
Food and kindred products.....	501	11	22	2	2	26	564
Iron, steel, and their products.....	1,511	47	40	2	2	86	1,688
Other metal products.....	90	2			1	2	95
Paper, printing, and publishing.....	282	2	8	1		12	305
Wearing apparel.....	777	43	49	3	1	19	892
Automobiles, parts, and tires.....	443	24	11	3		19	500
Other.....	545	10	6		1	36	598
Total.....	5,416	172	202	21	8	278	6,097
Labor (not otherwise specified).....	40	3	17	5	2	15	82
Self-employed.....	784	11	33	5	4	36	873
Grand total, 1922.....	10,308	271	388	83	60	615	11,725

## UNEMPLOYMENT IN COLUMBUS, OHIO

TABLE 18.—DETAILED EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF ALL PERSONS ENUMERATED, 1921 TO 1925, BY INDUSTRY GROUP—Continued

NUMBER—Continued

Year and industry group	Persons employed—					Idle	Total
	Full time	Two-thirds but less than full time	One-half but less than two-thirds time	One-third but less than one-half time	Less than one-third time		
1923							
Agriculture.....	48		2			11	61
Professional service.....	304	4	3			5	316
Clerical (not otherwise specified).....	52		3			2	57
Domestic and personal service.....	1,024	24	44	17	7	71	1,187
Trade and transportation:							
Retail and wholesale trade.....	1,147	5	17	3	2	37	1,211
Telegraph and telephone.....	139	1				5	145
Railway and express.....	1,358	47	19	2		53	1,479
Other.....	420	6	2			19	447
Total.....	3,064	59	38	5	2	114	3,282
Manufacturing and mechanical:							
Building trades, contractors.....	285	6	11	1		26	329
Building trades, wage earners.....	646	19	33	16	1	55	770
Clay, glass, and stone products.....	406	15	10		1	30	462
Food and kindred products.....	521	6	7	1	1	28	564
Iron, steel, and their products.....	1,493	88	52	6	2	146	1,787
Other metal products.....	79	2	1	1		3	86
Paper, printing, and publishing.....	279	3	3	1		10	296
Wearing apparel.....	585	57	92	19	1	45	799
Automobiles, parts, and tires.....	381	13	7	1		25	427
Other.....	596	9	10	1		37	653
Total.....	5,271	218	226	47	6	405	6,173
Labor (not otherwise specified).....	113	5	17	4		15	154
Self employed.....	817	13	16	2	3	75	926
Grand total, 1923.....	10,693	323	349	75	18	698	12,156
1924							
Agriculture.....	30	1	4			5	40
Professional service.....	270	1	8		2	13	294
Clerical (not otherwise specified).....	23		1			5	29
Domestic and personal service.....	1,019	37	52	33	7	72	1,220
Trade and transportation:							
Retail and wholesale trade.....	974	9	18	9	3	38	1,051
Telegraph and telephone.....	117					6	123
Railway and express.....	1,165	52	18	5	2	61	1,303
Other.....	461	3	13			9	486
Total.....	2,717	64	49	14	5	114	2,963
Manufacturing and mechanical:							
Building trades, contractors.....	224	16	29	6	1	35	311
Building trades, wage earners.....	547	44	49	16	2	90	748
Clay, glass, and stone products.....	232	18	27	16	3	44	340
Food and kindred products.....	461	15	24	7	3	27	537
Iron, steel, and their products.....	889	123	104	33	4	116	1,299
Other metal products.....	53	6	4			8	71
Paper, printing, and publishing.....	276	8	10	1	1	10	306
Wearing apparel.....	397	61	95	40	19	41	653
Automobiles, parts, and tires.....	296	91	24	4		53	468
Other.....	420	32	10	1		37	500
Total.....	3,795	414	376	124	33	461	5,203
Labor (not otherwise specified).....	63	6	15	5	4	40	133
Self employed.....	639	13	24	5	1	29	711
Grand total, 1924.....	8,556	536	520	181	52	739	10,593

TABLE 18.—DETAILED EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF ALL PERSONS ENUMERATED, 1921 TO 1925, BY INDUSTRY GROUP—Continued

NUMBER—Continued

Year and industry group	Persons employed—					Idle	Total
	Full time	Two-thirds but less than full time	One-half but less than two-thirds time	One-third but less than one-half time	Less than one-third time		
1925							
Agriculture.....	25	7			1	9	42
Professional service.....	276	1	3			11	291
Clerical (not otherwise specified).....	10		1			1	12
Domestic and personal service.....	1,000	57	57	33	16	131	1,294
Trade and transportation:							
Retail and wholesale trade.....	957	13	16	4	3	65	1,058
Telegraph and telephone.....	142	1	2	2		7	154
Railway and express.....	1,419	31	25	4	1	72	1,552
Other.....	479	1	10	2		22	514
Total.....	2,997	46	53	12	4	166	3,278
Manufacturing and mechanical:							
Building trades, contractors.....	272	20	42	4	3	57	398
Building trades, wage earners.....	726	54	58	9	8	110	965
Clay, glass, and stone products.....	354	25	11	1	1	36	428
Food and kindred products.....	530	28	16	3		55	632
Iron, steel, and their products.....	1,011	167	59	7	2	108	1,354
Other metal products.....	39	1	2		1	1	43
Paper, printing, and publishing.....	335	5	5	1	2	13	361
Wearing apparel.....	577	48	101	27	10	43	806
Automobiles, parts, and tires.....	509	24	18	5		34	590
Other.....	551	23	5	2	3	40	624
Total.....	4,904	396	317	59	30	496	6,201
Labor (not otherwise specified).....	27	6	21	6	5	23	88
Self employed.....	746	9	24	13	2	75	869
Grand total, 1925.....	9,985	521	476	123	58	912	12,075

PER CENT

1921							
Agriculture.....	75.4		1.5	1.5	3.1	18.5	100.0
Professional service.....	93.9	0.3	4.7	.7		4.4	100.0
Clerical (not otherwise specified).....	90.3		1.1		1.1	7.5	100.0
Domestic and personal service.....	81.9	1.3	6.0	2.3	.5	8.0	100.0
Trade and transportation:							
Retail and wholesale trade.....	89.5	.4	2.3	1.1	.5	6.2	100.0
Telegraph and telephone.....	91.7		1.9		1.9	4.5	100.0
Railway and express.....	85.8	2.0	1.9	.6	.2	9.5	100.0
Other.....	90.9	.4	3.4	.4	.4	4.6	100.0
Total.....	88.3	1.0	2.3	.7	.4	7.2	100.0
Manufacturing and mechanical:							
Building trades, contractors.....	72.5	2.9	8.5	1.4	1.4	13.3	100.0
Building trades, wage earners.....	77.9	4.7	3.7	.5	.5	12.7	100.0
Clay, glass, and stone products.....	78.1	4.1	3.0	.8	1.0	12.9	100.0
Food and kindred products.....	49.9	5.3	14.7	2.5	.9	26.8	100.0
Iron, steel, and their products.....	69.8	6.0	12.1	1.7	.9	9.5	100.0
Other metal products.....	86.3	2.9	3.3	1.0	.7	5.9	100.0
Paper, printing, and publishing.....	89.2	2.2	4.5	.7		3.4	100.0
Wearing apparel.....	67.6	4.0	10.5	1.3	.6	16.0	100.0
Automobiles, parts, and tires.....	80.1	3.8	6.4	.3	.5	8.8	100.0
Total.....	72.2	3.9	8.1	1.2	.7	13.9	100.0
Labor (not otherwise specified).....	42.0	3.5	10.2	2.7	1.8	39.8	100.0
Grand total, 1921.....	78.2	2.6	5.9	1.2	.6	11.6	100.0

TABLE 18.—DETAILED EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF ALL PERSONS ENUMERATED, 1921 TO 1925, BY INDUSTRY GROUP—Continued

PER CENT—Continued

Year and industry group	Persons employed—					Idle	Total
	Full time	Two-thirds but less than full time	One-half but less than two-thirds time	One-third but less than one-half time	Less than one-third time		
1922							
Agriculture.....	79.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	-----	15.3	100.0
Professional service.....	95.3	1.8	1.4	.4	-----	.7	100.0
Clerical (not otherwise specified).....	88.3	1.7	-----	-----	1.7	8.3	100.0
Domestic and personal service.....	81.5	3.3	6.0	2.8	2.5	3.9	100.0
Trade and transportation:							
Retail and wholesale trade.....	92.9	1.1	2.3	.4	.5	2.8	100.0
Telegraph and telephone.....	95.1	.8	1.6	.8	-----	1.6	100.0
Railway and express.....	83.0	1.5	1.5	.5	.2	13.2	100.0
Other.....	94.0	.6	1.3	.4	.6	3.2	100.0
Total.....	88.9	1.2	1.8	.4	.4	7.4	100.0
Manufacturing and mechanical:							
Building trades, contractors.....	83.0	2.8	6.7	.8	-----	6.7	100.0
Building trades, wage earners.....	83.7	2.4	4.8	.7	.1	5.2	100.0
Clay, glass, and stone products.....	90.6	1.6	2.6	.5	-----	4.7	100.0
Food and kindred products.....	88.8	2.0	3.9	.4	.4	4.6	100.0
Iron, steel, and their products.....	89.5	2.8	2.4	.1	-----	5.1	100.0
Other metal products.....	94.7	2.1	-----	-----	1.1	2.1	100.0
Paper, printing, and publishing.....	92.5	.7	2.6	.3	-----	3.9	100.0
Wearing apparel.....	87.1	4.8	5.5	.3	.1	2.1	100.0
Automobiles, parts, and tires.....	88.6	4.8	2.2	.6	-----	3.8	100.0
Other.....	91.1	1.7	1.0	-----	.2	6.0	100.0
Total.....	88.8	2.8	3.3	.3	.1	4.6	100.0
Labor (not otherwise specified).....	48.8	3.7	20.7	6.1	2.4	18.3	100.0
Self employed.....	89.8	1.3	3.8	.6	.5	4.1	100.0
Grand total, 1922.....	87.0	2.3	3.3	.7	.5	5.2	100.0
1923							
Agriculture.....	78.7	-----	3.3	-----	-----	18.0	100.0
Professional service.....	96.2	1.3	.9	-----	-----	1.6	100.0
Clerical (not otherwise specified).....	91.2	-----	5.3	-----	-----	3.5	100.0
Domestic and personal service.....	86.3	2.0	3.7	1.4	0.6	6.0	100.0
Trade and transportation:							
Retail and wholesale trade.....	94.7	.4	1.4	.2	.2	3.1	100.0
Telegraph and telephone.....	95.9	.7	-----	-----	-----	3.4	100.0
Railway and express.....	91.8	3.2	1.3	.1	-----	3.6	100.0
Other.....	94.0	1.3	.4	-----	-----	4.3	100.0
Total.....	93.4	1.8	1.2	.2	.1	3.5	100.0
Manufacturing and mechanical:							
Building trades, contractors.....	86.6	1.8	3.3	.3	-----	7.9	100.0
Building trades, wage earners.....	83.9	2.5	4.3	2.1	.1	7.1	100.0
Clay, glass, and stone products.....	87.9	3.2	2.2	-----	.2	6.5	100.0
Food and kindred products.....	92.4	1.1	1.2	.2	.2	5.0	100.0
Iron, steel, and their products.....	83.5	4.9	2.9	.3	.1	8.2	100.0
Other metal products.....	91.9	2.3	1.2	1.2	-----	3.5	100.0
Paper, printing, and publishing.....	94.3	1.0	1.0	.3	-----	3.4	100.0
Wearing apparel.....	73.2	7.1	11.5	2.4	.1	5.6	100.0
Automobiles, parts, and tires.....	89.2	3.0	1.6	.2	-----	5.9	100.0
Other.....	91.3	1.4	1.5	.2	-----	5.7	100.0
Total.....	85.4	3.5	3.7	.8	.1	6.6	100.0
Labor (not otherwise specified).....	73.4	3.2	11.0	2.6	-----	9.7	100.0
Self employed.....	88.2	1.4	1.7	.2	.3	8.1	100.0
Grand total, 1923.....	88.0	2.7	2.9	.6	.1	5.7	100.0

TABLE 18.—DETAILED EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF ALL PERSONS ENUMERATED, 1921 TO 1925, BY INDUSTRY GROUP—Continued

PER CENT—Continued

Year and industry group	Persons employed—					Idle	Total
	Full time	Two-thirds but less than full time	One-half but less than two-thirds time	One-third but less than one-half time	Less than one-third time		
1924							
Agriculture.....	75.0	2.5	10.0			12.5	100.0
Professional service.....	91.8	.3	2.7		0.7	4.4	100.0
Clerical (not otherwise specified).....	79.3		3.4			17.2	100.0
Domestic and personal service.....	83.5	3.0	4.3	2.7	.6	5.9	100.0
Trade and transportation:							
Retail and wholesale trade.....	92.7	.9	1.7	.9	.3	3.6	100.0
Telegraph and telephone.....	95.1					4.9	100.0
Railway and express.....	89.4	4.0	1.4	.4	.2	4.7	100.0
Other.....	94.9	.6	2.7			1.9	100.0
Total.....	91.7	2.2	1.7	.5	.2	3.8	100.0
Manufacturing and mechanical:							
Building trades, contractors.....	72.0	5.1	9.3	1.9	.3	11.3	100.0
Building trades, wage earners.....	73.1	5.9	6.6	2.1	.3	12.0	100.0
Clay, glass, and stone products.....	68.2	5.3	7.9	4.7	.9	12.9	100.0
Food and kindred products.....	85.8	2.8	4.5	1.3	.6	5.0	100.0
Iron, steel, and their products.....	70.1	9.7	8.2	2.6	.3	9.1	100.0
Other metal products.....	74.6	8.5	5.6			11.3	100.0
Paper, printing, and publishing.....	90.2	2.6	3.3	.3	.3	3.3	100.0
Wearing apparel.....	60.8	9.3	14.5	6.1	2.9	6.3	100.0
Automobiles, parts, and tires.....	63.2	19.4	5.1	.9		11.3	100.0
Other.....	84.0	6.4	2.0	.2		7.4	100.0
Total.....	72.9	8.0	7.2	2.4	.6	8.9	100.0
Labor (not otherwise specified).....	47.4	4.5	11.3	3.8	3.0	30.1	100.0
Self employed.....	89.9	1.8	3.4	.7	.1	4.1	100.0
Grand total, 1924.....	80.8	5.1	5.0	1.7	.5	7.0	100.0
1925							
Agriculture.....	69.5	16.7			2.4	21.4	100.0
Professional service.....	94.8	.3	1.0			3.3	100.0
Clerical (not otherwise specified).....	83.3		3.3			8.3	100.0
Domestic and personal service.....	77.3	4.4	4.4	2.6	1.2	10.1	100.0
Trade and transportation:							
Retail and wholesale trade.....	90.5	1.2	1.5	.4	.3	6.1	100.0
Telegraph and telephone.....	92.2	.6	1.3	1.3		4.5	100.0
Railway and express.....	91.4	2.0	1.6	.3	.1	4.6	100.0
Other.....	93.2	.2	1.9	.4		4.3	100.0
Total.....	91.4	1.4	1.6	.4	.1	5.1	100.0
Manufacturing and mechanical:							
Building trades, contractors.....	68.3	5.0	10.6	1.0	.8	14.3	100.0
Building trades, wage earners.....	75.2	5.6	6.0	.9	.8	11.4	100.0
Clay, glass, and stone products.....	82.7	5.8	2.6	.2	.2	8.4	100.0
Food and kindred products.....	83.9	4.4	2.5	.5		8.7	100.0
Iron, steel, and their products.....	74.7	12.3	4.4	.5	.1	8.0	100.0
Other metal products.....	90.7	2.3	4.7		2.3	10.0	100.0
Paper, printing, and publishing.....	92.8	1.4	1.4	.3	.6	3.6	100.0
Wearing apparel.....	71.5	6.0	12.5	3.3	1.2	5.3	100.0
Automobiles, parts, and tires.....	86.3	4.1	3.1	.8		5.8	100.0
Other.....	88.3	3.7	.8	.3	.5	6.4	100.0
Total.....	79.1	6.4	5.1	1.0	.5	8.0	100.0
Labor (not otherwise specified).....	30.7	6.8	23.9	6.8	5.7	26.1	100.0
Self employed.....	85.8	1.0	2.8	1.5	.2	8.6	100.0
Grand total, 1925.....	82.7	4.3	3.9	1.0	.5	7.6	100.0

## CONCLUSION

In drawing conclusions from the data herein presented it must be borne in mind that the figures for each year represent a cross section of the employment situation at the time of the study, not a record of conditions for the year.

Whether the number of persons working full time, part time, or idle be considered, or whether the proportion of employment and idleness in the population enumerated be taken as a criterion, the greatest amount of employment was present in 1923, which was followed in order by 1922, 1925, 1924, and 1921, and the largest amount of unemployment existed in 1921, with 1924, 1925, 1922, and 1923 each showing, respectively, somewhat less. If only that idleness reported as due to slack work be considered the order of importance of the years becomes 1921, 1924, 1925, 1923, and 1922.

The variation in full-time employment, part-time employment, and idleness over the five years is less for all females than for all males enumerated, attributable, at least in part, to the fact that the females were more largely engaged in salaried occupations than the males. In the case of heads of households the variation in full-time employment is greater for the males than for the females, but the variation in part-time employment and in idleness is greater for the females.

Considering the more important of the industry groups, no one shows consistently the highest degree of employment or the largest proportion of unemployment in each of the five periods (Table 18), though retail and wholesale trade evinces the most full-time employment for the first four of the years.<sup>12</sup> In 1921 the highest percentage of persons employed full time was found in retail and wholesale trade and in wearing apparel, each of which slightly exceeded 89 per cent, and the greatest percentage of persons idle was reported for iron and steel, which showed 26.8 per cent of the persons in that industry as unemployed. The greatest proportion of persons employed full time in 1922 occurred in retail and wholesale trade, where just under 93 per cent were reported as fully employed, and the greatest relative number of persons idle was for railway and express, with 13.2 per cent unemployed. The study of 1923 showed retail and wholesale trade with 94.7 per cent employed full time and iron and steel with slightly over 8 per cent idle. In 1924 retail and wholesale trade again presents the largest percentage of persons employed full time, 92.7 per cent, and clay, glass, and stone shows 12.9 per cent idle. Paper, printing, and publishing, which had ranked a close second to retail and wholesale trade in 1922 and 1923, giving full-time employment for 92.8 per cent of the persons in that industry, leads in the proportion of persons fully employed in 1925, and building trades (wage earners and contractors) with 12.3 per cent showed the greatest relative number of persons idle.

Trade and transportation as a group showed a greater degree of stability than did the group manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, the proportion of persons employed full time in trade and transportation varying from 88.3 per cent in 1921 to 93.4 per cent in 1923 and

<sup>12</sup> The group "labor (not otherwise specified)," though too small a class upon which to generalize, shows the greatest relative number of persons unemployed in each of the five years, save that in 1923 it is exceeded by agriculture.

those in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits varying from 72.2 per cent in 1921 to 88.8 per cent in 1922. Idleness included in trade and transportation 3.5 per cent in 1923 and 7.4 per cent in 1922, while in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits 4.6 per cent were unemployed in 1922 and 13.9 per cent in 1921. Of the leading individual industries the most stable in regard to the relative number of persons employed full time was retail and wholesale trade, which showed 89.5 per cent in 1921 and 94.7 per cent in 1923, and the most highly fluctuating was iron and steel, which provided full-time work for 49.9 per cent in 1921 and for 89.5 per cent in 1922. Concerning the proportion of persons idle the least variation was found in paper, printing, and publishing, with 3.3 per cent in 1924 and 5.9 per cent in 1921, and the greatest in iron and steel, with 5.1 per cent in 1922 and 26.8 per cent in 1921.

Columbus is a city of diversified industries largely managed and owned locally. The diversity of industry tends to minimize extreme fluctuations in employment conditions affecting the community as a whole. The fact of local control is, of course, conducive to a very definite acceptance of responsibility on the part of employers and has led to adoption of the policy of pushing plant improvements in times of depression and to other methods of stabilizing employment on the part of several of the larger firms. The result of this practice is seen in the unusual amount of part-time work reported in 1924, a number of firms having retained a large proportion of their force on part-time work in preference to a smaller proportion on full time.

Of the three important causes of idleness shown in the section on cause of unemployment, the most highly fluctuating is slack work, which included approximately one out of 10 of all persons enumerated in 1921 and one out of 51 in 1922. Sickness evinces the smallest degree of variation, one out of 41 of the population enumerated in 1925 being reported as unemployed for that cause and one out of 55 in 1921. Old age or retirement shows about one out of 59 persons enumerated idle for that reason in 1925 and one out of 92 in 1921.

Figures such as those presented in this study are of especial value in connection with social planning for a community. With the aid of data concerning unemployment, social agencies, especially when their activities are coordinated as in Columbus, can plan their work and estimate their needs in advance. It is clear that not all unemployment shown by a study of this type indicates actual need, yet by a comparison with past years, especially when the causes and duration of unemployment are known, it is possible to make a reasonable estimate concerning the requirements of a coming winter in terms of previous ones.

The greatest value of a series of studies of this kind is to learn as definitely as possible the usual employment conditions and the variations in employment as a basis of industrial and social planning, looking toward stabilization of employment and improvement of economic and social conditions.

The average condition of employment for all males enumerated as shown for the five periods studied was:

82.3 per cent employed full time; 3.4 per cent employed two-thirds but less than full time; 3.8 per cent employed half but less than two-thirds time; 0.8 per cent employed one-third but less than half time; 0.3 per cent employed less than one-third time; 9.4 per cent idle.

On this basis the average employment status per thousand males enumerated was 823 employed full time, 83 employed part time, and 94 idle. The greatest variations from these figures occurred in the case of full-time employment, in 1921, when 75.1 per cent were employed full time, and in 1923, when 87.4 per cent were fully employed; and in the case of idleness, in 1921, when 14.6 per cent were unemployed, and in 1923 when 6.8 per cent were unemployed. Part-time employment for males was, in general, least in 1922 and greatest in 1924.

The average condition of employment for all females enumerated was:

83.8 per cent employed full time; 3.1 per cent employed two-thirds but less than full time; 5.3 per cent employed half but less than two-thirds time; 1.9 per cent employed one-third but less than half time; 0.9 per cent employed less than one-third time; 5 per cent idle.

On this basis the average employment status per thousand females enumerated was 838 employed full time, 112 employed part time, and 50 idle. The greatest variations from these figures occurred, in the case of full-time employment in 1924, when 81.3 per cent were employed full time and in 1923 when 87.6 per cent were fully employed, and in the case of idleness, in 1921 when 7.9 per cent were unemployed and in 1922 when 3 per cent were unemployed. In general, part-time employment for females was least in 1923 and greatest in 1924.

## APPENDIX

### THE SCHEDULE AND THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Form 2195

Territory .....

House No. and Street .....

Visitor .....

Relation to head of household	Sex	Race	Present or last regular employment			Employed now		Idle now	
			Employer 4	Industry 5	Occupation 6	Full time (✓) 7	Part time (fraction) 8	Weeks idle 9	Reason for idleness 10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a. Head.....									
b.....									
c.....									
d.....									
e.....									
f.....									

List all persons 18 years of age or over except women not usually employed. If native-born enter in column 3 "N.W." for native white and "N.C." for colored; if foreign-born enter "Ger." for German, "Heb." for Hebrew, "Ital." for Italian, "Mag." for Magyar (or Hungarian), "Pol." for Polish, "Slov." for Slovak, and "Other" for all other foreign-born. If employed part time enter in column 8 approximate fraction of time working. If idle enter in column 9 number of weeks since regularly employed.

Notes .....

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Unemployment Survey, Columbus, Ohio, 1925

Based upon the information in the schedules concerning each individual's employer, industry, and occupation, each person was classified according to the industry in which engaged. Below is given in detail the various groups included in each of the industry classes:

**Agriculture:**

- Farmers.
- Florists (growers).
- Gardeners.
- Poultry farms.

**Professional service:**

- Accountants.
- Actors.
- Architects.
- Clergymen.
- Doctors.
- Employees of employees' associations.
- Employees of employers' associations.
- Employees of social agencies.
- Lawyers.
- Nurses.
- Photographers.
- Teachers.

**Clerical (not otherwise specified):**

Only those persons reported as being engaged in clerical work and for whom no information concerning industry or employer was available.

**Domestic and personal service:****Persons employed as—**

Barbers.  
Chauffeurs.  
Hairdressers.  
Laundresses.  
Maids.  
Manicurists.  
Valets.

**Employees of—**

Amusement houses and parks (other than actors).  
City, county, State, or Federal Government (not including teachers).  
Hotels.  
Laundries.  
Restaurants.

**Trade and transportation:****Retail and wholesale trade—**

All retail and wholesale trade; food, drugs, clothing, etc.

**Telegraph and telephone—**

Employees of telegraph and telephone companies.

**Railway and express—****Employees of—**

Express companies (other than local transfer companies).  
Steam railways.  
Traction companies (local and interurban).

**Other—****Employees of—**

Advertising agencies.  
Banks.  
Brokers.  
Gas and oil companies.  
Insurance companies.  
Real estate companies (sales only).  
Transfer companies.

**Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits:**

**Building trades—contractors (all general contractors and subcontractors in building trades and road construction).**

**Building trades—wage earners (all wage earners in building trades and road construction).**

**Clay, glass, and stone products—****Employees of companies manufacturing—**

Bricks.  
Cement blocks.  
Glass  
Monuments (stone).  
Pottery.  
Tile.

**Employees of—**

Quarries.  
Sand and gravel producing companies.

**Food and kindred products—****Employees of companies manufacturing—**

Baked goods.  
Candy.  
Ice.  
Ice cream.  
Meat products.  
Milk (creameries).  
Pickles.  
Soft drinks.

**Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits—Continued.****Iron and steel and their products—****Employees of companies manufacturing—**

Anvils.  
Chains.  
Machine tools.  
Mining machinery.  
Saws.  
Stoves.  
Wire.

**Employees of—**

Blast furnaces.  
Rolling mills.

**Other metal products—****Employees of companies manufacturing articles of—**

Aluminum.  
Brass.  
Bronze.

**Employees of nickel and silver plating companies.****Paper, printing, and publishing—****Employees of—**

Book binderies.  
Newspapers.  
Paper (cardboard) box manufacturing companies.  
Paper manufacturing companies and companies manufacturing specialties of paper.  
Printing, engraving, and lithographic companies.

**Wearing apparel—****Employees of companies manufacturing—**

Clothing.  
Gloves.  
Hats.  
Regalia.  
Shoes (also shoe repairing).

**Automobiles, parts, and tires—****Employees of companies manufacturing—**

Automobiles.  
Automobile bearings.  
Automobile curtains.  
Automobile heaters.  
Automobile lamps.  
Automobile tires.  
Automobile tops.

**Employees of companies engaged in automobile repairing, tire repairing, and of manufacturers' agents.****Other—****All manufacturing and mechanical pursuits other than listed above.****Including employees of companies manufacturing—**

Cigars.  
Dental supplies.  
Furniture.  
Optical goods.  
Starch (not for food), etc.

**Labor (not otherwise specified):** Only those persons reported as being laborers and for whom no information concerning industry or employer was available.

**Self employed:** Includes all self-employed persons other than building contractors and those classified above as professional service.



## SERIES OF BULLETINS PUBLISHED BY THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

*The publication of the annual and special reports and of the bimonthly bulletin was discontinued in July, 1912, and since that time a bulletin has been published at irregular intervals. Each number contains matter devoted to one of a series of general subjects. These bulletins are numbered consecutively, beginning with No. 101, and up to No. 236 they also carry consecutive numbers under each series. Beginning with No. 237 the serial numbering has been discontinued. A list of the series is given below. Under each is grouped all the bulletins which contain material relating to the subject matter of that series. A list of the reports and bulletins of the Bureau issued prior to July 1, 1912, will be furnished on application. The bulletins marked thus \* are out of print.*

### Wholesale Prices.

- \*Bul. 114. Wholesale prices, 1890 to 1912.
- Bul. 149. Wholesale prices, 1890 to 1913.
- \*Bul. 173. Index numbers of wholesale prices in the United States and foreign countries.
- \*Bul. 181. Wholesale prices, 1890 to 1914.
- \*Bul. 200. Wholesale prices, 1890 to 1915.
- \*Bul. 228. Wholesale prices, 1890 to 1916.
- Bul. 269. Wholesale prices, 1890 to 1919.
- Bul. 284. Index numbers of wholesale prices in the United States and foreign countries. [Revision of Bulletin No. 173.]
- Bul. 296. Wholesale prices, 1890 to 1920.
- Bul. 320. Wholesale prices, 1890 to 1921.
- Bul. 335. Wholesale prices, 1890 to 1922.
- Bul. 367. Wholesale prices, 1890 to 1923.
- Bul. 390. Wholesale prices, 1890 to 1924.

### Retail Prices and Cost of Living.

- \*Bul. 105. Retail prices, 1890 to 1911: Part I.  
Retail prices, 1890 to 1911: Part II—General tables.
- \*Bul. 106. Retail prices, 1890 to June, 1912: Part I.  
Retail prices, 1890 to June, 1912: Part II—General tables.
- Bul. 108. Retail prices, 1890 to August, 1912.
- Bul. 110. Retail prices, 1890 to October, 1912.
- Bul. 113. Retail prices, 1890 to December, 1912.
- Bul. 115. Retail prices, 1890 to February, 1913.
- \*Bul. 121. Sugar prices, from refiner to consumer.
- Bul. 125. Retail prices, 1890 to April, 1913.
- \*Bul. 130. Wheat and flour prices, from farmer to consumer.
- Bul. 132. Retail prices, 1890 to June, 1913.
- Bul. 136. Retail prices, 1890 to August, 1913.
- \*Bul. 138. Retail prices, 1890 to October, 1913.
- \*Bul. 140. Retail prices, 1890 to December, 1913.
- Bul. 156. Retail prices, 1907 to December, 1914.
- Bul. 164. Butter prices, from producer to consumer.
- Bul. 170. Foreign food prices as affected by the war.
- \*Bul. 184. Retail prices, 1907 to June, 1915.
- Bul. 197. Retail prices, 1907 to December, 1915.
- Bul. 228. Retail prices, 1907 to December, 1916.
- Bul. 270. Retail prices, 1913 to December, 1919.
- Bul. 300. Retail prices, 1913 to December, 1920.
- Bul. 315. Retail prices, 1913 to December, 1921.
- Bul. 334. Retail prices, 1913 to December, 1922.
- Bul. 357. Cost of living in the United States.
- Bul. 366. Retail prices, 1913 to December, 1923.
- †Bul. 369. The use of cost-of-living figures in wage adjustments.
- Bul. 396. Retail prices, 1890 to December, 1924.

### Wages and Hours of Labor.

- Bul. 116. Hours, earnings, and duration of employment of wage-earning women in selected industries in the District of Columbia.
- \*Bul. 118. Ten-hour maximum working day for women and young persons.
- Bul. 119. Working hours of women in the pea canneries of Wisconsin.
- \*Bul. 128. Wages and hours of labor in the cotton, woolen, and silk industries, 1890 to 1912.

**Wages and Hours of Labor—Continued.**

- \*Bul. 129. Wages and hours of labor in the lumber, millwork, and furniture industries, 1890 to 1912.
- \*Bul. 131. Union scale of wages and hours of labor, 1907 to 1912.
- \*Bul. 134. Wages and hours of labor in the boot and shoe and hosiery and knit goods industries, 1890 to 1912.
- \*Bul. 135. Wages and hours of labor in the cigar and clothing industries, 1911 and 1912.
- Bul. 137. Wages and hours of labor in the building and repairing of steam railroad cars, 1890 to 1912.
- Bul. 143. Union scale of wages and hours of labor, May 15, 1913.
- \*Bul. 146. Wages and regularity of employment and standardization of piece rates in the dress and waist industry of New York City.
- \*Bul. 147. Wages and regularity of employment in the cloak, suit, and skirt industry.
- \*Bul. 150. Wages and hours of labor in the cotton, woolen, and silk industries, 1907 to 1913.
- \*Bul. 151. Wages and hours of labor in the iron and steel industry in the United States, 1907 to 1912.
- Bul. 153. Wages and hours of labor in the lumber, millwork, and furniture industries, 1907 to 1913.
- \*Bul. 154. Wages and hours of labor in the boot and shoe and hosiery and underwear industries, 1907 to 1913.
- Bul. 160. Hours, earnings, and conditions of labor of women in Indiana mercantile establishments and garment factories.
- Bul. 161. Wages and hours of labor in the clothing and cigar industries, 1911 to 1913.
- Bul. 163. Wages and hours of labor in the building and repairing of steam railroad cars, 1907 to 1913.
- Bul. 168. Wages and hours of labor in the iron and steel industry, 1907 to 1913.
- \*Bul. 171. Union scale of wages and hours of labor, May 1, 1914.
- Bul. 177. Wages and hours of labor in the hosiery and underwear industry, 1907 to 1914.
- Bul. 178. Wages and hours of labor in the boot and shoe industry, 1907 to 1914.
- \*Bul. 187. Wages and hours of labor in the men's clothing industry, 1911 to 1914.
- \*Bul. 190. Wages and hours of labor in the cotton, woolen, and silk industries, 1907 to 1914.
- \*Bul. 194. Union scale of wages and hours of labor, May 1, 1915.
- Bul. 204. Street railway employment in the United States.
- Bul. 214. Union scale of wages and hours of labor, May 15, 1916.
- Bul. 218. Wages and hours of labor in the iron and steel industry, 1907 to 1915.
- Bul. 221. Hours, fatigue, and health in British munitions factories.
- Bul. 225. Wages and hours of labor in the lumber, millwork, and furniture industries, 1915.
- Bul. 232. Wages and hours of labor in the boot and shoe industry, 1907 to 1916.
- Bul. 238. Wages and hours of labor in woolen and worsted goods manufacturing, 1916.
- Bul. 239. Wages and hours of labor in cotton goods manufacturing and finishing, 1916.
- Bul. 245. Union scale of wages and hours of labor, May 15, 1917.
- Bul. 252. Wages and hours of labor in the slaughtering and meat-packing industry, 1917.
- Bul. 259. Union scale of wages and hours of labor, May 15, 1918.
- Bul. 260. Wages and hours of labor in the boot and shoe industry, 1907 to 1918.
- Bul. 261. Wages and hours of labor in woolen and worsted goods manufacturing, 1918.
- Bul. 262. Wages and hours of labor in cotton goods manufacturing and finishing, 1918.
- Bul. 265. Industrial survey in selected industries in the United States, 1919. Preliminary report.
- \*Bul. 274. Union scale of wages and hours of labor, May 15, 1919.
- Bul. 278. Wages and hours of labor in the boot and shoe industry, 1907 to 1920.
- Bul. 279. Hours and earnings in anthracite and bituminous coal mining: Anthracite, 1919 and 1920; bituminous, 1920.
- Bul. 286. Union scale of wages and hours of labor, May 15, 1920.
- Bul. 288. Wages and hours of labor in cotton goods manufacturing, 1920.
- Bul. 289. Wages and hours of labor in woolen and worsted goods manufacturing, 1920.
- Bul. 294. Wages and hours of labor in the slaughtering and meat-packing industry in 1921.
- Bul. 297. Wages and hours of labor in the petroleum industry, 1920.
- Bul. 302. Union scale of wages and hours of labor, May 15, 1921.
- Bul. 305. Wages and hours of labor in the iron and steel industry, 1907 to 1920.
- Bul. 316. Hours and earnings in anthracite and bituminous coal mining: Anthracite, January, 1922; bituminous, winter of 1921-22.
- Bul. 317. Wages and hours of labor in lumber manufacturing, 1921.
- Bul. 324. Wages and hours of labor in the boot and shoe industry, 1907 to 1922.
- Bul. 325. Union scale of wages and hours of labor, May 15, 1922.
- Bul. 327. Wages and hours of labor in woolen and worsted goods manufacturing, 1922.
- Bul. 328. Wages and hours of labor in hosiery and underwear industry, 1922.
- Bul. 329. Wages and hours of labor in the men's clothing industry, 1922.
- Bul. 345. Wages and hours of labor in cotton goods manufacturing, 1922.
- Bul. 348. Wages and hours of labor in the automobile industry, 1922.
- Bul. 353. Wages and hours of labor in the iron and steel industry, 1907 to 1922.
- Bul. 354. Union scale of wages and hours of labor, May 15, 1923.
- Bul. 356. Productivity costs in the common-brick industry.
- Bul. 358. Wages and hours of labor in the automobile-tire industry, 1923.
- Bul. 360. Time and labor costs in manufacturing 100 pairs of shoes.

### **Wages and Hours of Labor—Continued.**

- Bul. 362. Wages and hours of labor in foundries and machine shops, 1923.
- Bul. 363. Wages and hours of labor in lumber manufacturing, 1923.
- Bul. 365. Wages and hours of labor in the paper and pulp industry.
- Bul. 371. Wages and hours of labor in cotton goods manufacturing, 1924.
- Bul. 373. Wages and hours of labor in the slaughtering and meat packing industry, 1923.
- Bul. 374. Wages and hours of labor in the boot and shoe industry, 1907 to 1924.
- Bul. 376. Wages and hours of labor in the hosiery and underwear industry, 1907 to 1924.
- Bul. 377. Wages and hours of labor in woolen and worsted goods manufacturing, 1924.
- Bul. 381. Wages and hours of labor in the iron and steel industry, 1907 to 1924.
- Bul. 387. Wages and hours of labor in the men's clothing industry, 1911 to 1924.
- Bul. 388. Union scale of wages and hours of labor, May 15, 1924.
- Bul. 394. Wages and hours of labor in metalliferous mines, 1924.
- Bul. 404. Union scale of wages and hours of labor, May 15, 1925.
- Bul. 407. Wages and hours, and labor cost of production in the paper box-board industry, 1925. [In press.]

### **Employment and Unemployment.**

- \*Bul. 109. Statistics of unemployment and the work of employment offices.
- Bul. 116. Hours, earnings, and duration of employment of wage-earning women in selected industries in the District of Columbia.
- Bul. 172. Unemployment in New York City, N. Y.
- \*Bul. 182. Unemployment among women in department and other retail stores of Boston, Mass.
- \*Bul. 183. Regularity of employment in the women's ready-to-wear garment industries.
- Bul. 192. Proceedings of the American Association of Public Employment Offices.
- \*Bul. 195. Unemployment in the United States.
- Bul. 196. Proceedings of the Employment Managers' Conference, held at Minneapolis, Minn., January, 1916.
- \*Bul. 202. Proceedings of the conference of Employment Managers' Association of Boston, Mass., held May 10, 1916.
- Bul. 206. The British system of labor exchanges.
- Bul. 220. Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Meeting of the American Association of Public Employment Offices, Buffalo, N. Y., July 20 and 21, 1916.
- Bul. 223. Employment of women and juveniles in Great Britain during the war.
- \*Bul. 227. Proceedings of the Employment Managers' Conference, Philadelphia, Pa., April 2 and 3, 1917.
- Bul. 235. Employment system of the Lake Carriers' Association.
- \*Bul. 241. Public employment offices in the United States.
- Bul. 247. Proceedings of Employment Managers' Conference, Rochester, N. Y., May 9-11, 1918.
- Bul. 310. Industrial unemployment: A statistical study of its extent and causes.
- Bul. 311. Proceedings of the Ninth Annual Meeting of the International Association of Public Employment Services, held at Buffalo, N. Y., September 7-9, 1921.
- Bul. 337. Proceedings of the Tenth Annual Meeting of the International Association of Public Employment Services, held at Washington, D. C., September 11-13, 1922.
- Bul. 355. Proceedings of the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the International Association of Public Employment Services, held at Toronto, Canada, September 4-7, 1923.
- Bul. 400. Proceedings of the Twelfth annual meeting of the International Association of Public Employment Services, held at Chicago, Ill., May 19-23, 1924.

### **Women in Industry.**

- Bul. 116. Hours, earnings, and duration of employment of wage-earning women in selected industries in the District of Columbia.
- \*Bul. 117. Prohibition of night work of young persons.
- \*Bul. 118. Ten-hour maximum working-day for women and young persons.
- Bul. 119. Working hours of women in the pea canneries of Wisconsin.
- \*Bul. 122. Employment of women in power laundries in Milwaukee.
- Bul. 160. Hours, earnings, and conditions of labor of women in Indiana mercantile establishments and garment factories.
- \*Bul. 167. Minimum-wage legislation in the United States and foreign countries.
- \*Bul. 175. Summary of the report on condition of woman and child wage earners in the United States.
- \*Bul. 176. Effect of minimum-wage determinations in Oregon.
- \*Bul. 180. The boot and shoe industry in Massachusetts as a vocation for women.
- \*Bul. 182. Unemployment among women in department and other retail stores of Boston, Mass.
- Bul. 193. Drassmaking as a trade for women in Massachusetts.
- Bul. 215. Industrial experience of trade-school girls in Massachusetts.
- Bul. 217. Effect of workmen's compensation laws in diminishing the necessity of industrial employment of women and children.
- Bul. 223. Employment of women and juveniles in Great Britain during the war.
- Bul. 253. Women in the lead industries.

**Workmen's Insurance and Compensation (Including laws relating thereto).**

- \*Bul. 101. Care of tuberculous wage earners in Germany.
- \*Bul. 102. British national insurance act, 1911.
- Bul. 103. Sickness and accident insurance law of Switzerland.
- Bul. 107. Law relating to insurance of salaried employees in Germany.
- \*Bul. 126. Workmen's compensation laws of the United States and foreign countries.
- \*Bul. 165. Compensation for accidents to employees of the United States.
- \*Bul. 185. Compensation legislation of 1914 and 1915.
- \*Bul. 203. Workmen's compensation laws of the United States and foreign countries, 1916.
- Bul. 210. Proceedings of the Third Annual Meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, held at Columbus, Ohio, April 25-28, 1916.
- Bul. 212. Proceedings of the conference on social insurance called by the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, Washington, D. C., December 5-9, 1916.
- Bul. 217. Effect of workmen's compensation laws in diminishing the necessity of industrial employment of women and children.
- \*Bul. 240. Comparison of workmen's compensation laws of the United States up to December 31, 1917.
- Bul. 243. Workmen's compensation legislation in the United States and foreign countries, 1917 and 1918.
- Bul. 248. Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, held at Boston, Mass., August 21-25, 1917.
- Bul. 264. Proceedings of the Fifth Annual Meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, held at Madison, Wis., September 24-27, 1918.
- Bul. 272. Workmen's compensation legislation of the United States and Canada, 1919.
- \*Bul. 273. Proceedings of the Sixth Annual Meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, held at Toronto, Canada, September 23-26, 1919
- Bul. 275. Comparison of workmen's compensation laws of the United States and Canada up to January, 1920.
- Bul. 281. Proceedings of the Seventh Annual Meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, held at San Francisco, Calif., September 20-24, 1920.
- Bul. 301. Comparison of workmen's compensation insurance and administration.
- Bul. 304. Proceedings of the Eighth Annual Meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, held at Chicago, Ill., September 19-23, 1921.
- Bul. 312. National health insurance in Great Britain, 1911 to 1920.
- Bul. 332. Workmen's compensation legislation of the United States and Canada, 1920 to 1922.
- Bul. 333. Proceedings of the Ninth Annual Meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, held at Baltimore, Md., October 9-13, 1922.
- Bul. 359. Proceedings of the Tenth Annual Meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, held at St. Paul, Minn., September 24-26, 1923.
- Bul. 379. Comparison of workmen's compensation laws of the United States as of January 1, 1925.
- Bul. 385. Proceedings of the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, held at Halifax, Nova Scotia, August 28-29, 1924.
- Bul. 395. Index to proceedings of International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, 1914-1924.
- Bul. 406. Proceedings of the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, held at Salt Lake City, Utah, August 17-20, 1925. [In press.]

**Industrial Accidents and Hygiene.**

- Bul. 104. Lead poisoning in potteries, tile works, and porcelain enameled sanitary ware factories.
- Bul. 120. Hygiene of the painters' trade.
- \*Bul. 127. Dangers to workers from dust and fumes, and methods of protection.
- \*Bul. 141. Lead poisoning in the smelting and refining of lead.
- \*Bul. 157. Industrial accident statistics.
- \*Bul. 165. Lead poisoning in the manufacture of storage batteries.
- \*Bul. 179. Industrial poisons used in the rubber industry.
- Bul. 188. Report of British departmental committee on the danger in the use of lead in the painting of buildings.
- \*Bul. 201. Report of committee on statistics and compensation insurance cost of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions. [Limited edition.]
- Bul. 205. Anthrax as an occupational disease.
- \*Bul. 207. Causes of death by occupation.
- \*Bul. 209. Hygiene of the printing trades.
- \*Bul. 216. Accidents and accident prevention in machine building.
- Bul. 219. Industrial poisons used or produced in the manufacture of explosives.
- Bul. 221. Hours, fatigue, and health in British munition factories.
- Bul. 230. Industrial efficiency and fatigue in British munition factories.
- \*Bul. 231. Mortality from respiratory diseases in dusty trades (inorganic dusts).
- \*Bul. 234. Safety movement in the iron and steel industry, 1907 to 1917.
- Bul. 236. Effect of the air hammer on the hands of stonecutters.
- Bul. 251. Preventable death in the cotton manufacturing industry.
- Bul. 253. Women in the lead industries.
- Bul. 256. Accidents and accident prevention in machine building. [Revision of Bulletin No. 216.]

**Industrial Accidents and Hygiene—Continued.**

- Bul. 267. Anthrax as an occupational disease. [Revised.]
- Bul. 276. Standardization of industrial accident statistics.
- Bul. 280. Industrial poisoning in making coal-tar dyes and dye intermediates.
- Bul. 291. Carbon monoxide poisoning.
- Bul. 298. The problem of dust phthisis in the granite-stone industry.
- Bul. 298. Causes and prevention of accidents in the iron and steel industry, 1910 to 1919.
- Bul. 306. Occupation hazards and diagnostic signs. A guide to impairment to be looked for in hazardous occupations.
- Bul. 339. Statistics of industrial accidents in the United States.
- Bul. 392. Survey of hygienic conditions in the printing trades.
- Bul. 405. Phosphorus necrosis in the manufacture of fireworks and in the preparation of phosphorus.

**Conciliation and Arbitration (Including strikes and lockouts.)**

- \*Bul. 124. Conciliation and arbitration in the building trades of Greater New York.
- \*Bul. 133. Report of the industrial council of the British Board of Trade on its inquiry into industrial agreements.
- \*Bul. 139. Michigan copper district strike.
- Bul. 144. Industrial court of the cloak, suit, and skirt industry of New York City.
- Bul. 145. Conciliation, arbitration, and sanitation in the dress and waist industry of New York City.
- Bul. 191. Collective bargaining in the anthracite coal industry.
- \*Bul. 198. Collective agreements in the men's clothing industry.
- Bul. 233. Operation of the industrial disputes investigation act of Canada.
- Bul. 303. Use of Federal power in settlement of railway labor disputes.
- Bul. 341. Trade agreement in the silk-ribbon industry of New York City.

**Labor Laws of the United States (Including decisions of courts relating to labor).**

- \*Bul. 111. Labor legislation of 1912.
- \*Bul. 112. Decisions of courts and opinions affecting labor, 1912.
- \*Bul. 148. Labor laws of the United States, with decisions of courts relating thereto.
- \*Bul. 152. Decisions of courts and opinions affecting labor, 1913.
- \*Bul. 166. Labor legislation of 1914.
- \*Bul. 169. Decisions of courts affecting labor, 1914.
- \*Bul. 186. Labor legislation of 1915.
- \*Bul. 189. Decisions of courts affecting labor, 1915.
- Bul. 211. Labor laws and their administration in the Pacific States.
- \*Bul. 213. Labor legislation of 1916.
- Bul. 224. Decisions of courts affecting labor, 1916.
- Bul. 229. Wage-payment legislation in the United States.
- \*Bul. 244. Labor legislation of 1917.
- Bul. 246. Decisions of courts affecting labor, 1917.
- \*Bul. 257. Labor legislation of 1918.
- Bul. 258. Decisions of courts and opinions affecting labor, 1918.
- Bul. 277. Labor legislation of 1919.
- Bul. 285. Minimum-wage legislation in the United States.
- Bul. 290. Decisions of courts and opinions affecting labor, 1919-1920.
- Bul. 292. Labor legislation of 1920.
- Bul. 308. Labor legislation of 1921.
- Bul. 309. Decisions of courts and opinions affecting labor, 1921.
- Bul. 321. Labor laws that have been declared unconstitutional.
- Bul. 322. Kansas Court of Industrial Relations.
- Bul. 330. Labor legislation of 1922.
- Bul. 343. Laws providing for bureaus of labor statistics, etc.
- Bul. 344. Decisions of courts and opinions affecting labor, 1922.
- Bul. 370. Labor laws of the United States, with decisions of courts relating thereto.
- Bul. 391. Decisions of courts affecting labor, 1923-1924.
- Bul. 403. Labor legislation of 1925.
- Bul. 408. Laws relating to payment of wages. [In press.]

**Foreign Labor Laws.**

- \*Bul. 142. Administration of labor laws and factory inspection in certain European countries.

**Vocational Education.**

- Bul. 145. Conciliation, arbitration, and sanitation in the dress and waist industry of New York City.
- \*Bul. 147. Wages and regularity of employment in the cloak, suit, and skirt industry, with plans for apprenticeship for cutters and the education of workers in the industry.
- \*Bul. 159. Short-unit courses for wage earners and a factory school experiment.
- \*Bul. 162. Vocational education survey of Richmond, Va.
- Bul. 199. Vocational education survey of Minneapolis, Minn.
- Bul. 271. Adult working-class education (Great Britain and the United States).

### **Labor as Affected by the War.**

- Bul. 170. Foreign food prices as affected by the war
- Bul. 219. Industrial poisons used or produced in the manufacture of explosives.
- Bul. 221. Hours, fatigue, and health in British munition factories.
- Bul. 222. Welfare work in British munition factories.
- Bul. 223. Employment of women and juveniles in Great Britain during the war.
- Bul. 230. Industrial efficiency and fatigue in British munition factories.
- Bul. 237. Industrial unrest in Great Britain.
- Bul. 249. Industrial health and efficiency. Final report of British Health of Munition Workers Committee.
- Bul. 255. Joint industrial councils in Great Britain.
- Bul. 263. History of the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board, 1917 to 1919.
- Bul. 287. History of National War Labor Board.

### **Safety Codes.**

- Bul. 331. Code of lighting factories, mills, and other work places.
- Bul. 336. Safety code for the protection of industrial workers in foundries.
- Bul. 338. Safety code for the use, care, and protection of abrasive wheels.
- Bul. 350. Rules governing the approval of headlighting devices for motor vehicles.
- Bul. 351. Safety code for the construction, care, and use of ladders.
- Bul. 364. Safety code for mechanical power-transmission apparatus.
- Bul. 375. Safety code for laundry machinery and operations.
- Bul. 378. Safety code for woodworking machinery.
- Bul. 382. Code of lighting school buildings.

### **Industrial Relations and Labor Conditions.**

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- Bul. 399. Labor relations in the lace and lace curtain industries in the United States.

### **Miscellaneous.**

- \*Bul. 117. Prohibition of night work of young persons.
- \*Bul. 118. Ten-hour maximum working-day for women and young persons.
- \*Bul. 123. Employers' welfare work.
- \*Bul. 158. Government aid to home owning and housing of working people in foreign countries.
- \*Bul. 159. Short-unit courses for wage earners and a factory school experiment.
- \*Bul. 167. Minimum-wage legislation in the United States and foreign countries.
- Bul. 170. Foreign food prices as affected by the war.
- \*Bul. 174. Subject index of the publications of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics up to May 1, 1915.
- Bul. 208. Profit sharing in the United States.
- Bul. 222. Welfare work in British munition factories.
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- \*Bul. 250. Welfare work for employees in industrial establishments in the United States.
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- Bul. 263. Housing by employers in the United States.
- Bul. 266. Proceedings of Seventh Annual Convention of the Association of Governmental Labor Officials of the United States and Canada, held at Seattle, Wash., July 12-15, 1920.
- Bul. 268. Historical survey of international action affecting labor.
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- Bul. 299. Personnel research agencies: A guide to organized research in employment-management, industrial relations, training, and working conditions.
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- Bul. 314. Cooperative credit societies in America and in foreign countries.
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- Bul. 323. Proceedings of the Ninth Annual Convention of the Association of Governmental Labor Officials of the United States and Canada, held at Harrisburg, Pa., May 22-26, 1922.
- Bul. 326. Methods of procuring and computing statistical information of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.
- Bul. 342. International Seamen's Union of America: A study of its history and problems.
- Bul. 346. Humanity in government.

**Miscellaneous—Continued.**

- Bul. 347. Building permits in the principal cities of the United States in 1922.
- Bul. 352. Proceedings of the Tenth Annual Convention of the Association of Governmental Labor Officials of the United States and Canada, held at Richmond, Va., May 1-4, 1923.
- Bul. 368. Building permits in the principal cities of the United States in 1923.
- Bul. 372. Convict labor in 1923.
- Bul. 383. Works council movement in Germany.
- Bul. 384. Conditions in the shoe industry in 1924.
- Bul. 386. The cost of American almshouses.
- Bul. 389. Proceedings of the Eleventh Annual Convention of the Association of Governmental Labor Officials of the United States and Canada, held at Chicago, Ill., May 19-23, 1924.
- Bul. 393. Trade agreements, 1923 and 1924.
- Bul. 397. Building permits in the principal cities of the United States in 1924.
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**Description of occupations, prepared by the United States Employment Service, 1918-19.**

- \*Boots and shoes, harness and saddlery, and tanning.
- \*Cane-sugar refining and flour milling.
  - Coal and water gas, paint and varnish, paper, printing trades, and rubber goods.
- \*Electrical manufacturing, distribution, and maintenance.
  - Glass.
  - Hotels and restaurants.
- \*Logging camps and sawmills.
  - Medicinal manufacturing.
  - Metal working, building and general construction, railroad transportation, and shipbuilding.
- \*Mines and mining.
- \*Office employees.
  - Slaughtering and meat packing.
  - Street railways.
- \*Textiles and clothing.
- \*Water transportation.

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\* Out of print.

