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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BULLETIN OF THE WOMEN'S BUREAU, No. 95

**BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS
AND OFFICE CLERKS IN OHIO
1914 TO 1929**

[PUBLIC—No. 259—66TH CONGRESS]

[H. R. 13229]

An Act To establish in the Department of Labor a bureau to be known as the Women's Bureau

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be established in the Department of Labor a bureau to be known as the Women's Bureau.

SEC. 2. That the said bureau shall be in charge of a director, a woman, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall receive an annual compensation of \$5,000. It shall be the duty of said bureau to formulate standards and policies which shall promote the welfare of wage-earning women, improve their working conditions, increase their efficiency, and advance their opportunities for profitable employment. The said bureau shall have authority to investigate and report to the said department upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of women in industry. The director of said bureau may from time to time publish the results of these investigations in such a manner and to such extent as the Secretary of Labor may prescribe.

SEC. 3. That there shall be in said bureau an assistant director, to be appointed by the Secretary of Labor, who shall receive an annual compensation of \$3,500 and shall perform such duties as shall be prescribed by the director and approved by the Secretary of Labor.

SEC. 4. That there is hereby authorized to be employed by said bureau a chief clerk and such special agents, assistants, clerks, and other employees at such rates of compensation and in such numbers as Congress may from time to time provide by appropriations.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of Labor is hereby directed to furnish sufficient quarters, office furniture, and equipment for the work of this bureau.

SEC. 6. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, June 5, 1920.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

W. N. DOAK, Secretary

WOMEN'S BUREAU

MARY ANDERSON, Director

BULLETIN OF THE WOMEN'S BUREAU, NO. 95

**BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS
AND OFFICE CLERKS IN OHIO
1914 TO 1929**

BY

AMY G. MAHER



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1932

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

WOMEN'S BUREAU

BULLETIN OF THE WOMEN'S BUREAU, NO. 35

BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS
AND OFFICE CLERKS IN OHIO
1914 TO 1922

BY
MARY C. MAHER



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON, 1922

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
WOMEN'S BUREAU,
Washington, February 26, 1932.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report on the earnings and trends of employment of office workers in the State of Ohio over a period of 16 years, based on the returns made by employers to the Division of Labor Statistics and written by Amy G. Maher, director of the Information Bureau on Women's Work.

Clerical employment is absorbing an increasingly large number of women workers. In 1929 almost three-tenths of all women employed in Ohio were in this group.

Respectfully submitted.

MARY ANDERSON, *Director.*

Hon. W. N. DOAK,
Secretary of Labor.

v

BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, AND OFFICE CLERKS IN OHIO, 1914 TO 1929

INTRODUCTION

In Ohio, the division of labor statistics has collected from employers in the State their weekly wage rates, pay-roll totals, and employment figures for the years 1914 to 1929, inclusive. In 1924 the scope of the law was enlarged to require reports from all establishments employing three or more workers, whereas the requirement in 1921 to 1923 had been for those employing five or more and from 1914 to 1920 the law included all persons known to be employers. The wage rate is reported for the week of greatest employment during the year, and includes bonuses and commissions and an allowance for board or room, or both, if these are furnished the worker as part of his wages. The employment figures reported are those for the 15th of the month or the nearest representative date.

This report is the fourth in a series prepared from the figures described by the Information Bureau on Women's Work (Toledo), which has as its special interest the conditions under which women work. It has published previously three reports of industrial groups, selecting them according to their importance as woman-employing industries in Ohio. The first is entitled "Wage Rates, Earnings, and Fluctuation of Employment: Ohio, 1914-1926 (inclusive)"; the second, "Ohio Wage Earners in the Manufacture of Textiles and Textile Products: 1914-1927"; and the third, "Ohio Wage Earners in the Manufacture of Rubber Products: 1914-1928." The present study is concerned with the group designated bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks by the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics. It covers practically all clerical workers¹ as far as employment is concerned and clerical workers 18 years of age or over where wage rates are concerned. These women form a very important part of the gainfully employed women in Ohio; in 1929, almost three-tenths (28.1 per cent) of all women employed were in the clerical group.

From the figures collected it has been possible to compute medians of weekly rates, both money and real rates, and employment fluctuation over the 16-year period, except for 1922. For this year, the only figures available are for bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks in offices.² Average year's earnings could not be computed for this same period of years; as in 1914 only an industry's total pay roll was given, and in 1915 to 1917 the employment figures and pay-roll totals were not always for the same establishments. For these reasons, year's earnings have been computed only as beginning with 1918. Since the pay-roll totals as compiled by the division of labor statistics

¹ Excludes interstate transportation and governmental activities, not reported to the State; also mines and quarries, employing in 1929 only 133 women in any type of employment.

² See Table 18. From 1914 to 1924, offices were classed as "trade," but in 1925 they were transferred to "service."

are not given by sex, it has been possible only to compute average year's earnings for the total group of workers, not for men and women separately.

Changes from 1914 to 1929.

In the statement following, the increases during the period studied are shown for a number of important figures.

	1914	1929	Per cent increase
Total number of employees.....	641,737	1,278,993	99.3
Number of clerical workers (bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks).....	58,889	168,127	185.5
Proportion of women among all clerical workers..... per cent.....	40.5	50.5	24.7
Median of weekly money rates of clerical workers:			
Men.....	\$17.47	\$38.57	120.8
Women.....	\$10.52	\$22.40	112.9
Median of year's earnings, all clerical workers.....	\$1,086	\$1,677	54.4
Cost-of-living index.....	100.0	166.4	66.4

¹ 1918; earlier figures not obtainable.

PROPORTION OF MEN AND WOMEN IN CLERICAL GROUP

The average number of men and women employed in 1929³ in all lines of employment in Ohio was 1,278,993. Of these, about four-fifths (80.1 per cent) were wage earners, about one-sixteenth (6.8 per cent) were salespeople not traveling, and the remainder, more than one-eighth (13.1 per cent) were bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks. (See Table 1.)

The proportions of men and women employed in these groups varied greatly. Almost seven-eighths of the males (86.2 per cent) as compared with about three-fifths of the females (60.4 per cent) were wage earners. Slightly more than one-twentieth of the males (5.3 per cent), as contrasted with almost one-eighth of the females (11.5 per cent), were salespeople. Only about 2 in 23 (8.5 per cent) of the gainfully employed men, as compared with almost 2 in 7 (28.1 per cent) of the gainfully employed women, were engaged in clerical occupations, although the numbers of men and women thus engaged were very similar, 83,257 and 84,870, respectively, a total of 168,127 employed in 42,216 establishments.

To supplement the information on the men and women employed as clerical workers in 1929, an analysis has been made of the number and proportion of men and women thus employed in the period beginning with 1914. (See Tables 2 to 5.) During the first three years covered in this study, 1914 to 1916, the proportions of men and women in clerical occupations in all industries varied little; about three-fifths were men and about two-fifths women. (Table 2.) As would be expected, in the years 1917 to 1919, during and immediately following the participation of the United States in the World War, the proportion women formed of the clerical group increased from 41.6 per cent in 1916 to 49.3 per cent in 1919. From then on, the proportions varied only slightly. In 1929 women formed a little more than one-half (50.5 per cent) of all persons employed in clerical occupations.

³ Arithmetic average of the 12 months.

Three employment groups—manufacturing, offices, and stores—employ the great majority, though by no means all, of the clerical workers. (Compare Tables 3 to 5 with Table 2.)

In manufacturing pursuits, the same increase was noted as for the all-industries group in the proportion of women employed preceding and during the war and in the slight variation from 1919 on. Prior to 1918, less than 40 per cent of the total group were women; in 1918, 43.2 per cent were women. The proportion varied less than 1 per cent from 1919 to 1929. As in all industries, the proportion women formed of the clerks in the manufacturing group was greatest in 1929. The figure was 43.9 per cent in manufacturing. (Table 3.)

In offices, the proportion of women employed advanced much more markedly during the war period than was the case in the two groups already discussed. In 1917 women formed 45 per cent of the total group, while in 1919 they were 56.8 per cent, the highest reported. From that year on the variation was not so great as this; the maximum difference was 2.4 points. In 1929 the proportion of women was slightly less than in 1919, the figure being 54.9 per cent. (Table 4.)

During the period from 1914 to 1920, the proportion women formed of the clerical workers in retail and wholesale stores increased from 52.4 per cent to 69 per cent. There was a drop of 2.6 points from 1920 to 1921, but from then on the proportion of women varied only slightly. In 1929, 68.8 per cent of the total group were women. (Table 5.)

RATES OF PAY

When an analysis is undertaken of the wage rates paid employees for the work pursued, it must be borne in mind that the rate is for full-time work. In some cases the money earnings that the worker receives will be greater than the wage rate, due to overtime, and in other cases less, due to short time, from either industrial or personal causes. It is the money earnings actually received that determine for the most part the standard of living of the worker and of those dependent on him.

MEDIANS OF MONEY RATES

As mentioned previously, medians of weekly money rates have been computed for this study. The median of a given group means that one-half of the group fall above and one-half below that point, and applied to money rates it means that one-half of the group are paid at a higher rate and one-half at a lower rate than the specified median. Medians of the weekly money rates were computed for all groups included in the study for the years 1914 to 1929, with the exception of the year 1922. From these, the indexes of the weekly rates have been computed on 1914 as a base. (See Tables 6 to 9 and Chart 1.)

The median of the weekly wage rates for men employed in all industries increased from \$17.47 in 1914 to \$38.57 in 1929, an increase of 120.8 per cent and a rise unbroken during all the years reported except the extremely depressed year of 1921. For women the increase was not so great, being from \$10.52 to \$22.40, or 112.9 per cent, and again unbroken except in 1921. In manufacturing, the increase was considerably greater for men than for women, from \$17.82 to \$40.88, or 129.4 per cent, while that for women was from \$10.83 to \$22.28, or

105.7 per cent. The actual increase in the medians of the wage rates of men in offices was from \$19.33 to \$43.12, or 123.1 per cent, while that for women was considerably less, from \$12.40 to \$23.46, or 89.2 per cent. The per cent increases for the men and women employed in stores were more nearly alike, 123.5 per cent for men and 121.1 per cent for women. The actual increases were from \$15.70 to \$35.09 for men and from \$9.54 to \$21.09 for women.

Ratio of women's wage rate to that of men.

The ratio of the women's median weekly money rates in clerical work to that of men has been computed for the four industrial subdivisions for the years 1914 to 1929, with the exception of 1922. (See Table 10.) It is interesting to note that in every year since 1916 the women's rate compares least unfavorably with the men's for clerical workers in stores. This more nearly comparable position of women is not to be explained by high wage rates for women in stores, but by the depressed rates for men in that employment.

MEDIANS OF THE REAL RATES

The figures discussed previously show the increases in the medians of the money rates computed over a period of years, but they do not take into account the real purchasing power of the dollar. It is this that is of utmost concern to the worker. To change these figures on money rates to the actual purchasing value, use has been made of the index figures showing changes in the cost of living in the United States as worked out by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.⁴ These index figures as computed are based on the average for 1913. Since the figures on rates available in this study began with the year 1914, the index figures have been computed also with December, 1914, as a base. The index numbers on the two bases, December of each year being used because no other figure is available for the years 1914 to 1917, are as follows:

Index numbers showing changes in cost of living in the United States, December, 1914, to December, 1929

Date	Average for 1913= 100 ¹	December 1914=100	Date	Average for 1913= 100 ¹	December 1914=100
Average, 1913.....	100.0	97.1	December:		
December:			1921.....	174.3	169.2
1914.....	103.0	100.0	1922.....	169.5	164.6
1915.....	105.1	102.0	1923.....	173.2	168.2
1916.....	118.3	114.9	1924.....	172.5	167.5
1917.....	142.4	138.3	1925.....	177.9	172.7
1918.....	174.4	169.3	1926.....	175.6	170.5
1919.....	199.3	193.5	1927.....	172.0	167.0
1920.....	200.4	194.6	1928.....	171.3	166.3
			1929.....	171.4	166.4

U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Monthly Labor Review, vol. 30, No. 2, February, 1930, p. 241.

By use of these index numbers, the median money rates have been transformed into median real rates by dividing the money rate for each year by the index number of the cost of living for that year (see text preceding index numbers) and multiplying by 100. In inter-

⁴ U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Monthly Labor Review, vol. 30, No. 2, February, 1930, p. 241.

preting these real rates deflated from money rates, it must be remembered that the results show only the relation of the succeeding years to conditions as they were in 1914. The latter was selected, first, because 1914 was the first year for which the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics had compiled statistics comparable with those of later years, and secondly, because the cost-of-living index figures from the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics were available for December of 1914 to December of 1929, inclusive. From these median real rates, the relation between the actual goods or services that the worker could buy in any specified year as compared with those he could have bought in 1914 is apparent. These comparisons are of great value when it is remembered that a 16-year over-all period is covered by this study.

All industries.

Although the median of the money rates from 1914 to 1929 for men in all industries increased one and one-fifth times (120.8 per cent), when the money rates are deflated to real rates the increase in actual value is seen to be slightly less than one-third (32.7 per cent). During the years 1916 to 1919 the median of the real rates was less than the figure for 1914. The low mark was reached in 1917, when the median was 91.4 per cent of the 1914 figure. (See Table 6 and Chart 1.)

The increase in the median of money rates for women in all industries for the period 1914 to 1929 was one and one-eighth times (112.9 per cent) and for the increase in median real rates less than three-tenths (27.9 per cent). The median of the real rates for women was less than the figure for 1914 for a period of years even greater than that in the case of the men—from 1915 to 1920. The lowest index figure was 87.1, for 1918.

Manufactures.

In manufacturing, the increase in the median of money rates for men from 1914 to 1929 was practically one and three-tenths (129.4 per cent), while that in the median of real rates was less than two-fifths (37.9 per cent). As in all industries, 1916 to 1919 was marked by a drop in the median real rates for men below the 1914 level. The lowest median real rates in manufacturing were those in 1917.

For women in manufacturing the increase in median real rates was less than one-fourth (23.6 per cent), compared with about one and one-twentieth (105.7 per cent) in the money rate. The period over which the real rates were less than those in 1914 was the same as in all industries, and the lowest point was in 1918. (See Table 7 and Chart 1.)

Offices.

The increase in the median of money rates of men employed in offices over this period of years was almost one and one-fourth times (123.1 per cent), compared with slightly more than one-third (34 per cent) in the case of the real rates. Median real rates in offices were less than in 1914 in the years 1916 to 1920, a year longer than in all industries and in manufacturing. The lowest level was reached in 1916, when the median of the real rates was slightly more than seven-eighths of the figure for 1914.

The increase from 1914 to 1929 in median real rates for women was about one-eighth (13.7 per cent), compared with about nine-tenths (89.2 per cent) in the case of money rates. As was noted for men,

the real rates for women were less than in 1914 for a year longer than in all industries and manufacturing, such conditions lasting from 1915 to 1921. In 1918 the women's real rate fell practically 25 per cent below the 1914 rate. (See Table 8 and Chart 1.)

Stores, retail and wholesale.

As would be expected from the very close proportionate increase from 1914 to 1929 in the median money rates for men and women employed in stores, the increases in real rates were about the same for the two sexes, for men slightly more and for women slightly less than one-third. Real rates were less than in 1914, for both men and women, in the years 1916 to 1919, but maximum decrease for both men and women over this period was less than 10 per cent. (See Table 9 and Chart 1.)

YEAR'S EARNINGS

As before stated, it was not possible to compute year's earnings of clerical workers previous to 1918; nor was it possible to compute those of women at any time, since the pay-roll totals are not given by sex. Average year's earnings, both money and real, have been computed for all clerical workers, as have the percentage deviations in real earnings from the figure for 1918. (See Tables 11 to 14 and Chart 2.)

In 1929 the year's money earnings of clerical workers had a higher average in offices, \$2,013, than in manufacturing, \$1,792, or in stores, \$1,310. The average for all industries was \$1,677. From these figures, average weekly earnings have been computed by the simple process of dividing by 52, the results being \$38.70 for offices, \$34.45 for manufacturing, \$25.20 for stores, and \$32.25 for all industries.

As compared with these averages for clerical workers, money earnings of all wage earners in Ohio averaged \$1,457 for the year and \$28 per week, and for all salespeople not traveling \$1,374 for the year and \$26.40 per week.⁵ The gain over 1918 in real earnings was 33.7 per cent for the wage earners and 56.3 per cent for the salespeople.

All industries.

Real earnings for the year were computed from the money earnings by the use of the index figures quoted before, using December, 1914, as a base. During the over-all period of 12 years, the average of real earnings of the clerical employees in all industries increased nearly three-fifths (57.3 per cent) over the average for 1918. (See Table 11 and Chart 2.) This was only slightly higher than the gain for salespeople, 56.3 per cent, but it was considerably greater than that for those classed as wage earners, 33.7 per cent. From 1918 to 1924 the index increased from 100 to 144.8, during the next year it fell to 139.6, but it rose again during the next four years and reached 157.3 in 1929.

Manufactures.

The increase during the period 1918 to 1929 in a year's real earnings of clerical workers was only slightly less in manufacturing than in all industries, or 56.5 per cent. The increase over this period was practically continuous, although the rate varied. (See Table 12 and Chart 2.)

⁵ See Average Annual Earnings in Ohio, 1915-1929 inclusive. Information Bureau on Women's Work, Toledo, 1930. p. 2.

Offices.

Clerical workers in offices had the greatest increase, average real earnings for 1929 being 80.6 per cent above those for 1918. The increases were not continuous. In 1919 there was a drop below 1918, with increases until 1924, when the index was 143.4. In 1925 there was another slight drop, but from that time on the increase was continuous, the greatest in one year being that from 1928 to 1929, 156.1 to 180.6. (See Table 13 and Chart 2.)

Stores.

For clerical workers in stores, the increase over the 12-year period was very similar to those in manufacturing and in all industries, or 54 per cent. The increase was great from 1918 to 1921, or 45.4 per cent. (See Table 14 and Chart 2.)

Eight industrial counties—year's earnings, 1929.

A year's average in money earnings and in real earnings was computed for the counties in which are located the eight largest cities in the State.⁶ Real earnings had the lowest average among the clerical workers in the counties in which Columbus and Cincinnati are located and the highest in the counties in which are Cleveland and Akron. (See Table 15.)

EMPLOYMENT FLUCTUATION

From the employment figures reported for the 15th of each month (or nearest representative day), 1914 to 1929, the average numbers of total employees and of men and women have been computed. The year 1914 has been taken as the base for the indexes of employment. (See Tables 16 to 19 and Charts 3 to 6.)

As noted previously, in 1929 an average of 168,127 clerical workers, employed in 42,216 establishments, was reported for the State. In the three subdivisions tabulated, manufactures, offices, and stores, as well as in all industries, the percentage gain in number employed generally is greater for women than for men. In the 16-year over-all period, the increase in the average number of men clerical workers in all industries was 137.5 per cent, and for women it was 256 per cent. (See Table 16 and Chart 3.) As will be seen from the table and chart, the trend of employment of men in all industries was upward from 1914 through 1920; in 1921, the depression year, it dropped, but started rising again in 1923, continuing this rise until late in 1929, after which a slight decline was noted. The same is true of women, the decrease being marked in 1921.

In manufacturing lines, the percentage increase over the 16-year period was greater for women than for men—160.4 per cent as compared to 99.9. For both men and women the gains continued from 1914 through 1920, as in the case of those employed in all industries, dropping in 1921, due to the depression and, on the part of women, to the fact that after the close of the war more men were seeking employment. The increase began again in 1923 (1922 figures are not available) and continued practically without a break until the close of the period. (See Table 17 and Chart 4.)

⁶ U. S. Bureau of the Census. Fifteenth Census: 1930, vol. 1, Population. pp. 835 and 486-860.

One of the outstanding facts in the study is the very great increase in the employment of clerical workers in offices. (See Table 18 and Chart 5.) In the 16 years the average number of women employed increased to eight times the 1914 figure, and that of men to almost four times such figure. In the same time the number of all employed persons in the State did not quite double; for men the increase was about nine-tenths (89.6 per cent) and for women it was about one and two-fifths (138.9 per cent). Furthermore, from 1914 to 1930 the population of the State increased less than one-third (32.2 per cent).⁷

The increase for men in offices was considerable from 1914 through to 1917, but there was a tremendous drop in 1918, when the figure was 37.4 per cent below that of 1917. From 1918 to 1923, employment increased and decreased irregularly, but from 1923 on the gains were continuous through 1929.

For women as for men, the average number employed increased from 1914 through 1917. In 1918 a very slight drop occurred, but by 1920 there was an increase of 90 per cent over the 1918 figure. In 1921 there was a decline, not made up until 1924, but from 1924 through 1929 there was an unbroken increase, until in 1929 there were practically eight times as many women in offices as there were in 1914.

The average number of men in clerical positions in stores decreased greatly from 1914 to 1915 (see Table 19 and Chart 6) and remained below the 1914 figure until 1920. An almost continuous increase was noted from 1920 through 1929, but the gain over 1914 was only 28.1 per cent.

Among the women clerical workers in stores, the increase in number was continuous from 1914 through 1920, in which period it more than doubled. In 1921 there was a decline, but this was followed by an unbroken gain, the average for 1929 being more than two and one-half times the 1914 figure.

The increases from 1914 to 1929 in numbers of clerical workers were as follows: In manufacturing establishments, 21,417 women and 22,204 men; in offices, 9,841 women and 6,838 men; and in stores, 9,582 women and 1,565 men. In all industries, which includes other groups than these, the increase was 61,032 women and 48,207 men.

⁷ Computation based on figures from Fifteenth Census of United States, 1930, vol. 1, Population, p. 835, and Census of Manufactures, 1914, vol. 1, p. 1147. Population: 1914 (estimated)—5,026,898; 1930—6,646,697.

APPENDIX

TABLES AND CHARTS

APPENDIX
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APPENDIX—TABLES AND CHARTS

TABLE 1.—*Distribution of employed persons according to whether wage earners, salespeople (not traveling), or bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks, 1914 and 1929, by sex*

Sex and year	Average number ¹	Per cent who were—		
		Wage earners	Sales people (not traveling)	Book-keepers, stenographers, and office clerks
Total:				
1914.....	641,737	86.2	4.6	9.2
1929.....	1,278,993	80.1	6.8	13.1
Male:				
1914.....	515,256	90.4	2.8	6.8
1929.....	976,787	86.2	5.3	8.5
Female:				
1914.....	126,481	69.2	11.9	18.8
1929.....	302,206	60.4	11.5	28.1

¹ Arithmetic average of the 12 monthly figures reported, these being the numbers employed on the 15th of the month or the nearest representative day.

TABLE 2.—*Proportion of men and women in total group of bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks in all industries, 1914 to 1929*

Year	Total	Male		Female	
		Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total
1914.....	58,889	35,050	59.5	23,838	40.5
1915.....	66,574	39,052	58.7	27,523	41.3
1916.....	79,360	46,352	58.4	33,008	41.6
1917.....	91,247	51,559	56.5	39,688	43.5
1918.....	104,264	53,996	51.8	50,269	48.2
1919.....	116,185	58,848	50.7	57,337	49.3
1920.....	130,857	66,545	50.9	64,312	49.1
1921.....	110,481	55,803	50.5	54,678	49.5
1922 ¹					
1923.....	126,470	63,997	50.6	62,472	49.4
1924.....	133,235	67,456	50.6	65,779	49.4
1925.....	138,800	69,855	50.3	68,945	49.7
1926.....	146,255	73,247	50.1	73,008	49.9
1927.....	150,848	75,006	49.7	75,842	50.3
1928.....	154,287	77,341	50.1	76,946	49.9
1929.....	168,127	83,257	49.5	84,870	50.5

¹ Figures not obtainable.

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TABLE 3.—*Proportion of men and women in total group of bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks in manufacturing, 1914 to 1929*

Year	Total	Male		Female	
		Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total
1914	35,576	22,224	62.5	13,352	37.5
1915	41,512	26,150	63.0	15,362	37.0
1916	49,079	30,959	63.1	18,120	36.9
1917	55,741	34,306	61.5	21,436	38.5
1918	62,155	35,315	56.8	26,839	43.2
1919	68,249	38,489	56.4	29,760	43.6
1920	73,035	41,863	57.3	31,172	42.7
1921	57,965	32,713	56.4	25,252	43.6
1922 ¹					
1923	65,538	37,379	57.0	28,159	43.0
1924	65,963	37,743	57.2	28,220	42.8
1925	68,387	38,851	56.8	29,536	43.2
1926	71,195	40,223	56.5	30,973	43.5
1927	71,769	40,423	56.3	31,346	43.7
1928	72,041	41,090	57.0	30,951	43.0
1929	79,197	44,428	56.1	34,769	43.9

¹ Figures not obtainable.

TABLE 4.—*Proportion of men and women in total group of bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks in offices, 1914 to 1929*

Year	Total	Male		Female	
		Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total
1914	3,816	2,405	63.0	1,411	37.0
1915	4,151	2,452	59.1	1,698	40.9
1916	5,389	3,123	58.0	2,266	42.0
1917	7,537	4,143	55.0	3,394	45.0
1918	5,856	2,595	44.3	3,261	55.7
1919	8,430	3,643	43.2	4,787	56.8
1920	11,001	4,809	43.7	6,193	56.3
1921	9,230	4,109	44.5	5,121	55.5
1922	9,361	4,079	43.6	5,282	56.4
1923	10,989	4,879	44.4	6,110	55.6
1924	12,691	5,665	44.6	7,025	55.4
1925	13,718	6,259	45.6	7,459	54.4
1926	14,316	6,451	45.1	7,865	54.9
1927	16,075	7,136	44.4	8,939	55.6
1928	18,207	8,209	45.6	9,998	54.4
1929	20,495	9,243	45.1	11,252	54.9

TABLE 5.—*Proportion of men and women in total group of bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks in stores, retail and wholesale, 1914 to 1929*

Year	Total	Male		Female	
		Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total
1914.....	11,688	5,562	47.6	6,126	52.4
1915.....	10,871	4,470	41.1	6,400	58.9
1916.....	12,681	5,007	39.5	7,673	60.5
1917.....	14,052	5,204	37.0	8,848	63.0
1918.....	14,754	4,751	32.2	10,003	67.8
1919.....	16,576	5,212	31.4	11,364	68.6
1920.....	18,161	5,626	31.0	12,535	69.0
1921.....	16,992	5,703	33.6	11,289	66.4
1922 ¹					
1923.....	19,006	6,148	32.3	12,859	67.7
1924.....	19,453	6,370	32.7	13,083	67.3
1925.....	20,221	6,426	31.8	13,795	68.2
1926.....	20,906	6,841	32.7	14,065	67.3
1927.....	21,462	6,791	31.6	14,671	68.4
1928.....	21,689	6,828	31.5	14,861	68.5
1929.....	22,835	7,127	31.2	15,708	68.8

¹ Figures not obtainable.TABLE 6.—*Money wage rates and real wage rates of bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks in all industries, 1914 to 1929, by sex*

Year	Weekly money rates				Real rates ¹			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Median of actual rates	Relatives (1914=100)	Median of actual rates	Relatives (1914=100)	Median	Relatives (1914=100)	Median	Relatives (1914=100)
1914.....	\$17.47	100.0	\$10.52	100.0	\$17.47	100.0	\$10.52	100.0
1915.....	17.88	102.3	10.63	101.0	17.53	100.3	10.42	99.0
1916.....	19.13	109.5	11.24	106.8	16.65	95.3	9.78	93.0
1917.....	22.09	126.4	12.77	121.4	15.97	91.4	9.23	87.7
1918.....	27.38	156.7	15.50	147.3	16.17	92.6	9.16	87.1
1919.....	31.16	178.4	17.97	170.8	16.10	92.2	9.29	88.3
1920.....	35.32	202.2	20.10	191.1	18.15	103.9	10.33	98.2
1921.....	34.97	200.2	20.06	190.7	20.67	118.3	11.86	112.7
1922 ²								
1923.....	35.39	202.6	21.02	199.8	21.04	120.4	12.50	118.8
1924.....	36.67	209.9	21.48	204.2	21.89	125.3	12.82	121.9
1925.....	37.12	212.5	21.78	207.0	21.49	123.0	12.61	119.9
1926.....	37.63	215.4	22.09	210.0	22.07	126.3	12.96	123.2
1927.....	38.20	218.7	22.28	211.8	22.87	130.9	13.34	126.8
1928.....	38.47	220.2	22.35	212.5	23.13	132.4	13.44	127.8
1929.....	38.57	220.8	22.40	212.9	23.18	132.7	13.46	127.9

¹ Computed from cost-of-living index of U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figure for December, 1914, constitutes base, 100. December figures used throughout. (See p. 4 for explanation.)² Figures not obtainable.

14 BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, AND CLERKS IN OHIO

CHART 1.—INCREASE IN REAL WEEKLY-WAGE RATES OF BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, AND OFFICE CLERKS, 1914 TO 1929, BY SEX AND EMPLOYMENT GROUP. (See Tables 6 to 9)

[Figure for 1914 equals base, 100]

U. S. Department of Labor
Women's Bureau

Source: Ohio Department of Industrial Relations
Division of Labor Statistics

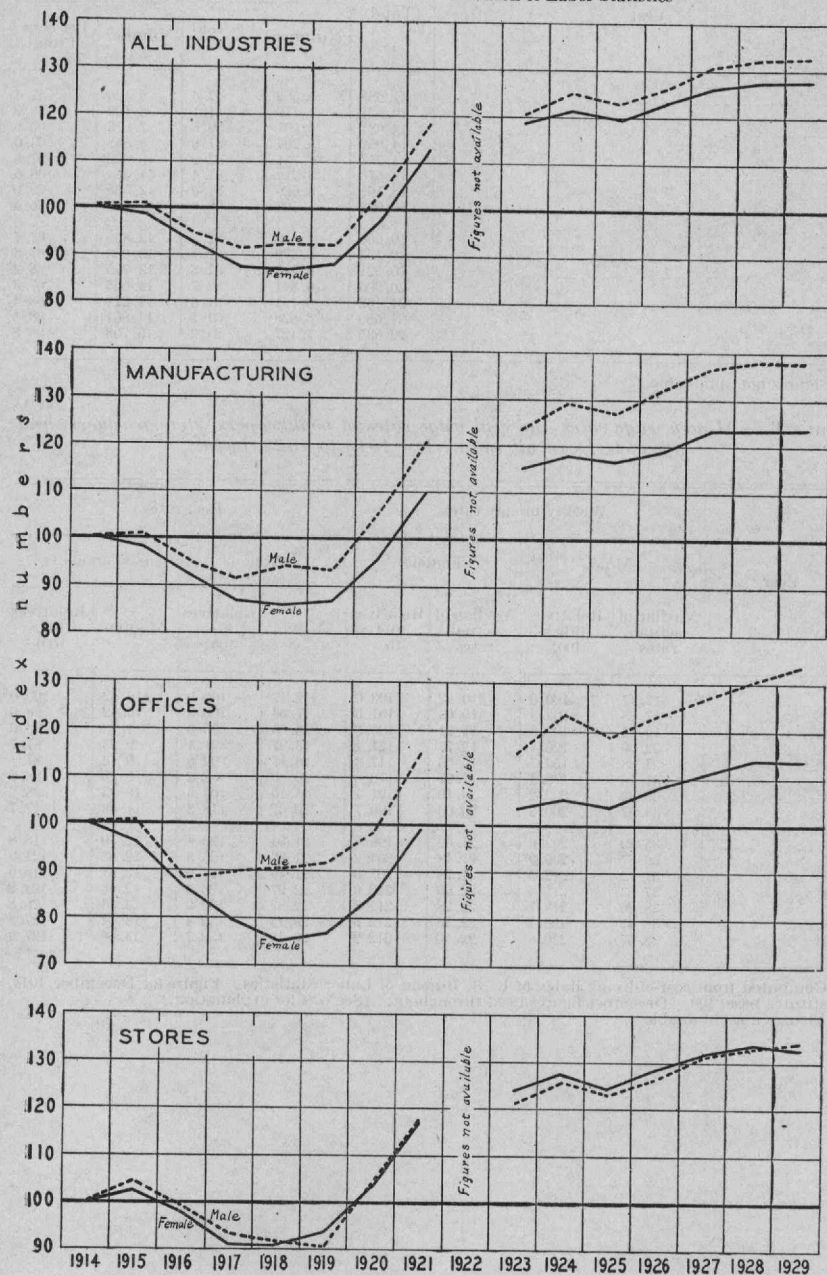


TABLE 7.—*Money wage rates and real wage rates of bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks in manufacturing, 1914 to 1929, by sex*

Year	Weekly money rates				Real rates ¹			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Median of actual rates	Relatives (1914=100)	Median of actual rates	Relatives (1914=100)	Median	Relatives (1914=100)	Median	Relatives (1914=100)
1914.....	\$17.82	100.0	\$10.83	100.0	\$17.82	100.0	\$10.83	100.0
1915.....	18.26	102.5	10.84	100.1	17.90	100.4	10.63	98.2
1916.....	19.54	109.7	11.48	106.0	17.01	95.5	9.99	92.2
1917.....	22.55	126.5	12.98	119.9	16.31	91.5	9.39	86.7
1918.....	28.43	159.5	15.78	145.7	16.79	94.2	9.32	86.1
1919.....	32.19	180.6	18.20	168.1	16.64	93.4	9.41	86.9
1920.....	36.61	205.4	20.27	187.2	18.81	105.6	10.42	96.2
1921.....	36.37	204.1	20.16	186.1	21.50	120.7	11.91	110.0
1922 ²								
1923.....	37.08	208.1	20.99	193.8	22.05	123.7	12.48	115.2
1924.....	38.61	216.7	21.37	197.3	23.05	129.3	12.76	117.8
1925.....	39.17	219.8	21.79	201.2	22.68	127.3	12.62	116.5
1926.....	40.14	225.3	21.94	202.6	23.54	132.1	12.87	118.8
1927.....	40.75	228.7	22.28	205.7	24.40	136.9	13.34	123.2
1928.....	40.99	230.9	22.22	205.2	24.65	138.3	13.36	123.4
1929.....	40.88	229.4	22.28	205.7	24.57	137.9	13.39	123.6

¹ Computed from cost-of-living index of U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figure for December, 1914, constitutes base, 100. December figures used throughout. (See p. 4 for explanation.)

² Figures not obtainable.

TABLE 8.—*Money wage rates and real wage rates of bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks in offices, 1914 to 1929, by sex*

Year	Weekly money rates				Real rates ¹			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Median of actual rates	Relatives (1914=100)	Median of actual rates	Relatives (1914=100)	Median	Relatives (1914=100)	Median	Relatives (1914=100)
1914.....	\$19.33	100.0	\$12.40	100.0	\$19.33	100.0	\$12.40	100.0
1915.....	19.77	102.3	12.15	98.0	19.38	100.3	11.91	96.0
1916.....	19.66	101.7	12.31	99.3	17.11	88.5	10.71	86.4
1917.....	24.03	124.3	13.71	110.6	17.38	89.9	9.91	79.9
1918.....	29.55	152.9	15.79	127.3	17.45	90.3	9.33	75.2
1919.....	34.31	177.5	18.48	149.0	17.73	91.7	9.55	77.0
1920.....	37.13	192.1	20.53	165.6	19.08	98.7	10.55	85.1
1921.....	37.76	195.3	20.79	167.7	22.32	115.5	12.29	99.1
1922 ²								
1923.....	37.53	194.2	21.64	174.5	22.31	115.4	12.87	103.8
1924.....	40.05	207.2	21.98	177.3	23.91	123.7	13.12	105.8
1925.....	39.78	205.8	22.26	179.5	23.03	119.1	12.89	104.0
1926.....	40.66	210.3	22.84	184.2	23.85	123.4	13.40	108.1
1927.....	41.06	212.4	22.93	184.9	24.59	127.2	13.73	110.7
1928.....	41.88	216.7	23.46	189.2	25.18	130.3	14.11	113.8
1929.....	43.12	223.1	23.46	189.2	25.91	134.0	14.10	113.7

¹ Computed from cost-of-living index of U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figure for December, 1914, constitutes base, 100. December figures used throughout. (See p. 4 for explanation.)

² Figures not obtainable.

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TABLE 9.—*Money wage rates and real wage rates of bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks in stores, retail and wholesale, 1914 to 1929, by sex*

Year	Weekly money rates				Real rates ¹			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Median of actual rates	Relatives (1914=100)	Median of actual rates	Relatives (1914=100)	Median	Relatives (1914=100)	Median	Relatives (1914=100)
1914	\$15.70	100.0	\$9.54	100.0	\$15.70	100.0	\$9.54	100.0
1915	16.76	106.8	10.01	104.9	16.43	104.6	9.81	102.8
1916	17.89	113.9	10.73	112.5	15.57	99.2	9.34	97.9
1917	20.27	129.1	11.97	125.5	14.66	93.4	8.66	90.8
1918	24.42	155.5	14.61	153.1	14.42	91.8	8.63	90.5
1919	27.44	174.8	17.34	181.8	14.18	90.3	8.96	93.9
1920	31.67	201.7	19.18	201.0	16.27	103.6	9.86	103.4
1921	31.24	199.0	18.97	198.8	18.46	117.6	11.21	117.5
1922 ²								
1923	31.98	203.7	19.92	208.8	19.01	121.1	11.84	124.1
1924	33.11	210.9	20.40	213.8	19.77	125.9	12.18	127.7
1925	33.35	212.4	20.45	214.4	19.31	123.0	11.84	124.1
1926	33.88	215.8	20.92	219.3	19.87	126.6	12.27	128.6
1927	34.40	219.1	20.97	219.8	20.60	131.2	12.56	131.7
1928	34.72	221.1	21.15	221.7	20.88	133.0	12.72	133.3
1929	35.09	223.5	21.09	221.1	21.09	134.3	12.67	132.8

¹ Computed from cost-of-living index of U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figure for December, 1914, constitutes base, 100. December figures used throughout. (See p. 4 for explanation.)

² Figures not obtainable.

TABLE 10.—*Ratio of women's wage rate to that of men,¹ bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks in the various employment groups, 1914 to 1929*

Year	All industries	Manufacturing	Offices	Stores, retail and wholesale
1914	60.2	60.8	64.1	60.8
1915	59.5	59.4	61.5	59.7
1916	58.8	58.8	62.6	60.0
1917	57.8	57.6	57.1	59.1
1918	56.6	55.5	53.4	59.8
1919	57.7	56.5	53.9	63.2
1920	56.9	55.4	55.3	60.6
1921	57.4	55.4	55.1	60.7
1922 ²				
1923	59.4	56.6	57.7	62.3
1924	58.6	55.3	54.9	61.6
1925	58.7	55.6	56.0	61.3
1926	58.7	54.7	56.2	61.7
1927	58.3	54.7	55.8	61.0
1928	58.1	54.2	56.0	60.9
1929	58.1	54.5	54.4	60.1

¹ Based on medians of weekly money rates.

² Figures not obtainable.

TABLE 11.—*Year's earnings of bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks in all industries, 1918 to 1929*

Year	Total wage payments by employers	Average number of employees	Average amount per employee		
			Money earnings	Real earnings ¹	
				Actual	Relative (1918=100)
1918.....	\$113,268,144	104,264	\$1,086	\$641	100.0
1919.....	152,690,186	116,185	1,314	679	105.9
1920.....	195,573,486	130,857	1,495	768	119.8
1921.....	163,589,396	110,481	1,481	875	136.5
1922 ²					
1923.....	188,694,543	128,470	1,492	887	138.4
1924.....	207,015,167	133,235	1,554	928	144.8
1925.....	214,608,478	138,800	1,546	895	139.6
1926.....	230,689,854	146,255	1,577	925	144.3
1927.....	244,426,090	150,848	1,620	970	151.3
1928.....	252,050,747	154,287	1,634	983	153.4
1929.....	282,017,895	168,127	1,677	1,008	157.3

¹ Computed from cost-of-living index of U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figure for December, 1914, constitutes base, 100. December figures used throughout. (See p. 4 for explanation.)

² Figures not obtainable.

TABLE 12.—*Year's earnings of bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks in manufacturing, 1918 to 1929*

Year	Total wage payments by employers	Average number of employees	Average amount per employee		
			Money earnings	Real earnings ¹	
				Actual	Relative (1918=100)
1918.....	\$72,401,476	62,155	\$1,165	\$688	100.0
1919.....	99,616,384	68,249	1,460	755	109.7
1920.....	118,045,344	73,035	1,616	830	120.6
1921.....	89,700,261	57,965	1,547	914	132.8
1922 ²					
1923.....	105,092,484	65,538	1,604	954	138.7
1924.....	108,441,736	65,963	1,644	981	142.6
1925.....	116,531,491	68,387	1,704	987	143.5
1926.....	121,169,678	71,195	1,702	998	145.1
1927.....	127,339,270	71,769	1,774	1,062	154.4
1928.....	126,630,061	72,041	1,758	1,057	153.6
1929.....	141,959,719	79,197	1,792	1,077	156.5

¹ Computed from cost-of-living index of U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figure for December, 1914, constitutes base, 100. December figures used throughout. (See p. 4 for explanation.)

² Figures not obtainable.

18 BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, AND CLERKS IN OHIO

TABLE 13.—Year's earnings of bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks in offices, 1918 to 1929

Year	Total wage payments by employers	Average number of employees	Average amount per employee		
			Money earnings	Real earnings ¹	
				Actual	Relative (1918=100)
1918.....	\$6,644,321	5,856	\$1,135	\$670	100.0
1919.....	10,449,361	8,430	1,240	641	95.7
1920.....	16,031,468	11,001	1,457	749	111.8
1921.....	13,944,327	9,230	1,511	893	133.3
1922 ²					
1923.....	16,705,632	10,989	1,520	904	134.9
1924.....	20,420,468	12,691	1,609	961	143.4
1925.....	21,987,567	13,718	1,603	928	138.5
1926.....	23,338,357	14,316	1,630	956	142.7
1927.....	26,848,769	16,075	1,670	1,000	149.3
1928.....	31,654,279	18,207	1,739	1,046	156.1
1929.....	41,246,320	20,495	2,013	1,210	180.6

¹ Computed from cost-of-living index of U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figure for December, 1914, constitutes base, 100. December figures used throughout. (See p. 4 for explanation.)

² Figures not obtainable.

TABLE 14.—Year's earnings of bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks in stores, retail and wholesale, 1918 to 1929

Year	Total wage payments by employers	Average number of employees	Average amount per employee		
			Money earnings	Real earnings ¹	
				Actual	Relative (1918=100)
1918.....	\$12,767,466	14,754	\$865	\$511	100.0
1919.....	16,790,590	16,576	1,013	524	102.5
1920.....	22,754,143	18,161	1,253	644	126.0
1921.....	21,379,923	16,992	1,258	743	145.4
1922 ²					
1923.....	23,712,779	19,006	1,248	742	145.2
1924.....	25,021,238	19,453	1,286	768	150.3
1925.....	25,604,866	20,221	1,266	733	143.4
1926.....	27,867,178	20,906	1,333	782	153.0
1927.....	28,490,223	21,462	1,327	795	155.6
1928.....	28,233,953	21,689	1,302	783	153.2
1929.....	29,911,611	22,835	1,310	787	154.0

¹ Computed from cost-of-living index of U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figure for December, 1914, constitutes base, 100. December figures used throughout. (See p. 4 for explanation.)

² Figures not obtainable.

CHART 2.—INCREASE IN YEAR'S REAL EARNINGS OF BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, AND OFFICE CLERKS, 1918 TO 1929, BY EMPLOYMENT GROUP. (See Tables 11 to 14)

[1918=100]

U. S. Department of Labor
Women's Bureau

Source: Ohio Department of Industrial
Relations. Division of Labor Statistics

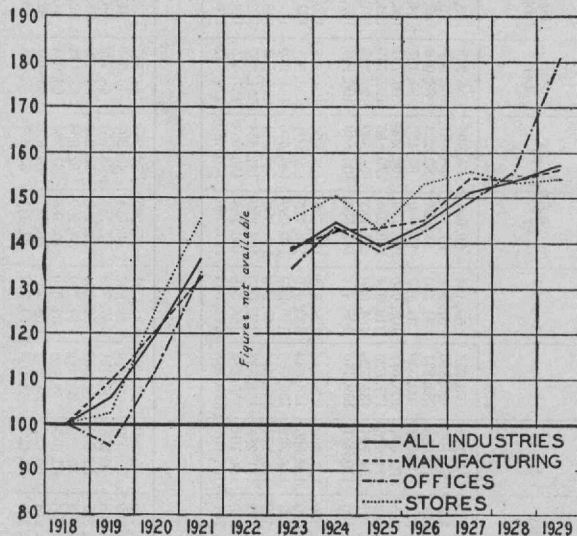


TABLE 15.—Year's earnings of bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks in all industries in eight counties, 1929

County	Total wage payments by employers	Average number of employees	Average amount per employee	
			Money earnings	Real earnings ¹
Cuyahoga (Cleveland).....	\$89,737,510	47,831	\$1,876	\$1,127
Franklin (Columbus).....	16,969,739	11,082	1,531	920
Hamilton (Cincinnati).....	43,662,238	28,131	1,552	933
Lucas (Toledo).....	19,349,341	11,857	1,632	981
Mahoning (Youngstown).....	10,580,247	5,910	1,790	1,076
Montgomery (Dayton).....	16,495,990	9,868	1,672	1,005
Stark (Canton).....	9,281,217	5,753	1,613	969
Summit (Akron).....	22,713,566	12,179	1,865	1,121

¹ Computed from cost-of-living index of U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 16.—Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks in all industries, 1914 to 1929, by sex

ALL EMPLOYEES

Year	Number of establishments reporting	Number of employees		Number employed on 15th of month or nearest representative date													Per cent minimum employment is of maximum
		Average for year ¹	Relatives (1914=100)	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December		
1914.....	14, 149	58, 889	100. 0	58, 799	58, 601	58, 835	59, 208	59, 011	59, 182	59, 273	59, 184	59, 024	58, 695	58, 239	58, 612	98. 3	
1915.....	17, 981	66, 574	113. 0	63, 926	63, 973	64, 608	64, 917	65, 523	66, 506	66, 836	67, 314	67, 913	68, 361	68, 959	70, 057	91. 2	
1916.....	20, 017	79, 360	134. 8	74, 114	75, 002	76, 666	77, 267	77, 921	79, 083	80, 237	81, 180	81, 624	82, 223	83, 016	83, 988	88. 2	
1917.....	21, 624	91, 247	154. 9	87, 121	87, 753	88, 497	89, 440	90, 397	91, 513	92, 339	93, 182	93, 060	93, 450	94, 137	94, 070	92. 5	
1918.....	22, 709	104, 264	177. 1	99, 427	100, 119	101, 477	101, 797	103, 295	105, 384	106, 687	107, 030	106, 749	106, 260	106, 761	106, 223	92. 9	
1919.....	23, 652	116, 185	197. 3	108, 982	109, 652	110, 757	112, 013	112, 862	114, 476	117, 523	119, 914	120, 076	120, 856	122, 749	124, 364	87. 6	
1920.....	27, 241	130, 857	222. 2	127, 527	129, 878	131, 663	133, 173	133, 591	134, 724	135, 528	134, 056	131, 133	128, 539	126, 213	124, 258	91. 7	
1921.....	23, 562	110, 481	187. 6	116, 749	114, 827	113, 728	111, 968	111, 706	110, 431	109, 146	108, 414	107, 555	106, 849	106, 994	107, 409	91. 5	
1922 ²																	
1923.....	25, 904	126, 470	214. 8	121, 208	122, 166	123, 829	124, 678	126, 076	127, 599	128, 644	128, 815	128, 529	128, 306	128, 538	129, 248	93. 8	
1924.....	30, 439	133, 235	226. 2	132, 263	132, 726	133, 194	133, 934	133, 320	132, 966	133, 639	133, 479	133, 435	132, 991	133, 091	133, 781	98. 8	
1925.....	33, 443	138, 800	235. 7	135, 487	136, 197	136, 712	137, 220	137, 593	138, 332	139, 765	140, 287	140, 289	140, 570	141, 239	141, 913	95. 5	
1926.....	36, 004	146, 255	248. 4	142, 501	142, 911	144, 033	144, 677	145, 599	146, 274	147, 515	147, 970	148, 038	148, 014	148, 586	148, 944	95. 7	
1927.....	38, 509	150, 848	256. 2	148, 058	148, 545	149, 241	150, 007	150, 339	151, 285	151, 823	152, 060	152, 329	151, 858	151, 897	152, 733	96. 9	
1928.....	39, 979	154, 287	262. 0	149, 557	150, 289	151, 266	152, 161	152, 640	154, 101	155, 284	156, 348	156, 788	156, 968	157, 415	158, 626	94. 3	
1929.....	42, 216	168, 127	285. 5	162, 332	163, 553	164, 791	166, 209	167, 267	168, 657	170, 388	171, 385	171, 296	170, 786	170, 847	170, 007	94. 7	

MALES

Year	Number of establishments reporting	Average for year ¹	Relatives (1914=100)	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Per cent minimum employment is of maximum
1914.....	14, 149	35, 050	100. 0	34, 864	34, 663	34, 750	35, 200	35, 116	35, 340	35, 499	35, 521	35, 293	34, 984	34, 581	34, 790	97. 4
1915.....	17, 981	39, 052	111. 4	37, 284	37, 274	37, 644	37, 852	38, 299	39, 009	39, 418	39, 807	40, 024	40, 297	40, 585	41, 127	90. 6
1916.....	20, 017	46, 352	132. 2	43, 096	43, 667	44, 714	44, 989	45, 463	46, 298	47, 121	47, 808	47, 786	48, 031	48, 400	48, 856	88. 2
1917.....	21, 624	51, 559	147. 1	49, 668	50, 151	50, 589	51, 089	51, 397	52, 062	52, 062	52, 764	52, 290	52, 015	52, 130	52, 049	94. 1
1918.....	22, 709	53, 996	154. 1	54, 128	54, 227	54, 850	54, 512	55, 032	55, 512	55, 392	54, 770	53, 269	52, 068	52, 133	52, 056	93. 8
1919.....	23, 652	58, 848	167. 9	53, 778	54, 419	55, 255	56, 001	56, 746	57, 935	59, 689	61, 670	61, 486	61, 933	63, 094	64, 169	83. 8
1920.....	27, 241	66, 545	189. 9	65, 586	66, 605	67, 448	68, 081	68, 244	68, 561	68, 957	68, 208	66, 382	64, 676	63, 407	62, 385	90. 5
1921.....	23, 562	55, 803	159. 2	59, 388	58, 340	57, 621	56, 732	56, 328	55, 624	54, 965	54, 722	54, 241	53, 877	53, 925	53, 871	90. 7
1922 ²	25, 904	63, 997	182. 6	61, 217	61, 785	62, 712	63, 104	63, 693	64, 432	65, 154	65, 390	65, 134	65, 065	65, 067	65, 216	93. 6
1923.....	30, 439	67, 456	192. 5	67, 089	67, 367	67, 464	67, 810	67, 459	67, 282	67, 784	67, 798	67, 556	67, 292	67, 218	67, 354	98. 9
1924.....	33, 443	69, 855	199. 3	68, 180	68, 407	68, 699	68, 965	69, 192	69, 770	70, 589	70, 877	70, 813	70, 816	70, 982	70, 967	96. 1
1925.....	36, 004	73, 247	209. 0	71, 496	71, 815	72, 284	72, 627	73, 060	73, 399	73, 869	74, 208	74, 179	73, 861	74, 072	74, 091	96. 3
1926.....	38, 509	75, 006	214. 0	73, 477	73, 869	74, 122	74, 542	74, 779	75, 309	75, 582	75, 824	75, 910	75, 470	75, 465	75, 724	96. 8
1927.....	39, 979	77, 341	220. 7	74, 990	75, 318	75, 885	76, 219	76, 472	77, 338	77, 944	78, 494	78, 606	78, 690	78, 979	79, 162	94. 7
1928.....	42, 216	83, 257	237. 5	80, 389	81, 017	81, 701	82, 251	82, 786	83, 600	84, 488	85, 127	84, 935	84, 534	84, 336	83, 916	94. 4

FEMALES

1914.....	14, 149	23, 838	100. 0	23, 935	23, 938	24, 085	24, 008	23, 895	23, 842	23, 774	23, 663	23, 731	23, 711	23, 658	23, 822	98. 2
1915.....	17, 981	27, 523	115. 5	26, 642	26, 699	26, 964	27, 065	27, 224	27, 497	27, 418	27, 507	27, 889	28, 064	28, 374	28, 930	92. 1
1916.....	20, 017	33, 008	138. 5	31, 018	31, 335	31, 952	32, 278	32, 458	32, 785	33, 116	33, 372	33, 838	34, 192	34, 616	35, 132	88. 3
1917.....	21, 624	39, 688	166. 5	37, 453	37, 602	37, 908	38, 351	39, 000	39, 451	39, 737	40, 418	40, 770	41, 435	42, 007	42, 121	88. 9
1918.....	22, 709	50, 269	210. 9	45, 299	45, 892	46, 627	47, 285	48, 227	49, 872	51, 295	52, 260	53, 480	54, 192	54, 628	54, 167	82. 9
1919.....	23, 652	57, 337	240. 5	55, 204	55, 233	55, 502	56, 012	56, 116	56, 541	57, 834	58, 244	58, 590	58, 923	59, 655	60, 195	91. 7
1920.....	27, 241	64, 312	269. 8	61, 941	63, 273	64, 215	65, 092	65, 347	66, 163	66, 571	65, 848	64, 751	63, 863	62, 806	61, 873	92. 9
1921.....	23, 562	54, 678	229. 4	57, 361	56, 487	56, 107	55, 236	55, 378	54, 807	54, 181	53, 692	53, 314	52, 972	53, 069	53, 538	92. 3
1922 ²																
1923.....	25, 904	62, 472	262. 1	59, 991	60, 381	61, 117	61, 574	62, 383	63, 167	63, 490	63, 425	63, 395	63, 241	63, 471	64, 032	93. 7
1924.....	30, 439	65, 779	275. 9	65, 174	65, 359	65, 730	66, 124	65, 861	65, 684	65, 855	65, 681	65, 879	65, 699	65, 873	66, 427	98. 1
1925.....	33, 443	68, 946	289. 2	67, 307	67, 790	68, 013	68, 255	68, 401	68, 562	69, 176	69, 410	69, 476	69, 754	70, 257	70, 946	94. 9
1926.....	36, 004	73, 008	306. 3	71, 005	71, 096	71, 749	72, 050	72, 539	72, 875	73, 646	73, 762	73, 859	74, 153	74, 514	74, 853	94. 9
1927.....	38, 509	75, 842	318. 2	74, 581	74, 676	75, 119	75, 465	75, 560	75, 976	76, 241	76, 236	76, 419	76, 388	76, 432	77, 009	96. 8
1928.....	39, 979	76, 946	322. 8	74, 567	74, 971	75, 381	75, 942	76, 168	76, 763	77, 340	77, 854	78, 182	78, 278	78, 436	79, 464	93. 8
1929.....	42, 216	84, 870	356. 0	81, 943	82, 536	83, 090	83, 958	84, 481	85, 057	85, 900	86, 258	86, 361	86, 252	86, 511	86, 091	94. 7

¹ Arithmetic average of the 12 months.² Figures not obtainable.

CHART 2.—TREND OF EMPLOYMENT OF BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, AND OFFICE CLERKS IN ALL INDUSTRIES, 1914 TO 1929, BY SEX

U. S. Department of Labor
Women's Bureau

(See Table 16)

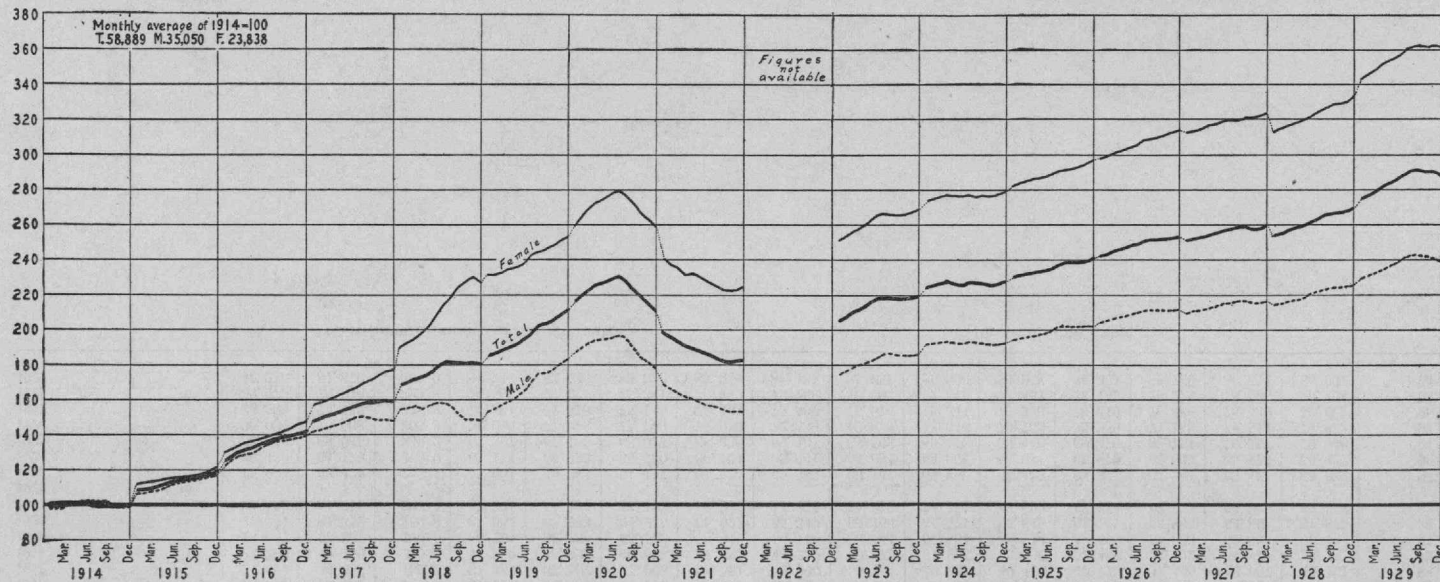
Source: Ohio Department of Industrial Relations
Division of Labor Statistics

CHART 4.—TREND OF EMPLOYMENT OF BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, AND OFFICE CLERKS IN MANUFACTURING, 1914 TO 1929, BY SEX

(See Table 17)

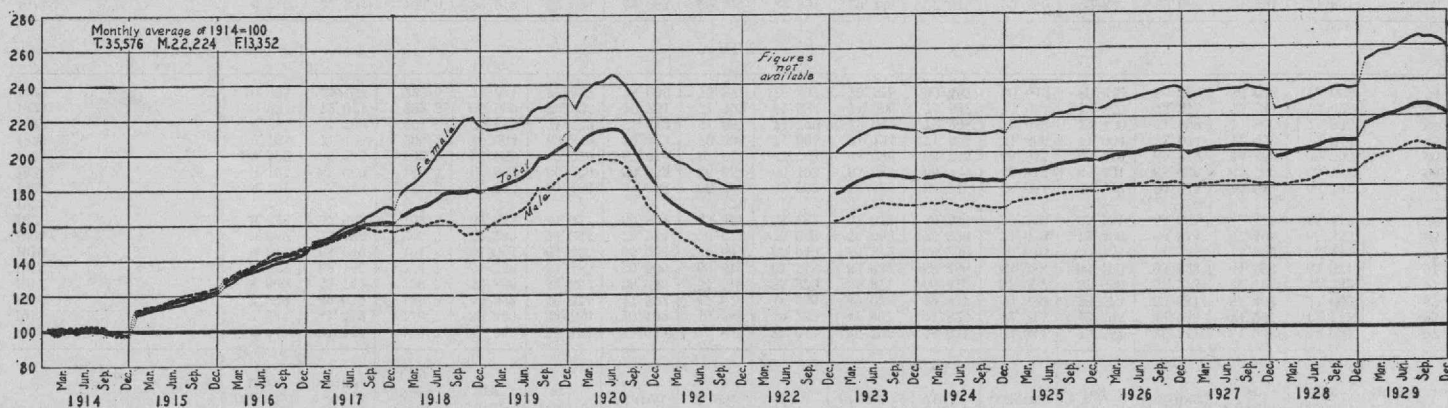
U. S. Department of Labor
Women's Bureau .Source: Ohio Department of Industrial Relations
Division of Labor Statistics

TABLE 17.—*Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks in all manufacturing, 1914 to 1929, by sex*

ALL EMPLOYEES

Year	Number of establishments reporting	Number of employees		Number employed on 15th of month or nearest representative date												Per cent minimum employment is of maximum
		Average for year ¹	Relatives (1914=100)	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
1914.....	6,749	35,576	100.0	35,661	35,453	35,633	35,809	35,658	35,795	36,031	35,944	35,654	35,344	34,937	34,993	97.0
1915.....	7,884	41,512	116.7	39,309	39,730	40,199	40,288	40,732	41,307	41,824	42,215	42,595	42,936	43,297	43,717	89.9
1916.....	8,299	49,079	138.0	45,322	46,074	47,292	47,649	48,266	49,076	49,817	50,589	50,573	50,881	51,402	52,002	87.2
1917.....	8,600	55,741	156.7	52,865	53,359	53,936	54,519	55,270	55,871	56,479	57,207	57,086	57,273	57,700	57,332	91.6
1918.....	8,858	62,155	174.7	58,760	59,485	60,500	60,612	61,518	62,637	63,488	63,983	63,795	63,623	64,093	63,371	91.7
1919.....	9,011	68,249	191.8	64,064	64,355	65,003	65,647	65,949	66,872	68,740	70,616	70,453	71,254	72,592	73,444	87.2
1920.....	9,652	73,035	205.3	72,282	74,244	75,234	76,012	76,080	76,563	76,396	74,699	72,306	69,814	67,405	65,385	85.4
1921.....	8,632	57,965	162.9	62,858	61,417	60,504	59,477	58,782	57,674	56,584	56,310	55,731	55,381	55,445	55,417	88.1
1922.....	8,701	65,538	184.2	62,085	63,486	64,558	65,190	65,767	66,429	66,770	66,661	66,443	66,245	66,041	66,177	93.9
1923.....	9,125	65,963	185.4	65,984	66,279	66,365	66,653	66,105	65,585	65,941	65,813	65,621	65,695	65,769	65,743	98.4
1924.....	9,502	68,387	192.2	66,909	67,275	67,610	67,614	67,793	68,082	68,755	68,945	69,219	69,278	69,666	69,500	96.0
1925.....	9,704	71,195	200.1	69,464	69,840	70,433	70,598	71,005	71,134	71,594	71,866	71,904	72,074	72,423	72,010	95.9
1926.....	9,880	71,769	201.7	70,673	71,172	71,443	71,697	71,772	72,062	72,208	72,083	72,420	71,998	71,860	71,836	97.6
1927.....	9,937	72,041	202.5	69,999	70,325	70,751	71,192	71,284	71,906	72,537	73,084	73,300	73,376	73,241	73,495	95.2
1928.....	10,035	79,197	222.6	76,631	77,417	78,036	78,381	78,807	79,578	80,467	80,943	80,643	80,400	80,048	79,008	94.7

MALES

Year	Number of establishments reporting	Average for year ¹	Relatives (1914=100)	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Per cent minimum employment is of maximum
1914.....	6,749	22,224	100.0	22,213	22,024	22,088	22,417	22,321	22,439	22,616	22,590	22,337	22,067	21,691	21,881	95.9
1915.....	7,884	26,150	117.7	24,703	24,949	25,186	25,253	25,557	26,036	26,467	26,717	26,892	27,114	27,302	27,630	89.4
1916.....	8,299	30,959	139.3	28,492	29,007	29,756	29,948	30,448	31,017	31,595	32,131	31,945	32,054	32,360	32,752	87.0
1917.....	8,600	34,306	154.4	32,819	33,188	33,558	33,899	34,123	34,616	35,010	35,203	34,897	34,749	34,820	34,785	93.2
1918.....	8,858	35,815	158.9	34,991	35,200	35,847	35,478	35,801	36,154	36,161	35,964	35,054	34,227	34,469	34,438	94.7
1919.....	9,011	38,489	173.2	35,395	35,759	36,257	36,707	37,003	37,588	38,747	40,303	40,034	40,464	41,414	42,194	83.9
1920.....	9,652	41,863	188.4	41,980	42,840	43,380	43,765	43,816	43,823	43,767	42,806	41,188	39,616	38,149	37,230	85.0
1921.....	8,632	32,713	147.2	35,899	34,986	34,386	33,553	33,200	32,418	31,780	31,592	31,300	31,129	31,196	31,121	86.7
1922.....	8,701	37,379	168.2	35,775	36,197	36,846	37,188	37,457	37,842	38,085	38,042	37,874	37,797	37,685	37,755	93.9
1923.....	9,125	37,743	169.8	37,855	37,992	38,247	37,882	37,507	37,802	37,683	37,607	37,452	37,429	37,429	37,478	97.9
1924.....	9,502	38,851	174.8	38,028	38,237	38,446	38,483	38,599	38,805	39,061	39,210	39,222	39,327	39,446	39,345	96.4
1925.....	9,704	40,223	181.0	39,349	39,553	39,806	39,997	40,235	40,221	40,495	40,660	40,619	40,420	40,673	40,574	96.7
1926.....	9,880	40,423	181.9	39,825	40,099	40,194	40,406	40,466	40,676	40,678	40,661	40,714	40,461	40,403	40,472	97.8
1927.....	9,937	41,090	184.9	40,003	40,131	40,430	40,623	40,663	40,989	41,365	41,690	41,750	41,781	41,776	41,893	95.5
1928.....	10,035	44,428	199.9	42,911	43,405	43,760	44,004	44,194	44,703	45,234	45,422	45,266	45,011	44,811	44,413	94.5

FEMALES

1914.....	6,749	13,352	100.0	13,448	13,429	13,545	13,392	13,337	13,356	13,415	13,354	13,317	13,277	13,246	13,112	96.8
1915.....	7,884	15,362	115.1	14,606	14,781	15,013	15,035	15,175	15,271	15,357	15,498	15,703	15,822	15,995	16,087	90.8
1916.....	8,299	18,120	135.7	16,830	17,067	17,536	17,701	17,818	18,059	18,222	18,458	18,628	18,827	19,042	19,250	87.4
1917.....	8,600	21,436	160.5	20,046	20,171	20,378	20,620	21,147	21,255	21,469	22,004	22,189	22,524	22,880	22,547	87.6
1918.....	8,858	26,839	201.0	23,759	24,285	24,653	25,134	25,717	26,483	27,327	28,019	28,741	29,396	29,624	28,933	80.2
1919.....	9,011	29,760	222.9	28,669	28,596	28,746	28,940	28,946	29,284	29,993	30,313	30,419	30,790	31,178	31,250	91.5
1920.....	9,652	31,172	233.5	30,302	31,404	31,854	32,247	32,264	32,740	32,629	31,893	31,118	30,198	29,256	28,155	86.0
1921.....	8,632	25,252	189.1	26,959	26,431	26,118	25,924	25,582	25,256	24,804	24,718	24,431	24,252	24,249	24,296	89.9
1922 ¹																
1923.....	8,701	28,159	210.9	26,910	27,289	27,712	28,002	28,310	28,587	28,685	28,619	28,569	28,448	28,356	28,422	93.8
1924.....	9,125	28,220	211.4	28,129	28,287	28,382	28,406	28,223	28,078	28,139	28,130	28,088	28,169	28,340	28,265	98.8
1925.....	9,502	29,536	221.2	28,881	29,038	29,164	29,131	29,194	29,277	29,694	29,735	29,997	29,951	30,220	30,155	95.6
1926.....	9,704	30,973	232.0	30,115	30,287	30,627	30,601	30,770	30,913	31,099	31,206	31,285	31,584	31,750	31,436	94.9
1927.....	9,880	31,346	234.8	30,848	31,073	31,249	31,291	31,306	31,386	31,530	31,422	31,706	31,537	31,457	31,344	97.3
1928.....	9,937	30,951	231.8	29,996	30,194	30,321	30,569	30,621	30,917	31,172	31,394	31,550	31,595	31,465	31,622	94.9
1929.....	10,035	34,769	260.4	33,720	34,012	34,276	34,377	34,613	34,875	35,233	35,521	35,377	35,389	35,237	34,595	94.9

¹ Arithmetic average of the 12 months.² Figures not obtainable.

TABLE 18.—Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks in offices,¹ 1914 to 1929, by sex

ALL EMPLOYEES

Year	Number of establishments reporting	Number of employees		Number employed on 15th of month or nearest representative date												Per cent minimum employment is of maximum
		Average for year ²	Relatives (1914=100)	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
1914.....	235	3,816	100.0	3,819	3,854	3,880	3,845	3,845	3,819	3,790	3,809	3,790	3,790	3,790	3,763	97.0
1915.....	289	4,151	108.8	4,071	4,100	4,138	4,139	4,124	4,145	4,122	4,157	4,189	4,190	4,213	4,219	96.5
1916.....	369	5,389	141.2	5,103	5,194	5,310	5,290	5,242	5,266	5,428	5,497	5,581	5,561	5,577	5,619	90.8
1917.....	488	7,537	197.5	7,324	7,450	7,456	7,481	7,433	7,587	7,614	7,619	7,587	7,615	7,644	7,634	95.8
1918.....	515	5,856	153.5	5,768	5,771	5,809	5,834	5,858	5,928	6,016	5,987	5,903	5,790	5,796	5,810	95.9
1919.....	594	8,430	220.9	7,630	7,822	7,995	8,061	8,179	8,379	8,754	8,820	8,868	8,850	8,875	8,925	85.5
1920.....	803	11,001	288.3	10,749	10,855	11,015	11,075	11,062	11,144	11,323	11,263	11,007	10,984	10,833	10,708	94.6
1921.....	676	9,230	241.9	9,736	9,586	9,570	9,476	9,400	9,320	9,169	8,971	8,917	8,834	8,855	8,927	90.7
1922.....	722	9,361	245.3	8,806	9,041	9,109	9,279	9,299	9,373	9,553	9,556	9,572	9,567	9,601	9,580	91.7
1923.....	779	10,989	288.0	10,520	10,621	10,788	10,888	11,096	11,177	11,180	11,219	11,231	10,975	11,105	11,069	93.7
1924.....	982	12,691	332.6	12,440	12,562	12,637	12,728	12,695	12,755	12,747	12,736	12,771	12,733	12,789	12,789	97.3
1925.....	1,088	13,718	359.5	13,252	13,529	13,459	13,508	13,527	13,600	13,943	14,033	13,860	13,920	13,931	14,055	94.3
1926.....	1,252	14,316	375.2	13,847	13,860	14,105	14,189	14,213	14,296	14,502	14,598	14,629	14,495	14,480	14,574	94.7
1927.....	1,403	16,075	421.3	15,639	15,753	15,943	16,031	15,956	16,201	16,200	16,374	16,285	16,232	16,160	16,125	95.5
1928.....	1,601	18,207	477.1	17,469	17,683	17,855	17,882	18,029	18,263	18,443	18,594	18,568	18,432	18,594	18,681	93.5
1929.....	1,826	20,495	537.1	19,662	19,844	19,930	20,096	20,349	20,511	20,718	20,951	20,921	20,893	20,950	21,109	93.1

MALES

Year	Number of establishments reporting	Average for year ²	Relatives (1914=100)	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Per cent minimum employment is of maximum
1914.....	235	2,405	100.0	2,405	2,415	2,434	2,419	2,411	2,407	2,393	2,396	2,391	2,401	2,405	2,384	97.9
1915.....	289	2,452	102.0	2,430	2,409	2,431	2,443	2,439	2,464	2,427	2,442	2,463	2,487	2,501	2,492	96.3
1916.....	369	3,123	129.9	2,951	3,026	3,103	3,055	3,042	3,062	3,157	3,189	3,223	3,219	3,223	3,224	91.5
1917.....	488	4,143	172.3	4,128	4,167	4,182	4,204	4,138	4,192	4,220	4,171	4,095	4,076	4,090	4,054	86.1
1918.....	515	2,505	107.9	2,717	2,698	2,705	2,703	2,680	2,654	2,626	2,606	2,485	2,422	2,408	2,431	88.6
1919.....	594	3,643	151.5	3,214	3,297	3,410	3,380	3,479	3,578	3,825	3,912	3,884	3,898	3,913	3,928	81.8
1920.....	803	4,809	200.0	4,723	4,744	4,818	4,829	4,812	4,823	4,801	4,929	4,841	4,811	4,779	4,707	95.5
1921.....	676	4,109	170.9	4,309	4,268	4,246	4,228	4,182	4,173	4,084	4,020	3,984	3,935	3,918	3,956	89.9
1922.....	722	4,079	169.6	3,743	3,935	3,979	4,065	4,083	4,114	4,192	4,199	4,185	4,164	4,156	4,153	89.1
1923.....	779	4,879	202.9	4,666	4,687	4,772	4,826	4,934	4,931	5,002	4,985	5,019	4,862	4,952	4,909	93.0
1924.....	982	5,665	235.6	5,527	5,594	5,638	5,650	5,649	5,664	5,710	5,719	5,671	5,714	5,700	5,746	96.2
1925.....	1,088	6,259	260.2	5,962	6,040	6,068	6,104	6,183	6,432	6,446	6,450	6,455	6,555	6,539	6,547	91.5
1926.....	1,252	6,451	268.2	6,209	6,265	6,317	6,353	6,383	6,448	6,571	6,600	6,625	6,555	6,539	6,547	93.7
1927.....	1,403	7,136	296.7	6,934	6,983	7,066	7,090	7,125	7,188	7,158	7,283	7,229	7,219	7,201	7,153	95.2
1928.....	1,601	8,299	345.1	7,927	8,032	8,095	8,068	8,168	8,319	8,445	8,493	8,471	8,411	8,550	8,613	92.0
1929.....	1,826	9,243	384.3	8,855	8,909	8,936	8,936	9,131	9,252	9,321	9,516	9,494	9,506	9,514	9,572	92.5

FEMALES

1914.....	235	1,411	100.0	1,414	1,439	1,446	1,426	1,434	1,412	1,397	1,413	1,399	1,389	1,385	1,379	95.4
1915.....	289	1,698	120.3	1,641	1,691	1,707	1,696	1,685	1,681	1,695	1,715	1,726	1,703	1,712	1,727	95.0
1916.....	369	2,266	160.6	2,152	2,168	2,207	2,235	2,200	2,204	2,271	2,308	2,342	2,342	2,354	2,395	89.9
1917.....	488	3,394	240.5	3,196	3,283	3,274	3,277	3,295	3,395	3,394	3,448	3,492	3,539	3,554	3,580	89.3
1918.....	515	3,261	231.1	3,051	3,073	3,104	3,131	3,178	3,274	3,390	3,381	3,418	3,368	3,388	3,379	89.3
1919.....	594	4,787	339.3	4,416	4,525	4,585	4,681	4,700	4,801	4,929	4,908	4,984	4,952	4,962	4,997	88.4
1920.....	803	6,193	438.9	6,026	6,111	6,197	6,246	6,250	6,321	6,432	6,334	6,166	6,173	6,054	6,001	93.3
1921.....	676	5,121	362.9	5,427	5,318	5,324	5,248	5,218	5,147	5,085	4,951	4,933	4,899	4,937	4,971	90.3
1922.....	722	5,282	374.3	5,063	5,106	5,130	5,214	5,231	5,259	5,361	5,357	5,387	5,403	5,445	5,427	93.0
1923.....	779	6,110	433.0	5,854	5,934	6,016	6,062	6,162	6,246	6,178	6,234	6,212	6,113	6,153	6,160	93.7
1924.....	982	7,025	497.9	6,913	6,966	6,999	7,078	7,046	7,031	7,045	7,028	7,065	7,057	7,033	7,043	97.7
1925.....	1,088	7,459	528.6	7,290	7,535	7,419	7,440	7,423	7,417	7,511	7,587	7,410	7,465	7,476	7,539	96.1
1926.....	1,252	7,865	557.4	7,638	7,595	7,788	7,836	7,830	7,848	7,931	7,998	8,004	7,940	7,941	8,027	94.6
1927.....	1,403	8,939	633.5	8,705	8,770	8,877	8,941	8,831	9,013	9,042	9,091	9,056	9,013	8,959	8,972	95.8
1928.....	1,601	9,908	702.2	9,542	9,651	9,760	9,814	9,861	9,944	9,998	10,101	10,097	10,011	10,044	10,068	94.5
1929.....	1,826	11,252	797.4	10,807	10,940	11,021	11,160	11,218	11,259	11,397	11,435	11,427	11,387	11,436	11,537	93.7

¹ In 1914 to 1924, classified in Trade; transferred to Service in 1925.

² Arithmetic average of the 12 months.

CHART 5.—TREND OF EMPLOYMENT OF BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, AND OFFICE CLERKS IN OFFICES, 1914 TO 1929, BY SEX
(See Table 18)

U. S. Department of Labor
Women's Bureau

[Scale reduced because of extreme fluctuation]

Source: Ohio Department of Industrial Relations
Division of Labor Statistics

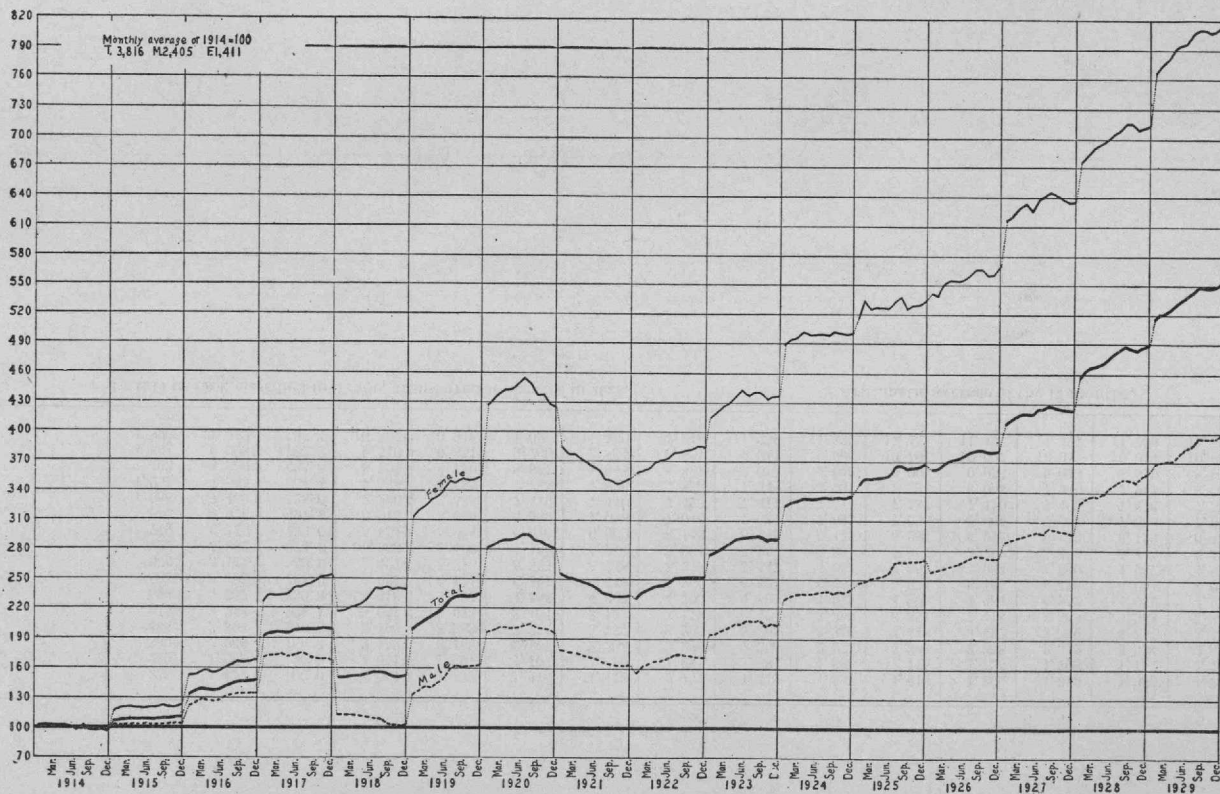


CHART 6.—TREND OF EMPLOYMENT OF BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, AND OFFICE CLERKS IN STORES, 1914 TO 1929, BY SEX (See Table 19)
 U. S. Department of Labor
 Women's Bureau

Source: Ohio Department of Industrial Relations
 Division of Labor Statistics

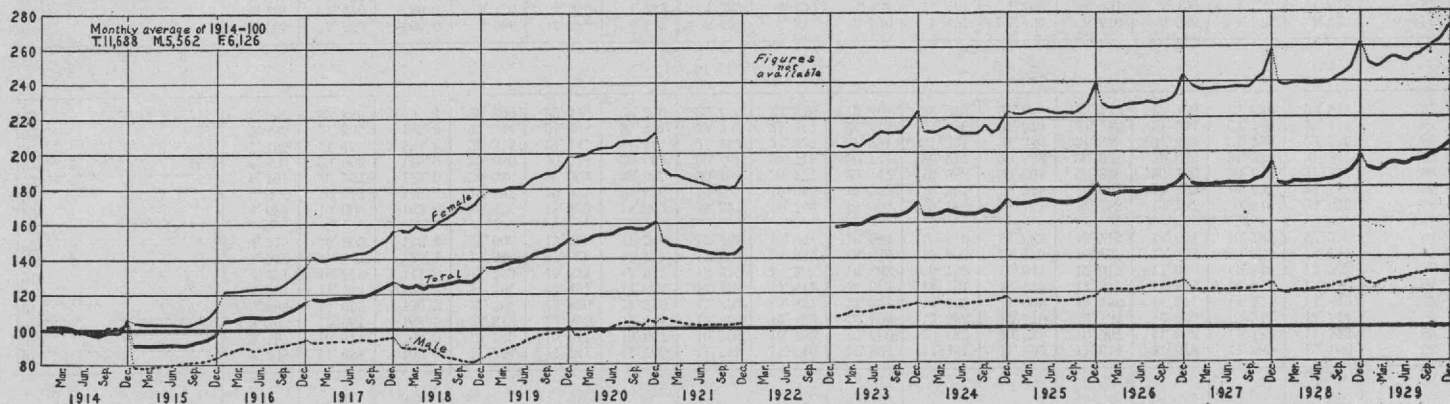


TABLE 19.—Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks in stores, retail and wholesale, 1914 to 1929, by sex

ALL EMPLOYEES

Year	Number of establishments reporting	Number of employees		Number employed on 15th of month or nearest representative date												Per cent minimum employment is of maximum
		Average for year †	Relatives (1914=100)	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
1914.....	2,708	11,688	100.0	11,754	11,741	11,730	11,799	11,646	11,624	11,431	11,392	11,614	11,678	11,689	12,160	93.7
1915.....	3,157	10,871	93.0	10,742	10,655	10,657	10,703	10,752	10,780	10,753	10,738	10,907	11,006	11,183	11,573	92.1
1916.....	3,366	12,681	108.5	12,312	12,315	12,468	12,506	12,472	12,490	12,585	12,579	12,751	12,965	13,214	13,514	91.1
1917.....	3,695	14,052	120.2	13,795	13,670	13,720	13,803	13,837	13,901	14,009	14,008	14,138	14,371	14,527	14,849	92.1
1918.....	4,021	14,754	126.2	14,597	14,494	14,645	14,468	14,612	14,672	14,701	14,773	14,972	14,828	14,951	15,340	94.3
1919.....	4,271	16,576	141.8	15,793	15,818	15,937	16,137	16,233	16,302	16,702	16,844	17,017	17,039	17,340	17,753	89.0
1920.....	4,932	18,161	155.4	17,543	17,569	17,771	17,994	18,032	18,088	18,403	18,459	18,455	18,323	18,556	18,742	93.6
1921.....	4,218	16,992	145.4	17,608	17,258	17,248	17,105	16,978	16,864	16,810	16,663	16,710	16,661	16,789	17,209	94.6
1922.....	4,634	19,006	162.6	18,428	18,459	18,662	18,521	18,759	18,959	19,189	19,143	19,183	19,197	19,519	20,056	91.9
1923.....	5,666	19,453	166.4	19,287	19,231	19,420	19,579	19,356	19,263	19,305	19,275	19,603	19,393	19,537	20,187	95.3
1924.....	6,107	20,221	173.0	20,036	20,002	20,065	20,198	20,177	20,147	19,983	20,061	20,029	20,200	20,532	21,222	94.2
1925.....	6,603	20,906	178.9	20,680	20,526	20,604	20,661	20,711	20,744	20,917	20,832	20,937	21,036	21,277	21,947	93.5
1926.....	7,195	21,462	183.6	21,315	21,141	21,151	21,252	21,227	21,291	21,321	21,346	21,328	21,645	21,790	22,735	93.0
1927.....	7,485	21,689	185.6	21,344	21,248	21,391	21,397	21,377	21,415	21,456	21,573	21,745	21,954	22,255	23,115	91.9
1928.....	8,061	22,835	195.4	22,300	22,110	22,320	22,626	22,616	22,496	22,772	22,888	23,133	23,290	23,530	23,944	92.3
1929.....																
MALES																
1914.....	2,708	5,562	100.0	5,586	5,569	5,532	5,570	5,517	5,540	5,497	5,496	5,570	5,566	5,573	5,729	95.9
1915.....	3,157	4,470	80.4	4,370	4,336	4,372	4,387	4,420	4,438	4,461	4,507	4,531	4,550	4,595	4,678	92.7
1916.....	3,366	5,007	90.0	4,863	4,877	4,993	4,980	4,897	4,903	4,997	5,038	5,052	5,123	5,155	5,211	93.3
1917.....	3,695	5,204	93.6	5,139	5,138	5,157	5,181	5,181	5,184	5,222	5,223	5,205	5,248	5,276	5,300	96.9
1918.....	4,021	4,751	85.4	4,990	4,946	4,949	4,886	4,943	4,795	4,670	4,649	4,568	4,509	4,502	4,604	90.2
1919.....	4,271	5,212	93.7	4,778	4,826	4,920	5,005	5,091	5,192	5,303	5,397	5,415	5,461	5,546	5,609	85.2
1920.....	4,932	5,626	101.2	5,395	5,391	5,489	5,551	5,546	5,605	5,751	5,786	5,755	5,623	5,847	5,772	92.2
1921.....	4,218	5,703	102.5	5,906	5,791	5,752	5,710	5,676	5,659	5,666	5,634	5,655	5,637	5,660	5,685	95.4
1922.....	4,634	6,148	110.5	5,926	5,996	6,108	6,063	6,090	6,118	6,177	6,219	6,216	6,228	6,283	6,347	93.4
1923.....	5,666	6,370	114.5	6,301	6,302	6,368	6,357	6,315	6,315	6,338	6,370	6,380	6,417	6,451	6,522	96.6
1924.....	6,107	6,427	115.6	6,388	6,371	6,381	6,422	6,436	6,436	6,391	6,405	6,426	6,436	6,498	6,542	97.4
1925.....	6,603	6,841	123.0	6,747	6,732	6,769	6,751	6,749	6,778	6,858	6,879	6,902	6,922	6,963	7,038	95.7
1926.....	7,195	6,791	122.1	6,723	6,722	6,741	6,765	6,744	6,758	6,770	6,795	6,798	6,856	6,859	6,965	96.5
1927.....	7,485	6,828	122.8	6,686	6,661	6,706	6,721	6,739	6,771	6,813	6,851	6,911	6,949	7,015	7,116	93.6
1928.....	8,061	7,127	128.1	6,929	6,899	6,985	7,075	7,077	7,086	7,175	7,229	7,258	7,280	7,266	7,266	94.8
1929.....																

FEMALES

1914.....	2,708	6,126	100.0	6,168	6,172	6,198	6,229	6,129	6,084	5,934	5,896	6,044	6,112	6,116	6,431	91.7
1915.....	3,157	6,400	104.5	6,372	6,319	6,285	6,316	6,332	6,342	6,292	6,231	6,376	6,456	6,588	6,895	90.4
1916.....	3,366	7,673	125.3	7,449	7,438	7,475	7,526	7,575	7,587	7,588	7,541	7,699	7,842	8,059	8,303	89.6
1917.....	3,695	8,848	144.4	8,656	8,532	8,563	8,622	8,656	8,717	8,787	8,785	8,933	9,123	9,251	9,549	89.3
1918.....	4,021	10,003	163.3	9,607	9,548	9,696	9,582	9,669	9,877	10,031	10,124	10,404	10,319	10,449	10,736	88.9
1919.....	4,271	11,364	185.5	11,015	10,992	11,017	11,132	11,142	11,110	11,399	11,447	11,602	11,578	11,794	12,144	90.5
1920.....	4,932	12,535	204.6	12,148	12,178	12,282	12,443	12,486	12,483	12,652	12,673	12,700	12,700	12,709	12,970	93.7
1921.....	4,218	11,289	184.3	11,702	11,467	11,496	11,395	11,302	11,205	11,144	11,029	11,055	11,024	11,129	11,524	94.2
1922 ¹																
1923.....	4,634	12,859	209.9	12,502	12,463	12,554	12,458	12,669	12,841	13,012	12,924	12,967	12,969	13,236	13,709	90.9
1924.....	5,666	13,083	213.6	12,986	12,929	13,052	13,222	13,041	12,948	12,967	12,905	13,223	12,976	13,086	13,665	94.4
1925.....	6,107	13,795	225.2	13,648	13,631	13,684	13,776	13,755	13,711	13,592	13,656	13,603	13,764	14,034	14,680	92.6
1926.....	6,603	14,065	229.6	13,933	13,794	13,835	13,910	13,962	13,966	14,059	13,953	14,035	14,114	14,314	14,909	92.5
1927.....	7,195	14,671	239.5	14,592	14,419	14,410	14,487	14,483	14,533	14,551	14,551	14,530	14,789	14,931	15,770	91.4
1928.....	7,485	14,861	242.6	14,658	14,587	14,685	14,676	14,638	14,644	14,643	14,722	14,834	15,005	15,240	15,999	91.2
1929.....	8,061	15,708	256.4	15,371	15,211	15,335	15,551	15,539	15,410	15,597	15,659	15,875	16,010	16,264	16,678	91.2

¹ Arithmetic average of the 12 months.

² Figures not obtainable.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE WOMEN'S BUREAU

[Any of these bulletins still available will be sent free of charge upon request]

- *No. 1. Proposed Employment of Women During the War in the Industries of Niagara Falls, N. Y. 16 pp. 1918.
- *No. 2. Labor Laws for Women in Industry in Indiana. 29 pp. 1919.
- No. 3. Standards for the Employment of Women in Industry. 8 pp. Fourth ed., 1928.
- No. 4. Wages of Candy Makers in Philadelphia in 1919. 46 pp. 1919.
- *No. 5. The Eight-Hour Day in Federal and State Legislation. 19 pp. 1919.
- No. 6. The Employment of Women in Hazardous Industries in the United States. 8 pp. 1921.
- No. 7. Night-Work Laws in the United States. (1919) 4 pp. 1920.
- *No. 8. Women in the Government Service. 37 pp. 1920.
- *No. 9. Home Work in Bridgeport, Conn. 35 pp. 1920.
- *No. 10. Hours and Conditions of Work for Women in Industry in Virginia. 32 pp. 1920.
- No. 11. Women Street Car Conductors and Ticket Agents. 90 pp. 1921.
- *No. 12. The New Position of Women in American Industry. 158 pp. 1920.
- *No. 13. Industrial Opportunities and Training for Women and Girls. 48 pp. 1921.
- *No. 14. A Physiological Basis for the Shorter Working Day for Women. 20 pp. 1921.
- No. 15. Some Effects of Legislation Limiting Hours of Work for Women. 26 pp. 1921.
- No. 16. (See Bulletin 63.)
- No. 17. Women's Wages in Kansas. 104 pp. 1921.
- No. 18. Health Problems of Women in Industry. 6 pp. Revised, 1931.
- No. 19. Iowa Women in Industry. 73 pp. 1922.
- *No. 20. Negro Women in Industry. 65 pp. 1922.
- No. 21. Women in Rhode Island Industries. 73 pp. 1922.
- *No. 22. Women in Georgia Industries. 89 pp. 1922.
- No. 23. The Family Status of Breadwinning Women. 43 pp. 1922.
- No. 24. Women in Maryland Industries. 96 pp. 1922.
- No. 25. Women in the Candy Industry in Chicago and St. Louis. 72 pp. 1923.
- No. 26. Women in Arkansas Industries. 86 pp. 1923.
- No. 27. The Occupational Progress of Women. 37 pp. 1922.
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- No. 30. The Share of Wage-Earning Women in Family Support. 170 pp. 1923.
- No. 31. What Industry Means to Women Workers. 10 pp. 1923.
- No. 32. Women in South Carolina Industries. 128 pp. 1923.
- No. 33. Proceedings of the Women's Industrial Conference. 190 pp. 1923.
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- No. 35. Women in Missouri Industries. 127 pp. 1924.
- No. 36. Radio Talks on Women in Industry. 34 pp. 1924.
- No. 37. Women in New Jersey Industries. 99 pp. 1924.
- No. 38. Married Women in Industry. 8 pp. 1924.
- No. 39. Domestic Workers and Their Employment Relations. 87 pp. 1924.
- No. 40. (See Bulletin 63.)
- No. 41. Family Status of Breadwinning Women in Four Selected Cities. 145 pp. 1925.
- No. 42. List of References on Minimum Wage for Women in the United States and Canada. 42 pp. 1925.
- No. 43. Standard and Scheduled Hours of Work for Women in Industry. 68 pp. 1925.
- No. 44. Women in Ohio Industries. 137 pp. 1925.

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- No. 45. Home Environment and Employment Opportunities of Women in Coal-Mine Workers' Families. 61 pp. 1925.
- No. 46. Facts about Working Women—A Graphic Presentation Based on Census Statistics. 64 pp. 1925.
- No. 47. Women in the Fruit-Growing and Canning Industries in the State of Washington. 223 pp. 1926.
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- No. 49. Women Workers and Family Support. 10 pp. 1925.
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- No. 63. (See Bulletin 98.)
- No. 64. The Employment of Women at Night. 86 pp. 1928.
- *No. 65. The Effects of Labor Legislation on the Employment Opportunities of Women. 498 pp. 1928.
- No. 66-I. History of Labor Legislation for Women in Three States. 136 pp. 1932.
- No. 66-II. Chronological Development of Labor Legislation for Women in the United States. Revised, December, 1931. 176 pp. 1932.
- No. 67. Women Workers in Flint, Mich. 80 pp. 1929.
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- No. 96. Women Office Workers in Philadelphia. 17 pp. 1932.
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- No. 98. Labor Laws for Women in the States and Territories. (Revision of Bulletin 63.) (In press.)
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- Annual Reports of the Director, 1919*, 1920*, 1921*, 1922, 1923, 1924*, 1925, 1926, 1927*, 1928*, 1929*, 1930*, 1931.

* Supply exhausted.

