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by Solomon Fabricant

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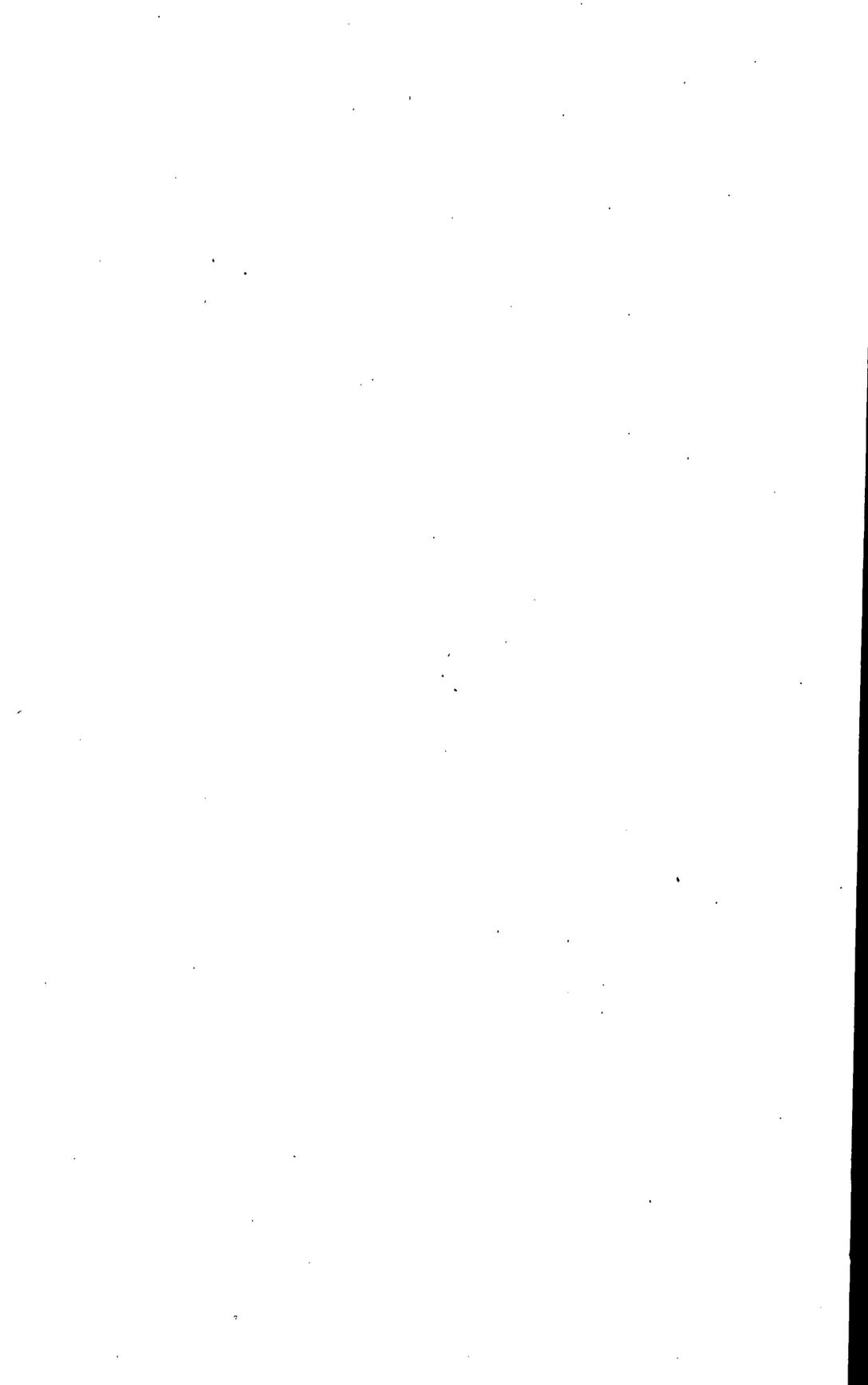
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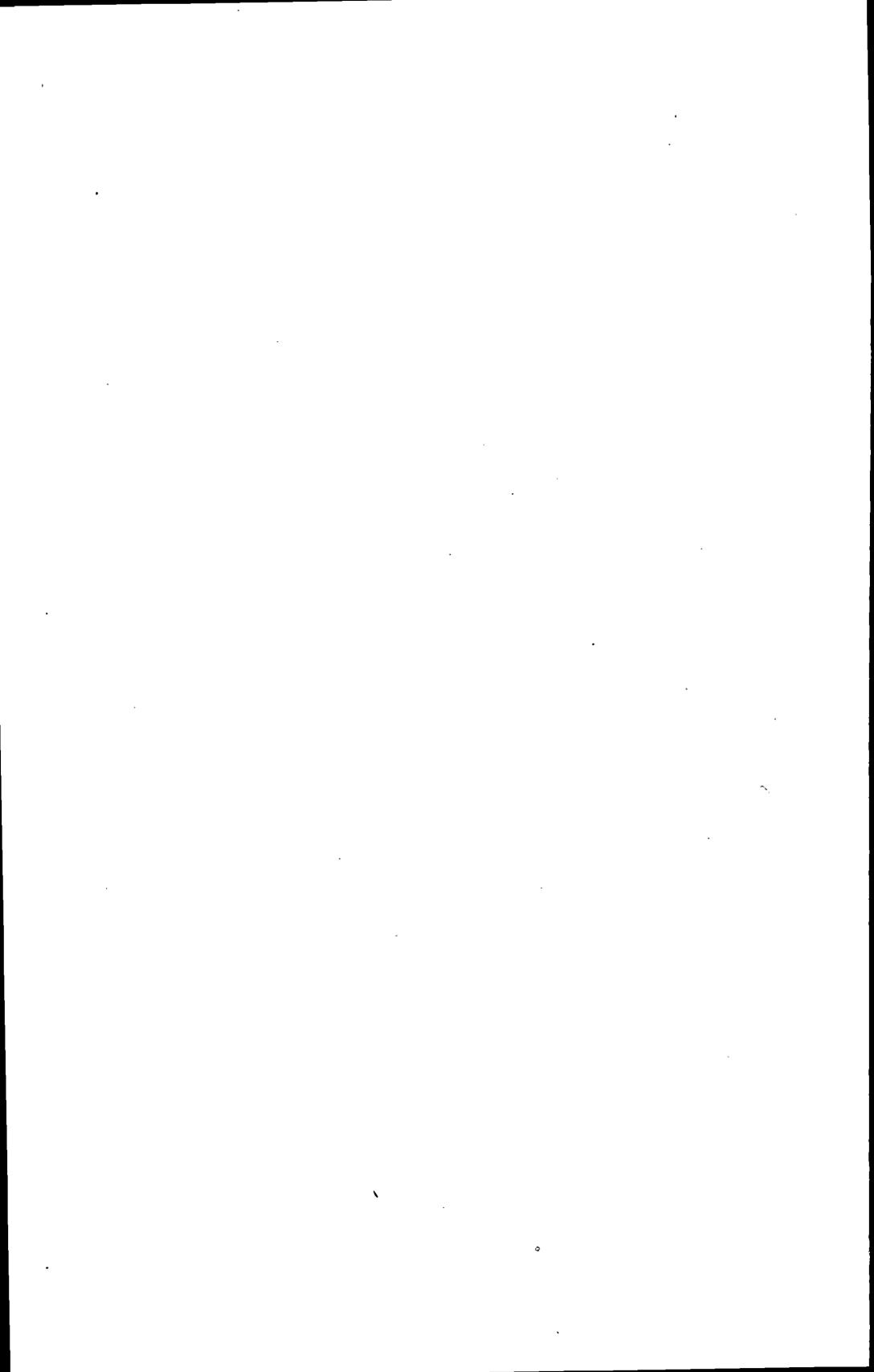
Director's Note

THIS report is one of several dealing with the trends of production and productivity in American industry since the opening of the twentieth century. Other volumes already published are *The Output of Manufacturing Industries, 1899-1937*, by Solomon Fabricant (1940); and *American Agriculture, 1899-1939: A Study of Output, Employment and Productivity*, by Harold Barger and Hans H. Landsberg (1942).

The study upon which this volume is based was made possible by funds granted by The Maurice and Laura Falk Foundation of Pittsburgh. The Falk Foundation is not, however, the author, publisher, or proprietor of this publication, and is not to be understood as approving or disapproving by virtue of its grant any of the statements made or views expressed herein.

William J. Carson
Executive Director

National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc.
December, 1942



Preface

THIS study of trends in employment, and their relation to corresponding changes in production and unit labor requirements, deals only in bare outline with certain aspects of the development of the manufacturing sector of industry in the United States since 1899. The reader will not find here a description of the conditions of human labor inside factory walls, or an account of the rise of factory trade unions. Nor will he read here of the enterprise, skill and toil that have swelled the stream of fabricated products. Yet it is hoped that the statistical analysis presented in this report will illuminate all these developments for those patient enough to study the tables, charts, and textual discussion.

American manufacturing has a complex history. We can learn to understand its development only by moving carefully through a quagmire of statistical, economic, technological, legal, sociological and biographical facts. One step in this journey was taken in a previous National Bureau report, *The Output of Manufacturing Industries, 1899-1937* (published in 1940), in which the changes in the volume and composition of factory production were described in detail. In the present volume we trace the corresponding course of factory employment and labor per unit, and study their relation to the growth of output. The study is carried up through 1939, the most recent year in which a Census of Manufactures has been taken; it begins with 1899, when adequate statistics first began to be available at reasonably frequent intervals. (For a few individual manufacturing industries, however, we have been able to push the indexes as far back as 1869.)

A summary survey of the report's findings is presented in

the final chapter, together with a brief discussion of the relation between trends in manufacturing and our general economic development. The leisurely reader will turn first to Chapter 1 in which changes in total factory employment and output, and in the ratio between these quantities, are described. Trends characterizing the major groups of industries are discussed in Chapter 2. The longer account of changes in individual manufacturing industries is divided into three sections: Chapter 3, which surveys the trends in labor per unit; Chapter 4, in which attention is focused on employment and output and the bearing upon these magnitudes of changes in unit labor requirements, capital investment, prices and costs; and Chapter 5, which deals with the course of employment during the various stages of industrial growth.

The basic indexes, given in summary in the text, are presented in full in the appendices. There, also, appear notes on the definition of employment and output; and descriptions of the original data on which the indexes and other statistics cited in the text are based, except for information already published in *The Output of Manufacturing Industries, 1899-1937*.

Solomon Fabricant

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To all these friends I give my sincere thanks.

S. F.



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