

Handout for February 17 - 19, 2015

Because I'm interweaving these tables with those from the handout for February 10-12-17 which had 20 tables, I'm starting the numbering of this handout with #21.

**Table 21. Southern State Settlement**  
(\* are part of "New South"  
Old = one of original 13 colonies  
New = statehood after 1790)

	Census Year population >100,000	Year became a state
Kentucky	1800	1792
Tennessee*	1800	1796
Louisiana*	1820	1812
Mississippi*	1830	1817
Alabama*	1820	1819
Arkansas*	1850	1836
Florida*	1860	1845
Texas*	before 1845	1845
West Virginia	1810	1863

Source: *Historical Statistics of the United States: Millennial Edition*, Tables Aa2244-6550.

**Table 22. Cotton Picking Rates, 1801-1862**  
with fixed effects by plantation  
Dependent variable: ln(mean picking)

	Upland Cotton	Old South	New South
constant	4.359 (0.047)	3.879 (0.098)	4.478 (0.636)
Year - 1830	0.0174 (0.0038)	0.0197 (0.0044)	0.0167 (0.0075)
(Year-1830) <sup>2</sup>	-0.000074 (0.00010)	0.000005 (0.00012)	-0.000083 (0.00020)
Fixed Effects by Plantation?	Yes	Yes	Yes
Implied annual rate of growth			
1810	2.0 %	1.9 %	2.0 %
1830	1.7 %	2.0 %	1.7 %
1850	1.4 %	2.0 %	1.3%
R <sup>2</sup>	0.85	0.79	0.82
N	428	88	340

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses.

Source: Alan Olmstead & Paul Rhode, Biological Innovation and Productivity Growth in the Antebellum Cotton Economy, *Journal of Economic History* 68 (December 2008): Tables 3 & 5.

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**Table 9. Cotton Picking Rates, 1801-1862**

Dependent variable: ln(mean picking)

	Upland Cotton	Old South	New South
constant	4.387 (0.032)	3.961 (0.061)	4.478 (0.030)
Year - 1830	0.0245 (0.0016)	0.0156 (0.0013)	0.0283 (0.0026)
(Year-1830) <sup>2</sup>	-0.000416 (0.00008)	-0.000025 (0.00010)	-0.00054 (0.00010)
Implied annual rate of growth			
1810	4.1 %	1.7 %	5.0 %
1830	2.5 %	1.6 %	2.8 %
1850	0.8 %	1.5 %	0.7%
R <sup>2</sup>	0.25	0.37	0.30
N	474	103	371

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses.

Source: Alan Olmstead & Paul Rhode, Biological Innovation and Productivity Growth in the Antebellum Cotton Economy, *Journal of Economic History* 68 (December 2008): Tables 2 and 4.

**Table 23. Miles of Railroads**

1830	73
1840	3,300
1850	9,000
1860	31,000
1870	53,000
1880	93,000
1890	167,000
1900	207,000
1910	266,000
1915	290,000

Source: Walton & Rockoff, Table 16.1

**Table 24. Land Grants**

State	% of land granted to Railroad
No Dakota	24
Washington	22
Minnesota	19
Montana	16
Kansas	16
Nebraska	15
California	12
ALL U.S.	12

Source: Scheiber, Vatter, Faulkner, *American Economic History*

**Table 25. Distribution of Total Output**

	Agric	Manuf	Transp & Utilities	Trade Finance & Services
1869	22	15	11	41
1879	19	13	13	43
1889	14	19	11	42
1899-1903	18	19	10	40
1910-1913	19	20	11	37
2010	1	12	5	62

Source: Value Added, Billions of 1879 Dollars, *Historical Statistics*, Series F251-F261. For 2010, U.S. BEA, "Value Added by Industry as a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product," [www.bea.gov](http://www.bea.gov) (Accessed 2/16/2015). Omitted categories are mining, construction, and government.

**Table 26. Distribution of Labor Force**

	Agric	Manuf	Transp & Utilities	Trade Finance & Services
1870	53	19	—	24
1890	43	19	6	21
1910	31	22	9	25
1920	27	26	10	25
2010	1	9	4	64

Source: 1870-1920, *Historical Statistics*, Series D152-D166. 2010, U.S. BEA, *National Income & Product Accounts*, Table 6.5D. Omitted categories are mining, construction, and government.

**Table 27. Top 5 Industries**

1790 & 1860	1910
Cotton goods	Machinery
Lumber	Lumber
Boots & shoes	Printing & Publishing
Flour & meal	Iron & steel
Men's clothing	Malt Liquors

Source: Walton & Rockoff, p. 375; Hughes & Cain, *American Economic History*, Figure 8.2.

**Table 28. Average # employees per establishment**

	1869	1889	1909
Food products	6	9	8
Printing	17	14	12
Lumber	6	18	17
Furniture	9	37	40
Machinery	14	35	56
Textiles	51	99	153
Primary Metals	85	203	317

Source: Atack & Passell, Table 17.5.

**Table 29. Annual Earnings of Industrial Workers**

	1982 dollars	Annual rate of change
1875-79	\$ 4,000	
1885-89	5,000	2.2 %
1895-99	5,300	0.6
1901-05	6,100	2.4
1911-15	6,900	1.2
2010	26,600	0.8

Source: Scheiber, Vatter, Faulkner, *American Economic History*, p. 247. 2010 data: \$60,018 is wages & salaries per full-time equivalent employee in manufacturing (US BEA, NIPA Table 6.6D), deflated to 1982 dollars using [www.measuringworth.com](http://www.measuringworth.com). Annual rate of change for 2010 is measured over 30 years, 1980-2010.

**Table 30. Women's Labor Force Participation Rates (percent of population)**

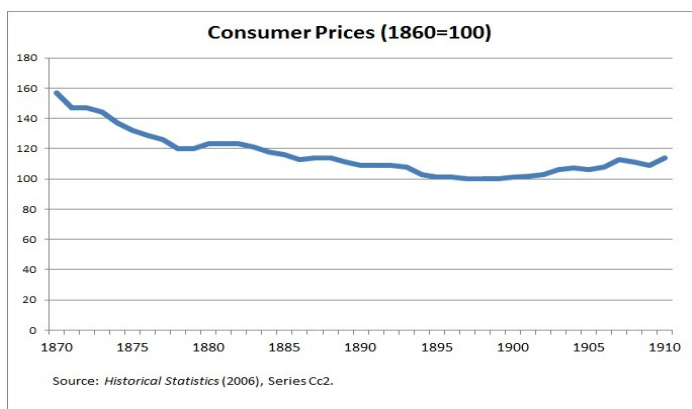
	white		non-white	
	single	married	single	married
1890	38	2	60	22
1900	42	3	60	26
1920	45	6	59	32
2010	56	61	57	66

Source: Claudia Goldin, *Understanding the Gender Gap*, Table 2.1, p. 17. 2010 data from U.S. BLS, *Women in the Labor Force: A Databook* (2011 edition), Table 6. "Single" includes never-married, divorced, separated, and widowed. LFPR calculated for population age 16+. Race category for 2010 is "Black or African American"; race category in earlier censuses was "Non-White."

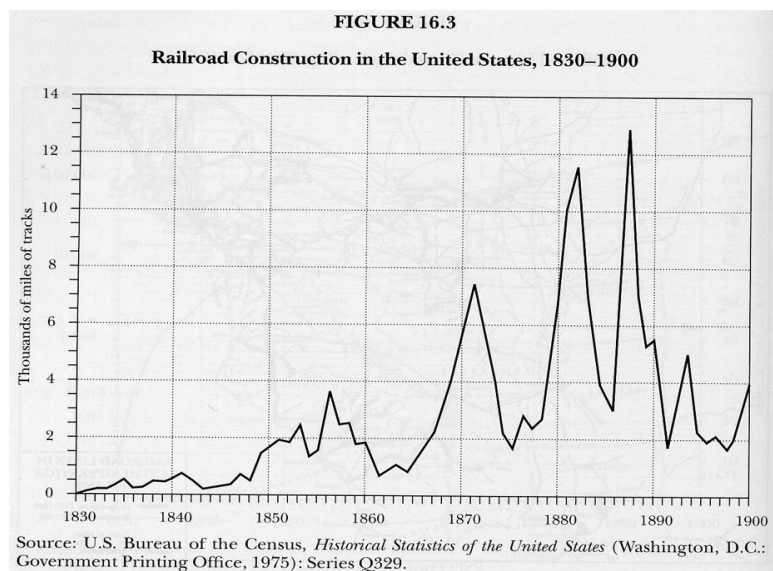
**Table 31. Male & Female Intensive Industries, 1890**

	% Male		% Female
Blacksmith	100	Millinery, custom	98
Carpentry	100	Dressmaking	97
Painting, Wallpaper	100	Corsets	81
Shipbuilding	100	Shirts	79
Carriages & wagons	99	Men's accessories	74
Flour milling	99	Millinery & lace	73
Foundry, machine shops	99	Hosiery & knit goods	67
Agric implements	98	Boxes	65
Boots & Shoes, custom	98	Clothing, women's	63
Leather	98	Silk	57

Source: Claudia Goldin, *Understanding the Gender Gap*, Table 3.4.



**Figure 1** Consumer Price Index, 1870-1910 (Source: Carter et al, *Historical Statistics* 2006, Series Cc2.)



**Figure 2:** Railroad Construction (Source: Attack & Passell, *New View of American History*, Figure 16.5)