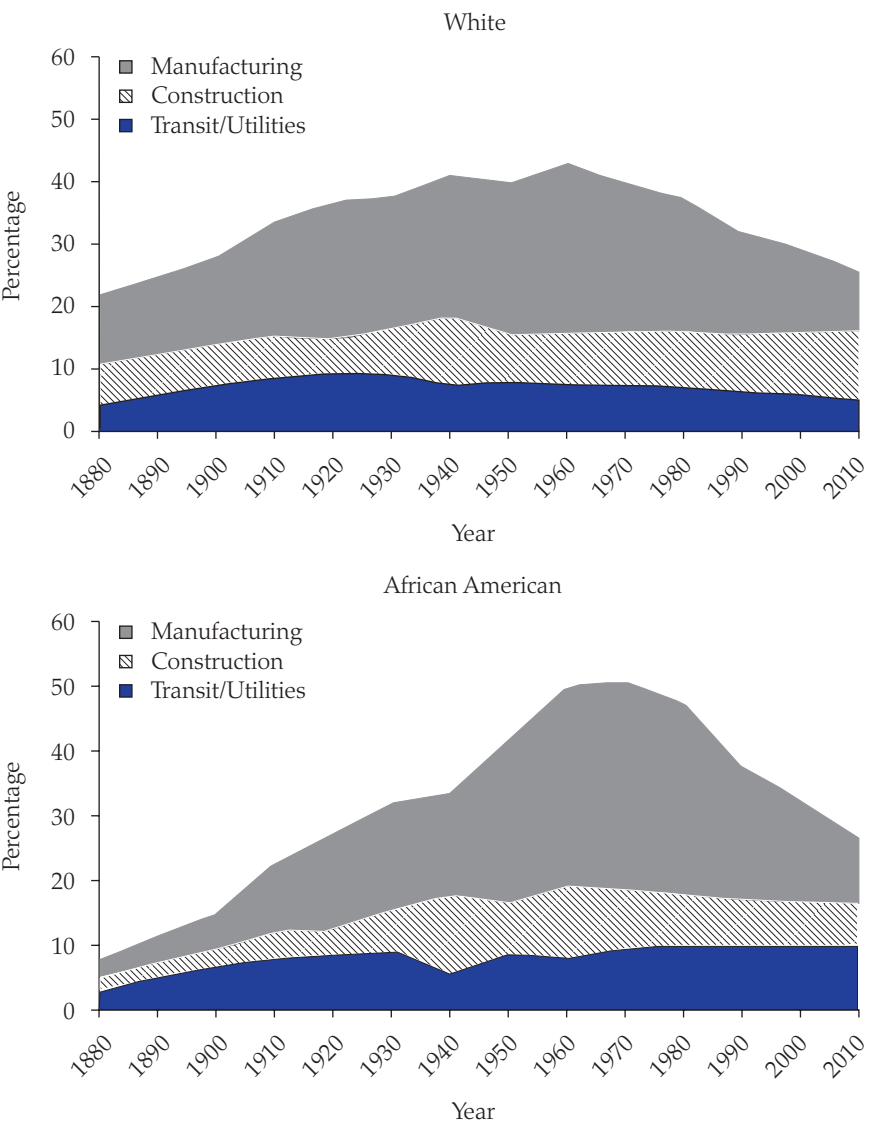
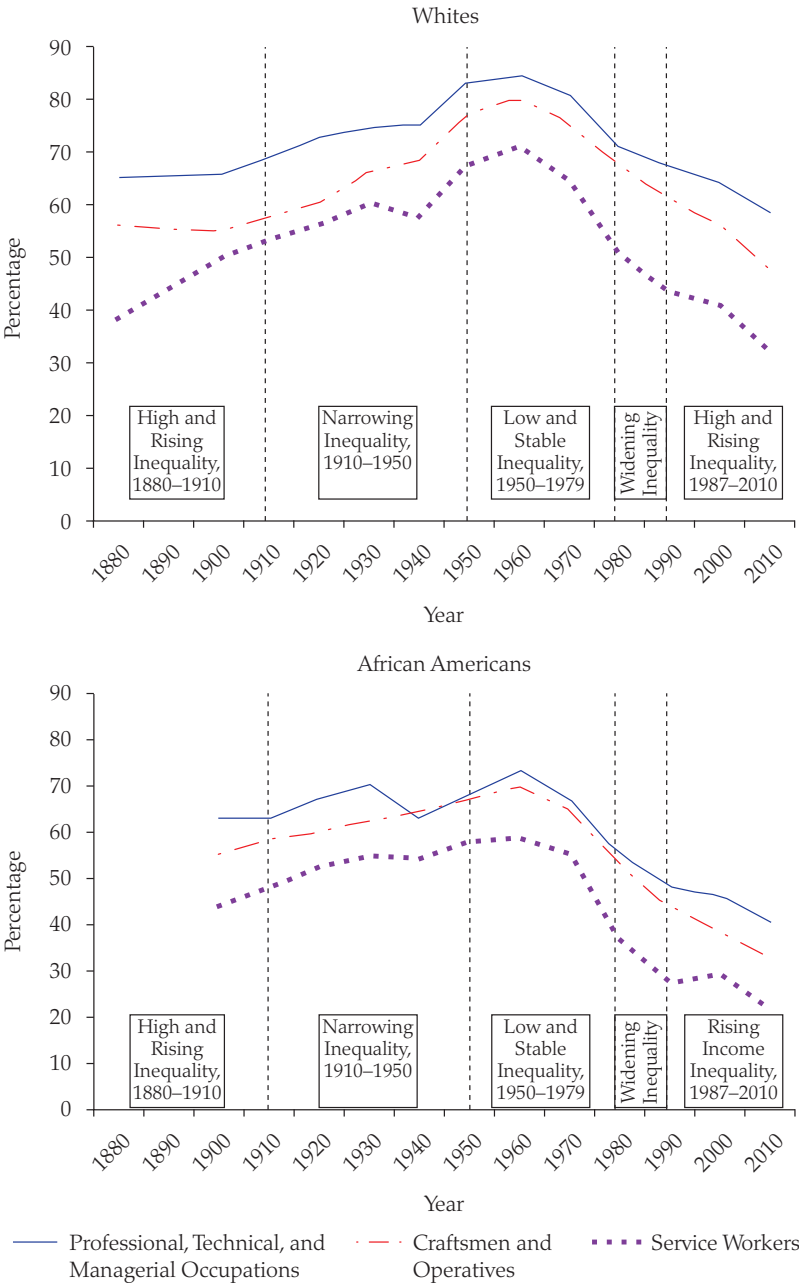


Figure 1.1 Married Men Ages Twenty to Forty-Nine, with Children Under Age Eighteen, Who Were Employed in Manufacturing, Construction, or Transportation, by Race, 1880–2010



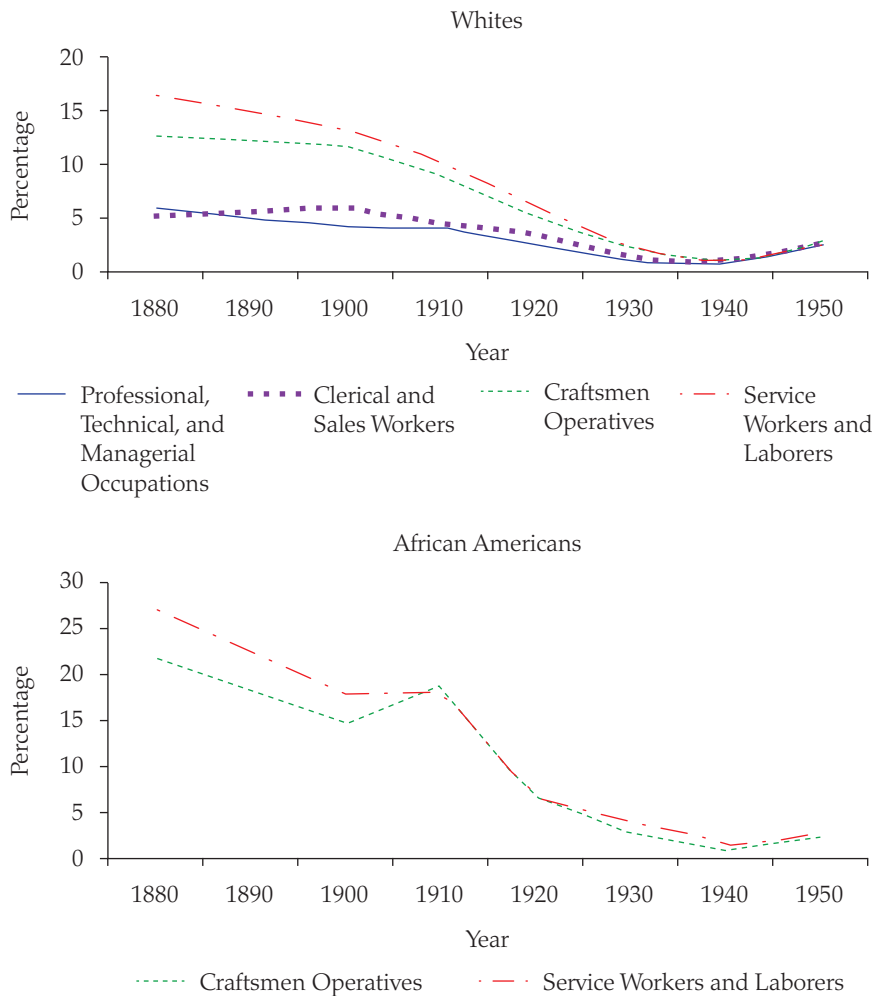
Source: Ruggles et al. (2010).

Figure 1.2 Married, U.S.-Born Men Ages Twenty to Forty-Nine, by (Nonfarm) Occupational Group, 1880–2010 (Whites) and 1900–2010 (African Americans)



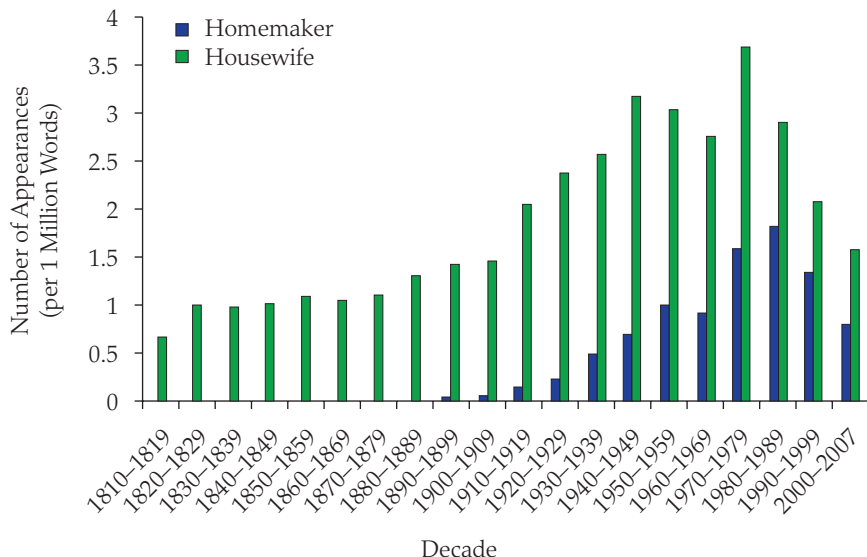
Source: Ruggles et al. (2010).

Figure 2.1 Children Ages Ten to Fifteen Who Were in the Labor Force, by (Nonfarm) Occupation of Household Head, 1880–1950



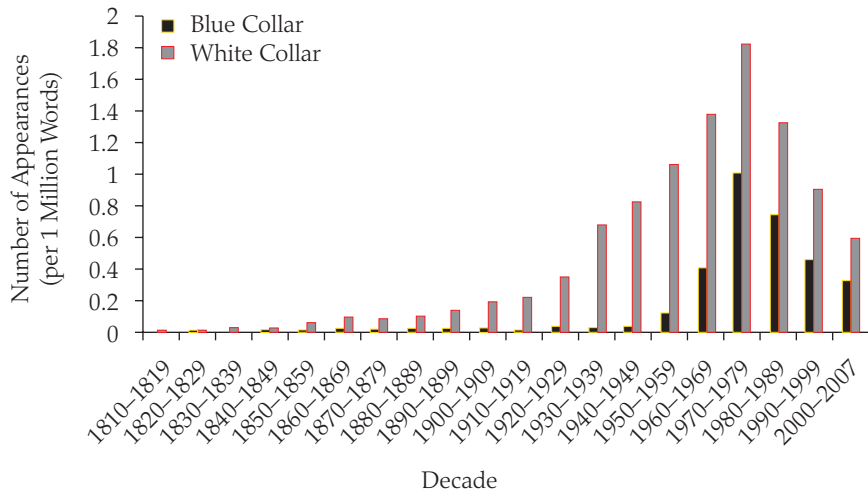
Source: Ruggles et al. (2010).

Figure 3.1 Number of Times the Words “Homemaker” and “Housewife” Appear per 1 Million Words in Books Published in the United States, by Decade, 1810–1819 to 2000–2007



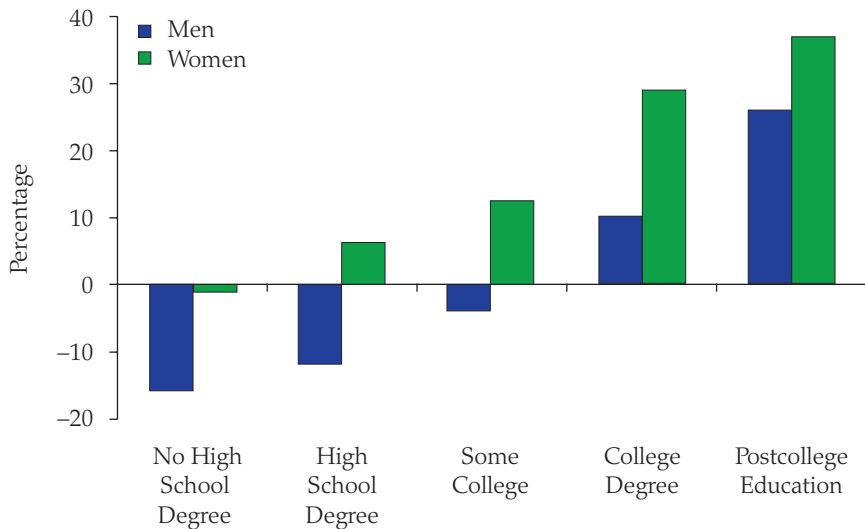
Source: Davies (2011) and Michel et al. (2011).

Figure 4.1 Number of Times the Phrases “Blue Collar” and “White Collar” Appear per 1 Million Words in Books Published in the United States, by Decade, 1810–1819 to 2000–2007



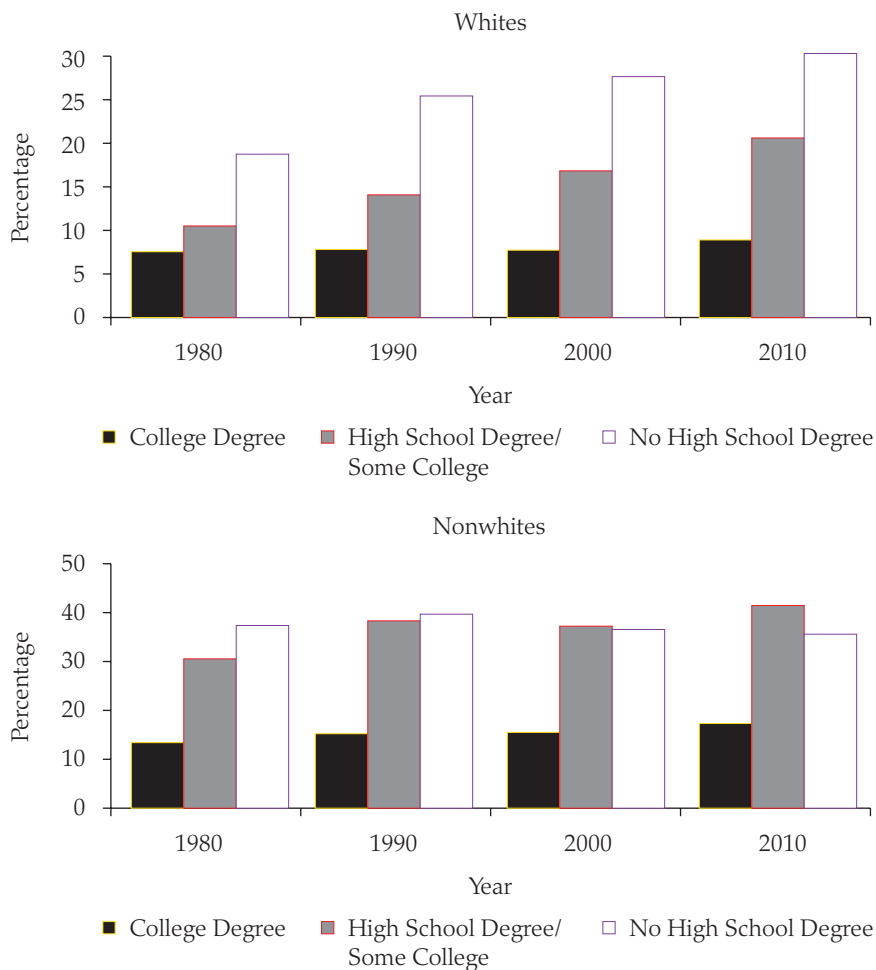
Source: Davies (2011) and Michel et al. (2011).

Figure 5.1 Changes in Real Hourly Earnings, by Education, 1979–2007



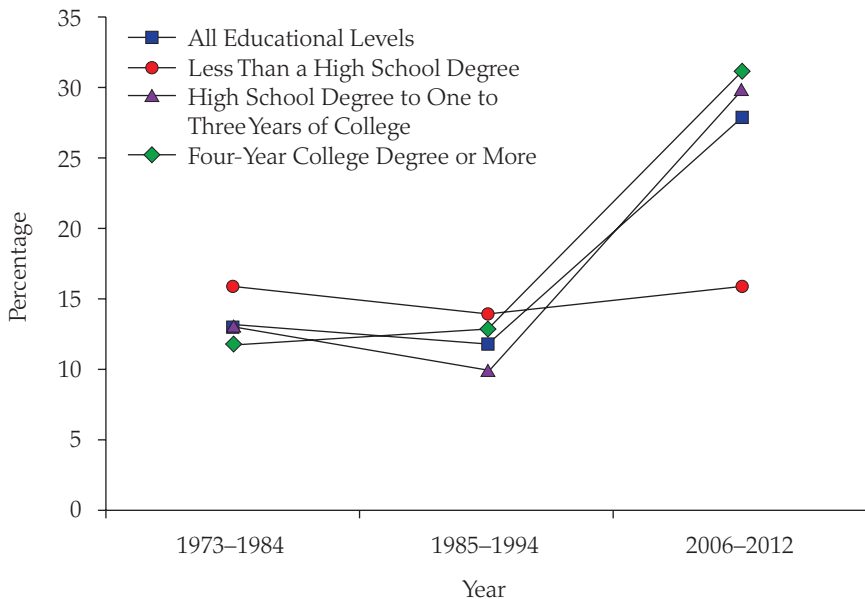
Source: Autor (2010). Reprinted with permission.

Figure 5.2 Children Living with an Unmarried Mother, by the Mother's Education, 1980–2010



Source: My tabulations, pursuant to Stykes and Williams (2013), from the IPUMS data.

Figure 6.1 Employed Men Ages Twenty-Five to Forty-Four Who Rated “Working Hours Are Short, Lots of Free Time,” as Most Important or Second Most Important of Five Job Characteristics



Source: General Social Survey.