高校修了者の増加 (Goldin and Katz, 2009, Figure 6.1)
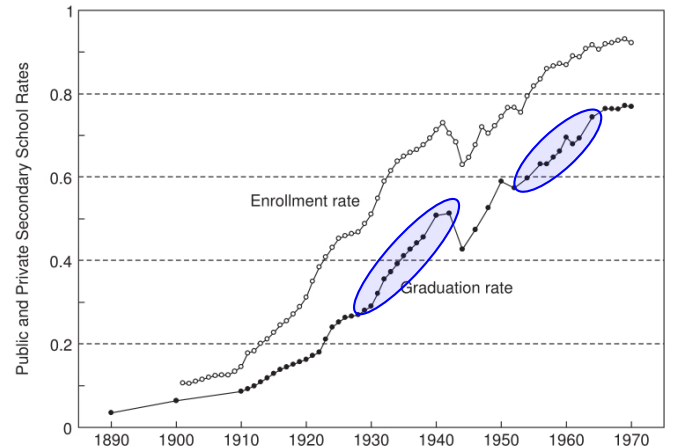

Figure 6.1. Secondary School Enrollment and Graduation Rates: Entire United States, 1890 to 1970. Enrollment numbers are divided by the number of 14- to 17-year-olds; graduation figures are divided by the number of 17-year-olds. Males and females in public and private schools are included. Year given is end of school year. Sources: U.S. Department of Education (1993) and Goldin (1998) for 1910

ホワイトカラー職種の増加 (Goldin and Katz, 2009, Table 5.1)

Table 5.1. Fraction in Various White-Collar Employments: 1870 to 1990

Year	Males and Females		Males		Females	
	Professional and Managerial	Clerical and Sales	Professional and Managerial	Clerical and Sales	Professional and Managerial	Clerical and Sales
1990	0.332	0.256	0.333	0.147	0.331	0.384
1980	0.278	0.260	0.299	0.140	0.250	0.420
1970	0.234	0.252	0.256	0.146	0.199	0.425
1960	0.197	0.216	0.211	0.137	0.168	0.377
1950	0.178	0.195	0.182	0.130	0.169	0.365
1940	0.151	0.166	0.147	0.127	0.163	0.285
1920[a]	0.124	0.131	0.119	0.099	0.141	0.256
1910	0.116	0.099	0.115	0.089	0.118	0.136
1900	0.100	0.075	0.099	0.075	0.105	0.074
1880[a]	0.085	0.042	0.084	0.047	0.092	0.017
1870	0.080	0.034	0.083	0.038	0.065	0.012

Sources: *Historical Statistics, Millennial Edition* (2006), table Ba 1033–1074.
Notes: Proprietors are included in the professional and managerial category.
a. No data points for 1890 and 1930 are reported in the source used.

Table 5.1. Fraction in Various White-Collar Employments: 1870 to 1990

	Males and Females		Males		Females	
Year	Professional and Managerial	Clerical and Sales	Professional and Managerial	Clerical and Sales	Professional and Managerial	Clerical and Sales
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ホワイトカラー職種の増加 (Goldin and Katz, 2009, Table 5.1)

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Sources: *Historical Statistics, Millennial Edition* (2006), table Ba 1033–1074.
Notes: Proprietors are included in the professional and managerial category.
a. No data points for 1890 and 1930 are reported in the source used.

高卒者の増加

Table 5.1. Fraction in Various White-Collar Employments: 1870 to 1990

Year	Males and Females		Males		Females	
	Professional and Managerial	Clerical and Sales	Professional and Managerial	Clerical and Sales	Professional and Managerial	Clerical and Sales
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Sources: *Historical Statistics, Millennial Edition* (2006), table Ba 1033–1074.
Notes: Proprietors are included in the professional and managerial category.
a. No data points for 1890 and 1930 are reported in the source used.

高卒者の増加

SHU, IDE

ホワイトカラー職種の増加 (Goldin and Katz, 2009, Table 5.1)

大卒者の増加

高卒者の増加

Table 5.1. Fraction in Various White-Collar Employments: 1870 to 1990

	Males and Females		Males		Females	
Year	Professional and Managerial	Clerical and Sales	Professional and Managerial	Clerical and Sales	Professional and Managerial	Clerical and Sales
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Notes: Proprietors are included in the professional and managerial category.
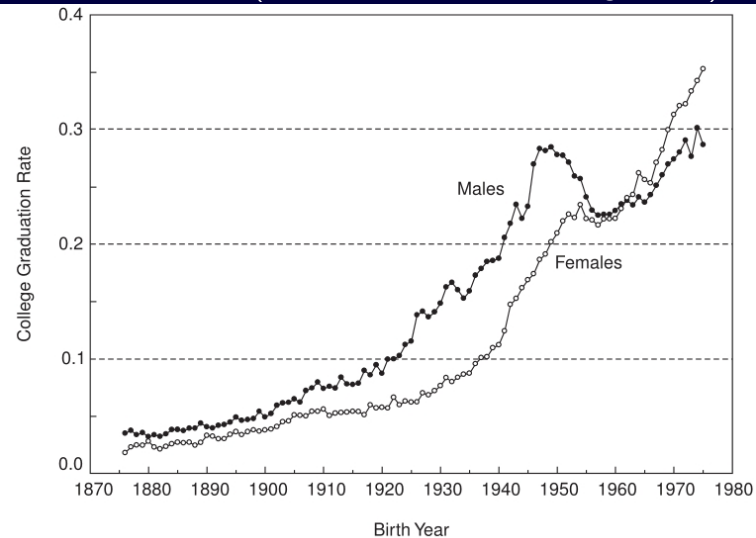a. No data points for 1890 and 1930 are reported in the source used.

Figure 7.1. College Graduation Rates for Men and Women: Cohorts Born from

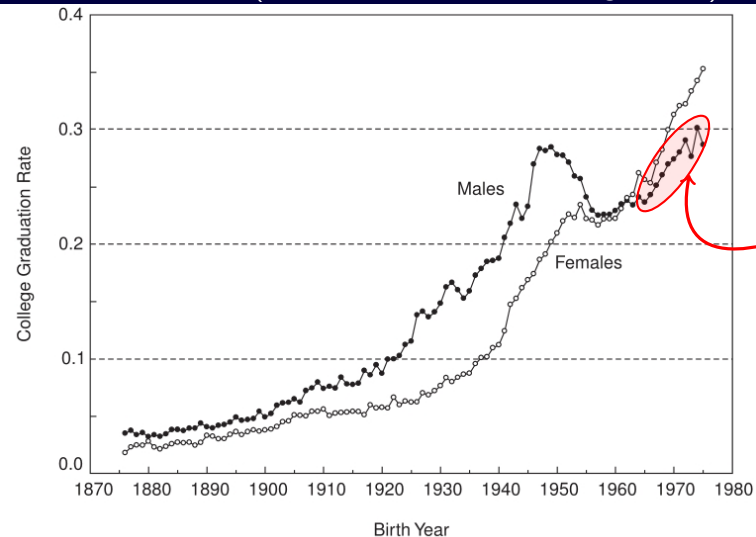# 大学修了者の増加 (Goldin and Katz, 2009, Figure 7.1)

男: ヴェトナム戦争兵役忌避といわれる

Figure 7.1. College Graduation Rates for Men and Women: Cohorts Born from

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大学修了者の増加 (Goldin and Katz, 2009, Figure 7.1)
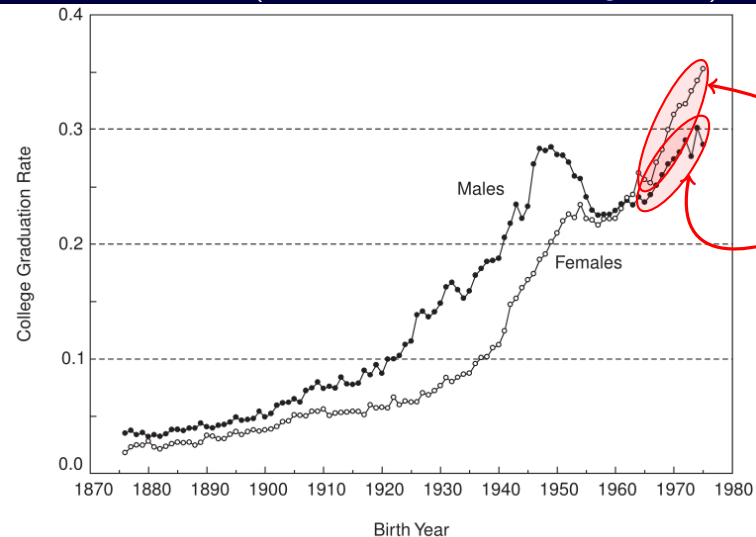

男: ヴェトナム戦争兵役忌避といわれる

女: ? Goldin and Katz (2009) にも理由の記載なし。

Figure 7.1. College Graduation Rates for Men and Women: Cohorts Born from

大卒需要の増加 (著者たちによる推計値 Goldin and Katz, 2009, Table 8.1)

Table 8.1. Changes in the College Wage Premium and the Supply and Demand for College Educated Workers: 1915 to 2005 (100 × Annual Log Changes)

	Relative Wage	Relative Supply	Relative Demand ($\sigma_{SU}=1.4$)	Relative Demand ($\sigma_{SU}=1.64$)	Relative Demand ($\sigma_{SU}=1.84$)
1915–40	−0.56	3.19	2.41	2.27	2.16
1940–50	−1.86	2.35	−0.25	−0.69	−1.06
1950–60	0.83	2.91	4.08	4.28	4.45
1960–70	0.69	2.55	3.52	3.69	3.83
1970–80	−0.74	4.99	3.95	3.77	3.62
1980–90	1.51	2.53	4.65	5.01	5.32
1990–2000	0.58	2.03	2.84	2.98	3.09
1990–2005	0.50	1.65	2.34	2.46	2.56
1940–60	−0.51	2.63	1.92	1.79	1.69
1960–80	−0.02	3.77	3.74	3.73	3.73
1980–2005	0.90	2.00	3.27	3.48	3.66
1915–2005	−0.02	2.87	2.83	2.83	2.82

Sources: The underlying data are presented in Appendix Table D.1 and are derived from the 1915 Iowa State Census, 1940 to 2000 Census IPUMS, and 1980 to 2005 CPS MORG samples.

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1940-80: 大卒賃金プレミアムは減少、供給の成長率高い

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Sources: The underlying data are presented in Appendix Table D.1 and are derived from the 1915 Iowa State Census, 1940 to 2000 Census IPUMS, and 1980 to 2005 CPS MORG samples.

1940-80: 大卒賃金プレミアムは減少、供給の成長率高い

1980-2005: 大卒賃金プレミアムは増加、供給の成長率鈍化

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大卒賃金プレミアム vs. 高卒賃金プレミアム (Goldin and Katz, 2009, Figure 8.1)
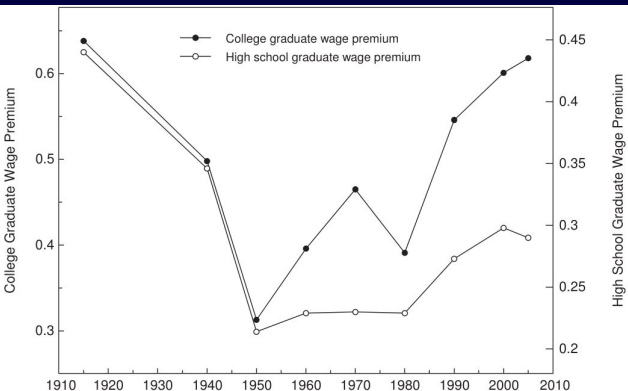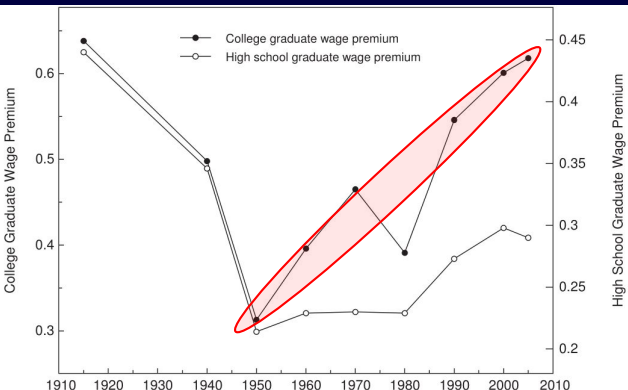

Figure 8.1. College Graduate and High School Graduate Wage Premiums: 1915 to 2005. Sources and Notes: *College Graduate Wage Premium:* The plotted series is based on the log (college/high school) wage differential series in Appendix Table D.1. We use the 1915 Iowa estimate and the 1940 to 1980 Census estimates for the United States. We extend the series to 1990, 2000, and 2005 by adding the changes in the log (college/high school) wage differentials for 1980 to 1990 for the CPS, 1990 to 2000 from the Census, and 2000 to 2005 from the CPS to maintain consistency in the coding of education across pairs of samples used for changes in the college wage premium. *High School Graduate Wage Premium:* The

大卒賃金プレミアム vs. 高卒賃金プレミアム (Goldin and Katz, 2009, Figure 8.1)

A race between education and skill-biased technological change.

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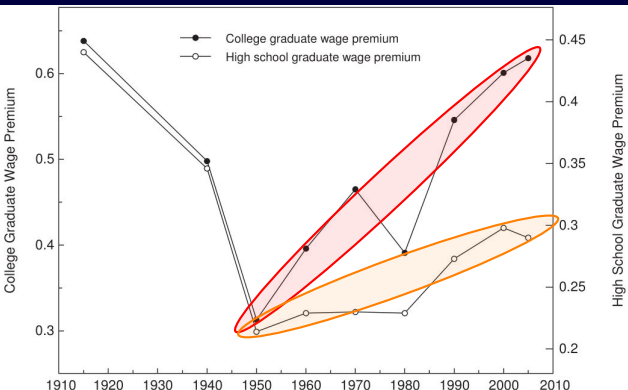# 大卒賃金プレミアム vs. 高卒賃金プレミアム (Goldin and Katz, 2009, Figure 8.1)

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A race between education and skill-biased technological change.

競争:

教育水準増加による技能の供給増加

vs.

技能偏向的技術変化による技能の需要増加

大卒賃金プレミアム vs. 高卒賃金プレミアム (Goldin and Katz, 2009, Figure 8.1)

A race between education and skill-biased technological change.
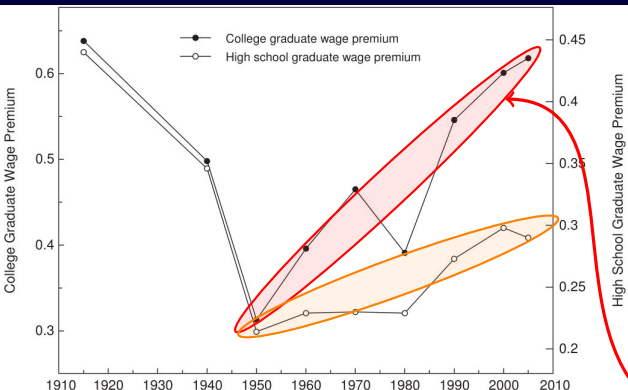
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供給の負け

SHU, IDE