

# Małgorzata Iwańska

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## The Employment Structure in Sokolow County (1921-1931). According to 1921 and 1931 Census

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# The Employment Structure in Sokolow County (1921-1931). According to 1921 and 1931 Census

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*Struktura zatrudnienia w powiecie Sokołów Podlaski (1921-1931).  
Na podstawie spisu powszechnego z 1921 i 1931 roku*

### STRESZCZENIE

Artykuł zawiera analizę danych statystycznych ze spisów powszechnych z lat 1921 i 1931, dotyczących struktury zatrudnienia społeczeństwa, opisu działów gospodarki, zatrudnienia oraz podział według stanowiska społecznego. Dla pełniejszego ukazania struktury zatrudnienia w powiecie sokołowskim w okresie międzywojennym, dane zawarte w tekście porównane są z informacjami dotyczącymi Polski oraz województwa lubelskiego. Obok podziału według zawodu, przeprowadzono analizę pod względem stosunku do narzędzi pracy (samodzielni, pozostający w stosunku najemnym) oraz stanowiska społecznego (zatrudniający siły najemne, nie zatrudniający sił najemnych, pracownicy umysłowi, robotnicy, pomagający członkowie rodzin), oraz, gdzie to było możliwe, pod względem płci. Dla lepszego zrozumienia poruszanej problematyki, artykuł uzupełniają tabele, przedstawiające strukturę zatrudnienia w powiecie sokołowskim w odniesieniu do reszty kraju oraz w rozbiciu na poszczególne kryteria. Autorka, w celu jaśniejszego zobrazowania struktury zatrudnienia w powiecie sokołowskim, w tabelach umieściła w nawiasach wartości procentowe dla poszczególnych danych. Pierwszy spis powszechny przedstawił bardziej szczegółowe dane dotyczące zagadnienia zatrudnienia: w rozbiciu na miasto i wieś oraz czynnych i biernych zawodowo; w drugim spisie powszechnym dane te zostały umieszczone w zestawieniu zbiorczym. W końcowej części artykułu dane dotyczące zatrudnienia w poszczególnych działach zawodu w powiecie sokołowskim zostały porównane i zanalizowano dynamikę zmian.

Słowa kluczowe: gospodarka, praca, Sokołów Podlaski, społeczeństwo, zatrudnienie  
Key words: economy, work, Sokołów Podlaski, society, employment.

In the first census the profession was identified as the individual's overall profitable activity performed by the interviewed at the census day, without taking into consideration the profession the individual was trained in. That approach was caused by the labour market situation, in which a change of exercised profession was a common situation. It was a period of intensive development of the state structures and many people was able to find a new job in the corresponding sector. The general classification of business enterprises and institutions was the basic criterion applied to classify the professional categories of the population. It means that individuals employed in a specific enterprise were classified as related to the industry which characterised the main activity of the enterprise, regardless their individual duties. Accordingly the administrative personnel of an agriculture enterprise was classified as a agriculture workers and a locksmith in a cotton processing plant as a textile industry worker. In a case of the individuals not associated to any such institution their professional activities were taken into consideration<sup>1</sup>.

In 1921 census the following professional classification:

- A. Forestry and agriculture including breeding, horticulture, fishery and hunting.
- B. Mining and industry: mines and stone-pits, metallurgy, mineral industry, heavy industry, machine and electro-technical industry, chemical industry, textile industry, papermaking, leather industry, timber processing, food industry, clothing and haberdasher's sector, poligraphy, precious metals processing, watch and precise instrument making, construction industry, gas, water and electricity sectors and not specified industry.
- C. Commerce and insurance: trade in goods, financial trade, cooperatives, cooperative associations and cooperative wholesale enterprises (excluding credit cooperatives), hotels, housing rentals, eateries, insurers, brokerage and various types of commerce support activities.
- D. Transport and communication: postal service, telegraph and phone operators, railways, other rail transport and tramways, other types of transport and communication, other activities related to transport and communication, transport and communication support.
- E. Public service, freelancing and freelancing support: local and central administration, judiciary and advocacy, health service, social organizations and institutions, church, education, science, fine arts and literature, theatre, music entertainment and sports activities.
- F. The Army, the Navy and the Airforce.
- G. Domestic help and other personal services.
- H. Unemployed and individuals not performing any profit-targeted activities (excluding dependent family members): unemployed, jailed, hospital in-patients (scientific institution personel), individuals maintaining themselves without performing any professional activities.

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<sup>1</sup> Wstęp [w:] *Statystyka Polski, Pierwszy powszechny spis Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej z dnia 30 września 1921 roku. Mieszkania. Ludność. Stosunki zawodowe. Tablice państwowe (1927)* VI

### I. Individuals without professional identification<sup>2</sup>.

The classification according to a profession type was applied to both professionally active and inactive. All the individuals performing any profit-targeted activities were identified as professionally active. That group included also some unemployed, jailed, hospital in-patients, scientific institutions personel, and all types of pensioners. Family members dependent of a householder working in one of the industry groups mentioned in the previos paragraph were classified as professionally inactive and mentioned in a separate column. Women taking care of a household were not classified as performing any specific profession but as dependent family members<sup>3</sup>. Individuals from rural locations which did not specify their workplace were classified agriculture workers<sup>4</sup>.

Table 1. Population in a specific industry category- 1921 census (% per specific category).

	Poland	Lublin Voivodeship	Sokolow County
Population in total	25 694 700	2 087 951	76 079
A. Agriculture and Forestry with breeding, horticulture and fishery	16 856 687 (65,60)	1 533 228 (73,43)	60 657 (79,73)
B. Mining and industry	3 530 382 (13,74)	228 537 (10,95)	7 311 (9,61)
C. Commerce and insurance	1 611 582 (6,27)	139 401 (6,68)	3 673 (4,83)
D. Transport and communication	834 725 (3,25)	43 499 (2,08)	734 (0,96)
E. Public service, freelancing and freelancing support	758 175 (2,95)	46 283 (2,22)	1 369 (1,80)
F. The Army, the Navy and the Airforce	414 703 (1,61)	6 493 (0,31)	16 (0,02)
G. Domestic help and other personnel services	340 658 (1,33)	20 837 (1,00)	530 (0,70)
H. Unemployed and individuals not performing any profit-targeted activities.	789 560 (3,07)	32 241 (1,54)	785 (1,03)

<sup>2</sup> Wstęp- Załącznik I- Podział według zawodu obiektywnego [w:] *Statystyka Polski, Pierwszy powszechny spis Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej z dnia 30 września 1921 roku. Mieszkania. Ludność. Stosunki zawodowe. Tablice państwowe, (1927) IX-XI*

<sup>3</sup> Wstęp [w:] *Statystyka Polski, Pierwszy powszechny spis Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej z dnia 30 września 1921 roku. Mieszkania...*, dz. cyt. VII

<sup>4</sup> Tamże VI

N. Individuals without professional identification	613 228 (2,39)	37 432 (1,79)	1 004 (1,32)
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Source: *Statystyka Polski, Pierwszy Powszechny Spis Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej z dnia 30 września 1921 r.. Mieszkania. Ludność. Stosunki zawodowe. Województwo lubelskie*, tom XVIII, Główny Urząd Statystyczny, Warszawa 1927, s. 102, 203; *Statystyka Polski, Pierwszy Powszechny Spis Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej z dnia 30 września 1921 r.. Mieszkania. Ludność. Stosunki zawodowe. Tablice Państwowe*, tom XXXI, Główny Urząd Statystyczny, Warszawa 1927, p. 70. Own compilation.

During World War I, when the Russian troops were withdrawing from the after-war Polish territory, they used the scorched earth tactics. The machinery, herds and food products were confiscated and carried away. Further destruction was caused in August 1920 by the Bolshevik aggression<sup>5</sup>, which had a negative influence on the nation's economic situation. According to the 1921 census 65,60% of the population were employed in agriculture (see Table 1). The second biggest sector of the national's economy was mining and industry 13,74%. The remaining groups were the source of employment for the following percentage of population commerce and insurance 6,27%, transport and communication 3,25%, public service and freelancing 2,95%, armed forces 1,61%, domestic help 1,33%. The unemployed equalled 3,07% of the total population, 2,39% of the population was not identified professionally. In Lublin Voivodeship 73,43% of the population was employed in Agriculture *mieszkańców*, and the second biggest category including 10,95% of the population was mining and industry. The employment structure in the remaining categories was as follows, commerce and insurance 6,68%, public service and freelancing 2,22%, transport and communication 2,08%, domestic help 1%, armed forces 0,31%. 1,54% of the population was unemployed and 1,79% was professionally unidentified.

The percentage of population employed in agriculture in the county was higher than the average for the rest of the country. And equalled 79,73%. Mining and industry provided employment for 9,61% of the county's population. The remaining part of the population was employed in commerce and insurance 4,83%, in public service and as freelancers 1,80%, transport and communication 0,96%, as domestic help 0,70% and armed forces 0,02%. 1,03% of the county's population was not employed and 1,32% was defined as individuals with no professional identification. The unemployment rate in the county was lower than the average for the country.

According to 1921 census the national economy's main employment source was agriculture. The average percentage of the population employed in the country equalled 65,60%, but for the Sokolow county it was significantly higher and equalled 79,73%. It shows that Poland after World War I was an agriculture country. Mining and industry was the second biggest employer for both the country and the county, providing employment for respectively 13,74% (the average for Poland) 9,61% (the Sokolow County). That relation was a result from the WWI military hostilities and damages to the industrial infrastructure.

<sup>5</sup> G. Ryżewski, *Ku niepodległości*, [w:] *Sokołów Podlaski. Dzieje miasta i okolic*, ed. G. Ryżewski, Białystok-Sokołów Podlaski 2006, s. 494, 505.

1921 census showed also the employment structure in relation to the social position. The classification was based on the labour-tool ownership relation.

The „self-employed” included individuals in ownership of their own labour-tools and freelancers. They owned their own workplace, agricultural setting, an enterprise (industrial, transport, or commercial, etc.), Freelancers were defined as self-employed medical doctors, lawyers etc. That category was not applied to professions in which the labour-tools were not owned by the individuals (cooperatives, postal service, telegraph and phone operators, the railway, city tramway, social organizations and institutions, the church, domestic help). The category was divided into two sub-categories, employing third parties and not employing third parties. The clue to that sub-division was the answer to the question „If the individual is self-employed do they employ any third parties, and if they do how many individuals?”. The first sub-category applied to both a plant owner employing hundreds of workers and a craftsman employing only a journeyman or an apprentice as well as the landowners<sup>6</sup>.

The labourers being in any employment relation to a superior fall into the working personnel and worker category. The working personnel consisted of four types, contractual white collar personnel, (management personnel, commercial and office personnel, technical personnel and supervising personnel). The management personnel includes the individuals managing an enterprise or an institution, e.g. a technical manager, an administrative manager, a sales manager and their deputies. Commerce and office personnel included (regardless their position, but excluding salesmen) e.g. an office manager. The technical personnel included individuals with university or high school technical background. The supervising personnel included individuals who did not perform any physical labour, but responsible for supervising others. That division could be applied to agriculture, mining, industry and commerce, where all the above mentioned personnel types could be spotted.<sup>7</sup>.

The blue collar category embraced craftsmen, trained workers, other workers, individuals engaged in handicraft. Blue collar personnel in the armed forces referred to the lower ranks including privates and non-commissioned-officers. According to the census instructions the term craftsmen should be applied to the trained workers engaged in traffic and machinery maintenance, building and other appliances construction and maintenance. They were present in almost every single enterprise and were trained in a supporting profession not corresponding to the enterprise's main business activity. (e. g. a blacksmith on an agricultural farm). The trained workers were aware of their professional distinctiveness, They either graduated from a corresponding professional school or completed some professional training (apprenticeship). (e. g. lower rank central and local administration armed officials). Other workers included workers not included into the two above groups and agricultural labourers not identified as craftsmen (e.g. lower rank public service officials, domestic help). Homeworkers were listed only in industry. They included individu-

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<sup>6</sup> Wstęp [w:] *Statystyka Polski, Pierwszy powszechny spis Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej z dnia 30 września 1921 roku. Mieszkania...*, dz. cyt. VII

<sup>7</sup> Tamże, p. VII.

als working at their household and owning the labour-tools but contracted by an entrepreneur or a merchant. They represented a group intermediary between the self-employed and the employed<sup>8</sup>.

The last social group was identified as the supporting family members. They were distinctive for peasant farms, small industrial enterprises (crafting) and small trade<sup>9</sup>.

Table 2. Professionally active population divided according to the profession type and social position Sokolow Podlaski, 1921 r. (% per specific profession type).

	Total (including individuals without identified social position)		Self-employed				White collar and supervising personnel		Blue collar		Supporting family members	
			Employing third parties		Not employing third parties							
	Male	Female	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total	1 957 (50,86)	881 (20,94)	165 (8,43)	16 (1,82)	888 (45,36)	164 (18,62)	91 (4,65)	36 (4,09)	474 (24,22)	249 (28,26)	257 (13,13)	385 (43,70)
<b>A. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY INCLUDING BREEDING HORTICULTURE AND FISHERY</b>	<b>440 (22,48)</b>	<b>427 (48,47)</b>	<b>24 (5,45)</b>	<b>5 (1,17)</b>	<b>196 (44,56)</b>	<b>47 (11,01)</b>	<b>4 (0,91)</b>	-	<b>53 (12,05)</b>	<b>34 (7,96)</b>	<b>163 (37,05)</b>	<b>341 (79,85)</b>
1. Agriculture, breeding, horticulture and fishery	436 (99,10)	427 (100)	24 (5,50)	5 (1,17)	196 (44,95)	47 (11,01)	1 (0,23)	-	52 (11,93)	34 (7,96)	163 (37,39)	341 (79,86)
2. Forestry and hunting	4 (0,9)	-	-	-	-	-	3 (75)	-	1 (25)	-	-	-
<b>B. MINING AND INDUSTRY</b>	<b>769 (44,23)</b>	<b>71 (8,06)</b>	<b>114 (14,82)</b>	<b>8 (11,27)</b>	<b>337 (43,82)</b>	<b>29 (40,85)</b>	<b>6 (0,78)</b>	-	<b>243 (31,60)</b>	<b>6 (8,45)</b>	<b>69 (8,97)</b>	<b>27 (38,03)</b>
3. Mining, stone-pits, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Mineral industry	4 (0,52)	-	1 (25)	-	-	-	-	-	3 (75)	-	-	-
5. Metallurgy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Heavy industry	26 (3,38)	-	7 (26,92)	-	12 (46,15)	-	-	-	5 (19,23)	-	2 (7,69)	-
7. Mechanical and Electro-technical industry	1 (0,13)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (100)	-	-	-	-	-
8. Precious metal processing, watch and precise instrument making.	6 (0,78)	-	-	-	6 (100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Chemical industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Textile industry	5 (0,65)	2 (2,82)	1 (20)	-	4 (80)	2 (100)	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Paper making industry	1 (0,78)	-	-	-	1 (100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Leather industry	24 (3,12)	-	2 (8,33)	-	9 (37,5)	-	-	-	5 (20,83)	-	8 (33,33)	-
13. Timber industry	45 (5,85)	2(2,82)	2 (4,44)	-	35 (77,78)	-	-	-	6 (13,33)	-	2 (4,44)	1 (50)
14. Food processing industry	70 (9,10)	9 (12,68)	9 (12,86)	2 (22,22)	37 (52,86)	5 (55,56)	2 (2,86)	-	17 (24,29)	1 (11,11)	5 (7,14)	1 (11,11)
15. Clothing and hederdasher's industry	538 (69,96)	57 (80,28)	88 (16,36)	6 (10,53)	208 (38,66)	21 (36,84)	-	-	191 (35,50)	5 (8,77)	51 (9,48)	25 (43,86)
16. Poligraphical industry	4 (0,52)	1 (1,41)	1 (25)	-	3 (75)	1 (100)	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Construction industry	44 (5,72)	-	3 (6,82)	-	22 (50)	-	2 (4,55)	-	16 (36,36)	-	1 (2,27)	-
18. Gas, water and electricity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Unspecified industry	1 (0,13)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (100)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>C. COMMERCE AND INSURANCE</b>	<b>346 (17,68)</b>	<b>103 (11,69)</b>	<b>24 (6,94)</b>	<b>2 (1,94)</b>	<b>280 (80,92)</b>	<b>71 (68,93)</b>	<b>6 (1,73)</b>	<b>4 (3,88)</b>	<b>15 (4,33)</b>	<b>9 (8,74)</b>	<b>21 (6,07)</b>	<b>17 (16,50)</b>
20. Trade in goods	315 (91,04)	87 (84,47)	17 (5,40)	2 (2,30)	269 (85,40)	69 (79,31)	2 (0,63)	-	7 (2,22)	2 (2,30)	20 (6,35)	14 (16,09)

<sup>8</sup> Tamże, s. VII-VIII

<sup>9</sup> Tamże, s. VIII.

21. Cooperatives, cooperative associations and cooperative wholesale enterprises (excluding credit cooperatives)	5 (1,46)	6 (5,83)	-	-	-	-	2 (40)	4 (66,67)	3 (60)	2 (33,33)	-	-
22. Hotels, housing rentals, eateries	18 (5,20)	10 (9,71)	7 (38,89)	-	6 (33,33)	2 (20)	-	-	4 (22,22)	5 (50)	1 (5,56)	3 (30)
23. Financial trade	1 (0,29)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (100)	-	-	-	-	-
24. Insurance	1 (0,29)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (100)	-	-	-	-	-
25. Brokerage and commerce support	6 (1,73)	-	-	-	5 (83,33)	-	-	-	1 (16,67)	-	-	-
<b>D. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION</b>	<b>50 (2,55)</b>	<b>3 (0,34)</b>	<b>1(2,00)</b>	-	<b>27 (54)</b>	-	<b>6(12)</b>	<b>2 (66,67)</b>	<b>13 (26)</b>	<b>1 (33,33)</b>	<b>2 (4)</b>	-
26. Postal service, telegraph and phone operators	7 (14)	2 (66,67)	-	-	-	-	4 (57,14)	2(100)	2 (28,57)	-	-	-
27. The Railway, other railways and city tramways	5 (10)	1 (33,33)	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 (100)	1 (100)	-	-
28. Other types of transport and communication	25 (50)	-	1 (4)	-	14(56)	-	2(8)	-	6 (24)	-	2 (8)	-
29. Transport and communication support	13(26)	-	-	-	13 (100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>E. PUBLIC SERVICE, FREELANCING AND FREELANCING SUPPORT</b>	<b>169 (8,64)</b>	<b>43 (4,88)</b>	<b>1(0,59)</b>	-	<b>43 (25,44)</b>	<b>8 (18,60)</b>	<b>65 (38,46)</b>	<b>30 (69,77)</b>	<b>60 (35,50)</b>	<b>5 (11,63)</b>	-	-
30. Central and local administration, judiciary and advocacy	94 (55,62)	12 (27,91)	-	-	2 (2,13)	-	46 (48,94)	12 (100)	46 (48,94)	-	-	-
31. Health service	14 (8,28)	8(18,60)	1 (7,14)	-	8 (57,14)	5 (62,50)	1 (7,14)	-	4 (28,57)	3 (37,50)	-	-
32. Social organizations and institutions,	4 (2,37)	2(4,65)	-	-	-	-	3 (75)	-	1 (25)	2 (100)	-	-
33. Church	10 (5,92)	-	-	-	-	-	6 (60)	-	4 (40)	-	-	-
34. Education	42 (24,85)	21 (48,84)	-	-	28 (66,67)	3 (14,29)	9 (21,43)	18 (85,71)	5 (11,90)	-	-	-
35. Science, literature and arts	1 (0,59)	-	-	-	1 (100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36. Theatre, music, entertainment and sports	4 (2,37)	-	-	-	4 (100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>F. THE ARMY, THE NAVY AND THE AIRFORCE</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>G. DOMESTIC HELP, AND OTHER PERSONAL SERVICES</b>	<b>14 (0,72)</b>	<b>99 (11,24)</b>	<b>1 (7,14)</b>	<b>1 (1,01)</b>	<b>5 (35,71)</b>	<b>7 (7,07)</b>	-	-	<b>6 (42,86)</b>	<b>91 (91,92)</b>	<b>2 (14,29)</b>	-
38. Domestic help	3 (21,43)	87 (87,88)	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 (100)	87 (100)	-	-
39. Other personal services	11 (78,57)	12 (12,12)	1 (9,09)	1 (8,33)	5 (45,45)	7 (58,33)	-	-	3 (27,27)	4 (33,33)	2 (18,18)	-
<b>H. UNEMPLOYED AND NOT PERFORMING ANY PROFIT -TARGETED ACTIVITIES (EXCLUDING DEPENDENT FAMILY MEMBERS)</b>	<b>81 (4,14)</b>	<b>29 (3,29)</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40. Unemployed, jailed, hospital in-patients, scientific institution personel, etc.	62 (76,54)	9 (31,03)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41. Individuals maintaining themselves without performing any professional activities	19 (23,46)	20 (68,97)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>N. INDIVIDUALS WITHOUT PROFESSIONAL IDENTIFICATION</b>	<b>88 (4,50)</b>	<b>106 (12,03)</b>	-	-	-	<b>2 (1,89)</b>	<b>4 (4,55)</b>	-	<b>84 (95,45)</b>	<b>103 (97,17)</b>	-	-



42. Individuals without closer professional identification	88 (100)	105 (99,06)	-	-	-	2 (1,90)	4 (4,55)	-	84 (95,45)	103 (98,10)	-	-
43. Individuals without any professional identification	-	1 (0,94)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: *Statystyka Polski, Pierwszy Powszechny Spis Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej z dnia 30 września 1921 r.. Mieszkania. Ludność. Stosunki zawodowe. Województwo lubelskie*, tom XVIII, Główny Urząd Statystyczny, Warszawa 1927, p. 204. Own compilation.

In Sokolow Podlaski there were 4,14% unemployed male and 3,29% unemployed female, The profession was not mentioned by respectively 4,50% and 12,03%. There percentage of professionally active population in 1921 was 50,86% in case of men and 20,94% in case of women. The majority of men were employed in industry (44,23%), mostly in clothing and hederdasher's industry (69,96% of the industry employees) and agriculture (22,48%), (including breeding, horticulture, and fishery 99,10%). The further most important male employing groups were commerce and insurance (17,68%, 91,04% of that number were employed in commerce in goods), public service (8,64%, 55,62% of that number was generated by the central and local administration). The other groups were represented as follows: transport and communication (2,55%), domestic help (0,72%).

Women were employed mainly in agriculture (48,47%), commerce and insurance (11,69%, 84,47% of that number in commerce in goods) and domestic help (11,24%, specifically 87,88% in exact domestic help and 12,12% in other personal services). The percentage of women employed in other groups amounted to 8,06% in industry (80,28%, in clothing and hederdasher's industry and 12,68% in food processing industry), 4,88% in public service (48,84% in education, 27,91% in central and local administration and 18,60% in health service), 0,34% in transport and communication (66,67% in postal and telegraph services, 33,33% in railways).

In 1921 the prevailing employer groups in Sokolow Podlaski were clothing and hederdasher's industry, commerce in goods and agriculture. A substantial part of population were also employed in the public structures (administration, education and health service). We should mention several enterprises operating in Sokolow Podlaski in 1925 as Alojzy Pacewicz's Hairdresser Saloon, Fl. Wierzbicka's St. Andrzej Bobola bookstore, Stefan Gałasiewicz's liquor and groceries store, M. Karakula's Christian Tailor Shop, Jana Pędich's Photography Shop, Bernard Wąsowicz's, „Podlasie” Restaurant and Confectionery Cafe, the only Polish enterpreis in Sokolow Podlaski (tableware and kitchenware), Stefan Krasnodębski's Tailor Shop<sup>10</sup>. According to the National Phone Network 1928 subscriber list there were Commercial and Industrial Bank (Sokolow Podlaski Branch), Development and Industry Bank (Sokolow Podlaski Branch), Commerce and Craftsmanship Bank, Merchant Bank (Sokolow Podlaski Branch), „Elżbietów” sugar refinery, cereal merchant Mr Elenberg, Gurlinkiel Nuta grocery store, Mr Lewin Nuchim (grain trade), Agricultural Syndicate Store, Rubinsztejn and Zalberg's railway store, Morgensztern and Nauchmana's Salt Wholesales, Morgensztern, Icko an Aron's Liquore Commerce,

<sup>10</sup> Ku czci Ks. Stanisława Brzózki, Franciszka Wilczyńskiego i powstańców poległych na Podlasiu. Jednodniówka na uroczystość odsłonięcia pomnika w Sokolowie Podlaskim dnia 23 maja 1923 roku (1925) 20-21

Janina Nadrowska's Tobacco Wholesales, Jerzy Orłowski's pharmacy, Regional Agriculture Association („Przyszłość” banking cooperative), Jerzy (original spelling) (Jan) Pędich's Photographic's, Radzyński Szachna's Timber Commerce, Mr Rubinsztejn cereal merchant, an agricultural-commerce cooperative, „Samopomoc” Food Processing Cooperative, an agricultural syndicate, Szafran Szajna's Cereal Mill, Alfred Zawadyński's Dairy Processing Plant, several agricultural-industrial enterprises<sup>11</sup>.

Among the self employed, which were spotted mainly in industry and commerce, 8,43% men and 1,82% women were employing third parties. 45,36% men and 18,62% women did not use any third party services. The third party employers in agriculture amounted to 5,45% of men and 1,17% of women, in industry respectively 14,82% (in metallurgical industry 26,92%) and 11,27% (in case of women food processing branch, with 22,22% of all self-employed women was prevailing), in commerce and insurance respectively 6,94% (in hospitality and housing rentals 38,89%) and 1,94%, in public service and freelancing 0,59% men, in domestic help 9,09% men and 8,33% women. The percentage of individuals that were not employing any third parties ranged as follows, in agriculture, 44,56% men and 11,01% women, in industry respectively 43,82% and 40,85% (we can also specify in textile industry 80% men and 100% women, in timber processing industry 77,78% men and in food processing industry 52,86% men and 55,56% women), in commerce and insurance 80,92% men and 68,93% women (specifically in the commerce in goods 85,40% men and 79,31% women), in transport and communication 54% men (in other kinds of transport and communication 56%, in support 100%), in public service and freelancing 25,44% men and 18,60% women (in education 66,67% men and 14,29% women), in domestic help 45,45% men and 58,33% women, among not specified professions 1,89% women. The self-employed not employing third parties constituted in the majority in Sokolow Podlaski. This is the evidence of the significant role of small enterprises, which owners were executing all needed work, in the local economy. White collar and supervising personnel was the smallest category in Sokolow Podlaski population employment structure. It amounted to 4,65% men and 4,09% women. That group was mostly represented in public service officials and freelancers 38,46% men and 69,77% women. In case of men it was mainly administration (48,94%), education (21,43%) and the church (60%). In case of women it was education (85,71%) and administration (100%). In commerce the white collar constituted 1,73% men and 3,88% women. The men were employed in cooperatives (40%), financial trade (100%) and insurance (100%). The women included in that category were working mainly in cooperatives, cooperative associations, and cooperative wholesale enterprises (66,67%). In transport and communication the white collar and supervising personnel included 12% of men 66,67% of women (specifically in postal services 57,14% of men and 100% of women). In agriculture the group included 0,91% of men (0,23% namely in agriculture and 75% in forestry). In indus-

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<sup>11</sup> *Spis abonentów państwowej sieci telefonicznej Warszawskiej Dyrekcji Poczty i Telegrafów łącznie z białostocką siecią P.A.S.T. na rok 1928 (z wyjątkiem koncesyjnych sieci telefonicznych w Warszawie i Łodzi)*, 108-109

try the white collar and supervising personnel included 0,78% of men, specifically in mechanical and electro-technical industry 100%, in food processing industry 2,86%, in construction industry 34,55%, in unspecified industry 100%, White collar and supervising personal was spotted also among individuals who did not define their profession, it was namely 4,55% of men.

Blue collar workers constituted 24,22% of professionally active men and 28,26% of professionally active women in Sokolow Podlaski. The biggest part of that group (31,60% of men and 8,45% of women) was employed in industry. Women were employed in food processing industry (11,11%) and clothing industry (8,77%). Men were employed mainly in industry (35,50%) and construction industry (36,36%). In agriculture that group included 12,05% of men and 7,96% of women. In public service and among freelancers the above mentioned group included 35,50% of men and 11,63% of women. Male blue collar workers employed in central and local administration included 48,94% of personnel (lower rank personnel), in education 11,90%, in health service 28,57%, in church 40%. The women were represented in the group by the following numbers, 37,50% in health service, and 100% in social organizations. They were also employed in domestic help (91,92% comparing with 42,86% of men). Among the individuals who did not specify their job there were respectively 95,45% of men and 97,17% of women.

Supporting family members (supporting householder's business activity) included in Sokolow Podlaski 13,13% of professionally active men and 43,70% of professionally active women. The biggest number of them, namely 37,05% of men and 79,85% of women was employed in agriculture. In industry it was respectively 8,97% and 38,03%. We should mention separately the numbers for the industry branches engaging the biggest numbers of supporting family members namely, leather industry (33,33% of men), timber processing industry (4,44% of men and 50% of women), clothing industry (9,48% of men and 43,08% of women. In commerce and insurance supporting family members included 6,07% of men and 16,50% of women. That category was also spotted in transport and communication (4% of men) and domestic help (14,29% of men).

Table 3. Professionally active population divided according to professional group and branch as well as social status, Sokolow County, 1921. (% for specific professional branch).

	Total (including individuals without identified social position)		Self-employed				White collar and supervising personnel		Blue collar		Supporting family members	
			Employing third parties		Not employing third parties							
			Male	Female	M	F						
Total	20 803 (63,46)	19 036 (54,02)	1 107 (5,32)	88 (0,46)	8 639 (41,53)	1 315 (6,91)	319 (1,53)	103 (0,54)	3 771 (18,13)	1 856 (9,75)	6 833 (32,85)	15 444 (81,13)
<b>A. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY INCLUDING BREEDING HORTICULTURE AND FISHERY</b>	<b>18 600 (89,41)</b>	<b>17 989 (94,50)</b>	<b>1 067 (5,74)</b>	<b>84 (0,47)</b>	<b>7 540 (40,54)</b>	<b>1 097 (6,10)</b>	<b>129 (0,69)</b>	<b>6 (0,03)</b>	<b>3 165 (17,02)</b>	<b>1 480 (8,23)</b>	<b>6 698 (36,01)</b>	<b>15 319 (85,16)</b>
1. Agriculture, breeding, horticulture and fishery	18 537 (99,66)	17 989 (100)	1 067 (5,76)	84 (0,47)	7 540 (40,68)	1 097 (6,10)	118 (0,64)	6 (0,03)	3 113 (16,79)	1 480 (8,23)	6 698 (36,13)	15 319 (85,16)
2. Forestry and hunting	63 (0,34)	-	-	-	-	-	11 (17,46)	-	52 (82,54)	-	-	-

<b>B. MINING AND INDUSTRY</b>	<b>1 186 (5,70)</b>	<b>209 (1,10)</b>	<b>36 (3,04)</b>	<b>4 (1,91)</b>	<b>735 (61,97)</b>	<b>143 (68,42)</b>	<b>20 (1,69)</b>	<b>2 (0,96)</b>	<b>308 (25,97)</b>	<b>18 (8,61)</b>	<b>87 (7,34)</b>	<b>42 (20,10)</b>
3. Mining, stone-pits, etc.	1 (0,08)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (100)	-	-	-
4. Mineral industry	8 (0,67)	-	-	-	3 (37,5)	-	1 (12,50)	-	4 (50)	-	-	-
<b>5. Metallurgy</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Heavy industry	149 (12,56)	5 (2,39)	10 (6,71)	-	96 (64,43)	-	1 (0,67)	-	33 (22,15)	-	9 (6,04)	5 (100)
7. Mechanical and Electro-technical industry	1 (0,08)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (100)	-	-	-
8. Precious metal processing, watch and precise instrument making.	2(0,17)	-	-	-	2 (100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Chemical industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Textile industry	21 (1,77)	8 (3,83)	-	-	16 (76,19)	4 (50)	-	-	1 (4,76)	1 (12,50)	4 (19,05)	3 (37,50)
11. Paper making industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Leather industry	24 (2,02)	-	1 (4,17)	-	18 (75)	-	-	-	2 (8,33)	-	3 (12,50)	-
13. Timber industry	168 (14,17)	5 (2,39)	3 (1,79)	-	105 (62,50)	3 (60)	2 (1,19)	-	46 (27,38)	-	12 (7,14)	2 (40)
14. Food processing industry	252 (21,25)	22 (10,53)	14 (5,56)	2(9,09)	110 (43,65)	2 (9,09)	8 (3,17)	1 (4,55)	93 (36,90)	7 (31,82)	27 (10,71)	10 (45,45)
15. Clothing and hederdasher's industry	377 (31,79)	166 (79,43)	8 (2,12)	2 (1,20)	312 (82,76)	134 (80,72)	-	1 (0,60)	26 (6,90)	8 (4,82)	31 (8,22)	21 (12,65)
16. Poligraphical industry	3 (0,25)	-	-	-	3 (100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Construction industry	177 (14,92)	2 (0,96)	-	-	69 (38,98)	-	8 (4,52)	-	99 (55,93)	1 (50)	1 (0,56)	1 (50)
18. Gas, water and electricity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Unspecified industry	3 (0,25)	1 (0,48)	-	-	1 (33,33)	-	-	-	2 (66,67)	1 (100)	-	-
<b>C. COMMERCE AND INSURANCE</b>	<b>385 (1,85)</b>	<b>160 (0,84)</b>	<b>4 (1,04)</b>	-	<b>315 (81,82)</b>	<b>61 (38,13)</b>	<b>8(2,08)</b>	<b>4 (2,50)</b>	<b>12 (3,12)</b>	<b>15 (9,38)</b>	<b>46 (11,95)</b>	<b>80 (50)</b>
20. Trade in goods	349 (90,65)	137 (85,63)	3 (0,86)	-	301 (86,25)	60 (43,80)	2 (0,57)	-	2 (0,57)	6 (4,38)	41 (11,75)	71 (51,82)
21. Cooperatives, cooperative associations and cooperative wholesale enterprises (excluding credit cooperatives)	12 (3,12)	11 (6,88)	-	-	-	-	5 (41,67)	2 (18,18)	7 (58,33)	9 (81,82)	-	-
22. Hotels, housing rentals, eateries	22 (5,71)	10 (6,25)	1 (4,55)	-	13 (59,09)	1 (10)	-	-	3 (13,64)	-	5 (22,73)	9 (90)
23. Financial trade	1 (0,26)	2 (1,25)	-	-	-	-	1 (100)	2 (100)	-	-	-	-
24. Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25. Brokerage and commerce support	1 (0,26)	-	-	-	1 (100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>D. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION</b>	<b>117 (0,56)</b>	<b>9 (0,05)</b>	-	-	<b>19 (16,24)</b>	<b>1 (11,11)</b>	<b>14 (11,97)</b>	<b>3 (33,33)</b>	<b>82 (70,09)</b>	<b>3 (33,33)</b>	<b>2 (1,71)</b>	<b>2 (22,22)</b>
26. Postal service, telegraph and phone operators	19 (16,24)	3 (33,33)	-	-	-	-	6 (31,58)	3 (100)	13 (68,42)	-	-	-
27. The Railway, other railways and city tramways	62 (52,99)	3 (33,33)	-	-	-	-	8 (12,90)	-	54 (87,10)	3 (100)	-	-
28. Other types of transport and communication	29 (24,79)	3 (33,33)	-	-	12 (41,38)	1 (33,33)	-	-	15 (51,72)	-	2 (6,90)	2 (66,67)
29. Transport and communication support	7 (5,98)	-	-	-	7 (100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>E. PUBLIC SERVICE, FREELANCING AND FREELANCING SUPPORT</b>	<b>246 (1,18)</b>	<b>128 (0,67)</b>	-	-	<b>28 (11,38)</b>	<b>12 (9,38)</b>	<b>143 (58,13)</b>	<b>86 (67,19)</b>	<b>74 (30,08)</b>	<b>30 (23,44)</b>	-	-
30. Central and local administration, judiciary and advocacy	91 (36,99)	3 (2,34)	-	-	1 (1,10)	-	45 (49,45)	3 (100)	45 (49,45)	-	-	-
31. Health service	24 (9,76)	18 (14,06)	-	-	12 (50)	5 (27,78)	3 (12,50)	4 (22,22)	8 (33,33)	9 (50)	-	-

32. Social organizations and institutions,	4 (1,63)	29 (22,66)	-	-	-	-	2 (50)	8 (27,59)	2 (50)	21 (72,41)	-	-
33. Church	66 (26,83)	-	-	-	-	-	49 (74,24)	-	17 (25,76)	-	-	-
34. Education	58 (23,58)	78 (60,94)	-	-	12 (20,69)	7 (8,97)	44 (75,86)	71 (91,03)	2 (3,45)	-	-	-
35. Science, literature and arts	1 (0,41)	-	-	-	1 (100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36. Theatre, music, entertainment and sports	2 (0,81)	-	-	-	2 (100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>F. THE ARMY, THE NAVY AND THE AIRFORCE</b>	<b>16 (0,08)</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>1 (6,25)</b>	-	<b>15 (93,75)</b>	-	-	-
<b>G. DOMESTIC HELP, AND OTHER PERSONAL SERVICES</b>	<b>42 (0,20)</b>	<b>223 (1,17)</b>	-	-	<b>2 (4,76)</b>	<b>1 (0,45)</b>	-	-	<b>40 (95,24)</b>	<b>221 (99,10)</b>	-	<b>1 (0,45)</b>
38. Domestic help	39 (92,86)	216 (96,86)	-	-	-	-	-	-	39 (100)	216 (100)	-	-
39. Other personal services	3 (7,14)	7 (3,14)	-	-	2 (66,67)	1 (14,29)	-	-	1 (33,33)	5 (71,43)	-	1 (14,29)
<b>H. UNEMPLOYED AND NOT PERFORMING ANY PROFIT -TARGETED ACTIVITIES (EXCLUDING DEPENDENT FAMILY MEMBERS)</b>	<b>125 (0,60)</b>	<b>216 (1,13)</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40. Unemployed, jailed, hospital in-patients, scientific institution personel, etc.	48 (38,40)	35 (16,20)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41. Individuals maintaining themselves without performing any professional activities	77 (61,60)	181 (83,80)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>N. INDIVIDUALS WITHOUT PROFESSIONAL IDENTIFICATION</b>	<b>86 (0,41)</b>	<b>102 (0,54)</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>4 (4,65)</b>	<b>2 (1,96)</b>	<b>75 (87,21)</b>	<b>89 (87,25)</b>	-	-
42. Individuals without closer professional identification	79 (91,86)	91 (89,22)	-	-	-	-	4 (5,06)	2 (2,20)	75 (94,94)	89 (97,80)	-	-
43. Individuals without any professional identification	7 (8,14)	11 (10,78)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: *Statystyka Polski, Pierwszy Powszechny Spis Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej z dnia 30 września 1921 r.. Mieszkania. Ludność. Stosunki zawodowe. Województwo lubelskie*, tom XVIII, Główny Urząd Statystyczny, Warszawa 1927, p. 205. Own compilation.

In Sokolow County the unemployed included 0,60% of men and 1,13% of women, the individuals without closer professional identification 0,41% of men and 0,54% of women. The professionally active included 63,47% of men and 54,01% of women. The prevailing group was agriculture 89,41% of men and 94,50% of women. The employment in the remaining groups was recorded by with the following numbers, industry 5,70% of men and 1,10% of women (specifically heavy industry 12,56% of men and 2,39% of women, timber processing industry respectively 14,17% and 2,39%, food processing industry 21,25% and 10,53% clothing industry 31,79% and 79,43%, construction industry 14,92% and 0,96% kobiet. In commerce

and insurance the numbers included 1,85% of men and 0,84% of women (including 90,65% of men in commerce in goods and 85,63% of women in commerce in goods), in transport and communication 0,56% of men and 0,05% of women (specifically in postal services, phone and telegraph operators 16,24% of men and 33,33% of women, in the railway 52,99% of men and 33,33% of women, in other types of transport and communication 24,79% of men and 33,33% of women, in public service 1,18% of men and 0,67% of women (specifically in central and local administration 36,99% of men and 2,34% of women, in health service respectively 9,76% and 14,06%, in social organizations 1,63% and 22,66% in church 26,83% of men, in education 23,58% of men and 60,94% of women, in the armed forces 0,08% of men, in the domestic help 0,20% of men and 1,17% of women.

In the county the prevailing self-employed group were the self-employed not employing third parties, which included 41,53% of men and 6,91% of women. This shows the big share of small businesses, were only the business owner and, if needed, their family members were exercising all the work. In agriculture that group included 40,54% of men and 6,10% of women. In industry the self-employed not employing third parties included 61,97% of men and 68,42% of women, with the biggest number in clothing industry (respectively 82,76% and 80,72%), in timber processing industry (62,50% and 60%) and in food processing industry (43,65% and 9,09%). In commerce the self-employed included 81,82% of men and 38,13% of women. The main business activity in that group was commerce in goods, which included 86,25% of men and 43,80% of women. In transport and communication the self-employed not employing third parties included 16,24% of men and 11,11% of women (including other types of communication, respectively 41,38% and 33,33%). The public service was employing 11,38% of men and 9,38% of women. The biggest employment source in public service were health service (50% of men and 27,78% of women), education (respectively 20,69% and 8,97%). In the central and local administration there was employed one male individual of that group (1,10%). In the county's communes there were 4,76% of men 0,45% of women among self-employed not employing third parties working as domestic help.

The self-employed employing third parties included 5,32% of men and 0,46% of women. In agriculture that numbers were represented by 5,74% of men and 0,47% of women. In industry it was 3,04% of men and 1,91% of women (in heavy industry 6,71% of men, in food processing industry 5,56% of men and 9,09% of women, in clothing industry respectively 2,12% and 1,20%). In commerce and insurance the group included 1,04% of men, specifically in commerce in goods 0,86%, in hospitality and housing rental 4,55%. The self-employed employing third parties were not spotted in the remaining groups.

In both the Sokolow Podlaski municipality and other communities in the county the white collar and supervising personnel was the smallest group (1,53% of men and 0,54% of women). The biggest number of them was employed in public service and worked as freelancers (58,13% of men and 67,19% of women (specifically in the central and local administration 49,45% of men and 100% of women, in education respectively 75,86% and 91,03, in church 74,24% of men). In agriculture the group

included 0,69% of men and 0,03% of women, in industry respectively 1,69% and 0,96% (specifically in food processing industry 3,17% and 4,55%, in clothing industry 0,60% of women, in construction industry 4,52% of men. In commerce the white collar and supervising personnel included 2,08% of men and 3,12% of women. They were employed in commerce in goods (0,57% of men), cooperatives (41,67% of men and 18,18% of women), financial trade 100% of men and 100% of women. In communication the numbers were represented by 11,97% of men 33,33% and of women, specifically in postal services, phone and telegraph operators 31,58% of men and 100% of women, in railways 12,90% of men. In Sokolow Podlaski County an individual (6,25%) employed in the armed forces was also classified as a part of white collar and supervising personnel. Among individuals who did not specify their profession 4,65% of men and 1,96% of women fell into the category.

The blue collar personnel in Sokolow Podlaski County included 18,13% of men and 9,75% of women. The specific numbers for the individual industry branches represented the following numbers. In domestic help 95,24% of men and 99,10% of women, the armed forces 93,75% of men, individuals without closer professional identification 87,21% of men and 87,25% of women, transport and communication respectively 70,09% and 33,33% (including the railway respectively 87,10% and 100%), public service 30,08% and 23,44% (including the central and local administration 49,45% of men, health service 33,33% of men and 50% of women, public organizations respectively 50% and 72,41%, church 25,76% of men), in industry 25,97% of men and 8,61% of women (including heavy industry 22,15% of men, timber processing industry 27,38% of men, food processing industry 36,90% of men and 31,82% of women, clothing industry respectively 6,90% and 4,82%, construction industry 55,93% and 50%), agriculture 17,02% and 8,23%, commerce and insurance 3,12% and 9,38% (specifically cooperatives 58,33% and 81,82%, hospitality 13,64% of men), in the armed forces 93,75% of men, individuals with no closer professional identification 87,21% of men and 87,25% of women.

The Biggest social category in Sokolow county among the professionally active individuals were supporting family members, which represented 32,85% of men and 81,13% of women. They were prevailing in agriculture 36,01% of men and 85,16% of women. In industry they included 7,34% of men and 20,10% of women (specifically in food processing industry 10,71% of men and 45,45% of women, textile industry respectively 19,05% and 37,50, clothing industry 8,22% and 12,65). In commerce and insurance the group included 11,95% of men and 50% of women, especially in commerce in goods 11,75% men and 51,82% of women, and in hospitality and housing rental respectively 22,73% and 30%. The group was also spotted in communication (1,71% of men and 22,22% of women) where the supporting family members were employed in other types of transport and communication. One individual working as domestic help (00,45%) was classified as a supporting family member. That category was complimentary to the self-employed not employing third parties. In small industry enterprises, commerce businesses and craftsman workshops the work activities were quite often exercised by the owners and their family members.

A separate compilation featured the professionally passive part of population. The group included family members supported by a householder (father, husband, legal care taker), They fell into the same category as the supporting householder. It was aimed at showing the total number of individuals benefiting from a specific branch of economy<sup>12</sup>.

Table 4. Professionally passive population (family members), Sokolow County, 1921 (% of population).

	Municipality		Countryside Communities	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 891 (49,14)</b>	<b>3 326 (79,06)</b>	<b>11 980 (36,54)</b>	<b>16 205 (45,98)</b>
<b>A. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY INCLUDING BREEDING HORTICULTURE AND FISHERY</b>	<b>244 (12,90)</b>	<b>273 (8,21)</b>	<b>10 029 (83,71)</b>	<b>12 655 (78,09)</b>
1. Agriculture, breeding, horticulture and fishery	243 (99,59)	269 (98,53)	9 922 (98,93)	12 486 (98,66)
2. Forestry and hunting	1 (0,41)	4 (1,47)	107 (1,07)	169 (1,34)
<b>B. MINING AND INDUSTRY</b>	<b>756 (39,98)</b>	<b>1 421 (42,72)</b>	<b>1 042 (8,70)</b>	<b>1 857 (11,46)</b>
3. Mining, stone-pits, etc.	-	-	-	1 (0,05)
4. Mineral industry	7 (0,93)	11 (0,77)	3 (0,29)	16 (0,86)
5. Metallurgy	-	2 (0,14)	-	-
6. Heavy industry	25 (3,31)	53 (3,73)	121(11,61)	237 (12,76)
7. Mechanical and Electro-technical industry	3 (0,40)	3 (0,21)	-	-
8. Precious metal processing, watch and precise instrument making	9 (1,19)	13 (0,91)	1 (0,10)	3(0,16)
9. Chemical industry	-	-	-	-
10. Textile industry	7 (0,93)	12 (0,84)	22 (2,11)	38 (2,05)
11. Paper making industry	1 (0,13)	3 (0,21)	-	-
12. Leather industry	22 (2,91)	33 (2,32)	24 (2,30)	27(1,45)
13. Timber industry	51 (6,75)	79 (5,56)	133 (12,76)	226 (12,17)
14. Food processing industry	86 (11,38)	174 (12,24)	268 (25,72)	472 (25,42)
15. Clothing and hederdasher's industry	492 (65,08)	929 (65,38)	328 (31,48)	616 (33,17)
16. Poligraphical industry	2 (0,26)	8(0,56)	-	6 (0,32)
17. Construction industry	47 (6,22)	98 (6,90)	139 (13,34)	208 (11,20)
18. Gas, water and electricity	-	-	-	-
19. Unspecified industry	4 (0,53)	3(0,21)	3 (0,29)	7 (0,38)
<b>C. COMMERCE AND INSURANCE</b>	<b>505(26,71)</b>	<b>912 (27,42)</b>	<b>448 (3,74)</b>	<b>814 (5,02)</b>
20. Trade in goods	460(91,09)	842 (92,32)	418 (93,30)	751 (92,26)
21. Cooperatives, cooperative associations and cooperative wholesale enterprises (excluding credit cooperatives)	4 (0,79)	11 (1,21)	9 (2,01)	16 (1,97)
22. Hotels, housing rentals, eateries	27 (5,35)	44 (4,82)	18 (4,02)	43 (5,28)
23. Financial trade	5 (0,99)	2 (0,22)	-	1 (0,12)
24. Insurance	1 (0,20)	1 (0,11)	-	-
25. Brokerage and commerce support	8 (1,58)	12 (1,32)	3 (0,67)	3 (0,37)
<b>D. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION</b>	<b>68 (3,60)</b>	<b>105 (3,16)</b>	<b>133 (1,11)</b>	<b>249(1,54)</b>
26. Postal service, telegraph and phone operators	5(7,35)	11 (10,48)	9 (6,77)	18 (7,23)
27. The Railway, other railways and city tramways	6 (8,82)	6 (5,71)	80 (60,15)	147 (59,04)
28. Other types of transport and communication	42(61,76)	61 (58,10)	35 (26,32)	62 (24,90)
29. Transport and communication support	15 (22,06)	27 (25,71)	9 (6,77)	22 (8,84)
<b>E. PUBLIC SERVICE, FREELANCING AND FREELANCING SUPPORT</b>	<b>124 (6,56)</b>	<b>289 (8,69)</b>	<b>105 (0,88)</b>	<b>265 (1,64)</b>
30. Central and local administration, judiciary and advocacy	42 (33,87)	119 (41,18)	32 (30,48)	98 (36,98)
31. Health service	14 (11,29)	24 (8,30)	16 (15,24)	24 (9,06)
32. Social organizations and institutions,	7 (5,65)	9 (3,11)	5(4,76)	3 (1,13)
33. Church	13 (10,48)	33 (11,42)	22 (20,95)	66 (24,91)
34. Education	45 (36,29)	90 (31,14)	30 (28,57)	69 (26,04)
35. Science, literature and arts	1(0,81)	3(1,04)	-	3 (1,13)
36. Theatre, music, entertainment and sports	2 (1,61)	11 (3,81)	-	2 (0,75)
<b>F. THE ARMY, THE NAVY AND THE AIRFORCE</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>G. DOMESTIC HELP, AND OTHER PERSONAL SERVICES</b>	<b>20 (1,06)</b>	<b>29 (0,87)</b>	<b>43 (0,36)</b>	<b>60 (0,37)</b>
38. Domestic help	10 (50)	11 (37,93)	42(97,67)	56 (93,33)
39. Other personal services	10 (50)	18 (62,07)	1 (2,33)	4 (6,67)

<sup>12</sup> Wstęp [w:] *Statystyka Polski, Pierwszy powszechny spis Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej z dnia 30 września 1921 roku. Mieszkania...*, dz. cyt., s. IX.



<b>H. UNEMPLOYED AND NOT PERFORMING ANY PROFIT -TARGETED ACTIVITIES (EXCLUDING DEPENDENT FAMILY MEMBERS)</b>	<b>48 (2,54)</b>	<b>62 (1,86)</b>	<b>87 (0,73)</b>	<b>137 (0,85)</b>
40. Unemployed, jailed, hospital in-patients, scientific institution personnel, etc.	3 (6,25)	4 (6,45)	4 (4,60)	15 (10,95)
41. Individuals maintaining themselves without performing any professional activities	45 (93,75)	58 (93,55)	83 (95,40)	122 (89,05)
<b>N. INDIVIDUALS WITHOUT PROFESSIONAL IDENTIFICATION</b>	<b>126 (6,66)</b>	<b>235 (7,07)</b>	<b>93 (0,78)</b>	<b>168 (1,04)</b>
42. Individuals without closer professional identification	118 (93,65)	217 (92,34)	81 (87,10)	142 (84,52)
43. Individuals without any professional identification	8 (6,35)	18 (7,66)	12 (12,90)	26 (15,48)

Source: *Statystyka Polski, Pierwszy Powszechny Spis Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej z dnia 30 września 1921 r.. Mieszkania. Ludność. Stosunki zawodowe. Województwo lubelskie*, tom XVIII, Główny Urząd Statystyczny, Warszawa 1927, p. 204-205. Own compilation.

In Sokolow Podlaski the professionally passive part of population included 49,14% of men and 79,06% of women (64,78% of total population). Their relation to specific professional groups was represented by the following numbers. In industry the group included 39,98% of men and 42,72% of women (specifically in textile industry 65,08% of men and 65,38% of women, food processing industry respectively 11,38% and 12,24%), in commerce and insurance 26,71% and 27,42% (specifically in commerce in goods 91,09% and 92,32%), in agriculture 12,90% and 8,21%, in public service and among freelancers 6,56% and 8,68% (specifically the central and local administration 33,87% and 41,18%, education 36,29% and 31,14%), in transport and communication 3,60% and 3,16% (including other types of transport and communication 61,76% and 58,10%, transport and communication support 22,06% and 25,71%), domestic help 1,06% and 0,87. The unemployed and individuals not performing any professional activities included 2,54% of men and 1,86% of women (including individuals supporting themselves without any profit-targeted activities 93,75% of men and 93,55% of women), without closer professional identification respectively 6,66% and 7,06%.

In Sokolow County the professionally passive part of population included 41,43% of men and 45,98% of women. The prevailing branch of economy for that group was agriculture including 83,71% of men and 78,09% of women, it resulted from the agricultural character of the county. In industry the professionally passive included 8,70% of men and 11,46% of women (specifically in clothing industry 31,48% of men and 33,17% of women, food processing industry respectively 25,72% and 25,42%, timber processing industry 12,76% and 12,17%, heavy industry 11,61% and 12,76%, construction industry 13,34% and 11,20%). Commerce was a source of self maintenance means for 3,74% of men and 5,02% of women from that number 93,30% of men and 92,26% of women from commerce in goods. The professionally passive in transport and communication included 1,11% of men and 1,54% of women (the railway respectively 60,15% and 59,04%, other types of communication 26,32% and 24,90%). In public service the group included 0,88% of men and 1,64% of women (including the central and local administration respectively 30,48% and 36,98, church 20,95% and 24,91%, education 28,57% and 26,04%). In domestic help the group represented 0,36% of professionally passive men and 0,37% of professionally passive women, among the unemployed 0,73% of men and 0,85% of wom-

en, among individuals with no closer professional identification respectively 0,78% and 1,04%.

According to the first (1921) census the main employment sources in Sokolow Podlaski were clothing and food processing industries. Agriculture was also a significant employment supplier. A big share of the municipality population found their job in commerce in goods and public service (administration, education and health service). It coincided with the professionally passive population structure. The prevailing group were the self employed not employing third parties and the blue collar personnel. In Sokolow Podlaski County agriculture has the prevailing role, but the same as in the municipality many individuals found a job in industry, commerce and public service. Apart from the self-employed not employing third parties a big part of population was formed by the supporting family members. The level of open unemployment was higher in the municipality.

In 1931 the following definition of the main profession was applied „a profit-targeted activity exercised on the day of census and representing the main source of maintenance or an non-profit-targeted activity representing the main source of maintenance”<sup>13</sup>. The supported family members were classified according to the supporting householder profession. The working place (enterprise, institution) was used to classify the individual’s profession. The main profession classification applied in 1931 census differed from the one used in 1921. Some smaller industry branches were distinguished from wide ones, e. g. horticulture, fishery and forestry (B section), education, training and culture (H section), health care and hygiene (I section), the armed forces were no longer mentioned, the public service was expanded. The changes resulted from the socio-political stabilization and the economic development of the country. In 1931 the following classification was applied:

- A. Agriculture.
- B. Horticulture, fishery and forestry.
- C. Mining and industry: mining, metallurgy and heavy industry, chemical industry, mineral industry, timber processing industry, paper making industry, leather industry, clothing industry, food processing industry, polygraphic industry, construction industry, electric plants, gas and water plants, mining and not classified, blue collar personnel without closer identification.
- D. Commerce and insurance: non dedicated commerce, commerce in goods, property rental and eateries, cash transactions, private insurance enterprises, brokerage.
- E. Phone and telegraph operators, ocean shipping, inland shipping, airlines, railways, municipal tramways and buses, other transport and communication types, road and waterway supervision, and.
- F. Public service and church, social organizations and institutions: foreign diplomatic and consular offices, the central and local administration, other public law administration units, judiciary, advocacy and notary, public security

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<sup>13</sup> Wstęp [w:] *Statystyka Polski, Drugi Powszechny Spis Ludności z dn. 9 XII 1931 r.. Mieszkania i gospodarstwa domowe. Ludność. Stosunki zawodowe. Polska (dane skrócone)*, (1937) XIV-XV

and penitentiary, church and religious institutions, public organisations and institutions administration.

- G. Education and culture: education and pre-school education, science, literature and arts, press, publishing houses and libraries, entertainment.
- H. Health care and hygiene, cleaning services and social care institutions: therapeutics and prevention, personal and property hygiene, street cleaning, burial services, social care institutions.
- I. Domestic help.
- J. Maintaining themselves without profit-targeted activities: pensioners and disable benefit entitled, capitalists and stockholders, living on public charity not living in social care institutions, jailed, hospital in-patients, individuals in social care institutions, the professionally passive with no relation to any professionally active individuals.
- K. Individuals without professional identification, the forlorn, and the individuals with without specified profession<sup>14</sup>.

There were agricultural annuitants and tenants profiting from transferred proprietary rights included in agriculture apart from the individuals working or employed on common agricultural farms<sup>15</sup>. Mining and industry included "individuals employed by mining and industrial enterprises regardless the work they exercised (e. g. mining, agriculture or commerce). All the craftsman shops manufacturing and at the same time selling their products were also included into that group. In 1931 census an additional classification, according to the enterprise's size stated by the industrial certificate, was applied. Enterprises classified to the first 3 categories were categorized as major industry. State or local government owned mining and industry enterprises which did not purchase the certificate fell into that category. The enterprises classified as the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> category formed the medium industry. The 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> category represented, depending on the production profile, minor industry or major craftsmanship. The 8<sup>th</sup> category included petty industry and individuals employed in small enterprises which were not obliged to purchase the industrial certificate, peddler craftsmen and industrial handicraftsmen. „Commerce and insurance“ included commerce institutions, banking institutions, hospitality and gastronomics, housing rental, brokerage, private insurance companies, institutions executing supporting commerce, „non dedicated commerce“ (ads offices, advertising companies, copywriting services, accounting, informational offices). In Transport and communication, apart from specified types, the unspecified types of transport and communication included railway ticket offices, administrative and supporting personnel of freight forwarding companies. The F group included individuals employed in public administration, social insurance institutions, other public insurance institutions, local economic and professional administration. All clergyman regardless their workplace were included into category called church. All the levels of education (primary, secondary, high, university, general, professional)

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<sup>14</sup> Tamże XIV-XVI.

<sup>15</sup> *Wstęp [w:] Statystyka Polski, Drugi Powszechny Spis Ludności z dn. 9 XII 1931 r.. Mieszkania i gospodarstwa domowe. Ludność. Stosunki zawodowe. Województwo lubelskie, (1938) XII*

as well as extracurricular (preschool institutions, freblanki/private domestic education, clubs, open universities, sport institutions administration and physical education, private teachers). Pensioners and individuals entitled to disability benefits, individuals receiving profit from capital investments (capitalists and stockholders), receiving source of maintenance from charities (beggars, social insurance benefit recipients) the jailed, hospital in patients, social care institution inhabitants and the professionally passive supported by unidentified individuals were included into the group called 'maintaining themselves without profit targeted activities. The group individuals with no professional identification included individuals exercising not strictly professional activities (e. g. fortune tellers, palmists), the forlorn (e. g. thieves, prostitutes, smugglers), individuals without professional record or record which did not let to include them to any specific group. The census tables represent the total numbers of both the employed and unemployed<sup>16</sup>.

Table 5. The Population according to professional groups, 1931 census. (% calculated for a specific professional group).

		Poland	Lublin Voivodeship		Sokolow County	
		Municipalities and countryside communities	Municipalities	Countryside Communities	Municipality	Countryside Communities
Total Population		31 915 779	433 732	2 031 204	9 918	74 31
A. Agriculture		19 346 948 (60,62)	44 034 (10,15)	1 705 050 (83,94)	1 535 (15,48)	63 963 (86,40)
Others	Total	12 127 714 (38,00)	389 698 (89,85)	326 154 (16,06)	8 383 (84,52)	10 068 (13,60)
	B. Horticulture, Fishery, and Forestry	233 969 (0,73)	2 807 (0,65)	15 392 (0,76)	48 (0,48)	447 (0,60)
	C. Mining and Industry	6 177 918 (19,36)	178 903 (41,25)	164 467 (8,10)	4 660 (46,99)	5 349 (7,23)
	D. Commerce and insurance	1 943 250 (6,09)	84 062 (19,38)	59 839 (2,94)	1 837 (18,52)	1 495 (2,02)
	E. Transport and Communication	1 153 106 (3,61)	34 630 (7,98)	23 093 (1,14)	358 (3,61)	576 (0,78)
	F. Public Service, Church, Public Institutions and Organizations	713 124 (2,23)	23 183 (5,35)	14 343 (0,71)	513 (5,17)	513 (0,69)
	G. Education and Culture	338 107 (1,06)	10 756 (2,48)	12 877 (0,63)	229 (2,31)	450 (0,61)
	H. Health Care and Hygiene, Cleaning Services, Social Care Institutions	275 281 (0,86)	9 097 (2,10)	3 940 (0,19)	168 (1,69)	151 (0,20)
	I. Domestic Help	441 117 (1,38)	10 162 (2,34)	9 885 (0,49)	99 (1,00)	309 (0,42)
	N. Others	1 292 959 (4,05)	36 098 (8,32)	22 318 (1,10)	476 (4,80)	778 (1,05)

Source: *Statystyka Polski, Drugi Powszechny Spis Ludności z dn. 9 XII 1931 r.. Mieszkania i gospodarstwa domowe. Ludność. Stosunki zawodowe. Polska (dane skrócone)*, seria C, zeszyt 62, Główny Urząd Statystyczny, Warszawa 1937, s. 49; *Statystyka Polski, Drugi Powszechny Spis Ludności z dn. 9 XII 1931 r.. Mieszkania i gospodarstwa domowe. Ludność. Stosunki zawodowe. Województwo lubelskie*, seria C, zeszyt 85, Główny Urząd Statystyczny, Warszawa 1938, p. 69, 71. Own compilation.

According to 1931 census 60,62% of Polish population was employed in agriculture (a decrease from 65,50% in 1921). The second important employment suppli-

<sup>16</sup> Wstęp [in:] *Statystyka Polski, Drugi Powszechny Spis Ludności z dn. 9 XII 1931 r.. Mieszkania i gospodarstwa domowe. Ludność. Stosunki zawodowe. Polska (dane skrócone)*, (1937) VI-X

er was mining and industry responsible for 19,36% of employment (increase from 13,74% in 1921). Commerce and insurance employed 6,09% of population (6,27% in 1921). The remaining groups were represented by the following numbers, transport and communication 3,61%, public service 2,23%, domestic help 1,38%, education 1,06%, health care 0,86%, horticulture 0,73%. The remaining 4,05% of the population fell into the group named as others. In Lublin Voivodeship agriculture was the main employment for 83,94% of the countryside population and 10,15% of the urban population (in 1921 73,43% of the total voivodeship population). The prevailing employment supplier in urban areas were mining and industry responsible for 41,25% of the population, (8,10% in the countryside), and also commerce and insurance responsible for 19,38% (2,94% in the countryside). In case of the remaining groups the employment structure in urban areas were reflected by the following numbers transport and communication 7,98%, public service 5,35%, education 2,48%, domestic help 2,34%, health care 2,10%, horticulture 0,65%. In the countryside communities of Lublin Voivodeship the same structure was depicted by another set of numbers, namely, transport and communication 1,14%, horticulture 0,76%, public service 0,71%, education 0,63%, domestic help 0,49%, health service 0,19%. There were 8,32% of the urban population and 1,10% of the countryside population included into the others group. The employment structure in Sokolow County was quite similar to the Voivodeship structure. Agriculture was an employment source mostly for the countryside population (86,40%,) in Sokolow Podlaski Municipality 15,48% (in 1921 it was 79,73% of the county's total population). 46,99% of the municipality's population was employed in mining and industry (7,23% in the countryside), 18,52% in commerce and insurance (2,02% in the countryside). According to 1921 census the last two mentioned groups employed respectively 9,61% and 4,83% of the county's total population. The increase in the above mentioned groups shows the economic growth in the 10-year period. The remaining groups were represented by the following numbers, public service 5,17% in the municipality and 0,69% in the countryside, transport and communication respectively 3,61% and 0,78%, education 2,31% and 0,61%, health care 1,69% and 0,20%, domestic help 1% and 0,42%, others 4,80% and 1,05%.

Table 6. Population according to the professional category in Sokolow County, 1931 census (% calculated for total population).

Population according to the professional category	Municipality	Countryside Communities
Total population	9 918	74 031
Agriculture	1 535 (15,48)	63 963 (86,40)
Other then agriculture	8 383 (84,52)	10 068 (13,60)
Horticulture, fishery and forestry	48 (0,48)	447 (0,60)
Mining and industry	4 660 (46,99)	5 349 (7,23)
Commerce and insurance	1 837 (18,52)	1 495 (2,02)
Transport and communication	353 (3,56)	576 (0,78)

Public service, church, social institutions and organizations	513 (5,17)	513 (0,69)
Education and culture	229 (2,31)	450 (0,61)
Health care and hygiene, cleaning services, social care institutions	168 (1,69)	151 (0,20)
Domestic help	99 (1)	309 (0,42)
Others	476 (4,80)	778 (1,05)

Source: *Statystyka Polski, Drugi Powszechny Spis Ludności z dn. 9 XII 1931 r. Mieszkania i gospodarstwa domowe. Ludność. Stosunki zawodowe. Województwo lubelskie, seria C, zeszyt 85, Główny Urząd Statystyczny, Warszawa 1938, p.71. Own compilation.*

According to 1931 census the prevailing group in Sokolow Podlaski was formed by the individuals not employed in Agriculture (84,52%). There were 46,99% of the municipality's population employed in mining and industry, 18,52% in commerce and insurance. Agriculture was only the third most important employment supplied and employed 15,48% of the population. The employment in the remaining categories was shown by the following numbers, public service 5,17%, transport and communication 3,56%, education 2,31%, health care and hygiene 1,69%, domestic help 1%, horticulture 0,48%. The number of individuals not assigned to any of the above mentioned categories equalled 4,80%. In the countryside communities the prevailing employment supplier was agriculture responsible for 86,40% of the employment. The percentage of population employed in categories other than agriculture represented 13,60% of the population. Similarly to the municipality the two most important extra-agricultural employment suppliers were mining and industry (7,23%) and commerce and insurance (2,02%). The other categories were reflected by the following numbers transport and communication 0,78%, public service 0,69%, education 0,61%, horticulture 0,60%, domestic help 0,42%, health care and hygiene 0,20%. The others included 1,05% of the countryside population.

The division according to the social status included the following categories the self-employed with the supporting family members employing and not employing third parties, employed white collar personnel, blue collar personnel and handicraftsmen. The supporting family members represent individuals supporting their family members' business with profit-targeted labour activities. That kind of activities was not classified as wage labour. The self-employed were working in their own shops, the freelancers (self-employed doctors, advocates) and some intermediary professional types (e. g. couriers, porters, nurses, laundresses, agents, seamstresses working in the client's houses) were also included into that category. The employed did not own their own shop and were remunerated for their work. The legal regulations applied in the specific employment contracts were used to determine the individuals affiliation to the white collar or blue collar personnel<sup>17</sup>.

<sup>17</sup> Tamże XI.

Table 7. The professionally active and passive divided according to the profession category and social position in 1931 r. (% calculated for a specific professional category)

Professional category	The professionally active and passive					
	Total	Self-employed (including supporting family members)			Employed	
		Total	Employing third parties	Not employing third parties	White collar personnel	Blue collar personnel and handicraftsmen (including supporting family members)
Total	Male 9 017 (21,73) Female 9 434 (22,22)	5 204 (57,71) 5 324 (56,43)	353 (6,78) 349 (6,56)	4 851 (93,22) 4 975 (93,44)	763 (8,46) 803 (8,51)	2 536 (28,12) 2 630 (27,88)
<b>B. Horticulture, fishery and forestry</b>	<b>M 247 (3,04)</b> <b>F 248 (2,63)</b>	<b>40 (16,19)</b> <b>53 (21,73)</b>	<b>4 (10)</b> <b>6 (11,32)</b>	<b>36 (90)</b> <b>47 (88,68)</b>	<b>30 (12,15)</b> <b>27 (10,89)</b>	<b>177 (71,66)</b> <b>168 (67,74)</b>
III. Forestry and hunting	261 (52,73)	-	-	-	53 (20,31)	208 (79,69)
Others in B category	234 (47,27)	93 (39,74)	10 (10,75)	83 (89,25)	4 (1,71)	137 (58,55)
<b>C. Mining and industry</b>	<b>M 5 197 (57,64)</b> <b>F 4 812 (8,61)</b>	<b>3 342 (64,31)</b> <b>3 222 (66,96)</b>	<b>306 (9,16)</b> <b>298 (9,25)</b>	<b>3 036 (90,84)</b> <b>2 924 (90,75)</b>	<b>87 (1,67)</b> <b>72 (1,50)</b>	<b>1 768 (34,02)</b> <b>1 518 (31,55)</b>
I <sup>st</sup> - 4 <sup>th</sup> category industrial enterprises	M 261 (5,02) F 242 (5,03)	11 (4,21) 10 (4,13)	11 (100) 10 (100)	- -	34 (13,03) 24 (9,92)	216 (82,76) 208 (85,95)
6 <sup>th</sup> and 7 <sup>th</sup> category industrial enterprises	M 175 (3,37) F 175 (3,64)	54 (30,86) 54 (30,86)	54 (100) 54 (100)	- -	13 (7,43) 20 (11,43)	108 (61,71) 101 (57,71)
8 <sup>th</sup> category industrial enterprises	M 1 130 (21,74) F 1 020 (21,20)	635 (56,19) 657 (64,41)	90 (14,17) 87 (13,24)	545 (85,83) 570 (86,76)	11 (0,97) 5 (0,49)	484 (42,83) 358 (35,10)
Not categorized industrial enterprises	M 3 631 (69,87) F 3 375 (70,14)	2 642 (72,76) 2 501 (74,10)	151 (5,72) 147 (5,88)	2 491 (94,28) 2 354 (94,12)	29 (0,80) 23 (0,68)	960 (26,44) 851 (25,21)
II. Metallurgy and heavy industry	778 (7,77)	666 (85,60)	56 (8,41)	610 (91,59)	2 (0,26)	110 (14,14)
Blacksmithing	519 (66,71)	484 (93,26)	35 (7,23)	449 (92,77)	-	35 (6,74)
V. Timber processing industry	991 (9,90)	717 (72,35)	68 (9,48)	649 (90,52)	14 (1,41)	260 (26,24)
Carpentry and common furniture manufacturing	621 (62,66)	524 (84,38)	61 (11,64)	463 (88,36)	-	97 (15,62)
IX. Clothing industry	3 953 (39,49)	3 271 (82,75)	216 (6,60)	3 055 (93,40)	-	682 (17,25)
Tailoring	1 329 (33,62)	1 068 (80,36)	77 (7,21)	991 (92,79)	-	261 (19,64)
Furriery	310 (7,84)	257 (82,90)	42 (16,34)	215 (83,66)	-	53 (17,10)
Shoemaking	2 196 (55,55)	1 855 (84,47)	95 (5,12)	1 760 (94,88)	-	341 (15,53)
X. Food processing industry	1 916 (19,14)	957 (49,95)	229 (23,93)	728 (76,07)	107 (5,58)	852 (44,47)
Grain mills	562 (29,33)	315 (56,05)	110 (34,92)	196 (62,22)	8 (1,42)	239 (42,53)
Bakeries	301 (15,71)	180 (59,80)	48 (26,67)	132 (73,33)	-	121 (40,20)
Sugar refineries	332 (17,33)	-	-	-	46 (13,86)	286 (86,14)
Butchery	506 (26,41)	388 (76,68)	55 (14,18)	333 (85,82)	6 (1,19)	112 (22,13)
XII. Construction industry	814 (8,13)	609 (74,82)	10 (1,64)	599 (98,36)	27 (3,32)	178 (21,87)
Housing construction	593 (72,85)	467 (78,75)	4 (0,86)	463 (99,14)	-	126 (21,25)
XV. closely unspecified blue collar personnel	M 529 (10,18) F 567 (11,78)	- -	- -	- -	- -	529 (100) 567 (100)
Others of C category	461 (4,61)	344 (74,62)	25 (7,27)	319 (92,73)	9 (1,95)	108 (23,43)
<b>D. Commerce and insurance</b>	<b>M 1 565 (17,36)</b> <b>F 1 767 (18,73)</b>	<b>1 441 (92,08)</b> <b>1 617 (91,51)</b>	<b>25 (1,73)</b> <b>28 (1,79)</b>	<b>1 416 (98,27)</b> <b>1 588 (98,21)</b>	<b>46 (2,94)</b> <b>50 (2,83)</b>	<b>78 (4,98)</b> <b>100 (5,66)</b>
II. Commerce in goods	2 842 (85,29)	2 652 (93,31)	40 (1,51)	2 612 (98,49)	61 (2,15)	129 (4,54)
Unspecified commerce in goods	2 470 (86,91)	2 345 (94,94)	40 (1,71)	2 305 (98,29)	28 (1,13)	97 (3,93)
Mobile and peddler commerce	292 (10,27)	292 (100)	-	292 (100)	-	-
III. Property rentals and gastronomy	331 (9,93)	293 (88,52)	13 (4,44)	280 (95,56)	-	38 (11,48)
Others in D category	159 (4,47)	113 (71,07)	1 (0,88)	112 (99,12)	35 (22,01)	11 (6,92)
<b>E. Transport and communication</b>	<b>M 467 (5,18)</b> <b>F 462 (4,90)</b>	<b>237 (50,75)</b> <b>248 (53,68)</b>	<b>2 (0,84)</b> <b>2 (0,81)</b>	<b>235 (99,16)</b> <b>246 (99,19)</b>	<b>60 (12,85)</b> <b>51 (11,04)</b>	<b>170 (36,40)</b> <b>163 (35,28)</b>
III. Railways	250 (26,91)	-	-	-	42 (16,80)	208 (83,20)
V. Other types of transport and communication	526 (56,62)	485 (92,21)	4 (0,82)	481 (99,18)	-	41 (7,79)
Equestrian transport and communication	296 (56,27)	290 (97,97)	-	290 (100)	-	6 (2,03)
Others in E category	153 (16,64)	-	-	-	69 (45,10)	84 (54,90)
<b>F. Public service</b>	<b>1 026 (5,57)</b>	<b>21 (2,05)</b>	<b>4 (19,05)</b>	<b>17 (80,95)</b>	<b>562 (54,78)</b>	<b>443 (43,77)</b>

II. The central and local administration	410 (39,96)	-	-	-	292 (71,22)	118 (28,78)
Local Council Administration	241 (58,78)	-	-	-	170 (70,54)	71 (29,46)
V. Church and religion institutions	313 (30,51)	-	-	-	176 (56,23)	137 (43,77)
Lay people in church and religion institutions	214 (68,37)	-	-	-	77 (35,98)	137 (64,02)
Others in F category	303 (29,53)	21 (6,93)	4 (19,05)	17 (80,95)	94 (31,02)	188 (62,05)
<b>H. Education and culture</b>	<b>679 (3,68)</b>	<b>99 (14,58)</b>	-	<b>99 (100)</b>	<b>493 (72,61)</b>	<b>87 (12,81)</b>
I. Education	562 (82,77)	5 (0,89)	-	5 (100)	476 (84,70)	81 (14,41)
Primary education	418 (74,38)	-	-	-	371 (88,76)	47 (11,24)
Others in H category	117 (20,82)	94 (80,34)	-	94 (100)	17 (14,53)	6 (5,13)
<b>I. Health Care and hygiene</b>	<b>319 (1,73)</b>	<b>205 (64,26)</b>	<b>26 (12,68)</b>	<b>179 (87,32)</b>	<b>53 (16,61)</b>	<b>61 (19,12)</b>
<b>J. Domestic help</b>	<b>408 (2,21)</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>408 (100)</b>
In-house domestic help	338 (82,84)	-	-	-	-	338 (100)
<b>K. Maintening themselves without exercising any profit targeted professional activities</b>	<b>1 119 (6,06)</b>	Unspecified social status				
I. Pensioners and disabled benefit recipient	319 (28,51)					
V. Individuals professionally passive	553 (49,42)					
Students and individuals reciving other types of training	204 (36,89)					
Other professionally passive individuals	349 (63,11)					
Others in K category	247 (22,07)					
<b>N. Individuals with unspecified profession</b>	<b>135 (0,73)</b>	<b>3 (2,22)</b>	-	<b>3 (100)</b>	<b>35 (25,93)</b>	<b>25 (18,52)</b>

Source: *Statystyka Polski, Drugi Powszechny Spis Ludności z dn. 9 XII 1931 r. Mieszkania i gospodarstwa domowe. Ludność. Stosunki zawodowe. Województwo lubelskie, seria C, zeszyt 85, Główny Urząd Statystyczny, Warszawa 1938, p.71. Own compilation.*

1931 census showed that 21,73% of the county's male population and 22,22% of the county's female population were employed in categories other than agriculture. The prevailing employment supplier for the remaining part of population (not employed in agriculture) were mining and industry (57, 64% of men and 8,61% of women). Among the employers the biggest group was formed by the enterprises of unspecified category (69,87% of men and 70,14% of women). Other categories were represented by the following numbers. In the 7<sup>th</sup> category there were employed 21,74% of men and 21,20% of women, in the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> category there were employed respectively 5,02% of men and 5,03% of women, in the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> category respectively 3,37% and 3,64%. The clothing industry employed 39,49% of the county's population employed in industry, (specifically: tailoring 33,62%, shoemaking 55,55% and furriery 7,84%). The food processing industry employed 19,14% of the population not employed in agriculture (specifically grain mills 29,33%, butchery 26,41%, sugar refineries 17,33%). In other industries the employment structure was



reflected by the following numbers timber processing industry 9,90%, construction industry 8,13%, metallurgy and heavy industry 7,77% (including blacksmithing 66,71%) and 10,18% of men and 11,78% of women fell into the category of closer unspecified profession. The second biggest extra-agricultural employment supplier was commerce and insurance responsible for 17,36% of male employment and 18,73% of the female employment in the non-agricultural category. Commerce in goods had the most important role employing 85,29% of that group. Transport and communication ensured employment for 5,18% of the male population not employed in agriculture and for 4,90% of their female equivalent (specifically railway 26,91% other types of communication 56,62%). Public service employed 5,57% of the same group of population in Sokolow County (specifically the central end local administration 39,96%, church and religion institutions 30,51%). The employment in the remaining groups was represented by the following numbers education 3,68% (regardless the gender), horticulture, fishery and forestry 3,04% of men and 2,63% of women, domestic help 2,21% (regardless the gender), health care and hygiene 1,73% (regardless the ). Among the people not exercising any professional activities there were 28,51% of pensioners and benefit recipients and 49,42% of the professionally passive. The share of population not classified to any category equalled 0,73%.

Occasional press releases issued in Sokolow Podlaski in 1930s published advertisements of the following business entities: Feliksa Gałacha's Pharmacy, J. Wroński's Pharmacy, J. N. Lewni Cement, Lime and Coal Commerce<sup>18</sup>, S.Szafran's Grain Mill and Electricity Plant<sup>19</sup>, A. Godlewski's Soap Manufacture, Aniela Danowska's Book Store, „Anna” (haberdashery), Maria Wojewódzka's Hardware Magazine, H. Sosonowski's Liquor Shop, Regina Kojro's Book Store, Józef Adamski's Locksmith and Mechanical Shop, H. Murawski's Haberdashery Store, J. Biegun's Ready-Made Clothes Store, S. Łukasiuka's Cristian Eatery, I. Krasnodębski's Ready-Made Clothes Store<sup>20</sup>.

In 1931 the self-employed were the predominant group in the social position structure (57,71% of men and 56,43% of women), the biggest part of them did not employ third parties (93,22% of men and 93,44% of women). Among the employed the blue collar personnel and handicraftsmen constituted the majority (28,12% of men and 27,88% of women), the white collar personnel represented 8,46% of men and 8,51% of women.

According to 1931 census the self-employed represented the following numbers across the specific groups, in commerce and insurance 92,08% of men and 91,51% of women, in mining and industry 64,31% of men and 66,96% of women, health care and hygiene 64,26% of the total population employed in that group, transport and communication 50,75% of men and 53,68% of women, horticulture, fishery and forestry respectively 16,19% and 21,73%, education 14,58% of total, public service 2,05%. The main part of that category was constituted by the self-employed not

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<sup>18</sup> *Jubileusz 50-lecia Sokołowskiej Straży Pożarnej 1881-1933, Sokółów Podlaski 1933*, s. 2.

<sup>19</sup> *Tamże*, 31.

<sup>20</sup> *Jednodniówka Akcji Katolickiej, Sokółów Podlaski, 1937*, s. 17.

employing third parties. They included over 80% of the self-employed in specific groups. They reflected the following structure (% of self-employed) commerce 98,27% of men and 98,21% of women (specifically in commerce in goods 98,49% regardless the gender), industry 90,84% of men and 90,75% of women (specifically industrial enterprises of unspecified category 94,28% of men and 94,12% of women, metallurgy and heavy industry 91,59% regardless the gender, clothing industry 93,40%, construction industry 98,36%, health care 87,32%, transport and communication 99,16% of men and 99,19% of women (specifically other types of communication 99,18%, equestrian transport 100%), horticulture and fishery 90% of men and 88,68% of women, education 100% regardless the gender, public service 80,95%. The biggest number of self-employed employing third parties was spotted in public service (19,05%), health care (12,68%), horticulture (10% of men and 11,32% of women). In industry that group included 9,16% of men and 9,25% of women, specifically in the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup>, category as well as 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup>, category industrial enterprises 100%, grain mills 34,92%, bakeries 26,67%.

White collar personnel constituted 8,46% of the male and 8,51% of female population of Sokolow County. They were specially numerous in education (72,61%) and represented a big share of the public service (54,78%, specifically the central and local administration 71,22%, church 56,23%). Transport and communication employed 12,85% of the male white collar personnel and 11,04% of their female counterpart, in health care that number equalled 16,61% regardless the gender. In horticulture they included 12,15% of men and 10,89% of women. In the remaining categories they were represented by the following numbers, in industry 1,67% of men and 1,50% of women (sugar refineries 13,86% regardless the gender), commerce and insurance 2,94% of men and 2,83% women, among the individuals with no professional identification 25,93% were classified as white collar personnel.

The second biggest group after the self-employed was the blue collar personnel representing 28,12% of men and 27,88% of women. They constituted 100% of domestic help and represented also a big number in horticulture, namely 71,66% of men and 67,74% of women (specifically in forestry 79,68% regardless the gender). Public service was responsible for 43,77% of that number (church 43,77%). The white collar personnel represented 36,40% of men and 35,28% of women (specifically in railway 83,20%) employed in transport and communication and respectively 34,02% and 31,55% in mining and industry. In case of mining and industry the biggest blue collar employers were the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> category industrial enterprises employing 82,76% of men and 85,95% of women of that group, followed by the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> category enterprises employing respectively 61,71% and 57,71%, and 8<sup>th</sup> category enterprises employing respectively 42,83% and 35,10%. The enterprises of unspecified category employed respectively 26,44% of men and 25,21% women in that group. The remaining numbers equal in timber processing industry 26,24% regardless the gender, food processing industry 44,47% (sugar refineries 86,14%). In education there were employed 12,81% of that group and in health care 19,12%. The group was less numerous in commerce and insurance with 4,98% of men and 5,66% of women. The share of the white collar personnel was lower in the categories the

prevailing self-employment role. There were also 18,52% of white collar personnel among the individuals without professional identification.

Table 8. Employment changes characteristics in Sokolow County during 1921-1931 period.

	1921	1931	Change
Population total	76 079	83 949	+ 7 870
Agriculture, forestry, breeding, horticulture, fishery	60 657	65 993	+ 5 336
Mining and industry	7 311	10 009	+ 2 698
Commerce and insurance	3 673	3 332	- 341
Transport and communication	734	934	+ 200
Public service, freelancing and freelancing support	1 369	1 026	- 343
The Army, the Navy and the Airforce	16	-	- 16
Domestic help and other personal services	530	408	- 122
Education, science, literature, arts theatre,, music, entertainment, sports, (Public service, freelancing and freelancing support)/ Schooling education and culture	109	679	+ 570
Health care and hygiene	-	319	+ 319
The unemployed and individuals not exercising any profit targeted activities/ individuals maintaining themselves without profit targeted activities.	785	1 119	+ 334
Without closely specified profession and with unspecified profession	1 004	135	- 869

Source: *Statystyka Polski, Pierwszy Powszechny Spis Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej z dnia 30 września 1921 r. Mieszkania. Ludność. Stosunki zawodowe. Województwo lubelskie*, tom XVIII, Główny Urząd Statystyczny, Warszawa 1927, s. 204-205; *Statystyka Polski, Drugi Powszechny Spis Ludności z dn. 9 XII 1931 r.. Mieszkania i gospodarstwa domowe. Ludność. Stosunki zawodowe. Województwo lubelskie*, seria C, zeszyt 85, Główny Urząd Statystyczny, Warszawa 1938, p.71. Own compilation

Table 8 shows the character of changes in specific professional categories in the 10-year period in Sokolow County. The biggest increase was spotted in agriculture (5 336 individuals). Increase was reported also in mining and industry (2 698), Education (570), health care (319), transport and communication (200). In case of health care the change was calculated only based on 1931 census data as that group was not specified in 1921 census. The biggest decrease was observed in commerce and insurance (341) and public service (343). The decrease was also reported in domestic help (122), the armed forces (16, in 1931 that category was not specified). The unemployed increased by 334 individuals and the category without close professional identification decreased by 869 individuals.



Sokolow Podlaski, Elzbietow. The picture shows the buildings of the sugar refinery in Elzbietow before WW2; author unknown; source Sokolow Podlaski Public Library Collection.



Sokolow Podlaski. The picture shows the personnel of the food processing cooperative „Spolem” in front of the steam mill close to the railway station; October 30<sup>th</sup> 1938 r.; Author unknown; source: Jacek Maliszewski's Collection.



Sokolow Podlaski. The picture shows the steam mill on Towarowa Street, close to the railway station; The date unknown; Author Jan Pędich; source Sokolow Podlaski City Hall Collection.

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