

Monthly Labor Review

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This Issue in Brief . . .

ANNUAL CONVENTIONS OF THE AFL AND CIO (p. 527) comprehensively covers the 1947 conventions of the Nation's two largest parent labor organizations, which partially overlapped each other in time. The AFL convention was punctuated by vigorous debate on internal issues. The highlight of the CIO convention was the address of the United States Secretary of State, George C. Marshall. Both conventions spent much time reviewing international affairs. Emphasis on international matters was a new development in convention deliberations. Nevertheless, the domestic scene was also thoroughly analyzed, particularly with respect to the enactment and operation of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947, opposition to which pervaded both meetings. Concern with the economic future also occupied a considerable portion of the time of each convention.

The importance of construction activity as an indicator of economic trends is emphasized in A REVIEW OF THE CONSTRUCTION SITUATION (p. 539). Expenditures for all types of construction will probably exceed 13 billion dollars in 1947. The present rising rate of activity is stimulated by a sizable backlog of demand. A high rate of construction activity depends in a large measure on stabilization of prices and incomes and continued high-level employment as well as upon availability of materials and labor supply.

Labor supply problems of foreign countries is the theme of three brief articles. All deal with postwar efforts to repair war-damaged economies. COMMITTEE OF EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COOPERA-

TION MANPOWER REPORT (p. 567) indicates that the principal manpower deficit of many of the "Marshall Plan" countries is for skilled labor. In England, according to BRITISH CONTROL OF ENGAGEMENT ORDER (p. 568), power was granted the Government to direct certain categories of workers into essential employment. In SOVIET UNION: INDUSTRIAL TRAINING (p. 569) is described a program of trade schools for youths and on-the-job training of skilled workers. Several million workers have been trained. Voluntary enrollment of youths in schools had to be supplemented by forced recruitment, and the Soviet press has charged the training program for skilled workers with poor instruction, inefficient utilization of trained enrollees, and high turn-over rates.

About 3 out of every 10 factory workers during the past 2 years were paid on an incentive basis. Method of production, according to INCENTIVE PAY IN AMERICAN INDUSTRY, 1945-46 (p. 535), is important in determining method of payment. For example, in apparel manufacturing, where control over output is exercised by the worker rather than by the machine, incentive wage payments are most prevalent. In contrast, such industries as industrial chemicals and tool and die jobbing shops use incentive plans least frequently. Two-thirds of the apparel and two-fifths of the textile group workers were on incentive pay plans. All but 2 or 3 percent of the tool and die jobbing and chemical workers were on a time basis. Job for job, incentive pay workers usually earned more money. So far as factory workers were concerned, this advantage ranged up to 40 percent.

In the August 1947 issue, the Review published a final statement of the activities of the now-abolished U. S. Conciliation Service. In this issue, with POLICIES OF FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE (p. 564), the basic directive of the successor agency is outlined. The Service will rely on such local mediation facilities as exist for settlement of controversies primarily in intrastate commerce or local in scope. The Service will not as a rule intercede in disputes arising out of existing collective agreements.

The Labor Month in Review

THE TWO MAJOR LABOR FEDERATIONS, meeting in annual conventions during October, manifested a substantial unity of thought on many labor issues.

Opposition to the Labor Management Relations Act stimulated unity of political thinking. The AFL authorized establishment of a new organization, "Labor's Educational and Political League," to work actively along its traditional political policy of "rewarding its friends and defeating its enemies." The CIO indicated its intention of acting vigorously through its "Political Action Committee." On the other hand, organic unity of the two federations was again deferred, as each reiterated its former position. In response to a CIO invitation for tripartite political action with the railroad brotherhoods, the AFL insisted on merger of AFL and CIO as a prior condition.

Both organizations endorsed the European recovery program. The AFL unanimously approved a resolution supporting the Marshall Plan and denounced Russian policies in the United Nations as obstructionist. Addressing the CIO convention, Secretary of State Marshall was accorded an enthusiastic reception. The CIO's support of the Government's foreign economic policy was phrased in general terms, but Mr. Murray made it clear that the resolution favoring "a sound program of postwar rehabilitation" was an endorsement of the Marshall Plan.

The increasing cost of living was a subject of much concern to both conventions. Each denounced high prices and what were termed "extortionate" profits. The CIO demanded the reestablishment of price control. Neither organization took a stand on the question of wage increases but left the decisions in that matter to their affiliated unions.

The proceedings of the AFL convention were marked by internal contests. John L. Lewis refused to sign a non-Communist affidavit. Under the Labor Management Relations Act, this would

have deprived more than a quarter of a million members of AFL federal locals of the services of the National Labor Relations Board. Thereupon the convention voted overwhelmingly to amend the constitution to make the president and secretary-treasurer the sole "officers" of the AFL. In a move that was generally construed as a shift of power within the CIO, R. J. Thomas, of the United Auto Workers, was replaced as a CIO vice president by O. A. Knight, of the Oil Workers.

Equally significant was the convention of the UAW-CIO. President Walter Reuther, who previously did not have the support of the majority of the union executive board, was overwhelmingly reelected to office, and supporters of his policies were elected to fill all other national offices. In addition, his proponents won 14 of the 18 executive board posts. Because the UAW has nearly 900,000 members (one of the largest unions in the world), the results of the election are generally expected to have political effects on both the domestic and foreign labor scene. The CIO is an affiliate of the World Federation of Trade Unions, and R. J. Thomas, whom Mr. Reuther eliminated from office in the UAW, is a vice president of the WFTU.

October 31 was the deadline for meeting the requirement of filing financial and organizational statements and non-Communist affidavits under the Labor Management Relations Act. In the first part of November the National Labor Relations Board dismissed a number of pending cases for failure to comply with the requirements of the new law and began screening some 1,900 additional cases which were pending. Over 19,000 non-Communist affidavits had been filed with the Board by the end of October. Unions which had complied with the requirement for filing organizational and financial reports with the Labor Department numbered 2,995 by October 22.

Unemployment at Postwar Low

Unemployment in October dropped to a seasonal low of 1.7 million—the lowest since just after the end of the war, even though the civilian labor force is about 7 million greater than it was in the fall of 1945, and nearly 2 million greater than in October 1946. Veterans have been absorbed into employment at a rapid rate (1.8 million in the past year); and the rate of unemployment among veterans is not far above the rate for nonveterans and steadily approaching it.

With unemployment down nearly to 3 percent of the labor force, manpower is available to meet the demand at current levels of capacity and output, and is, on the whole, well distributed in relation to requirements. In no major industry or area is there significant loss of production for lack of manpower. High wages and high living costs have attracted workers in a labor force notable for its elasticity and mobility.

Such manpower problems as have arisen are those characteristic of a dynamic economy operating at high levels. Seasonal changes in the volume or locale of production have created temporary surpluses in some areas and scarcities in others. Supplies of skilled workers, or even of unskilled, are not always immediately available to meet shifts in the pattern or the level of demand. Relatively undesirable jobs are not easily filled and are subject to high turn-over.

In some labor market areas the available supplies of labor have been reduced to a point below which general stringencies might be expected to appear. Of the 110 labor market areas classified by the U. S. Employment Service, about one-fourth are in this category, largely concentrated in the North Central manufacturing regions. Some of these are small cities where the heavy demands of one or two large employers have created serious recruitment problems; others are large, diversified industrial areas. On the other hand, about one-fourth of the areas, mostly in the Northeast and Southeast, are classified as having substantial labor surpluses, with unemployment rates about twice the national average.

Prices Rise Again

During October, while farm and food prices were reacting from the September spurt, other prices continued their upward trend. Though the general wholesale price level was no higher at the end of the month than at the beginning, prices of products other than farm and food products rose by nearly 2 percent. All commodity groups were affected, especially hides and leathers, fuels, and fats and oils. In some cases the increases were in response to specific cost or market situations; but the strength of prices has been reinforced by continued high purchasing power and the strength of demand generally.

The more-than-seasonal increase in meat supplies, coupled with consumer resistance to high prices, brought meat prices at wholesale down to the lowest point since the midyear. Grains advanced erratically and late in October reached the highest level ever recorded. The underlying strength of grain prices was supported by unfavorable growing conditions for winter wheat and continued Government buying for foreign account. Higher prices of some basic materials, notably scrap steel, lumber, fats and oils, hides and wool, along with increased freight rates, contributed to the steady advance in industrial prices during October.

The cost of living continues to rise, according to all indications. Special surveys in 18 cities in late summer and early fall reveal increases in food prices ranging from 2 percent to 8 percent in 2 months. Rents also continued to increase. With small but steady increases in many other cost-of-living items, and with few declines to offset them, consumers' prices in October appeared to be at a new all-time high, perhaps 5 percent higher than when the current rise began in June.

Wage Prospects

Although it took no stand on the question of wages at its convention early in October, the AFL has since indicated that its unions would make new demands for wage increases. Pointing to the increase in living costs, the AFL publication *Labor's Monthly Survey*, for September-October stated that unions must seek "upward wage adjustments." It asserted that new wage increases need not mean more price increases in view of the high level of profits.

In early November, two southern locals of the CIO Textile Workers Union received wage increases of 9 percent, averting a threatened strike in two of the larger mills. As in similar situations in the past, the 9 percent may become a pattern to be adopted in most of the textile mills in the Southeastern States.

Hours and earnings statistics for September indicate that wage rate increases during the month were comparatively minor. An increase of a little over a dollar a week brought average weekly earnings in manufacturing to \$50.42. This was due largely to a widespread increase in hours resulting from seasonally expanded operations.

Annual Conventions of the AFL and CIO

Domestic Economic Issues,
International Affairs, and Union Problems
Dominate the 1947 Meetings

BORIS STERN and NELSON M. BORTZ¹

Sixty-sixth AFL Convention

THE KEYNOTE to the proceedings and major actions of the sixty-sixth American Federation of Labor convention held in San Francisco, October 6-17, 1947, was supplied by the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947. Other significant issues which preoccupied the more than 700 delegates, representing 7,577,716 workers, were problems of international peace, particularly the menace of communism in Europe and its effect on the United States, domestic economic problems, and jurisdictional matters affecting the internal structure of the AFL.

As approved by the convention, the 1948 policy of the American Federation of Labor will be to meet the challenge of the Taft-Hartley Law in two ways: (1) All national and international unions, as well as all local and federal trade-unions directly affiliated with the AFL will be free to comply, if they so choose, with the non-Communist affidavits and the other requirements of the Taft-Hartley Act to enable them to participate in elections or to initiate proceedings before the National Labor Relations Board on unfair labor practices; (2) the AFL will use all peaceful and legal means at its disposal, including political action, to repeal the law and to defeat in the forthcoming 1948 elections all members of Congress who voted for the law. Similar action is to be taken also with regard to antilabor legislation enacted in the several States.

Non-Communist Affidavits

This issue arose when the General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, Robert N. Denham, ruled on August 19 that all officers of a national or international union and all officers of the parent organization with which the union is affiliated must file a non-Communist affidavit before the Board can (1) process a petition of a local union for an election; (2) issue an unfair labor practice complaint requested by the local; or (3) entertain a petition from the local for a union shop referendum.

All 15 members of the AFL executive council were covered by Mr. Denham's ruling. When John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America and a member of the executive council, declared that he would not sign the affidavit, the executive council decided to submit the whole problem for a decision by the convention. Meanwhile, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, an AFL affiliate, having complied with all of the requirements of the Taft-Hartley Law, petitioned the National Labor Relations Board to overrule the August 19 ruling of its General Counsel on the ground that one person not directly connected with their organization had blocked their rights to use the services of the NLRB. On October 7, by a 4-1 decision, the Board reversed Mr. Denham's interpretation, by deciding that top officers of the AFL and CIO were not required to sign.²

The Board's decision, made on the second day

¹ Of the Bureau's Industrial Relations Branch.

² See NLRB Ruling on Non-Communist Affidavit, p. 565 of this issue.

of the convention, removed some of the pressure on the AFL, insofar as the national and international unions were concerned. It did not, however, solve the problem for the 1,390 local trade and federal labor unions which are directly chartered by the AFL in practically the same manner as any local union is chartered by its national or international organization. Since the members of the executive council are the top officers of these local trade and federal labor unions, they are required, even under the October 7 interpretation of the NLRB, to sign the non-Communist affidavit before any of these local unions can process a case before the Board.

After several special sessions the executive council submitted to the delegates, on October 13, a supplemental report recommending a change in the constitution by inserting a definition as to who constituted the "officers" of the AFL. The change recommended was to designate the president and secretary-treasurer as the only two officers of the AFL and to refer to members of the executive council as the first, second, third, etc., members of the executive council instead of first, second, third, etc., vice presidents of the AFL.

On October 14, the committee on laws, with one dissenting vote (UMWA) recommended that the report of the executive council be adopted and the constitution changed accordingly. In the debate that followed, the miners, led by John L. Lewis (president) and Thomas Kennedy (secretary-treasurer), supported by a few other unions, took the position that to change the AFL constitution, in order to comply with a provision of the Taft-Hartley Act, was not only degrading to the entire AFL membership, but was also seriously weakening its entire policy of fighting for a complete repeal of the law.

Mr. Lewis' interpretation of the Taft-Hartley Act is made clear in the following quotation from his speech:

The signing of the affidavit isn't the only thing that an organization has to do to conform to this act. This act is a trap, a pitfall for the organizations of labor and I am surprised that those who have been attempting to analyze it haven't looked down the road just a few months or a year to find out some of the things that are inherent in this act. This act was passed to oppress labor, to make difficult its current enterprises for collective bargaining, to make more difficult the securing of new members for this labor movement,

without which our movement will become so possessed of inertia that there is no action and no growth, and in a labor movement where there is no growth there is no security for its existence, because deterioration sets in and unions, like men, retrograde.

The position of the majority of the executive council who favored the constitutional change was most clearly presented by Secretary-Treasurer George Meany, who said, among other things:

This proposition before the convention has one purpose, and one purpose only. It is to give the federal labor unions the opportunity to exercise their option under this law and to qualify by signing the non-Communist affidavit and meeting the other requirements of the law if they so desire. * * * The purpose of this amendment, in addition, is to preserve the freedom of action of members of the executive council to follow the dictates of their own organizations. The reason for this is that 13 members of the executive council are in a dual capacity in this American Federation of Labor. While they are members of the executive council they are also officers of international unions. Two members of the executive council are not in that position. Their obligation is to the American Federation of Labor as a whole. Under present circumstances every international union affiliated to the American Federation of Labor has the option and the right to sign this affidavit and bring their members into a position where they can defend themselves under the law, or to refuse to sign this affidavit. That right is possessed at this moment by the president of the United Mine Workers of America, by the president of the Teamsters, by the president of the Boilermakers, by the president of the Plumbers, by the president of the Electrical Workers, by the presidents and officers of every international union in the American Federation of Labor. Unless this amendment passes, that right is denied to the federal labor unions. So as an officer of this Federation, I feel it is my obligation to the federal labor unions to ask that this convention give the same right to the federal labor unions that they at this moment possess themselves.

Mr. Meany further explained that the AFL received more revenue from the quarter of a million members in the federal unions, than was paid in by 75 percent of the international unions represented at the convention. In the year ending August 1946, the total income from per capita tax of the AFL was \$2,149,000. Of that amount, \$1,015,000, or 47 percent of the per capita tax income of the AFL, came from the federal unions. In the year ending August 1947, the per capita tax income of the AFL from all sources was \$2,682,488.68, of which \$1,176,891 came from the federal labor unions—or 44 percent.

After more than 3 hours of debate, the proposal was finally adopted with more than the two-thirds majority required for a constitutional amendment.

Program to Combat the Taft-Hartley Law

Simultaneously with the constitutional amendment pertaining to the officers of the AFL, the executive council submitted a comprehensive program of action for the repeal of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947. This law, as reported by the executive council, "seeks to weaken, render impotent, and destroy labor unions. It does so by striking a vital blow at free collective bargaining and substituting a process of government domination over employer-employee relationships. The negotiation of closed-shop agreements is forbidden and the regulations, limitations, and prescribed methods which must be followed regarding union membership are all designed to make it impossible for labor unions to live and function effectively."

The report further states that the revision and reconstruction of the National Labor Relations Board has created confusion and uncertainty. "The Taft-Hartley Act is a strike and strife provoking act. It should be properly classified as such. It will serve to prevent the workers from agreeing to incorporate a no-strike pledge in written contracts. It means the end of sound labor-management relations and the substitution therefor of distrust, suspicion, and class hatred."

As a means of combating the law and its dangers to the labor movement, the executive council urged the delegates to pledge themselves (1) to use every legal recourse available to test the constitutional validity of the law in its entirety and particularly of its more questionable sections; (2) to work for the repeal of the law as the AFL primary objective; (3) to organize, unite, and concentrate all efforts to bring about the defeat of every member of Congress who voted in favor of the law; (4) to set aside national election day as a holiday to give all workers the fullest opportunity to participate in the elections; and (5) to omit all no-strike provisions in collective bargaining contracts as a protection against possible suits for damages and other litigations under the law.

To implement this program and "to meet the pressing needs of the American Federation of Labor," the executive council submitted another

amendment to the constitution raising the per capita tax for all members of affiliated national and international unions to 3 cents per month. Heretofore the tax was 2 cents per member per month for the first 200,000 members of a union and 1½ cents for the membership in excess of 200,000. The per capita tax of the local trade and federal labor unions was also increased 1 cent a month, from 36 to 37 cents. On the basis of the 1947 distribution of the membership among small and large unions, this increase in the per capita tax has been estimated to add slightly over \$1,000,000 to the annual revenue of the federation.

In addition, the executive council was authorized when available funds prove insufficient to meet the needs of the AFL to levy an assessment of 1 cent per member per week for a period "not exceeding 26 consecutive weeks," instead of "not exceeding 10 weeks." A maximum assessment of 26 cents per member per year would yield additional revenue of nearly \$2,000,000.

Labor's Education and Political League

The executive council recommended and the delegates unanimously authorized the immediate formation within the AFL of a new organization to be known as Labor's Education and Political League, with the responsibility of educating workers to protect their interests on the political front and to meet adequately the challenge of "reactionary antilabor lobbies and combinations" and the wave of antilabor laws in Congress and in the States. The duties of the LEPL will be (1) to acquaint the workers of the United States with the economic and political policies of the AFL; and (2) to prepare and disseminate information concerning the attitude of candidates for nomination and/or election to Federal offices, with particular reference to their attitude toward the political and economic policies of the AFL.

The LEPL was authorized to devise means for the raising of necessary funds to conduct its affairs, to hire its own staff, and to take such other actions deemed advisable to further its objectives. The executive council was instructed to convene at the earliest possible opportunity the presidents of all affiliated national and international unions for the purpose of completing the structure, outlining the procedure, and thus giving early and effective realization to the political activities of

the AFL. Such a meeting has been slated to take place early in December 1947.

Jurisdictional Disputes

Two major jurisdictional disputes between unions affiliated with the AFL caused considerable tension among the delegates, largely because of their threat to the unity within the ranks of the AFL. One of these was the Hollywood film dispute between the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and a group of other unions, particularly the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. The dispute resulted in a strike of approximately 4,500 workers which has continued since September 1946, in spite of the several attempts by the executive council and by special committees appointed by the council to settle the issues involved. It was also investigated by a special subcommittee of the House Labor Committee (U. S. Congress).

The executive council report stressed the importance of having the issue solved within the confines of the AFL without outside interference, but also emphasized the importance of having the issue settled as rapidly as possible. No action, however, was taken by the convention. The resolutions committee recommended that the case be resubmitted to the executive council with instructions to bring about a speedy adjustment between the unions involved.

The second jurisdictional dispute involved a number of unions affiliated with the Metal and Building Trades Departments of the AFL and District No. 50 of the United Mine Workers of America. The issues were presented to the convention in the form of a majority and minority report. The vigorous debate that ensued involved the presidents of the Metal and Building Trades Departments and a number of unions affiliated with these departments, on the one hand, and the leaders of the United Mine Workers, on the other hand. The majority report not only called for conferences between the United Mine Workers and those unions of the Metal Trades Department involved in the jurisdictional dispute with District No. 50, but also reaffirmed the original jurisdiction of the Building Trades Department, thus considerably extending the area covered by the original resolution on this issue. The minority report criticized this departure from the normal AFL procedure, particularly since the executive

council had not been given an opportunity to pass upon the issues involved. For a time it appeared as if a serious rift in the AFL structure were inescapable. However, a motion to refer both the majority and the minority reports to the executive council was made by President Hutcheson of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and it was unanimously adopted.

International Affairs

With the possible exception of the Taft-Hartley Act, no single problem received such serious treatment by the convention as that of international peace. Practically every important guest speaker dealt with the seriousness of the European situation and particularly with the impending threat of communism in Europe, unless quick relief is forthcoming through the rapid application of the Marshall Plan. The convention heard reports from Joseph Keenan, who has served as labor advisor to General Clay in Europe, and from James Killen, chief, Labor Division, SCAP, at General MacArthur's headquarters in Japan. The delegates also heard reports from the AFL special representatives in Europe, Irving Brown and Major Henry Rutz, and an address by Dr. Kurt Schumacher, chairman of the Social Democratic Party in Germany. The committee on international relations submitted a comprehensive program of action, affecting the functions of the United Nations and United States relations with Russia, to be followed by the United States Government, and wholeheartedly approved the quick adoption of the Marshall Plan. It also recommended continued and enlarged efforts by the American Federation of Labor to help rebuild the free trade-union movements in Europe and in Japan.

On the Marshall Plan, the declaration unanimously adopted read in part as follows:

The cost to the American people in assisting the 16 nations of Western Europe to rehabilitate their economies will be small as compared to the alternative of an unaided Europe falling under totalitarian domination with the ultimate possibility of war.

The convention condemned the Soviet Union for having paralyzed every attempt to develop the United Nations into an effective instrument of world peace. In so doing the AFL drew this distinction: "We distinguish between the Russian people and the war-breeding dictatorship which

runs their country and denies them all rights and liberties and frantically seeks to extend its slave system to more nations." It also reaffirmed the policy of the AFL of all-out war against Communists and their fellow travelers who "would use the free trade-union movement as a vehicle to destroy it."

Other Convention Actions

More than 200 separate resolutions were submitted to the delegates covering a large variety of social and economic problems on the domestic front and the international field. Political action, labor unity, the high cost of living, housing, social insurance, Palestine, displaced persons, income taxes, minimum wage legislation, the anti-poll tax and FEPC, the status of Government employees, and the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill constitute but a few of the topics covered by resolutions either handled by the convention or referred to the incoming executive council for final action.

Elections and Convention City

Probably of greater interest than the elections themselves was the complete absence from the hall of the convention of the entire miners' delegation. President John L. Lewis had previously indicated that he would not be a candidate for reelection to the executive council. Daniel W. Tracy, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and formerly Assistant Secretary of Labor, was elected in his place and became the thirteenth member of the executive council. Reelected to their respective offices were William Green, president; George Meany, secretary-treasurer; Wm. L. Hutcheson (Carpenters and Joiners), first member of the executive council; Matthew Woll (Photo-Engravers), second member; Jos. N. Weber (Musicians), third member; George M. Harrison (Railway Clerks), fourth member; Daniel Tobin (Teamsters), fifth member; Harry C. Bates (Bricklayers and Masons), sixth member; W. D. Mahon (Street Railways), seventh member; Wm. Birthright (Barbers), eighth member; Wm. C. Doherty (Letter Carriers), ninth member; David Dubinsky (Ladies' Garment Workers), tenth member; Charles J. McGowan (Boilermakers)—recently appointed by the executive council to replace G. M. Bugniazet, who resigned—eleventh member; and Herman Winter (Bakery Workers)—

recently appointed to replace Felix H. Knight—twelfth member.

Cincinnati was designated as the convention city for 1948. This being a presidential election year, the convention will meet on the third Monday in November, as required by the AFL constitution.

Ninth CIO Convention

THE NINTH constitutional convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations met in Boston October 13-17, 1947. Home-front problems occupied most of the time of the slightly more than 600 delegates in attendance, representing approximately 6 million members. Protests against rising living costs, monopoly prices and large profits, coupled with attacks on recent Federal and State labor legislation, were recurrent and bitter. Demands were voiced for safeguarding the health and living standards of workers through expanded social insurance benefits, rationing, better housing, and a more equitable tax policy. Looking abroad, the delegates showed by their actions that they were acutely aware of the complicated economic and political situations which had come into sharper focus since they had last met at Atlantic City in November 1946.

Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach, in addressing the convention, stressed that wages alone were not responsible for price increases which have occurred since VJ-day, and more particularly since June 1946 when price control was virtually abandoned. Wages, Secretary Schwellenbach pointed out, have lagged behind prices and profits during the past 15 months. Senator Claude Pepper urged widespread political action by organized labor as a means of securing adequate representation in the legislative halls of the Nation. A convention highlight came on the third day when Secretary of State George C. Marshall described in serious but not gloomy terms the problems confronting the United States in its attempt to attain "world stability" which, Secretary Marshall declared, was a condition "absolutely necessary to world peace."

The work and policy declarations of the CIO were reflected in some 40 resolutions adopted by the convention. These resolutions, often lengthy and replete with analyses of social and economic conditions, covered many subjects. They ranged from perennial resolutions in favor of organizing

the unorganized and political action to the need for labor unity, a Missouri Valley Authority, and endorsement of the majority report of the United Nations Commission on Palestine. All resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Labor Legislation

The Taft-Hartley Act was repeatedly and sharply attacked and engendered bitter antagonism among the convention delegates. The formal resolution adopted on the act characterized it as "infamous * * * a triumph of repression * * * legal monstrosity" and declared that the CIO "cannot and will not acquiesce in a law which makes it a crime to exercise rights of freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of assembly." Continuing, the resolution called for an "unceasing campaign" to secure its repeal. The entire CIO membership was urged to work "in the political field in complete unity with all labor organizations and other progressive groups to insure the political repudiation" of all those responsible for its passage.

The question of whether CIO unions should or should not file the anti-Communist affidavits, prerequisite to the use of the services of the National Labor Relations Board, did not directly come before the convention for action. President Murray, however, referred to the issue and indicated that every CIO union was free to pursue its own policy. As for himself, Mr. Murray declared that he "had some personal convictions that ran very deep" and that he was "determined to neither sign nor file."

The delegates were unanimous in declaring that they would not permit the new labor law "to become an instrument for destroying existing contract conditions." CIO unions, it was stressed, would adhere to their obligations and would insist that "employers do the same." The collective bargaining contract, the convention emphasized, "is and must remain the workers' bulwark against insecurity and exploitation."

State "antilabor" laws were also sharply scrutinized in another resolution which declared that "much of the legislative performance in the States during the past year is an ominous step forward on the road to fascism." The convention called for enactment of anti-injunction laws in all States where such measures are not now on the statute books. Existing laws must be strengthened, the

CIO asserted, "to guarantee that they will be effective in the protection of fair play and justice and the rights of free speech and assembly." Civil rights, the delegates voted, must also be strengthened and safeguarded. Racial discrimination, the poll tax, lynching, "witch hunts," and loyalty oaths for Government workers must be eliminated.

"Immediate amendment" of the Fair Labor Standards Act to provide a minimum wage of 75 cents an hour and coverage of agricultural and other presently excluded low-paid groups of workers was demanded. Strong support was expressed for the establishment, by appropriate legislation, of a "Labor Extension Service" in the U. S. Department of Labor. The CIO director of education and research pointed out that during the past summer about 10,000 CIO members attended workers' schools but that a federally financed program was urgently needed to provide educational opportunities for American workers on a Nation-wide scale. As to the Department of Labor itself, the convention urged "a program for consolidation of all Government activities dealing with the immediate interests of workers into an enlarged Department of Labor including, under a unified administration, the Federal Security Agency."

Economic and Social Program

Dissatisfaction over domestic economic difficulties was expressed in many speeches and resolutions. An immediate session of Congress was demanded to reestablish price control on all commodities and rationing for food, clothing, and other necessities of life. In this connection a tax program "to recapture speculative and excess profits" and alleviate the tax burdens of the lowest income groups was likewise proposed. Extension of Federal rent controls was recommended, together with a large-scale program for the construction of rental housing. Monopoly controls, the CIO insisted, must be broken. Emphasis again was placed upon the constructive role which "industry councils" composed of representatives of labor, management, and Government should play in developing "a sound approach to peacetime prosperity, full employment and production, and democratic participation of the people in the operation of the national economy." The convention's "full employ-

ment" resolution stressed, in addition to adequate guaranties of "the right to work," expansion of employment opportunities, adoption of a national health insurance program, and greater educational facilities. Relief from "tragically inadequate" salaries of white-collar, professional, and technical employees was demanded.

International Affairs

The United States Secretary of State, George C. Marshall, addressed the convention October 15. He said, in part:

Everyone agrees, I think, that labor plays a vital part in the functioning of the modern State. If labor can be confused or embittered, if labor can be made to lose faith in the community of which it forms a part, then the core of any national society is threatened. The enemies of democracy know this; and it explains the efforts they make to undermine the confidence of the labor element in the stability of our institutions and the soundness of our traditions. * * *

There is a danger that the individual man, whose well-being is the chief concern of all democratic policies, foreign or domestic, is being lost sight of in the welter of ideological generalities and slogans which fill the air. Generalities are frequently accepted as gospel truth without even a superficial examination of the validity of their basic tenets. Often they are intended to obscure the basic issue, which as I see it today, is simply whether or not men are to be left free to organize their social, political and economic existence in accordance with their desires; or whether they are to have their lives arranged and dictated for them by small groups of men who have arrogated to themselves this arbitrary power. * * *

No section of the American population has a more vital stake in the preservation of free institutions in the world than has American labor. For, among the first victims of any dictatorial regime, and notably of the police state, is the right of labor to organize itself for the protection of its interests. * * *

The basic problem of world recovery is production. * * * The productivity of American farms and factories is of tremendous concern to the entire world. For that and other reasons we occupy a very special position in the world which carries with it a heavy responsibility which cannot be avoided, even if we might wish to do so. Therefore we must face the facts. The United States stands in the midst of a highly critical world period. The situation involves dangers which affect every American alike. It would be a great folly to assume that we can stand aloof or that we can straddle the issue. * * *

We are proceeding in a determined campaign which has for its purpose world stability, a condition absolutely necessary to world peace. It is a difficult business. It requires patience and a constant effort

to understand the other fellow's point of view. But it definitely requires cool calculation and great determination. Hasty judgments and short range thinking need to be avoided.

Later in the same day the convention, after more than an hour's discussion, unanimously adopted a lengthy resolution dealing with "foreign policy and the world emergency." This resolution declared:

The CIO is an American institution with a single national allegiance and that allegiance to our own country, the United States of America, its form of government and basic democratic institutions under the Constitution of the United States. As such we base our interest upon the interests of our people and our country. The guiding principle of the CIO and of the American people is complete opposition to any form of oppression—in favor of the Four Freedoms—Freedom of Religion, Freedom from Fear, Freedom from Want, and Freedom of Speech—for everyone—everywhere.

It continued by outlining five "principles by which the policies of our Government and other governments shall be guided and judged." These principles included—

1. Positive measures to protect the peace, including progressive universal disarmament, international control of atomic energy, and the outlawing of atomic weapons and bacterial warfare.
2. Complete demilitarization and utter destruction of all vestiges of fascism in Germany and Japan together with elimination of cartels.
3. Support of sound programs for postwar rehabilitation including "prompt action to provide food and other economic aid" to alleviate the distress of European peoples.
4. Restoration of "unity of purpose and action among the three great wartime allies—the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union—within the United Nations."
5. Continuation of President Roosevelt's "Good Neighbor Policy" in the Western Hemisphere.

Political Action

Renewed efforts for greater "political action" were enthusiastically pledged. Jack Kroll, chairman of CIO-PAC, announced that his 11-man committee had set as its objective "one million volunteer block workers" to form the vanguard of PAC's "citizens' army." Both Kroll and Murray reminded the delegates that some unions had not given complete support to the Political Action Committee's work. A "tremendous task" lies ahead, Murray warned, as he called upon "every officer, every agent, every local union officer

attached to every international union" to work unceasingly to attain the objectives set forth in the convention's resolution. These objectives include intensive campaigns to get workers to register and vote, to build an organization that will reach "into each and every ward, precinct, block, and home," and to rally voters around the CIO as the spokesman for "free, independent, unbossed political action." In attaining these goals Murray declared that the "stakes are too big for people to be divided" and asserted that the CIO hoped to work with the AFL and the railroad brotherhoods "on the local, community, State, or national level."

Labor Unity

In his opening remarks to the delegates President Murray suggested that the AFL, CIO, and the railroad brotherhoods "formulate an immediate joint program for political action," and stated: "Time grows short, * * * we must act for mutual defense before it is too late." Subsequently, and without any floor discussion, the convention went on record to the effect that "a united labor movement is necessary and obtainable" and that the "CIO is prepared to enter into mutual agreements with other trade-unions to bar any cross-raiding and to respect one another's organizational status." During the final session, after his reelection, Murray again voiced a plea for labor unity but also emphasized that he would not

consent to the partition or sacrifice of a single CIO union.

Elections

Philip Murray was reelected for his eighth term as CIO president (John L. Lewis headed the CIO from its formal establishment in 1938 to 1940, when he resigned the post); and James B. Carey was also reelected as secretary-treasurer. The only change in the CIO's top official family (consisting of president, secretary-treasurer, and nine vice-presidents) was the election of O. A. Knight, head of the Oil Workers International Union, to succeed R. J. Thomas, a vice president of the United Automobile, Aircraft & Agricultural Implement Workers. The full list of vice presidents follows: L. S. Buckmaster, president, United Rubber Workers; Joseph Curran, president, National Maritime Union; Albert J. Fitzgerald, president, United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers; John Green, president, Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers; Allan S. Haywood, CIO director of organization (United Steelworkers); Emil Rieve, president, Textile Workers Union; Walter Reuther, president, United Automobile, Aircraft & Agricultural Implement Workers; Frank Rosenblum, secretary-treasurer Amalgamated Clothing Workers; and O. A. Knight, president, Oil Workers International Union.

Incentive Pay in American Industry 1945-46

JOSEPH M. SHERMAN¹

ABOUT 30 PERCENT of the plant workers in manufacturing industries studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1945 and 1946 were paid on an incentive basis. Comparison with previous studies indicates that there has been little change in the extent of incentive payment in recent years. Among the major industry groups studied in 1945 and 1946, incentive methods were most widespread in the manufacture of apparel. In this industry a relatively high proportion of time is spent in handling as contrasted with machine operation. Consequently, control over output is exercised predominantly by the worker rather than the machine. This factor, together with the comparatively small danger of spoilage in most operations, makes the use of incentive payments highly advantageous.

Incentive systems were least common in industries such as industrial chemicals and tool and die jobbing shops. In the former, the speed of production is set to a large degree by the requirements of the manufacturing process and cannot be controlled by the worker, and in the latter, output is on a unit rather than a mass production basis and a high degree of precision is emphasized.

Information for the present summary was obtained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in a comprehensive series of industry wage studies during 1945 and 1946. Altogether, 56 manufacturing industries, including 34,000 establishments

with about 5½ million workers, and 8 nonmanufacturing industries, including 21,000 establishments with about 1½ million employees, were surveyed.² Together they are believed to provide a fairly representative sample of wage-payment practices in manufacturing as a whole, although the studies, which were made primarily to provide data on wages in individual industries, do not include such important industries as basic iron and steel, printing, rubber, and lumber.³ Because of the limited number of industries studied, no generalizations are drawn for non-manufacturing as a whole.

Prevalence of Incentive Methods

Two-thirds of the workers in the apparel group were paid on an incentive basis and 85 percent of the apparel establishments were predominantly incentive (table 1).⁴ Incentive workers were numerically important in all apparel industries, varying from over two-fifths of the plant labor force in the manufacture of women's suits and coats and of knit underwear to four-fifths in work shirt manufacture (table 2).

The textile group, with nearly two-fifths of its workers on incentive systems, ranked next to apparel in the extent of incentive pay. Full-fashioned and seamless hosiery plants used such methods more extensively than any other textile industry studied. About 1 in 3 workers in the cotton, wool, and rayon textile industries were on

² Data were obtained in the Bureau's studies for about 46 percent of the plants, employing 58 percent of the workers, in these manufacturing industries and from about one-third of the establishments, with two-fifths of the workers, in the nonmanufacturing industries surveyed.

³ It should be borne in mind that the proportion of establishments studied varied among segments of the same industry and among industries. Larger proportions of large establishments and of establishments in large cities and in certain regions were included in order to permit presentation of separate wage data by region, city, and size of establishment. The effect of this varying coverage on the proportion of incentive workers was offset by weighting, so that each industry and each industry segment was given only its appropriate influence on the data; however, the proportion of establishments that are predominantly on an incentive basis has not been adjusted to compensate for differences in coverage.

⁴ The proportion of the labor force paid on an incentive basis was lower than the proportion of apparel establishments with incentive systems, since some workers, such as cutters and those in maintenance jobs, were paid on a time basis. However, because incentive pay is more common among larger establishments, the proportion of workers on incentive pay exceeds the proportion of establishments with incentive systems. Establishments paying at least a fourth of their plant workers under a piece-rate or bonus system were considered as predominantly incentive, but, in determining the proportion of workers paid on an incentive basis, workers in all establishments were included regardless of their predominant method of wage payment.

¹ Formerly of the Bureau's Wage Analysis Branch.

incentive. In contrast, textile dyeing and finishing, with its small plants and with processes more closely allied to the chemical industries than to textile manufacture, paid only about a fifth of its workers under incentive systems.

About a fourth of the labor force in the metal-working industries, considered as a group, was paid on an incentive basis. Among these industries, copper alloying, rolling, and drawing ranked

highest in prevalence of incentive methods, paying two-thirds of its workers in this manner. At the other extreme, tool and die jobbing shops paid all but 2 percent of their workers on a time basis.

In the chemical industries, where speed of production is typically set by the requirements of the process rather than by the worker, time work was comparatively more important than in the other major industry groups shown in table 1.

TABLE 1.—Extent and type of incentive plans for plant workers in selected manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industry groups, 1945-46

| Item | Manufacturing | | | | | Nonmanufacturing | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|---------|-----------|--------------|----------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Total plants studied ¹ | Apparel | Chemicals | Metalworking | Textiles | Automobile repair shops | Bituminous coal (underground) | Clothing stores | Department stores | Limited price variety stores | Power laundries |
| Percent of all employees studied paid on an incentive basis..... | 30 | 65 | 7 | 25 | 39 | 37 | 22 | 34 | 28 | 3 | 14 |
| Percent of establishments— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| With incentive systems for plant workers..... | 34 | 85 | 6 | 17 | 70 | 58 | 61 | 72 | 64 | 6 | 14 |
| Predominantly piece rate..... | 29 | 82 | 2 | 11 | 67 | 51 | 60 | 15 | 9 | (2) | 10 |
| Individual..... | 28 | 81 | 2 | 10 | 66 | 51 | 58 | 15 | 9 | (2) | 8 |
| Group..... | 1 | 1 | (2) | 1 | 1 | (2) | 2 | (2) | | | 2 |
| Predominantly bonus..... | 5 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 57 | 55 | 6 | 4 |
| Individual..... | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 56 | 55 | 6 | 3 |
| Group..... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | (2) | | 1 | (2) | (2) | 1 |
| With no incentive system..... | 66 | 15 | 94 | 83 | 30 | 42 | 39 | 28 | 36 | 94 | 86 |
| Information not available..... | (2) | | | (2) | (2) | | | (2) | | (2) | (2) |
| All establishments studied..... | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Number of establishments studied..... | 15,636 | 2,261 | 999 | 6,647 | 1,448 | 1,399 | 492 | 759 | 355 | 1,441 | 1,621 |

¹ Includes other manufacturing industries not shown separately.

² Less than 0.5 of 1 percent.

Only 3 percent of the plant workers in industrial chemical production were paid on an incentive basis. Soap and glycerin manufacture had the highest proportion of incentive workers (18 percent) in this industry group.

The extent of incentive payment varied widely among the remaining manufacturing industries studied. Whereas about three-fourths of the workers in the manufacture of cigars were paid in this manner, all but 6 percent of the labor force of the cigarette industry, with its widespread use of automatic machinery, were time workers. Similarly, a third of the workers making corrugated and fiber boxes were on incentive, while the machine-paced pulp and paper industry reported less than a tenth of its workers on incentive work.

In New England chemical, textile, and apparel plants, incentive plans were somewhat less common than in most other regions. Among metal-

working and other manufacturing industries, incentive payments were most common in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and Great Lakes States and least common in the Southwest, Mountain, and Pacific regions.⁵

Among nonmanufacturing industries, about one-third of the employees of clothing stores and department stores and nearly two-fifths of those in automobile repair shops were on incentive. About one-fifth of the underground bituminous coal miners were paid incentive rates, but none

⁵ The regions used in this study include the following: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Border States*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; *Southeast*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; *Middle West*—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; *Southwest*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; *Mountain*—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; *Pacific*—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

TABLE 2.—Extent of incentive plans for plant workers in selected manufacturing industries, 1945-46

| Industry | Number of plants studied | Percentage of— | |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Plants with incentive systems | Workers on incentive pay |
| All manufacturing industries studied..... | 15,636 | 34 | 30 |
| <i>Apparel</i> | | | |
| Knit outerwear..... | 253 | 64 | 67 |
| Knit underwear..... | 161 | 94 | 44 |
| Men's and boys' dress shirts and nightwear..... | 220 | 88 | 74 |
| Overalls and industrial garments..... | 132 | 86 | 70 |
| Women's and misses' dresses..... | 976 | 92 | 69 |
| Women's and misses' suits and coats..... | 305 | 67 | 44 |
| Work pants, cotton..... | 155 | 89 | 67 |
| Work shirts..... | 59 | 88 | 80 |
| <i>Chemicals</i> | | | |
| Drugs and medicines..... | 258 | 7 | 11 |
| Industrial chemicals..... | 255 | 4 | 3 |
| Paints and varnishes..... | 291 | 4 | 6 |
| Perfumes and cosmetics..... | 121 | 6 | 9 |
| Soap and glycerin..... | 74 | 18 | 18 |
| <i>Metalworking¹</i> | | | |
| Aircraft engines and engine parts..... | 201 | 23 | 20 |
| Communication equipment..... | 115 | 15 | 16 |
| Copper alloying, rolling, and drawing..... | 37 | 59 | 66 |
| Electric generating and distribution equipment..... | 267 | 28 | (2) |
| Electroplating, plating, and polishing..... | 252 | 9 | 7 |
| Fabricated structural steel..... | 324 | 4 | 7 |
| Foundries, ferrous..... | 646 | 28 | 29 |
| Foundries, nonferrous..... | 350 | 20 | 20 |
| Iron and steel forgings..... | 168 | 57 | 34 |
| Machine tool accessories..... | 156 | 13 | 19 |
| Machine tools..... | 181 | 21 | 29 |
| Machinery..... | 2,034 | 14 | 23 |
| Oil burners, hot-water and steam-heating apparatus..... | 68 | 41 | 25 |
| Power boilers and associated products..... | 271 | 5 | 6 |
| Radios, radio equipment (except tubes), and phonographs..... | 277 | 18 | 24 |
| Sheet metal..... | 385 | 5 | 10 |
| Small arms..... | 72 | 40 | 36 |
| Stoves and ranges..... | 164 | 52 | 39 |
| Tanks..... | 10 | 10 | 3 |
| Tool and die jobbing shops..... | 623 | 3 | 2 |
| <i>Textiles</i> | | | |
| Cotton textiles..... | 346 | 75 | 35 |
| Hosiery, full-fashioned..... | 187 | 98 | 73 |
| Hosiery, seamless..... | 206 | 95 | 68 |
| Rayon and silk textiles..... | 237 | 65 | 35 |
| Textile dyeing and finishing..... | 193 | 19 | 22 |
| Woolen and worsted textiles..... | 279 | 65 | 34 |
| <i>Other manufacturing industries</i> | | | |
| Bakeries..... | 1,320 | 1 | (3) |
| Chewing and smoking tobacco..... | 31 | 39 | 21 |
| Cigarettes..... | 18 | 28 | 6 |
| Cigars..... | 198 | 98 | 73 |
| Corrugated and fiber boxes..... | 171 | 43 | 33 |
| Fiber cans and tubes..... | 52 | 27 | 23 |
| Folding paper boxes..... | 188 | 16 | 21 |
| Footwear (except house slippers and rubber footwear)..... | 347 | 89 | 69 |
| Jewelry, costume..... | 94 | 17 | 22 |
| Jewelry, precious..... | 123 | 8 | 14 |
| Paperboard..... | 111 | 12 | 9 |
| Pulp and paper..... | 208 | 6 | 9 |
| Set-up boxes..... | 286 | 24 | 19 |
| Structural clay products..... | 331 | 34 | 26 |
| Wood furniture, other than upholstered..... | 514 | 25 | 19 |
| Wood furniture, upholstered..... | 289 | 43 | 33 |

¹ Includes data for automobiles.² Information not presented because of sample limitations.³ Less than 0.5 of 1 percent.

of the surface soft coal mines studied provided incentive pay. Few incentive workers were reported in the electric light and power and warehousing industries.

Regional variations in methods of wage payment were minor in automobile repair shops and clothing and department stores, compared with those in power laundries. In the latter industry, incentive methods of pay were most common in the Middle Atlantic and Border States. In variety stores incentive pay was important only in New England.

Incentive systems, especially individual piece-rate plans, rarely apply to all workers in an establishment. They cover workers engaged in direct production; maintenance, custodial, supervisory, and other workers whose output cannot readily be measured are usually paid on a time basis. Exceptions to this rule are found largely in establishments with group or other bonus systems, in which a certain proportion of the incentive pay of direct production workers is set aside for the indirect workers. Among production workers, those whose work must conform to exact specifications or whose output is not standardized are generally paid on a time basis, as are those whose work is machine-paced. In contrast, workers who control their own output and whose production can be measured and identified are frequently paid on an incentive basis, unless emphasis on speed can result in costly material losses. In retail trade, incentive systems are limited largely to clerks.

Nature of Incentive Plans

Among the manufacturing industries piece-rate plans, nearly all based on individual output, predominated. Such plans were reported by five-sixths of the plants with incentive systems. In the apparel and textile industries, 19 out of 20 incentive plans provided for individual piece rates. In contrast, nearly half of the comparatively small number of incentive plans in the chemical industry group provided group bonus payments for above-standard production since frequently the output of individual workers cannot be readily identified or measured.

In retail trade, incentive plans were mainly of the individual bonus type, with commissions paid in addition to salary, although some retail clerks are paid on a straight commission basis. PM's ("push money") paid during special sales, or other commissions for selling slow-moving items, may constitute additional payment. Individual piece-rate plans were the predominant type of incentive reported in power laundries, underground soft coal mines, and automobile repair shops. In the latter establishments, workers typically receive a certain percentage of the labor charge on the repair work that they perform.

Earnings Vary With Method of Wage Payment

Generally, incentive workers receive higher earnings than do time workers in comparable jobs, although the size of differential is not consistent from industry to industry. The earnings advantage of incentive workers ranged from less than 5 percent to at least 40 percent in the individual

manufacturing industries studied in 1945-46; in many of the industries the difference was between 15 and 25 percent.

Among the four major manufacturing industry groups presented in table 1, the largest differential appeared in the apparel industries where incentive workers earned from a fifth to two-fifths more than time workers. In the metalworking industries, incentive workers most commonly received from a fourth to a fifth more than time workers, whereas in the textile industries the differentials were typically between a sixth and a tenth. The chemical industries, in which incentive pay is relatively unimportant, showed no consistent pattern of differences between time and incentive earnings, although in several of these industries the difference was small. Among the nonmanufacturing industries in which incentive pay was most important—automobile repair shops and clothing and department stores—the differential amounted to about a third.

A Review of the Construction Situation

H. E. RILEY¹

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES again became an important factor in the economy during the past 2 years. In 1946, construction expenditures constituted almost 6 percent of gross national product, about double the proportion in 1944-45. In exceptionally active building years such expenditures have made up 10 percent of gross national product, and hence the industry has contributed greatly in maintaining full employment.

By contrast, the tapering off of construction expenditures and new housing activity in the late nineteen twenties gave prior warning of the collapse to come. When defense preparation was started in 1939, the construction was primarily to house heavy production. Construction of all types (including minor repairs for which building permits are usually issued) reached an unprecedented volume of over 14 billion dollars in 1942. Thereafter, war plant requirements were satisfied and other types of construction were curbed owing to shortages of materials and manpower; expenditures dropped precipitately to 8.4 billion dollars in 1943 and to less than 5 billion dollars in 1944. The residential builders were especially hard hit and many no doubt went out of business permanently. With postwar resumption of activity, the urgent need for housing stimulated extraordinary residential building expansion. The materials distribution system, although cumbersome and expensive, is admirably designed to supply the needs of small

operators. It has apparently helped a great many new builders to start work quickly.

Recent Trends

Currently, the volume of construction activity is at high levels despite some adverse factors. (See table 1.) During the first 9 months of 1947 construction expenditures, including those for minor building repairs, are estimated to have totaled about 10.5 billion dollars, as against 8.2 billion dollars in the same period of 1946. In comparison with 11.7 billion dollars spent on all types of construction in 1946, it appears that 1947 expenditures will exceed 13 billion dollars, and may even exceed the 1942 record. Reports from the field reveal an increasing rate of activity throughout the country.

Changes in dollar figures, of course, do not reliably reflect changes in the physical volume of work done. On the average, building materials prices rose about 60 percent from 1942 to 1947; hourly earnings of construction workers increased by about 42 percent in the same period. Taking into account increases in price levels, but disregarding possible changes in productivity, the 1947 volume of construction work done will be considerably lower than in 1942. New construction expenditures, adjusted to a 1939 dollar base, amounted to slightly over 10 billion dollars in 1942² and for 1947 probably will total about 7 billion dollars. If productivity has increased over the past 5 years, the physical volume in 1947 will be higher than the expenditures of 7 billion dollars indicate. From scanty statistical evidence, it appears likely that productivity actually changed little between 1942 and 1947 (except for a temporary decline which undoubtedly occurred during 1946 when materials were in extremely short supply).

Without correction for the productivity factor, the deflated expenditures figures cannot provide a reliable measure of changes in physical volume of construction over extended periods. Any reasonable assumption regarding the long-time rate of improvement in labor utilization, however, leads

² The deflated figures used in this discussion are derived by the application of a composite construction cost index developed by the Construction Division of the Department of Commerce. See *Construction and Construction Materials*, United States Department of Commerce, September 1946 (pp. 35-40).

¹ Chief of the Bureau's Construction Statistics Division.

TABLE 1.—Estimated expenditures for new construction, by quarters, 1946 and 1947, and by years, 1939-46¹

| Type of construction | Expenditures (in millions) | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | 1947 | | | | 1946 | | | | |
| | Total, first 9 months ² | Third quarter ² | Second quarter | First quarter | Total for year | Fourth quarter | Third quarter | Second quarter | First quarter |
| Total construction | \$10,482 | \$4,258 | \$3,391 | \$2,833 | \$11,694 | \$3,448 | \$3,605 | \$2,758 | \$1,883 |
| New construction | 9,022 | 3,661 | 2,901 | 2,460 | 9,890 | 2,962 | 3,104 | 2,300 | 1,524 |
| Private construction | 6,904 | 2,761 | 2,195 | 1,948 | 7,739 | 2,244 | 2,376 | 1,862 | 1,257 |
| Residential building (nonfarm) | 3,268 | 1,364 | 1,035 | 869 | 3,183 | 1,002 | 1,027 | 722 | 432 |
| Nonresidential building (nonfarm) ³ | 2,323 | 802 | 739 | 782 | 3,350 | 922 | 953 | 843 | 632 |
| Industrial | 1,300 | 420 | 423 | 457 | 1,689 | 508 | 475 | 385 | 321 |
| Commercial | 604 | 230 | 186 | 188 | 1,114 | 259 | 318 | 325 | 212 |
| Other nonresidential | 419 | 152 | 130 | 137 | 587 | 155 | 160 | 133 | 99 |
| Farm construction | 360 | 195 | 120 | 40 | 350 | 70 | 160 | 90 | 30 |
| Public utilities | 953 | 395 | 301 | 257 | 856 | 250 | 236 | 207 | 163 |
| Public construction | 2,118 | 900 | 706 | 512 | 2,151 | 718 | 728 | 438 | 267 |
| Residential building | 154 | 27 | 31 | 96 | 387 | 185 | 128 | 56 | 18 |
| Nonresidential building (except military and naval facilities) ⁴ | 362 | 137 | 124 | 101 | 319 | 82 | 97 | 71 | 69 |
| Military and naval facilities | 148 | 67 | 45 | 36 | 188 | 53 | 48 | 43 | 44 |
| Highways | 809 | 403 | 287 | 119 | 706 | 232 | 265 | 149 | 60 |
| Conservation and development | 271 | 123 | 88 | 60 | 240 | 76 | 81 | 50 | 33 |
| All other public | 374 | 143 | 131 | 100 | 311 | 90 | 109 | 69 | 43 |
| Minor building repairs ⁵ | 1,460 | 597 | 490 | 373 | 1,804 | 486 | 501 | 458 | 359 |

| Type of construction | Expenditures (in millions) | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|---------|---------|----------|----------|---------|---------|
| | 1945 | 1944 | 1943 | 1942 | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Total construction | \$5,696 | \$4,837 | \$8,411 | \$14,130 | \$11,260 | \$7,661 | \$6,836 |
| New construction | 4,609 | 4,073 | 7,734 | 13,353 | 10,308 | 6,807 | 6,062 |
| Private construction | 2,561 | 1,746 | 1,669 | 2,908 | 5,238 | 4,199 | 3,619 |
| Residential building (nonfarm) | 684 | 535 | 650 | 1,315 | 2,765 | 2,355 | 2,114 |
| Nonresidential building (nonfarm) ³ | 1,014 | 350 | 232 | 635 | 1,486 | 1,028 | 785 |
| Industrial | 642 | 208 | 156 | 346 | 801 | 442 | 254 |
| Commercial | 199 | 55 | 32 | 150 | 400 | 342 | 287 |
| Other nonresidential | 173 | 87 | 44 | 139 | 285 | 244 | 244 |
| Farm construction | 191 | 213 | 292 | 271 | 303 | 236 | 226 |
| Public utilities | 672 | 648 | 495 | 687 | 684 | 580 | 494 |
| Public construction | 2,048 | 2,327 | 6,065 | 10,445 | 5,070 | 2,808 | 2,443 |
| Residential building | 70 | 190 | 700 | 545 | 430 | 200 | 65 |
| Nonresidential building (except military and naval facilities) ⁴ | 652 | 638 | 1,800 | 3,634 | 1,540 | 519 | 835 |
| Military and naval facilities | 690 | 837 | 2,550 | 5,016 | 1,620 | 385 | 125 |
| Highways | 342 | 360 | 450 | 675 | 1,850 | 875 | 835 |
| Conservation and development | 130 | 163 | 285 | 350 | 354 | 310 | 310 |
| All other public | 164 | 139 | 280 | 225 | 276 | 319 | 273 |
| Minor building repairs ⁵ | 1,087 | 764 | 677 | 777 | 952 | 854 | 774 |

¹ Represents the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time in continental United States. Includes expenditures for major additions and alterations. Joint estimates by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Office of Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce.

² Preliminary.

³ Excludes nonresidential building by privately owned public utilities.

⁴ Expenditures for facilities to produce atomic bombs are excluded.

⁵ Covers privately financed structural repairs of the type for which building permits are generally required.

to the conclusion that the current rate of physical construction activity is substantially below that of 1927, the prewar peak year.

Residential Building: Housing construction increased rapidly after World War II ended. Compared with 208,100 new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started in 1945, 670,500 were put under construction in 1946 as shown in table 2. Housing activity failed to recover as rapidly as expected after the winter lull, and by March it appeared doubtful that the 1947 record would even exceed that for 1946. Some continued material and labor shortages, buyer resistance to rising prices, and possibly builders' uncertainty

regarding future prospects appeared to be holding volume below the levels that might be expected otherwise. The number of units started in March was below the total reported for March 1946; improvement followed and by August 85,700 new permanent units were started—18,600 more than were put under construction in the peak 1946 month of May. In September, the total was 88,200. It became quite evident that the volume of new permanent family dwelling units started in 1947 would exceed the earlier forecast of 725,000. Expenditures on private nonfarm residential construction should aggregate about 4.5 billion dollars compared with slightly over 3 billion dollars in 1946.

An important feature of the current housing situation is the increasing nonfarm activity in the rural areas and the suburban regions surrounding the large metropolitan centers. Well over two-fifths of all nonfarm housing units started during the second quarter were located in suburban and outlying areas, in contrast to about one-third in 1939 and one-fifth in the 1920's.

TABLE 2.—Estimated number of new permanent family dwelling units started,¹ January 1946–September 1947

| Year and month | New family dwelling units | Year and month | New family dwelling units |
|------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1946: Total..... | 670,500 | 1947: First 9 months.... | 616,000 |
| January..... | 37,500 | January..... | 40,100 |
| February..... | 42,400 | February..... | 44,100 |
| March..... | 62,000 | March..... | 59,400 |
| April..... | 67,000 | April..... | 68,700 |
| May..... | 67,100 | May..... | 72,500 |
| June..... | 64,100 | June..... | 77,200 |
| July..... | 62,600 | July..... | 80,100 |
| August..... | 65,400 | August..... | 85,700 |
| September..... | 57,600 | September..... | ² 88,200 |
| October..... | 57,800 | | |
| November..... | 47,700 | | |
| December..... | 39,300 | | |

¹ These estimates are based on building permits issued, on field surveys in non-permit-issuing places, and on reports of Federal construction contract awards. Data from building permits have been adjusted for lapse in building permits and lag between permit issuance and start of construction. The data exclude conversions, whether publicly or privately financed, conversions not being regarded as new units; dormitory accommodations, as these are not family dwelling units; trailers, which are not viewed as construction work, but as manufactured units; and military barracks.

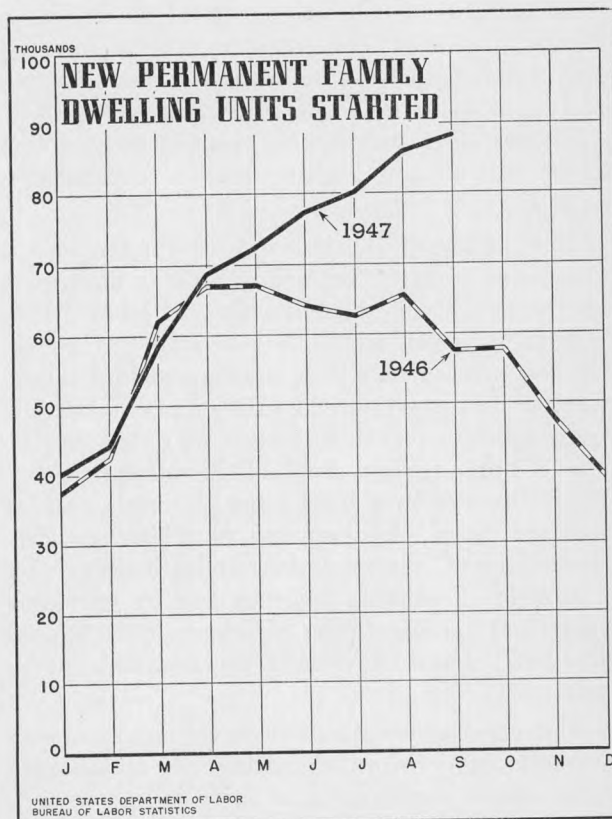
² Preliminary.

Nonresidential Activity: The firm trend in current housing activity is not typical of all other branches of construction. A decline in volume of industrial construction since the first of the year is especially noticeable. From a total of 159 million dollars in January, expenditures on private industrial projects dropped each month, to 139 million dollars in July, and remained practically level through September. In September 1946, despite materials and labor shortages and Government enforced restrictions, 167 million dollars were spent on industrial construction. Expenditures on commercial building projects also declined from January through April, but started to rise in May. Nevertheless, the total was lower in September 1947 than in September 1946.

Public construction—representing about one-fifth of total construction expenditures—rose this year from a low of 161 million dollars in February to 312 million dollars in September, 30 million dollars higher than the 1946 peak. Highway work accounted for the largest part of the increase.

Employment and Construction Volume: Employment trends in construction coincide generally

with changes in the volume of expenditures. It is estimated that the number employed by construction contractors exceeded 1.9 million in September 1947, as against 1.7 million in August 1946 and 949,500 in January 1945, the lowest postwar month.³ Both expenditures and contract employment are substantially below the peaks of



1942, when the Federal Government spent nearly 8.5 billion dollars on industrial and military facilities. Total expenditures in 1946 were about 17 percent below the 1942 aggregate; the monthly average of contract employment was 31 percent under the 1942 average. Deflating 1942 and 1946 expenditures to take account of price changes, however, the drop in construction activity between the 2 years was around 40 percent. If the 1942 employment levels are at all indicative of the size of the potential labor supply, the industry should be able to sustain a substantially higher dollar volume than now appears likely for this year, without encountering any general labor shortages.

³ These figures exclude self-employed, workers on force account, and certain off-site workers. Altogether, employment in all construction activity totaled about 2.3 million in September 1947. See article on Comparative Employment Levels: Construction Projects, p. 562, this issue.

Future Prospects

The future of the construction industry will of course be affected by a variety of factors, some of which will influence different segments of the industry in different ways. General business conditions, the supply of materials, the availability of labor, and many less prominent considerations will determine the future course of the industry. There is no doubt that a huge backlog of construction demand exists at the present time. If prices and incomes are stabilized and high-level employment continues, this backlog plus new construction needs will sustain a rising rate of construction activity.

The ability of the industry to supply such a volume of construction will depend in large part on the availability of materials and labor. Production of most materials probably can be expanded substantially over the current high levels. Lumber output is limited by the supply of standing trees, but a variety of substitute materials may be used if lumber is not available in sufficient quantity. Production of most other materials, such as structural steel, clay products, plumbing and electrical fixtures, can be expanded further by fuller utilization of existing facilities and by providing additional manufacturing capacity. Such expansion has begun in several of the materials industries.

Past experience indicates that the supply of construction labor is quite flexible. If a sustained high rate of construction activity is in prospect, many qualified building laborers in other industries no doubt will be drawn back into construction work. However, a further substantial expansion in activity, especially if it occurs very quickly, will create some problems with respect to manning the highly skilled crafts. The current volume of apprentice training in the building trades probably will do little more than supply replacements for over-age workers as they retire. Recognizing this problem, labor and industry representatives are already seeking methods of speeding up the training process. A shorter, more intensive training probably can overcome shortages of skilled workers. Another factor to be considered in looking to the future is technological change which may reduce skilled labor requirements. Prefabrication, by standardizing parts and introducing production line techniques, would have this effect.

Prospects for Residential Construction: Consideration of the several branches of the construction industry discloses some of the factors which determine future prospects. New construction may be divided into three broad categories: Residential, private nonresidential including utilities, and public works. In residential construction, most indicators point to a high rate of activity for some years to come. In addition to a long-standing deficit the need has been increased by the low building rates during the war and by the very high rate during and following the war. Although the marriage rate will drop in the next year or two, a large unsatisfied demand for new housing will still remain, especially if current income levels are maintained. The volume of housing activity will also be augmented substantially if current local planning for slum clearance results in publicly financed or assisted rebuilding programs.

The opportunity and need for a greater volume of housing construction is clear. Much of the existing demand will vanish, however, if the country experiences a period of business depression. At current costs, a decline in income levels may create a more than proportionate drop in construction. These costs have risen steeply within the past 2 years. Although the rise is not excessive as compared with other price movements, its effects differ markedly from those of most other price increases. The buyer of a home usually undertakes an obligation to pay most of the cost out of future income, spread over a period extending as long as 20 years or even longer. If the price level and money income drop, the fixed money obligation assumed by the buyer may become intolerable. As a result, a large volume of foreclosed property may be thrown on the market, driving selling prices down more rapidly than construction costs. Under these circumstances, homebuilding, and other construction too, for that matter, are likely to decline more than other lines of activity.

Commercial and Industrial Construction Prospects: Commercial and industrial construction, leading components of the private nonresidential category, are influenced to a major extent by future income prospects. In this field, the primary stimulus is not so much current prices as the businessman's anticipation of future price movements. During 1946, for example, business income pros-

pects were bright enough to induce an unprecedented volume of expenditures for new commercial and industrial facilities. During the first 9 months of 1947, however, expenditures were, in general, below 1946 levels, which probably indicates increased concern over future earnings prospects. The manufacturer, particularly, must take a long look into the future in deciding whether or not further expansion will be profitable. Most industrial facilities cannot be brought into production in less than 18 months from the start of construction. At current high construction costs, industry is no doubt being doubly cautious about undertaking plant expansion.

Nevertheless, a huge potential long-run need exists for new commercial and industrial facilities. With a return of normal competitive conditions many manufacturers will find it necessary to modernize existing plants or build new ones in order to meet the competition of more modernly housed and equipped firms. A large future volume of new home construction will create a need for an accompanying volume of new shops, restaurants, and theaters, especially if the current trend toward large, integrated suburban housing developments continues.

Public Construction: Although there is a large backlog of public works, for both Federal and local governments, the rate at which these projects are put under construction in the future will be affected largely by factors other than income. If construction costs continue to rise public construc-

tion may be retarded, as it has been during the past 2 years, by legal and budgetary obstacles. A large proportion of the publicly financed projects normally require special legislation. Unfortunately, there is usually a considerable time lag between the legislative authorization and appropriation for a project and the award of the contract. In the current situation the lowest bids have generally been higher than the amount provided. As a result many projects have been postponed or reduced in size. In other instances, projects have been delayed or canceled because contractors were unwilling to submit fixed-price bids, fearing that rapidly rising costs would cause losses before completion of the contract.

Future prospects for public construction also depend upon governmental policy and planning for full employment. The extensive use of federally financed construction projects to relieve unemployment during the 1930's demonstrated the possibilities in this direction. Emergency construction programs of this type furnish employment not only for workers at the construction site, but also in the production and distribution of the large volume of materials used. Ideally, public construction should be held to a minimum during periods of normal full employment in order to create a reserve of useful projects to be undertaken when private business activity slackens. At present, however, the need for new public facilities, postponed by the war, is so great that the volume of work is likely to increase despite some shortages of materials and labor.

Working Conditions of Private Duty and Staff Nurses

LILY MARY DAVID¹

OF REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL NURSES, about a third serve as general staff nurses in hospitals or other institutions. Data on their hours, earnings, and working conditions indicate in a measure the immediate prospects of student nurses upon completion of their education, since a large majority of graduate nurses begin their careers in this capacity. Private duty nurses constitute approximately a fourth of the total active in the profession.

Some of the major facts as to the economic status of private duty and general staff nurses and their opinions regarding their work were obtained in a recent survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.²

Earnings of private duty nurses in October 1946 averaged \$153 compared with \$161 for general staff nurses providing their own living quarters. Three out of 5 private duty nurses reported their hourly rate in October 1946 to be \$1.00 (1 in 5 reported rates in excess of \$1.00). The average general staff nurse worked 35 hours more, during

October 1946, than the average private duty nurse, the respective aggregates for the month being 202 hours and 167 hours. The great majority in both positions were on a 7½- or an 8-hour day. Private duty nurses seldom, if ever, work on split shifts, whereas 1 out of 4 general staff nurses is assigned to a divided work schedule.

Two-fifths of the time of the average general staff nurse is spent on such duties as bathing and feeding patients, giving back rubs, taking temperatures, checking linens and other supplies, and clerical work (other than nurses' notes).

General staff nurses typically receive at least 2 weeks of paid vacation annually and are allowed 2 weeks of sick leave. A comparatively small proportion are covered by retirement pensions.

Private duty nurses are less dissatisfied with their working conditions than general staff nurses. In both groups, lack of provision for retirement and security against unemployment, the quality and quantity of nonprofessional help, and rates of pay are leading sources of discontent.

Personal Characteristics

The average age of the general staff nurse, as indicated by the BLS survey, was 29 years. She had an average of 5 to 6 years of experience beyond her nursing training; 1 in 4 had less than 3 years, and a group of corresponding size had at least 12 years' experience. With 4 out of 5 reporting no nursing education beyond their basic course, they had less graduate training than nurses in supervisory positions in hospitals.

Private duty nurses were somewhat older on the average, and had longer periods of experience as a group than either the general staff nurses or all nurses. Their average age was 37, and their average experience was 11 years; a fourth had less than 5 years' experience, and a corresponding group 20 or more years. Graduate training was about as common as among general staff nurses.

A larger proportion of private duty than of other nurses were married. Moreover, of those who were married, a higher percentage had dependents. Seventeen percent of the private duty nurses participating in the study were married and had at least 1 dependent, and 35 percent were married but had no dependents. The corresponding proportions for all other nurses were 10 and 15 percent.

¹ Of the Bureau's Wage Analysis Branch.

² The present analysis is based on replies from 2,838 private duty and 2,324 general staff nurses to the mail questionnaires sent out early in 1947 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with the National Nursing Council and the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. These represent about 5 percent of all private duty nurses and about 3 percent of all institutional general staff nurses in the United States. Data on hours and earnings were reported as of October 1946.

For a description of this survey and for further details on other groups of nurses, see *The Economic Status of Nurses*, Monthly Labor Review, July 1947 (p. 20), and *Working Conditions of Public Health Nurses*, Monthly Labor Review, September 1947 (p. 302). The final report on the study will be available within the next few months.

Opinions

Generalization with respect to the view of their status taken by general staff and private duty nurses is difficult because of the relatively high proportion of private duty nurses who did not express definite opinions regarding various aspects of their jobs. On the basis of the data in table 1, however, it seems clear that general staff nurses were more dissatisfied than private duty nurses; one-fourth of the general staff compared with one-eighth of the private duty nurses were dissatisfied with their jobs as a whole. The latter, in turn, were more dissatisfied than were public health, industrial, or office nurses.³

Comments as to reasons for choosing the private duty field in preference to general staff work referred both to the greater personal freedom possible in private duty and to better rates of pay and living conditions. Many nurses stated they had chosen private duty because it permitted them to suit their working hours to their family life and to work part time. The following comments are representative:

Am a housewife on a farm. Because of shortage of help on the farm I cannot leave my husband much as his work is so much harder with me away. However, at night when I am wanted badly I do night duty—last year doing 82 nights and 18 this year to date.

³ In order to avoid overstatement of dissatisfaction, the percentages in table 1 have been computed in terms of the total number of nurses who expressed an opinion regarding any aspect of their job rather than in terms of those who offered an opinion regarding the specific item in question. As reference to the table indicates, the number who expressed definite opinions of satisfaction and dissatisfaction varied markedly among the different items about which opinions were asked.

I left general staff nursing last July because I had remarried and I thought occasional private duty would work out better with my home duties.

I am working now to hasten the day when we can have a home of our own and children . . . I have always enjoyed general staff duty but the pay is poor and the working hours are split and arranged with no concern for the nurses' personal wishes—so I am doing private duty at a hospital near where I live, thereby eliminating travel expenses. Also I work 7 a. m.—3 p. m. shift only, as this suits best regarding my home life.

I only work at private duty nursing because there is no better paying nursing position available here and because there is such an acute shortage of nurses which seems to grow more acute as time passes. I do not particularly like private duty nursing, while I do like general duty nursing. While in the Army I qualified as a head nurse or a charge nurse. In civilian life I cannot find such a position open in this district.

The leading complaints of general staff nurses were lack of provision for retirement and employment security, methods of awarding promotions and pay increases, the rate of hourly pay, and the quality and quantity of nonprofessional help. Next most frequently mentioned were need of procedures for settling grievances and making suggestions for changes in methods, and the timing of their duties. Although supervision was not one of the most frequent sources of complaint, it was referred to in many comments.

Many of the supervisors in some of our hospitals were placed into these positions during the shortage of nurses during the war. Many are unqualified for the positions they hold and many registered nurses are reluctant to work under their supervision.

TABLE 1.—*Opinions of private duty and institutional general staff nurses regarding their work*

| Subject | Percent of private duty nurses expressing— | | | Percent of institutional general staff nurses expressing— | | |
|--|--|--------------|-------------------------|---|--------------|-------------------------|
| | Dissatisfaction | Satisfaction | No opinion ¹ | Dissatisfaction | Satisfaction | No opinion ¹ |
| Hourly rate of pay | 31 | 57 | 12 | 50 | 34 | 16 |
| Fees paid registry for placement | 15 | 47 | 38 | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Length of workday and week | 23 | 51 | 26 | 30 | 57 | 13 |
| Requirement of night-shift work | 9 | 27 | 64 | 19 | 38 | 43 |
| Locker and rest room facilities | 36 | 18 | 46 | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Number and arduousness of duties | 6 | 31 | 63 | 26 | 50 | 24 |
| Timing of duties or evenness of work load | 7 | 23 | 70 | 33 | 49 | 18 |
| Proportion of time on professional duties | 14 | 28 | 58 | 33 | 45 | 27 |
| Opportunity to exercise professional judgment | 12 | 51 | 37 | 27 | 55 | 18 |
| Nonprofessional help, quantity and quality of | 32 | 12 | 56 | 50 | 31 | 19 |
| Quality of supervision | 16 | 27 | 57 | 27 | 54 | 19 |
| Opportunities for promotion | 15 | 6 | 79 | 49 | 21 | 30 |
| Methods of determining promotions and pay increases | 18 | 9 | 73 | 49 | 24 | 27 |
| Procedure for settling grievances and suggesting changes in procedures | 24 | 15 | 61 | 43 | 33 | 24 |
| Educational opportunities | 13 | 22 | 65 | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Retirement and employment security | 48 | 3 | 49 | 51 | 22 | 27 |
| Pride or gratification in service to ill and to community | 7 | 55 | 38 | 13 | 58 | 29 |
| Professional and social contacts and status | 14 | 48 | 38 | 25 | 48 | 27 |
| The job as a whole | 13 | 60 | 27 | 24 | 58 | 18 |
| Total number of replies | 2, 429 | | | 2, 324 | | |

¹ Includes those to whom the item did not apply as well as those who expressed no opinion.

² Information not available. Opinions of all institutional nurses with re-

spect to these and other aspects of their work are presented in the July issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Objections to the pay and privileges of practical nurses and other nonprofessional workers were frequent.

It is discouraging when untrained personnel and practical nurses are paid wages equal to a registered nurse's wages. The janitor often is paid more.

The complaints made by private duty nurses related principally to lack of provision for retirement and employment security, locker and rest-room facilities, the hourly rate of pay (although they frequently compared it favorably to that of nurses in institutional work), and the quality and quantity of nonprofessional help provided. Employed as they typically are by individual patients for comparatively short periods of time rather than by institutions or business establishments, almost all private duty nurses who expressed opinions on the subject were concerned with retirement and employment security. Comments referred both to lack of provision for retirement pay and to lack of work in slack periods:

Every private duty nurse should derive a benefit from old age social security insurance without seeking other types of work.

These war years one is called before a reasonable rest period has been taken, but there have been times when I wondered if I would have to borrow money—in fact I have done so to live and I'm considered a good nurse by most doctors.

Younger nurses appear to be more dissatisfied than older nurses, both in private duty and in general staff work. In the private duty field, there was more dissatisfaction among those who were veterans of the armed services. Those who had only a basic nursing education of 36 months or less were more satisfied than the comparatively small group who had some graduate training or had received their basic nursing education as part

of a 4- or 5-year college course. In contrast, however, there was no significant difference in opinions among institutional nurses in veteran and nonveteran groups or according to amount of education.⁴

Earnings and Hours, October 1946⁵

The average earnings of general staff nurses living outside hospital quarters were slightly higher than those of private duty nurses in October 1946, but they worked distinctly longer hours. Average hours and earnings of the two groups can be briefly summarized as follows:

| | Average monthly— | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|----------|
| | Hours | Earnings |
| General staff nurses..... | 202 | — |
| Living in hospital quarters.... | 207 | \$151 |
| Living outside hospital quarters..... | 202 | 161 |
| Private duty nurses..... | 167 | 153 |

Of staff nurses living outside hospital quarters, those who received 1 or more meals in addition to their salaries averaged \$151 (almost the same as the average for private duty nurses), whereas those receiving no meals averaged \$178, in October 1946. In addition to cash salaries, 3 out of 7 of the staff nurses received laundry of their uniforms. A substantial proportion of private duty nurses were provided with one or more meals a day when on duty.

⁴ An analysis of variations in opinions of general staff nurses classified by veteran status and by education is not available.

⁵ All earnings include cash paid to nurses in lieu of room and/or other maintenance, but exclude the cash equivalent of maintenance provided by the employer. No effort has been made to reflect salary increases since October 1946.

Hours on duty exclude formal meal periods.

Averages are medians (the values below and above which equal numbers of the replies fall). Use of such an average rather than a weighted mean minimizes the influence of inaccuracies in reporting such items as earnings, expenses, and actual hours of work, which are likely to occur in replies to a mail questionnaire.

TABLE 2.—Percentage distribution of private duty nurses, by hourly rates of pay,¹ October 1946

| Hourly rates of pay | United States | New England | Middle Atlantic | Border States | South-east | Great Lakes | Middle West | South-west | Mountain | Pacific |
|--|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|----------|---------|
| 75 cents..... | 4.3 | 8.9 | 5.0 | 10.5 | 7.1 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 3.7 | 0.5 |
| 80 cents..... | .8 | 2.6 | .4 | — | 1.6 | .9 | 1.4 | — | — | .5 |
| 85 cents..... | 6.4 | 22.1 | 7.7 | 5.8 | 4.0 | 2.9 | 2.8 | — | — | — |
| 90 cents..... | 2.6 | 7.0 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 5.6 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 4.9 | — |
| 95 cents..... | .8 | 1.8 | .9 | .6 | 1.6 | .9 | 1.4 | 1.4 | — | 1.4 |
| \$1.00..... | 60.1 | 34.0 | 63.3 | 78.5 | 48.3 | 70.6 | 86.0 | 75.6 | 1.2 | — |
| \$1.05-\$1.10..... | 4.7 | 1.8 | 3.8 | — | 4.0 | 6.0 | — | — | 80.5 | 9.1 |
| \$1.15-\$1.20..... | 2.9 | .4 | 2.2 | — | 4.0 | 3.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 6.1 | 14.5 |
| \$1.25..... | 10.1 | 1.1 | 7.2 | — | 11.1 | 8.4 | — | — | — | 14.1 |
| Over \$1.25..... | 1.0 | .4 | 1.0 | .6 | .8 | — | — | — | 13.9 | 49.9 |
| Other rates..... | 6.3 | ² 19.9 | 5.4 | 2.3 | ² 11.9 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 3.2 |
| Total..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of replies stating hourly rate..... | 2,483 | 271 | 680 | 172 | 126 | 646 | 142 | 144 | 82 | 220 |

¹ Rate for day work, except for nurses who work only at night.

² Concentrated at 87.5 cents.

Primarily because of wide variations in hours worked, monthly earnings of private duty nurses differed markedly. In October 1946, 1 in 4 earned less than \$95 and another group of similar size received at least \$200. The corresponding range for general staff nurses was \$138 to \$191.

For private duty nurses, differences in hourly rates paid were distinctly smaller than variations in monthly earnings. Indeed, 3 out of 5 reported hourly rates of exactly \$1.00 in October 1946, while 1 in 5 earned over \$1.00⁶ (table 2). Two out of 3 institutional nurses averaged less than \$1.00 an hour.

Scheduled workdays of both private duty and general staff nurses were typically 8 hours, although substantial groups of the former were on a 7½-hour schedule. Almost 9 out of 10 private duty nurses reported either a 7½- or an 8-hour day, although 6 percent were on a 12-hour schedule. One in 4 of both general staff and private duty nurses was actually on duty for at least 50 hours a week in October 1946.

*Regional Variations:*⁷ There was less regional variation in monthly earnings of private duty nurses than in their hourly rates or in monthly and hourly earnings in other nursing fields. The lowest earnings for both private duty and general staff nurses were reported in New England. In this region, 3 out of 5 private duty nurses earned less than \$1.00 an hour. The highest pay was found on the Pacific Coast, where 50 percent of the private duty nurses had hourly rates of \$1.25. In all other regions except the Southeast, where hourly rates varied considerably, at least 3 out of 5 private duty nurses received \$1.00 an hour. Whereas, monthly pay of general staff nurses living outside hospital quarters averaged \$148 in New England in October 1946, the average was \$198 on the Pacific Coast.

The average workweek of both general staff and private duty nurses was shorter on the Pacific

Coast than elsewhere. Although 7½-hour and 8-hour days were most common in all regions for private duty work, 1 out of 7 persons in this field in the Border States and in the Southwest reported an 11½- or a 12-hour schedule.

City Levels, Private Duty Hours and Hourly Rates:

Among the cities from which large enough numbers of replies were received to warrant separate discussion,⁸ the highest hourly rates of private duty nurses were reported in Los Angeles and the lowest in Boston. Rates in Boston were typically 85 and 87½ cents; both Cleveland and Los Angeles reported \$1.25; a large proportion of Detroit nurses reported a rate above \$1.00—the predominant rate in the remaining cities.

In Boston, as in New York City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Washington, most private duty nurses reported that they received one meal in addition to their cash pay, when on duty. In contrast, most Baltimore, Chicago, Cleveland, and Los Angeles private duty nurses generally do not receive meals, although the minority receiving meals was substantial in all cities⁹ except Los Angeles.

There was even greater uniformity in hours than in rates of pay. Except in New York, where 11½- and 12-hour schedules were reported by a substantial minority, practically all private duty nurses in all cities studied were on a 7½- or an 8-hour day.

Night Work, Split Shifts, Hours on Call: A larger proportion (two-thirds) of private duty and general staff than of other nurses reported that they sometimes worked at night. Almost always, private duty nurses receive the same rate for night as for day work. A minority of the general staff nurses who work late shifts receive a higher hourly rate for these hours.

Private duty nurses seldom, if ever, work split shifts. However, about 1 out of 4 general staff nurses in hospitals is on a divided daily schedule. The most common interval between periods on duty for a nurse working on a split shift amounted to 3 but less than 4 hours a day, including a meal period. Since most nurses are not subject to such

⁶ Hourly rates are for care of 1 person. In some areas, private duty nurses care for 2 persons at the same time, at a "group" rate.

⁷ The regions used in this study are as follows: *New England*.—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont. *Middle Atlantic*.—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania. *Border States*.—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. *Southeast*.—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. *Great Lakes*.—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin. *Middle West*.—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota. *Southwest*.—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. *Mountain*.—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. *Pacific*.—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

⁸ Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Washington, D. C. The number of replies even from these cities was comparatively small.

⁹ Those receiving meals in Cleveland reported a \$1.00 rather than a \$1.25 hourly rate.

division of shifts, this is not a leading source of dissatisfaction in the profession. However, expressions like the following from those required to work on split shifts were common:

What about the split shift? The so-called 8-hour day, which really ends in 13 hours? A year of this just about broke my back.

About 1 in 6 of the general staff nurses was required to be "on call" for some time beyond her hours on duty, during October 1946. The requirement of "on call" time was less common for general staff nurses than for other institutional positions.

Annual Professional Expenses

Private duty nurses, who typically must pay for laundering of their own uniforms, and who are more dependent on registries for employment than are other nurses, reported higher professional expenses than were reported by others in the profession. Their expenses, which, in addition to the items just mentioned, include State registration fees, purchase of uniforms, professional equipment, and membership in professional organizations, averaged about \$100 a year (compared with \$83 for all nurses as a group). One in 7 reported annual expenses of at least \$200. Institutional nurses, including general staff nurses, reported average expenses of about \$80 a year.

Duties of General Staff Nurses¹⁰

Two-fifths of the time of general staff nurses was spent on duties that presumably could be delegated to less-trained personnel. According

¹⁰ Information was not obtained on duties of private duty nurses.

to a report covering a 1-day period, made by 1,900 participants in the study, an average of 36 percent of a general staff nurse's time is spent on such work as bathing and feeding patients, giving back rubs, making beds, taking meals to patients, answering lights, taking patients to appointments, and checking linens and household supplies. Another 4 percent of these nurses' time is spent on clerical work (other than nurses' notes). The allocation of the day to other duties can be summarized as follows:

| | Percent of time |
|---|--------------------|
| Preparing and giving medication, changing dressings, giving aseptic treatments, taking temperature, checking medications and supplies, preparing patients for operating room..... | 27 |
| Assisting in operations and deliveries..... | 9 |
| Teaching or supervising students..... | 2 |
| Teaching or supervising nonprofessional workers .. | 4 |
| Supervising registered nurses..... | (1) |
| Writing nurses' notes..... | 11 |
| Other duties..... | 7 |

¹ Less than ½ of 1 percent.

Vacation, Sick Leave, and Insurance Plans

Because of the nature of their work, private duty nurses typically do not receive paid vacations or sick leave, nor are they protected by retirement pension plans or other insurance contributed to by employers. General staff nurses, however, share such benefits as are provided for all types of institutional nurses. Generally, institutional nurses with a year's service receive paid vacations of at least 2 weeks, as well as 2 weeks of paid sick leave. One in 6 is covered by retirement pensions, and about half are covered by provisions for hospitalization, medical care, or periodic physical examinations.

Summaries of Special Reports

Wages in Glassware Industry, January 1947¹

THE LONG HISTORY of successful collective wage determination between unions and employer organizations in the glassware industry has been of leading interest to students of labor relations. One of the chief questions often raised relates to whether such joint setting of rates for many establishments, in different parts of the country, tends to bring about a high degree of uniformity in wages. The present study of earnings in this industry in January 1947 throws considerable light on this question.

It is important to distinguish clearly between uniformity of rates and actual earnings of workers. Although piece rates may be uniform, the actual earnings of individual workers vary, depending on their differing capacities to produce. Moreover, even when equipment is highly standardized in an industry, variations in age and efficiency of machines from plant to plant, in organization of production, and in general management result in interplant variations in earnings.

A number of factors contributed to these variations in earnings. The fact that two-fifths of the workers in the industry are paid on an incentive basis leads to considerable variation in average hourly earnings for comparable jobs, despite the

comparative uniformity in union scales. Some differences in earnings can be attributed to variations in the pay of individual time workers who may be paid more than the minimum scale and to varying rates set in the agreements for the same jobs in different departments of a plant. Other differences are traceable to the inclusion in some of the Bureau's occupational classifications of jobs that carry different rates under union agreements and to the fact that all plants in the industry are not covered by the same union or by any union agreement.

Regional Earnings

Despite these foregoing factors, there were relatively small differences in the level of average hourly earnings in the industry's three leading regions (Middle Atlantic, Great Lakes, and Border States)² for some occupations, as well as for all plant workers as a group. The over-all average hourly earnings of plant workers in these individual regions, in January 1947, did not deviate by more than 2 cents from the \$1.05 national average (table 1). Thus, it appears that average hourly earnings in the glassware industry tend toward greater regional uniformity than in other industries, particularly in the Border States, where wages in most industries are substantially below the Nation-wide average. Although the Southeast with an average of 87 cents and the Pacific States with earnings of \$1.23 tended toward the usual pattern of regional differentials, these regions are not important centers of manufacture, and their products are more specialized than those of the main centers of production. In tableware manufacture, there appeared to be some tendency

¹ Prepared by Joseph M. Sherman, formerly of the Bureau's Wage Analysis Branch. Field work for the study was directed by the Bureau's regional wage analysts. Further detail will be provided in a mimeographed report: *Wage Structure—Glassware, 1947*.

Data were obtained for establishments manufacturing glass containers; tableware; technical, scientific, and industrial glassware; glass brick; glass cooking and ovenware; lighting glassware; and other pressed or blown glass products except optical lenses, fiberglass, complete electric-light bulbs, and complete lighting fixtures. The scope of this study corresponds to industry codes 3221 and 3229 (except fiberglass products) of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1941 edition, issued by the Bureau of the Budget, Washington, vol. 1, p. 33).

The study covered about 70 percent of the 170 plants with 8 or more workers primarily engaged in manufacturing these glass products and nearly three-fourths of the 78,000 workers in these plants in January 1947. About two-fifths of the workers were employed in Middle Atlantic plants, and more than 30 percent in Great Lakes establishments.

² The regions used in this study include: *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Border States*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; *Southeast*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, North Carolina, and South Carolina; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; *Southwest*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; and *Pacific*—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

toward higher earnings in the Great Lakes region, and in the manufacture of miscellaneous glass products in the Middle Atlantic region, but the differences were far from consistent for all jobs.

TABLE 1.—Percentage distribution of all plant workers in glassware establishments, by straight-time average hourly earnings,¹ United States and selected regions, January 1947

| Average hourly earnings ¹ | United States ² | Middle Atlantic | Border States | South-east | Great Lakes | South-west | Pacific |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------|-------------|------------|---------|
| Under 60.0 cents..... | 0.3 | (3) | 0.4 | 6.5 | 0.1 | 2.1 | ----- |
| 60.0-64.9 cents..... | .8 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 3.7 | .6 | 4.3 | ----- |
| 65.0-69.9 cents..... | 3.8 | 2.8 | 4.4 | 8.1 | 4.6 | 9.9 | ----- |
| 70.0-74.9 cents..... | 5.6 | 4.5 | 7.2 | 16.2 | 5.4 | 13.7 | ----- |
| 75.0-79.9 cents..... | 12.3 | 11.2 | 15.1 | 29.7 | 13.1 | 14.2 | 0.1 |
| 80.0-84.9 cents..... | 8.4 | 9.0 | 9.0 | .5 | 8.6 | 12.5 | .2 |
| 85.0-89.9 cents..... | 8.8 | 9.8 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 10.5 | 9.6 | .8 |
| 90.0-94.9 cents..... | 8.8 | 10.3 | 11.9 | 2.1 | 6.4 | 7.3 | 6.5 |
| 95.0-99.9 cents..... | 7.5 | 10.1 | 5.3 | 3.2 | 5.9 | 2.7 | 6.1 |
| 100.0-104.9 cents..... | 7.1 | 7.8 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 7.8 | 4.4 | 13.1 |
| 105.0-109.9 cents..... | 4.2 | 4.9 | 2.5 | .9 | 4.0 | 1.3 | 7.0 |
| 110.0-114.9 cents..... | 3.9 | 4.1 | 3.5 | .4 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 10.2 |
| 115.0-119.9 cents..... | 4.0 | 3.4 | 3.2 | .8 | 3.9 | 2.0 | 15.0 |
| 120.0-124.9 cents..... | 3.5 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 4.5 | .2 | 10.2 |
| 125.0-129.9 cents..... | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 9.1 | 2.8 | 3.9 | 4.9 |
| 130.0-134.9 cents..... | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 3.1 | .4 | 3.5 |
| 135.0-139.9 cents..... | 2.5 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 5.5 | 2.2 |
| 140.0-144.9 cents..... | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.1 | .8 | 3.4 |
| 145.0-149.9 cents..... | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.3 | .8 | 2.1 | .6 | 2.4 |
| 150.0-159.9 cents..... | 3.2 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 3.7 | .8 | 4.2 |
| 160.0-169.9 cents..... | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 1.7 | .5 | 2.8 |
| 170.0-179.9 cents..... | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.6 | ----- | .9 | (3) | 3.3 |
| 180.0-189.9 cents..... | .9 | .7 | 1.6 | ----- | .7 | .8 | 1.5 |
| 190.0-199.9 cents..... | .6 | .5 | .7 | ----- | .7 | .1 | .7 |
| 200.0-209.9 cents..... | .4 | .4 | .7 | ----- | .4 | .4 | .3 |
| 210.0-219.9 cents..... | .3 | .3 | .6 | ----- | .1 | .1 | .4 |
| 220.0-229.9 cents..... | .2 | .2 | .5 | ----- | .1 | (3) | .3 |
| 230.0-239.9 cents..... | .3 | .2 | .4 | ----- | .3 | .2 | ----- |
| 240.0-249.9 cents..... | .1 | .1 | .2 | ----- | .1 | .1 | ----- |
| 250.0-259.9 cents..... | .1 | .1 | .3 | ----- | .1 | .1 | ----- |
| 260.0-269.9 cents..... | .1 | .1 | .2 | ----- | .1 | ----- | .2 |
| 270.0-279.9 cents..... | .1 | .1 | .2 | ----- | .1 | .1 | .2 |
| 280.0-289.9 cents..... | .1 | .1 | .2 | ----- | (3) | ----- | .2 |
| 290.0-299.9 cents..... | .1 | .1 | .1 | ----- | (3) | ----- | .1 |
| 300.0 cents and over..... | .4 | .7 | .5 | ----- | .2 | ----- | .2 |
| Total..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of workers..... | 74,223 | 30,026 | 12,067 | 1,558 | 23,246 | 2,752 | 3,926 |
| Average hourly earnings ¹ | \$1.05 | \$1.06 | \$1.07 | \$0.87 | \$1.04 | \$0.90 | \$1.23 |

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² Includes data for other regions in addition to those shown separately.

³ Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

Industry-Branch and Occupational Earnings

The production processes in the glass products industries have been extensively mechanized for some time. The manufacture of narrow- and wide-mouth containers for bottling and canning is carried on mainly on forming machines. Similarly, pressed ware is extensively produced on a machine basis. Hand blowing, however, is still an important operation on the finer quality of containers for perfumes and cosmetics and for various types of tableware and other glass products. These differences in processes play an important role in wage determination. The Bureau's study, therefore, provides separate information for plants which were primarily engaged

in pressed, hand-blown, and machine-blown operations.

Higher earnings were reported in plants primarily engaged in producing machine-blown glass and pressed ware than in those manufacturing hand-blown glass (table 2). This variation is traceable in part, at least, to the differential between machine and hand plants provided in union agreements. There was, however, no consistent variation in earnings among plants primarily engaged in producing glass containers, tableware, and other products. It should be emphasized, however, that the classification presented in table 2 is based on the predominant process in the establishment; since some plants perform a variety of processes, some occupations peculiar to one process are reported in all 3 branches of the industry.

Despite the extensive mechanization in this industry considerable skill and ingenuity is still required in some operations. Wide variations in earnings, therefore, existed among occupational classifications, ranging from an average of 74 cents for women markers and mold cleaners to \$2.21 for blowers. Relatively high average hourly earnings were also received by pressers, forming-machine operators, gatherers, mold makers, and decorative cutters. Within occupations, earnings of individual workers varied considerably from the average. For example, gatherers in Fayette, Washington, and Westmoreland Counties, Pa., averaged \$2.08, whereas individual operators earned from 80 cents to over \$3.50 an hour.

Women typically earned considerably less than men—an average of 84 cents an hour, as compared with \$1.14. In large measure this difference was due to the fact that women were employed primarily in the less skilled jobs. In part, however, differences in average earnings between men and women occurred in the occupations in which both were employed. Frequently, differentials in rates for men and women were provided in union agreements in the industry.

Higher earnings were found in large establishments than in small plants. Most large plants were engaged primarily in machine production of glass and had higher union scales.⁴ Workers in

⁴ Only rough measures of the importance of these factors is presented in these discussions owing to the difficulty of isolating the influence of each factor on interplant wage differences. No comparison based on unionization is presented, since 86 percent of the plants studied and 97 percent of the workers studied, were unionized.

TABLE 2.—*Straight-time average hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations in glassware establishments, by industry branch,² January 1947*

| Occupation and sex | All industry branches | | Average hourly earnings | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| | Number of workers | Average hourly earnings | Pressed | Hand-blown | Machine-blown |
| <i>Men</i> | | | | | |
| Assemblers, carton..... | 1,044 | \$0.88 | \$0.96 | \$0.82 | \$0.88 |
| Batch mixers..... | 732 | .96 | .99 | .94 | .95 |
| Blowers..... | 888 | 2.21 | 2.41 | 2.20 | 2.10 |
| Carry-in boys..... | 2,362 | .89 | .92 | .80 | .96 |
| Cutters, decorative..... | 210 | 1.40 | 1.50 | 1.18 | 1.53 |
| Electricians..... | 354 | 1.29 | 1.24 | (³) | 1.31 |
| Fillers..... | 365 | .97 | .96 | .92 | .99 |
| Forming-machine operators..... | 3,320 | 1.48 | 1.49 | (³) | 1.47 |
| Gatherers..... | 1,763 | 1.76 | 1.78 | 1.81 | 1.64 |
| Grinders, glassware..... | 616 | 1.06 | 1.01 | 1.00 | 1.23 |
| Janitors..... | 839 | .86 | .89 | .77 | .87 |
| Lehr tenders..... | 557 | 1.03 | 1.04 | .93 | 1.06 |
| Machinists, maintenance..... | 601 | 1.38 | 1.41 | 1.45 | 1.38 |
| Maintenance men..... | 366 | 1.11 | 1.05 | 1.05 | 1.14 |
| Mechanics, maintenance..... | 465 | 1.33 | 1.21 | 1.12 | 1.36 |
| Mold cleaners..... | 757 | .98 | .97 | .83 | .99 |
| Mold makers, metal..... | 1,376 | 1.57 | 1.56 | 1.51 | 1.58 |
| Polishers, glassware..... | 223 | 1.05 | 1.09 | .97 | 1.05 |
| Pressers, glassware..... | 691 | 1.85 | 1.86 | 1.75 | 1.91 |
| Selectors..... | 2,587 | 1.00 | .93 | (³) | 1.02 |
| Stock clerks..... | 385 | .99 | 1.06 | .82 | .99 |
| Tankmen..... | 829 | 1.07 | 1.04 | .94 | 1.11 |
| Truck drivers..... | 242 | 1.01 | 1.01 | (³) | 1.02 |
| Truckers, hand..... | 1,430 | .92 | .97 | .79 | .91 |
| Truckers, power..... | 768 | 1.00 | .96 | (³) | 1.00 |
| Warming-in boys..... | 849 | .90 | .92 | .86 | .89 |
| Watchmen..... | 511 | .85 | .83 | .81 | .86 |
| Wrappers..... | 472 | .94 | .96 | .90 | .94 |
| <i>Women</i> | | | | | |
| Assemblers, carton..... | 1,539 | .84 | .82 | .72 | .85 |
| Carry-in girls..... | 467 | .87 | .79 | .93 | .77 |
| Cutters, decorative..... | 165 | 1.13 | 1.14 | 1.19 | .92 |
| Grinders, glassware..... | 354 | .77 | .79 | .76 | .75 |
| Janitors..... | 169 | .80 | .83 | (³) | .78 |
| Mold cleaners..... | 161 | .74 | .75 | (³) | .73 |
| Painters, brush..... | 309 | .97 | 1.48 | .89 | .77 |
| Painters, spray..... | 177 | .94 | 1.06 | .93 | .91 |
| Selectors..... | 8,055 | .85 | .77 | .69 | .87 |
| Transferrers..... | 179 | .83 | .80 | .83 | .83 |
| Wrappers..... | 1,893 | .77 | .79 | .71 | .78 |

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.² Classification by branch is based on the predominant process in the establishment; but since some plants perform a variety of processes, some occupations peculiar to 1 process are reported in all 3 branches of the industry.³ Insufficient number of workers to justify presentation of an average.

although earnings in the latter communities were only about 5 percent below those in medium-sized cities. A fairly consistent differential was found in favor of incentive workers, who received about a fifth more than time workers.

Supplementary Wage Practices

Substantial groups of workers received supplementary income in the form of premium pay for overtime. Extra pay for late shift work, however, was not widespread. Workers in two-fifths of the plants studied were on scheduled workweeks of more than 40 hours; more than a fifth of the plants had schedules of 48 hours or more a week for men on the first shift.

Employment on the second and third shifts was about 40 and 30 percent, respectively, of first shift employment. Together, these extra shift operations employed about 40 percent of the total labor force. Shift rotation was extensive. A sixth of the plants operating second shifts, and a fifth of those with later shifts, paid shift differentials; the workers affected by these plans typically received less than 5 cents hourly from this source.

Nonproduction bonuses were reported in a sixth of the plants, but added less than half a cent to the average hourly rate of all workers. Paid lunch periods of more than 20 minutes were reported in about an eighth of the plants.

About 85 percent of the glass plants granted paid vacations to their plant and office workers. The typical vacation was 1 week for plant employees with a year's service, and 2 weeks for office workers. Although office workers in about 9 percent of the establishments studied received paid sick leave benefits for 1 to 3 weeks' absence, no paid sick leave plans were reported for plant workers. Over three-fifths of the plants had life insurance plans for their office and plant workers, and an eighth of the establishments studied provided retirement pension plans for their employees.

Wages in Wholesale Drugs and Allied Products, January 1947¹

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTION of drugs and allied products² involves warehousing, delivery, and recording and control functions, in addition to the bringing together of buyer and seller. Outlined in the simplest terms, goods are received from suppliers, recorded, and placed in stock; orders are received, and goods are picked from stock, packed, invoiced, and delivered to retailers or other outlets. These functions are performed by four main types of organizations, most frequently by independent wholesalers. Sales branches of manufacturing establishments are also important, however, as are the warehouses owned by the chain stores. The least prevalent type is the

¹ Prepared by Kermit B. Mohn of the Bureau's Wage Analysis Branch. Field work for the survey was conducted under the direction of the Bureau's regional wage analysts. Further detail will be provided in a mimeographed report: Wage Structure—Wholesale Drugs and Allied Products.

² Including proprietaries, toiletries, and druggists' sundries. Establishments which did not carry stocks of merchandise were excluded from the survey.

wholesale house owned cooperatively by a group of independent retail establishments.

Average Hourly Earnings

Warehouse Occupations: Workers in this industry, excluding those employed in the offices, were paid an average hourly straight-time wage of 91 cents in January 1947.³ Men order pickers, the most important occupational group numerically, earned 91 cents an hour—about the same average as for packers, who received a cent more, and for hand truckers, who received a cent less (table 1). Checkers, receiving and shipping clerks, and truck drivers averaged \$1 or slightly more an hour. Shelves and porters, on the other hand, were paid considerably less than the 95-cent average for all men workers combined.

Women, who were found to be employed in the warehouses in a ratio of somewhat less than 1 to 3 men, earned an average of 78 cents an hour. They were utilized most frequently as order pickers and averaged 76 cents in this occupation.

³ Based on a study of 323 establishments employing over 18,000 workers. The study was limited to establishments employing 8 or more workers in cities of 100,000 or more population.

TABLE 1.—*Straight-time average hourly earnings¹ for selected warehouse occupations in wholesale drug and allied products establishments, by region, January 1947*

| Occupation and sex | United States | | Average hourly earnings | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-----------|---------|
| | Number of work-ers | Average hourly earnings | New England | Middle Atlantic | Border States | South-east | Great Lakes | Middle West | South-west | Moun-tain | Pacific |
| <i>Men</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Checkers..... | 1,239 | \$1.05 | \$0.97 | \$1.08 | \$1.06 | \$0.92 | \$1.00 | \$0.92 | \$0.91 | \$0.89 | \$1.23 |
| Order pickers..... | 2,533 | .91 | .79 | .96 | .85 | .72 | .92 | .84 | .74 | .85 | 1.10 |
| Packers..... | 1,792 | .92 | .89 | .97 | .72 | .74 | .88 | .81 | .70 | .78 | 1.11 |
| Porters..... | 375 | .77 | .81 | .89 | .64 | .63 | .79 | .72 | .60 | (2) | 1.08 |
| Shelvers..... | 696 | .82 | .77 | .84 | .76 | .71 | .82 | (2) | .66 | (2) | 1.11 |
| Shipping and receiving clerks..... | 1,098 | 1.03 | .93 | 1.13 | .92 | .93 | 1.00 | .94 | .91 | .92 | 1.14 |
| Truck drivers, local delivery..... | 582 | 1.00 | .96 | 1.26 | .87 | .65 | 1.11 | .91 | .74 | (2) | (2) |
| Truckers, hand..... | 486 | .90 | .85 | 1.01 | .72 | .66 | .86 | .77 | .66 | ----- | 1.21 |
| <i>Women</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Checkers..... | 319 | .91 | .82 | .90 | (2) | .75 | .78 | .80 | .81 | (2) | 1.25 |
| Order pickers..... | 1,583 | .76 | .68 | .80 | .77 | .65 | .76 | .72 | .65 | .68 | 1.07 |
| Packers..... | 388 | .78 | .73 | .77 | (2) | .48 | .72 | .69 | (2) | (2) | 1.24 |
| Porters..... | 34 | .69 | (2) | .68 | ----- | (2) | .77 | (2) | (2) | (2) | ----- |
| Shelvers..... | 98 | .64 | .61 | .79 | ----- | .57 | .72 | (2) | .49 | (2) | (2) |

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² Insufficient number of workers to justify presentation of an average.

Office Occupations: Relatively large numbers of office workers, mostly women, are found in this industry. Most numerous among the key office occupations studied, for men as well as women, were order clerks, whose function is of particular importance in the industry. Women, who averaged 90 cents an hour in this occupation, outnumbered men, who received \$1.02, by almost

4 to 1 (table 2). Other important occupations were women clerk-typists, class B stenographers, general clerks, and class B calculating-machine operators, all of whom had occupational wage averages between 79 and 85 cents an hour. Earnings in other women's jobs ranged from an average of 70 cents for office girls to \$1.09 for hand bookkeepers.

TABLE 2.—Straight-time average hourly wage rates¹ for selected office occupations in wholesale drug and allied products establishments, by region, January 1947

| Occupation, grade, and sex | United States | | Average hourly rates | | | | | | | | Pacific |
|---|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|----------|---------|
| | Number of workers | Average hourly rates | New England | Middle Atlantic | Border States | South-east | Great Lakes | Middle West | South-west | Mountain | |
| <i>Men</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bookkeepers, hand..... | 68 | \$1.20 | (2) | \$1.27 | (2) | \$1.12 | \$1.36 | \$0.94 | \$1.16 | (2) | \$1.39 |
| Clerks, accounting..... | 101 | .98 | (2) | .96 | (2) | 1.01 | .96 | 1.03 | 1.04 | | 1.04 |
| Clerks, general..... | 96 | .84 | (2) | .88 | (2) | .85 | .74 | (2) | .72 | | (2) |
| Clerks, order..... | 204 | 1.02 | \$1.03 | 1.17 | \$0.89 | .96 | 1.03 | .91 | .88 | \$0.93 | 1.16 |
| Office boys..... | 79 | .70 | (2) | .73 | (2) | .64 | .81 | .56 | .62 | | .71 |
| <i>Women</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Billing machine operators..... | 201 | .86 | (2) | .95 | .70 | .85 | .84 | .79 | .76 | (2) | .96 |
| Bookkeepers, hand..... | 148 | 1.09 | .92 | 1.28 | 1.13 | .95 | .95 | 1.01 | .88 | (2) | 1.12 |
| Bookkeeping machine operators, class A..... | 69 | 1.07 | (2) | 1.14 | (2) | .98 | 1.10 | (2) | (2) | | 1.09 |
| Bookkeeping machine operators, class B..... | 297 | .91 | .82 | 1.00 | .88 | .86 | .87 | .82 | .80 | .79 | 1.03 |
| Bookkeeping machine operators, class C..... | 52 | .77 | .65 | .81 | .80 | .75 | .74 | .77 | | | (2) |
| Calculating machine operators, class A..... | 188 | 1.00 | .89 | 1.07 | | 1.00 | .95 | (2) | .83 | | 1.00 |
| Calculating machine operators, class B..... | 407 | .79 | .74 | .82 | .63 | .80 | .80 | .76 | .77 | .74 | .91 |
| Clerks, accounting..... | 318 | .90 | .79 | .97 | .95 | .86 | .86 | .76 | .80 | | .97 |
| Clerks, file, class A..... | 61 | .86 | (2) | .92 | (2) | (2) | .82 | (2) | (2) | (2) | .85 |
| Clerks, file, class B..... | 212 | .74 | .70 | .77 | (2) | .67 | .72 | | .66 | .53 | .96 |
| Clerks, general..... | 450 | .80 | .70 | .79 | .86 | .76 | .79 | .71 | .75 | .73 | 1.01 |
| Clerks, order..... | 779 | .90 | .83 | .92 | .80 | .89 | .91 | .82 | .77 | .74 | 1.14 |
| Clerks, pay-roll..... | 70 | .96 | .83 | 1.03 | (2) | .83 | .88 | .83 | (2) | | .95 |
| Clerk-typists..... | 483 | .79 | .74 | .82 | .71 | .70 | .77 | .71 | .73 | .64 | 1.10 |
| Office girls..... | 37 | .70 | (2) | .72 | | (2) | .75 | (2) | .59 | | 1.03 |
| Stenographers, class A..... | 254 | 1.01 | .90 | 1.10 | 1.01 | 1.00 | .99 | .91 | .93 | 1.03 | 1.03 |
| Stenographers, class B..... | 457 | .85 | .75 | .94 | .86 | .82 | .81 | .77 | .78 | .81 | .95 |
| Switchboard operators..... | 94 | .84 | .91 | .92 | (2) | (2) | .82 | .73 | .65 | (2) | .99 |
| Switchboard operator-receptionists..... | 157 | .85 | .81 | .91 | .79 | .73 | .83 | .65 | .71 | (2) | .87 |
| Typists, copy, class A..... | 43 | .88 | (2) | .96 | | (2) | .87 | (2) | (2) | | |
| Typists, copy, class B..... | 241 | .77 | .79 | .79 | (2) | .64 | .76 | .69 | (2) | (2) | |

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.² Insufficient number of workers to justify presentation of an average.

Geographic Variations and Other Factors

Among the various regions⁴ the Pacific Coast, as in most industries, had the highest wage levels; less than 8 percent of the warehouse employees were paid less than \$1 an hour. In the Southeast and Southwest, only small proportions of the workers received as much as \$1.

San Francisco wholesale houses had the highest wage scales for nonoffice workers among the 18 areas for which locality data could be shown. Only one occupation in this city had an average hourly wage of less than \$1.20. Los Angeles and Portland, Oreg., were also high wage areas, with no occupations having averages below \$1. Philadelphia was the only other city in which an appreciable number of jobs fell in this category. Of the 18 cities, New Orleans tended to have the lowest scales.

⁴ The regions used in this study are as follows: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Border States*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; *Southeast*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; *Middle West*—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; *Southwest*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; *Mountain*—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; *Pacific*—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

Wage levels in manufacturers' sales branches and chain store warehouses were generally above those in independent wholesale establishments within the various geographical regions. Furthermore, wages in the sales branches tended to exceed those of the chain-store warehouses in 3 of the 4 regions (including the Middle Atlantic) in which sufficient information was available to make comparisons. Workers in the cooperative establishments in the Great Lakes area had a distinct advantage over the independent wholesale employees and showed higher average earnings than workers in sales branches and chain warehouses in several occupations.

Over half of the workers studied were employed in union establishments, although less than a third of the establishments were operating under agreements. Hence, unionization was more prevalent in the larger plants. The incidence of unionization was highest in the Pacific Coast region, where about 96 percent of the workers were reported in union establishments. In the Middle Atlantic region only 3 of every 8 establishments were unionized, but 2 of every 3 workers in the industry were covered by union agreements.

Workers in union establishments earned more per hour than in nonunion establishments in

practically all occupations in the New England, Middle Atlantic, Great Lakes, and Middle West regions. Only in the Southeast, where the proportion of workers employed in union establishments was very small, were the wages generally higher for nonunion workers. Comparative data cannot be shown in the remaining 4 regions because of the lack of sufficient union or nonunion representation.

Related Wage Practices

A scheduled workweek of 40 hours for men plant workers was in effect in about two-thirds of the establishments studied; the same schedule for women existed in a slightly greater proportion of those establishments employing women. Longer workweeks were observed in all but a small proportion of the remainder of the houses. Establishments in the Pacific region, with one exception for men and two for women, had a 40-hour work schedule with none longer. In the Middle Atlantic region only two establishments reported workweeks in excess of 44 hours, for men only.

Almost all of the wholesale drug supply houses granted vacations with pay after 1 year of service to their employees, both warehouse and office. In over a third of the cases the vacation period was 2 weeks; in practically all others it was 1 week. The 2-week period was predominant in the New England and Middle Atlantic regions.

Christmas bonuses of rather substantial amounts were paid by over 40 percent of the establishments. The proportion furnishing this additional income to employees was lowest in the Pacific Coast region.

Insurance or pension plans were found in well over half of the establishments. Although the Middle Atlantic, Great Lakes, and Pacific regions lagged behind this national average, all other regions exceeded it. Group life insurance plans were most prevalent, with health insurance next in line. The proportion of establishments having retirement pension plans was greater than in most industries studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in recent years.

Paid sick leave was granted in almost a fourth of the establishments. A period of 1 week was most prevalent, with the remaining establishments largely granting 2 or 3 weeks.

Earnings of Power Laundry Workers in Large Cities, July 1947¹

IN 19 OF 33 LARGE CITIES throughout the country, women flatwork finishers (machine) and bundle wrappers in power laundries were paid an average straight-time hourly wage² of less than 60 cents in July 1947; in 9 of these cities the average was less than 50 cents.³ Shirt pressers (machine) averaged 60 cents or more in 24 cities, with a top average of 93 cents. Among men workers, washers equaled or exceeded \$1 an hour in 16 of the cities and in 12 others had city-wide average earnings of 80 cents to \$1. In contrast, extractor operators in only 6 cities attained \$1 or more, in 10 others, they averaged 80 cents to \$1.

Pacific Coast cities, especially San Francisco, Seattle, and Portland, generally showed the highest hourly earnings for power laundry workers. Men washers and extractor operators had city averages of \$1 or more in all four cities studied in that region. In these cities, only flatwork finishers in Los Angeles, among the 3 women's jobs currently studied, averaged less than 80 cents. Men washers and extractor operators in Buffalo and Detroit also had averages of \$1 or more. Women shirt pressers in Chicago, Detroit, and New York were the only groups of women, except those on the Pacific Coast, who were able to earn more than 80 cents, on the average.

At the other extreme, earnings in southern cities were relatively low, with Birmingham having lower averages than any other city for the five occupations studied. It was the only city in which all three women's occupations had average straight-time earnings of less than 40 cents, and the only one in which men extractor operators averaged less than 50 cents.

Comparison of the figures obtained in the current study with results of a similar study in July 1945 shows that workers in power laundries generally received substantial wage increases during the

¹ Prepared in the Bureau's Wage Analysis Branch. This is the second of a series of local industry wage studies which will be made on an annual basis. Data for a limited number of occupations were collected by field representatives under the direction of the Bureau's regional wage analysts. Greater detail on wages and wage practices for each city in the current article is available on request.

² Exclusive of premium payments for overtime and night work.

³ Approximately 112,000 workers were employed in power laundries in the 33 cities in July 1947, exclusive of establishments with fewer than 8 workers, which were not studied.

2-year interval. A majority of the city occupational averages in July 1947 were at least 20 percent higher than in July 1945. In 13 cities,

women flatwork finishers showed gains of 30 percent or more, and women shirt pressers fared equally as well in 10 communities.

Straight-time average hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations in power laundries in 33 large cities, July 1945 and July 1947

| City | Men | | | | | | Women | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| | Extractor operators | | | Washers, machine | | | Finishers, flatwork, machine | | | Pressers, shirts, machine | | | Wrappers, bundle | | |
| | July 1947 | July 1945 | Per-cent change | July 1947 | July 1945 | Per-cent change | July 1947 | July 1945 | Per-cent change | July 1947 | July 1945 | Per-cent change | July 1947 | July 1945 | Per-cent change |
| Atlanta..... | \$0.63 | \$0.45 | 40.0 | \$0.72 | \$0.55 | 30.9 | \$0.36 | \$0.28 | 28.6 | \$0.45 | \$0.33 | 36.4 | \$0.40 | \$0.32 | 25.0 |
| Baltimore..... | .71 | .63 | 12.7 | .82 | .70 | 17.1 | .55 | .43 | 27.9 | .61 | .45 | 35.6 | .52 | .43 | 20.9 |
| Birmingham..... | .48 | .44 | 9.1 | .63 | .56 | 12.5 | .33 | .25 | 32.0 | .39 | .30 | 30.0 | .34 | .27 | 25.9 |
| Boston..... | .84 | .76 | 10.5 | 1.03 | .84 | 22.6 | .57 | .50 | 14.0 | .72 | .60 | 20.0 | .59 | .54 | 9.3 |
| Buffalo..... | 1.00 | .72 | 38.9 | 1.07 | .88 | 21.6 | .65 | .54 | 20.4 | .72 | .61 | 18.0 | .60 | .49 | 22.4 |
| Chicago..... | .99 | .82 | 20.7 | 1.16 | .92 | 26.1 | .68 | .54 | 25.9 | .88 | .71 | 23.9 | .72 | .56 | 28.6 |
| Cincinnati..... | .72 | .62 | 16.1 | .88 | .81 | 8.6 | .57 | .48 | 18.8 | .61 | .57 | 7.0 | .55 | .48 | 14.6 |
| Cleveland..... | .80 | .71 | 12.7 | 1.00 | .95 | 5.3 | .59 | .58 | 1.7 | .74 | .73 | 1.4 | .61 | .58 | 5.2 |
| Dallas..... | .73 | .53 | 37.7 | .80 | .70 | 14.2 | .44 | .37 | 18.9 | .50 | .41 | 22.0 | .44 | .39 | 12.8 |
| Denver..... | .75 | .57 | 31.6 | .93 | .77 | 20.8 | .54 | .44 | 22.7 | .61 | .50 | 22.0 | .56 | .42 | 28.6 |
| Detroit..... | 1.01 | .83 | 21.7 | 1.20 | 1.01 | 18.8 | .75 | .54 | 38.9 | .91 | .59 | 54.2 | .73 | .58 | 25.9 |
| Houston..... | .66 | .55 | 20.0 | .94 | .74 | 27.0 | .40 | .32 | 25.0 | .49 | .37 | 32.4 | .45 | .39 | 15.4 |
| Indianapolis..... | .82 | .73 | 9.6 | .89 | .83 | 7.2 | .56 | .50 | 12.0 | .61 | .57 | 7.0 | .57 | .54 | 5.6 |
| Jacksonville..... | .60 | .64 | -6.2 | .78 | .66 | 18.2 | .37 | .33 | 12.1 | .41 | .37 | 10.8 | .42 | .43 | -2.2 |
| Kansas City..... | .75 | .62 | 21.0 | .85 | .74 | 14.9 | .55 | .45 | 22.2 | .63 | .51 | 23.5 | .55 | .46 | 19.6 |
| Los Angeles..... | 1.04 | .80 | 30.0 | 1.15 | .93 | 23.7 | .73 | .56 | 30.4 | .82 | .64 | 28.7 | .84 | .64 | 31.3 |
| Louisville..... | .76 | .66 | 15.2 | .98 | .80 | 22.5 | .55 | .42 | 31.0 | .70 | .54 | 29.6 | .54 | .44 | 22.7 |
| Memphis..... | .51 | .46 | 10.9 | .67 | .50 | 34.0 | .38 | .31 | 22.6 | .43 | .32 | 34.4 | .37 | .29 | 27.6 |
| Milwaukee..... | .90 | .77 | 16.9 | 1.13 | .98 | 15.3 | .61 | .52 | 17.5 | .68 | .63 | 7.9 | .65 | .56 | 16.1 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul..... | .85 | .65 | 30.8 | 1.06 | .81 | 39.0 | .63 | .46 | 37.0 | .68 | .48 | 41.7 | .66 | .46 | 43.5 |
| Newark-Jersey City..... | .89 | .81 | 9.9 | 1.00 | .90 | 11.1 | .66 | .52 | 26.9 | .79 | .67 | 17.9 | .71 | .57 | 24.6 |
| New Orleans..... | .57 | .51 | 11.8 | .85 | .69 | 23.2 | .44 | .32 | 37.5 | .53 | .42 | 26.2 | .44 | .33 | 33.3 |
| New York..... | .97 | .82 | 18.3 | 1.22 | 1.03 | 18.4 | .69 | .57 | 21.0 | .90 | .72 | 25.0 | .77 | .59 | 30.5 |
| Philadelphia..... | .76 | .64 | 18.8 | 1.00 | .79 | 26.6 | .53 | .46 | 15.2 | .68 | .58 | 17.2 | .59 | .51 | 15.7 |
| Pittsburgh..... | .78 | .68 | 14.7 | .95 | .83 | 14.5 | .57 | .42 | 35.7 | .65 | .53 | 22.6 | .58 | .45 | 28.9 |
| Portland, Oreg..... | 1.17 | .94 | 24.5 | 1.37 | 1.14 | 19.3 | .84 | .61 | 37.7 | .87 | .62 | 40.3 | .86 | .65 | 32.3 |
| Providence..... | .84 | .68 | 23.5 | 1.04 | .83 | 27.7 | .63 | .47 | 34.0 | .76 | .55 | 38.2 | .67 | .47 | 42.6 |
| Richmond..... | .63 | .49 | 28.6 | .67 | .62 | 8.1 | .45 | .33 | 36.3 | .50 | .42 | 19.0 | .41 | .32 | 28.1 |
| St. Louis..... | .67 | .55 | 21.8 | .91 | .67 | 35.8 | .44 | .38 | 15.8 | .55 | .49 | 12.2 | .45 | .43 | 4.7 |
| San Francisco..... | 1.22 | .97 | 25.8 | 1.38 | 1.07 | 29.0 | .85 | .65 | 30.8 | .93 | .72 | 29.2 | 1.05 | ----- | ----- |
| Seattle..... | 1.28 | .99 | 29.3 | 1.42 | 1.17 | 23.1 | .89 | .64 | 39.0 | .90 | .66 | 36.4 | .97 | .74 | 31.1 |
| Toledo..... | .91 | .66 | 37.9 | 1.15 | .90 | 27.8 | .71 | .52 | 36.5 | .76 | .68 | 11.8 | .74 | .57 | 29.8 |
| Washington..... | .79 | .64 | 23.4 | .85 | .74 | 14.9 | .61 | .51 | 19.6 | .65 | .55 | 18.2 | .59 | .51 | 15.7 |

¹ Exclusive of premium payments for overtime and night work.

Activities of Credit Unions in 1946

CREDIT UNIONS had a successful year in 1946. For the first time since 1942, the number of new associations overbalanced the number dissolved, resulting in a 1-percent increase in the total. Membership, which had been declining since 1941, rose in 1946 by slightly more than 6 percent to a level almost equal to that of 1943. Both State and Federal associations shared in this, the former with a 5-percent increase and the latter with one of 7 percent.

Business (i. e. loans made), after having fallen by over 100 million dollars from 1941 to 1942 and to a still lower level in 1943, began to rise

gradually in 1944. In 1946, loans rose by over 37 percent, to a total of nearly 290 million dollars. Although this is still below the peak of 362 millions in 1941, it represents one of the greatest relative increases recorded since the Bureau of Labor Statistics began to collect data on credit unions.

Share capital and assets have increased continuously, with the single exception of the depression year of 1932, and at the end of 1946 the credit union assets were approaching the half-billion mark. The sum of more than 50 million dollars was accumulated in the year under review. Reserves, although increasing as to amount, fell in relation to total loans outstanding from 19.4 percent to 14.9 percent.

Net earnings totaled \$9,915,872, exceeding those of any year since 1942, and dividends on share capital amounted to \$7,021,916.

Statistics of Operation, 1945 and 1946¹

The industrial States are those in which the greatest credit union development has taken place. Illinois was still the leading credit union State, at the end of 1946. It had 787 associations, with New York a close second (741), but four other States (Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin) had over 500 each. Only Illinois had

¹ For the State-chartered associations the statistical data on which the present report is based were in most cases furnished to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the State official—usually the Superintendent of Banks—charged with supervision of these associations. Reports were received from all the States except Iowa, Louisiana, and North Carolina. For these, estimates were made. All of the information for the Federal credit unions was supplied by the Credit Union Division of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The figures shown for individual States include both the Federal and State credit unions, except in Delaware, Hawaii, Nevada, South Dakota, and Wyoming, which have no State credit union laws.

over 300,000 members; four States (Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) had over 200,000 each. Total business of nearly 37 million dollars in Illinois was approached only in Massachusetts, where the credit union loans in 1946 totaled nearly 31 millions. In both California and New York, the loans made exceeded 20 millions. Table 1 gives data for the individual States on operations, the various funds, earnings, and dividends paid on share capital from earnings. In all States except Arizona, sizable earnings were made. In that State, where only four State-chartered associations were in operation at the end of 1946, their operating losses exceeded earnings by \$118; the Federal associations showed combined earnings of \$11,225.

TABLE 1.—Operations, assets, and earnings of credit unions in 1945 and 1946, by State

[A few revisions were made in 1945 figures, on the basis of later information]

| State, and type of charter | Year | Number of associations ¹ | | Number of members | Number of loans made during year | Amount of loans | | Paid-in share capital | Reserves (guaranty fund, general reserve, etc.) | Total assets | Net earnings | Dividends on shares |
|-----------------------------|------|-------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | Total | Re-reporting | | | Made during year | Outstanding end of year | | | | | |
| All States..... | 1946 | 8,968 | 8,715 | 3,013,792 | 1,654,928 | \$289,993,160 | \$185,370,366 | \$428,665,722 | \$27,580,209 | \$492,973,012 | \$9,915,872 | \$7,021,916 |
| | 1945 | 8,882 | 8,615 | 2,842,989 | 1,493,851 | 211,355,783 | 126,277,698 | 366,201,586 | 24,506,019 | 434,627,135 | 7,819,810 | 5,878,412 |
| State associations..... | 1946 | 5,003 | 4,954 | 1,708,391 | 932,435 | 175,181,335 | 128,569,429 | 268,947,682 | 22,138,340 | 319,806,553 | 6,618,865 | 4,471,674 |
| | 1945 | 4,923 | 4,858 | 1,626,364 | 891,922 | 133,086,939 | 91,122,284 | 225,587,624 | 19,595,211 | 281,524,015 | 5,258,300 | 3,771,036 |
| Federal associations..... | 1946 | 3,965 | 3,761 | 1,305,401 | 722,493 | 114,811,825 | 56,800,937 | 159,718,040 | 5,441,869 | 173,166,459 | 3,297,006 | 2,650,232 |
| | 1945 | 3,959 | 3,757 | 1,216,625 | 601,929 | 78,268,844 | 35,155,414 | 140,613,962 | 4,910,808 | 153,103,120 | 2,561,510 | 2,107,376 |
| Alabama..... | 1946 | 80 | 77 | 31,155 | 43,146 | 6,011,461 | 2,806,828 | 4,411,515 | 131,104 | 4,903,209 | 155,159 | 105,902 |
| | 1945 | 78 | 77 | 28,258 | 34,261 | 4,147,161 | 1,929,705 | 3,490,315 | 331,965 | 3,908,510 | 94,715 | 76,509 |
| Arizona..... | 1946 | 22 | 22 | 3,661 | 1,742 | 452,759 | 249,351 | 419,254 | 18,558 | 461,877 | 11,107 | 7,987 |
| | 1945 | 23 | 22 | 3,285 | ¹ 1,367 | ² 339,842 | 135,613 | 340,278 | 16,331 | 370,860 | 7,580 | 4,908 |
| Arkansas..... | 1946 | 26 | 25 | 2,642 | 1,988 | 302,278 | 161,700 | 336,930 | 18,059 | 369,260 | 8,445 | 6,274 |
| | 1945 | 25 | 25 | 3,059 | 1,824 | 194,567 | 113,615 | 280,647 | 19,108 | 314,409 | 6,194 | 5,841 |
| California..... | 1946 | 451 | 439 | 191,411 | 94,976 | 21,277,930 | 14,523,890 | 27,509,068 | 1,623,145 | 32,198,135 | 662,017 | 496,530 |
| | 1945 | 444 | 432 | ¹ 176,391 | ¹ 80,839 | ¹ 13,926,276 | 8,171,810 | 23,072,165 | 1,192,163 | 26,986,463 | ¹ 408,543 | ¹ 286,432 |
| Colorado..... | 1946 | 108 | 105 | 30,276 | 13,845 | 2,662,140 | 2,114,455 | 4,463,875 | 230,624 | 5,044,688 | 89,407 | 73,474 |
| | 1945 | 106 | 102 | 25,999 | ¹ 12,812 | ¹ 1,717,274 | 1,349,980 | 3,534,312 | 193,990 | 4,017,658 | 57,060 | ² 43,773 |
| Connecticut..... | 1946 | 238 | 235 | 88,911 | 45,964 | 8,290,371 | 3,952,384 | 12,691,011 | 419,544 | 13,655,416 | 256,351 | 175,781 |
| | 1945 | 186 | 180 | 75,118 | 41,755 | 4,821,201 | 1,744,467 | 10,886,299 | 323,390 | 12,517,942 | 246,542 | 170,143 |
| Delaware ³ | 1946 | 10 | 9 | 5,630 | 1,191 | 171,018 | 102,161 | 216,584 | 11,574 | 232,991 | 5,080 | 4,279 |
| | 1945 | 10 | 9 | 2,126 | 1,003 | 132,166 | 71,371 | 177,527 | 9,824 | 192,605 | 4,463 | 4,169 |
| District of Columbia..... | 1946 | 115 | 108 | 62,417 | 36,466 | 5,199,057 | 2,784,588 | 6,607,420 | 512,121 | 7,388,682 | 220,449 | 129,220 |
| | 1945 | 112 | 108 | 62,095 | ¹ 33,236 | 3,825,016 | 1,976,325 | 5,851,332 | 500,025 | 6,613,620 | 202,550 | 115,011 |
| Florida..... | 1946 | 174 | 164 | 39,007 | 26,328 | 5,458,971 | 3,237,060 | 6,608,819 | 250,891 | 7,182,915 | 155,246 | 136,367 |
| | 1945 | 160 | 156 | 35,202 | 22,659 | 3,683,161 | 2,099,007 | 5,742,807 | 228,720 | 6,191,836 | 122,329 | 89,530 |
| Georgia..... | 1946 | 129 | 126 | 35,660 | 24,032 | 4,152,776 | 2,957,620 | 1,907,768 | 344,855 | 6,200,263 | 134,772 | 97,199 |
| | 1945 | 132 | 128 | 33,837 | ² 22,879 | ² 3,090,362 | 2,068,728 | 1,599,847 | 475,877 | 5,339,232 | 104,657 | ² 70,387 |
| Hawaii ³ | 1946 | 98 | 97 | 35,667 | 10,250 | 2,858,167 | 1,454,437 | 10,043,821 | 279,018 | 11,082,943 | 186,193 | 156,074 |
| | 1945 | 96 | 95 | 36,112 | 11,116 | 2,155,997 | 930,429 | 9,920,711 | 245,571 | 10,558,538 | 173,028 | 136,026 |
| Idaho..... | 1946 | 33 | 32 | 4,395 | 1,714 | 356,387 | 194,480 | 454,030 | 12,875 | 477,112 | 8,076 | 5,945 |
| | 1945 | 31 | 31 | ¹ 3,926 | 1,405 | 185,467 | 102,729 | 362,180 | 12,587 | 382,466 | 5,009 | 4,152 |
| Illinois..... | 1946 | 787 | 784 | 354,774 | 233,738 | 36,634,792 | 20,048,907 | 55,913,391 | 3,113,888 | 59,917,192 | 11,175,760 | 988,772 |
| | 1945 | 762 | 758 | 330,830 | ² 238,519 | 28,929,683 | 14,011,222 | 47,144,644 | 2,931,513 | 51,250,789 | 938,364 | 778,743 |
| Indiana..... | 1946 | 300 | 294 | 97,862 | 53,525 | 7,944,054 | 5,517,037 | 14,351,434 | 520,015 | 15,519,997 | 219,966 | 165,674 |
| | 1945 | 297 | 295 | ¹ 93,502 | ¹ 44,616 | ¹ 5,755,008 | 3,529,359 | 12,893,396 | 605,425 | 14,099,255 | ¹ 173,438 | ¹ 134,715 |
| Iowa..... | 1946 | 190 | 190 | 39,802 | 18,459 | 2,447,519 | 1,929,470 | 5,580,513 | 277,184 | 6,336,131 | 66,507 | 51,011 |
| | 1945 | 195 | 195 | 40,779 | 18,446 | 2,397,601 | 1,771,588 | 5,278,339 | 282,273 | 6,082,772 | 70,904 | 45,410 |
| Kansas..... | 1946 | 114 | 113 | 26,437 | 16,769 | 2,816,037 | 1,779,831 | 3,605,350 | 143,937 | 3,926,380 | 62,237 | 47,980 |
| | 1945 | 112 | 110 | 25,068 | 13,056 | 1,971,470 | 1,082,077 | 3,104,637 | 125,397 | 3,372,538 | ² 45,765 | ² 31,846 |
| Kentucky..... | 1946 | 100 | 100 | 24,969 | 16,493 | 2,203,319 | 1,372,472 | 3,974,092 | 482,132 | 4,468,198 | 66,837 | 45,287 |
| | 1945 | 104 | 103 | ² 24,582 | ¹ 16,209 | ¹ 1,841,919 | ¹ 966,101 | ¹ 6,035,451 | 237,313 | 3,777,484 | ² 43,203 | ² 28,979 |
| Louisiana..... | 1946 | 129 | 124 | 34,869 | 19,812 | 3,204,388 | 1,615,942 | 3,612,713 | 370,203 | 4,170,453 | 84,927 | 66,105 |
| | 1945 | 131 | 125 | ¹ 32,405 | ¹ 17,008 | ² 1,158,785 | 1,066,420 | 3,135,173 | 229,695 | 3,468,822 | ¹ 62,663 | ¹ 49,444 |
| Maine..... | 1946 | 37 | 36 | 10,360 | 4,175 | 654,281 | 381,945 | 994,950 | 82,024 | 1,179,687 | 17,427 | 17,215 |
| | 1945 | 38 | 35 | 9,273 | 3,672 | 450,641 | 261,743 | 905,029 | 80,954 | 1,021,718 | 10,333 | 12,092 |
| Maryland..... | 1946 | 66 | 65 | 26,939 | 18,417 | 2,350,203 | 1,120,798 | 2,441,697 | 230,771 | 2,925,156 | 59,203 | 49,880 |
| | 1945 | 64 | 60 | 25,109 | ¹ 17,395 | ¹ 1,942,507 | 804,623 | 2,143,396 | 234,146 | 2,522,736 | 64,802 | 47,013 |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Operations, assets, and earnings of credit unions in 1945 and 1946, by State—Continued

| State, and type of charter | Year | Number of associations ¹ | | Number of members | Number of loans made during year | Amount of loans | | Paid-in share capital | Reserves (guaranty fund, general reserve, etc.) | Total assets | Net earnings | Dividends on shares |
|---------------------------------|------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---|--------------|--------------|---------------------|
| | | Total | Reporting | | | Made during year | Outstanding end of year | | | | | |
| Massachusetts..... | 1946 | 542 | 536 | 272,898 | 124,426 | \$30,874,856 | \$21,734,501 | \$48,578,487 | \$4,614,863 | \$53,958,477 | \$1,230,450 | \$928,519 |
| | 1945 | 539 | 535 | 255,007 | 122,570 | 22,917,547 | 16,436,055 | 34,835,929 | 4,094,449 | 48,036,635 | 1,170,221 | 812,162 |
| Michigan..... | 1946 | 247 | 241 | 120,830 | 63,897 | 14,225,143 | 10,081,948 | 21,921,864 | 1,239,219 | 24,905,150 | 672,926 | 372,543 |
| | 1945 | 248 | 240 | 108,633 | 50,172 | 8,683,432 | 6,389,549 | 1,897,722 | 866,627 | 21,265,393 | 306,032 | 291,839 |
| Minnesota..... | 1946 | 317 | 317 | 70,562 | 31,618 | 5,239,870 | 8,069,037 | 12,090,885 | 900,127 | 16,187,086 | 306,145 | 229,313 |
| | 1945 | 325 | 324 | 65,734 | 28,713 | 4,598,703 | 5,808,028 | 10,445,037 | 547,621 | 14,132,049 | 195,008 | 203,950 |
| Mississippi..... | 1946 | 26 | 26 | 6,400 | 7,645 | 1,398,466 | 318,828 | 656,251 | 65,543 | 766,908 | 33,427 | 23,683 |
| | 1945 | 26 | 23 | 5,553 | 4,787 | 462,150 | 191,042 | 394,429 | 23,759 | 619,069 | 21,793 | 8,361 |
| Missouri..... | 1946 | 384 | 373 | 90,270 | 29,581 | 5,302,391 | 4,384,999 | 13,868,150 | 740,627 | 15,297,867 | 158,548 | 181,962 |
| | 1945 | 369 | 340 | 88,761 | 26,887 | 4,868,432 | 3,116,292 | 12,350,600 | 2,554,521 | 13,550,872 | 162,124 | 97,497 |
| Montana..... | 1946 | 41 | 39 | 7,504 | 2,742 | 670,847 | 415,432 | 763,832 | 21,978 | 824,170 | 20,946 | 13,077 |
| | 1945 | 40 | 37 | 7,175 | 2,952 | 440,493 | 261,103 | 631,187 | 18,386 | 679,020 | 14,370 | 10,049 |
| Nebraska..... | 1946 | 88 | 86 | 20,009 | 9,468 | 1,706,821 | 1,033,802 | 2,449,138 | 134,967 | 3,036,993 | 46,746 | 26,194 |
| | 1945 | 89 | 87 | 19,381 | 8,795 | 1,253,906 | 730,378 | 2,258,249 | 119,160 | 2,806,406 | 39,891 | 29,888 |
| Nevada ² | 1946 | 4 | 4 | 649 | 124 | 20,101 | 12,895 | 31,219 | 1,309 | 33,207 | 595 | 479 |
| | 1945 | 4 | 4 | 584 | 108 | 16,185 | 9,386 | 30,220 | 1,412 | 32,588 | 487 | 456 |
| New Hampshire..... | 1946 | 13 | 13 | 5,705 | 3,164 | 791,102 | 740,034 | 581,161 | 103,955 | 1,606,342 | 39,864 | 9,688 |
| | 1945 | 16 | 14 | 5,698 | 3,017 | 760,720 | 640,080 | 521,102 | 89,449 | 1,352,729 | 32,026 | 9,896 |
| New Jersey..... | 1946 | 253 | 240 | 102,732 | 50,547 | 6,817,385 | 3,491,649 | 13,335,231 | 465,644 | 15,048,622 | 298,572 | 235,405 |
| | 1945 | 247 | 237 | 99,042 | 50,390 | 5,809,257 | 2,416,596 | 11,997,931 | 526,189 | 13,734,068 | 268,184 | 190,245 |
| New Mexico ³ | 1946 | 41 | 40 | 2,298 | 592 | 128,185 | 70,755 | 131,619 | 5,699 | 139,693 | 2,798 | 2,101 |
| | 1945 | 14 | 13 | 1,304 | 333 | 46,262 | 25,220 | 97,912 | 5,057 | 104,125 | 623 | 816 |
| New York..... | 1946 | 741 | 708 | 263,760 | 138,830 | 25,643,199 | 16,065,988 | 34,854,458 | 3,229,914 | 39,570,348 | 856,892 | 454,645 |
| | 1945 | 753 | 721 | 258,397 | 127,090 | 20,785,191 | 12,608,773 | 32,051,449 | 3,381,877 | 36,700,864 | 770,253 | 558,692 |
| North Carolina..... | 1946 | 172 | 151 | 29,867 | 18,344 | 2,143,234 | 1,339,649 | 3,029,319 | 274,307 | 4,071,354 | 88,472 | 50,774 |
| | 1945 | 195 | 168 | 35,471 | 17,801 | 2,078,429 | 1,934,614 | 4,390,565 | 168,470 | 6,012,566 | 32,680 | 23,266 |
| North Dakota..... | 1946 | 92 | 91 | 11,420 | 3,419 | 1,395,406 | 1,116,775 | 2,996,741 | 50,463 | 3,110,472 | 32,719 | 19,115 |
| | 1945 | 93 | 87 | 11,766 | 3,300 | 1,115,835 | 805,445 | 2,153,649 | 38,597 | 2,233,424 | 29,759 | 16,756 |
| Ohio..... | 1946 | 583 | 565 | 207,461 | 112,553 | 19,265,370 | 10,908,262 | 26,620,636 | 1,132,367 | 28,509,831 | 492,848 | 368,422 |
| | 1945 | 583 | 567 | 188,522 | 84,927 | 11,896,005 | 6,012,876 | 22,665,272 | 788,602 | 24,223,640 | 321,372 | 278,563 |
| Oklahoma..... | 1946 | 73 | 70 | 17,034 | 9,562 | 2,114,248 | 1,410,286 | 1,140,384 | 96,275 | 2,672,710 | 56,308 | 37,831 |
| | 1945 | 71 | 66 | 16,225 | 7,760 | 1,330,282 | 864,512 | 954,852 | 79,711 | 2,246,601 | 43,115 | 31,315 |
| Oregon..... | 1946 | 69 | 66 | 13,167 | 5,928 | 1,194,378 | 779,021 | 1,813,737 | 97,796 | 1,978,800 | 34,855 | 29,086 |
| | 1945 | 71 | 68 | 12,491 | 4,420 | 749,837 | 531,506 | 1,657,161 | 91,957 | 1,819,237 | 27,014 | 24,054 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 1946 | 587 | 563 | 224,563 | 125,247 | 19,018,887 | 9,567,596 | 24,796,473 | 976,097 | 27,655,599 | 588,268 | 349,256 |
| | 1945 | 586 | 571 | 213,503 | 106,331 | 13,435,747 | 6,326,211 | 22,109,027 | 831,494 | 24,033,969 | 451,817 | 381,417 |
| Rhode Island..... | 1946 | 39 | 38 | 28,391 | 7,241 | 3,736,516 | 6,029,600 | 4,737,329 | 527,999 | 12,335,169 | 196,267 | 99,184 |
| | 1945 | 36 | 35 | 26,648 | 6,275 | 2,445,642 | 4,510,639 | 4,160,685 | 430,473 | 10,904,433 | 149,536 | 85,942 |
| South Carolina..... | 1946 | 32 | 28 | 6,528 | 4,562 | 562,564 | 283,220 | 633,133 | 34,433 | 686,442 | 11,857 | 10,016 |
| | 1945 | 35 | 29 | 6,922 | 5,651 | 416,753 | 204,162 | 475,998 | 30,274 | 537,129 | 8,278 | 8,058 |
| South Dakota ² | 1946 | 34 | 33 | 4,960 | 2,087 | 260,776 | 127,725 | 547,234 | 21,498 | 584,656 | 10,222 | 11,427 |
| | 1945 | 32 | 32 | 4,818 | 1,970 | 236,954 | 99,457 | 495,777 | 19,794 | 531,688 | 8,402 | 8,422 |
| Tennessee..... | 1946 | 117 | 114 | 38,678 | 35,462 | 4,287,927 | 2,469,374 | 5,159,872 | 538,589 | 5,895,987 | 75,449 | 57,956 |
| | 1945 | 117 | 115 | 33,903 | 25,912 | 3,788,965 | 1,578,663 | 4,285,476 | 509,368 | 4,939,793 | 120,941 | 97,514 |
| Texas..... | 1946 | 331 | 320 | 82,078 | 55,289 | 9,112,250 | 5,437,702 | 13,066,956 | 750,354 | 14,179,972 | 262,783 | 212,708 |
| | 1945 | 334 | 319 | 76,217 | 44,953 | 6,133,740 | 3,229,896 | 10,680,407 | 705,052 | 11,795,192 | 205,521 | 168,980 |
| Utah..... | 1946 | 61 | 60 | 11,587 | 7,019 | 1,875,997 | 1,062,533 | 1,689,696 | 75,693 | 1,889,928 | 69,210 | 47,347 |
| | 1945 | 64 | 62 | 11,375 | 10,152 | 1,328,692 | 637,293 | 1,441,870 | 72,840 | 1,612,069 | 34,015 | 23,674 |
| Vermont..... | 1946 | 16 | 16 | 1,750 | 1,422 | 100,646 | 38,887 | 84,063 | 2,888 | 93,021 | 857 | 438 |
| | 1945 | 10 | 9 | 1,692 | 1,108 | 76,395 | 27,389 | 67,859 | 2,250 | 81,164 | 1,019 | 448 |
| Virginia..... | 1946 | 85 | 80 | 24,020 | 15,130 | 2,029,690 | 1,076,292 | 1,830,635 | 222,587 | 2,368,700 | 49,108 | 38,414 |
| | 1945 | 86 | 83 | 23,391 | 16,519 | 1,619,262 | 843,257 | 1,623,534 | 213,237 | 2,082,280 | 39,775 | 36,130 |
| Washington..... | 1946 | 172 | 167 | 36,750 | 19,768 | 3,413,916 | 2,067,846 | 4,775,754 | 358,479 | 5,228,626 | 119,791 | 84,681 |
| | 1945 | 178 | 174 | 35,404 | 15,846 | 1,947,710 | 1,234,717 | 4,354,530 | 348,999 | 4,776,410 | 95,303 | 80,769 |
| West Virginia..... | 1946 | 59 | 56 | 15,918 | 11,405 | 1,387,299 | 770,275 | 1,369,679 | 126,800 | 1,659,293 | 44,527 | 28,830 |
| | 1945 | 63 | 59 | 15,318 | 9,839 | 1,026,200 | 510,424 | 1,185,546 | 109,095 | 1,413,816 | 25,913 | 22,998 |
| Wisconsin..... | 1946 | 525 | 521 | 146,538 | 73,881 | 9,604,297 | 5,414,426 | 18,615,959 | 1,687,138 | 20,661,585 | 460,962 | 264,950 |
| | 1945 | 534 | 534 | 144,594 | 70,319 | 7,265,449 | 3,625,734 | 17,144,895 | 1,546,123 | 19,065,759 | 395,744 | 229,798 |
| Wyoming ³ | 1946 | 17 | 15 | 2,621 | 945 | 253,485 | 146,273 | 351,592 | 10,079 | 375,319 | 8,294 | 6,910 |
| | 1945 | 18 | 17 | 2,504 | 877 | 155,504 | 81,569 | 292,789 | 9,141 | 309,246 | 6,428 | 5,334 |

¹ Most of the difference between the total number of associations and the number reporting is accounted for by associations chartered but not in operation by the end of the year and associations in liquidation which had not relinquished their charters.

² Partly estimated.

³ Federal associations only; no State-chartered associations in this State.

⁴ Includes interest paid on deposits by State-chartered associations.

⁵ Federal associations only; although State permissive legislation was passed in 1945 no associations had yet been formed under it.

Trend of Development, 1925-46

The trend of credit union development since 1925 is shown in table 2 for both State and Federal chartered associations.

TABLE 2.—Relative development of State and Federal credit unions, 1925-46

| Item and year | Total associations | State-chartered associations | Federal-chartered associations |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Number of credit unions: | | | |
| 1925..... | 419 | 419 | ----- |
| 1929..... | 974 | 974 | ----- |
| 1931 ¹ | 1,500 | 1,500 | ----- |
| 1932..... | 1,612 | 1,612 | ----- |
| 1933..... | 2,016 | 2,016 | ----- |
| 1934 ¹ | 2,450 | 2,450 | ----- |
| 1935 ¹ | 2,600 | 2,600 | ----- |
| 1936..... | 5,355 | 3,490 | 1,865 |
| 1937..... | 6,292 | 3,792 | 2,500 |
| 1938..... | 7,314 | 4,299 | 3,015 |
| 1939..... | 8,326 | 4,782 | 3,544 |
| 1940..... | 9,479 | 5,269 | 4,210 |
| 1941..... | 10,456 | 5,663 | 4,793 |
| 1942..... | 10,602 | 5,622 | 4,980 |
| 1943..... | ² 10,373 | ² 5,285 | 5,088 |
| 1944..... | 9,041 | 4,993 | 4,048 |
| 1945..... | 8,882 | 4,923 | 3,959 |
| 1946..... | 8,968 | 5,003 | 3,965 |
| Active reporting credit unions: | | | |
| 1925..... | 176 | 176 | ----- |
| 1929..... | 838 | 838 | ----- |
| 1931 ¹ | 1,244 | 1,244 | ----- |
| 1932..... | 1,472 | 1,472 | ----- |
| 1933..... | 1,772 | 1,772 | ----- |
| 1934..... | 2,028 | 2,028 | ----- |
| 1935..... | 2,589 | 2,122 | 467 |
| 1936..... | 4,408 | 2,734 | 1,674 |
| 1937..... | 5,231 | 3,128 | 2,103 |
| 1938..... | 6,707 | 3,977 | 2,730 |
| 1939..... | 7,841 | 4,677 | 3,164 |
| 1940..... | 8,890 | 5,175 | 3,715 |
| 1941..... | 9,650 | 5,506 | 4,144 |
| 1942..... | 9,470 | 5,400 | 4,070 |
| 1943..... | ² 8,983 | ² 5,124 | 3,859 |
| 1944..... | 8,702 | 4,907 | 3,795 |
| 1945..... | 8,615 | 4,858 | 3,757 |
| 1946..... | 8,715 | 4,954 | 3,761 |
| Membership: | | | |
| 1925..... | 108,000 | 108,000 | ----- |
| 1929..... | 264,908 | 264,908 | ----- |
| 1931 ¹ | 286,143 | 286,143 | ----- |
| 1932..... | 301,119 | 301,119 | ----- |
| 1933..... | 359,646 | 359,646 | ----- |
| 1934..... | 427,097 | 427,097 | ----- |
| 1935..... | 597,609 | 523,132 | 74,477 |
| 1936..... | 1,170,445 | 854,475 | 315,970 |
| 1937..... | 1,503,826 | 1,055,736 | 448,090 |
| 1938..... | 1,863,353 | 1,236,826 | 626,527 |
| 1939..... | 2,305,364 | 1,459,377 | 845,987 |
| 1940..... | 2,815,590 | 1,695,358 | 1,120,232 |
| 1941..... | 3,529,097 | 2,132,401 | 1,396,696 |
| 1942..... | 3,144,603 | 1,797,084 | 1,347,519 |
| 1943..... | ² 3,023,603 | ² 1,721,240 | 1,302,363 |
| 1944..... | 2,933,507 | 1,629,706 | 1,303,801 |
| 1945..... | 2,842,989 | 1,626,364 | 1,216,625 |
| 1946..... | 3,013,792 | 1,708,391 | 1,305,401 |
| Amount of loans made: | | | |
| 1925..... | \$20,100,000 | \$20,100,000 | ----- |
| 1929..... | 54,048,000 | 54,048,000 | ----- |
| 1931 ¹ | 21,214,500 | 21,214,500 | ----- |
| 1932..... | 32,065,000 | 32,065,000 | ----- |
| 1933..... | 28,217,457 | 28,217,457 | ----- |
| 1934..... | 36,200,000 | 36,200,000 | ----- |
| 1935..... | 39,172,308 | 36,850,000 | \$2,322,308 |
| 1936..... | 100,199,695 | 84,541,635 | 15,658,060 |
| 1937..... | 141,399,790 | 110,625,321 | 30,774,469 |
| 1938..... | 175,952,433 | 129,058,548 | 46,893,885 |
| 1939..... | 230,429,517 | 159,403,457 | 71,026,060 |
| 1940..... | 306,092,416 | 201,105,625 | 104,986,791 |
| 1941..... | 362,291,005 | 227,959,046 | 134,331,959 |
| 1942..... | 250,000,284 | 158,463,317 | 91,536,967 |
| 1943..... | ² 208,807,888 | ² 131,542,506 | 77,265,382 |
| 1944..... | 209,955,479 | 131,621,582 | 78,333,897 |
| 1945..... | 211,355,783 | 133,086,939 | 78,268,844 |
| 1946..... | 289,993,160 | 175,181,335 | 114,811,825 |

TABLE 2.—Relative development of State and Federal credit unions, 1925-46—Continued

| Item and year | Total associations | State-chartered associations | Federal-chartered associations |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Total assets: | | | |
| 1925..... | (3) | (3) | ----- |
| 1929..... | (3) | (3) | ----- |
| 1931 ¹ | \$33,645,343 | \$33,645,343 | ----- |
| 1932..... | 31,416,072 | 31,416,072 | ----- |
| 1933..... | 35,496,668 | 35,496,668 | ----- |
| 1934..... | 40,212,112 | 40,212,112 | ----- |
| 1935..... | 49,505,970 | 47,964,068 | \$1,541,902 |
| 1936..... | 83,070,952 | 73,659,146 | 9,411,806 |
| 1937..... | 115,399,287 | 97,087,995 | 18,311,292 |
| 1938..... | 147,156,416 | 117,672,392 | 29,484,024 |
| 1939..... | 102,723,812 | 145,226,718 | 47,497,094 |
| 1940..... | 252,293,141 | 180,198,260 | 72,094,881 |
| 1941..... | 322,214,816 | 216,557,977 | 105,656,839 |
| 1942..... | 340,347,742 | 221,114,849 | 119,232,893 |
| 1943..... | ² 355,262,808 | ² 228,314,723 | 126,948,085 |
| 1944..... | 397,929,814 | 253,663,658 | 144,266,156 |
| 1945..... | 434,627,135 | 281,524,015 | 153,103,120 |
| 1946..... | 492,973,012 | 319,806,553 | 173,166,459 |

¹ Partly estimated.² Revised to eliminate residential credit associations in Nebraska.³ No data.Survey of
Consumer Finances: Part III¹

SAVING BY VARIOUS INCOME GROUPS during 1946 and their holdings of nonliquid assets in early 1947 are discussed in Part III of the Federal Reserve Board's survey of consumer finances. The principal findings of this section are as follows:

(1) Slightly less than two-thirds of all spending units saved part of their income in 1946, with one quarter saving more than 20 percent. Compared with 1945, there was a decline in the proportion of spending units showing positive saving, but a considerable increase in the proportion of those spending units whose expenditures exceeded their income.

(2) The spending units with incomes between \$2,000 and \$5,000, one-half the total, accounted for about two-fifths of the net saving of all spending units, approximately the same as in 1945. The units with incomes of \$7,500 or more also accounted for about two-fifths of total net saving, but apparently this was a greater proportion than these income groups saved in 1945. In the lowest income group, net saving was negative in 1946; that is to say, the savings of those who saved at all were, in the aggregate, less than the deficits of those who spent more than they received.

¹ Federal Reserve Bulletin, August 1947. Parts I and II were summarized in the September 1947 issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 329).

(3) Spending units containing veterans of World War II dissaved more frequently than the nonveteran units. While 39 percent of the units with veterans dissaved, only 24 percent of the nonveteran units exceeded their incomes.

(4) Holdings of nonliquid assets varied considerably as among the types of assets and with the different income groups. Over three-fourths of the spending units reported some member carrying life insurance and over 40 percent owned their own homes, but only 9 percent owned securities other than Government bonds. For the spending units with incomes of less than \$1,000, 50 percent reported life insurance, 38 percent owned their homes, and 4 percent held some securities. These proportions were 95, 74, and 51 percent, respectively, in the income group \$7,500 and over.

Work Injuries in Manufacturing, Second Quarter of 1947

EXTENDING THE REDUCTIONS of the two preceding quarters, the injury-frequency rate for manufacturing dropped in the second quarter of 1947 to the lowest level reached during the last 5 years. The average for this 3-month period was 15.7 disabling injuries for every million employee-hours worked—slightly lower than the average of 16.0 for the first quarter of 1947 and a substantial reduction from that of 18.1 for the second quarter of 1946.

Estimates based upon reports furnished to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by over 10,000 employers indicate that approximately 123,000 workers in manufacturing were disabled by on-the-job injuries in the second quarter of 1947. This is 4,000 below the estimate for the first quarter of 1947 and 1,000 below the estimate for the second quarter of 1946.

Information available at the end of June indicated that about 400 of the workers who were injured in the second quarter had died as a result of their injuries and that about 5,200 others will have some form of physical impairment for the remainder of their lives. Later information as to the outcome of other injuries, which appeared to be only temporary at the time the reports were prepared, may require an upward revision in the estimates of these permanent impairments.

Because the information concerning many of these injuries is still incomplete, no estimate of their total cost in terms of lost time or money can be made at this time. The actual loss in working time during the second quarter of 1947, however, may be conservatively estimated as about 2,460,000 man-days. This represents a value in wages alone of nearly \$19,700,000.

In comparison with the first quarter of 1947, 51 of the listed manufacturing classifications had significantly lower injury-frequency rates in the second quarter. For 29 other classifications the second quarter rates were higher, and for 36 industries they were essentially unchanged. In general the rates for the larger industries showed the least variations. Among the more pronounced changes in rates from the first to the second quarters of 1947, were the reductions from 22.0 to 10.0 for the canning and preserving industry, and from 30.2 to 18.8 for the aluminum and magnesium products industry; and the rises from 17.8 to 27.2 for the dairy products industry, and from 23.9 to 32.1 for the shipbuilding and ship repair industry. The most favorable injury-frequency rates in the second quarter were 1.9 for the electric lamp (bulbs) industry, 2.0 for the synthetic rubber industry, and 3.3 for the synthetic textile fiber industry.

The highest frequency rates for the quarter were 67.9 for sawmills; 63.2 for plants operating as combination sawmills and planing mills; 46.5 for planing mills; 42.9 for concrete, gypsum, and plaster products plants; and 41.1 for wooden container plants.

Industrial injury-frequency rates ¹ for selected manufacturing industries, second quarter 1947, with cumulative rates for 1947

| Industry ² | Number of establishments ³ | Second quarter | | | | Frequency rate | |
|---|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|--|---------------------------|
| | | Frequency rate ⁴ for— | | | | Cumulative: January-June 1947 ⁴ | 1946: Annual ⁵ |
| | | April | May | June | Second quarter | | |
| Apparel: | | | | | | | |
| Clothing, men's and boys'..... | 367 | 6.9 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 7.6 |
| Clothing, women's and children's..... | 288 | 5.0 | 6.2 | 3.5 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.2 |
| Apparel and accessories, not elsewhere classified..... | 31 | (⁶) | (⁶) | (⁶) | 6.2 | 7.0 | 8.0 |
| Trimnings and fabricated textile products, not elsewhere classified..... | 49 | 6.1 | 12.2 | 11.3 | 9.8 | 13.5 | 13.2 |
| Chemicals: | | | | | | | |
| Compressed and liquefied gases..... | 36 | 12.2 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 8.0 | 6.6 | 12.0 |
| Drugs, toiletries, and insecticides..... | 71 | 12.6 | 14.2 | 11.6 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 14.2 |
| Explosives..... | 43 | 9.0 | 4.2 | 8.5 | 7.2 | 6.5 | 5.7 |
| Industrial chemicals..... | 179 | 10.7 | 9.8 | 10.1 | 10.2 | 10.9 | 15.6 |
| Paints, varnishes, and colors..... | 61 | 11.2 | 8.1 | 10.8 | 10.0 | 11.0 | 18.6 |
| Plastic materials, except rubber..... | 22 | 5.6 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 9.9 |
| Soap and glycerin..... | 48 | 4.8 | 8.6 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 10.7 |
| Synthetic rubber..... | 19 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Synthetic textile fibers..... | 19 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 6.8 |
| Chemical products, not elsewhere classified..... | 54 | 16.1 | 16.9 | 11.6 | 14.9 | 14.2 | 20.2 |
| Electrical equipment: | | | | | | | |
| Automotive electrical equipment..... | 22 | 21.7 | 18.1 | 16.9 | 19.0 | 17.3 | 18.4 |
| Batteries..... | 25 | 27.3 | 20.6 | 22.4 | 23.4 | 22.0 | 19.2 |
| Communication and signaling equipment, except radio..... | 21 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 7.0 |
| Electrical appliances..... | 22 | 14.7 | 16.1 | 18.3 | 16.3 | 14.3 | 16.7 |
| Electrical equipment for industrial use..... | 270 | 9.8 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 8.3 | 8.7 | 10.5 |
| Electric lamps (bulbs)..... | 18 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 3.9 |
| Insulated wire and cable..... | 22 | 11.3 | 13.6 | 10.7 | 11.9 | 12.8 | 16.8 |
| Radios and phonographs..... | 113 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 7.4 |
| Electrical equipment, not elsewhere classified..... | 18 | 4.6 | 6.0 | 3.9 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 8.3 |
| Food: | | | | | | | |
| Baking..... | 23 | 18.8 | 8.8 | 17.3 | 14.8 | 14.9 | 18.1 |
| Canning and preserving..... | 41 | 10.8 | 9.0 | 10.2 | 10.0 | 17.0 | 30.7 |
| Confectionery..... | 33 | 14.5 | 12.0 | 9.1 | 11.9 | 12.3 | 17.4 |
| Dairy products..... | 115 | 24.6 | 26.7 | 30.2 | 27.2 | 22.4 | 23.8 |
| Distilleries..... | 42 | 13.7 | 11.7 | 8.8 | 11.5 | 13.9 | 12.4 |
| Flour, feed, and grain mill products..... | 19 | 11.3 | 8.6 | 7.1 | 9.0 | 11.2 | 26.6 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing..... | 326 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 26.1 | 24.7 | 25.9 | 35.7 |
| Food products, not elsewhere classified..... | 34 | 13.7 | 11.6 | 9.0 | 11.4 | 12.1 | 24.3 |
| Furniture and lumber products: | | | | | | | |
| Furniture, wood..... | 100 | 22.2 | 22.7 | 26.6 | 23.8 | 23.6 | 29.0 |
| Mattresses and bedsprings..... | 115 | 23.5 | 28.1 | 25.8 | 25.7 | 24.7 | 34.6 |
| Wooden containers..... | 213 | 35.7 | 41.2 | 46.5 | 41.1 | 41.9 | 45.7 |
| Miscellaneous wood products, not elsewhere classified..... | 95 | 25.1 | 28.5 | 28.5 | 27.3 | 28.9 | 36.1 |
| Iron and steel: | | | | | | | |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets..... | 46 | 27.9 | 23.0 | 13.3 | 21.6 | 20.6 | 18.8 |
| Cold finished steel..... | 35 | 23.3 | 26.3 | 21.1 | 23.7 | 22.9 | 22.9 |
| Cutlery and edge tools..... | 29 | 24.3 | 23.7 | 24.9 | 24.3 | 24.0 | 23.0 |
| Fabricated structural steel..... | 203 | 24.3 | 21.8 | 22.3 | 22.8 | 24.6 | 29.3 |
| Forgings, iron and steel..... | 114 | 25.6 | 22.4 | 25.5 | 24.5 | 26.2 | 31.2 |
| Foundries, iron..... | 358 | 42.4 | 41.6 | 42.9 | 42.3 | 42.9 | 47.3 |
| Foundries, steel..... | 101 | 34.8 | 31.8 | 29.4 | 32.1 | 31.2 | 34.6 |
| Hardware..... | 40 | 21.5 | 17.7 | 19.3 | 19.5 | 19.7 | 13.8 |
| Heating equipment, not elsewhere classified..... | 85 | 26.3 | 29.4 | 28.8 | 28.2 | 28.2 | 36.0 |
| Iron and steel..... | 138 | 8.9 | 7.5 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 9.5 |
| Metal coating and engraving..... | 53 | 28.3 | 33.1 | 31.3 | 30.9 | 27.2 | 28.8 |
| Ornamental metal work..... | 42 | 30.8 | 32.0 | 28.6 | 30.5 | 33.5 | 23.1 |
| Plate fabrication and boiler-shop products..... | 120 | 39.2 | 34.4 | 40.1 | 37.9 | 33.7 | 35.5 |
| Plumbers' supplies..... | 42 | 29.7 | 30.2 | 28.1 | 29.4 | 26.0 | 20.2 |
| Screw-machine products..... | 94 | 17.3 | 20.3 | 15.4 | 17.7 | 19.4 | 20.6 |
| Sheet-metal work..... | 58 | 22.0 | 17.8 | 22.8 | 20.9 | 22.1 | 29.1 |
| Stamped and pressed metal products, not elsewhere classified..... | 228 | 23.4 | 18.8 | 21.2 | 21.1 | 22.5 | 22.7 |
| Steam fittings and apparatus..... | 57 | 18.7 | 22.9 | 18.4 | 20.0 | 19.1 | 28.6 |
| Steel barrels, kegs, drums, and packages..... | 27 | 27.9 | 14.8 | 21.1 | 21.3 | 17.2 | 18.0 |
| Steel springs..... | 13 | 30.6 | 20.1 | 14.5 | 22.0 | 25.9 | 22.7 |
| Tin cans and other tinware..... | 24 | 23.2 | 16.2 | 16.0 | 18.5 | 18.1 | 17.1 |
| Tools, except edge tools..... | 62 | 24.1 | 22.1 | 19.4 | 21.9 | 23.5 | 24.8 |
| Wire and wire products..... | 138 | 23.9 | 17.5 | 21.5 | 21.1 | 20.3 | 23.7 |
| Wrought pipes, welded and heavy-riveted..... | 13 | (⁶) | (⁶) | (⁶) | 32.0 | 28.9 | 20.3 |
| Iron and steel products, not elsewhere classified..... | 22 | 25.1 | 21.1 | 14.9 | 20.4 | 19.5 | 25.1 |
| Leather: | | | | | | | |
| Boots and shoes, not rubber..... | 257 | 10.0 | 8.7 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 9.9 | 10.8 |
| Leather..... | 33 | 29.9 | 30.8 | 22.8 | 27.9 | 31.1 | 34.9 |
| Lumber: | | | | | | | |
| Millwork, structural..... | 210 | 30.0 | 31.0 | 35.2 | 32.1 | 33.0 | 34.7 |
| Sawmills..... | 67 | 71.8 | 65.4 | 66.7 | 67.9 | 67.9 | 64.1 |
| Sawmills and planing mills combined..... | 32 | 68.1 | 60.5 | 61.1 | 63.2 | 59.4 | 60.3 |
| Planing mills..... | 85 | 44.6 | 49.7 | 45.2 | 46.5 | 45.7 | 35.1 |
| Plywood mills..... | 44 | 34.0 | 31.5 | 31.3 | 32.3 | 36.8 | 43.9 |
| Machinery, except electric: | | | | | | | |
| Agricultural machinery and tractors..... | 75 | 20.2 | 18.4 | 20.0 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 25.5 |
| Bearings, ball and roller..... | 26 | 21.3 | 15.6 | 18.3 | 18.4 | 19.2 | 17.2 |
| Commercial and household machinery..... | 110 | 11.0 | 11.6 | 11.5 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 13.3 |
| Construction and mining machinery..... | 114 | 29.2 | 24.9 | 20.6 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 27.5 |
| Elevators, escalators, and conveyors..... | 17 | 17.0 | 18.3 | 17.0 | 17.4 | 19.2 | 28.4 |
| Engines and turbines..... | 47 | 18.4 | 14.3 | 14.6 | 15.7 | 15.9 | 15.0 |
| Food-products machinery..... | 53 | 24.5 | 29.2 | 19.9 | 24.5 | 25.6 | 25.0 |
| General industrial machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified..... | 194 | 22.6 | 24.3 | 19.9 | 22.3 | 21.9 | 23.1 |
| General machine shops (jobbing and repair)..... | 101 | 18.6 | 23.2 | 19.7 | 20.5 | 21.6 | 26.6 |
| Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments..... | 56 | 15.8 | 16.9 | 11.1 | 14.6 | 16.2 | 13.5 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Industrial injury-frequency rates ¹ for selected manufacturing industries, second quarter 1947, with cumulative rates for 1947—
Continued

| Industry ² | Second quarter | | | | | Frequency rate | |
|---|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|--|---------------------------|
| | Number of establishments ³ | Frequency rate ⁴ for— | | | | Cumulative: January-June 1947 ⁴ | 1946: Annual ⁵ |
| | | April | May | June | Second quarter | | |
| Machinery, except electric—Continued | | | | | | | |
| Mechanical power-transmission equipment, except ball and roller bearings..... | 62 | 19.1 | 20.6 | 21.9 | 20.5 | 18.9 | 24.2 |
| Metalworking machinery..... | 443 | 16.0 | 13.5 | 12.9 | 14.2 | 14.7 | 15.8 |
| Pumps and compressors..... | 88 | 23.1 | 18.2 | 21.5 | 20.9 | 20.4 | 25.9 |
| Special industry machinery, not elsewhere classified..... | 119 | 24.6 | 23.4 | 19.8 | 22.6 | 22.6 | 22.7 |
| Textile machinery..... | 24 | 19.1 | 19.0 | 13.8 | 17.4 | 15.1 | 18.0 |
| Nonferrous metals: | | | | | | | |
| Aluminum and magnesium products..... | 25 | 25.9 | 12.9 | 15.9 | 18.8 | 24.6 | 24.8 |
| Foundries, nonferrous..... | 223 | 23.4 | 25.7 | 28.0 | 25.6 | 24.2 | 30.0 |
| Nonferrous basic shapes and forms..... | 29 | 11.2 | 17.5 | 13.7 | 14.1 | 15.6 | 16.9 |
| Watches, clocks, jewelry, and silverware..... | 34 | 6.6 | 8.6 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 8.4 | 9.3 |
| Nonferrous metal products, not elsewhere classified..... | 82 | 14.3 | 16.9 | 14.8 | 15.3 | 15.5 | 18.1 |
| Ordinance: | | | | | | | |
| Ordinance and accessories..... | 18 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 6.8 |
| Paper: | | | | | | | |
| Paper boxes and containers..... | 315 | 21.7 | 20.1 | 16.7 | 19.6 | 20.1 | 23.3 |
| Paper..... | 346 | 22.8 | 22.7 | 22.7 | 22.8 | 23.9 | 26.9 |
| Paper products, not elsewhere classified..... | 35 | 16.1 | 16.9 | 15.3 | 16.1 | 17.9 | 21.6 |
| Printing: | | | | | | | |
| Book and job printing..... | 61 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 6.1 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 8.9 |
| Rubber: | | | | | | | |
| Rubber boots and shoes..... | 9 | 9.3 | 3.7 | 7.4 | 6.8 | 9.9 | 11.4 |
| Rubber tires and tubes..... | 27 | 10.7 | 10.5 | 11.9 | 11.0 | 11.1 | 12.9 |
| Rubber products, not elsewhere classified..... | 82 | 19.8 | 18.6 | 18.8 | 19.1 | 17.8 | 20.0 |
| Stone, clay, and glass: | | | | | | | |
| Structural clay products..... | 35 | (⁶) | (⁶) | (⁶) | 25.5 | 26.7 | 44.9 |
| Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products..... | 120 | (⁶) | (⁶) | (⁶) | 42.9 | 38.9 | 32.7 |
| Glass..... | 28 | 13.7 | 18.1 | 13.2 | 15.0 | 15.6 | 17.5 |
| Pottery and related products..... | 29 | 21.9 | 25.4 | 16.4 | 21.3 | 22.4 | 22.5 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products, not elsewhere classified..... | 45 | 21.2 | 20.7 | 17.7 | 19.9 | 22.3 | 20.1 |
| Textiles: | | | | | | | |
| Cotton yarn and textiles..... | 182 | 9.1 | 10.5 | 9.3 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 14.0 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles..... | 51 | 12.6 | 13.2 | 12.0 | 12.6 | 14.7 | 21.7 |
| Knit goods..... | 75 | 6.6 | 8.0 | 5.5 | 6.7 | 7.6 | 8.2 |
| Rayon and other synthetic and silk textiles..... | 48 | 13.1 | 10.1 | 8.7 | 10.7 | 11.1 | 12.0 |
| Woolen and worsted textiles..... | 143 | 15.8 | 15.2 | 12.5 | 14.5 | 15.7 | 22.3 |
| Miscellaneous textile goods, not elsewhere classified..... | 27 | 26.7 | 18.7 | 20.7 | 22.0 | 19.9 | 23.1 |
| Transportation equipment: | | | | | | | |
| Aircraft..... | 18 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 5.2 |
| Aircraft parts..... | 26 | 10.3 | 8.5 | 7.9 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 13.7 |
| Motor vehicles..... | 96 | 13.7 | 10.7 | 11.1 | 11.8 | 12.0 | 10.8 |
| Motor-vehicle parts..... | 96 | 20.1 | 19.3 | 17.9 | 19.1 | 21.8 | 17.9 |
| Railroad equipment..... | 49 | 17.2 | 18.9 | 16.9 | 17.7 | 18.3 | 19.0 |
| Shipbuilding and repairs..... | 63 | 34.9 | 33.9 | 27.2 | 32.1 | 27.6 | 20.7 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing: | | | | | | | |
| Fabricated plastic products..... | 34 | 11.7 | 10.7 | 9.4 | 10.6 | 12.0 | 16.8 |
| Optical and ophthalmic goods..... | 18 | 5.9 | 5.1 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 9.5 |
| Photographic apparatus and materials..... | 27 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 5.9 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 6.5 |
| Professional and scientific instruments and supplies..... | 59 | 10.2 | 10.0 | 7.9 | 9.4 | 8.1 | 10.7 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing, not elsewhere classified..... | 143 | 15.2 | 11.0 | 13.7 | 13.3 | 14.5 | 16.7 |

¹ The frequency rate represents the average number of disabling industrial injuries for each million employee-hours worked.

² A few industries have been omitted from this table because the coverage for the month did not amount to 1,000,000 or more employee-hours worked.

³ Number of establishments shown is for June.

⁴ Computed from all reports received for the month; not based on identical plants in successive months.

⁵ Final, based upon comprehensive annual survey.

⁶ Not available.

Comparative Employment Levels: Construction Projects, 1941-47

MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT on all types of construction projects (both private and public and new and repair work) averaged slightly more than 2¼ million workers for the third quarter of 1947, exceeding the figure for any comparable period since 1942. There was a notable gain of 416,000 workers from the second quarter of this year. Four out of five of the workers were employed on privately financed projects.

Privately financed new construction and repair of nonfarm housing accounted for the largest segment (over a third) of average monthly employment on all types of construction projects during July, August, and September. An increase of 161,000 workers was registered over the second quarter of 1947, resulting, in part, from the continued rise in housing starts during the late summer months. Employment on public housing, on the other hand, dwindled to only 1 percent of the total, because of the tapering off of the Federal Temporary Re-use Housing Program.

The steady down-trend in employment on privately financed nonresidential building, which began a year ago, was reversed in the third quarter

of 1947 with an increase of over 40,000 workers. This is the first indication, in employment, of the effect of the removal on July 1 of controls on this type of building. Continued expansion of private work on public utility facilities (railroads, pipe lines, electric light and power, gas, telephone, and telegraph) resulted in an employment gain of 34 percent between the second and third quarters of 1947.

Street and highway work accounted for 42 percent of all publicly financed construction employment in the third quarter. Over 40,000 more workers were utilized than in the earlier summer months, an accession of 30 percent on this type of construction activity.

All types of workers actively engaged on construction projects are included in the estimates presented below (i. e., wage earners, salaried employees, working proprietors, and self-employed persons). Force-account workers¹ and other employees of nonconstruction (or multi-industry) firms who may engage in construction activities are also covered, as well as all workers employed by construction firms either at or off the site of construction projects.

¹ Force-account employees are workers hired directly by a business or government agency (instead of through a contractor) and utilized as a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction work on the agency's own properties.

Estimated average employment on construction projects in the United States, by type of project, 1941-47

| Type of construction | Quarterly averages (in thousands) | | | | | | | Yearly averages (in thousands) | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------------------------------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1947 | | | 1946 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Third ¹ | Second | First | Fourth | Third | Second | First | 1946 | 1945 | 1944 | 1943 | 1942 | 1941 |
| All types..... | 2,256 | 1,840 | 1,633 | 2,087 | 2,237 | 1,793 | 1,296 | 1,853 | 967 | 762 | 1,338 | 2,214 | 2,446 |
| New construction..... | 1,965 | 1,596 | 1,436 | 1,816 | 1,950 | 1,518 | 1,067 | 1,587 | 770 | 658 | 1,244 | 2,066 | 2,233 |
| Private construction..... | 1,518 | 1,211 | 1,142 | 1,359 | 1,512 | 1,238 | 876 | 1,246 | 488 | 271 | 287 | 578 | 1,210 |
| Residential building (nonfarm)..... | 690 | 529 | 483 | 572 | 604 | 443 | 275 | 474 | 129 | 88 | 118 | 256 | 627 |
| Nonresidential building (nonfarm)..... | 432 | 404 | 466 | 567 | 628 | 577 | 457 | 557 | 200 | 66 | 47 | 142 | 324 |
| Farm construction..... | 138 | 85 | 29 | 50 | 114 | 65 | 22 | 63 | 33 | 17 | 23 | 43 | 75 |
| Public utilities..... | 258 | 193 | 164 | 170 | 166 | 153 | 122 | 152 | 126 | 100 | 99 | 137 | 184 |
| Public construction..... | 447 | 385 | 294 | 457 | 438 | 280 | 191 | 341 | 282 | 387 | 957 | 1,488 | 1,023 |
| Federal..... | 218 | 182 | 171 | 277 | 229 | 144 | 100 | 187 | 225 | 344 | 909 | 1,372 | 841 |
| Residential building..... | 25 | 29 | 68 | 135 | 94 | 43 | 15 | 72 | 11 | 28 | 85 | 76 | 85 |
| Nonresidential building..... | 36 | 30 | 17 | 25 | 26 | 29 | 41 | 30 | 156 | 222 | 568 | 1,021 | 571 |
| Reclamation..... | 19 | 16 | 13 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 14 | 27 | 43 | 34 |
| River, harbor, and flood control..... | 30 | 25 | 25 | 32 | 26 | 20 | 18 | 24 | 17 | 22 | 32 | 38 | 35 |
| Streets and highways..... | 95 | 68 | 35 | 53 | 58 | 30 | 10 | 38 | 10 | 16 | 30 | 50 | 69 |
| All other ² | 13 | 14 | 13 | 20 | 15 | 13 | 9 | 14 | 24 | 42 | 137 | 144 | 47 |
| Non-Federal..... | 229 | 203 | 123 | 180 | 209 | 135 | 90 | 154 | 57 | 43 | 48 | 116 | 182 |
| Streets and highways..... | 93 | 77 | 42 | 88 | 97 | 57 | 26 | 67 | 28 | 27 | 37 | 86 | 115 |
| All other ³ | 136 | 126 | 81 | 92 | 112 | 78 | 64 | 87 | 29 | 16 | 11 | 30 | 67 |
| Minor building repairs..... | 291 | 244 | 197 | 271 | 287 | 275 | 229 | 266 | 197 | 104 | 94 | 148 | 213 |
| Residential (nonfarm)..... | 103 | 81 | 55 | 71 | 85 | 91 | 69 | 80 | 49 | 35 | 27 | 40 | 77 |
| Nonresidential (nonfarm)..... | 108 | 95 | 91 | 114 | 132 | 127 | 116 | 122 | 89 | 38 | 37 | 51 | 44 |
| Farm..... | 80 | 68 | 51 | 86 | 70 | 57 | 44 | 64 | 59 | 31 | 30 | 57 | 92 |

¹ Preliminary.
Mainly airports, water and sewer systems, and electrification projects.

³ Includes community buildings, water supply, and sewage disposal projects and miscellaneous public service enterprises.

Gas and Electricity

Price Changes in 1946

REVERSING THE TREND of recent years, bills for domestic consumers of gas in large cities of the United States increased slightly in 1946, while bills for electricity continued to decline. Changes in bills for specified quantities of gas and electricity from December of the years 1939, 1941, and 1945, to December 1946 were as shown in the accompanying table.

Percent change in cost of electricity and gas in the United States in specified periods

| Period | Percent change in— | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Electricity bills for— | | Gas bills for— | |
| | 25 kw.-hr. | 100 kw.-hr. | 10.6 therms. | 30.6 therms. |
| December 1945–December 1946... | -5.2 | -2.8 | +1.5 | +2.3 |
| December 1941–December 1946... | -8.9 | -3.7 | -2.1 | -3.7 |
| December 1939–December 1946... | -10.7 | -5.9 | -4.6 | -6.3 |

Prices of Electricity

Consumers of electricity in 24 cities benefited from rate reductions during 1946, and the 51 city composite indexes for typical domestic electric bills showed continued declines. No increases were recorded during the period.

Many of the rate reductions were directly traceable to the repeal of the Federal excess-profits-tax law late in 1945. Voluntary reductions in rates were made in several cities, notably Kansas City and Boston. In Kansas City, a voluntary rate reduction by the utility serving that area averaged 12½ percent, and saved residential users approximately \$1,800,000. In several New England cities, lower domestic rates were made possible by increased customer consumption.

Indianapolis, Detroit, Chicago, Savannah, Norfolk, Louisville, and Manchester were among the cities served by utilities whose rates were reduced because of their more favorable earnings position after the repeal of the Federal excess-profits tax.

Typical monthly bills of domestic consumers in the 51 cities surveyed declined more than 5 percent for 25 kilowatt-hours, and nearly 3 percent for 100 kilowatt-hours, between December 15, 1945, and December 15, 1946.

Prices of Gas

During 1946 domestic gas rates changed in eight cities, increasing in Portland, Oreg., and Newark, N. J., and declining in San Francisco, Calif.; Chicago, Peoria, and Springfield, Ill.; and Minneapolis, Minn. In New York City, there were two rate changes due to the usual seasonal adjustments, and the net result was no change from December 1945 to December 1946. However, gas bills in New York City were higher because of the imposition of an additional 1 percent city sales tax on all gas bills rendered after July 1946. Typical domestic gas bills increased during 1946 in 12 of the 50 reporting cities. In 10 cities they averaged lower than in 1945, and in 28 they remained unchanged.

Because of rate changes, taxes, fuel-adjustment clauses contained in many of the rate schedules, and changes in the heat content of the gas furnished domestic consumers, gas bills for 10.6 therms rose by an average of 1.5 percent in 50 cities; and for bills of 30.6 therms the increase was 2.5 percent. These increases during 1946 reversed the trend of recent years, but typical monthly bills for gas were still below their levels as of December 15, 1939, and December 15, 1941.

In the 19 cities where natural gas is sold, the index for 10.6 therms moved up 11.3 percent; the index for 30.6 therms, 13.4 percent. This increase was largely traceable to the fact that gas bills in Detroit in December 1945 were subject to a 53-percent discount ordered by the Michigan State Public Service Commission. The mixed-gas index, in 7 cities, declined 6.7 percent for 10.6 therms and 3.9 percent for 30.6 therms, because of rate reductions in Chicago and Minneapolis. In the 24 cities selling manufactured gas, the indexes for 10.6 and 30.6 therms each increased 1.6 percent between December 1945 and the same month of 1946.

Natural-gas rates were reduced in San Francisco beginning with the meter readings on February 28, 1946. The estimated reduction of \$3,500,000 a year, in the opinion of the State Railroad Commission, would leave to the company earnings sufficient to meet its financial requirements and would provide not less than a reasonable return on fair value of its gas properties. Favorable earnings of utilities which resulted from the repeal of the Federal excess-profits-tax law contributed to lower rates for gas in Chicago, Peoria, and Springfield.

Policies of Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service

PRINCIPLES CONTROLLING the development of policy in the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service were recently discussed in a statement by Cyrus S. Ching, Director of that new independent agency.¹ The Director emphasized the impartial character of the Service; his determination to comply scrupulously with the Congressional mandate; and outlined the procedures under which the Service can most effectively promote industrial peace. Excerpts from the statement follow.

"For the first time, in the industrial area outside the scope of the Railway Labor Act, Congress has prescribed a code of rules governing the activities of a Federal mediation agency. * * * It is the duty of the Service and its Director * * * scrupulously to execute the considered will of Congress as expressed in its legislation. If experience should demonstrate weaknesses or deficiencies in the provisions of law applicable to the Service, they will be duly reported to the Joint Committee on Labor-Management Relations established by section 401 of the act, if it should so request, for such Congressional study and consideration as they may merit.

"The establishment of a new and independent mediation and conciliation agency underlines its impartial character. * * * Its sole responsibility under the act is to the general public and the interest of the Federal Government that industrial disputes shall not cause a 'substantial interruption of interstate commerce' nor adversely affect the general welfare.

"Other agencies of government and, indeed, the Courts have found it impossible, in the past, to draft a blueprint or devise a mathematical formula for advance identification of those situations which might fall within the commerce jurisdiction conferred upon them by Congress. The Service claims no greater wisdom than they possess, and * * * is not identifying, in advance, the disputes in which it will intercede. Decisions of this character, for the time being, will be made by regional directors * * * guided by the following principles:

"1. The Service exists to facilitate and promote the settlement of labor disputes through collective bargaining. * * * To the extent that they [employers and unions] can resolve their disagreements without the intercession of an impartial commissioner, the program of this Service will be regarded as successful.

"2. Congress obviously anticipated that labor disputes, primarily local in consequence and concern, and having but a minor effect upon interstate commerce, should be conciliated and mediated, if need be, by agencies of State or local government where they are in a position to make effective services of that character available to the parties. The Federal Service will cooperate fully with such agencies. The regional directors of this Service with the advice and assistance of the Washington office will develop procedures which will facilitate such cooperation * * *.

"3. The provisions of section 8 (d) of the act will bring to the notice of the Service every dispute affecting commerce not settled within 30 days after prior service of a notice to terminate or modify an existing contract. This places a great case-load burden upon the Service. If the Service is to be effective, within the limitations of its budget and the size of its staff, certain principles of selection must be established and screening procedures prescribed:

"a. The fact that a dispute falls within the legal jurisdiction of the Service as expressed in section 203 of the act does not necessarily mean that the Service will intercede on notice of a dispute or on request of the parties. The test will not be whether a reasonable argument to justify the 'commerce' character of the dispute might conceivably be made by resort to judicial precedents—rather we shall apply the more limiting test whether such a significant interruption of commerce is threatened by the dispute as clearly to require Federal intercession to protect the interest of the Federal Government. This test * * * is experimental and empirical. Its success depends upon the exercise of sound judgment by regional directors in the field.

"b. The Service is preparing for distribution, shortly, a form for 30-day notification to it, under section 8 (d), of disputes involving modification or termination of existing agreements, * * * which will assist the Service in determining whether, in a particular case, it has statutory legal

¹ Data are from Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service release dated September 28, 1947.

authority to intercede and whether such intercession will be in accordance with the principles and policies expressed in this statement. The cooperation of all employers and unions is earnestly solicited in the employment of these forms * * *

"4. As a general rule the Service, in conformity with section 203 (d), will refrain from interceding to settle grievance disputes arising over the application or interpretation of an existing collective-bargaining agreement. As a matter of last resort * * * the facilities of the Service will be available in such disputes. The general rule expressed above will not prevent commissioners from urging the parties to utilize agreed-upon grievance machinery, including arbitration, or suggesting other appropriate methods of settlement * * *.

"5. Where other means of settlement fail, the Service, in a dispute in which it has interceded, is under a statutory duty to suggest that the parties agree to submit the employer's last offer of settlement for approval or rejection in a secret ballot to the employees in the bargaining unit. The commissioners will fulfill this duty by making the suggestion that such a ballot be held at an appropriate stage of the negotiations. The budget limitations * * * do not permit it [the Service] to attempt to conduct or supervise such balloting at this time.

"6. It is noteworthy that section 204 (a) (3) for the first time makes it a statutory duty of employers and unions to participate fully and promptly in conciliation and mediation meetings called by the Service.

"7. * * * As soon as the [National Labor-Management] Panel is organized, I shall meet with it and seek its valued advice on the functions and operations of the Service, particularly with reference to means of avoiding industrial controversies 'affecting the general welfare of the country'."

NLRB Ruling on

Non-Communist Affidavit¹

A UNION HAS COMPLIED with the registration and the non-Communist affidavit requirements of the Labor Management Relations Act if the local

union involved and the national body to which it is directly affiliated have complied with such requirements. The National Labor Relations Board announced on October 7, 1947, that it had made this ruling by a vote of 4 to 1 in the case of Northern Virginia Broadcasters, Inc.; both the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL) and its local No. 1215 had complied with the registration and affidavit requirements.

Compliance is not dependent upon the registration and signing of non-Communist affidavits by the "top-level parent body (e. g., AFL or CIO)," according to the Board. Thus, the Board reversed the earlier interpretation made by the General Counsel of the NLRB that extended to top officers.²

¹ National Labor Relations Board release of October 7, 1947, R-7.

² For discussion, see Monthly Labor Review, issue of October 1947 (p. 436).

Meeting of Governmental Labor Officials

RECENT LEGISLATION—Federal and State—that is of concern to labor and to administrative heads of labor departments as well as reductions in budgets of labor departments were prominently mentioned by Forrest H. Shuford, the retiring president of the International Association of Governmental Labor Officials, at the September 1947 meeting of the organization.¹

Mr. Shuford stated: "One disturbing factor in labor law administration has been the lack of complete cooperation between State and Federal agencies which have responsibilities within the same field of operation. * * * It is my hope that we will go forward from this time on with a united front so that we may render the most beneficial service to the industrial population of our States."

Attention was also given to the need for the development of a pattern which could be used as a basis for revamping many State labor agencies. Under existing conditions, some few labor departments have jurisdiction over all State laws that deal with the welfare of workers and that affect labor-management relations. Narrower powers

¹ Data are from President's Address, by Forrest H. Shuford, North Carolina Commissioner of Labor, IAGLO, September 1947

are held by other departments, such as the gathering of statistics or perhaps acting as the enforcement agencies of child labor laws.

Regarding the responsibility of IAGLO member States in international matters, the speaker said: "I refer specifically to the fact that I feel the State labor departments of this country and the Provincial labor departments of Canada have a definite responsibility to the other countries which are members of the International Labor Organization." As both Canada and the United States are composed of federated States and decisions at ILO conferences are made by the central governments, "it is essential, if we are to assume our responsibility for the development of international standards, for us to be represented through our association."

During the 3-day conference (September 26-28) the IAGLO discussed labor law inspection; the functions of a labor department; child labor; wages and hours and industrial home work; labor statistics; and machine guarding. Special reports were made by subcommittees which had studied the questions of Federal-State cooperation in apprenticeship training; labor statistics; and wages and hours.

Labor-Management Disputes in October 1947

THE GENERAL DOWNWARD TREND in time lost because of work stoppages, which had been in evidence since April 1947, continued throughout October. The lengthy shipyard strike, involving about 35,000 workers, which began in late June at plants of the Shipbuilding Division of the Bethlehem Steel Corp. in Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York, and at the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Co. in New Jersey, continued to be the largest stoppage in effect. A strike involving over 10,000 employees of the Railway Express Agency, which began September 19 in New York City and nearby New Jersey, was ended October 13 by agreement of the workers, members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL), to submit their demands for wage and hour adjustments to a fact-finding board named by the President.

International Harvester Disputes

About 8,000 employees of the International Harvester Co. were idle in Rock Island and East Moline, Ill., for several days in mid-October in protest against the discharge of a union member at each plant. The workers were members of the Farm Equipment Workers Union (CIO). They returned to their jobs October 20 on recommendation of their union officials that the grievances be submitted to arbitration. This stoppage brought about the third interruption of negotiations in Chicago between the company and union on demands for wage increases and elimination of wage differentials between plants. The company had suspended negotiations twice before because of strikes at its Canton, Ill., and Louisville, Ky., plants. In Louisville, over 3,000 employees had been idle in a strike which began September 18 over wage and wage differential issues. This stoppage was settled October 27 with a reported wage increase averaging about 17 cents an hour.

Pilots Strike American Overseas Airlines

Planes of the American Overseas Airlines, Inc., normally operating between the United States and Europe, were grounded from September 30 to October 18, 1947, by a strike of pilots and co-pilots, members of the International Air Line Pilots Association (AFL). Over 300 pilots and other flight crew members were affected directly and, before settlement, about 1,300 ground personnel were furloughed. Negotiations for a new contract had been under way for 22 months, and agreement on wages and practically all other matters had been reached prior to the stoppage. The union president stated that the strike was called because the company insisted that the union abandon a grievance claim under the old contract relative to the stand-by status of pilots during their time off between flights. Through meetings with the National Mediation Board in Washington, an agreement was reached for resumption of plane service on October 18, pending further negotiations to settle any remaining differences. Wages agreed upon were reported as the highest in the history of commercial flying, ranging from \$350 a month for starting second pilots to a maximum of about \$1,300 per month for four-motor Constellation captains with 8 years of service and flying the scheduled maximum of 85 hours a month.

Southern California Port Tie-Up

On October 1, the Waterfront Employers' Association of Southern California closed down all stevedoring operations in the Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor as an outgrowth of a dispute between the Luckenbach Steamship Co. and the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (CIO). The controversy involved the demand of dock foremen or "walking bosses" that employers recognize the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union as their bargaining agent. Nearly 3,000 workers were reported idle and the Secretary of Labor appointed Arthur C. Miller of San Francisco as an impartial chairman of a joint labor-management committee to attempt a settlement by arbitration. This committee, on October 7, ordered the Waterfront Employers' Association to work the ships in the area and ordered the longshoremen to return to work, crossing the bosses' picket lines where necessary. On October 14, the union accepted the order and voted to resume work. No settlement of the union recognition issue was reported by the end of the month.

Committee of European Economic Cooperation Manpower Report¹

MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS AND RESOURCES are the subject of a report recently made by the technical subcommittee on manpower of the 16-country Committee of European Economic Cooperation, which met in response to the address of Secretary of State Marshall at Harvard University on June 5, 1947. A questionnaire relating to manpower was circulated by the subcommittee among the 16 countries represented in the CEEC. In the time available, the subcommittee indicates, it was not possible to cover the subject thoroughly. However, information was obtained from 10 countries—Austria, Belgium, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Sweden, and Switzerland—and from the British, French, and United States Zones of Germany.

The manpower group was one of a number of

¹ Committee of European Economic Cooperation, Report of the Committee on Manpower (Final Text), Paris, August 28, 1947.

technical subcommittees established by the CEEC. Its duties were "evaluating the resources and requirements of labor among the participating countries and determining ways in which the coordinated transfers of workers between these countries could be facilitated."

Manpower Requirements and Resources

According to the report which was made on August 28, 1947, eight countries stated that they had manpower requirements, as shown in the accompanying table, which they wished to meet by immigration. Italy stated that 2,000,000 workers were available for emigration; the other chief source was from among displaced persons of whom 520,000 were estimated to be fit for work. Only 113,000 skilled workers (40,000 of them Dutch farmers) were stated to be available to fill the need for nearly half a million persons having skills. No coal miners were recorded as available to meet the stated requirement for 60,000.

Number of immigrant workers needed in eight countries

| Country | Total number of workers | Coal miners | Other skilled workers | Unskilled workers |
|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Total..... | 677,200 | 60,000 | 476,300 | 140,900 |
| Austria..... | 18,000 | 1,000 | 17,000 | |
| Belgium..... | 61,500 | 25,000 | 27,500 | 9,000 |
| France..... | 290,000 | 25,000 | 150,000 | 115,000 |
| Great Britain..... | 120,000 | 5,000 | ¹ 115,000 | |
| Luxembourg..... | 5,400 | | 1,500 | 3,900 |
| Netherlands..... | 9,300 | 4,000 | 5,300 | |
| Sweden..... | 100,000 | | ² 100,000 | |
| Switzerland..... | 73,000 | | 60,000 | 13,000 |

¹ Willing to train unskilled labor.

² Industries in which these workers would be employed were not specified.

Manpower Transfers Completed

Estimates of the number of workers already transferred and the nature of the immigration were furnished for six countries as here shown.

| | <i>Number of workers</i> |
|---|--------------------------|
| Belgium: | |
| Italians and D. P.'s..... | 39,000 |
| France: | |
| Immigrant workers July 1946-July 1947..... | 63,000 |
| German P. W.'s electing to remain in France with civilian status..... | 85,000 |
| German miners recruited in July 1947..... | 350 |
| Great Britain: | |
| D. P.'s on permanent basis..... | 21,000 |
| Italians for work in foundries..... | (¹) |
| Through permits to individual employers to engage foreign workers, majority on temporary basis..... | 30,000 |

| | <i>Number of workers</i> |
|---|------------------------------|
| Netherlands----- | 3, 750 |
| Sweden: | |
| Italians for engineering and shipbuilding---- | 500 |
| Switzerland: | |
| Italians; mostly on seasonal work----- | 57, 000 |
| ¹ Several hundred. | |

In the subcommittee report under review, the relatively small emigration is attributed to two major kinds of difficulties. The first arises from lack of experience with transferral, which in turn results in personal adjustment difficulties for those transferred; the second is associated with the shortage of housing. Suggestions made by the subcommittee to mitigate these problems included, for example, the establishment of "adequate" priorities for the construction or adaptation of housing for immigrant workers and their families and other safeguards of working and living conditions. It was recommended that safeguards should be written into agreements between nations for the transfer of workers and that existing agreements should be revised, if necessary.² Support was given by the subcommittee to provisions in such agreements for facilitating the actual transfer of workers.

Internal Manpower Measures

Although the report dealt mainly with the international transfer of labor, internal measures taken by countries having manpower shortages were discussed. Among measures of the latter type adopted by different countries were listed (but not studied by the subcommittee) (1) increase in working hours; (2) appeals to women to accept employment; (3) employment of older persons (including persons drawing pensions in England and France); (4) control of employment; and (5) extension of vocational training.

Increased dependence upon training programs was advocated in view of the difficulty in meeting manpower requirements from available surpluses.

The subcommittee stated that manpower requirements were necessarily viewed in relation to production targets. Thus, they were based on the supposition that the necessary raw materials and equipment would be forthcoming "with American help."

² At the time of the subcommittee's report Austria, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, and Sweden had concluded agreements with Italy. (Argentina also signed a pact concerning the immigration of Italians.)

British Control of Engagement Order, 1947¹

UNDER THE Control of Engagement Order, which became effective October 6, 1947, the British Government undertook to direct those persons who register at employment offices into essential industries. The order was issued under powers granted by the Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Act passed by Parliament in August 1947, which made it clear that the wartime emergency powers were still in effect and could be used in connection with postwar economic problems. The order does not restore full wartime controls, which included the registration of all adults and the direction to essential industries not only of persons seeking work, but also of those employed in nonessential industries or not working at all.

Up to the time that the 1947 order was adopted, the wartime manpower controls were being relaxed or withdrawn. Only agriculture, mining, building, and civil engineering remained subject to any form of control—when the economic crisis again forced the Government to intervene directly in the labor market.

The Trades Union Congress, in general terms, upheld the proposals for renewed manpower controls. It was anticipated by the Minister of Labor that the employment office placement rate of 200,000 a month in the summer of 1947 might be doubled by the order.

Provisions of Order

Under the terms of the order, the Minister of Labor stated that employers are required to obtain their labor, and workers seeking jobs to obtain employment, through a local office of the Ministry of Labor or an approved employment agency. Workers will be given as wide a choice as possible of available jobs, every effort will be made to place them in their normal employment, and directions will be issued only if they insist on taking unessential work or refuse to take any work at all. In an extreme case, failure to accept direction might entail a fine up to £100 or 3 months' imprisonment, or both.

¹ Data are from Ministry of Labor and National Service, Great Britain. Release, Sept. 18, 1947, and Statutory Rules and Orders, 1947, No 2021. A more drastic registration for employment order effective Dec. 8, 1947, will be discussed in a later issue of the Review.

The order applies to all men aged 18 to 50 years, and to women of 18 to 40, inclusive, except women with children under the age of 15 years living at home, and to members of the armed forces and women's services during paid resettlement leave. Also excepted is employment for less than 30 hours a week, and employment in managerial, professional, administrative, or executive capacity. Engagements in merchant marine and dock work are governed by special arrangements, outside of the order.

Persons in agriculture and coal mining (still covered by wartime control of engagement orders) may move freely between jobs in agriculture or coal mining. Employers in these two industries may freely engage persons from other industries.

Single men and women may be offered jobs on essential work in districts at a distance from their homes (provided suitable housing is available), if vacancies do not exist in essential work closer to their homes. In general, men with family responsibilities will not be directed to take employment away from home, and if directed to do so in exceptional cases, will be entitled to allowances. Women with family responsibilities, or those under the age of 20 years, will not be directed away from home. A direction to employment addressed to a particular worker is valid for 6 months and may be renewed.

The workers' rights and status are safeguarded by provisions regarding appeals similar to those in force during the war. Rates of wages and conditions of employment must be equal to those established in collective agreements and arbitration awards.

Soviet Union: Industrial Training¹

A LABOR RESERVES PROGRAM, whereby young workers are trained in schools, was established by the Soviet Government in 1940 to supplement on-the-job training for workers of all ages. Reliance is being placed upon both types of training to provide skilled workers to rebuild war devastated areas and to develop economic resources. Forced recruitment into training schools has con-

tinued, although an effort has been made to obtain voluntary enrollments.

The Five-Year Plan for 1946-50 calls for the training of 4.5 million young people before they enter industry, and of 7.7 million unskilled workers on-the-job, irrespective of age, including those entering industry for the first time. According to the Plan, there are to be 33.5 million workers in Soviet industry by the end of 1950, compared with 31.6 million planned for the end of 1947. In 1940, the total was 30.4 million.

Effectiveness of Training Program

To meet the goals set up in the Five-Year Plan, large numbers of additional technicians and skilled workers must be trained. Regarding the several millions of new workers trained thus far, the Soviet press indicates that the effectiveness of the program has been limited by (1) the failure of many enterprises to utilize fully the newly acquired skills of trained workers, (2) the frequent low quality of the training, and (3) labor turnover among new workers.

Under a Government directive, managers are forbidden to lower a young worker's job classification, as determined by the examining committee at the training school, and are obliged to give him a job corresponding to this classification. The Soviet press states that this directive has, however, frequently not been carried out. For example, on July 4, 1947, Trud reported that in one metallurgical plant—in which the experience is typical for that industry—739 of 1,923 trained young workers were not doing work they were trained for, and that 103 of them had their job classification lowered. Izvestia reported on July 23, 1947, that more than 500 out of 1,500 young workers on a Ministry of Construction project were not using the skills acquired in the training school, but were being employed as laborers, watchmen, janitors, timekeepers, and so on.

On July 31, 1947, both Pravda and Izvestia reported that the all-union Central Council of Trade Unions had directed trade-union organizations to study systematically the working status of trained labor reserves workers in their respective industries and to assure them of employment at their specialties and of opportunities to increase their skills.

¹ Prepared by Edmund Nash of the Bureau's Foreign Labor Conditions Staff on the basis of data appearing in Soviet publications, primarily in the trade-union daily Trud, and the Communist Party daily Pravda.

As for the quality of training, the chief of the sector of the Gosplan for preparing trained workers commented in *Pravda* on July 18, 1947: "The general failing among the majority of industries is in the low quality of the training given. In many cases the training is done in a nonsystematic, haphazard way, and the workers are directed into production without the proper testing of their training. Frequently the period of training is too short, and theoretical aspects of the job are slighted or ignored. This is often due to the use of poor instructors. All these failings may be attributed to the absence of attention to the problem on the part of management and, in many cases, on the part of the ministries themselves." Trud (August 1, 1947) stated that frequently in the labor reserves training schools the trainees were being treated indifferently by the instructors, that the training equipment was inadequate, and that attention was not always given to the training of specialized workers specifically required by industry.

Labor turn-over among new workers, untrained as well as pretrained, has become a trying problem to the Soviet Government, nullifying to a considerable extent the effectiveness of its training program. *Pravda* reported on June 29, 1947, that in the western coal industry during the first quarter of 1947 about 103,700 new workers were hired, but over half of them left during that period. Trud (July 4, 1947) reported that in all the Ministry of Armaments' enterprises during the first quarter of 1947, almost as many young labor reserves workers quit their jobs as were taken on. Evidently the decree of October 2, 1940, requiring labor reserves to work as directed by the Government for 4 years after training is not effectively enforced. Under the decree of June 26, 1940, every worker quitting his job without permission is subject to imprisonment. On July 24, 1947, Trud stated that a "quitter" after serving his prison sentence is obliged to return to the enterprise he had left.

The Soviet press attributes the excessive labor turn-over to poor living conditions and inadequate recreational facilities. On June 29, 1947, *Pravda* urged the Ministry of Labor Reserves to exercise its authority to forbid new workers going to any places of work where living arrangements have not been made for them. On July 23, 1947, Trud asked the Ministry of Labor Reserves to exercise its authority to bring into court all

employers who do not fulfill their contractual obligations with new workers.

The Labor Reserves Program

The labor reserves training program, during its first 5 years—to October 1945—produced 2,250,000 trained young workers for Soviet industry. The present Five-Year Plan calls for the graduation of 4,500,000; the number to be graduated is to increase steadily from 790,000 in 1947 to 1,200,000 in 1950. Actually, by July 1947 more than 3,000,000 young workers had completed training under the labor reserves program.

The program originated with the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of October 2, 1940, creating a Chief Administration of State Labor Reserves. On May 5, 1946, the existing Ministry of Labor Reserves was created; it absorbed the Chief Administration of State Labor Reserves and the wartime-created Commission for the Registration and Allocation of Labor.

By the October 2, 1940 decree, training was provided for boys, 14 or 15 years old, in 2-year courses in trade and in railroad schools, and for older boys of 16 to 17, in 6-month courses in factory training schools. During World War II, girls, 15 or 16 years old (for 2-year courses) and 16 to 18 (for 6-month courses), were included and are being continued in this training program.

On June 19, 1947, the basic decree was amended to include training for boys up to the age of 17 in the 2-year courses in the trade and in the railroad schools, and for boys up to and including the age of 19 in underground mining, metallurgy, oil drilling, and certain other heavy industries. The latter provision appears merely to confirm what already was being done. The Soviet trade-union daily, Trud, had stated (February 12, 1947), over 4 months before the decree was promulgated, that boys of 18 to 19 only would be called up for training in mines and the metallurgical trades, in the recruitment period March 1 to April 1, 1947; later the minimum age for training for underground mining (apparently in a 2-year course) was reported as 17 (Trud, July 15, 1947). The Minister of Labor Reserves reported in *Pravda* on July 14, 1947, that 14,000 young workers had finished their coal mining training on July 1.

Although the Soviet Government stresses voluntary enrollment in the training schools, it has maintained forced recruitment to fill the ever-

increasing capacity of the training schools. Under the decree of October 2, 1940, every collective farm was obliged to send 2 boys for every 100 persons on the farm between the ages of 14 and 65. Likewise the city soviets were obliged to send yearly contingents as determined by the National Soviet of Commissars. Pravda reported on November 15, 1946, that of 250,000 who entered the training schools that summer, 200,000 were volunteers. The Minister of Labor Reserves, however, reported in *Trud* on July 15, 1947, that of the 280,000 boys and girls who were enrolled in factory training schools in March 1947, only 97,000 were volunteers. A considerable number of war and other orphans, upon reaching the age of 14 years have been sent to these schools, where all students are fully supported at State expense.

Every boy and girl finishing a training course under the labor reserves program is examined and given a proper job classification, and is then considered "mobilized" for a period of 4 consecutive years and subject to direction to any State enterprise as the Ministry of Labor Reserves may determine. Outstanding graduates are permitted to enroll in technical high schools for further study.

The young worker's transition from training school to industry is carefully controlled by the State. If the worker is directed to a job away from his home community, as is usual, after 3 months on the job he is entitled to a loan, in installments, of 2,000 rubles (which is equivalent to about 4 months' earnings of the average Soviet worker) for clothing and household expenses in settling down in the community. When he arrives at his new job location, the management must immediately find him a place to live, provide him with a ration card, and grant him an advance on his earnings for the purchase of food. Trade-union organizations are responsible for helping the young worker adjust himself to his new life and for acquainting him with the plant's tradition and its best workers whom he may hope to emulate eventually. The training period of the young worker is to be counted in computing his seniority. Accordingly, July graduates are entitled to 1 month's vacation in 1947.²

On-the-Job Training

The labor reserves program is only a phase of the long-standing Soviet policy of training masses

of new industrial workers—recruited primarily from the rural areas—and of increasing their skills. Most of the new untrained workers, adult and juvenile, who have entered the expanding Soviet industries, have received their training on the job as apprentices or learners. Soviet authorities report that, although the method of individual instruction has been widely applied and successful, group instruction has proven more effective. The chief of the sector of the Gosplan (the State Planning Commission) for preparing trained workers (Pravda, July 18, 1947) states: "Experience of the leading industrial enterprises indicates that technical training achieves best results in those cases where special training spots and shops are established. There the training aspect has precedence over the fulfilment of production tasks, and the training is handled in a systematic manner, which frequently cannot be done in individual training on the job. Accordingly, the establishment of training spots and shops should be vigorously promoted." In the postwar period, the Ministry of Labor Reserves has advised enterprises on their training programs, furnished training information, and assisted in determining the training periods.

The latest information on the number of industrial workers in training was reported in *Problemy Ekonomiki* (December 1940), as of October 1, 1936, when 40 percent of the workers in heavy industry had completed some course of technical study, and 24 percent of the workers were taking such courses. In the coal industry, the respective percentages were 56 and 18.

On July 18, 1947, the chief of the sector of the Gosplan for preparing trained workers stated in Pravda that "the training of workers by the enterprises themselves continues and will be the predominant way of technical training. * * * In 1946, about 2.5 million workers were taught new trades in industry and construction, whereas the labor reserves program produced only 385,000 trained workers. For 1947 the corresponding figures, as planned, are 1.9 million and 790,000, respectively." He also stated that under the current Five-Year Plan about 70 percent of all workers entering industry would receive on-the-job training.

² For a detailed discussion of workers' vacations in the Soviet Union, see *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1945, (pp. 1186-1187).

Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor¹

Labor Relations

Financial Data and Non-Communist Affidavits: Section 9, (f) and (g), of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, specifies that no union is permitted to use the facilities of the National Labor Relations Board unless that union, as well as "any national or international labor organization of which it is an affiliate or constituent unit" shall have filed certain financial and organizational information with the Department of Labor. Section 9 (h) of the same act requires, as a condition to use of the Board, that the union's officers, as well as the officers of "any national or international labor organization of which it is an affiliate or constituent unit," shall have filed affidavits stating that they are not members or supporters of the Communist Party or subversive organizations.

The National Labor Relations Board recently held² that a local union which has complied with these provisions is not barred from the use of the Board because of the failure of the AFL, the CIO, or the officers of these parent bodies, to comply.

The Board reasoned that the national federations, the AFL and the CIO, are not "national or international" labor organizations in the sense in which that term is commonly used by persons familiar with the subject. The Board found nothing in the legislative history of the new statute to indicate that Congress intended to use that phrase in anything other than the sense in

which it is generally understood. In addition, the Board argued that a ruling which required AFL and CIO officers to file non-Communist affidavits before any local could use the facilities of the Board would defeat rather than effectuate the policy of Congress to eliminate Communists from the labor movement. Under such a ruling, said the Board, Communist officers of local unions "would be under no pressure to stand up in the spotlight and be counted; the individual members of these unions, in turn, would lose all incentive to eliminate such officers in order to enjoy the fruits of compliance. And employers would find the Board's machinery unavailable to handle controversies which, though normally brought to our attention by labor organizations, require peaceful resolution for these employers' own sake. Nothing, it seems to us, could play more readily into the hands of dissension-seeking Communist leadership."

In a concurring opinion, NLRB member Murdock pointed out that the act defines a "labor organization" as one "which exists for the purposes, in whole or in part, of dealing with employers * * *." He reasoned that although the AFL may, within a limited area, deal with employers, it does not do so generally, and, in particular, did not deal directly with the employer in this case.

Member Gray dissented from the majority opinion. He pointed out that the national federations exercise direct control over the constituent unions, and that "under these circumstances, it is unconceivable that Congress was not concerned with the Communist affiliations of the officers of of the AFL and CIO in accomplishing its intended purpose of purging labor of Communist influence." He agreed that a result contrary to that reached by the majority would work hardship on the locals, but viewed it as "probably part of the 'bad medicine' necessary to gain the desired objective."

In the first court test of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, a Federal district court upheld³ the constitutionality of the non-Communist affidavit requirement. In reaching this result, the court reasoned (1) that the Constitution requires the Federal Government to guarantee to each State a republican form of government,

¹ Prepared in the Office of the Solicitor, U. S. Department of Labor. The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached, based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

² *In re Northern Virginia Broadcasters, Inc.* (— NLRB —, Oct. 7, 1947).

³ *Oil Workers International Union v. Elliott* (U. S. D. C. N. D. Tex., Sept. 8, 1947).

(2) that the Communist form of government is dictatorial and not republican, and (3) that it therefore is appropriate for Congress to curb communism, a growth that would destroy representative government.

Refusal to Bargain with Foremen: Prior to the enactment of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, a trial examiner of the National Labor Relations Board found that the Westinghouse Electric Corp. had unlawfully refused to bargain with a union of supervisory workers. The Board, in a recent decision,⁴ dismissed the case without ordering any remedial action against the employer. The Board pointed out that since the issuance of the trial examiner's report, the National Labor Relations Act had been amended so as to exclude supervisors from the protection of the act. It ruled that no remedial order would effectuate the policies of the act, when as in this case, the unlawful act committed by the employer was confined to a refusal to bargain.

Contract as Bar to New Election: In the *Reed Roller Bit* case⁵ the National Labor Relations Board enunciated the rule that collective bargaining contracts entered into for a period of 2 years were not of unreasonable duration and that such contracts would bar a rival union from obtaining a new election until shortly before the date of termination. In two recent decisions the Board extended this principle to contracts of "unreasonable" or "indefinite" duration.

In the first case⁶ the contract was for a period in excess of 4 years. The Board found that contracts for a term of such length were not customary in that industry, and that this one was therefore of unreasonable duration. Nonetheless, the Board held that even a contract of unreasonable duration may bar a new election during the first 2 years of its duration. The second case⁷ involved a contract of indefinite duration—one which was to remain in effect until the Bureau of Labor Statistics cost-of-living index reached a specified figure. Here again the Board held that the contract, though of indefinite duration, would

bar a new election during the first 2 years of its effectiveness. In both cases the Board pointed out that the same consideration of fostering industrial stability, upon which it had based the *Reed Roller Bit* decision, was applicable.

Racial Discrimination in Union Representation Forbidden: The Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit upheld⁸ a lower court's decision⁹ concerning a collective bargaining agreement between a railroad and a union authorized under the Railway Labor Act to act as exclusive bargaining agent for all the firemen on the railroad. The court held that the agreement in question discriminated against Negro firemen on the basis of race alone, and therefore was unlawful; and that a union which bargained for such an agreement had violated its responsibility as exclusive bargaining agent and was liable for injuries caused thereby to persons whom it represents.

The contract involved in this case divided firemen into two classes, "promotable," and "non-promotable." The former included white firemen qualified for ultimate promotion to the higher-paid position of engineer. The latter included all colored firemen, regardless of individual qualification. Other provisions of the collective agreement granted certain seniority privileges in such matters as the selection of desirable runs for "promotable" firemen.

The court ruled that this agreement, in its terms and operation, violates the rule set forth by the Supreme Court in *Steele v. Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co.*¹⁰ that an exclusive bargaining representative has the duty to exercise fairly the power conferred upon it in behalf of all those for whom it acts, without hostile discrimination against them. Rejecting the union's contention that the agreement merely effectuated the railroad's policy of not employing Negro engineers, the court said: "Because the railroads do not permit Negroes to hold the position of engineer, is no reason why a bargaining agent representing them should use its bargaining power to deprive them of desirable positions as firemen which the railroads do permit them to hold."

⁴ *In re Westinghouse Electric Corp.* (75 NLRB —, Sept. 29, 1947).

⁵ See *Monthly Labor Review* (May 1947, p. 859).

⁶ *In re Puritan Ice Co.* (74 NLRB 218, Aug. 21, 1947).

⁷ *In re Filtrai Corp.* (74 NLRB 217, Aug. 21, 1947).

⁸ *Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Engineers v. Tunstall* (U. S. C. C. A. 4, Aug. 20, 1947).

⁹ See *Monthly Labor Review*, January 1947 (p. 85).

¹⁰ 323 U. S. 192 (1944).

Wages and Hours ¹¹

Administrative Exemption—Personnel Employees: Section 13 (a) of the Fair Labor Standards Act exempts from the minimum-wage and maximum-hours requirements "any employee employed in a bona fide executive [or] administrative * * * capacity as defined by the Wage and Hour Administrator." In two recent Federal district court cases the question of the applicability of this provision to employees engaged in personnel work was involved.

In the first of these cases ¹² the employee in question held a position known as head personnel clerk. The major portion of his time was spent in the preparation of pay checks with the aid of tabulating equipment, delivering the checks to the office manager for signature, and sorting the checks for shipment to regional offices. He also had charge of keeping office personnel records, and interviewed prospective employees. He had no authority to hire or fire employees, although he did make recommendations with regard to such functions. The court found that the employee's duties were primarily manual and did not require that exercise of discretion and independent judgment which is required of employees falling within the exemption by the regulations of the Wage and Hour Administrator and decisions of the courts.

The employee involved in the second case ¹³ was a personnel manager. His duties included certain routine clerical and manual work, but a large proportion of his time was spent in the interviewing, hiring, and assigning of unskilled labor, a task which, the court found, required exercise of discretion and independent judgment and was directly related to general business operations. Upon such facts the court ruled that he was employed in a bona fide administrative capacity, and exempt from the act.

Retail or Service Exemption—Mixed Operations: The defendant, in a recent case ¹⁴ under the Fair Labor Standards Act, was engaged in the business

of repairing, recovering, and refinishing furniture as well as in retailing household furnishings. In addition, he manufactured some new articles which he either sold or used in interior decorating. Evidence disclosed that about 3 percent of the value of the manufactured articles were sold in interstate commerce. The manufacturing operation was not performed in a separate establishment or by separate employees, but by the same employees who did the repair work, and no separate records were kept showing the amount of time spent on each phase of operation of the business.

In a suit brought by the Wage and Hour Administrator, to enjoin violation of the maximum-hours and record-keeping provisions of the act, the defendant claimed that his employees were exempt under the provision in section 13 (a) (2), which exempts "any employee engaged in any retail or service establishment the greater part of whose selling or servicing is in intrastate commerce."

The court ruled, however, that this defense could not be used to exclude all of the employees from the coverage of the act. It stated that the mixing of the manufacturing, retailing, and servicing operations "cannot conceal the fact that the defendant is a manufacturer." The court also rejected the defendant's contention that the percentage of the manufacturing done for interstate commerce is so small as to require it be disregarded by the law under the "de minimis" doctrine. The court pointed out that this doctrine does not apply to the determination of whether the production of goods is production for commerce.

The court, therefore, granted the injunction, specifying, however, that it shall apply to only so much of the defendant's business as relates to the manufacture of goods for interstate commerce.

Balancing Weekly Overpayments Against Overtime Due: In a suit ¹⁵ to recover overtime compensation under the Fair Labor Standards Act, the company admitted that during certain workweeks the employees had not been paid one and a half times the regular rate for work done in excess of 40 hours, as is required by the act. It claimed however, that this was offset by, among other things, payments in excess of the statutory requirement in other weeks.

The employer's practice over a period of years

¹¹ This section is intended merely as a digest of some recent decisions involving the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Portal to Portal Act. It is not to be construed and may not be relied upon as an interpretation of these acts by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division or any agency of the Department of Labor.

¹² *Donovan v. Shell Oil Co.* (U. S. D. C. D. Md., Aug. 7, 1947).

¹³ *Vechiola v. Western Foundry Co.* (U. S. D. C. N. D. Ill., Sept. 11, 1947).

¹⁴ *Walling v. May* (U. S. D. C. E. D. Tenn., Aug. 21, 1947).

¹⁵ *Roland Electrical Co. v. Black* (U. S. C. C. A. (4th), Aug. 12, 1947).

had been to pay a certain hourly rate for hours between 8 and 4:30 on week-days and between 8 and 12 noon on Saturdays. When it was necessary to have employees work during other hours, or on Sundays, such employees were paid at one and a half times this rate even though the total hours worked were less than 8 hours a day. The company claimed that as a result of this arrangement, employees received more than the law requires in the payment of overtime in some weeks, and the company sought to apply this excess to those weeks in which the employees were paid less than the minimum.

The court rejected this balancing procedure. It pointed out, first of all, that the act takes as its standard a single workweek and requires that the employer pay what the law requires for that week without regard to payments in excess of the statutory minimum in some other week. In the second place, the court reasoned that even if the balancing of payments in excess of the minimum were permitted, no such excess payments were made in this case. The court found that the time and a half rate was not really an overtime rate but that it was the contract rate for certain less desirable working hours.

Veterans' Reemployment

Timeliness of Application for Reinstatement: A veteran in a recent case ¹⁶ applied for discharge from the service before April 1, 1943, and had been discharged on April 9, 1943, pursuant to a War Department regulation ¹⁷ which provided for the discharge of persons in order that they might enter essential industries. He took a job with a company other than the one he had left upon his entry into the service, and mistakenly believing he had no right to leave his job until released by his draft board did not seek reinstatement until about a year after his discharge. He was denied restoration, but hired as a new employee. In a suit brought by the veteran to recover earnings lost because of the refusal to reinstate with seniority, the employer argued that the veteran had lost his rights under the act through failure to apply for reinstatement, after his discharge from the service, within the period required by the act.¹⁸

The veteran, however, contended that his discharge from the service was conditional, the condition being that he retain the job he secured after his discharge, and that the statutory period did not commence until the date when his draft board had released him from that job.

The court rejected this contention and decided in favor of the employer. After a review of the forms and regulations issued by the War Department and the Selective Service System on the subject of discharges for essential industry, it concluded that the discharge of this veteran under the circumstances existing was unconditional. It therefore ruled that the statutory period began at the time of the discharge. Recognizing certain elements of hardship in this veteran's case, the court pointed out that it had no authority to go beyond the statute, which, said the court, "has not established reemployment or seniority rights for one who, after completing his period of military service, has entered private employment and has subsequently been released therefrom."

Independent Contractors: The rule that independent contractors are not entitled to the reemployment benefits of the Selective Training and Service Act was applied recently to two cases ¹⁹ involving consignment distributors of an oil company.

In both cases, the veterans, prior to their entry into the service, had operated under consignment contracts with the defendant oil company. Under these contracts the veterans had purchased oil products and sold them to their own customers, developing whatever sales policy they chose. They rented storage facilities from the defendant company, but owned their other equipment, and they hired and paid their own employees. Upon such facts, the court ruled that the veterans were independent contractors and not entitled to reinstatement upon their discharge from the service. Although the veteran in the *Thompson* case engaged to a considerable extent in supplying products to a particular customer who was purchasing under a prior sales agreement with the oil company, the court ruled that this did not in itself change the essential relationship to that of employer-employee.

Transfer Not a Discharge: A transfer of a reinstated veteran within the first year of his return,

¹⁹ *Hudspeth v. Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey*, and *Thompson v. Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey* (U. S. D. C. W. D. Ark., Sept. 25, 1947).

¹⁶ *Parlman v. Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western R. R.* (U. S. C. C. A. (3d), Sept. 19, 1947).

¹⁷ W. D. Cir. No. 39.

¹⁸ At that time the period was 40 days. Subsequently it was changed to 90 days.

in a way that does not adversely affect his seniority, status, and pay, does not violate the Selective Training and Service Act. If the transferred veteran gives up his employment rather than accept the transfer, he has not been discharged within the meaning of the act, which prohibits a discharge without cause within the first year.

Such was the holding of a Federal district court in a recent case.²⁰ The court ruled that the veteran's refusal to accept a transfer from one establishment to another, which did not affect his seniority, status, or pay was "equivalent to a voluntary relinquishment of his status as an employee * * *," and did not constitute a discharge of the veteran.

Decisions of State Courts

Massachusetts—Union Rules Limiting Production Unlawful: A recent case² before a lower Massachusetts court involved a fishermen's union which had adopted rules and procedures limiting the amount of fish that could be caught and establishing minimum prices. The court held that such practices constituted a monopoly restraining trade in violation of Massachusetts law. It ruled that labor organizations are not exempt from the State antitrust laws, and rejected the union's contention that the limitations on the amount that could be caught were instituted as a conservation measure.

Missouri—Picketing for Lawful and Unlawful Purposes: In a case²² decided by the Missouri Supreme Court recently, the court found that the union involved had picketed the plaintiff for the purpose of compelling him to sign a closed-shop

agreement. It ruled that such an agreement would have violated the National Labor Relations Act, since the union did not represent a majority of the plaintiff's employees, and that the picketing was therefore for an unlawful purpose. The court conceded that picketing may have been conducted also for the purpose of informing the public that the employer's workers were not members of the union. It recognized that such a purpose was lawful; but ruled that picketing is unlawful when it is conducted for both a lawful and an unlawful purpose, and when, as in this case, there is no evidence that the union has renounced the unlawful purpose.

Wisconsin—Hearing Before Expulsion from Union: The Wisconsin Supreme Court held²³ that a union member is not entitled to a hearing before being expelled from the union, when the union constitution does not provide for such a hearing. A member had been expelled by the general executive board of the union for violating a provision in the union's constitution prohibiting the disclosure of union business. He was not notified of the charges upon which he was expelled nor of the purpose of the meeting at which the expulsion occurred.

The plaintiff contended that his right of union membership was a property right, and that expelling him from the union without notice and a hearing deprived him of property without due process of law. In rejecting this contention, the court pointed out that the due process provisions of the State and Federal Constitutions relate to the relationships of government to the governed, and not to the relationships between private individuals.

²⁰ *Cohen v. Shaulsky* (U. S. D. C. D. N. J., Apr. 10, 1947).

²¹ *Massachusetts v. McHugh* (Mass. Sup. Ct., July 31, 1947).

²² *Wolfman v. Root* (Mo. Sup. Ct., Sept. 8, 1947).

²³ *State v. Le Ferre* (Wis. Sup. Ct., July 1, 1947).

Chronology of Labor Events, July - September 1947

July 2

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR announced that Edgar L. Warren had resigned as Director of the United States Conciliation Service. The resignation was to be effective when the President had appointed, and the Senate had confirmed, the nomination of the Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service provided for under the terms of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 (see Chron. item for June 20, 1947, MLR, Aug. 1947), but in any event not later than August 21, 1947. (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor release, July 2, 1947, S-48-5.)

On August 7, the President announced the appointment of Cyrus S. Ching as Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. (Source: Daily press; for discussion see MLR, Oct. 1947, p. 439).

On September 28, the Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service announced that Howard T. Colvin would continue as Associate Director of the Service. (Source: Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service release, Sept. 28, 1947.)

THE PRESIDENT OF THE Congress of Industrial Organizations wrote to the president of the American Federation of Labor calling for joint action between the two organizations on immediate issues. (Source: Daily press.) A meeting of the Unity Committees of the two organizations had been held early in May (see Chron. item for May 1, 1947, MLR, Aug. 1947).

On July 16, the president of the AFL called for immediate talks on the question of merging the two organizations as previously suggested by him (see Chron. item for Jan. 31, 1947, MLR, May 1947). (Source: Daily press.)

On July 31, the president of the CIO rejected the AFL stand "that complete merger * * * must be accomplished before effective joint action can be worked out." (Source: CIO News, Aug. 4, 1947, p. 3.)

July 6

THE FOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA voted to end the 47-day strike of slightly more than 3,000 members employed by the Ford Motor Co. It was decided that

"the battle for a new contract will be carried on from inside the plants." (Source: BLS records.)

On May 21, the company foremen had left their jobs with the Ford Motor Co. Their 3-year contract had expired 4 days earlier and terms of a new contract had not been agreed upon. The principal issue involved was exclusive bargaining for supervisory personnel by the Foremen's Association. (Source: BLS records.)

July 8

THE PRESIDENT APPROVED the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act of 1948. Of the \$75,850,901 appropriated for the Department of Labor, \$57,382,400 was for grants to States for public employment offices. (Source: Public Law 165, 80th Cong. 1st sess.)

THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA (AFL) and bituminous-coal operators, with the exception of Southern Coal Producers Association, signed an agreement which is applicable "during such time as such persons are willing and able to work." Mine workers were granted a wage increase of \$1.20 a day, an 8-hour workday in place of 9 hours, and an increase to 10 cents from 5 cents per ton of coal mined (see Chron. item for May 29, 1946, MLR, Aug. 1946) for the welfare fund (for discussion, see MLR, Aug. 1947, p. 137). The workers had been without a contract since June 30, when the Federal Government had returned the mines to private operation (see Chron. item for Apr. 3, 1947, MLR, Aug. 1947), and the workers had been on vacation in the interim. (Source: American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service, July 8, 1947, and daily press.)

On July 9, a similar agreement was signed by the UMWA and 12 of the associations affiliated with the Southern Coal Producers Association.

On July 10, the UMWA and the Pennsylvania anthracite operators agreed to a contract whereby hard coal mine workers were also granted an increase in wages of \$1.20 a day. The levy for the welfare and retirement fund was raised from 5 to 10 cents a ton. (Source: United Mine Workers Journal, July 15, 1947, pp. 3 and 6.)

July 18

THE PRESIDENT NOMINATED Abe Murdock to be a member of the National Labor Relations Board for a 5-year term and J. Copeland Gray, for a 2-year term. Robert N. Denham was named general counsel for 4 years. (Source: Congressional Record, July 18, 1947, p. 9451.)

On July 21, Senator Joseph H. Ball was elected as chairman of a joint congressional committee to study operations of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 (see Chron. item for June 20, 1947, MLR, Aug. 1947) and Representative Fred A. Hartley, Jr., co-author of the law, was named vice chairman. (Source: Daily press.)

On July 31, the President made recess appointments of Mr. Murdock and Mr. Gray as members of the NLRB and of Mr. Denham as General Counsel, as the Senate had failed to act on their appointments before adjournment. (Source: Daily press.)

On August 11, the NLRB announced a new staff structure geared to administer the amended National Labor Relations Act as of its effective date, August 22, 1947 (for discussion, see MLR, July 1947, p. 57). It was stated that under the Labor Management Relations Act (see Chron. item for June 20, 1947, MLR, Aug. 1947) the NLRB will function as a tribunal to adjudicate cases on formal records, and the General Counsel will supervise the administration of the field organization, investigation, and prosecution of cases and their settlement. (Source: NLRB release R-6242, Aug. 11, 1947.)

THE PRESIDENT, by Executive Order No. 9874, provided for the establishment of an emergency board to investigate the disputes between the Southern Pacific Co. (Pacific Lines), the North-Western Pacific Railroad Co., and the San Diego & Arizona Eastern Railway Co. and certain of their employees represented by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (independent). (Source: Federal Register, Vol. 12, p. 4837.)

On July 21, a total of 3,500 engineers went on a 7-hour strike. Issues in the dispute were the Brotherhood's demand for a wage rise of nearly \$3 a day in the guaranteed minimum wage and for changes in 19 working conditions. The demand for the wage increase was waived, certain differences were settled, and others were left to mediation. (Source: Daily press.)

July 21

THE PRESIDENT TRANSMITTED a midyear economic report to the Congress (for discussion, see MLR, Sept. 1947, p. 321). The report supplemented that of January 8, 1947 (see Chron. item for Jan. 6, 1947, MLR, May 1947; for discussion, see MLR, Feb. 1947, p. 234), and was transmitted in accordance with the provisions of the Employment Act of 1946 (see Chron. item for Feb. 20, 1946, MLR, May 1946; for discussion, see MLR, Apr. 1946, p. 586). The President reported that at the midpoint in the year 1947 civilian production had reached a peak value of 225 billion dollars on an annual basis. (Source: The Midyear Economic Report of the President to the Congress, July 21, 1947, Washington, 1947.)

July 22

THE SENATE, by disapproval of House Concurrent Resolution 51, approved Presidential Reorganization Plan No. 3 to place the major housing agencies in a single administration. (Source: Congressional Record, July 22, 1947, p. 9837.)

On May 27, the President had submitted to Congress Reorganization Plan No. 3 to group "nearly all of the permanent housing agencies and functions of the Government, and the remaining emergency housing activities, in a Housing and Home Finance Agency." (Source: White House release, May 27, 1947.)

On June 18, the House of Representatives passed House Concurrent Resolution 51 rejecting the plan. (Source: Congressional Record, June 18, 1947, p. 7400.)

July 25

THE PRESIDENT APPROVED Senate Joint Resolution 123, providing for the repeal of certain temporary emergency and war powers. Certain wartime powers were ended immediately and others were to be terminated at stated times within 1 year. The provisions for such termination supplement those made for termination, when the cessation of hostilities of World War II was proclaimed by the President on December 31, 1946 (see Chron. item for Dec. 31, 1946, MLR, Feb. 1947). As the emergencies declared by the President on September 8, 1939, and May 27, 1941, and the state of war continued to exist, it was not possible to provide for termination of all war and emergency powers on July 25, the President stated. (Source: Public Law 239, 80th Cong., 1st sess., and White House release of July 25, 1947.)

UNDER SECRETARY OF LABOR Keen Johnson (see Chron. item for Aug. 2, 1946, MLR, Nov. 1946) submitted his resignation to take effect on August 1. (Source: White House release, July 25, 1947.)

On August 8, the Secretary of Labor announced that David A. Morse would become Under Secretary of Labor. (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor release S48-147, Aug. 8, 1947.) Mr. Morse had been Assistant Secretary of Labor since July 1, 1946. (See Chron. item for Apr. 17, 1946, MLR, Aug. 1946.)

On September 30, the President appointed John T. Kmetz, an officer in the United Mine Workers of America (AFL), as Assistant Secretary of Labor to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Philip Hannah who had served since mid-1946 (see Chron. item for Apr. 17, 1946, MLR, Aug. 1946). (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor release, Sept. 30, 1947.)

July 26

THE PRESIDENT APPROVED an act amending the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 (see Chron. item for Aug. 9, 1946, MLR, Nov. 1946) to permit, but not to require, holders of terminal leave bonds issued under the basic law to cash them after September 1, 1947. Under the original legislation, the bonds were to mature 5 years after the date of issue. The time allowed for filing applications for terminal-leave pay was extended for 1 year to September 1, 1948. (Source: Public Law 254, 80th Cong., 1st sess.)

July 28

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ordered the revocation of all industrial sugar rationing (see Chron. items for Mar. 31, 1947, MLR, May 1947, and for June 11, 1947, MLR, Aug. 1947) to take effect at noon on July 28. (Source: Federal Register, Aug. 2, 1947, p. 5280.)

July 31

THE PRESIDENT APPROVED an Act to Amend the United States Housing Act of 1939 so as to permit loans, capital

grants, or annual contributions for low-rent-housing and slum-clearance projects on which construction costs exceed present cost limitations, upon condition that local housing agencies pay the difference between cost limitations and the actual construction costs. (Source: Public Law 301, 80th Cong., 1st sess.)

On August 5, the President approved an act to amend the National Housing Act, as amended, thereby increasing to 4.2 billion dollars the maximum amount of mortgage insurance authorized under the National Housing Act. (Source: Public Law 366, 80th Cong. 1st. sess.)

August 4

THE SIX-MAN ARBITRATION BOARD, under the chairmanship of William M. Leiserson, scheduled hearings on the wage increase of 20 cents an hour asked by 1 million members of the "nonoperating" railroad unions. (Source: Labor, Aug. 2, 1947.)

On September 2, the arbitration board awarded an increase of 15½ cents an hour, retroactive to September 1. (Source: AFL Weekly News Supplement, Sept. 5, 1947; for discussion, see MLR, Sept. 1947, p. 275.)

August 6

THE PRESIDENT APPROVED the Social Security Act Amendments of 1947, providing for freezing of the social-security pay-roll tax at its existing level of 1 percent through 1949 (see Chron. item for July 31, 1946, MLR, Nov. 1946); at 1½ percent in 1950 and 1951; and at 2 percent thereafter. (Source: Public Law 379, 80th Cong., 1st. sess.)

August 7

THE PRESIDENT ANNOUNCED that in accordance with provisions of Reorganization Plan No. 3 (see Chron. item for July 22, this issue) he had made recess appointments of the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, commissioners of the Federal Housing Administration and the Public Housing Administration, and the chairman and two members of the Home Loan Bank Board. (Source: White House release, Aug. 7, 1947.)

On August 22, 1947, the Administrator of the HHFA announced the first meeting, early in September, of the National Housing Council provided for in Reorganization Plan No. 3, the membership of which consists of the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, Commissioners of the Federal Housing Administration and the Public Housing Administration, and the chairman and two members of the Home Loan Bank Board. (Source: Housing and Home Finance Agency release, August 22, 1947.)

August 8

THE PRESIDENT APPROVED Senate Joint Resolution 148 to authorize the temporary continuation of regulation of consumer credit. After November 1, 1947, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System shall not exercise consumer credit controls pursuant to Executive Order No. 8843 of August 9, 1941 (see Federal Register, Aug. 13, 1941,

p. 4035), and no such consumer credit controls shall be exercised after that date except during the time of war beginning after the date of enactment of Joint Resolution 148 or any national emergency declared after the date of enactment of this joint resolution. (Source: Public Law 386, 80th Cong. 1st. sess.)

August 9

THE DIRECTOR of the Veterans Reemployment Rights Division of the United States Department of Labor (see Chron. item for April 9, 1947, MLR, Aug. 1947) announced that Senate Joint Resolution 123 approved July 25, 1947, providing for repeal of certain temporary emergency and war powers (see Chron. item for July 25, this issue) did not affect the reemployment rights of former servicemen and women nor of those enlisting in the armed services. However, the provisions of the statute creating reemployment rights for merchant seamen (see Chron. item for June 23, 1943, MLR, Aug. 1943) were terminated thereby and persons entering the merchant marine after July 25, 1947, will not be entitled to such rights. (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor releases, Aug. 9 and Sept. 21, 1947.)

August 11

THE PRESIDENT, by Executive Order No. 9883, revoked Executive Order No. 9172 of May 22, 1942, establishing a panel for the creation of emergency boards for the adjustment of railway labor disputes. In taking such action, the President states: "It appears that the procedures available under the Railway Labor Act are now adequate for the handling and adjustment of such disputes." (Source: Federal Register, Vol. 12, p. 5481.)

August 18

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR announced the transfer of the administration of the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act to the Wage and Hour Division. The work performed by the Child Labor Branch of the Wage and Hour Division is to include work previously done by the Child Labor and Youth Employment Branch of the Division of Labor Standards (see Chron. item for July 16, 1946, MLR, Nov. 1946). Research and age certification activities are involved. (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor release S 48-205 and U. S. Law Week, 16 LW, p. 2090.)

August 22

THE LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS ACT OF 1947 (see Chron. item for June 20, 1947, MLR, Aug. 1947) became fully effective. (Source: Public Law 101, 80th Cong. 1st sess.)

On June 30, the CIO had published a statement by its executive board to the effect that it was their duty to work to erase the Labor Management Relations Act from the statute books. (Source: CIO News, June 30, 1947, p. 3.)

On July 9, 200 representatives of the 105 AFL affiliates adopted a policy statement on the Labor Management Relations Act based on the belief that it would "weaken and destroy labor unions." Repeal of the legislation was

stated to be the fixed objective. (Source: American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service, Supplement, July 11, 1947.)

THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, consisting of representatives of 18 nations, approved the "Draft Charter for a proposed International Trade Organization of the United Nations" at Geneva.

On April 10, the second session of the Preparatory Committee (see Chron. item for Oct. 15, 1946, MLR, Feb. 1947) had opened in Geneva. (Source: U. S. Dept. of State, Commercial Policy Series 106, Publication 2927, p. 3.)

September 4

THE NLRB ANNOUNCED the dismissal of 50 election cases involving supervisory personnel, for lack of jurisdiction under the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947. (Source: NLRB release R-1, Sept. 4, 1947.)

September 19

THE NLRB AND THE GENERAL COUNSEL jointly extended until October 31, 1947, the time for compliance with the registration and non-Communist affidavit requirements of the Labor Management Relations Act. (Source: NLRB release R-3, Sept. 19, 1947.)

On July 16, the Acting Secretary of Labor had issued an order establishing in his office the Office for the Registration of Labor Organizations. (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor, Office of the Secretary, General Order No. 29, July 16, 1947.) The order stated that the new office was to exercise and perform the authority and functions specified in Title I of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 (for discussion, see MLR, July 1947, p. 57 and Chron. item for June 20, 1947, MLR, Aug. 1947) in connection with the filing of financial and organizational reports by local and national unions. Functions of the Bureau of Labor Statistics under the legislation (Title II of act) are to file union agreements and also to furnish to the interested parties "all available data and factual information" (other than confidential) which may aid in the settlement of labor disputes. (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor release S 48-58, July 17, 1947.)

On August 6, the Secretary of Labor made available labor organization registration forms for listing of organization and financial details necessary to be filed by unions

which bring proceedings in NLRB representation, union-shop, and unfair labor practice cases. (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor release S 48-130, Aug. 6, 1947.)

On August 19, the General Counsel of the NLRB announced "the issuance and availability of non-Communist affidavit forms as required by the Labor Management Relation Act," which "union officers must file * * * before the Board can (1) process a petition for an election, (2) issue an unfair labor practice complaint, or (3) entertain a petition for a union shop referendum" (for discussion, see MLR, Oct. 1947, p. 436). "The term 'officer' shall include all persons described as 'officers' in the international, national, and/or local constitutions and by-laws." (Source: NLRB release R-6245, Aug. 19, 1947.) It was estimated that 3,000 pending cases would be dismissed if the unions involved failed to file registration forms and non-Communist affidavits. (Source: AFL Weekly News Service Supplement, Aug. 22, 1947.)

On August 21, the General Counsel of the NLRB announced that unions which had election cases pending in any of the Board's 28 field offices were to be given 20 days' notice on August 22, or as shortly thereafter as possible, to meet the registration and non-Communist affidavit requirements of the Labor Management Relations Act. He stated that no further action would be taken in such cases during the 20 days, unless compliance was forthcoming sooner. (Source: NLRB release R-6246, Aug. 21, 1947.)

On September 3, the Secretary of Labor ordered that, effective on September 4, the functions carried on by the Office for the Registration of Labor Organizations in his office should be transferred to the Division of Labor Standards and operated as a part of that Division, and should be known as the "Union Registration Branch." (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor, Office of the Secretary, General Order No. 32, Sept. 3, 1947.)

September 30

THE UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS (CIO) officially notified the Ford Motor Co. of its acceptance for 107,000 production workers of a wage increase of 11½ cents an hour plus 6 paid holidays. An alternative plan which would have provided a pension system plus a 7-cent increase in hourly pay, to which union representatives and management had agreed (see Chron. item for June 27, 1947, MLR, Aug. 1947), was rejected by a vote of 51,832 to 16,720. (Source: CIO News, Oct. 6, 1947, p. 9 and daily press.)

Publications of Labor Interest

Cloud by day: The story of coal and coke and people. By Muriel Earley Sheppard. Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1947. 266 pp., bibliography, illus. \$4.25.

A history of the Pennsylvania coke region, written by a long-time resident of the area. The thread of developments is personalized by the stories of the participants—from coal baron to mine worker. The author states in the foreword: "What I have to say in this book refers to the coke region that is my home, to our miners, our operators, our living conditions, our misunderstandings, our peculiar problems. This is a territory important enough to affect national life, a sort of economic Medicine Hat where labor weather brews; but it is also small enough for one to see the pattern of things and be more or less acquainted with those who make up the opposing factions."

The era of great prosperity in the region is depicted in terms of mines and coke ovens. The boom of the first decade of this century, the author points out, "developed mines and ovens so close together that after the underground headings had been extensively worked it was sometimes practical to take the coal out of one mine through another."

A chapter on the occupational hazards underground describes in detail the kinds of gases that accumulate in mines, the ever-present danger of slate falls that may crush or trap the workers, and the methods of dealing with these contingencies. In closing, an account is given of a major mine disaster that occurred in 1928; characters with whom the reader has become familiar in reading the preceding chapters are involved, and the writer traces experiences and emotions in terms of these individuals.

The narrative ends with the 1946 coal strike and the contract that followed between the Federal Government and the United Mine Workers. At that time, the 9-foot coal was nearly exhausted and the future was marked by uncertainty for the coke region people.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Correspondence regarding the publications to which reference is made in this list should be addressed to the respective publishing agencies mentioned. Where data on prices were readily available, they have been shown with the title entries.

Or forfeit freedom: People must live and work together. By Robert Wood Johnson. New York, Doubleday & Co., Inc., 1947. 271 pp., illus. \$2.50.

In this book a prominent industrialist presents his views on collective bargaining and other phases of labor-management relations as affecting the performance of the functions of business. He places the major responsibility for the causes of conflict between labor and management on the philosophy of economic liberalism. Under this philosophy, he contends, labor and management have dealt with one another as if both groups consisted of "those simplified abstractions known as economic men." Workers have been accustomed, he feels, to picture their boss as a greedy ogre who beats down wages while raising prices, and who seldom thinks of his workers as human beings entitled to secure recognition and to exercise whatever power for leadership they may possess. He urges businessmen to realize that both workers and managers are human beings; to build their employment policies in the form of written codes subject to constant scrutiny and periodical revision; and to work out the best and most realistic labor contracts possible and interpret them to both management and workers.

The author believes that business leaders must, among other things, accept attainment of a decent living for all as the fundamental goal of business; reduce prices on all goods as much as improved methods, materials, and customer requirements permit; and pay adequate wages to every worker—first, because he deserves them, and second, because they are essential to prosperity. He concedes that his hopes for a world of plenty with high standards of living for all the people in the United States may not be realized, but he nevertheless believes that the job could be accomplished by private business if the leaders would follow some of the simple principles outlined in his book.

Cost and Standards of Living

LO's husholdningsregnskaps-undersøkelse for November 1945.

Oslo, Universitetets Sosialøkonomiske Institut, 1946 and 1947. 4 vols.; processed.

Report of an investigation of incomes and expenditures of 2,774 working-class families in Norway in November 1945, conducted among its membership by the national federation of trade unions (LO). The stated purpose of the survey was to obtain data which could be used by the Central Bureau of Statistics in revising the weights for the official cost-of-living index. The data were tabulated and analyzed by the Social Economic Institute of the University of Oslo under the direction of Prof. Ragnar Frisch.

World War II and the consumption pattern of the Calcutta middle class. By S. Bhattacharyya. (*In Sankhyā*, the Indian Journal of Statistics, Vol. 8, Part 2, Calcutta, March 1947, pp. 197-200. 10 rupees.)

The level of living of moderate- and lower-income families in Calcutta dropped during the war years, according to this study based on family-expenditure surveys

conducted by the Indian Statistical Institute among clerks, teachers, and other employees in 1939 and 1945. An analysis of per capita consumption data for the various expenditure levels indicated a sharp drop in the consumption of protein foods together with an increase in the purchase of cereals and pulses between 1939 and 1945.

Economic and Social Problems

The new economics: Keynes' influence on theory and public policy. Edited by Seymour E. Harris. New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1947. 686 pp., bibliography. \$6 net.

A source book of Keynesian materials, including reprints of leading expository and critical reviews of Keynes' contributions to economic thinking, supplemented, to round out the subject, by new essays on major theoretical and policy issues, by Professor Harris and his associates; texts of Keynes' briefs on behalf of the various postwar proposals for international economic stabilization, representing his final gifts to the world in the field of practical affairs; and a bibliography of his prodigious output of books, pamphlets, governmental reports, articles in periodicals, reviews, etc.

World economic problems—nationalism, technology, and cultural lag. By C. Addison Hickman. New York, Pitman Publishing Corporation, 1947. 400 pp., bibliography. \$4.

The authors discuss current problems in terms of historical trends and conclude, broadly, that present-day problems arise largely from the failure of institutions and ideas to keep pace with technological developments. "Modern technology has outmoded many of the customary and traditional forms of behavior evolved in a simpler age," and "some of these customary ways of life persist and impede the attainment of social welfare." The elaboration of the thesis includes discussion of world organization, including the International Labor Organization.

The administration of nationalized industries in Britain. By William A. Robson. (*In Public Administration Review*, Vol. VII, No. 3, Chicago, summer 1947, pp. 161-169. \$1.50.)

Outlines the basic conception and administrative framework in which the nationalization program of the British Labor Government is embodied, with special attention to the public corporations set up to administer such nationalized industries as coal, civil aviation, transport, and the building of new towns, and the degree to which such corporations are subject to government and consumer control.

Labor for higher production. Statement by National Executive Committee for consideration by annual conference of Labor Party at Margate, May 1947. London, Labor Party, 1947. 12 pp. 2d.

Stresses the need of industrial organization in Great Britain under an over-all, government-controlled economic plan and with the leadership of labor, in order to achieve the socialist aims of full employment, social justice for the people, and higher living standards.

Taking work to the workers. By Margaret Stewart. London, Fabian Society, 1946. 29 pp. (Research series, No. 116.) 1s.

Explains the Distribution of Industry Act, 1945, designed to promote the development of new industries in Great Britain.

Small-scale industry in Japan. By Edwin P. Reubins. (*In Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Cambridge, Mass., August 1947, pp. 577-604. \$1.25.)

The writer describes the role of small-scale establishments in the Japanese economy and draws conclusions concerning their survival. Effects of their survival on the economy and the labor movement of Japan, and on the program of the Military Government, are discussed. Statistics show percentage distribution of employment by size of plant, in selected years, 1930-45, and by size of plant and industry, 1939.

Employment and Unemployment

Labor force, employment, and unemployment in the United States, 1940 to 1946. Washington, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, [1947]. 58 pp.; processed. (Current population reports, Series P-50, No. 2.)

A revision of the various series of the Bureau of the Census for March 1940 to June 1945, with data previously published on the revised basis for July 1945 to December 1946. Terms used are defined, the revision procedure is explained, and the effect of the revision is described.

Occupation survey of the Commonwealth of Australia, June 1, 1945—detailed tables. Canberra, Bureau of Census and Statistics, [1947?]. 167 pp.

Data on the constitution of the civilian labor force 14 years of age and over, by sex, industry, and certain other break-downs.

Half-yearly survey of employment [in New Zealand, April 1947]. Wellington, Department of Labor and Employment, National Employment Service, 1947. xxxvi, 39 pp.; processed.

Guaranteed Employment and Wages

The guarantee of annual wages. By A. D. H. Kaplan. Washington, Brookings Institution, 1947. 269 pp., bibliography, charts. \$3.50.

A study, in 2 parts, on the guaranteed annual wage as a means to economic security. Part 1, in establishing the background for the study, discusses the aims of a guaranteed annual wage from the employees' standpoint, reviews the experience of firms having such plans, and presents data on economic fluctuations. Part 2 deals with effects that might be expected from industry-wide application of the guaranteed annual wage, both on business policy and on the country's economic structure. The new economic framework that may develop between management and labor, and the entry of the Government in a supporting role, because of far-reaching adjustments suggesting themselves as necessary to support stabilization

of production, employment, and consumption, are also discussed.

The author concludes: "The general guarantee of jobs and pay rolls implies the general acceptance of fixed placements in a regulated economy. A basic decision to be made, before widespread guarantees are instituted in any but the already stable consumer lines, concerns the kind of economic order we are prepared to accept in order to ensure existing jobs and pay rolls."

Guaranteed employment plan of Seaboard Railroad. By John L. Afros. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1947. 4 pp. (Serial No. R. 1897; reprinted from *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1947.) Free.

Housing

Comparative digest of the principal provisions of State urban redevelopment legislation. Washington, U. S. National Housing Agency, Office of the General Counsel, 1947. 88 pp.; processed.

Housing on the double. (In *Steelways*, New York, September 1947, p. 27, illus.)

Brief account of a prefabricated housing development at Harundale, Md. The individual structures are largely of steel construction and are built at the rate of almost 10 a day. Each house is 988 square feet in area, has 3 bedrooms, and sells for \$6,750.

Social aspects of public housing—evaluation of North Carolina experience. By Sanford Winston. [Raleigh?], North Carolina State College, 1947. 44 pp., illus.

A study of the status of about 300 families before they moved into public housing projects, during their stay in the projects, and after they moved to other housing.

Industrial Accidents and Workmen's Compensation

1946 accident analysis, member plants of the Portland Cement Association. (In *Annual statistical number*, Accident Prevention Magazine, Chicago, 1947, pp. 1-23, charts, illus.)

Detailed report on accident experience of the cement industry in 1946, with summary data for the 5-year period 1942-46. In 1946, the frequency rate dropped but the severity rate rose, as compared with 1945, with larger plants making a better record than smaller ones.

Hazard survey of a high-voltage electrostatic process for spray-deposition and dip-detealing of paints, with an appendix on résumé of reports relative to electrical shock hazards. New York, etc., National Board of Fire Underwriters, 1947. 40 pp., bibliography, diagrams, illus. (Research report No. 6.)

Industrial eye surgery and treatment—mechanical approach. By L. C. Potter, M.D. (In *Industrial Medicine*, Chicago, July 1947, pp. 350-352, illus. 75 cents.)

Brief account, with statistics, of wartime emergency experience in a Pacific coast shipyard. Many of the eye injuries were due to arc-welding.

Workmen's compensation in Canada—a comparison of provincial laws. Ottawa, Department of Labor, Legislation Branch, August 1947. 33 pp.; processed.

Industrial Relations

Collective bargaining by air line pilots. By Herbert R. Northrup. (In *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Cambridge, Mass., August 1947, pp. 533-576. \$1.25.)

Disciplinary clauses in union contracts. By Francis Odell. Pasadena, California Institute of Technology, Industrial Relations Section, May 1947. 7 pp. (Circular No. 13.)

Employees' right to organize on company time and company property. By Walter L. Daykin. (In *Illinois Law Review*, Chicago, July-August 1947, pp. 301-327.)

Intra-union disputes over job control. By Simon Rottenberg. (In *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Cambridge, Mass., August 1947, pp. 619-639. \$1.25.)

The negotiation of seniority clauses [in labor agreements]. By Herbert A. Lien. (In *Personnel*, New York, September 1947, pp. 150-160. \$1.)

The role of government in industrial relations. Address by William M. Leiserson. [Berkeley, University of California, Industrial Relations Institute?], 1947. 12 pp.; processed.

Tenth annual report of the New York State Labor Relations Board, for the year ended December 31, 1946. Albany, 1947. 104 pp.

Review of stoppages of work in British India during 1939-45. (In *Indian Labor Gazette*, Department of Labor, Delhi, May 1947, pp. 499-501, chart. 1 rupee 4 annas.)

Data on number of disputes, workers involved, man-days lost, causes, and results. The regular monthly article on industrial disputes in India, in the same issue of the *Gazette*, gives similar information, by month, March 1946 to March 1947.

I consigli di gestione: Esperienze e documenti sulla partecipazione dei lavoratori alla vita delle aziende nell'ultimo trentennio. Rome, Confederazione Generale dell'Industria Italiana, 1947. 2 vols., 319 and 311 pp.

Detailed documentary survey of the development of labor-management councils (consigli di gestione) in Italy before World War I, in the years 1940-43, and since World War II, with some detail on similar developments in other countries, including France, Great Britain, Russia, Germany, Norway, and the United States. Gives texts of various bills prepared in Italy on such councils, as well as letters, circulars, and other communications of the General Confederation of Industry on the same subject since World War II. Texts of pertinent legislation, proposals, newspaper articles, speeches, committee resolutions, etc., in prewar and postwar years, are also included.

Statistiek der werkstakingen en uitsluitingen, 1946. The Hague, Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 1947. 9 pp., chart; processed.

Statistics of strikes and lockouts in the Netherlands, 1946.

Industry Reports

Manufacturing industries, [Australia], 1945-46: No. 9, Electrical machinery and equipment. Canberra, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, 1947. 8 pp.; processed.

One of a series of surveys covering 36 industry groups. Statistics are given on number of factories and persons employed, output, average salaries and wages paid, and other items.

Report of the Joint Advisory Committee on Conditions in Iron Foundries. London, Ministry of Labour and National Service, 1947. 34 pp. 6d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

The committee's investigation covered approximately 2,000 iron foundries in Great Britain, differing greatly in size and methods of production. Recommendations included in the report chiefly concern provision of better amenities and more comfortable and healthful working conditions; improvement of appearance of foundries through greater cleanliness and orderliness and more light and color; and improvement of atmospheric conditions by prevention or removal of dust, smoke, and fumes.

Statistical report on the number of establishments, the number of employees, the hours of work, and the wages paid in the lithographing industry of the Province of Quebec, 1938-46. Montreal, Lithographing Industry Parity Committee for the Province of Quebec, [1947]. 55 pp., charts.

Labor protection in the Swedish logging industry. By Oscar Wallner. (In Industrial Safety Survey, International Labor Office, Geneva, January-March 1947, pp. 1-9, illus. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of I. L. O.)

Includes data on provisions for workers' living accommodations.

International Labor Conditions

International Labor Conference, thirtieth session, Geneva, 1947: Report I, Report of the Director-General; Report II, Financial and budgetary questions; Report III (parts 1-3), Non-metropolitan territories; Report IV (and supplement), The organization of labor inspection in industrial and commercial undertakings; Report V (parts 1 and 2), Employment service organization; Report VI (and appendix), Reports on the application of conventions (article 22 of the constitution of the I. L. O.); Report VII, Freedom of association and industrial relations. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1946 and 1947. Various pages. \$6 for set; individual reports priced separately. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of I. L. O.

Iron and Steel Committee, International Labor Organization—report of the first session, Cleveland, Ohio, April 1946. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1947. 227 pp. \$1.25. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of I. L. O.

Contains the report prepared by the I. L. O. as a basis for the work of the committee, a record of proceedings at

the first session, reports of subcommittees, lists of committee and subcommittee members, and other material.

Iron and Steel Committee, International Labor Organization—second session, Stockholm, 1947: Report I, General report; Report II, Regularization of production and employment at a high level; Report III, Minimum income security—annual and other wage systems designed to provide assured earnings; Report IV, Labor-management cooperation. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1947. 48, 73, 96, 72 pp. Report I, 30 cents; Reports II-IV, 50 cents each. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of I. L. O.

Metal Trades Committee, International Labor Organization—report of the first session, Toledo, Ohio, May 1946. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1947. 207 pp. \$1.25. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of I. L. O.

Includes a summary of the preliminary report prepared by the I. L. O. as a basis for the work of the committee, a record of proceedings at the first session, reports of subcommittees, lists of committee and subcommittee members, and other material.

Metal Trades Committee, International Labor Organization—second session, Stockholm, 1947: Report I, General report; Report II, Regularization of production and employment at a high level—the automobile industry; Report III, Minimum income security—annual and other wage systems designed to provide assured earnings; Report IV, Labor-management cooperation. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1947. 63, 74, 28, 99 pp. 35, 50, 15, 50 cents, respectively. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of I. L. O.

Postwar manpower problems in Europe. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, June 1947, pp. 485-511. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of I. L. O.)

Gives a general picture of the manpower difficulties and describes measures that are being taken to overcome them.

Job Evaluation

Job evaluation. By Russell L. Moberly and E. S. Buffa. Madison, University of Wisconsin, Bureau of Business Research and Service, 1947. 39 pp., bibliography, forms; processed. (Wisconsin commerce reports, Vol. 1, No. 4.) \$1.

Summary of proceedings of a special institute on job evaluation conducted by the University of Wisconsin in cooperation with the Wisconsin Manufacturers' Association.

A labor union manual on job evaluation. By William Gomberg. Chicago, Roosevelt College, Labor Education Division, 1947. 80 pp., bibliography, charts. \$1.

Includes descriptions of four major types of job-evaluation plans and of the techniques involved, sample collective-agreements clauses on various aspects of job evaluation, and other material.

Labor and Employer Organizations

Adversary in the house—a biographical novel. By Irving Stone. New York, Doubleday & Co., Inc., 1947. 432 pp. \$3.

A fictionalized version of the life of Eugene V. Debs which includes some description of the early days of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and of the American Railway Union.

Who controls union policies? By Joseph Shister. (In *Personnel*, New York, September 1947, pp. 92-101. \$1.)

Directory of labor organizations in the Territory of Hawaii, revised September 1947. Honolulu, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Bureau of Research and Statistics, 1947. 16 pp.; processed. (No. 11.)

Thirteenth report on organization in industry, commerce, and the professions in Canada, 1947. Ottawa, Department of Labor, 1947. 267 pp. 50 cents.

Report of 22d session of All-India Trade Union Congress, Calcutta, 1947. Bombay, All-India Trade Union Congress, 1947. 186 pp. 3 rupees.

The report shows that the All-India Trade Union Congress had a membership of 796,194 in February 1947. In resolutions passed at the 22d session, the Congress reiterated its political aims of nationalization of industries, guaranty of fundamental civil liberties, and a "fully democratic constitution based on adult suffrage and proportional representation." It claimed that the real wages of industrial workers in India have gone down 20 to 60 percent since the war. In order to compensate for the low wage level existing before the war, it urged substantial increases over the prewar level of real wages.

Labor Legislation

Labor Management Relations Act, 1947. Washington, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Department of Manufacture, 1947. 27 pp.

Information about the law, and a summary of its provisions.

Summary of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1947. 5 pp. (Serial No. R. 1896; reprinted from *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1947.) Free.

Collective bargaining and the Taft-Hartley Act. By John B. Olverson. (In *Virginia Law Review*, Charlottesville, September 1947, pp. 549-580. \$1.)

Takes up individual sections of the Labor Management Relations Act and shows the changes that this legislation has introduced in the rights and obligations of employees.

Labor-management relations under the Taft-Hartley Act. By Edwin E. Witte. (In *Harvard Business Review*, Boston, Vol. XXV, No. 4A, autumn 1947, pp. 554-575. \$1.50.)

Operating under the Taft-Hartley Act. New York, Commerce and Industry Association of New York, Inc., 1947. 79 pp. \$5.

Transcript of proceedings of a 2-day seminar held by the Commerce and Industry Association in July 1947. Questions and answers and the text and an analysis of the Labor Management Relations Act are included.

The supervisor's guide to the Taft Hartley Act. Deep River, Conn., National Foremen's Institute, Inc., 1947. 18 pp.

Tells how the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 affects relations between the supervisory staff and company employees.

Legislative restrictions on the closed shop. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1947. 4 pp. (Serial No. R. 1895; reprinted from *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1947.) Free.

Report of the Committee of the Indian Engineering Association for the year ended December 31, 1946. Calcutta, 1947. 84 pp.

A review of existing and proposed labor legislation in India as of the end of 1946 is presented in the report, together with pertinent recommendations by the committee. There are also brief discussions of industrial welfare funds, vocational training and placement of ex-servicemen, the attitude of Government employment exchanges during strikes and lockouts, and other topics.

Tratado elemental de derecho del trabajo. By Miguel Hernainz Marquez. Madrid, Instituto de Estudios Políticos, 1946. 688 pp. 2d ed., revised and enlarged. 75 pesetas.

Negro in Industry

The Negro in the United States: A bibliography. By Paul B. Foreman and Mozell C. Hill. Stillwater, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, February 1947. 24 pp. (Bull., Vol. 44, No. 5.)

Includes references to material on labor and allied subjects.

Some recent United States Supreme Court decisions affecting the rights of Negro workers. By C. A. Chick. (In *Journal of Negro Education*, Vol. XVI, No. 2, Washington, spring 1947, pp. 172-179. \$1.)

Cases reviewed are those involving refusal of a District of Columbia store to employ Negro workers, the peonage law of Georgia, and discrimination against Negroes by railway unions.

Special problems of Negro migration during the war. By Ira De. A. Reid. (In Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly, New York, July 1947, pp. 284-292.)

Personnel Management

Personnel management. By Michael J. Jucius. Chicago, Richard D. Irwin, Inc., 1947. 696 pp. \$5.

The author is a professor of business organization at the Ohio State University and his book is intended as a text to supply the college student with "a realistic study of principles and practices of personnel management." This purpose is essayed through 30 chapters which range through discussions of such topics as job content specification, sources of labor supply, selection, interviewing, testing, training, industrial health and safety, time studies and methods of wage payment, job classification, grievances, and union negotiations. The book is profusely illustrated with facsimiles of typical forms used in industrial personnel departments.

Personnel research and test development in the Bureau of Naval Personnel, [U. S. Department of the Navy]. Edited by Dewey B. Stuit and others. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University Press, 1947. 513 pp., diagrams, illus. \$7.50.

Productivity and Labor Requirements

Summary of proceedings of conference on productivity, [Washington], October 28-29, 1946. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1947. 52 pp. (Bull. No. 913.) 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Productivity and unit labor cost in the electric light and power industry, 1917-46. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1947. 4 pp.; processed. Free.

Productivity and unit labor cost in steam railroad transportation, 1935-46. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1947. 5 pp.; processed. Free.

Brick making [in Great Britain]: The getting of clay, with special reference to labor requirements; The labor involved in the making and firing of common bricks, and a summary of the total labor requirements of brick-making. By H. H. Macey and A. T. Green. London, Ministry of Works, National Brick Advisory Council, 1947. 34 and 60 pp. (Papers 1 and 2.) 9d. and 1s. net, respectively, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

Profit Sharing

Selected bibliography: Profit sharing. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, August 1947. 3 pp.; processed.

Profit sharing—a study of the results of overseas experience. [Melbourne?], Australia, Department of Labor and National Service, Industrial Welfare Division, 1947. 30 pp., bibliography; processed.

Social Security

Report of the Assistance Board, Great Britain, for the year ended December 31, 1946. London, 1947. 35 pp. (Cmd. 7184.) 9d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

The assistance reported upon included unemployment benefits and old-age and widows' pensions.

Report of the Social Security Department, New Zealand, for the 12 months ended March 31, 1947. Wellington, 1947. 13 pp. 6d.

Social insurance in the Soviet Union. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, March-April 1947, pp. 261-273. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of I. L. O.)

General picture of the social-insurance system in the Soviet Union, covering organization, administration, financing, and benefits provided for workers and their dependents.

State Labor Offices

Labor offices in the United States and in Canada. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Division of Labor Standards, 1947. 30 pp. (Bull. No. 89.) Free.

This directory lists the labor offices by State or Province, together with the names and titles of their officials.

Vacations and Sick Leave

Vacation and sick leave practices, 60 Michigan municipalities over 5,000 population. Ann Arbor, Michigan Municipal League, 1947. 9 pp.; processed. (Information bull. No. 53.) 50 cents.

Le problème des vacances ouvrières—comment il se pose, comment il peut être résolu. By Henry Paoletti. (In Revue Française du Travail, Ministère du Travail et de la Sécurité Sociale, Paris, June-July 1947, pp. 540-553.)

Brief descriptions of the organizations conducting workers' vacations in the Soviet Union, Sweden, Great Britain, the Netherlands, and Belgium; and detailed description of the postwar development in France of a private organization, subject to governmental financial control, which prepares for and conducts workers' vacations.

Wages and Hours of Labor

Research on wages: Report of a conference held on April 4-5, 1947, at the Yale Labor and Management Center. By Lloyd G. Reynolds. New York, Social Science Research Council, 1947. 41 pp. (Pamphlet No. 4.) 50 cents.

The main discussions related to the "behavior" of wage rates and earnings as related to such factors as unionism, productivity, profits, and regional differences. Proposals were considered for improving research methods, especially in relation to local labor market areas. The report includes a summary explanation of Bureau of Labor Statistics data on average earnings and rates of wages.

Wages by type of farm and type of farm work, United States and major type-of-farming regions, 1945. By Barbara B. Reagan. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 1947. 109 pp.; processed. (Surveys of wages and wage rates in agriculture, Report No. 19.)

The study shows regional differences in the amount of hired farm labor and in wages, which are viewed primarily as costs. Data are in part from the 1945 Census of Agriculture but more largely from Nation-wide enumerative sample surveys by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Occupational wage relationships, Series 1, No. 10: Textile dyeing and finishing, 1946. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1947. 7 pp.; processed. Free.

Wage structure, Series 2, No. 50: Women's and misses' blouses and waists, 1947. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1947. 25 pp., chart; processed. Free.

Wage rates, hours, and working conditions in the rubber products and motor vehicles industries, [Canada]. (In Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, August 1947, pp. 1164-1170.)

Wages, earnings, and hours of work, 1914-47, United Kingdom. By A. L. Bowley. London, London and Cambridge Economic Service, 1947. 16 pp. (Special memorandum No. 50.)

Reviews changes in wage rates and cost of living from December 1914 to April 1947, using the Bowley wage rate index. This index covers a longer period of time but is less inclusive in industrial coverage than the official wage rate index published by the government Central Statistical Board, and the system of weighting is different. The report also reviews changes in earnings, differentials for sex, and hours of work.

Report of a court of inquiry into applications by the trade unions representing the employees of the railway companies for improvements in wages and reductions in weekly hours of work. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1947. 31 pp. (Cmd. 7161.) 6d. net.

The court recommended a wage increase, and a reduction in weekly hours from 48 to 44 (42 for the clerical staff) without loss in pay, in order to keep the railway industry abreast of developments in related branches of transport and in engineering.

General Reports

Provincial labor standards concerning child labor, holidays, hours of work, minimum wages, and workmen's compensation. Ottawa, Department of Labor, Legislation Branch, August 1947. 15 pp.; processed.

The new Italy—transition from war to peace. By Muriel Grindrod. London, Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1947. 118 pp., bibliography. 5s. net.

Brief account of developments in Italy since fall of fascism, including analysis of Italy's economic position (with statistics on population, emigration, production, etc.) and of recent political party platforms and their stand on labor problems.

The Japanese wartime standard of living and utilization of manpower. Washington, U. S. Strategic Bombing Survey, Manpower, Food, and Civilian Supplies Division, 1947. 146 pp., charts. 55 cents.

The survey deals with the decline in the Japanese standard of living during the war; wartime utilization of manpower; and food, manpower, and civilian supplies as factors in the Japanese surrender. Many statistical tables are included in support of conclusions summarized in the report.

Report of the Department of Labor, Union of South Africa, for the year ended December 31, 1945, with which are included the reports of the Wage Board, the Chief Inspector of Factories, and the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner. Pretoria, 1947. 89 pp. 13s. 6d.

Annual report of the Government Mining Engineer, Union of South Africa, for the year ended December 31, 1945. Pretoria, Department of Mines, 1946. 120 pp., charts and pasters. 15s.

Includes statistics of production, employment, wages, and accidents to workers in the different kinds of mines—gold, coal, diamond, etc.—and information on prevalence of miners' phthisis.

On the use of Soviet statistics. By Harry Schwartz. (In Journal of the American Statistical Association, Washington, September 1947, pp. 401-406.)

Discusses prewar and current availability of Soviet statistical data and attempts to evaluate their over-all reliability.

Current Labor Statistics

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A: Employment and Pay Rolls

TABLE A-1: Estimated Total Labor Force Classified by Employment Status, Hours Worked, and Sex

| Labor force | Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over ¹ (in thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| | 1947 | | | | | | | | | 1946 | | | |
| | Sep- tember ² | August ² | July ² | June ² | May | April | March | Feb- ruary | Jan- uary | De- cember | No- vember | Octo- ber | Sep- tember |
| Total, both sexes | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total labor force ³ | 62,130 | *63,017 | 64,035 | 64,007 | 61,760 | 60,650 | 59,960 | 59,630 | 59,510 | 60,320 | 60,980 | 61,160 | 61,340 |
| Civilian labor force..... | 60,784 | *61,665 | 62,664 | 62,609 | 60,290 | 59,120 | 58,390 | 58,010 | 57,790 | 58,430 | 58,970 | 58,990 | 59,120 |
| Unemployment..... | 1,912 | *2,096 | 2,584 | 2,555 | 1,960 | 2,420 | 2,330 | 2,490 | 2,400 | 2,120 | 1,930 | 1,960 | 2,070 |
| Employment..... | 58,872 | *59,569 | 60,079 | 60,055 | 58,330 | 56,700 | 56,060 | 55,520 | 55,390 | 56,310 | 57,040 | 57,030 | 57,050 |
| Nonagricultural..... | 50,145 | *50,594 | 50,013 | 49,678 | 49,370 | 48,840 | 48,820 | 48,600 | 48,890 | 49,100 | 49,140 | 48,410 | 48,300 |
| Worked 35 hours or more..... | 42,796 | *41,068 | 39,602 | 41,747 | 41,330 | 40,120 | 40,680 | 40,750 | 41,500 | 42,120 | 41,800 | 41,400 | 41,610 |
| Worked 15-34 hours..... | 3,985 | *4,574 | 4,630 | 4,532 | 4,780 | 4,820 | 4,880 | 4,690 | 4,280 | 4,290 | 4,730 | 4,340 | 3,650 |
| Worked 1-14 hours ⁴ | 1,312 | *1,224 | 1,150 | 1,243 | 1,550 | 1,570 | 1,500 | 1,440 | 1,400 | 1,350 | 1,270 | 1,260 | 1,150 |
| With a job but not at work ⁵ | 2,050 | *3,726 | 4,631 | 2,156 | 1,710 | 2,330 | 1,760 | 1,720 | 1,710 | 1,340 | 1,340 | 1,410 | 1,890 |
| Agricultural..... | 8,727 | *8,975 | 10,066 | 10,377 | 8,960 | 7,860 | 7,240 | 6,920 | 6,500 | 7,210 | 7,900 | 8,620 | 8,760 |
| Worked 35 hours or more..... | 7,297 | *6,734 | 8,067 | 8,326 | 6,940 | 5,520 | 4,750 | 4,320 | 4,040 | 5,150 | 6,020 | 6,820 | 7,110 |
| Worked 15-34 hours..... | 1,077 | *1,687 | 1,653 | 1,700 | 1,660 | 1,770 | 1,790 | 1,890 | 1,700 | 1,450 | 1,560 | 1,510 | 1,350 |
| Worked 1-14 hours ⁴ | 105 | *193 | 171 | 187 | 210 | 260 | 300 | 280 | 300 | 320 | 160 | 200 | 170 |
| With a job but not at work ⁵ | 187 | *362 | 174 | 165 | 150 | 310 | 400 | 430 | 460 | 290 | 160 | 90 | 120 |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total labor force ³ | 44,881 | *45,874 | 46,213 | 45,839 | 44,620 | 44,310 | 43,990 | 43,700 | 43,560 | 43,860 | 43,940 | 43,970 | 44,040 |
| Civilian labor force..... | 43,551 | *44,540 | 44,861 | 44,460 | 43,170 | 42,800 | 42,440 | 42,100 | 41,860 | 41,990 | 41,950 | 41,820 | 41,850 |
| Unemployment..... | 1,393 | *1,518 | 1,789 | 1,707 | 1,420 | 1,900 | 1,850 | 2,010 | 1,950 | 1,690 | 1,520 | 1,550 | 1,580 |
| Employment..... | 42,158 | *43,022 | 43,071 | 42,753 | 41,750 | 40,900 | 40,590 | 40,090 | 39,910 | 40,300 | 40,430 | 40,270 | 40,270 |
| Nonagricultural..... | 35,202 | *35,452 | 34,937 | 34,729 | 34,340 | 33,970 | 34,030 | 33,830 | 34,060 | 34,010 | 34,050 | 33,500 | 33,480 |
| Worked 35 hours or more..... | 31,232 | *30,302 | 29,041 | 30,639 | 30,160 | 29,260 | 29,400 | 29,280 | 29,910 | 30,290 | 30,140 | 29,750 | 29,940 |
| Worked 15-34 hours..... | 2,094 | *2,506 | 2,555 | 2,333 | 2,350 | 2,530 | 2,680 | 2,540 | 2,200 | 2,120 | 2,390 | 2,200 | 1,770 |
| Worked 1-14 hours ⁴ | 522 | *487 | 446 | 469 | 690 | 730 | 660 | 670 | 660 | 600 | 590 | 560 | 460 |
| With a job but not at work ⁵ | 1,355 | *2,156 | 2,895 | 1,288 | 1,140 | 1,450 | 1,290 | 1,340 | 1,290 | 1,000 | 930 | 990 | 1,310 |
| Agricultural..... | 6,955 | *7,570 | 8,134 | 8,024 | 7,410 | 6,930 | 6,560 | 6,260 | 5,850 | 6,290 | 6,380 | 6,770 | 6,790 |
| Worked 35 hours or more..... | 6,175 | *6,191 | 7,130 | 7,187 | 6,400 | 5,260 | 4,600 | 4,190 | 3,850 | 4,860 | 5,360 | 5,810 | 6,020 |
| Worked 15-34 hours..... | 523 | *937 | 775 | 588 | 770 | 1,230 | 1,380 | 1,460 | 1,330 | 950 | 780 | 770 | 560 |
| Worked 1-14 hours ⁴ | 87 | *141 | 98 | 101 | 130 | 190 | 230 | 230 | 250 | 220 | 90 | 120 | 100 |
| With a job but not at work ⁵ | 169 | *303 | 130 | 148 | 110 | 250 | 350 | 380 | 420 | 260 | 150 | 70 | 110 |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total labor force ³ | 17,249 | *17,143 | 17,822 | 18,168 | 17,140 | 16,340 | 15,970 | 15,930 | 15,950 | 16,460 | 17,040 | 17,190 | 17,300 |
| Civilian labor force..... | 17,233 | *17,125 | 17,803 | 18,149 | 17,120 | 16,320 | 15,950 | 15,910 | 15,930 | 16,440 | 17,020 | 17,170 | 17,270 |
| Unemployment..... | 519 | *578 | 795 | 848 | 540 | 520 | 480 | 480 | 450 | 430 | 410 | 410 | 490 |
| Employment..... | 16,714 | *16,547 | 17,008 | 17,302 | 16,580 | 15,800 | 15,470 | 15,430 | 15,480 | 16,010 | 16,610 | 16,760 | 16,780 |
| Nonagricultural..... | 14,943 | *15,142 | 15,076 | 14,949 | 15,030 | 14,870 | 14,790 | 14,770 | 14,830 | 15,090 | 15,090 | 14,910 | 14,820 |
| Worked 35 hours or more..... | 11,564 | *10,766 | 10,561 | 11,108 | 11,170 | 10,860 | 11,280 | 11,470 | 11,590 | 11,830 | 11,660 | 11,650 | 11,670 |
| Worked 15-34 hours..... | 1,894 | *2,068 | 2,075 | 2,199 | 2,430 | 2,290 | 2,200 | 2,150 | 2,080 | 2,170 | 2,340 | 2,140 | 1,880 |
| Worked 1-14 hours ⁴ | 790 | *737 | 704 | 774 | 860 | 840 | 840 | 770 | 740 | 750 | 680 | 700 | 690 |
| With a job but not at work ⁵ | 695 | *1,570 | 1,736 | 868 | 570 | 880 | 470 | 380 | 420 | 340 | 410 | 420 | 580 |
| Agricultural..... | 1,772 | *1,405 | 1,932 | 2,353 | 1,550 | 930 | 680 | 660 | 650 | 920 | 1,520 | 1,850 | 1,960 |
| Worked 35 hours or more..... | 1,122 | *543 | 937 | 1,139 | 540 | 260 | 150 | 130 | 190 | 290 | 660 | 1,010 | 1,090 |
| Worked 15-34 hours..... | 554 | *750 | 878 | 1,112 | 890 | 540 | 410 | 430 | 370 | 500 | 780 | 740 | 790 |
| Worked 1-14 hours ⁴ | 78 | *52 | 73 | 86 | 80 | 70 | 70 | 50 | 50 | 100 | 70 | 80 | 70 |
| With a job but not at work ⁵ | 18 | *59 | 44 | 17 | 40 | 60 | 50 | 50 | 40 | 30 | 10 | 20 | 10 |

¹ Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. All data exclude persons in institutions.

² Beginning in June 1947, the estimates are presented rounded to the nearest thousand, and, for convenience, figures under 100,000 are no longer replaced with asterisks. These changes from previous practice do not reflect an improvement in reliability of the data but are made in order to achieve consistency with other census releases on related subjects. Because of rounding the individual figures no longer add to group totals.

³ Total labor force consists of the civilian labor force and the armed forces. ⁴ Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

⁵ Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the census week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute, or because of temporary lay-off with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of lay-off. Does not include unpaid family workers.

* Revised.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A-2: Estimated Number of Wage and Salary Workers¹ in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division

[In thousands]

| Industry division | 1947 | | | | | | | | | | 1946 | | | | Annual average | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------------|--|
| | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | 1943 | 1939 | |
| Total estimated employment..... | 43,033 | 42,547 | 42,175 | 42,363 | 41,919 | 41,824 | 42,043 | 41,849 | 41,803 | 42,928 | 42,439 | 42,065 | 41,848 | 42,042 | 30,287 | |
| Manufacturing..... | 15,797 | 15,537 | 15,209 | 15,328 | 15,237 | 15,429 | 15,510 | 15,475 | 15,372 | 15,348 | 15,271 | 15,064 | 15,035 | 17,381 | 10,078 | |
| Mining..... | 895 | 895 | 864 | 893 | 884 | 856 | 879 | 880 | 853 | 874 | 883 | 883 | 884 | 917 | 845 | |
| Contract construction ¹ | 1,900 | 1,890 | 1,847 | 1,768 | 1,685 | 1,619 | 1,534 | 1,502 | 1,527 | 1,644 | 1,713 | 1,753 | 1,747 | 1,567 | 1,150 | |
| Transportation and public utilities..... | 4,115 | 4,145 | 4,140 | 4,115 | 3,970 | 3,836 | 4,020 | 4,011 | 4,014 | 4,071 | 4,101 | 4,093 | 4,064 | 3,619 | 2,912 | |
| Trade..... | 8,684 | 8,571 | 8,558 | 8,582 | 8,545 | 8,552 | 8,565 | 8,507 | 8,552 | 9,234 | 8,898 | 8,667 | 8,523 | 7,322 | 6,705 | |
| Finance..... | 1,683 | 1,602 | 1,590 | 1,567 | 1,561 | 1,554 | 1,555 | 1,546 | 1,544 | 1,546 | 1,543 | 1,540 | 1,534 | 1,401 | 1,382 | |
| Service..... | 4,634 | 4,619 | 4,686 | 4,711 | 4,590 | 4,552 | 4,565 | 4,561 | 4,527 | 4,573 | 4,555 | 4,514 | 4,456 | 3,786 | 3,228 | |
| Federal, State, and local government.. | 5,425 | 5,288 | 5,281 | 5,399 | 5,447 | 5,426 | 5,415 | 5,367 | 5,384 | 5,638 | 5,475 | 5,551 | 5,605 | 6,049 | 3,987 | |

¹ Estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salaried workers in nonagricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. These estimates have been adjusted to levels indicated by final 1945 data made available by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency. Data for the current and immediately preceding months are subject to revision.

² These figures cover all employees of private firms whose major activity is construction. They are not directly comparable with the construction em-

ployment estimates presented in table 2, p. 1111, of the June 1947 issue of this publication, which include self-employed persons, working proprietors, and force-account workers and other employees of nonconstruction firms or public bodies who engage in construction work, as well as all employees of construction firms. An article presenting this other construction employment series appeared in the August issue of this publication, and will appear in every third issue thereafter.

TABLE A-3: Estimated Number of Wage and Salary Workers¹ in Manufacturing Industries, by Major Industry Group

[In thousands]

| Major industry group | 1947 | | | | | | | | | | 1946 | | | | Annual average | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------------|--|
| | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | 1943 | 1939 | |
| All manufacturing..... | 15,797 | 15,537 | 15,209 | 15,328 | 15,237 | 15,429 | 15,510 | 15,475 | 15,372 | 15,348 | 15,271 | 15,064 | 15,035 | 17,381 | 10,078 | |
| Durable goods..... | 7,880 | 7,781 | 7,694 | 7,863 | 7,781 | 7,892 | 7,892 | 7,857 | 7,781 | 7,731 | 7,721 | 7,623 | 7,590 | 10,297 | 4,357 | |
| Nondurable goods..... | 7,917 | 7,756 | 7,515 | 7,465 | 7,456 | 7,537 | 6,618 | 7,618 | 7,591 | 7,617 | 7,550 | 7,441 | 7,445 | 7,084 | 5,720 | |
| Iron and steel and their products..... | 1,865 | 1,854 | 1,826 | 1,839 | 1,829 | 1,842 | 1,840 | 1,832 | 1,823 | 1,787 | 1,800 | 1,761 | 1,776 | 2,034 | 1,171 | |
| Electrical machinery..... | 741 | 733 | 729 | 746 | 718 | 732 | 775 | 777 | 773 | 771 | 763 | 751 | 734 | 914 | 355 | |
| Machinery, except electrical..... | 1,531 | 1,516 | 1,494 | 1,528 | 1,532 | 1,536 | 1,522 | 1,512 | 1,504 | 1,489 | 1,479 | 1,458 | 1,434 | 1,585 | 690 | |
| Transportation equipment, except automobiles..... | 531 | 514 | 517 | 583 | 587 | 601 | 596 | 599 | 603 | 600 | 592 | 588 | 590 | 2,951 | 193 | |
| Automobiles..... | 982 | 949 | 970 | 967 | 926 | 987 | 971 | 965 | 924 | 943 | 954 | 954 | 969 | 845 | 466 | |
| Nonferrous metals and their products..... | 462 | 459 | 452 | 467 | 479 | 491 | 496 | 498 | 494 | 493 | 488 | 483 | 477 | 525 | 283 | |
| Lumber and timber basic products..... | 748 | 745 | 724 | 730 | 715 | 690 | 673 | 660 | 654 | 652 | 659 | 650 | 642 | 589 | 465 | |
| Furniture and finished lumber products..... | 524 | 519 | 503 | 510 | 507 | 516 | 524 | 523 | 514 | 504 | 497 | 489 | 482 | 429 | 385 | |
| Stone, clay, and glass products..... | 496 | 492 | 479 | 493 | 488 | 497 | 465 | 491 | 492 | 492 | 489 | 489 | 486 | 422 | 349 | |
| Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures..... | 1,306 | 1,287 | 1,273 | 1,293 | 1,310 | 1,336 | 1,355 | 1,362 | 1,354 | 1,353 | 1,340 | 1,322 | 1,310 | 1,330 | 1,235 | |
| Apparel and other finished textile products..... | 1,309 | 1,283 | 1,196 | 1,195 | 1,192 | 1,222 | 1,277 | 1,274 | 1,244 | 1,229 | 1,209 | 1,211 | 1,193 | 1,080 | 894 | |
| Leather and leather products..... | 406 | 401 | 390 | 387 | 385 | 398 | 404 | 405 | 403 | 403 | 398 | 395 | 397 | 378 | 383 | |
| Food..... | 1,821 | 1,737 | 1,638 | 1,557 | 1,516 | 1,505 | 1,487 | 1,485 | 1,513 | 1,548 | 1,544 | 1,440 | 1,564 | 1,418 | 1,192 | |
| Tobacco manufactures..... | 100 | 99 | 97 | 97 | 96 | 95 | 100 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 104 | 102 | 100 | 103 | 105 | |
| Paper and allied products..... | 462 | 461 | 454 | 462 | 461 | 465 | 467 | 467 | 465 | 465 | 461 | 454 | 450 | 389 | 320 | |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries..... | 702 | 698 | 693 | 692 | 690 | 689 | 687 | 687 | 683 | 688 | 679 | 672 | 662 | 549 | 561 | |
| Chemicals and allied products..... | 749 | 737 | 733 | 726 | 744 | 747 | 750 | 747 | 741 | 732 | 728 | 714 | 704 | 873 | 421 | |
| Products of petroleum and coal..... | 233 | 235 | 235 | 231 | 228 | 223 | 224 | 222 | 222 | 221 | 222 | 222 | 224 | 170 | 147 | |
| Rubber products..... | 269 | 269 | 265 | 272 | 276 | 289 | 293 | 295 | 294 | 296 | 294 | 290 | 281 | 231 | 150 | |
| Miscellaneous industries..... | 560 | 549 | 541 | 553 | 558 | 568 | 574 | 571 | 568 | 577 | 571 | 569 | 560 | 563 | 311 | |

¹ Estimates include all full- and part-time production and nonproduction workers in manufacturing industries who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. These estimates have been adjusted to levels indicated by the final 1945 data made available by

the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency. Comparable series from January 1939 are available upon request. Data for the current and immediately preceding months are subject to revision.

TABLE A-4: Estimated Number of Wage and Salary Workers¹ in Manufacturing Industries, by State

[In thousands]

| | 1947 | | | | | | | | 1946 | | | | | Annual average 1943 |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------------------|
| | August | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | |
| New England: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maine..... | 114.1 | 111.1 | 107.9 | 108.0 | 108.6 | 115.3 | 118.0 | 117.9 | 117.8 | 117.1 | 117.7 | 117.6 | 118.7 | 144.4 |
| New Hampshire..... | 80.7 | 77.6 | 79.3 | 78.7 | 81.1 | 83.0 | 83.5 | 82.4 | 83.0 | 81.6 | 79.0 | 79.6 | 79.2 | 77.0 |
| Vermont..... | 40.2 | 39.2 | 39.4 | 39.4 | 42.0 | 42.9 | 43.2 | 43.3 | 43.1 | 41.8 | 42.1 | 41.6 | 41.4 | 41.3 |
| Massachusetts..... | 720.4 | 707.2 | 724.7 | 734.3 | 749.9 | 763.5 | 765.5 | 761.6 | 766.9 | 762.1 | 754.1 | 750.0 | 741.2 | 835.6 |
| Rhode Island..... | 143.0 | 141.4 | 147.0 | 147.7 | 150.6 | 153.8 | 154.0 | 153.6 | 154.4 | 152.0 | 150.5 | 147.7 | 145.2 | 169.4 |
| Connecticut..... | 407.8 | 404.6 | 414.1 | 417.0 | 420.1 | 424.2 | 425.2 | 422.0 | 420.6 | 416.1 | 410.9 | 406.7 | 396.5 | 504.2 |
| Middle Atlantic: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York ² | 1,870.8 | 1,801.9 | *1,841.6 | *1,858.0 | *1,893.4 | *1,934.5 | *1,939.1 | *1,922.9 | *1,930.3 | *1,939.6 | *1,928.9 | *1,926.8 | *1,910.8 | 2,115.7 |
| New Jersey..... | 735.9 | 719.6 | 745.2 | 727.0 | 738.5 | 768.6 | 768.4 | 770.3 | 768.0 | 757.7 | 753.2 | 748.9 | 742.8 | 951.1 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 1,491.9 | 1,471.7 | 1,487.1 | 1,494.5 | 1,507.7 | 1,511.8 | 1,513.1 | 1,518.8 | 1,515.1 | 1,511.7 | 1,458.1 | 1,482.6 | 1,466.7 | 1,579.3 |
| East North Central: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ohio..... | 1,238.1 | 1,232.0 | 1,244.5 | 1,238.7 | 1,254.6 | 1,255.4 | 1,251.3 | 1,242.7 | 1,231.1 | 1,238.3 | 1,230.5 | 1,223.5 | 1,205.1 | 1,363.3 |
| Indiana..... | 553.2 | 550.0 | 553.2 | 550.1 | 554.4 | 555.8 | 556.2 | 549.6 | 544.2 | 538.4 | 538.3 | 545.1 | 530.7 | 633.1 |
| Illinois..... | 1,237.8 | 1,228.6 | 1,238.3 | 1,232.0 | 1,248.2 | 1,249.4 | 1,251.1 | 1,244.4 | 1,236.0 | 1,229.6 | 1,203.4 | 1,195.7 | 1,186.0 | 1,263.7 |
| Michigan..... | 1,004.3 | 997.0 | 1,013.1 | 980.3 | 1,035.4 | 1,046.7 | 1,038.5 | 1,027.8 | 1,032.8 | 1,041.6 | 1,033.3 | 1,040.6 | 1,010.4 | 1,181.8 |
| Wisconsin..... | 442.1 | 451.8 | 430.4 | 425.8 | 429.8 | 429.3 | 424.6 | 420.7 | 422.5 | 420.1 | 412.8 | 417.8 | 411.3 | 442.8 |
| West North Central: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minnesota..... | 201.6 | 205.1 | 194.5 | 193.5 | 195.1 | 197.8 | 199.1 | 199.0 | 200.1 | 200.2 | 196.0 | 200.0 | 195.1 | 215.1 |
| Iowa..... | 149.1 | 147.4 | 146.5 | 145.0 | 146.6 | 147.0 | 149.4 | 148.8 | 146.9 | 144.0 | 132.0 | 136.4 | 143.3 | 161.7 |
| Missouri..... | 356.6 | 352.9 | 355.5 | 351.3 | *355.9 | 355.9 | 359.7 | 355.3 | 357.9 | 356.0 | 343.7 | 340.2 | 341.4 | 412.9 |
| North Dakota..... | 7.2 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 5.6 |
| South Dakota..... | 11.5 | 11.8 | 11.5 | 11.3 | 11.5 | 11.3 | 11.5 | 11.4 | 11.5 | 10.5 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 9.9 | 10.3 |
| Nebraska..... | 43.2 | 43.4 | 43.1 | 42.5 | 41.9 | 42.8 | 42.8 | 44.1 | 44.5 | 44.0 | 39.6 | 40.3 | 43.3 | *60.8 |
| Kansas..... | 80.0 | 80.7 | 81.0 | 79.5 | 79.3 | 77.8 | 78.1 | 78.8 | 79.6 | 79.5 | 74.1 | 73.8 | 78.1 | 144.2 |
| South Atlantic: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Delaware..... | 48.4 | 45.2 | 45.4 | 45.4 | 44.9 | 45.0 | 44.6 | 45.3 | 45.2 | 45.0 | 45.1 | 48.0 | 47.9 | 55.2 |
| Maryland..... | 228.2 | 217.4 | 224.3 | 228.9 | 228.4 | 236.2 | 237.3 | 237.9 | 241.3 | 240.7 | 238.6 | 245.5 | 249.0 | 348.8 |
| District of Columbia..... | 17.3 | 17.4 | 17.2 | 17.1 | 17.2 | 17.1 | 16.9 | 16.9 | 17.3 | 17.0 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 16.4 | 15.6 |
| Virginia..... | 211.5 | 208.2 | 207.9 | 209.4 | 209.1 | 210.1 | 210.1 | 211.4 | 213.3 | 212.6 | 211.4 | 211.4 | 205.0 | 231.9 |
| West Virginia..... | 132.5 | 131.0 | 132.6 | 131.5 | 133.0 | 131.9 | 132.0 | 131.9 | 131.9 | 133.4 | 131.4 | 132.9 | 132.0 | 132.2 |
| North Carolina ³ | 306.1 | 304.7 | *305.6 | *306.4 | *372.7 | *376.0 | *375.7 | *373.9 | *371.5 | *368.2 | *365.0 | *361.9 | *361.2 | 399.9 |
| South Carolina..... | 192.0 | 191.5 | 188.9 | 188.7 | 189.7 | 189.8 | 189.5 | 188.5 | 188.0 | 186.7 | 183.3 | 182.8 | 183.9 | 191.8 |
| Georgia..... | 246.9 | 240.4 | 246.5 | 249.7 | 253.9 | 254.0 | 255.9 | 257.9 | 260.0 | 263.6 | 261.5 | 260.8 | 257.1 | 302.9 |
| Florida..... | 76.8 | 76.0 | 77.1 | 76.6 | 81.9 | 86.8 | 88.1 | 90.6 | 90.4 | 89.4 | 79.6 | 77.1 | 74.3 | 136.0 |
| East South Central: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky..... | 125.8 | 122.4 | 123.6 | 123.9 | 130.7 | 129.1 | 129.9 | 129.1 | 129.7 | 127.4 | 122.2 | 126.2 | 126.7 | 131.7 |
| Tennessee..... | 250.8 | 246.2 | 245.2 | 245.7 | 249.2 | 249.9 | 250.9 | 250.0 | 247.7 | 248.6 | 245.0 | 243.2 | 244.8 | 255.9 |
| Alabama..... | 219.8 | 221.5 | 224.5 | 223.4 | 224.0 | 224.3 | 225.0 | 224.7 | 222.9 | 221.6 | 215.2 | 212.0 | 210.3 | 288.5 |
| Mississippi..... | 95.3 | 91.4 | 90.9 | 88.5 | 90.4 | 92.1 | 93.5 | 92.7 | 91.5 | 90.5 | 87.3 | 87.2 | 87.1 | 95.1 |
| West South Central: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas..... | 74.0 | 71.0 | 71.5 | 71.4 | 72.7 | 67.9 | 67.5 | 67.4 | 70.0 | 70.1 | 69.6 | 69.1 | 67.8 | 76.7 |
| Louisiana..... | 142.6 | 140.9 | 138.6 | 136.6 | 135.2 | 133.3 | 132.6 | 132.7 | 133.5 | 132.5 | 128.7 | 127.0 | 128.0 | 166.1 |
| Oklahoma..... | 55.2 | 53.8 | 53.5 | 53.0 | 54.1 | 54.3 | 54.6 | 54.7 | 55.4 | 55.6 | 52.6 | 52.2 | 54.7 | 99.7 |
| Texas..... | 341.3 | 335.1 | 339.3 | 324.5 | 325.9 | 324.8 | *326.0 | 324.8 | 329.8 | 328.9 | 315.9 | 312.0 | 315.7 | 424.8 |
| Mountain: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Montana ² | 18.2 | 18.4 | 17.8 | 17.1 | 16.6 | *16.4 | 16.4 | 16.6 | *17.9 | *18.1 | *18.0 | *16.9 | *16.7 | 15.7 |
| Idaho..... | 19.5 | 20.8 | 20.1 | 19.2 | 18.4 | 18.4 | 17.7 | 17.9 | 28.1 | 21.9 | *21.7 | 23.2 | 23.0 | 15.9 |
| Wyoming..... | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 6.1 | 5.1 |
| Colorado..... | 56.5 | 55.9 | 54.6 | 53.8 | 54.1 | 53.6 | 53.5 | 56.0 | 56.2 | 58.7 | 56.9 | 55.5 | 54.5 | 67.5 |
| New Mexico..... | 10.2 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 7.9 |
| Arizona..... | 12.5 | 12.7 | 13.2 | 13.1 | 13.6 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 13.9 | 13.5 | 12.7 | 12.2 | *12.2 | 19.4 |
| Utah ² | 26.4 | 29.1 | 24.9 | *24.1 | *23.5 | *23.0 | *22.5 | *23.0 | *24.5 | *25.4 | *26.2 | *28.8 | *24.8 | 33.5 |
| Nevada..... | 3.7 | 3.6 | *3.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 7.9 |
| Pacific: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Washington..... | 185.0 | 176.5 | 179.3 | 168.4 | 164.3 | 163.0 | 159.7 | 159.5 | 160.9 | 165.2 | 174.1 | 177.8 | 175.6 | 285.6 |
| Oregon..... | 122.4 | 116.6 | 119.1 | 117.1 | 115.5 | 114.4 | 115.2 | 116.1 | 118.0 | 118.4 | 122.2 | 127.4 | 126.5 | 192.1 |
| California..... | 759.0 | 703.6 | 689.1 | 692.7 | 698.7 | 691.7 | 693.6 | 696.9 | 705.9 | 705.4 | 725.5 | 738.8 | 740.8 | 1,165.5 |

¹ Comparable series, January 1943 to date, available upon request to U. S. Department of Labor, or cooperating State agency listed below.

² Revised data for earlier months available upon request.

³ Data shown for the two most recent months are subject to revision without notation. Revised data for other months are identified by an asterisk.

Cooperating State Agencies:

Arizona—Employment Security Commission, P. O. Box 111, Phoenix.
 California—Division of Labor Statistics and Research, San Francisco 3.
 Connecticut—Employment Security Division, Hartford 15.
 Delaware—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, 925 Chestnut St., Philadelphia 1.
 Florida—Florida Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.
 Georgia—Employment Security Administration, State Office Bldg., Atlanta 3.
 Illinois—Department of Labor, Division of Statistics and Research, Chicago 6.
 Indiana—Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 12.
 Kansas—Kansas State Labor Department, Topeka.
 Louisiana—Bureau of Business Research, College of Commerce, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge 3.
 Maryland—Department of Labor and Industry, Baltimore 2.
 Massachusetts—Department of Labor and Industries, State House, Boston 33.
 Michigan—Department of Labor and Industry, Lansing 13.

Minnesota—Division of Employment and Security, St. Paul 1.
 Missouri—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industry Relations, 1101 Capitol Ave., Jefferson City.
 Montana—Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana, Helena.
 Nevada—Employment Security Department, Carson City.
 New Jersey—Department of Labor, Trenton 8.
 New York—Research and Statistics, Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, New York State Department of Labor, 342 Madison Ave., New York 17.
 North Carolina—North Carolina Department of Labor, Raleigh.
 Oklahoma—Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, American National Bldg., Oklahoma City 2.
 Pennsylvania—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, 925 Chestnut St., Philadelphia 1.
 Rhode Island—Department of Labor, Division of Census and Statistics, Providence 2.
 Texas—Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas, Austin 12.
 Utah—Department of Employment Security, Salt Lake City 13.
 Virginia—Division of Research and Statistics, State Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond 21.
 Washington—Office of Unemployment Compensation and Placement, P. O. Box 367, Olympia.
 Wisconsin—Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, Madison 3.

TABLE A-5: Estimated Number of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries¹

[In thousands]

| Industry group and industry | 1947 | | | | | | | | | 1946 | | | | Annual average | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------------|-------|
| | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | 1943 | 1939 |
| All manufacturing..... | 12,833 | 12,596 | 12,276 | 12,404 | 12,341 | 12,524 | 12,614 | 12,593 | 12,511 | 12,514 | 12,449 | 12,253 | 12,244 | 14,560 | 8,192 |
| Durable goods..... | 6,481 | 6,395 | 6,309 | 6,488 | 6,426 | 6,528 | 6,532 | 6,502 | 6,429 | 6,393 | 6,379 | 6,281 | 6,249 | 8,727 | 3,611 |
| Nondurable goods..... | 6,352 | 6,202 | 5,967 | 5,916 | 5,915 | 5,996 | 6,082 | 6,091 | 6,082 | 6,121 | 6,070 | 5,972 | 5,995 | 5,834 | 4,581 |
| <i>Durable goods</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iron and steel and their products..... | 1,580 | 1,572 | 1,547 | 1,562 | 1,555 | 1,567 | 1,567 | 1,562 | 1,552 | 1,521 | 1,535 | 1,500 | 1,514 | 1,761 | 991 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills..... | | 502.9 | 498.1 | 497.0 | 491.1 | 486.5 | 482.3 | 483.3 | 479.7 | 467.0 | 481.5 | 473.5 | 480.1 | 516.7 | 388.4 |
| Gray-iron and semisteel castings..... | | 84.1 | 83.7 | 85.3 | 85.7 | 86.5 | 87.1 | 87.1 | 86.2 | 84.4 | 84.1 | 81.9 | 82.1 | 81.5 | 58.4 |
| Malleable-iron castings..... | | 26.4 | 25.1 | 26.5 | 25.8 | 25.6 | 25.7 | 25.4 | 25.1 | 24.2 | 24.8 | 24.4 | 24.4 | 24.4 | 18.0 |
| Steel castings..... | | 48.6 | 47.6 | 48.7 | 49.5 | 49.4 | 49.5 | 49.8 | 50.5 | 51.5 | 51.2 | 48.8 | 50.7 | 83.0 | 30.1 |
| Cast-iron pipe and fittings..... | | 20.5 | 20.2 | 20.4 | 20.5 | 19.9 | 20.2 | 20.1 | 19.8 | 19.2 | 19.4 | 19.1 | 18.7 | 16.7 | 16.5 |
| Tin cans and other tinware..... | | 47.1 | 43.9 | 42.4 | 41.8 | 41.9 | 41.1 | 41.3 | 41.6 | 41.5 | 41.3 | 42.2 | 44.8 | 32.4 | 31.8 |
| Wire drawn from purchased rods..... | | 30.5 | 30.3 | 30.7 | 26.3 | 30.7 | 29.7 | 30.2 | 30.5 | 29.9 | 29.9 | 29.2 | 29.8 | 36.0 | 22.0 |
| Wirework..... | | 39.9 | 39.6 | 39.6 | 39.2 | 41.4 | 42.3 | 39.7 | 41.9 | 40.5 | 40.9 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 32.8 | 30.4 |
| Cutlery and edge tools..... | | 23.1 | 21.3 | 23.3 | 25.6 | 27.0 | 27.9 | 27.9 | 27.8 | 27.7 | 27.3 | 25.8 | 25.9 | 21.8 | 15.4 |
| Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files and saws)..... | | 24.1 | 23.7 | 25.2 | 24.7 | 26.6 | 27.0 | 26.7 | 26.7 | 26.8 | 26.4 | 26.8 | 26.4 | 27.8 | 15.3 |
| Hardware..... | | 47.4 | 48.2 | 49.5 | 50.1 | 50.4 | 50.9 | 50.6 | 50.1 | 49.6 | 49.5 | 48.3 | 47.4 | 45.3 | 35.7 |
| Plumbers' supplies..... | | 28.6 | 28.5 | 29.2 | 30.0 | 30.8 | 30.5 | 30.7 | 30.1 | 29.8 | 29.2 | 23.5 | 28.1 | 23.0 | 24.6 |
| Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified..... | | 64.4 | 61.7 | 63.0 | 63.0 | 62.8 | 64.2 | 63.5 | 62.8 | 60.8 | 62.0 | 60.3 | 59.4 | 55.6 | 46.1 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings..... | | 45.5 | 44.8 | 47.6 | 48.5 | 50.5 | 52.5 | 52.5 | 52.6 | 51.0 | 51.4 | 50.2 | 48.9 | 59.3 | 30.3 |
| Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing..... | | 83.2 | 81.4 | 82.7 | 83.8 | 84.9 | 86.0 | 85.5 | 84.9 | 84.5 | 83.7 | 82.1 | 81.5 | 89.3 | 55.6 |
| Fabricated structural and ornamental metalwork..... | | 59.6 | 58.5 | 58.7 | 59.0 | 58.9 | 58.8 | 57.9 | 57.5 | 57.1 | 56.9 | 55.1 | 56.1 | 71.0 | 35.5 |
| Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim..... | | 10.1 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 9.1 | 9.8 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 10.2 | 12.8 | 7.7 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets..... | | 21.1 | 20.7 | 21.2 | 21.5 | 21.7 | 21.5 | 21.7 | 21.6 | 21.2 | 21.2 | 20.6 | 20.4 | 29.1 | 14.3 |
| Forgings, iron and steel..... | | 26.9 | 26.6 | 27.2 | 26.8 | 27.3 | 27.4 | 27.3 | 26.9 | 26.7 | 26.7 | 26.5 | 26.2 | 40.2 | 15.4 |
| Wrought pipe, welded and heavy-riveted..... | | 12.6 | 12.4 | 12.7 | 13.4 | 13.6 | 13.3 | 13.8 | 13.6 | 13.2 | 13.8 | 13.1 | 13.4 | 25.8 | 8.4 |
| Screw-machine products and wood screws..... | | 26.2 | 26.7 | 27.7 | 28.0 | 29.1 | 29.4 | 29.5 | 29.4 | 29.3 | 29.3 | 29.0 | 28.5 | 49.6 | 16.9 |
| Steel barrels, kegs, and drums..... | | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 7.8 | 6.1 |
| Firearms..... | | 13.6 | 14.3 | 14.2 | 14.1 | 14.4 | 14.2 | 14.3 | 14.1 | 14.0 | 14.2 | 14.2 | 14.2 | 66.1 | 5.0 |
| Electrical machinery..... | 567 | 559 | 557 | 574 | 554 | 567 | 599 | 601 | 598 | 597 | 590 | 579 | 563 | 741 | 259 |
| Electrical equipment..... | | 305.7 | 306.5 | 314.7 | 307.8 | 312.1 | 316.8 | 318.1 | 315.7 | 314.8 | 310.9 | 307.6 | 300.1 | 460.3 | 180.8 |
| Radios and phonographs..... | | 80.3 | 77.6 | 81.8 | 85.7 | 89.4 | 92.0 | 92.5 | 92.8 | 93.5 | 91.5 | 88.5 | 85.2 | 114.7 | 43.5 |
| Communication equipment..... | | 77.3 | 78.0 | 80.9 | 67.7 | 70.8 | 91.6 | 92.2 | 92.4 | 92.6 | 92.6 | 90.6 | 89.0 | 110.4 | 32.1 |
| Machinery, except electrical..... | 1,185 | 1,174 | 1,152 | 1,185 | 1,194 | 1,197 | 1,189 | 1,181 | 1,173 | 1,161 | 1,150 | 1,131 | 1,112 | 1,293 | 529 |
| Machinery and machine-shop products..... | | 376.0 | 373.3 | 381.8 | 383.6 | 386.0 | 385.6 | 385.1 | 381.9 | 379.6 | 377.7 | 370.3 | 363.2 | 490.4 | 202.3 |
| Engines and turbines..... | | 43.3 | 43.0 | 43.1 | 44.4 | 44.9 | 45.6 | 45.5 | 45.4 | 45.6 | 44.8 | 44.8 | 45.3 | 68.8 | 18.7 |
| Tractors..... | | 55.7 | 56.8 | 56.9 | 55.5 | 55.0 | 54.7 | 55.0 | 54.8 | 54.5 | 53.7 | 53.7 | 52.0 | 52.4 | 31.3 |
| Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors..... | | 50.5 | 49.0 | 51.4 | 50.2 | 49.5 | 46.9 | 46.8 | 46.1 | 44.8 | 43.5 | 42.3 | 41.2 | 37.7 | 27.8 |
| Machine tools..... | | 51.9 | 50.1 | 53.4 | 55.1 | 57.2 | 58.0 | 59.0 | 59.8 | 60.6 | 60.3 | 62.0 | 62.0 | 109.7 | 36.6 |
| Machine-tool accessories..... | | 42.4 | 42.0 | 44.9 | 46.2 | 47.8 | 49.0 | 50.1 | 51.3 | 51.5 | 51.8 | 51.2 | 50.6 | 88.4 | 25.1 |
| Textile machinery..... | | 35.9 | 36.1 | 38.7 | 38.4 | 37.8 | 37.6 | 37.1 | 36.4 | 35.3 | 34.7 | 33.9 | 33.4 | 28.5 | 21.9 |
| Pumps and pumping equipment..... | | 55.7 | 56.4 | 58.6 | 59.0 | 59.6 | 59.8 | 59.4 | 58.8 | 58.9 | 58.3 | 57.4 | 57.5 | 76.8 | 24.2 |
| Typewriters..... | | 25.3 | 16.2 | 18.1 | 23.8 | 23.4 | 23.3 | 23.0 | 22.7 | 22.3 | 22.2 | 21.3 | 20.5 | 12.0 | 16.2 |
| Cash registers, adding and calculating machines..... | | 40.2 | 37.2 | 37.7 | 40.7 | 40.5 | 39.8 | 38.7 | 37.6 | 37.3 | 36.4 | 35.4 | 34.6 | 34.8 | 19.7 |
| Washing machines, wringers and driers, domestic..... | | 14.7 | 14.5 | 14.8 | 14.5 | 14.2 | 13.8 | 13.3 | 12.7 | 12.5 | 12.6 | 12.0 | 11.9 | 13.3 | 7.5 |
| Sewing machines, domestic and industrial..... | | 9.4 | 11.9 | 10.7 | 10.5 | 11.5 | 11.3 | 11.1 | 10.9 | 10.7 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 10.7 | 7.8 |
| Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment..... | | 77.8 | 76.4 | 78.3 | 74.3 | 72.9 | 70.7 | 67.1 | 68.2 | 65.2 | 64.2 | 63.5 | 60.2 | 54.4 | 35.2 |
| Transportation equipment, except automobiles..... | 409 | 392 | 395 | 463 | 466 | 477 | 471 | 472 | 474 | 473 | 464 | 457 | 455 | 2,508 | 159 |
| Locomotives..... | | 24.2 | 23.7 | 24.3 | 23.8 | 25.1 | 26.0 | 26.9 | 26.6 | 27.1 | 27.1 | 27.4 | 27.1 | 34.1 | 6.5 |
| Cars, electric and steam-railroad..... | | 54.1 | 55.1 | 54.9 | 55.2 | 55.6 | 54.0 | 53.5 | 51.2 | 50.8 | 50.3 | 48.5 | 47.9 | 60.5 | 24.5 |
| Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines..... | | 130.7 | 129.3 | 133.9 | 138.2 | 141.9 | 141.2 | 141.9 | 143.9 | 144.7 | 146.3 | 143.2 | 139.5 | 794.9 | 39.7 |
| Aircraft engines..... | | 26.7 | 26.8 | 26.9 | 27.0 | 28.1 | 28.0 | 28.6 | 29.5 | 29.0 | 29.3 | 28.6 | 27.6 | 233.5 | 8.9 |
| Shipbuilding and boatbuilding..... | | 84.0 | 87.3 | 140.4 | 140.3 | 143.9 | 140.4 | 140.7 | 142.4 | 142.8 | 133.8 | 133.9 | 139.0 | 1,225.2 | 69.2 |
| Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts..... | | 13.4 | 13.0 | 13.3 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.5 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 11.7 | 11.5 | 11.0 | 10.0 | 7.0 |
| Automobiles..... | 801 | 770 | 785 | 789 | 751 | 807 | 798 | 791 | 755 | 774 | 778 | 774 | 788 | 714 | 402 |
| Nonferrous metals and their products..... | 395 | 392 | 385 | 401 | 412 | 424 | 430 | 432 | 428 | 426 | 422 | 417 | 411 | 449 | 229 |
| Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals..... | | 39.4 | 40.4 | 40.1 | 39.6 | 40.8 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 40.2 | 40.2 | 39.3 | 38.6 | 37.5 | 56.4 | 27.6 |
| Alloying and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals except aluminum..... | | 53.0 | 53.8 | 57.1 | 59.8 | 61.7 | 62.4 | 63.7 | 63.0 | 62.8 | 62.0 | 61.5 | 61.7 | 75.8 | 38.8 |
| Clocks and watches..... | | 26.9 | 24.5 | 27.3 | 27.6 | 28.0 | 28.1 | 28.5 | 28.3 | 28.2 | 28.5 | 28.2 | 27.8 | 25.2 | 20.3 |
| Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings..... | | 16.6 | 16.0 | 16.5 | 16.7 | 17.2 | 17.7 | 17.8 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.4 | 17.4 | 17.9 | 15.9 | 14.5 |
| Silverware and plated ware..... | | 16.2 | 15.5 | 15.9 | 15.8 | 15.8 | 15.8 | 15.8 | 15.6 | 15.2 | 15.1 | 14.7 | 14.6 | 11.8 | 12.1 |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-5: Estimated Number of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

| [In thousands] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|--|
| Industry group and industry | 1947 | | | | | | | | | | 1946 | | | | Annual average | |
| | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | 1943 | 1939 | |
| Durable goods—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nonferrous metals and their products—Con. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lighting equipment | | 29.4 | 30.5 | 31.1 | 31.7 | 32.4 | 33.0 | 33.0 | 32.3 | 31.6 | 31.2 | 31.2 | 30.6 | 24.3 | 20.5 | |
| Aluminum manufactures | | 41.9 | 39.7 | 42.8 | 46.2 | 48.9 | 50.6 | 50.8 | 51.1 | 51.3 | 50.9 | 50.6 | 49.7 | 79.4 | 23.8 | |
| Sheet-metal work, not elsewhere classified | | 25.7 | 25.0 | 25.4 | 25.4 | 25.9 | 26.4 | 26.5 | 26.4 | 26.9 | 27.2 | 26.7 | 26.1 | 29.5 | 18.8 | |
| Lumber and timber basic products ² | 679 | 679 | 658 | 665 | 651 | 627 | 611 | 598 | 592 | 592 | 599 | 590 | 583 | 535 | 420 | |
| Sawmills and logging camps | | 551.5 | 531.3 | 534.7 | 523.8 | 502.8 | 488.5 | 477.0 | 471.1 | 472.8 | 479.5 | 473.8 | 468.5 | 435.8 | 313.7 | |
| Planing and plywood mills | | 127.6 | 126.5 | 128.6 | 126.1 | 124.7 | 122.7 | 121.1 | 120.7 | 119.3 | 119.1 | 116.6 | 114.3 | 99.2 | 79.1 | |
| Furniture and finished lumber products ² | 438 | 433 | 419 | 426 | 425 | 433 | 440 | 441 | 432 | 425 | 419 | 411 | 405 | 366 | 328 | |
| Mattresses and bedsprings | | 31.5 | 28.5 | 29.9 | 29.8 | 29.7 | 31.6 | 31.4 | 31.2 | 30.6 | 31.5 | 30.1 | 29.9 | 21.0 | 20.5 | |
| Furniture | | 230.3 | 223.9 | 227.0 | 225.9 | 229.2 | 233.6 | 235.1 | 230.1 | 227.2 | 223.5 | 220.0 | 216.5 | 200.7 | 177.9 | |
| Wooden boxes, other than cigar | | 35.5 | 35.1 | 36.2 | 36.3 | 36.5 | 35.9 | 35.2 | 35.1 | 34.3 | 34.2 | 33.6 | 33.3 | 35.4 | 28.3 | |
| Caskets and other morticians' goods | | 19.0 | 18.9 | 19.2 | 19.3 | 19.6 | 20.1 | 19.9 | 19.9 | 19.6 | 18.7 | 17.3 | 17.4 | 14.2 | 13.9 | |
| Wood preserving | | 18.9 | 18.8 | 18.6 | 18.2 | 18.2 | 17.8 | 17.6 | 17.3 | 16.8 | 16.5 | 16.5 | 16.6 | 12.4 | 12.6 | |
| Wood, turned and shaped | | 31.5 | 30.2 | 30.2 | 30.5 | 33.5 | 33.8 | 34.4 | 32.7 | 31.9 | 30.7 | 30.3 | 30.1 | 26.4 | 24.6 | |
| Stone, clay, and glass products ² | 427 | 423 | 411 | 423 | 418 | 429 | 427 | 424 | 425 | 424 | 422 | 422 | 418 | 360 | 294 | |
| Glass and glassware | | 118.2 | 113.1 | 120.3 | 122.1 | 122.8 | 121.8 | 119.7 | 122.7 | 122.4 | 122.9 | 124.2 | 123.0 | 99.8 | 71.4 | |
| Glass products made from purchased glass | | 11.9 | 12.2 | 12.4 | 12.8 | 13.3 | 13.4 | 13.4 | 13.2 | 12.9 | 12.7 | 12.4 | 12.0 | 11.3 | 10.0 | |
| Cement | | 36.8 | 35.7 | 35.3 | 29.7 | 35.4 | 34.9 | 35.0 | 35.2 | 35.2 | 34.7 | 34.6 | 34.9 | 27.1 | 24.4 | |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta | | 74.1 | 73.3 | 73.0 | 72.1 | 72.3 | 71.1 | 70.5 | 70.4 | 69.3 | 69.4 | 70.9 | 70.7 | 52.5 | 58.0 | |
| Pottery and related products | | 56.1 | 54.3 | 55.5 | 56.0 | 56.2 | 56.2 | 56.2 | 55.3 | 55.0 | 54.1 | 53.7 | 53.5 | 45.0 | 33.8 | |
| Gypsum | | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 4.5 | 4.9 | |
| Wall board, plaster (except gypsum), and mineral wool | | 11.8 | 11.5 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 11.1 | 8.1 | |
| Lime | | 9.1 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 9.2 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 9.5 | |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other products | | 18.4 | 16.8 | 16.5 | 16.6 | 17.8 | 17.7 | 17.4 | 16.9 | 17.3 | 17.2 | 17.2 | 17.4 | 12.5 | 18.5 | |
| Abasives | | 15.9 | 17.0 | 18.7 | 19.4 | 19.6 | 20.1 | 20.1 | 20.3 | 20.1 | 20.0 | 19.8 | 19.3 | 23.4 | 7.7 | |
| Asbestos products | | 20.4 | 19.3 | 20.7 | 20.9 | 21.0 | 21.4 | 21.4 | 21.6 | 21.7 | 21.6 | 21.3 | 20.5 | 22.0 | 15.9 | |
| Nondurable goods | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures | 1,191 | 1,172 | 1,158 | 1,179 | 1,197 | 1,223 | 1,242 | 1,247 | 1,242 | 1,242 | 1,230 | 1,215 | 1,204 | 1,237 | 1,144 | |
| Cotton manufactures, except smallwares | | 445.7 | 444.7 | 453.3 | 460.2 | 467.7 | 470.1 | 471.5 | 470.1 | 468.8 | 465.3 | 459.5 | 455.8 | 486.5 | 396.0 | |
| Cotton smallwares | | 11.8 | 11.8 | 12.4 | 13.2 | 13.7 | 14.2 | 14.4 | 14.6 | 14.5 | 14.3 | 14.5 | 14.3 | 16.5 | 13.3 | |
| Silk and rayon goods | | 90.3 | 88.9 | 90.6 | 91.9 | 94.0 | 95.2 | 95.4 | 95.7 | 95.6 | 94.8 | 93.8 | 93.0 | 95.8 | 119.8 | |
| Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing | | 146.5 | 142.3 | 146.7 | 148.1 | 153.3 | 158.1 | 162.1 | 163.0 | 164.4 | 162.2 | 160.5 | 159.7 | 166.9 | 149.2 | |
| Hosiery | | 111.2 | 109.2 | 108.0 | 111.9 | 117.0 | 120.1 | 120.0 | 119.0 | 118.5 | 117.5 | 115.8 | 113.8 | 117.1 | 159.1 | |
| Knitted cloth | | 9.4 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 9.3 | 9.8 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 10.9 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 11.8 | 10.9 | |
| Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves | | 24.4 | 23.3 | 24.2 | 25.7 | 27.4 | 29.4 | 30.1 | 30.4 | 31.7 | 31.5 | 30.8 | 30.4 | 32.3 | 28.1 | |
| Knitted underwear | | 39.1 | 37.9 | 38.0 | 37.6 | 37.9 | 37.8 | 37.3 | 36.6 | 36.0 | 35.6 | 35.2 | 34.9 | 41.8 | 38.5 | |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted | | 62.2 | 61.4 | 64.0 | 64.6 | 65.4 | 66.3 | 66.4 | 66.0 | 65.0 | 64.8 | 64.1 | 64.1 | 67.9 | 66.9 | |
| Carpets and rugs, wool | | 28.8 | 28.4 | 28.5 | 28.3 | 28.0 | 27.8 | 27.2 | 26.7 | 26.4 | 25.7 | 25.0 | 24.6 | 22.6 | 25.6 | |
| Hats, fur-felt | | 11.1 | 10.7 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 10.3 | 11.9 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 11.9 | 11.7 | 11.5 | 11.3 | 10.0 | 14.6 | |
| Jute goods, except felts | | 2.6 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.6 | |
| Cordage and twine | | 13.2 | 13.2 | 13.8 | 14.1 | 14.5 | 14.7 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.4 | 15.2 | 15.4 | 15.2 | 16.9 | 12.1 | |
| Apparel and other finished textile products ² | 1,149 | 1,125 | 1,040 | 1,040 | 1,037 | 1,066 | 1,120 | 1,119 | 1,090 | 1,079 | 1,063 | 1,065 | 1,049 | 958 | 790 | |
| Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified | | 294.7 | 278.2 | 284.5 | 280.5 | 283.5 | 287.5 | 287.8 | 284.6 | 282.7 | 279.8 | 270.3 | 266.6 | 265.9 | 229.6 | |
| Shirts, collars, and nightwear | | 75.1 | 71.7 | 74.3 | 73.2 | 73.3 | 74.1 | 73.7 | 71.4 | 70.5 | 68.9 | 65.2 | 65.0 | 67.2 | 74.0 | |
| Underwear and neckwear, men's | | 16.5 | 15.3 | 16.8 | 17.4 | 18.0 | 18.1 | 18.5 | 18.3 | 18.8 | 18.6 | 18.5 | 17.8 | 16.3 | 17.0 | |
| Work shirts | | 15.2 | 14.0 | 14.4 | 15.3 | 15.7 | 16.5 | 16.8 | 16.3 | 15.9 | 15.4 | 15.0 | 15.2 | 18.5 | 14.1 | |
| Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified | | 440.9 | 401.8 | 389.1 | 389.3 | 407.5 | 442.3 | 439.4 | 421.8 | 414.4 | 406.8 | 417.9 | 415.0 | 345.3 | 286.2 | |
| Corsets and allied garments | | 17.5 | 16.9 | 17.7 | 17.7 | 17.6 | 17.5 | 17.0 | 16.8 | 16.9 | 16.6 | 16.3 | 15.9 | 16.5 | 18.8 | |
| Millinery | | 23.6 | 20.5 | 20.2 | 20.3 | 22.0 | 26.2 | 26.0 | 24.2 | 22.5 | 20.2 | 24.3 | 24.6 | 23.3 | 25.5 | |
| Handkerchiefs | | 4.6 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 5.7 | 5.1 | |
| Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads | | 27.8 | 23.6 | 22.5 | 22.2 | 22.3 | 23.5 | 24.8 | 25.7 | 26.9 | 29.5 | 30.2 | 28.2 | 25.2 | 17.8 | |
| Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc. | | 29.5 | 26.6 | 28.6 | 29.3 | 29.0 | 28.7 | 28.8 | 29.1 | 29.6 | 29.3 | 30.1 | 29.5 | 24.0 | 11.2 | |
| Textile bags | | 27.2 | 26.8 | 27.1 | 27.8 | 28.3 | 29.4 | 29.7 | 29.3 | 29.8 | 28.9 | 28.2 | 27.1 | 19.6 | 12.6 | |
| Leather and leather products ² | 364 | 360 | 349 | 346 | 345 | 358 | 363 | 364 | 362 | 362 | 357 | 355 | 358 | 340 | 347 | |
| Leather | | 46.0 | 45.4 | 45.5 | 45.9 | 46.3 | 46.0 | 46.3 | 45.8 | 45.4 | 43.3 | 44.0 | 44.4 | 46.5 | 50.0 | |
| Boot and shoe cut stock and findings | | 19.2 | 18.8 | 18.0 | 18.3 | 19.4 | 20.2 | 20.1 | 20.3 | 20.6 | 20.7 | 20.3 | 20.1 | 19.2 | 20.0 | |
| Boots and shoes | | 223.4 | 216.8 | 214.4 | 212.6 | 220.7 | 224.4 | 224.2 | 222.6 | 221.7 | 218.6 | 216.3 | 219.3 | 205.6 | 230.9 | |
| Leather gloves and mittens | | 12.8 | 11.9 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 12.3 | 12.7 | 12.8 | 13.1 | 13.7 | 13.9 | 14.0 | 13.9 | 15.4 | 10.0 | |
| Trunks and suitcases | | 12.8 | 11.7 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 13.2 | 13.6 | 13.7 | 13.9 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 15.0 | 14.6 | 13.7 | 8.3 | |
| Food | 1,376 | 1,299 | 1,203 | 1,145 | 1,077 | 1,068 | 1,055 | 1,059 | 1,098 | 1,139 | 1,141 | 1,091 | 1,175 | 1,056 | 855 | |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | | 150.8 | 150.5 | 145.9 | 143.3 | 139.4 | 143.5 | 148.9 | 154.4 | 150.7 | 138.9 | 84.4 | 94.8 | 164.6 | 120.5 | |
| Butter | | 25.1 | 25.7 | 25.6 | 25.0 | 23.8 | 22.8 | 22.4 | 22.1 | 23.5 | 24.4 | 24.9 | 25.1 | 21.8 | 17.9 | |
| Condensed and evaporated milk | | 15.1 | 15.7 | 15.7 | 15.0 | 14.4 | 13.6 | 13.4 | 13.1 | 12.9 | 13.1 | 13.7 | 14.2 | 13.0 | 9.7 | |
| Ice cream | | 21.8 | 22.2 | 22.1 | 20.1 | 18.5 | 17.1 | 16.4 | 16.1 | 16.4 | 16.8 | 17.6 | 18.9 | 14.9 | 15.7 | |
| Flour | | 30.7 | 30.6 | 29.5 | 28.8 | 30.0 | 30.4 | 30.3 | 30.5 | 30.7 | 30.9 | 30.6 | 29.7 | 28.5 | 24.8 | |
| Feeds, prepared | | 23.2 | 23.0 | 22.6 | 21.4 | 21.9 | 22.3 | 21.6 | 21.9 | 21.2 | 21.8 | 21.7 | 21.0 | 21.7 | 15.4 | |
| Cereal preparations | | 10.6 | 10.2 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 10.3 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 10.2 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 10.9 | 9.9 | 7.5 | |
| Baking | | 252.1 | 250.8 | 247.4 | 245.8 | 247.3 | 245.0 | 243.9 | 249.0 | 252.7 | 249.0 | 241.3 | 241.4 | 254.0 | 230.7 | |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-5: Estimated Number of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

[In thousands]

| Industry group and industry | 1947 | | | | | | | | | | 1946 | | | | Annual average | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|--|
| | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | 1943 | 1939 | |
| Nondurable goods—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Foods—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sugar refining, cane..... | | 16.6 | 16.6 | 16.3 | 15.8 | 15.3 | 14.4 | 13.2 | 14.6 | 14.9 | 12.5 | 11.5 | 12.3 | 13.9 | 14.2 | |
| Sugar, beet..... | | 8.7 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 9.2 | 16.1 | 22.0 | 19.5 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 10.4 | |
| Confectionery..... | | 54.8 | 50.3 | 53.0 | 54.6 | 56.7 | 56.4 | 55.4 | 56.9 | 58.6 | 57.1 | 55.8 | 52.2 | 56.1 | 49.7 | |
| Beverages, nonalcoholic..... | | 32.8 | 29.5 | 26.7 | 25.0 | 23.8 | 22.7 | 22.4 | 22.5 | 23.1 | 23.2 | 23.0 | 24.1 | 27.1 | 21.3 | |
| Malt liquors..... | | 62.9 | 61.3 | 58.6 | 55.6 | 54.1 | 52.8 | 52.4 | 52.7 | 53.7 | 53.3 | 53.0 | 54.2 | 45.6 | 36.1 | |
| Canning and preserving..... | | 206.7 | 145.5 | 91.3 | 79.9 | 79.9 | 76.5 | 81.7 | 94.6 | 115.8 | 131.9 | 173.3 | 245.0 | 133.7 | 134.5 | |
| Tobacco manufactures | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cigarettes..... | 86 | 85 | 84 | 84 | 83 | 82 | 86 | 89 | 90 | 92 | 91 | 89 | 87 | 91 | 93 | |
| Cigars..... | | 32.9 | 32.9 | 33.3 | 32.9 | 32.8 | 32.9 | 33.4 | 34.1 | 34.5 | 34.5 | 33.9 | 33.7 | 33.9 | 27.4 | |
| Tobacco(chewing and smoking) and snuff..... | | 39.3 | 37.9 | 38.0 | 37.0 | 36.5 | 40.1 | 42.1 | 41.8 | 42.9 | 42.3 | 41.4 | 40.0 | 42.7 | 50.9 | |
| | | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 8.4 | 9.2 | |
| Paper and allied products ² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Paper and pulp..... | 381 | 380 | 373 | 381 | 381 | 385 | 387 | 387 | 386 | 387 | 383 | 376 | 372 | 324 | 265 | |
| Paper goods, other..... | | 196.5 | 194.2 | 194.7 | 193.2 | 192.3 | 193.5 | 193.4 | 192.4 | 191.8 | 190.0 | 187.7 | 186.8 | 160.3 | 137.8 | |
| Envelopes..... | | 56.8 | 56.5 | 57.9 | 57.9 | 58.1 | 58.0 | 57.9 | 57.7 | 58.0 | 57.9 | 56.8 | 56.1 | 50.2 | 37.7 | |
| Paper bags..... | | 17.8 | 11.6 | 11.9 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 11.9 | 12.0 | 11.8 | 11.4 | 11.3 | 10.2 | 8.7 | |
| Paper boxes..... | | 18.0 | 17.8 | 18.2 | 18.7 | 19.4 | 19.5 | 19.8 | 20.0 | 19.7 | 19.2 | 18.7 | 18.3 | 13.1 | 11.1 | |
| | | 95.6 | 92.6 | 97.0 | 98.2 | 101.6 | 102.7 | 102.7 | 103.0 | 104.3 | 103.2 | 100.4 | 98.2 | 89.6 | 69.3 | |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries ² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newspapers and periodicals..... | 429 | 426 | 422 | 423 | 422 | 421 | 421 | 420 | 417 | 420 | 415 | 410 | 401 | 331 | 328 | |
| Printing, book and job..... | | 143.4 | 142.2 | 142.0 | 141.2 | 139.9 | 139.7 | 137.3 | 135.3 | 136.7 | 135.0 | 133.9 | 131.7 | 113.0 | 118.7 | |
| Lithographing..... | | 175.7 | 176.4 | 175.8 | 175.1 | 176.3 | 176.7 | 177.9 | 178.0 | 178.0 | 176.5 | 174.3 | 170.1 | 138.7 | 127.6 | |
| Bookbinding..... | | 32.6 | 31.5 | 32.4 | 32.7 | 32.7 | 32.8 | 32.8 | 32.5 | 32.7 | 32.5 | 32.0 | 31.6 | 25.9 | 26.3 | |
| | | 38.4 | 37.0 | 37.5 | 37.4 | 37.3 | 37.0 | 36.7 | 36.5 | 36.9 | 36.4 | 35.6 | 34.3 | 29.4 | 25.8 | |
| Chemicals and allied products | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Paints, varnishes, and colors..... | 563 | 551 | 547 | 543 | 561 | 565 | 569 | 568 | 564 | 555 | 550 | 539 | 530 | 734 | 288 | |
| Drugs, medicines, and insecticides..... | | 36.2 | 35.9 | 37.0 | 37.4 | 37.3 | 37.3 | 36.8 | 36.3 | 36.4 | 35.9 | 36.0 | 36.0 | 29.5 | 28.2 | |
| Perfumes and cosmetics..... | | 50.9 | 51.3 | 52.3 | 53.3 | 53.9 | 54.3 | 54.0 | 54.2 | 53.8 | 53.5 | 53.1 | 52.1 | 45.5 | 27.4 | |
| Soap..... | | 9.4 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 9.7 | 10.3 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 11.5 | 12.4 | 12.6 | 12.2 | 11.5 | 10.4 | |
| Rayon and allied products..... | | 15.4 | 15.4 | 15.6 | 15.2 | 15.3 | 15.4 | 15.1 | 14.5 | 14.3 | 13.8 | 13.7 | 14.2 | 13.3 | 13.6 | |
| Chemicals, not elsewhere classified..... | | 58.0 | 58.0 | 58.5 | 58.5 | 58.3 | 58.4 | 59.1 | 58.9 | 58.6 | 58.9 | 57.8 | 57.4 | 52.1 | 48.3 | |
| Explosives and safety fuses..... | | 124.6 | 125.8 | 126.7 | 125.4 | 125.3 | 124.6 | 124.2 | 124.3 | 122.9 | 120.5 | 118.1 | 116.6 | 116.7 | 69.6 | |
| Compressed and liquefied gases..... | | 13.8 | 12.8 | 13.8 | 13.9 | 13.9 | 13.9 | 13.7 | 13.4 | 12.9 | 12.7 | 12.9 | 12.8 | 90.5 | 7.3 | |
| Ammunition, small-arms..... | | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 4.0 | |
| Fireworks..... | | 6.8 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 154.1 | 4.3 | |
| Cottonseed oil..... | | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 28.2 | 1.2 | |
| Fertilizers..... | | 10.9 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 11.0 | 13.0 | 15.0 | 16.5 | 17.3 | 18.9 | 20.5 | 17.5 | 13.0 | 17.7 | 15.2 | |
| | | 21.5 | 20.4 | 21.5 | 25.6 | 27.4 | 28.8 | 27.9 | 25.6 | 23.1 | 22.1 | 22.0 | 22.3 | 22.7 | 18.8 | |
| Products of petroleum and coal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Petroleum refining..... | 162 | 163 | 163 | 160 | 158 | 154 | 155 | 155 | 154 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 157 | 125 | 106 | |
| Coke and byproducts..... | | 103.0 | 103.0 | 101.4 | 100.4 | 97.6 | 98.7 | 98.5 | 98.3 | 99.4 | 99.1 | 99.2 | 99.8 | 80.6 | 72.8 | |
| Paving materials..... | | 27.1 | 27.1 | 26.7 | 26.3 | 25.9 | 25.8 | 26.1 | 25.6 | 25.0 | 25.7 | 25.8 | 25.9 | 24.6 | 21.7 | |
| Roofing materials..... | | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 2.4 | |
| | | 13.1 | 13.1 | 12.7 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 12.5 | 12.7 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 9.6 | 8.0 | |
| Rubber products ² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes..... | 216 | 216 | 212 | 219 | 223 | 234 | 238 | 240 | 240 | 242 | 240 | 236 | 229 | 194 | 121 | |
| Rubber boots and shoes..... | | 117.5 | 115.1 | 117.7 | 119.3 | 123.1 | 125.5 | 126.6 | 127.7 | 129.0 | 129.2 | 127.1 | 122.6 | 90.1 | 54.2 | |
| Rubber goods, other..... | | 18.8 | 20.0 | 21.4 | 22.8 | 23.5 | 23.8 | 23.8 | 23.2 | 23.0 | 22.4 | 21.4 | 21.0 | 23.8 | 14.8 | |
| | | 79.2 | 76.8 | 79.5 | 81.0 | 87.3 | 88.3 | 89.5 | 89.6 | 89.9 | 88.8 | 87.1 | 85.2 | 79.9 | 51.9 | |
| Miscellaneous industries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment..... | 435 | 425 | 416 | 427 | 431 | 440 | 446 | 443 | 439 | 448 | 445 | 441 | 433 | 445 | 244 | |
| Photographic apparatus..... | | 19.1 | 19.2 | 19.6 | 19.4 | 19.9 | 20.0 | 20.1 | 20.1 | 20.4 | 19.4 | 20.6 | 20.9 | 71.2 | 11.1 | |
| Optical instruments and ophthalmic goods..... | | 26.5 | 26.7 | 26.1 | 25.8 | 25.5 | 25.4 | 25.3 | 25.3 | 25.4 | 25.4 | 25.3 | 25.3 | 29.2 | 17.3 | |
| Pianos, organs, and parts..... | | 19.1 | 19.4 | 20.2 | 20.6 | 20.9 | 21.3 | 21.6 | 21.8 | 21.9 | 21.6 | 21.5 | 21.2 | 27.3 | 11.6 | |
| Games, toys, and dolls..... | | 9.9 | 10.4 | 10.6 | 10.6 | 10.6 | 10.8 | 10.6 | 10.4 | 9.5 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 9.4 | 10.0 | 7.6 | |
| Buttons..... | | 26.8 | 25.1 | 24.3 | 23.8 | 23.8 | 23.1 | 21.9 | 21.3 | 24.2 | 25.2 | 24.3 | 23.6 | 15.6 | 18.7 | |
| Fire extinguishers..... | | 7.9 | 7.5 | 8.2 | 8.6 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 10.1 | 10.5 | 10.2 | 10.6 | 10.6 | 10.8 | 11.0 | |
| | | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 7.6 | 1.0 | |

¹ Data are based on reports from cooperating establishments covering production and related workers. Major industry groups have been adjusted to levels indicated by final 1945 data made available by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency. The Bureau has not prepared estimates for certain industries, and with the exception of the industries in the major industry groups indicated below, estimates for individual industries have been adjusted only to levels indicated by the 1939 Census of Manufactures but not to Federal Security Agency data. For these reasons the sums of the individual industry estimates may not agree with the totals shown for the major industry groups. Data shown for the two most recent months are subject to revision without notation. Revised data for earlier months are identified by an asterisk.

² Data for the individual industries comprising the major industry groups have been adjusted to levels indicated by final 1945 data made available by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency. Comparable series from January 1939 are available upon request. More recently adjusted data for individual industries comprising the major industry groups indicated below supersede data shown in publications dated prior to:

| Major industry groups | Mimeo-graphed release | Monthly Labor Review |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Stone, clay, and glass products..... | Aug. 1947 | Sept. 1947 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries..... | Aug. 1947 | Sept. 1947 |
| Paper and allied products..... | Sept. 1947 | Oct. 1947 |
| Rubber products..... | Sept. 1947 | Oct. 1947 |

TABLE A-6: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment in Manufacturing Industries¹

[1939 average=100]

| Industry group and industry | 1947 | | | | | | | | | | 1946 | | | | Annual average |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|----------------|
| | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | 1943 | |
| All manufacturing..... | 156.7 | 153.8 | 149.9 | 151.4 | 150.6 | 152.9 | 154.0 | 153.7 | 152.7 | 152.8 | 152.0 | 149.6 | 149.5 | 177.7 | |
| Durable goods..... | 179.5 | 177.1 | 174.7 | 179.7 | 178.0 | 180.8 | 180.9 | 180.1 | 178.0 | 177.0 | 176.7 | 173.9 | 173.1 | 241.7 | |
| Nondurable goods..... | 138.7 | 135.4 | 130.3 | 129.1 | 129.1 | 130.9 | 132.8 | 133.0 | 132.8 | 133.6 | 132.5 | 130.4 | 130.9 | 127.4 | |
| <i>Durable goods</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iron and steel and their products..... | 159.3 | 158.5 | 156.1 | 157.5 | 156.8 | 158.0 | 158.1 | 157.5 | 156.5 | 153.4 | 154.9 | 151.2 | 152.7 | 177.6 | |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills..... | 129.5 | 128.2 | 128.0 | 126.4 | 125.3 | 124.2 | 124.4 | 123.5 | 120.2 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 121.9 | 123.6 | 133.0 | |
| Gray-iron and semisteel castings..... | 143.9 | 143.3 | 146.0 | 146.7 | 148.1 | 149.1 | 149.1 | 147.4 | 144.5 | 144.0 | 144.0 | 140.2 | 140.5 | 139.4 | |
| Malleable-iron castings..... | 146.3 | 139.1 | 146.9 | 143.2 | 142.1 | 142.3 | 141.1 | 139.2 | 134.1 | 137.5 | 135.5 | 135.1 | 146.8 | | |
| Steel castings..... | 161.5 | 168.1 | 161.7 | 164.4 | 164.3 | 164.4 | 165.4 | 167.7 | 171.3 | 170.3 | 162.0 | 168.5 | 275.8 | | |
| Cast-iron pipe and fittings..... | 124.0 | 122.2 | 123.7 | 124.2 | 120.5 | 122.4 | 121.8 | 120.0 | 116.2 | 117.6 | 115.7 | 113.4 | 100.8 | | |
| Tin cans and other tinware..... | 148.1 | 138.1 | 133.4 | 131.7 | 132.0 | 129.4 | 130.1 | 131.0 | 130.5 | 129.9 | 132.9 | 141.1 | 102.0 | | |
| Wire drawn from purchased rods..... | 138.6 | 137.7 | 139.9 | 119.6 | 139.6 | 135.0 | 137.3 | 138.8 | 135.9 | 136.3 | 132.7 | 135.7 | 163.8 | | |
| Wirework..... | 131.4 | 130.4 | 130.3 | 129.0 | 136.4 | 139.3 | 130.6 | 137.7 | 133.4 | 134.6 | 135.9 | 136.0 | 108.0 | | |
| Cutlery and edge tools..... | 149.5 | 138.4 | 151.4 | 165.8 | 175.2 | 180.8 | 180.7 | 180.5 | 179.8 | 177.3 | 167.4 | 167.7 | 141.3 | | |
| Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)..... | 157.5 | 154.5 | 164.6 | 161.6 | 174.0 | 176.2 | 174.6 | 174.1 | 175.0 | 172.4 | 174.9 | 172.2 | 181.5 | | |
| Hardware..... | 133.0 | 135.2 | 138.9 | 140.5 | 141.3 | 142.8 | 141.9 | 140.4 | 139.0 | 139.0 | 135.5 | 133.0 | 127.1 | | |
| Plumbers' supplies..... | 115.9 | 115.5 | 117.0 | 121.8 | 124.9 | 123.8 | 124.7 | 122.2 | 120.8 | 118.6 | 95.4 | 113.9 | 93.5 | | |
| Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified..... | 139.6 | 133.7 | 136.6 | 136.6 | 136.1 | 139.3 | 137.6 | 136.2 | 131.7 | 134.4 | 130.8 | 128.8 | 120.6 | | |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings..... | 150.0 | 147.8 | 157.2 | 159.9 | 166.5 | 173.1 | 173.2 | 173.5 | 168.3 | 169.7 | 165.7 | 161.3 | 195.6 | | |
| Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing..... | 149.8 | 146.5 | 148.9 | 150.9 | 152.8 | 154.9 | 153.9 | 152.9 | 152.2 | 150.7 | 147.7 | 146.7 | 160.5 | | |
| Fabricated structural and ornamental metal-work..... | 167.8 | 164.1 | 165.3 | 166.1 | 165.9 | 165.6 | 162.9 | 162.0 | 160.8 | 160.3 | 155.2 | 157.9 | 200.0 | | |
| Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim..... | 130.8 | 121.1 | 120.3 | 117.1 | 126.8 | 129.7 | 130.7 | 131.3 | 130.2 | 131.0 | 129.2 | 131.3 | 164.9 | | |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets..... | 147.7 | 144.4 | 148.1 | 150.0 | 151.4 | 150.6 | 151.5 | 150.7 | 148.3 | 147.1 | 143.8 | 142.9 | 203.1 | | |
| Forgings, iron and steel..... | 174.9 | 173.3 | 176.7 | 174.0 | 177.7 | 178.3 | 177.8 | 175.0 | 173.9 | 173.9 | 172.1 | 170.1 | 261.3 | | |
| Wrought pipe, welded and heavy-riveted..... | 150.7 | 148.1 | 151.5 | 160.3 | 162.4 | 168.8 | 165.2 | 161.9 | 158.0 | 164.8 | 156.3 | 159.9 | 308.4 | | |
| Screw-machine products and wood screws..... | 164.8 | 157.6 | 163.7 | 165.6 | 171.9 | 173.6 | 174.5 | 173.9 | 173.0 | 173.2 | 171.6 | 168.3 | 292.9 | | |
| Steel barrels, kegs, and drums..... | 101.5 | 102.2 | 100.7 | 104.1 | 104.6 | 101.4 | 99.7 | 102.9 | 100.1 | 103.8 | 104.0 | 102.7 | 129.1 | | |
| Firearms..... | 271.4 | 286.7 | 283.3 | 282.8 | 287.0 | 283.7 | 286.6 | 282.8 | 280.6 | 284.0 | 284.3 | 284.1 | 1321.8 | | |
| Electrical machinery..... | 218.9 | 215.6 | 215.0 | 221.5 | 213.8 | 218.7 | 231.3 | 232.0 | 230.8 | 230.6 | 227.6 | 223.4 | 217.3 | 285.9 | |
| Electrical equipment..... | 169.1 | 169.6 | 174.1 | 170.3 | 172.7 | 175.3 | 176.0 | 174.6 | 174.1 | 172.0 | 170.1 | 166.0 | 254.6 | | |
| Radio and phonographs..... | 184.7 | 178.3 | 188.1 | 196.9 | 205.4 | 211.5 | 212.7 | 213.3 | 215.0 | 210.2 | 203.4 | 195.7 | 263.7 | | |
| Communication equipment..... | 240.8 | 243.0 | 251.9 | 210.7 | 220.3 | 285.2 | 287.0 | 287.6 | 288.4 | 287.0 | 282.0 | 277.0 | 343.6 | | |
| Machinery, except electrical..... | 224.3 | 222.2 | 217.9 | 224.2 | 225.9 | 226.6 | 225.1 | 223.5 | 222.0 | 219.6 | 217.7 | 214.0 | 210.3 | 244.7 | |
| Machinery and machine-shop products..... | 185.9 | 184.5 | 188.7 | 189.6 | 190.8 | 190.6 | 190.3 | 188.8 | 187.6 | 186.7 | 183.0 | 179.5 | 242.4 | | |
| Engines and turbines..... | 232.1 | 230.7 | 231.3 | 238.3 | 240.6 | 244.4 | 243.8 | 243.5 | 244.5 | 244.5 | 240.1 | 242.6 | 368.6 | | |
| Tractors..... | 178.0 | 181.7 | 181.9 | 177.6 | 176.0 | 174.8 | 175.9 | 175.2 | 174.2 | 171.6 | 171.8 | 166.4 | 167.5 | | |
| Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors..... | 181.6 | 176.3 | 184.9 | 180.6 | 177.9 | 168.6 | 168.4 | 165.7 | 161.0 | 156.3 | 152.1 | 148.1 | 135.7 | | |
| Machine tools..... | 141.6 | 136.8 | 145.9 | 150.5 | 156.1 | 158.4 | 161.1 | 163.2 | 165.3 | 164.6 | 169.2 | 169.2 | 299.5 | | |
| Machine-tool accessories..... | 168.5 | 166.8 | 178.4 | 183.4 | 190.0 | 194.8 | 199.2 | 204.0 | 204.8 | 205.9 | 203.6 | 201.0 | 351.3 | | |
| Textile machinery..... | 163.8 | 164.9 | 176.7 | 175.3 | 172.6 | 171.7 | 169.5 | 166.2 | 161.4 | 158.5 | 154.7 | 152.3 | 180.1 | | |
| Pumps and pumping equipment..... | 229.6 | 232.6 | 242.0 | 243.3 | 245.8 | 246.6 | 245.1 | 242.7 | 243.1 | 240.6 | 237.0 | 237.1 | 317.0 | | |
| Typewriters..... | 156.0 | 100.1 | 111.7 | 146.7 | 144.4 | 144.0 | 142.0 | 139.8 | 137.2 | 137.2 | 131.6 | 126.6 | 73.8 | | |
| Cash registers, adding and calculating machines..... | 204.3 | 188.8 | 191.6 | 206.9 | 205.7 | 202.4 | 196.8 | 191.2 | 189.3 | 185.2 | 179.9 | 175.8 | 177.0 | | |
| Washing machines, wringers and driers, domestic..... | 197.0 | 193.6 | 198.6 | 193.9 | 190.1 | 184.5 | 178.4 | 169.6 | 166.8 | 168.2 | 160.3 | 158.7 | 178.8 | | |
| Sewing machines, domestic and industrial..... | 119.3 | 151.4 | 136.1 | 134.4 | 146.7 | 144.5 | 142.1 | 138.6 | 136.2 | 133.6 | 130.8 | 128.3 | 136.6 | | |
| Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment..... | 221.2 | 217.4 | 222.6 | 211.4 | 207.4 | 201.0 | 190.8 | 194.1 | 185.6 | 182.6 | 180.6 | 171.2 | 154.9 | | |
| Transportation equipment, except automobiles..... | 257.4 | 247.2 | 248.9 | 291.8 | 293.7 | 300.8 | 296.7 | 297.6 | 298.4 | 298.2 | 292.4 | 287.8 | 286.8 | 1580.1 | |
| Locomotives..... | 373.3 | 366.0 | 376.0 | 367.4 | 388.0 | 402.3 | 416.3 | 410.9 | 418.8 | 419.4 | 423.6 | 419.4 | 526.8 | | |
| Cars, electric- and steam-railroad..... | 220.5 | 224.8 | 223.9 | 224.9 | 226.6 | 220.3 | 218.2 | 208.6 | 207.2 | 205.2 | 197.6 | 195.4 | 246.5 | | |
| Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines..... | 329.3 | 326.0 | 337.4 | 348.4 | 357.6 | 355.8 | 357.6 | 362.8 | 364.8 | 368.8 | 360.9 | 351.6 | 2003.5 | | |
| Aircraft engines..... | 299.9 | 301.1 | 302.5 | 303.4 | 315.8 | 314.9 | 321.8 | 331.4 | 326.2 | 328.8 | 321.8 | 310.5 | 2625.7 | | |
| Shipbuilding and boatbuilding..... | 211.3 | 126.1 | 202.7 | 202.7 | 207.8 | 202.8 | 203.3 | 205.7 | 206.2 | 193.2 | 193.3 | 200.8 | 1769.4 | | |
| Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts..... | 192.2 | 186.0 | 190.8 | 183.6 | 184.0 | 184.0 | 179.4 | 175.1 | 173.6 | 168.1 | 165.0 | 158.0 | 143.7 | | |
| Automobiles..... | 199.2 | 191.3 | 195.0 | 196.2 | 186.5 | 200.5 | 198.2 | 196.6 | 187.7 | 192.3 | 193.3 | 192.3 | 196.0 | 177.5 | |
| Nonferrous metals and their products..... | 172.1 | 170.9 | 168.2 | 175.1 | 179.6 | 184.8 | 187.5 | 188.5 | 186.9 | 185.8 | 184.0 | 182.0 | 179.5 | 196.0 | |
| Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals..... | 142.4 | 146.3 | 145.0 | 143.2 | 147.6 | 148.2 | 148.5 | 145.5 | 145.4 | 142.1 | 139.9 | 135.6 | 204.3 | | |
| Alloying and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals except aluminum..... | 136.5 | 138.6 | 147.2 | 154.0 | 158.8 | 160.7 | 164.0 | 162.2 | 161.7 | 159.7 | 158.4 | 159.0 | 195.2 | | |
| Clocks and watches..... | 132.6 | 120.5 | 134.6 | 135.9 | 138.0 | 138.5 | 140.7 | 139.3 | 139.1 | 140.5 | 138.8 | 136.8 | 124.2 | | |
| Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings..... | 114.8 | 111.0 | 114.1 | 115.8 | 118.9 | 122.8 | 123.5 | 124.0 | 123.9 | 120.3 | 120.8 | 123.8 | 110.5 | | |
| Silverware and plated ware..... | 133.6 | 127.5 | 130.8 | 130.6 | 130.2 | 130.5 | 129.8 | 128.5 | 125.5 | 124.5 | 121.6 | 120.0 | 96.9 | | |
| Lighting equipment..... | 143.4 | 149.1 | 152.0 | 154.7 | 158.0 | 161.0 | 161.0 | 157.9 | 154.4 | 152.5 | 152.3 | 149.2 | 118.9 | | |
| Aluminum manufactures..... | 177.9 | 168.6 | 181.6 | 196.1 | 207.8 | 214.9 | 215.6 | 217.2 | 217.7 | 216.3 | 214.9 | 211.0 | 337.4 | | |
| Sheet-metal work, not elsewhere classified..... | 137.0 | 133.2 | 135.5 | 135.5 | 138.2 | 140.9 | 141.2 | 140.8 | 143.7 | 145.2 | 142.2 | 139.3 | 157.2 | | |
| Lumber and timber basic products ² | 161.6 | 161.5 | 156.5 | 158.2 | 154.8 | 149.1 | 145.4 | 142.3 | 140.9 | 140.8 | 142.4 | 140.4 | 138.6 | 127.3 | |
| Sawmills and logging camps..... | 175.8 | 169.4 | 171.5 | 167.0 | 160.3 | 155.7 | 152.1 | 150.2 | 150.7 | 152.9 | 151.0 | 149.4 | 139.0 | | |
| Planing and plywood mills..... | 161.3 | 160.0 | 162.6 | 159.4 | 157.7 | 155.1 | 153.1 | 152.6 | 150.9 | 150.5 | 147.4 | 144.4 | 122.4 | | |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-6: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment in Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

[1939 average=100]

| Industry group and industry | 1947 | | | | | | | | | | 1946 | | | | Annual average |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | 1943 | |
| Durable goods—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Furniture and finished lumber products ² | 133.5 | 131.9 | 127.8 | 129.8 | 129.5 | 131.8 | 134.2 | 134.5 | 131.8 | 129.6 | 127.7 | 125.2 | 123.5 | 111.7 | |
| Mattresses and bedsprings..... | 153.5 | 139.2 | 139.2 | 145.7 | 145.2 | 144.8 | 154.4 | 153.2 | 152.3 | 149.3 | 153.6 | 146.7 | 145.6 | 105.9 | |
| Furniture..... | 129.4 | 125.9 | 127.6 | 127.0 | 128.9 | 131.3 | 132.1 | 132.1 | 129.3 | 127.7 | 125.6 | 123.7 | 121.7 | 112.4 | |
| Wooden boxes, other than cigar..... | 125.4 | 123.8 | 127.6 | 128.3 | 128.9 | 126.6 | 124.1 | 123.8 | 121.1 | 120.7 | 118.8 | 117.6 | 125.0 | 102.4 | |
| Caskets and other morticians' goods..... | 126.9 | 136.0 | 138.1 | 138.8 | 140.6 | 144.3 | 143.0 | 142.8 | 141.0 | 134.7 | 124.7 | 124.9 | 131.9 | 98.7 | |
| Wood preserving..... | 150.6 | 149.4 | 147.9 | 144.7 | 144.6 | 142.1 | 143.3 | 140.4 | 134.0 | 131.6 | 131.6 | 131.6 | 131.9 | 107.4 | |
| Wood, turned and shaped..... | 128.2 | 123.0 | 122.9 | 124.3 | 136.2 | 137.5 | 140.0 | 133.0 | 129.9 | 124.9 | 123.1 | 122.4 | 107.4 | | |
| Stone, clay, and glass products ² | 145.5 | 144.0 | 140.2 | 144.0 | 142.6 | 146.0 | 145.3 | 144.5 | 144.9 | 144.4 | 143.9 | 143.8 | 142.5 | 122.5 | |
| Glass and glassware..... | 165.7 | 158.5 | 168.6 | 171.1 | 172.2 | 170.8 | 167.8 | 171.9 | 171.5 | 172.2 | 174.0 | 172.4 | 139.9 | | |
| Glass products made from purchased glass..... | 118.9 | 122.1 | 124.3 | 127.6 | 132.8 | 133.7 | 133.4 | 131.7 | 129.3 | 127.1 | 123.7 | 119.7 | 113.1 | | |
| Cement..... | 151.1 | 146.5 | 145.0 | 121.8 | 145.5 | 143.3 | 143.6 | 143.9 | 144.6 | 142.6 | 141.9 | 143.1 | 111.5 | | |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta..... | 127.7 | 126.3 | 125.8 | 124.3 | 124.5 | 122.5 | 121.4 | 121.3 | 119.4 | 119.5 | 122.1 | 121.7 | 90.5 | | |
| Pottery and related products..... | 165.9 | 160.4 | 164.1 | 165.6 | 166.0 | 166.1 | 166.2 | 163.6 | 162.5 | 160.0 | 158.6 | 158.2 | 132.9 | | |
| Gypsum..... | 123.5 | 124.2 | 121.7 | 115.2 | 119.6 | 119.1 | 123.0 | 123.9 | 124.8 | 124.1 | 117.2 | 119.7 | 91.2 | | |
| Wallboard, plaster (except gypsum), and mineral wool..... | 145.3 | 141.3 | 137.6 | 135.9 | 132.8 | 133.7 | 136.4 | 136.3 | 136.8 | 135.7 | 133.1 | 133.1 | 137.2 | | |
| Lime..... | 96.5 | 97.5 | 98.6 | 99.3 | 97.6 | 95.3 | 95.3 | 94.2 | 93.6 | 95.2 | 94.7 | 94.1 | 98.7 | | |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other products..... | 99.4 | 90.5 | 88.9 | 89.5 | 96.2 | 95.6 | 94.2 | 91.4 | 93.6 | 93.2 | 92.8 | 94.1 | 67.4 | | |
| Abrasives..... | 205.6 | 220.0 | 242.2 | 250.4 | 253.7 | 260.0 | 260.3 | 262.0 | 260.0 | 256.2 | 249.7 | 302.2 | | | |
| Asbestos products..... | 128.5 | 121.2 | 130.2 | 131.3 | 132.5 | 134.5 | 135.0 | 136.2 | 136.4 | 136.0 | 134.1 | 129.0 | 138.2 | | |
| Nondurable goods | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures..... | 104.2 | 102.5 | 101.2 | 103.1 | 104.6 | 106.9 | 108.6 | 109.1 | 108.6 | 108.6 | 107.6 | 106.2 | 105.2 | 108.2 | |
| Cotton manufactures, except smallwares..... | 112.6 | 112.3 | 114.5 | 116.2 | 118.1 | 118.7 | 119.1 | 118.7 | 118.4 | 117.5 | 116.0 | 115.1 | 122.9 | | |
| Cotton smallwares..... | 88.9 | 88.9 | 92.8 | 98.8 | 102.8 | 106.4 | 108.4 | 110.0 | 109.0 | 107.5 | 108.8 | 107.5 | 123.6 | | |
| Silk and rayon goods..... | 75.3 | 74.2 | 75.6 | 76.7 | 78.4 | 79.5 | 79.6 | 79.9 | 79.8 | 79.1 | 78.3 | 77.6 | 79.9 | | |
| Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing..... | 98.2 | 95.4 | 98.3 | 99.2 | 102.7 | 105.9 | 108.6 | 109.2 | 110.2 | 108.7 | 107.5 | 107.0 | 111.9 | | |
| Hosiery..... | 69.9 | 68.7 | 67.9 | 70.4 | 73.6 | 75.5 | 76.5 | 74.8 | 74.5 | 73.9 | 72.8 | 71.6 | 73.6 | | |
| Knitted cloth..... | 86.2 | 82.0 | 83.5 | 85.4 | 89.9 | 94.4 | 95.3 | 95.7 | 99.6 | 102.9 | 102.3 | 102.2 | 107.7 | | |
| Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves..... | 86.7 | 83.0 | 86.2 | 91.3 | 97.5 | 104.4 | 107.0 | 108.0 | 112.7 | 112.0 | 109.6 | 108.0 | 115.0 | | |
| Knitted underwear..... | 101.4 | 98.2 | 98.5 | 97.4 | 98.4 | 98.2 | 96.7 | 94.9 | 98.4 | 92.4 | 91.3 | 90.6 | 108.6 | | |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted..... | 93.0 | 91.9 | 95.7 | 96.7 | 97.8 | 99.2 | 99.3 | 98.7 | 97.2 | 96.9 | 95.9 | 95.9 | 101.6 | | |
| Carpets and rugs, wool..... | 112.4 | 110.9 | 111.2 | 110.4 | 109.5 | 108.8 | 106.3 | 104.4 | 103.1 | 100.3 | 97.9 | 96.1 | 88.3 | | |
| Hats, fur-felt..... | 76.4 | 73.9 | 76.9 | 75.3 | 70.7 | 81.7 | 82.2 | 82.5 | 81.7 | 80.6 | 79.1 | 78.0 | 68.9 | | |
| Jute goods, except felts..... | 73.5 | 101.3 | 104.6 | 106.8 | 106.1 | 108.0 | 107.8 | 105.2 | 102.3 | 101.2 | 106.4 | 105.7 | 107.5 | | |
| Cordage and twine..... | 109.4 | 109.0 | 113.9 | 116.4 | 119.8 | 121.6 | 123.7 | 124.0 | 127.2 | 125.8 | 127.2 | 125.5 | 139.3 | | |
| Apparel and other finished textile products ² | 145.6 | 142.5 | 131.7 | 131.7 | 131.4 | 135.0 | 141.9 | 141.7 | 138.0 | 136.6 | 134.6 | 134.9 | 132.9 | 121.4 | |
| Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified..... | 128.3 | 121.1 | 123.9 | 122.2 | 123.5 | 125.2 | 125.3 | 123.9 | 123.1 | 121.8 | 117.7 | 116.1 | 115.8 | | |
| Shirts, collars, and nightwear..... | 101.6 | 96.9 | 100.5 | 98.9 | 99.1 | 100.2 | 99.6 | 96.5 | 95.3 | 93.1 | 88.2 | 87.9 | 99.9 | | |
| Underwear and neckwear, men's..... | 97.0 | 90.2 | 99.2 | 102.4 | 105.9 | 107.0 | 108.8 | 107.9 | 111.1 | 109.6 | 109.0 | 105.1 | 96.3 | | |
| Work shirts..... | 107.8 | 99.1 | 102.1 | 108.2 | 111.0 | 116.9 | 118.7 | 115.6 | 112.8 | 108.7 | 106.4 | 107.8 | 131.3 | | |
| Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified..... | 154.0 | 140.4 | 135.9 | 136.0 | 142.4 | 154.5 | 153.5 | 147.4 | 144.8 | 142.1 | 146.0 | 145.0 | 126.0 | | |
| Corsets and allied garments..... | 93.4 | 90.1 | 94.2 | 94.2 | 93.9 | 93.1 | 90.5 | 89.7 | 90.1 | 88.2 | 86.8 | 84.6 | 88.1 | | |
| Millinery..... | 92.6 | 80.4 | 79.3 | 79.3 | 86.4 | 102.6 | 101.9 | 95.0 | 88.2 | 79.2 | 95.1 | 96.6 | 91.5 | | |
| Handkerchiefs..... | 90.6 | 82.9 | 90.8 | 93.1 | 94.8 | 96.4 | 95.2 | 91.6 | 91.1 | 87.1 | 86.6 | 82.9 | 113.1 | | |
| Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads..... | 156.7 | 132.8 | 126.9 | 124.7 | 125.7 | 132.5 | 139.5 | 144.6 | 151.6 | 166.2 | 169.8 | 158.9 | 141.9 | | |
| Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc..... | 260.0 | 238.5 | 256.2 | 262.0 | 259.4 | 257.0 | 260.2 | 260.2 | 265.4 | 262.6 | 269.3 | 264.0 | 214.9 | | |
| Textile bags..... | 216.0 | 212.5 | 214.6 | 220.6 | 224.3 | 233.4 | 235.4 | 232.7 | 236.1 | 228.9 | 223.9 | 214.9 | 155.7 | | |
| Leather and leather products ² | 104.8 | 103.8 | 100.6 | 99.8 | 99.4 | 103.0 | 104.7 | 104.9 | 104.4 | 104.4 | 102.9 | 102.2 | 103.1 | 91.8 | |
| Leather..... | 91.9 | 90.7 | 91.0 | 91.6 | 92.6 | 92.0 | 92.6 | 91.6 | 90.7 | 86.6 | 87.9 | 88.8 | 92.9 | | |
| Boot and shoe cut stock and findings..... | 96.3 | 94.4 | 90.1 | 91.7 | 97.3 | 101.3 | 100.8 | 101.8 | 103.0 | 103.6 | 101.5 | 100.8 | 96.0 | | |
| Boots and shoes..... | 96.7 | 93.9 | 92.9 | 92.1 | 95.6 | 97.2 | 97.1 | 96.4 | 96.0 | 94.7 | 93.7 | 95.0 | 89.0 | | |
| Leather gloves and mittens..... | 128.1 | 118.9 | 121.0 | 120.4 | 123.2 | 126.8 | 128.3 | 130.8 | 137.1 | 139.5 | 140.0 | 139.2 | 153.7 | | |
| Trunks and suitcases..... | 153.9 | 141.0 | 147.0 | 145.8 | 158.6 | 163.9 | 164.7 | 166.5 | 176.7 | 178.1 | 179.9 | 175.0 | 161.2 | | |
| Food..... | 161.1 | 152.0 | 140.8 | 130.3 | 126.0 | 125.0 | 123.5 | 123.9 | 128.4 | 133.3 | 133.5 | 127.7 | 137.5 | 123.5 | |
| Slaughtering and meat packing..... | 125.1 | 124.9 | 121.1 | 118.9 | 115.7 | 119.1 | 123.5 | 128.1 | 125.0 | 115.3 | 70.0 | 78.6 | 136.6 | | |
| Butter..... | 139.7 | 143.4 | 142.3 | 139.1 | 132.5 | 127.2 | 124.7 | 123.1 | 130.6 | 136.1 | 138.5 | 139.8 | 121.3 | | |
| Condensed and evaporated milk..... | 155.9 | 161.8 | 162.1 | 154.5 | 148.2 | 140.4 | 137.9 | 134.6 | 132.5 | 135.4 | 140.7 | 146.6 | 134.2 | | |
| Ice cream..... | 138.7 | 141.6 | 140.7 | 127.9 | 117.9 | 108.7 | 104.4 | 102.3 | 104.4 | 107.2 | 111.9 | 120.2 | 95.0 | | |
| Flour..... | 123.8 | 123.6 | 119.0 | 116.1 | 121.3 | 122.5 | 122.5 | 123.2 | 123.9 | 124.8 | 123.5 | 119.9 | 115.2 | | |
| Feeds, prepared..... | 150.6 | 149.5 | 146.8 | 139.3 | 142.3 | 144.8 | 140.4 | 142.1 | 137.6 | 141.5 | 140.7 | 136.2 | 141.0 | | |
| Cereal preparations..... | 142.1 | 136.3 | 127.6 | 124.4 | 137.5 | 131.9 | 131.9 | 137.0 | 145.0 | 147.0 | 145.1 | 146.0 | 132.4 | | |
| Baking..... | 109.3 | 108.7 | 107.2 | 106.5 | 107.2 | 106.2 | 105.7 | 107.9 | 109.6 | 107.9 | 104.6 | 104.6 | 110.1 | | |
| Sugar refining, cane..... | 117.3 | 117.3 | 115.3 | 111.6 | 108.0 | 101.6 | 93.0 | 103.2 | 105.2 | 88.4 | 81.4 | 86.9 | 98.2 | | |
| Sugar, beet..... | 83.4 | 64.0 | 56.7 | 51.6 | 44.0 | 43.0 | 48.2 | 88.0 | 154.8 | 211.1 | 187.0 | 76.9 | 80.3 | | |
| Confectionery..... | 110.2 | 101.1 | 106.5 | 109.9 | 114.1 | 113.3 | 111.4 | 114.3 | 117.9 | 114.9 | 112.1 | 104.9 | 112.8 | | |
| Beverages, nonalcoholic..... | 154.2 | 138.6 | 125.8 | 117.4 | 112.0 | 106.7 | 105.4 | 106.0 | 108.5 | 109.2 | 108.3 | 113.2 | 127.4 | | |
| Malt liquors..... | 174.2 | 169.8 | 162.5 | 154.2 | 149.9 | 146.4 | 145.2 | 145.9 | 148.8 | 147.6 | 146.7 | 150.2 | 126.3 | | |
| Canning and preserving..... | 153.7 | 108.2 | 67.9 | 59.4 | 59.4 | 56.9 | 60.8 | 70.3 | 86.2 | 98.1 | 128.9 | 182.2 | 99.5 | | |
| Tobacco manufactures..... | 92.3 | 91.6 | 89.8 | 90.2 | 88.4 | 87.5 | 92.2 | 95.4 | 96.1 | 98.3 | 97.6 | 95.8 | 93.5 | 97.2 | |
| Cigarettes..... | 120.0 | 120.1 | 121.5 | 119.8 | 119.8 | 119.9 | 121.9 | 124.2 | 125.9 | 125.7 | 123.7 | 122.9 | 123.8 | | |
| Cigars..... | 77.3 | 74.5 | 74.7 | 72.7 | 71.8 | 78.9 | 82.8 | 82.1 | 84.3 | 83.0 | 81.4 | 78.6 | 83.9 | | |
| Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff..... | 76.8 | 74.9 | 74.1 | 73.2 | 71.2 | 76.5 | 78.4 | 82.1 | 85.4 | 87.0 | 85.6 | 82.8 | 91.2 | | |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-6: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment in Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

[1939 average=100]

| Industry group and industry | 1947 | | | | | | | | | 1946 | | | | Annual average |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|----------------|
| | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | 1943 |
| Paper and allied products ² | 143.5 | 143.0 | 140.7 | 143.4 | 143.5 | 145.0 | 145.9 | 145.9 | 145.6 | 145.7 | 144.3 | 141.7 | 140.0 | 122.2 |
| Paper and pulp..... | 142.6 | 140.9 | 141.3 | 140.3 | 139.6 | 140.4 | 140.4 | 140.4 | 139.6 | 139.2 | 137.9 | 136.2 | 135.6 | 116.3 |
| Paper goods, other..... | 150.4 | 149.7 | 153.6 | 153.4 | 154.1 | 153.7 | 153.5 | 153.0 | 153.6 | 153.6 | 153.4 | 150.5 | 148.8 | 133.1 |
| Envelopes..... | 136.0 | 132.7 | 136.6 | 137.6 | 137.6 | 138.0 | 137.7 | 137.0 | 137.7 | 137.7 | 135.4 | 131.1 | 129.2 | 116.9 |
| Paper bags..... | 161.8 | 160.5 | 164.0 | 168.1 | 174.4 | 175.8 | 177.7 | 180.0 | 176.9 | 172.4 | 168.6 | 165.0 | 118.0 | 118.0 |
| Paper boxes..... | 137.9 | 133.6 | 139.9 | 141.6 | 146.6 | 148.2 | 148.1 | 148.5 | 150.4 | 148.8 | 144.9 | 141.6 | 129.3 | 129.3 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries ² | 130.7 | 129.8 | 128.8 | 129.1 | 128.6 | 128.5 | 128.2 | 128.1 | 127.2 | 127.9 | 126.6 | 125.0 | 122.3 | 100.8 |
| Newspapers and periodicals..... | 120.8 | 119.7 | 119.7 | 119.0 | 117.9 | 116.9 | 115.7 | 114.0 | 115.2 | 113.7 | 112.8 | 111.0 | 95.2 | 95.2 |
| Printing, book and job..... | 137.7 | 138.2 | 137.8 | 137.2 | 138.1 | 138.4 | 139.4 | 139.5 | 139.5 | 138.3 | 136.6 | 133.2 | 108.7 | 108.7 |
| Lithographing..... | 124.0 | 119.8 | 123.3 | 124.6 | 124.5 | 124.7 | 124.9 | 123.7 | 124.7 | 123.6 | 121.9 | 120.1 | 98.5 | 98.5 |
| Bookbinding..... | 148.9 | 143.6 | 145.6 | 145.3 | 144.7 | 143.7 | 142.6 | 141.7 | 143.1 | 141.1 | 138.2 | 133.1 | 114.1 | 114.1 |
| Chemicals and allied products..... | 195.2 | 199.1 | 189.8 | 188.5 | 194.8 | 196.2 | 197.5 | 197.1 | 195.6 | 192.5 | 190.9 | 187.2 | 184.0 | 254.5 |
| Paints, varnishes, and colors..... | 128.6 | 127.7 | 131.6 | 132.9 | 132.7 | 132.7 | 132.4 | 130.6 | 129.0 | 129.2 | 127.7 | 127.9 | 127.8 | 104.8 |
| Drugs, medicines, and insecticides..... | 185.6 | 187.2 | 190.9 | 194.4 | 196.7 | 198.2 | 196.9 | 197.9 | 196.4 | 195.4 | 193.8 | 190.0 | 166.1 | 166.1 |
| Perfumes and cosmetics..... | 90.3 | 87.1 | 89.9 | 89.3 | 93.5 | 99.7 | 103.3 | 105.6 | 110.8 | 120.0 | 121.8 | 118.0 | 110.5 | 110.5 |
| Soap..... | 113.5 | 113.1 | 114.7 | 112.2 | 112.4 | 113.2 | 111.2 | 107.1 | 105.5 | 101.3 | 100.8 | 104.5 | 98.0 | 98.0 |
| Rayon and allied products..... | 120.1 | 120.1 | 103.6 | 121.3 | 120.8 | 121.0 | 122.3 | 122.0 | 121.3 | 121.9 | 119.8 | 118.8 | 107.9 | 107.9 |
| Chemicals, not elsewhere classified..... | 179.2 | 180.8 | 182.1 | 180.3 | 180.1 | 179.1 | 178.6 | 178.6 | 176.7 | 173.3 | 169.8 | 167.6 | 167.7 | 167.7 |
| Explosives and safety fuses..... | 190.0 | 176.6 | 190.9 | 191.8 | 192.1 | 191.0 | 188.3 | 184.9 | 177.4 | 174.6 | 178.2 | 176.9 | 124.8 | 124.8 |
| Compressed and liquefied gases..... | 160.2 | 156.4 | 159.6 | 155.4 | 152.6 | 149.7 | 151.1 | 147.9 | 144.0 | 146.0 | 133.6 | 143.7 | 160.2 | 160.2 |
| Ammunition, small-arms..... | 158.7 | 159.4 | 163.4 | 161.7 | 157.6 | 156.0 | 155.4 | 155.9 | 155.8 | 156.8 | 160.9 | 174.1 | 3614.0 | 3614.0 |
| Fireworks..... | 175.2 | 205.3 | 247.6 | 253.5 | 243.8 | 228.5 | 231.0 | 258.9 | 298.7 | 305.9 | 290.2 | 272.5 | 2434.9 | 2434.9 |
| Cottonseed oil..... | 71.9 | 63.6 | 65.2 | 72.3 | 85.3 | 99.0 | 108.3 | 114.1 | 124.4 | 134.7 | 115.3 | 85.6 | 116.7 | 116.7 |
| Fertilizers..... | 114.6 | 108.6 | 114.4 | 136.3 | 146.2 | 153.4 | 148.8 | 136.6 | 122.8 | 117.7 | 117.1 | 118.7 | 120.9 | 120.9 |
| Products of petroleum and coal..... | 153.4 | 154.1 | 153.7 | 150.8 | 149.3 | 145.4 | 145.9 | 146.0 | 145.4 | 146.1 | 146.6 | 146.8 | 147.8 | 117.6 |
| Petroleum refining..... | 141.5 | 141.4 | 139.2 | 137.9 | 134.0 | 135.4 | 135.2 | 135.0 | 136.4 | 136.0 | 136.2 | 137.0 | 110.6 | 110.6 |
| Coke and byproducts..... | 125.0 | 125.1 | 123.2 | 121.4 | 119.2 | 119.1 | 120.2 | 117.9 | 115.3 | 118.4 | 118.9 | 119.3 | 113.6 | 113.6 |
| Paving materials..... | 93.5 | 79.2 | 73.8 | 77.1 | 76.3 | 72.5 | 68.2 | 67.4 | 67.6 | 72.5 | 82.6 | 95.5 | 64.3 | 64.3 |
| Roofing materials..... | 162.7 | 163.1 | 157.9 | 155.3 | 152.7 | 150.5 | 152.9 | 154.4 | 155.8 | 157.2 | 157.1 | 156.6 | 119.2 | 119.2 |
| Rubber products..... | 178.5 | 178.2 | 175.2 | 180.7 | 184.5 | 193.5 | 196.5 | 198.2 | 198.8 | 200.1 | 198.8 | 194.8 | 189.1 | 180.3 |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes..... | 216.6 | 212.3 | 217.0 | 220.0 | 227.0 | 231.4 | 233.3 | 235.5 | 237.9 | 238.3 | 234.4 | 226.0 | 166.1 | 166.1 |
| Rubber boots and shoes..... | 126.5 | 134.4 | 143.9 | 153.6 | 158.4 | 160.1 | 160.2 | 166.5 | 154.8 | 151.0 | 144.0 | 141.5 | 160.5 | 160.5 |
| Rubber goods, other..... | 152.8 | 148.0 | 153.2 | 156.3 | 168.4 | 170.2 | 172.6 | 172.8 | 173.4 | 171.3 | 167.9 | 164.3 | 154.1 | 154.1 |
| Miscellaneous industries..... | 177.8 | 173.5 | 170.2 | 174.4 | 176.3 | 179.8 | 182.1 | 180.9 | 179.3 | 183.2 | 182.0 | 180.2 | 176.9 | 181.7 |
| Instruments (professional and scientific) and fire-control equipment..... | 172.3 | 173.3 | 177.6 | 175.6 | 180.3 | 181.0 | 181.8 | 182.0 | 184.3 | 175.9 | 186.4 | 188.8 | 644.3 | 644.3 |
| Photographic apparatus..... | 153.7 | 154.7 | 151.3 | 149.2 | 147.6 | 147.2 | 146.4 | 146.5 | 146.8 | 146.8 | 146.8 | 146.7 | 168.9 | 168.9 |
| Optical instruments and ophthalmic goods..... | 164.6 | 167.2 | 173.7 | 177.6 | 179.9 | 183.4 | 186.2 | 187.9 | 188.5 | 185.7 | 185.4 | 182.0 | 235.0 | 235.0 |
| Pianos, organs, and parts..... | 130.4 | 136.7 | 139.8 | 139.1 | 139.7 | 142.1 | 139.2 | 136.5 | 124.7 | 129.9 | 127.0 | 124.0 | 131.3 | 131.3 |
| Games, toys, and dolls..... | 143.6 | 134.7 | 130.4 | 127.5 | 127.4 | 123.7 | 117.5 | 114.2 | 129.9 | 134.9 | 130.4 | 126.3 | 83.8 | 83.8 |
| Buttons..... | 72.3 | 68.0 | 74.9 | 78.4 | 82.8 | 85.8 | 87.5 | 91.7 | 95.5 | 93.0 | 96.4 | 96.3 | 98.1 | 98.1 |
| Fire extinguishers..... | 196.8 | 203.0 | 206.7 | 203.6 | 210.7 | 225.0 | 227.3 | 214.7 | 219.6 | 213.3 | 208.2 | 212.3 | 767.9 | 767.9 |

¹ See footnote 1, table A-5.² See footnote 2, table A-5.TABLE A-7: Indexes of Production-Worker Pay Rolls (Weekly) in Manufacturing Industries¹

[1939 average=100]

| Industry group and industry | 1947 | | | | | | | | | 1946 | | | | Annual average |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|
| | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | 1943 |
| All manufacturing..... | 337.2 | 322.4 | 313.9 | 319.6 | 312.2 | 310.7 | 314.1 | 310.6 | 307.3 | 306.2 | 298.2 | 292.8 | 290.3 | 334.4 |
| Durable goods..... | 372.8 | 357.2 | 350.4 | 365.9 | 353.8 | 349.9 | 349.9 | 344.6 | 340.0 | 337.3 | 331.1 | 328.1 | 323.3 | 469.5 |
| Nondurable goods..... | 302.4 | 288.4 | 278.1 | 274.2 | 271.5 | 272.3 | 279.2 | 277.4 | 275.3 | 275.8 | 266.0 | 258.3 | 258.1 | 202.3 |
| Durable goods..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iron and steel and their products..... | 325.7 | 314.4 | 304.4 | 316.1 | 306.7 | 297.5 | 294.2 | 287.9 | 287.9 | 276.2 | 280.8 | 273.7 | 273.6 | 311.4 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills..... | 250.4 | 235.3 | 247.0 | 236.2 | 219.8 | 212.8 | 209.3 | 208.9 | 208.9 | 193.9 | 208.7 | 203.2 | 206.3 | 222.3 |
| Gray-iron and semisteel castings..... | 303.3 | 313.7 | 326.3 | 325.8 | 317.6 | 320.0 | 317.1 | 317.1 | 317.1 | 307.8 | 299.6 | 294.0 | 291.7 | 256.7 |
| Malleable-iron castings..... | 312.5 | 314.9 | 329.2 | 324.7 | 313.4 | 310.0 | 307.5 | 302.8 | 302.8 | 283.8 | 294.4 | 292.5 | 287.5 | 273.4 |
| Steel castings..... | 313.2 | 315.1 | 321.8 | 316.6 | 308.9 | 304.6 | 293.0 | 302.8 | 315.4 | 315.5 | 291.0 | 297.5 | 484.4 | 484.4 |
| Cast-iron pipe and fittings..... | 281.5 | 292.3 | 310.7 | 309.7 | 281.7 | 287.5 | 282.1 | 286.7 | 259.9 | 262.4 | 253.5 | 239.9 | 174.2 | 174.2 |
| Tin cans and other tinware..... | 331.1 | 294.7 | 263.7 | 250.4 | 248.5 | 243.3 | 238.7 | 242.8 | 244.5 | 232.6 | 248.8 | 274.1 | 161.6 | 161.6 |
| Wire drawn from purchased rods..... | 251.5 | 238.1 | 263.7 | 219.3 | 247.6 | 237.1 | 241.1 | 247.7 | 239.6 | 240.7 | 231.3 | 231.8 | 255.3 | 255.3 |
| Wirework..... | 268.8 | 270.8 | 270.3 | 255.5 | 270.5 | 279.8 | 254.9 | 273.8 | 261.7 | 261.7 | 265.1 | 270.9 | 202.6 | 202.6 |
| Cutlery and edge tools..... | 329.6 | 311.1 | 350.0 | 370.4 | 388.2 | 408.0 | 407.0 | 405.1 | 404.7 | 389.9 | 368.9 | 364.6 | 279.5 | 279.5 |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-7: Indexes of Production-Worker Pay Rolls (Weekly) in Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

[1939 average=100]

| Industry group and industry | 1947 | | | | | | | | | | 1946 | | | | Annual average |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|----------------|
| | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1943 | |
| Durable goods—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iron and steel and their products—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) | | 325.9 | 315.0 | 347.7 | 340.0 | 361.4 | 362.8 | 355.6 | 361.3 | 360.8 | 348.8 | 355.8 | 340.8 | 334.1 | 245.8 |
| Hardware | | 287.9 | 296.6 | 304.8 | 306.3 | 301.2 | 300.2 | 298.6 | 291.9 | 286.2 | 281.5 | 278.3 | 266.6 | 245.8 | 158.6 |
| Plumbers' supplies | | 220.7 | 231.2 | 231.7 | 230.1 | 238.3 | 234.7 | 229.6 | 237.6 | 226.7 | 216.2 | 173.2 | 196.7 | 206.9 | 300.6 |
| Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment not elsewhere classified | | 280.9 | 274.9 | 282.6 | 279.4 | 276.8 | 281.8 | 274.0 | 277.9 | 264.8 | 265.0 | 258.9 | 247.5 | 206.9 | 300.6 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings | | 289.2 | 295.9 | 321.0 | 312.7 | 327.0 | 336.2 | 331.8 | 331.2 | 312.7 | 328.4 | 325.5 | 306.7 | 353.8 | 300.6 |
| Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing | | 327.6 | 318.6 | 325.8 | 329.1 | 323.5 | 325.0 | 313.9 | 318.3 | 320.9 | 303.2 | 300.7 | 289.3 | 300.6 | 300.6 |
| Fabricated structural and ornamental metal-work | | 335.5 | 317.0 | 325.5 | 315.2 | 307.2 | 305.8 | 293.2 | 287.9 | 293.0 | 275.3 | 273.9 | 274.8 | 364.3 | 300.6 |
| Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim | | 272.0 | 242.8 | 249.0 | 247.9 | 254.3 | 263.0 | 253.4 | 253.8 | 257.4 | 250.2 | 247.9 | 250.1 | 292.6 | 300.6 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets | | 291.3 | 281.5 | 303.7 | 302.3 | 289.5 | 284.5 | 287.2 | 277.4 | 272.9 | 270.3 | 253.9 | 246.2 | 374.5 | 300.6 |
| Forgings, iron and steel | | 331.3 | 337.8 | 359.9 | 346.2 | 350.3 | 356.2 | 351.7 | 341.0 | 333.2 | 323.6 | 318.6 | 306.1 | 497.6 | 300.6 |
| Wrought pipe, welded and heavy-riveted | | 291.3 | 297.7 | 300.5 | 302.7 | 290.5 | 289.9 | 293.6 | 292.9 | 285.8 | 295.5 | 261.9 | 279.9 | 578.5 | 300.6 |
| Screw-machine products and wood screws | | 317.9 | 327.8 | 345.5 | 346.1 | 355.5 | 362.7 | 354.8 | 355.0 | 351.3 | 349.6 | 349.0 | 332.5 | 548.0 | 300.6 |
| Steel barrels, kegs, and drums | | 251.6 | 251.6 | 215.2 | 251.4 | 249.8 | 240.7 | 237.0 | 232.4 | 231.9 | 237.2 | 223.0 | 214.5 | 242.3 | 300.6 |
| Firearms | | 581.1 | 615.2 | 616.9 | 604.5 | 594.6 | 598.0 | 584.2 | 573.5 | 568.0 | 569.9 | 553.2 | 573.2 | 2,881.7 | 300.6 |
| Electrical machinery | 442.2 | 420.3 | 422.3 | 432.6 | 407.1 | 396.6 | 429.6 | 422.9 | 425.6 | 430.2 | 416.0 | 408.1 | 397.2 | 488.0 | 488.0 |
| Electrical equipment | | 330.4 | 333.0 | 343.8 | 327.8 | 317.0 | 322.3 | 315.2 | 317.2 | 317.0 | 308.3 | 303.7 | 297.7 | 444.7 | 488.0 |
| Radios and phonographs | | 385.0 | 386.4 | 390.1 | 413.0 | 409.1 | 419.7 | 415.7 | 423.2 | 447.7 | 427.3 | 408.5 | 390.0 | 472.3 | 488.0 |
| Communication equipment | | 438.5 | 437.0 | 445.0 | 349.3 | 350.0 | 524.3 | 528.1 | 530.3 | 535.8 | 521.3 | 521.5 | 504.9 | 503.1 | 488.0 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 442.6 | 426.7 | 420.7 | 434.6 | 429.5 | 423.0 | 416.6 | 409.6 | 406.6 | 399.9 | 388.0 | 376.2 | 443.7 | 488.0 | 488.0 |
| Machinery and machine-shop products | | 360.2 | 356.1 | 367.9 | 362.6 | 357.6 | 354.9 | 352.0 | 350.3 | 346.7 | 336.8 | 333.5 | 322.3 | 430.9 | 488.0 |
| Engines and turbines | | 513.1 | 493.6 | 502.7 | 502.2 | 495.4 | 497.5 | 493.1 | 491.7 | 500.8 | 492.4 | 481.7 | 454.5 | 758.3 | 488.0 |
| Tractors | | 303.1 | 312.9 | 310.2 | 302.8 | 288.3 | 277.2 | 273.6 | 273.3 | 271.3 | 269.9 | 269.0 | 254.1 | 256.7 | 488.0 |
| Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors | | 370.1 | 361.5 | 371.9 | 344.3 | 333.2 | 312.5 | 308.3 | 294.9 | 291.1 | 280.7 | 277.2 | 269.8 | 256.0 | 488.0 |
| Machine tools | | 250.8 | 239.9 | 262.6 | 263.6 | 269.7 | 275.6 | 278.9 | 282.7 | 290.7 | 285.5 | 291.9 | 285.5 | 503.9 | 488.0 |
| Machine-tool accessories | | 279.8 | 281.8 | 305.4 | 311.6 | 320.4 | 326.7 | 332.5 | 342.7 | 351.0 | 343.4 | 343.3 | 336.0 | 577.8 | 488.0 |
| Textile machinery | | 333.2 | 349.6 | 370.9 | 363.7 | 351.8 | 353.2 | 347.3 | 337.3 | 321.7 | 301.1 | 298.3 | 290.5 | 230.1 | 488.0 |
| Pumps and pumping equipment | | 475.1 | 479.2 | 494.4 | 490.7 | 485.2 | 489.6 | 485.3 | 466.5 | 467.8 | 451.1 | 452.8 | 440.0 | 648.8 | 488.0 |
| Typewriters | | 327.0 | 206.2 | 223.5 | 309.1 | 295.4 | 287.7 | 282.6 | 276.2 | 270.1 | 279.0 | 261.6 | 248.1 | 143.8 | 488.0 |
| Cash registers, adding and calculating machines | | 420.7 | 386.5 | 394.2 | 417.3 | 415.5 | 401.1 | 388.5 | 355.7 | 347.2 | 352.0 | 336.0 | 331.8 | 341.6 | 488.0 |
| Washing machines, wringers and driers, domestic | | 382.3 | 391.7 | 404.2 | 392.7 | 377.5 | 355.6 | 323.5 | 326.8 | 306.2 | 291.7 | 301.2 | 287.9 | 301.5 | 488.0 |
| Sewing machines, domestic and industrial | | 251.7 | 327.8 | 297.4 | 280.2 | 296.0 | 296.0 | 287.6 | 278.1 | 273.0 | 260.5 | 255.0 | 243.1 | 282.3 | 488.0 |
| Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment | | 404.1 | 422.1 | 427.5 | 394.5 | 387.9 | 359.4 | 325.0 | 345.7 | 306.4 | 301.9 | 311.4 | 293.3 | 264.5 | 488.0 |
| Transportation equipment, except automobiles | 501.5 | 482.1 | 483.0 | 560.3 | 561.3 | 565.3 | 556.9 | 558.2 | 562.6 | 571.2 | 531.1 | 542.3 | 524.1 | 3080.3 | 488.0 |
| Locomotives | | 806.6 | 757.2 | 774.7 | 757.0 | 705.4 | 723.7 | 827.2 | 797.2 | 876.0 | 836.8 | 895.6 | 846.8 | 1107.3 | 488.0 |
| Cars, electric- and steam-railroad | | 434.2 | 482.1 | 471.1 | 465.2 | 457.7 | 446.0 | 440.2 | 411.2 | 408.8 | 406.6 | 386.2 | 364.5 | 457.9 | 488.0 |
| Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines | | 637.6 | 622.4 | 621.5 | 639.2 | 657.2 | 662.2 | 667.8 | 668.7 | 683.3 | 680.4 | 681.3 | 663.9 | 3496.3 | 488.0 |
| Aircraft engines | | 518.6 | 485.1 | 481.5 | 477.0 | 487.6 | 479.9 | 506.8 | 535.0 | 533.7 | 484.3 | 530.2 | 507.8 | 4528.7 | 488.0 |
| Shipbuilding and boatbuilding | | 237.5 | 243.8 | 394.3 | 395.6 | 399.1 | 386.0 | 377.9 | 395.8 | 399.1 | 336.8 | 353.7 | 346.6 | 3594.7 | 488.0 |
| Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts | | 385.7 | 379.4 | 383.6 | 363.1 | 349.0 | 349.5 | 327.6 | 318.5 | 346.7 | 318.4 | 317.5 | 290.9 | 253.6 | 488.0 |
| Automobiles | 376.8 | 340.1 | 348.8 | 357.0 | 329.0 | 343.4 | 347.7 | 337.3 | 321.1 | 328.9 | 325.7 | 324.3 | 330.3 | 321.2 | 488.0 |
| Nonferrous metals and their products | 344.4 | 332.9 | 326.6 | 346.2 | 349.0 | 354.0 | 359.0 | 360.0 | 354.8 | 356.3 | 345.3 | 338.8 | 331.8 | 354.5 | 488.0 |
| Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals | | 288.6 | 296.5 | 296.3 | 285.4 | 282.7 | 281.9 | 278.9 | 269.7 | 271.2 | 256.8 | 250.6 | 247.1 | 353.9 | 488.0 |
| Alloying and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, except aluminum | | 249.0 | 260.1 | 279.7 | 283.4 | 294.6 | 299.4 | 307.0 | 301.4 | 301.9 | 290.0 | 286.6 | 284.7 | 353.4 | 488.0 |
| Clocks and watches | | 288.8 | 260.0 | 299.5 | 296.0 | 299.1 | 301.1 | 306.2 | 296.0 | 306.3 | 309.6 | 301.6 | 289.7 | 238.4 | 488.0 |
| Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings | | 210.1 | 194.5 | 212.4 | 215.4 | 220.2 | 232.8 | 233.9 | 236.8 | 250.5 | 231.0 | 235.5 | 237.3 | 165.1 | 488.0 |
| Silverware and plated ware | | 287.0 | 281.0 | 290.4 | 287.4 | 284.1 | 286.5 | 279.5 | 279.2 | 275.8 | 261.4 | 257.5 | 250.9 | 165.4 | 488.0 |
| Lighting equipment | | 267.2 | 270.1 | 289.4 | 295.5 | 283.6 | 288.9 | 297.5 | 285.7 | 272.5 | 271.2 | 264.6 | 260.6 | 207.2 | 488.0 |
| Aluminum manufactures | | 323.4 | 299.0 | 327.0 | 348.1 | 369.1 | 382.9 | 375.0 | 381.8 | 384.5 | 373.7 | 362.0 | 358.1 | 591.6 | 488.0 |
| Sheet-metal work, not elsewhere classified | | 287.5 | 276.2 | 282.0 | 278.7 | 274.6 | 273.4 | 275.3 | 277.4 | 281.9 | 278.0 | 280.8 | 261.7 | 277.7 | 488.0 |
| Lumber and timber basic products ² | 385.7 | 387.3 | 359.8 | 374.9 | 351.4 | 323.4 | 310.1 | 310.7 | 292.4 | 290.6 | 284.7 | 290.0 | 285.2 | 215.1 | 488.0 |
| Sawmills and logging camps | | 430.4 | 397.4 | 412.2 | 384.7 | 350.5 | 334.5 | 333.4 | 309.2 | 306.9 | 305.7 | 315.0 | 309.8 | 238.3 | 488.0 |
| Planing and plywood mills | | 362.9 | 345.1 | 366.5 | 350.5 | 333.9 | 323.3 | 318.9 | 311.5 | 308.6 | 291.3 | 294.8 | 280.8 | 197.8 | 488.0 |
| Furniture and finished lumber products ³ | 305.0 | 293.3 | 281.4 | 290.4 | 285.1 | 286.8 | 292.0 | 292.0 | 283.1 | 279.1 | 268.5 | 264.2 | 254.4 | 183.9 | 488.0 |
| Mattresses and bedsprings | | 323.0 | 287.3 | 291.6 | 282.0 | 281.7 | 303.6 | 306.8 | 308.4 | 306.9 | 305.8 | 297.2 | 280.8 | 165.7 | 488.0 |
| Furniture | | 284.7 | 274.4 | 284.7 | 278.9 | 282.2 | 288.8 | 289.1 | 278.8 | 273.4 | 263.7 | 260.1 | 249.9 | 185.3 | 488.0 |
| Wooden boxes, other than cigar | | 305.4 | 301.8 | 313.4 | 304.0 | 298.4 | 284.7 | 281.0 | 278.5 | 279.7 | 266.3 | 267.8 | 257.4 | 215.8 | 488.0 |
| Caskets and other morticians' goods | | 268.9 | 260.6 | 275.8 | 278.0 | 273.5 | 281.7 | 276.6 | 274.8 | 271.9 | 248.2 | 228.0 | 228.7 | 159.3 | 488.0 |
| Wood preserving | | 408.0 | 392.7 | 391.2 | 387.6 | 370.3 | 355.6 | 343.3 | 347.7 | 326.1 | 314.6 | 313.8 | 312.7 | 181.9 | 488.0 |
| Wood, turned and shaped | | 281.4 | 268.5 | 272.3 | 274.9 | 289.6 | 293.4 | 299.5 | 283.0 | 280.9 | 263.1 | 258.7 | 250.5 | 175.5 | 488.0 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products ² | 306.8 | 299.7 | 285.9 | 298.2 | 286.9 | 288.8 | 285.7 | 278.4 | 280.0 | 281.6 | 274.8 | 271.3 | 267.0 | 189.1 | 488.0 |
| Glass and glassware | | 334.1 | 312.8 | 341.1 | 333.0 | 334.7 | 328.5 | 313.2 | 326.2 | 326.7 | 319.4 | 316.2 | 310.3 | 208.3 | 488.0 |
| Glass products made from purchased glass | | 245.9 | 246.9 | 259.5 | 259.4 | 262.5 | 264.6 | 269.3 | 267.4 | 264.4 | 252.6 | 239.6 | 222.9 | 165.9 | 488.0 |
| Cement | | 297.0 | 283.5 | 278.9 | 202.5 | 248.1 | 240.3 | 238.3 | 234.3 | 247.6 | 244.4 | 242.5 | 250.3 | 156.5 | 488.0 |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta | | 284.9 | 276.4 | 278.9 | 276.4 | 257.0 | 253.0 | 247.2 | 247.1 | 245.3 | 242.2 | 243.5 | 244.3 | 135.8 | 488.0 |
| Pottery and related products | | 330.4 | 308.6 | 322.4 | 323.8 | 317.1 | 315.2 | 304.4 | 294.6 | 299.1 | 286.2 | 285.7 | 281.2 | 191.9 | 488.0 |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-7: Indexes of Production-Worker Pay Rolls (Weekly) in Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

[1939 average=100]

| Industry group and industry | 1947 | | | | | | | | | | 1946 | | | | Annual average |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|
| | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | 1943 | |
| Durable goods—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gypsum | | 260.4 | 260.2 | 243.6 | 228.4 | 230.6 | 235.9 | 239.3 | 244.0 | 245.1 | 241.5 | 233.2 | 231.0 | 151.7 | |
| Wallboard, plaster (except gypsum), and mineral wool | | 353.9 | 333.6 | 327.6 | 315.6 | 305.9 | 296.0 | 308.3 | 291.0 | 300.1 | 290.1 | 281.7 | 284.7 | 223.8 | |
| Lime | | 236.0 | 230.4 | 237.8 | 232.5 | 231.5 | 223.1 | 217.6 | 210.2 | 219.7 | 221.4 | 218.3 | 219.9 | 171.6 | |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other products | | 176.4 | 156.7 | 155.3 | 158.7 | 166.7 | 164.8 | 158.3 | 153.1 | 158.0 | 151.5 | 155.8 | 152.9 | 90.8 | |
| Abrasives | | 352.2 | 386.0 | 413.8 | 440.6 | 442.6 | 462.4 | 450.9 | 482.9 | 459.9 | 440.8 | 407.8 | 400.0 | 480.2 | |
| Asbestos products | | 304.1 | 290.7 | 305.2 | 299.8 | 301.4 | 308.2 | 307.6 | 305.6 | 300.0 | 293.4 | 287.5 | 273.7 | 254.6 | |
| Nondurable goods | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton manufactures, except smallwares | 256.4 | 239.8 | 237.5 | 242.5 | 248.3 | 255.4 | 265.0 | 262.0 | 254.3 | 253.7 | 246.0 | 241.1 | 235.5 | 178.9 | |
| Cotton smallwares | | 291.4 | 288.7 | 293.5 | 303.2 | 314.8 | 322.0 | 309.1 | 304.4 | 301.2 | 293.5 | 285.4 | 281.7 | 210.8 | |
| Silk and rayon goods | | 186.4 | 191.4 | 195.8 | 212.6 | 221.5 | 232.8 | 237.3 | 239.3 | 231.9 | 220.6 | 228.7 | 222.0 | 209.5 | |
| Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing | | 195.8 | 190.8 | 193.8 | 200.4 | 200.9 | 208.8 | 206.9 | 201.3 | 197.9 | 191.4 | 189.3 | 180.9 | 134.5 | |
| Hosiery | | 221.9 | 231.1 | 240.2 | 240.5 | 248.3 | 262.0 | 275.0 | 251.8 | 253.0 | 242.7 | 243.7 | 242.7 | 202.2 | |
| Knitted cloth | | 144.4 | 135.3 | 130.8 | 139.6 | 145.9 | 158.2 | 157.9 | 156.1 | 158.2 | 154.5 | 150.4 | 143.7 | 107.7 | |
| Knitted underwear and knitted gloves | | 186.7 | 176.5 | 176.5 | 180.4 | 188.7 | 205.5 | 207.1 | 198.5 | 207.1 | 217.4 | 217.1 | 216.1 | 172.3 | |
| Knitted underwear | | 184.8 | 172.7 | 182.8 | 195.6 | 209.7 | 231.7 | 237.8 | 238.3 | 250.4 | 252.2 | 243.9 | 234.0 | 189.4 | |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted | | 236.0 | 229.7 | 232.4 | 232.1 | 228.3 | 230.9 | 223.0 | 215.5 | 216.1 | 207.9 | 203.9 | 199.4 | 180.2 | |
| Carpets and rugs, wool | | 201.1 | 195.1 | 211.4 | 211.2 | 215.2 | 218.3 | 217.2 | 215.3 | 210.4 | 201.6 | 195.2 | 186.8 | 156.3 | |
| Hats, fur-felt | | 231.3 | 239.3 | 236.3 | 231.3 | 226.5 | 222.4 | 214.5 | 210.6 | 214.3 | 204.0 | 196.2 | 182.5 | 141.2 | |
| Jute goods, except felts | | 148.5 | 147.6 | 163.3 | 153.3 | 145.4 | 175.0 | 178.0 | 180.5 | 191.0 | 185.2 | 182.0 | 181.3 | 117.6 | |
| Cordage and twine | | 152.2 | 218.4 | 244.7 | 255.0 | 247.2 | 255.4 | 255.9 | 240.1 | 236.4 | 228.6 | 239.4 | 237.4 | 190.9 | |
| | | 240.4 | 237.5 | 244.4 | 255.4 | 270.2 | 272.7 | 273.6 | 271.8 | 278.4 | 268.0 | 268.5 | 266.2 | 233.3 | |
| Apparel and other finished textile products ² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified | 318.5 | 303.2 | 278.9 | 274.9 | 272.1 | 279.8 | 317.7 | 314.1 | 300.6 | 292.7 | 283.2 | 283.6 | 283.0 | 185.2 | |
| Shirts, collars, and nightwear | | 264.8 | 260.0 | 273.0 | 270.5 | 267.1 | 281.3 | 280.8 | 277.2 | 278.4 | 271.9 | 246.2 | 242.7 | 174.9 | |
| Underwear and neckwear, men's | | 225.5 | 219.3 | 229.0 | 228.8 | 227.3 | 233.7 | 234.0 | 225.9 | 230.3 | 217.7 | 195.6 | 190.6 | 143.6 | |
| Workshirts | | 238.7 | 233.2 | 248.3 | 249.9 | 256.8 | 275.6 | 274.1 | 270.8 | 280.2 | 285.7 | 272.4 | 261.4 | 166.5 | |
| Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified | | 256.3 | 241.4 | 237.5 | 253.6 | 257.7 | 274.3 | 283.9 | 273.7 | 280.2 | 262.0 | 236.7 | 235.1 | 220.4 | |
| Corsets and allied garments | | 324.4 | 284.6 | 264.1 | 260.3 | 277.7 | 340.0 | 344.8 | 322.3 | 296.3 | 284.9 | 311.8 | 320.1 | 184.4 | |
| Millinery | | 192.3 | 187.4 | 200.4 | 198.0 | 197.8 | 196.6 | 191.2 | 183.5 | 186.6 | 182.8 | 177.1 | 166.2 | 137.1 | |
| Handkerchiefs | | 170.8 | 246.9 | 128.4 | 119.2 | 137.7 | 197.2 | 201.9 | 169.6 | 140.4 | 117.2 | 168.3 | 179.7 | 123.3 | |
| Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads | | 210.6 | 196.7 | 207.4 | 221.7 | 212.2 | 228.0 | 221.4 | 201.4 | 220.4 | 204.5 | 193.8 | 178.7 | 184.0 | |
| Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc | | 340.5 | 290.1 | 253.9 | 257.4 | 252.9 | 298.7 | 310.7 | 330.0 | 368.1 | 375.1 | 337.6 | 330.2 | 230.2 | |
| Textile bags | | 571.0 | 494.1 | 553.4 | 560.8 | 530.1 | 515.8 | 518.2 | 522.0 | 545.6 | 543.1 | 512.6 | 555.2 | 370.3 | |
| | | 442.6 | 437.8 | 422.4 | 427.8 | 449.9 | 459.5 | 467.8 | 473.1 | 464.0 | 432.3 | 419.6 | 396.0 | 233.0 | |
| Leather and leather products ² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Leather | 231.6 | 220.4 | 214.2 | 211.5 | 207.0 | 214.6 | 222.2 | 223.0 | 220.8 | 218.3 | 201.6 | 199.5 | 204.7 | 154.2 | |
| Boot and shoe cut stock and findings | | 189.8 | 187.2 | 185.2 | 183.7 | 183.7 | 185.2 | 185.8 | 179.4 | 174.5 | 160.1 | 158.4 | 159.6 | 140.6 | |
| Boots and shoes | | 189.8 | 182.4 | 172.9 | 170.0 | 179.2 | 190.5 | 189.1 | 192.0 | 191.8 | 183.5 | 182.4 | 182.4 | 142.2 | |
| Leather gloves and mittens | | 209.9 | 204.8 | 201.7 | 197.0 | 205.3 | 213.7 | 214.2 | 212.8 | 209.3 | 190.8 | 188.2 | 195.2 | 142.0 | |
| Trunks and suitcases | | 246.7 | 227.2 | 226.9 | 223.4 | 227.1 | 236.2 | 238.2 | 248.4 | 261.0 | 272.2 | 280.1 | 279.5 | 239.4 | |
| | | 309.4 | 277.2 | 298.1 | 281.6 | 312.7 | 320.9 | 327.6 | 321.3 | 353.1 | 348.3 | 353.2 | 333.6 | 240.3 | |
| Food | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | 331.6 | 313.9 | 290.8 | 267.8 | 252.8 | 243.1 | 239.3 | 242.5 | 256.4 | 263.3 | 252.0 | 232.2 | 246.5 | 180.9 | |
| Butter | | 249.6 | 260.2 | 241.2 | 231.9 | 211.6 | 217.1 | 237.8 | 268.0 | 236.9 | 215.7 | 110.5 | 118.2 | 200.1 | |
| Condensed and evaporated milk | | 291.9 | 289.7 | 293.1 | 274.3 | 257.2 | 243.3 | 237.3 | 233.7 | 246.6 | 243.4 | 256.1 | 258.7 | 169.6 | |
| Ice cream | | 232.3 | 351.4 | 354.7 | 330.5 | 308.5 | 286.1 | 278.2 | 269.8 | 256.2 | 253.7 | 264.9 | 279.9 | 197.2 | |
| Flour | | 257.5 | 256.3 | 250.2 | 221.3 | 203.8 | 188.9 | 182.8 | 181.6 | 185.5 | 183.2 | 194.9 | 204.0 | 124.0 | |
| Feeds, prepared | | 296.2 | 284.4 | 264.2 | 240.4 | 252.6 | 261.4 | 257.2 | 268.2 | 267.8 | 256.1 | 256.4 | 249.1 | 177.6 | |
| Cereal preparations | | 315.9 | 318.9 | 313.1 | 285.0 | 283.0 | 305.9 | 278.2 | 284.3 | 266.9 | 273.5 | 268.2 | 261.1 | 223.7 | |
| Baking | | 314.1 | 287.4 | 253.9 | 242.7 | 260.1 | 258.7 | 253.9 | 260.5 | 271.9 | 271.6 | 274.7 | 269.6 | 217.4 | |
| Sugar refining, cane | | 208.2 | 208.2 | 203.9 | 199.7 | 195.4 | 193.2 | 194.5 | 201.1 | 209.0 | 199.0 | 190.8 | 187.5 | 151.8 | |
| Sugar, beet | | 252.7 | 244.7 | 250.7 | 206.2 | 216.0 | 188.3 | 161.2 | 167.3 | 200.2 | 160.4 | 125.5 | 138.3 | 142.9 | |
| Confectionery | | 173.4 | 120.6 | 109.2 | 91.9 | 79.6 | 78.4 | 92.8 | 158.6 | 341.8 | 426.2 | 310.1 | 152.4 | 110.6 | |
| Beverages, nonalcoholic | | 231.1 | 200.3 | 225.7 | 229.1 | 230.9 | 231.5 | 227.4 | 226.3 | 240.5 | 226.9 | 212.1 | 204.4 | 166.4 | |
| Malt liquors | | 275.3 | 239.2 | 210.6 | 190.3 | 178.9 | 165.7 | 163.4 | 164.6 | 169.1 | 163.7 | 161.6 | 170.6 | 153.9 | |
| Canning and preserving | | 338.4 | 324.7 | 296.4 | 268.3 | 251.8 | 239.7 | 233.6 | 235.7 | 251.5 | 236.9 | 235.4 | 244.2 | 170.1 | |
| | | 434.8 | 265.2 | 163.8 | 143.4 | 139.6 | 130.4 | 137.2 | 158.2 | 201.1 | 212.9 | 324.7 | 466.8 | 171.2 | |
| Tobacco manufactures | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cigarettes | 204.9 | 203.0 | 200.0 | 194.8 | 182.8 | 181.6 | 193.1 | 201.0 | 209.4 | 222.0 | 212.7 | 207.4 | 196.0 | 151.0 | |
| Cigars | | 248.5 | 253.7 | 239.6 | 220.9 | 218.4 | 226.8 | 233.6 | 241.5 | 254.7 | 247.1 | 238.9 | 226.7 | 172.0 | |
| Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff | | 173.5 | 163.4 | 168.0 | 163.9 | 160.3 | 176.3 | 186.2 | 195.2 | 206.7 | 194.3 | 191.7 | 180.9 | 139.7 | |
| | | 164.2 | 164.6 | 147.7 | 125.7 | 139.4 | 144.4 | 144.0 | 155.8 | 166.8 | 166.7 | 160.0 | 150.7 | 131.1 | |
| Paper and allied products ² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Paper and pulp | 308.5 | 300.6 | 298.7 | 298.0 | 291.1 | 290.9 | 290.9 | 288.1 | 285.1 | 284.5 | 276.6 | 268.5 | 259.8 | 184.8 | |
| Paper goods, other | | 311.0 | 309.6 | 302.1 | 289.4 | 284.4 | 281.4 | 279.8 | 274.3 | 272.7 | 267.0 | 260.4 | 253.3 | 181.6 | |
| Envelopes | | 291.5 | 296.0 | 301.8 | 306.8 | 301.9 | 302.2 | 297.9 | 298.0 | 300.4 | 288.5 | 280.1 | 271.3 | 193.2 | |
| Paper bags | | 258.8 | 250.7 | 265.2 | 262.9 | 260.9 | 260.6 | 258.6 | 255.5 | 255.8 | 248.5 | 230.2 | 225.2 | 165.7 | |
| Paper boxes | | 342.2 | 343.2 | 340.9 | 338.4 | 343.6 | 354.2 | 353.8 | 363.6 | 352.2 | 333.0 | 327.4 | 312.8 | 183.4 | |
| | | 280.1 | 273.6 | 283.8 | 282.9 | 290.3 | 294.9 | 289.4 | 290.2 | 294.5 | 284.4 | 274.1 | 264.3 | 189.6 | |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries ² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newspapers and periodicals | 245.0 | 235.5 | 233.6 | 235.9 | 234.2 | 230.7 | 227.7 | 221.8 | 219.6 | 223.9 | 214.0 | 208.4 | 203.1 | 124.7 | |
| Printing, book and job | | 214.3 | 208.9 | 210.0 | 209.3 | 202.1 | 197.2 | 191.2 | 185.2 | 189.7 | 182.0 | 178.9 | 175.6 | 111.7 | |
| Lithographing | | 254.8 | 258.9 | 258.1 | 255.4 | 255.2 | 253.5 | 248.4 | 249.4 | 253.7 | 241.4 | 233.4 | 227.9 | 137.3 | |
| Bookbinding | | 213.3 | 207.4 | 216.6 | 216.1 | 219.9 | 219.1 | 212.6 | 214.7 | 216.3 | 208.3 | 202.7 | 195.9 | 124.9 | |
| | | 313.5 | 299.2 | 324.7 | 320.2 | 312.5 | 309.0 | 298.7 | 301.0 | 306.9 | 291.0 | 283.0 | 266.2 | 174.8 | |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-7: Indexes of Production-Worker Pay Rolls (Weekly) in Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

[1939 average=100]

| Industry group and industry | 1947 | | | | | | | | | | 1946 | | | | Annual average |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|----------------|
| | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | 1943 | |
| Nondurable goods—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chemicals and allied products..... | 395.1 | 383.6 | 378.7 | 373.3 | 381.5 | 378.3 | 377.5 | 372.6 | 362.9 | 357.0 | 345.0 | 335.3 | 329.1 | 422.5 | |
| Paints, varnishes, and colors..... | 232.0 | 229.1 | 233.9 | 234.1 | 231.7 | 230.6 | 222.0 | 216.4 | 214.7 | 208.2 | 204.8 | 201.7 | 152.9 | | |
| Drugs, medicines, and insecticides..... | 362.5 | 347.6 | 354.6 | 358.7 | 359.8 | 362.9 | 362.7 | 352.8 | 351.3 | 341.9 | 331.9 | 316.8 | 233.4 | | |
| Perfumes and cosmetics..... | 163.6 | 159.3 | 168.9 | 166.1 | 171.3 | 185.0 | 188.3 | 190.3 | 203.2 | 215.5 | 212.7 | 195.2 | 147.0 | | |
| Soap..... | 234.9 | 223.3 | 233.2 | 217.2 | 215.9 | 214.8 | 208.3 | 199.2 | 195.7 | 170.8 | 169.0 | 173.2 | 146.1 | | |
| Rayon and allied products..... | 239.9 | 238.2 | 205.3 | 239.0 | 239.2 | 236.4 | 236.0 | 219.7 | 216.3 | 215.2 | 209.8 | 210.8 | 162.5 | | |
| Chemicals, not elsewhere classified..... | 336.8 | 341.8 | 338.9 | 334.9 | 329.5 | 326.8 | 323.5 | 321.0 | 313.4 | 301.3 | 294.0 | 289.6 | 273.5 | | |
| Explosives and safety fuses..... | 353.4 | 324.9 | 341.1 | 333.8 | 310.6 | 315.3 | 307.9 | 320.3 | 299.2 | 282.7 | 292.4 | 292.9 | 1918.5 | | |
| Compressed and liquefied gases..... | 283.5 | 277.3 | 284.7 | 269.5 | 235.9 | 253.9 | 258.4 | 248.1 | 247.4 | 242.5 | 220.0 | 240.8 | 264.3 | | |
| Ammunition, small-arms..... | 349.7 | 355.7 | 358.9 | 351.7 | 336.4 | 333.2 | 334.1 | 332.3 | 326.7 | 332.3 | 326.2 | 339.3 | 6769.3 | | |
| Fireworks..... | 441.6 | 528.1 | 685.3 | 686.6 | 715.6 | 628.4 | 623.7 | 661.1 | 788.6 | 824.6 | 778.4 | 698.3 | 5981.9 | | |
| Cottonseed oil..... | 185.4 | 162.1 | 169.0 | 184.7 | 208.8 | 253.9 | 280.7 | 295.0 | 326.8 | 341.3 | 277.7 | 196.5 | 201.5 | | |
| Fertilizers..... | 304.6 | 288.0 | 301.8 | 305.0 | 381.0 | 385.0 | 360.6 | 327.6 | 304.9 | 276.6 | 280.4 | 297.4 | 225.0 | | |
| Products of petroleum and coal..... | 302.4 | 297.2 | 295.6 | 286.2 | 275.7 | 265.2 | 262.1 | 256.8 | 253.9 | 250.9 | 252.6 | 252.7 | 257.3 | 184.3 | |
| Petroleum refining..... | 262.2 | 265.4 | 253.8 | 243.8 | 236.8 | 234.9 | 228.8 | 227.5 | 230.2 | 226.9 | 228.2 | 232.7 | 172.3 | | |
| Coke and byproducts..... | 263.6 | 248.3 | 256.2 | 245.0 | 230.6 | 229.3 | 230.5 | 222.6 | 196.7 | 216.2 | 215.8 | 220.0 | 177.4 | | |
| Paving materials..... | 197.6 | 169.5 | 159.0 | 147.6 | 144.2 | 121.4 | 114.5 | 116.1 | 129.6 | 135.0 | 150.5 | 190.6 | 107.0 | | |
| Roofing materials..... | 363.7 | 357.7 | 339.5 | 336.3 | 323.4 | 312.8 | 314.0 | 313.5 | 309.8 | 313.8 | 303.5 | 298.6 | 197.2 | | |
| Rubber products ² | 368.6 | 357.0 | 352.7 | 361.9 | 367.2 | 383.9 | 374.3 | 385.0 | 386.3 | 392.2 | 377.4 | 361.3 | 363.9 | 263.9 | |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes..... | 397.0 | 393.8 | 396.1 | 399.3 | 414.2 | 397.3 | 413.3 | 416.3 | 425.3 | 414.7 | 397.6 | 400.2 | 265.7 | | |
| Rubber boots and shoes..... | 267.6 | 289.1 | 317.1 | 331.2 | 333.3 | 321.7 | 328.5 | 322.5 | 318.0 | 295.4 | 249.6 | 285.2 | 268.8 | | |
| Rubber goods, other..... | 318.9 | 304.9 | 320.1 | 325.5 | 348.4 | 348.7 | 354.4 | 354.5 | 359.9 | 340.4 | 335.3 | 327.6 | 255.8 | | |
| Miscellaneous industries..... | 368.1 | 347.5 | 341.5 | 355.4 | 356.6 | 361.0 | 367.6 | 360.0 | 356.7 | 363.3 | 354.0 | 350.7 | 339.3 | 322.7 | |
| Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment..... | 325.1 | 323.1 | 335.1 | 317.0 | 327.5 | 327.6 | 326.4 | 329.5 | 334.6 | 310.7 | 331.5 | 330.7 | 1140.5 | | |
| Photographic apparatus..... | 275.6 | 275.0 | 280.7 | 275.2 | 271.4 | 271.6 | 249.5 | 254.1 | 253.1 | 253.4 | 246.6 | 239.1 | 261.8 | | |
| Optical instruments and ophthalmic goods..... | 302.8 | 309.1 | 331.2 | 331.2 | 324.2 | 334.5 | 334.3 | 344.8 | 346.3 | 337.1 | 332.8 | 322.1 | 368.2 | | |
| Pianos, organs, and parts..... | 266.9 | 286.6 | 298.3 | 300.2 | 293.8 | 298.6 | 302.6 | 297.7 | 242.2 | 270.2 | 250.5 | 241.1 | 247.9 | | |
| Games, toys, and dolls..... | 306.5 | 292.6 | 282.9 | 277.6 | 275.0 | 269.7 | 246.7 | 236.4 | 285.6 | 298.6 | 280.1 | 260.4 | 142.8 | | |
| Buttons..... | 156.7 | 149.1 | 163.3 | 168.6 | 178.4 | 189.2 | 196.9 | 203.0 | 215.7 | 211.3 | 211.0 | 214.1 | 171.6 | | |
| Fire extinguishers..... | 414.6 | 427.9 | 420.0 | 396.9 | 380.5 | 410.0 | 409.7 | 425.9 | 438.8 | 431.9 | 415.8 | 414.7 | 1365.1 | | |

¹ See footnote 1, table A-5.² See footnote 2, table A-5.TABLE A-8: Estimated Number of Employees in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries¹

[In thousands]

| Industry group and industry | 1947 | | | | | | | | | | 1946 | | | | Annual average | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|------|
| | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | 1943 | 1939 |
| Mining: ² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anthracite..... | 66.9 | 67.4 | 65.2 | 66.5 | 67.1 | 66.4 | 67.7 | 68.7 | 69.1 | 68.7 | 68.7 | 68.9 | 68.1 | 67.9 | 71.2 | 82.8 |
| Bituminous coal..... | 331 | 327 | 303 | 329 | 326 | 308 | 332 | 335 | 336 | 326 | 334 | 334 | 335 | 337 | 386 | 371 |
| Metal: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iron..... | 77.9 | 79.0 | 78.6 | 79.8 | 78.9 | 79.0 | 78.2 | 77.3 | 76.9 | 76.0 | 75.2 | 74.1 | 73.7 | 72.8 | 96.4 | 88.2 |
| Copper..... | 29.7 | 29.9 | 29.8 | 29.6 | 29.0 | 28.4 | 28.4 | 27.3 | 26.4 | 26.6 | 27.5 | 27.8 | 27.7 | 28.1 | 32.2 | 20.1 |
| Lead and zinc..... | 24.3 | 24.2 | 24.3 | 24.3 | 23.9 | 24.2 | 24.2 | 23.9 | 23.3 | 23.3 | 22.5 | 21.8 | 21.5 | 21.2 | 31.4 | 23.8 |
| Gold and silver..... | 13.9 | 14.8 | 14.6 | 16.0 | 16.2 | 16.5 | 16.6 | 16.5 | 16.1 | 15.5 | 15.0 | 14.9 | 13.8 | 19.0 | 15.5 | |
| Miscellaneous..... | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 24.8 |
| Transportation and public utilities: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Class I steam railways ³ | 1,364 | 1,382 | 1,383 | 1,375 | 1,365 | 1,345 | 1,325 | 1,324 | 1,332 | 1,353 | 1,382 | 1,376 | 1,363 | 1,371 | 1,355 | 988 |
| Street railways and busses ⁴ | 251 | 253 | 254 | 253 | 254 | 254 | 254 | 254 | 254 | 252 | 253 | 252 | 252 | 252 | 227 | 194 |
| Telephone..... | 607 | 616 | 614 | 605 | 606 | 604 | 599 | 594 | 588 | 586 | 583 | 577 | 575 | 575 | 402 | 318 |
| Telegraph ⁵ | 37.6 | 37.8 | 38.2 | 38.5 | 38.7 | 39.3 | 37.9 | 38.3 | 39.4 | 40.4 | 40.9 | 41.5 | 42.2 | 42.1 | 46.9 | 37.6 |
| Electric light and power..... | 268 | 269 | 267 | 263 | 258 | 256 | 254 | 252 | 250 | 252 | 250 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 211 | 244 |
| Service: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hotels (year-round)..... | 379 | 379 | 382 | 385 | 382 | 379 | 378 | 380 | 378 | 384 | 388 | 389 | 385 | 385 | 344 | 323 |
| Power laundries ⁶ | (e) | (e) | (e) | (e) | (e) | (e) | (e) | (e) | (e) | (e) | (e) | (e) | (e) | (e) | 280 | 226 |
| Cleaning and dyeing ⁷ | (e) | (e) | (e) | (e) | (e) | (e) | (e) | (e) | (e) | (e) | (e) | (e) | (e) | (e) | 80.7 | 67.5 |

¹ Includes all employees unless otherwise noted. Data for the two most recent months are subject to revision without notation. Revised data for earlier months are identified by an asterisk.² Includes production and related workers only.³ Includes all employees at middle of month. Excludes employees of switching and terminal companies. Class I steam railways include those with over \$1,000,000 annual revenue. Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.⁴ Includes private and municipal street railway companies and affiliated, subsidiary, or successor trolley-bus and motor-bus companies.⁵ Includes all land line employees except those compensated on a commission basis. Excludes general and divisional headquarters personnel, trainees in school, and messengers.⁶ The change in definition from "wage earner" to "production worker" in the power laundries and cleaning and dyeing industries results in the omission of driver-salesmen. This causes a significant difference in the data. New series are being prepared.

TABLE A-9: Indexes of Employment in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries¹

[1939 average=100]

| Industry group and industry | 1947 | | | | | | | | | | 1946 | | | | | Annual average 1943 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------|
| | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | | |
| Mining: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anthracite..... | 80.7 | 81.4 | 78.7 | 80.3 | 81.1 | 80.1 | 81.8 | 82.9 | 83.4 | 83.0 | 82.9 | 83.2 | 82.2 | 82.0 | 86.0 | |
| Bituminous coal..... | 89.2 | 88.1 | 81.8 | 88.7 | 88.1 | 83.0 | 89.7 | 90.4 | 90.8 | 88.1 | 90.0 | 90.1 | 90.5 | 90.8 | 104.1 | |
| Metal..... | 88.3 | 89.5 | 89.1 | 90.4 | 89.4 | 89.6 | 88.6 | 87.6 | 87.2 | 86.2 | 85.2 | 83.9 | 83.5 | 82.5 | 109.3 | |
| Iron..... | 147.3 | 148.3 | 148.0 | 147.2 | 143.8 | 141.3 | 135.5 | 131.5 | 131.4 | 132.4 | 136.1 | 138.7 | 138.1 | 139.3 | 160.2 | |
| Copper..... | 101.8 | 101.7 | 101.8 | 101.8 | 100.2 | 101.5 | 101.6 | 101.5 | 100.4 | 97.8 | 94.6 | 91.2 | 90.0 | 88.8 | 131.8 | |
| Lead and zinc..... | 89.6 | 95.1 | 93.8 | 102.9 | 102.9 | 104.4 | 106.1 | 106.9 | 106.4 | 103.4 | 99.4 | 96.3 | 95.6 | 89.0 | 122.1 | |
| Gold and silver..... | 31.4 | 31.6 | 31.1 | 30.6 | 31.4 | 31.9 | 32.2 | 31.7 | 31.3 | 30.7 | 29.6 | 28.9 | 29.0 | 29.1 | 29.4 | |
| Miscellaneous..... | 56.6 | 58.3 | 57.6 | 58.0 | 56.5 | 57.0 | 56.9 | 55.2 | 54.7 | 59.6 | 60.9 | 59.2 | 60.4 | 63.7 | 164.9 | |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic..... | 105.4 | 106.3 | 106.0 | 105.7 | 104.3 | 103.1 | 98.7 | 97.1 | 96.9 | 99.7 | 101.2 | 101.7 | 102.5 | 103.2 | 96.2 | |
| Crude petroleum production ² | 95.6 | 97.3 | 97.2 | 95.5 | 93.3 | 92.6 | 92.0 | 91.7 | 92.1 | 92.6 | 93.0 | 93.4 | 93.9 | 95.5 | 81.8 | |
| Transportation and public utilities: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Class I steam railways ³ | 138.1 | 140.0 | 140.0 | 139.2 | 138.2 | 136.1 | 134.2 | 134.0 | 134.9 | 136.9 | 139.9 | 139.3 | 138.0 | 138.8 | 137.2 | |
| Street railways and busses ⁴ | 129.6 | 130.7 | 130.9 | 130.4 | 130.7 | 130.9 | 131.0 | 131.1 | 130.9 | 130.1 | 130.6 | 130.3 | 129.9 | 130.2 | 117.0 | |
| Telephone..... | 191.1 | 193.8 | 193.3 | 190.4 | 159.2 | 127.2 | 188.4 | 186.9 | 185.2 | 184.6 | 183.4 | 181.6 | 181.0 | 181.1 | 126.7 | |
| Telegraph ⁵ | 99.8 | 100.5 | 101.5 | 102.3 | 102.8 | 104.5 | 100.7 | 101.8 | 104.6 | 107.4 | 108.7 | 110.3 | 112.0 | 111.9 | 124.7 | |
| Electric light and power..... | 109.9 | 110.2 | 109.3 | 107.5 | 105.7 | 104.8 | 104.0 | 103.2 | 102.5 | 103.0 | 102.5 | 102.0 | 101.9 | 101.9 | 86.3 | |
| Trade: ⁶ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wholesale..... | 113.3 | 112.2 | 111.1 | 110.5 | 109.7 | 110.5 | 111.7 | 111.9 | 112.2 | 114.4 | 112.7 | 110.7 | 109.4 | 109.1 | 95.9 | |
| Retail..... | 112.3 | 109.3 | 110.2 | 111.4 | 111.3 | 111.5 | 111.2 | 109.6 | 110.5 | 126.5 | 117.4 | 112.2 | 109.8 | 106.6 | 99.9 | |
| Food..... | 112.6 | 111.5 | 113.0 | 113.7 | 113.9 | 113.7 | 112.8 | 111.2 | 108.5 | 111.9 | 108.6 | 103.7 | 103.5 | 103.6 | 106.2 | |
| General merchandise..... | 122.6 | 115.7 | 116.7 | 120.6 | 121.2 | 122.9 | 122.5 | 119.5 | 125.6 | 171.0 | 145.2 | 132.4 | 125.4 | 117.4 | 116.9 | |
| Apparel..... | 113.4 | 103.4 | 106.8 | 115.0 | 114.3 | 114.7 | 113.4 | 107.9 | 110.0 | 135.5 | 124.1 | 120.1 | 116.7 | 105.9 | 110.1 | |
| Furniture and housefurnishings..... | 87.5 | 85.8 | 86.0 | 85.1 | 84.6 | 84.6 | 84.4 | 84.3 | 84.3 | 90.4 | 85.5 | 83.1 | 81.5 | 79.5 | 67.7 | |
| Automotive..... | 104.8 | 105.1 | 104.2 | 100.6 | 99.4 | 98.7 | 97.8 | 98.2 | 98.3 | 100.2 | 98.4 | 96.6 | 95.5 | 94.4 | 63.0 | |
| Lumber and building materials..... | 124.6 | 123.1 | 121.4 | 119.4 | 117.5 | 116.3 | 115.5 | 113.9 | 113.4 | 116.1 | 115.1 | 113.6 | 113.8 | 112.6 | 91.5 | |
| Service: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hotels (year-round)..... | 117.4 | 117.6 | 118.3 | 119.4 | 118.4 | 117.5 | 117.3 | 117.7 | 117.3 | 119.1 | 120.2 | 120.6 | 119.5 | 119.3 | 106.6 | |
| Power laundries..... | 109.6 | 110.2 | 112.8 | 112.2 | 110.2 | 109.1 | 108.7 | 109.5 | 111.0 | 110.9 | 109.9 | 110.1 | 109.9 | 111.6 | 115.3 | |
| Cleaning and dyeing..... | 118.6 | 117.4 | 123.4 | 127.7 | 123.7 | 121.5 | 118.8 | 117.0 | 118.2 | 120.9 | 123.0 | 126.1 | 125.6 | 124.5 | 119.6 | |

¹ See footnote 1, table A-8.² Does not include well drilling or rig building.³ See footnote 3, table A-8.⁴ See footnote 4, table A-8.⁵ See footnote 5, table A-8.⁶ Includes nonsupervisory workers and working supervisors only.TABLE A-10: Indexes of Pay Rolls (Weekly) in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries¹

[1939 average=100]

| Industry group and industry | 1947 | | | | | | | | | | 1946 | | | | | Annual average 1943 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------|
| | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | | |
| Mining: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anthracite..... | 211.1 | 209.3 | 171.8 | 194.6 | 186.3 | 155.5 | 206.2 | 184.7 | 202.0 | 212.3 | 182.3 | 199.9 | 194.0 | 193.3 | 133.9 | |
| Bituminous coal..... | 270.2 | 267.0 | 194.9 | 252.3 | 244.6 | 189.8 | 245.6 | 248.7 | 265.4 | 258.3 | 233.1 | 237.1 | 234.9 | 241.0 | 187.7 | |
| Metal..... | 179.0 | 179.4 | 171.9 | 181.8 | 172.1 | 164.7 | 162.6 | 162.0 | 156.8 | 159.3 | 146.9 | 148.0 | 147.0 | 145.2 | 166.9 | |
| Iron..... | 298.7 | 305.3 | 295.4 | 309.4 | 284.7 | 254.1 | 246.7 | 240.3 | 229.4 | 239.7 | 238.6 | 252.4 | 253.3 | 253.5 | 247.0 | |
| Copper..... | 223.2 | 217.0 | 209.6 | 214.1 | 201.8 | 197.3 | 196.8 | 198.0 | 193.6 | 192.2 | 170.0 | 167.1 | 163.1 | 164.1 | 212.5 | |
| Lead and zinc..... | 203.6 | 207.8 | 198.0 | 228.1 | 223.3 | 224.7 | 222.2 | 226.2 | 221.7 | 220.1 | 192.1 | 188.5 | 188.0 | 172.1 | 209.0 | |
| Gold and silver..... | 52.0 | 51.7 | 46.8 | 49.5 | 49.3 | 50.5 | 50.7 | 51.0 | 48.3 | 49.8 | 44.5 | 43.0 | 42.5 | 43.5 | 36.9 | |
| Miscellaneous..... | 102.5 | 105.3 | 99.1 | 100.3 | 95.8 | 92.1 | 92.1 | 85.3 | 85.5 | 93.3 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 98.0 | 103.5 | 259.8 | |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic..... | 258.5 | 259.6 | 251.2 | 251.3 | 241.7 | 233.2 | 213.7 | 205.6 | 204.8 | 221.9 | 222.4 | 227.6 | 227.9 | 225.1 | 162.2 | |
| Crude petroleum production ² | 175.6 | 173.3 | 173.9 | 175.3 | 163.4 | 162.3 | 154.5 | 152.9 | 153.8 | 147.1 | 151.0 | 150.1 | 149.5 | 152.6 | 115.9 | |
| Transportation and public utilities: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Class I steam railways..... | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | |
| Street railways and busses ⁴ | 224.1 | 225.2 | 222.1 | 222.1 | 220.0 | 218.8 | 218.6 | 219.5 | 216.1 | 213.6 | 210.9 | 212.6 | 207.9 | 211.2 | 155.7 | |
| Telephone..... | 309.6 | 306.2 | 302.2 | 292.5 | 292.9 | 136.1 | 267.2 | 269.4 | 267.5 | 264.5 | 273.0 | 269.2 | 265.0 | 267.6 | 144.9 | |
| Telegraph ⁵ | 211.8 | 213.5 | 215.2 | 218.8 | 226.9 | 239.3 | 198.0 | 201.5 | 189.1 | 190.5 | 194.2 | 201.7 | 177.3 | 178.5 | 159.3 | |
| Electric light and power..... | 183.1 | 182.9 | 178.4 | 177.5 | 168.2 | 166.5 | 160.8 | 163.7 | 159.5 | 161.6 | 157.6 | 155.3 | 153.3 | 152.4 | 109.2 | |
| Trade: ⁶ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wholesale..... | 203.3 | 198.2 | 196.5 | 198.0 | 191.4 | 190.8 | 191.6 | 190.4 | 189.7 | 197.2 | 189.7 | 184.5 | 182.8 | 177.3 | 127.0 | |
| Retail..... | 202.5 | 197.7 | 198.6 | 201.6 | 195.3 | 192.9 | 190.1 | 187.5 | 187.2 | 212.2 | 191.7 | 182.5 | 180.8 | 174.6 | 120.6 | |
| Food..... | 209.3 | 212.2 | 213.8 | 212.1 | 206.0 | 202.8 | 199.9 | 197.1 | 189.4 | 194.6 | 185.7 | 174.6 | 173.6 | 177.2 | 129.2 | |
| General merchandise..... | 219.8 | 212.0 | 214.1 | 218.9 | 212.3 | 210.4 | 205.6 | 201.4 | 208.4 | 277.2 | 225.0 | 204.8 | 199.0 | 188.1 | 135.9 | |
| Apparel..... | 203.4 | 183.4 | 192.5 | 207.4 | 200.9 | 200.7 | 194.6 | 184.1 | 188.2 | 230.2 | 207.6 | 201.5 | 197.8 | 176.2 | 133.9 | |
| Furniture and housefurnishings..... | 159.8 | 155.4 | 156.1 | 157.4 | 151.9 | 148.1 | 146.6 | 143.8 | 144.1 | 165.7 | 148.6 | 139.8 | 139.1 | 129.7 | 86.5 | |
| Automotive..... | 188.5 | 188.5 | 184.8 | 184.3 | 177.7 | 175.2 | 171.7 | 172.7 | 170.4 | 178.8 | 169.3 | 166.0 | 164.8 | 160.1 | 84.7 | |
| Lumber and building materials..... | 232.5 | 229.0 | 218.8 | 219.4 | 209.9 | 204.0 | 201.3 | 197.7 | 193.4 | 200.5 | 191.9 | 190.9 | 190.0 | 186.1 | 120.7 | |
| Service: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hotels (year-round) ⁷ | 222.6 | 220.9 | 222.0 | 226.4 | 221.1 | 219.4 | 216.8 | 216.6 | 215.1 | 218.8 | 218.5 | 214.5 | 209.5 | 208.9 | 138.7 | |
| Power laundries..... | 208.2 | 203.9 | 210.3 | 211.1 | 203.8 | 200.5 | 196.9 | 196.1 | 201.8 | 201.0 | 191.5 | 189.8 | 188.7 | 188.4 | 149.5 | |
| Cleaning and dyeing..... | 220.7 | 208.9 | 228.2 | 241.9 | 231.5 | 221.7 | 214.7 | 204.7 | 213.8 | 219.5 | 217.0 | 225.7 | 225.6 | 216.9 | 165.2 | |

¹ See footnote 1, table A-8.² See footnote 2, table A-9.³ Not available.⁴ See footnote 4, table A-8.⁵ See footnote 5, table A-8.⁶ See footnote 6, table A-9.⁷ Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

TABLE A-11: Total Federal Employment by Branch and Agency Group ¹

| Year and month | All branches | Executive ² | | | | Legislative | Judicial | Government corporations ³ |
|---------------------------|---|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|----------|--------------------------------------|
| | | Total | Defense agencies ⁴ | Post Office Department ⁵ | All other agencies | | | |
| | All areas (including outside continental United States) | | | | | | | |
| 1939----- | 968,572 | 935,469 | 207,978 | 319,474 | 408,017 | 5,373 | 2,260 | 25,470 |
| 1943----- | 3,183,187 | 3,138,790 | 2,304,704 | 364,092 | 469,994 | 6,171 | 2,636 | 35,590 |
| 1946: September----- | 2,517,864 | 2,474,982 | 1,358,426 | 424,734 | 691,822 | 6,825 | 3,075 | 32,982 |
| October----- | 2,434,057 | 2,391,478 | 1,271,976 | 425,093 | 694,409 | 6,902 | 3,061 | 32,616 |
| November----- | 2,400,321 | 2,357,755 | 1,229,705 | 426,177 | 701,873 | 6,896 | 3,079 | 32,591 |
| December----- | 2,614,144 | 2,572,000 | 1,176,596 | 715,421 | 679,983 | 6,806 | 3,061 | 32,277 |
| 1947: January----- | 2,279,045 | 2,237,128 | 1,129,710 | 426,818 | 680,600 | 6,864 | 3,066 | 31,987 |
| February----- | 2,256,834 | 2,214,638 | 1,104,137 | 425,754 | 684,747 | 7,080 | 3,069 | 32,047 |
| March----- | 2,247,289 | 2,205,082 | 1,091,197 | 426,978 | 686,907 | 7,039 | 3,061 | 32,107 |
| April----- | 2,215,389 | 2,173,262 | 1,058,678 | 429,507 | 685,077 | 7,174 | 3,072 | 31,881 |
| May----- | 2,193,091 | 2,151,264 | 1,028,043 | 435,423 | 687,798 | 7,246 | 3,071 | 31,510 |
| June----- | 2,168,896 | 2,127,715 | 996,238 | 437,303 | 694,174 | 7,215 | 3,061 | 30,905 |
| July----- | 2,103,246 | 2,062,275 | 936,533 | 439,617 | 686,125 | 7,254 | 3,074 | 30,643 |
| August----- | 2,067,249 | 2,026,071 | 923,080 | 442,289 | 660,702 | 7,230 | 3,404 | 30,544 |
| September----- | 2,020,914 | 1,980,084 | 906,989 | 425,449 | 647,646 | 7,184 | 3,406 | 30,240 |
| Continental United States | | | | | | | | |
| 1939----- | 926,636 | 897,579 | 179,380 | 318,802 | 399,397 | 5,373 | 2,180 | 21,504 |
| 1943----- | 2,913,486 | 2,875,880 | 2,057,648 | 363,297 | 454,935 | 6,171 | 2,546 | 28,889 |
| 1946: September----- | 2,198,448 | 2,163,274 | 1,074,344 | 423,331 | 665,599 | 6,825 | 3,007 | 25,342 |
| October----- | 2,118,825 | 2,084,103 | 992,574 | 423,702 | 667,827 | 6,902 | 2,993 | 24,827 |
| November----- | 2,084,062 | 2,049,287 | 949,115 | 424,785 | 675,387 | 6,896 | 3,010 | 24,869 |
| December----- | 2,307,993 | 2,273,572 | 906,763 | 713,160 | 653,649 | 6,806 | 2,992 | 24,623 |
| 1947: January----- | 1,982,584 | 1,948,312 | 868,473 | 425,425 | 654,414 | 6,864 | 2,998 | 24,410 |
| February----- | 1,971,647 | 1,937,231 | 854,850 | 424,339 | 658,042 | 7,080 | 3,001 | 24,335 |
| March----- | 1,964,820 | 1,930,725 | 844,818 | 425,567 | 660,340 | 7,039 | 2,993 | 24,063 |
| April----- | 1,942,834 | 1,909,052 | 822,597 | 428,090 | 658,365 | 7,174 | 3,004 | 23,604 |
| May----- | 1,924,560 | 1,890,920 | 796,135 | 433,996 | 660,789 | 7,246 | 3,003 | 23,391 |
| June----- | 1,905,068 | 1,871,898 | 769,268 | 435,831 | 666,799 | 7,215 | 2,993 | 22,962 |
| July----- | 1,848,469 | 1,815,222 | 718,523 | 438,110 | 658,589 | 7,254 | 3,006 | 22,987 |
| August----- | 1,815,925 | 1,782,410 | 708,681 | 440,773 | 632,956 | 7,230 | 3,332 | 22,953 |
| September----- | 1,781,773 | 1,748,530 | 704,575 | 424,005 | 619,950 | 7,184 | 3,334 | 22,725 |

¹ Employment represents an average for the year or is as of the first of the month. Data for the legislative and judicial branches and for all Government corporations except the Panama R. R. Co. are reported directly to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for the executive branch and for the Panama R. R. Co. are reported through the Civil Service Commission but differ from those published by the Civil Service Commission in the following respects: (1) Exclude seamen and trainees who are hired and paid by private steamship companies having contracts with the Maritime Commission, included by Civil Service Commission starting January 1947; (2) exclude substitute rural mail carriers, included by the Civil Service Commission since September 1945; (3) include in December the temporary additional postal employment necessitated by the Christmas season, excluded from published Civil Service Commission figures starting 1942; (4) include an upward adjustment to Post Office Department employment prior to December 1943 to convert temporary substitute employees from a full-time equivalent to a name-count basis, the latter being the basis on which data for subsequent months have been reported; (5) the Panama Railroad Company is shown under Government corporations here, but is included under the executive branch by the Civil Service Commission; (6) employment published by the Civil Service Commission as of the last day of the month is presented here as of the first day of the next month.

² From 1939 through June 1943 employment was reported for all areas monthly and employment within continental United States was secured by deducting the number of persons outside the continental area, which was

estimated from actual reports as of January of 1939 and 1940 and July of 1941 and 1943. From July 1943 through December 1946 employment within continental United States was reported monthly and the number of persons outside the country (estimated from quarterly reports) was added to secure employment in all areas. Beginning January 1947, employment is reported monthly both inside and outside continental United States.

³ Data for current months cover the following corporations: Federal Reserve banks, banks of the Farm Credit Administration, and the Panama Railroad Company. Data for earlier years include at various times the following additional corporations: Inland Waterways Corporation, Spruce Production Corporation, and certain employees of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department. Corporations not included in this column are under the executive branch.

⁴ Covers the National Military Establishment, Maritime Commission, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, The Panama Canal, and, until their abolition or amalgamation with a peacetime agency, the agencies created specifically to meet war and reconversion emergencies.

⁵ For ways in which data differ from published figures of the Civil Service Commission, see footnote 1. Employment figures include fourth-class postmasters in all months. Prior to July 1945, clerks at third-class post offices were hired on a contract basis and therefore, because of being private employees, are excluded here. They are included beginning July 1945, however, when they were placed on the regular Federal pay roll by congressional action.

TABLE A-12: Total Federal Pay Rolls by Branch and Agency Group¹

[In thousands]

| Year and month | All branches | Executive ² | | | | Legislative | Judicial | Government corporations ³ |
|---------------------------|---|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|----------|--------------------------------------|
| | | Total | Defense agencies ⁴ | Post Office Department ⁵ | All other agencies | | | |
| | All areas (including outside continental United States) | | | | | | | |
| 1939 ----- | \$1,753,151 | \$1,688,684 | \$357,628 | \$586,346 | \$744,710 | \$14,765 | \$6,691 | \$43,011 |
| 1944 ⁶ ----- | 8,301,467 | 8,206,767 | 6,178,743 | 864,947 | 1,163,077 | 18,127 | 9,274 | 67,269 |
| 1946: September ----- | 551,286 | 542,388 | 286,693 | 94,329 | 161,366 | 2,139 | 1,106 | 5,653 |
| October ----- | 564,372 | 555,048 | 278,795 | 96,805 | 179,448 | 2,194 | 1,190 | 5,939 |
| November ----- | 524,421 | 515,284 | 255,098 | 96,836 | 163,350 | 2,127 | 1,193 | 5,817 |
| December ----- | 569,003 | 559,755 | 259,348 | 137,277 | 163,130 | 2,166 | 1,190 | 5,892 |
| 1947: January ----- | 532,509 | 522,987 | 246,330 | 97,190 | 179,467 | 2,369 | 1,222 | 5,931 |
| February ----- | 492,218 | 482,962 | 229,269 | 94,525 | 159,168 | 2,308 | 1,090 | 5,858 |
| March ----- | 514,403 | 505,040 | 244,794 | 97,002 | 163,244 | 2,365 | 1,140 | 5,858 |
| April ----- | 505,054 | 495,509 | 231,598 | 96,444 | 167,467 | 2,440 | 1,178 | 5,927 |
| May ----- | 512,961 | 503,651 | 234,047 | 95,256 | 174,348 | 2,439 | 1,181 | 5,690 |
| June ----- | 519,555 | 510,332 | 243,430 | 93,506 | 173,391 | 2,425 | 1,149 | 5,649 |
| July ----- | 508,506 | 498,956 | 220,406 | 96,591 | 181,959 | 2,483 | 1,329 | 5,738 |
| August ----- | 485,984 | 476,612 | 218,996 | 96,145 | 161,471 | 2,421 | 1,259 | 5,692 |
| September ----- | 501,172 | 491,654 | 228,688 | 96,051 | 166,915 | 2,448 | 1,402 | 5,668 |
| Continental United States | | | | | | | | |
| 1944 ⁶ ----- | \$7,728,373 | \$7,541,181 | \$5,553,522 | \$862,271 | \$1,125,388 | \$18,127 | \$8,878 | \$60,187 |
| 1946: September ----- | 515,735 | 507,081 | 258,164 | 94,031 | 155,386 | 2,139 | 1,072 | 4,943 |
| October ----- | 527,569 | 518,986 | 249,624 | 96,507 | 172,855 | 2,194 | 1,154 | 5,235 |
| November ----- | 488,700 | 480,294 | 226,474 | 96,538 | 157,282 | 2,127 | 1,160 | 5,119 |
| December ----- | 532,354 | 523,818 | 230,194 | 136,878 | 156,746 | 2,166 | 1,155 | 5,215 |
| 1947: January ----- | 490,368 | 481,517 | 211,379 | 96,869 | 173,269 | 2,369 | 1,183 | 5,299 |
| February ----- | 450,172 | 441,602 | 193,834 | 94,203 | 153,565 | 2,308 | 1,056 | 5,206 |
| March ----- | 469,854 | 461,282 | 207,247 | 96,679 | 157,356 | 2,365 | 1,105 | 5,102 |
| April ----- | 462,961 | 454,194 | 196,756 | 96,128 | 161,310 | 2,440 | 1,143 | 5,214 |
| May ----- | 468,696 | 460,075 | 197,324 | 94,936 | 167,815 | 2,439 | 1,145 | 5,037 |
| June ----- | 472,168 | 463,608 | 203,594 | 93,195 | 166,829 | 2,425 | 1,114 | 5,021 |
| July ----- | 465,272 | 456,356 | 185,148 | 96,260 | 174,948 | 2,483 | 1,292 | 5,141 |
| August ----- | 444,567 | 435,901 | 185,563 | 95,819 | 154,519 | 2,421 | 1,223 | 5,022 |
| September ----- | 458,028 | 449,241 | 193,855 | 95,705 | 159,681 | 2,448 | 1,353 | 4,986 |

¹ Data are from a series revised June 1947 to adjust pay rolls, which from July 1945 until December 1946 were reported for pay periods ending during the month, to cover the entire calendar month. Data for the executive branch and for the Panama R. R. Co. are reported through the Civil Service Commission. Data for the legislative and judicial branches and for all Government corporations except the Panama R. R. Co. are reported directly to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

² From 1939 through May 1943, pay rolls were reported for all areas monthly. Beginning June 1943, some agencies reported pay rolls for all areas and some reported pay rolls for the continental area only. Pay rolls for areas outside continental United States from June 1943 through November 1946 (except for the National Military Establishment for which these data were reported monthly) were secured by multiplying employment in these areas (see footnote 2, table A-11 for derivation of the employment) by the average

pay per person in March 1944, as revealed in a survey as of that date, adjusted for the salary increases given in July 1945 and July 1946. Beginning December 1946 pay rolls for areas outside the country are reported monthly by most agencies.

³ See footnote 3, table A-11.

⁴ See footnote 4, table A-11.

⁵ Beginning July 1945, pay is included of clerks at third-class post offices who previously were hired on a contract basis and therefore were private employees and of fourth-class postmasters who previously were recompensed by the retention of a part of the postal receipts. Both these groups were placed on a regular salary basis in July 1945 by congressional action.

⁶ Data are shown for 1944, instead of 1943 as in the other Federal tables because pay rolls for employment in areas outside continental United States are not available prior to June 1943.

TABLE A-13: Total Government Employment and Pay Rolls in Washington, D. C., by Branch and Agency Group¹

| Year and month | Total government | District of Columbia government | Federal | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|----------|
| | | | Total | Executive ¹ | | | | Legislative | Judicial |
| | | | | All agencies | Defense agencies ² | Post Office Department ⁴ | All other agencies | | |
| Employment ³ | | | | | | | | | |
| 1939..... | 143,548 | 13,978 | 129,570 | 123,773 | 18,761 | 5,099 | 99,913 | 5,373 | 424 |
| 1943..... | 300,720 | 15,867 | 284,853 | 278,176 | 144,133 | 8,273 | 125,770 | 6,171 | 506 |
| 1946: September..... | 257,448 | 17,460 | 239,988 | 232,602 | 86,307 | 7,547 | 138,748 | 6,825 | 561 |
| October..... | 250,826 | 17,501 | 233,325 | 225,862 | 81,495 | 7,495 | 136,872 | 6,902 | 561 |
| November..... | 249,811 | 17,606 | 232,205 | 224,742 | 79,085 | 7,521 | 138,136 | 6,896 | 567 |
| December..... | 252,539 | 17,582 | 234,957 | 227,582 | 78,383 | 11,036 | 138,163 | 6,806 | 569 |
| 1947: January..... | 246,528 | 17,795 | 228,733 | 221,293 | 75,676 | 7,819 | 137,798 | 6,864 | 576 |
| February..... | 245,769 | 17,912 | 227,857 | 220,206 | 75,284 | 71,618 | 137,304 | 7,080 | 571 |
| March..... | 244,991 | 18,012 | 226,979 | 219,367 | 75,304 | 7,552 | 136,511 | 7,039 | 573 |
| April..... | 243,715 | 17,981 | 225,734 | 217,984 | 75,052 | 7,466 | 135,466 | 7,174 | 576 |
| May..... | 241,053 | 18,024 | 223,029 | 215,210 | 73,309 | 7,413 | 134,488 | 7,246 | 573 |
| June..... | 237,850 | 18,512 | 219,338 | 211,554 | 71,175 | 7,309 | 133,070 | 7,215 | 569 |
| July..... | 230,274 | 17,616 | 212,658 | 204,831 | 67,968 | 7,093 | 129,770 | 7,254 | 573 |
| August..... | 223,727 | 17,805 | 205,921 | 198,099 | 65,062 | 7,342 | 125,695 | 7,230 | 592 |
| September..... | 221,721 | 17,933 | 203,788 | 196,033 | 64,651 | 7,120 | 124,262 | 7,184 | 571 |
| Pay rolls [in thousands] | | | | | | | | | |
| 1939..... | \$305,728 | \$25,226 | \$280,502 | \$264,527 | ----- | \$12,524 | ----- | \$14,765 | \$1,209 |
| 1943..... | 737,792 | 32,884 | 704,908 | 685,510 | \$352,008 | 20,070 | \$313,432 | 17,785 | 1,613 |
| 1946: September..... | 65,619 | 4,011 | 61,608 | 59,277 | 21,118 | 2,214 | 35,945 | 2,139 | 192 |
| October..... | 69,896 | 4,242 | 65,654 | 63,250 | 21,978 | 2,285 | 38,987 | 2,194 | 210 |
| November..... | 64,607 | 4,090 | 60,517 | 58,194 | 20,758 | 2,261 | 35,175 | 2,127 | 196 |
| December..... | 67,555 | 4,189 | 63,366 | 60,993 | 20,205 | 3,202 | 37,586 | 2,166 | 207 |
| 1947: January..... | 69,701 | 4,326 | 65,375 | 62,791 | 21,003 | 2,355 | 39,433 | 2,369 | 215 |
| February..... | 62,981 | 4,067 | 58,914 | 56,417 | 19,062 | 2,268 | 35,087 | 2,308 | 189 |
| March..... | 64,999 | 4,140 | 60,859 | 58,295 | 19,653 | 2,272 | 36,370 | 2,365 | 199 |
| April..... | 66,094 | 4,233 | 61,861 | 59,219 | 19,443 | 2,254 | 37,522 | 2,440 | 202 |
| May..... | 67,026 | 4,251 | 62,775 | 60,135 | 19,295 | 2,231 | 38,609 | 2,439 | 201 |
| June..... | 63,389 | 4,204 | 59,185 | 56,564 | 17,837 | 2,179 | 36,548 | 2,425 | 196 |
| July..... | 65,091 | 3,382 | 61,709 | 59,016 | 18,632 | 2,296 | 38,088 | 2,483 | 210 |
| August..... | 60,612 | 3,188 | 57,424 | 54,804 | 17,560 | 2,283 | 34,961 | 2,421 | 198 |
| September..... | 63,576 | 4,270 | 59,306 | 56,653 | 18,031 | 2,367 | 36,255 | 2,448 | 205 |

¹ Data for the legislative and judicial branches and District of Columbia Government are reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for the executive branch are reported through the Civil Service Commission but differ from those published by the Civil Service Commission in the following respects: (1) Include in December the temporary additional postal employment necessitated by the Christmas season, excluded from published Civil Service Commission figures starting 1942; (2) Include an upward adjustment to Post Office Department employment prior to December 1943 to convert temporary substitute employees from a full-time equivalent to a name-count basis, the latter being the basis on which data for subsequent months have been reported; (3) exclude persons working without compensation or for \$1 a year or month, included by the Civil Service Commission from June through November 1943; (4) employment published by the Civil Service Commission as of the last day of the month is presented here as of the first day of the next month.

² Beginning January 1942, data cover, in addition to the area inside the

District of Columbia, the adjacent sections of Maryland and Virginia which are defined by the Bureau of the Census as in the metropolitan area.

³ Covers the War and Navy Departments, Maritime Commission, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, The Panama Canal, and until their abolition or amalgamation with a peacetime agency, the agencies created specifically to meet war and reconversion emergencies.

⁴ For ways in which data differ from published figures of the Civil Service Commission, see footnote 1.

⁵ Yearly figures represent averages. Monthly figures represent (1) the number of regular employees in pay status on the first day of the month plus the number of intermittent employees who were paid during the preceding month for the executive branch, (2) the number of employees on the pay roll with pay during the pay period ending just before the first of the month for the legislative and judicial branches, and (3) the number of employees on the pay roll with pay during the pay period ending on or just before the last of the month for the District of Columbia Government.

TABLE A-14: Personnel and Pay in Military Branch of Federal Government ¹
[In thousands]

| Year and month | Personnel (average for year or as of first of month) ² | | | | | Type of pay | | | | |
|----------------------|---|-------------------|------|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Total | Army ³ | Navy | Marine Corps | Coast Guard | Total | Pay rolls ⁴ | Mustering out pay ⁵ | Family allowances ⁶ | Leave payments ⁷ |
| 1939..... | 345 | 191 | | | | \$331,523 | \$331,523 | | | |
| 1943..... | 8,944 | 6,733 | | | | 11,173,186 | 10,140,852 | | \$1,032,334 | |
| 1946: September..... | 2,474 | 1,731 | 608 | 113 | 22 | 507,851 | 377,702 | \$90,570 | 37,572 | \$2,007 |
| October..... | 2,477 | 1,738 | 596 | 121 | 22 | 607,943 | 378,853 | 64,343 | 35,650 | 129,097 |
| November..... | 2,441 | 1,717 | 585 | 117 | 22 | 733,071 | 345,969 | 50,617 | 35,316 | 301,169 |
| December..... | 2,204 | 1,512 | 562 | 108 | 22 | 683,036 | 320,533 | 45,315 | 33,165 | 284,023 |
| 1947: January..... | 1,987 | 1,319 | 539 | 107 | 22 | 684,875 | 307,516 | 29,967 | 29,052 | 318,340 |
| February..... | 1,906 | 1,254 | 525 | 106 | 21 | 648,164 | 294,040 | 18,722 | 28,004 | 307,398 |
| March..... | 1,834 | 1,199 | 508 | 105 | 22 | 651,478 | 284,441 | 18,292 | 26,548 | 322,197 |
| April..... | 1,777 | 1,148 | 504 | 103 | 22 | 552,071 | 264,296 | 17,290 | 26,085 | 244,400 |
| May..... | 1,703 | 1,082 | 501 | 99 | 21 | 370,279 | 264,033 | 15,022 | 25,814 | 65,410 |
| June..... | 1,631 | 1,021 | 495 | 94 | 21 | 335,261 | 262,505 | 12,265 | 24,529 | 35,962 |
| July..... | 1,592 | 990 | 490 | 93 | 19 | 338,134 | 259,172 | 12,790 | 23,922 | 42,250 |
| August..... | 5,575 | 972 | 492 | 92 | 19 | 335,048 | 250,075 | 10,498 | 24,016 | 50,459 |
| September..... | 1,557 | 955 | 491 | 92 | 19 | 333,409 | 250,157 | 9,632 | 23,586 | 50,034 |

¹ Except for Army personnel for 1939 which is from the Annual Report of the Secretary of War, all data are from reports submitted to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the various military branches.

² Includes personnel on active duty, those on terminal leave, the missing, and those in the hands of the enemy.

³ Prior to March 1944, data include persons on induction furlough. Prior to June 1942 and after April 1945, Philippine Scouts are included.

⁴ Pay rolls are for personnel on active duty or on terminal leave. Coast Guard pay rolls and Army pay rolls for 1943 represent actual expenditures. Other data represent estimated obligations based on an average monthly personnel count. Pay rolls for the Navy and Coast Guard include cash pay-

ments for clothing-allowance balances in January, April, July, and October.

⁵ Represents actual expenditures.

⁶ Represents Government's contribution. The men's share is included in the pay rolls.

⁷ Leave payments were authorized by Public Law 704 of the 79th Congress to enlisted personnel discharged prior to Sept. 1, 1946, for accrued and unused leave, and to present officers and enlisted personnel for leave accrued in excess of 60 days. Payment of present personnel while on terminal leave is included in the pay roll. Value of bonds (representing face value, to which interest will be added at time bonds are cashed) and cash payments are included.

B: Labor Turn-Over

TABLE B-1: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates¹ (per 100 Employees) in Manufacturing Industries by Class of Turn-Over

| Class of turn-over and year | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|---|------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| Total accession: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947..... | 6.0 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 5.2 | | | | |
| 1946..... | 8.5 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 6.7 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 5.7 | 4.3 |
| 1945..... | 7.0 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 7.4 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 6.9 |
| 1943..... | 8.3 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 8.4 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.2 | 6.6 | 5.2 |
| 1939 ² | 4.1 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 4.1 | 2.8 |
| Total separation: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947..... | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 5.4 | | | | |
| 1946..... | 6.8 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 4.9 | 4.5 |
| 1945..... | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 17.9 | 12.0 | 8.6 | 7.1 | 5.9 |
| 1943..... | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 7.0 | 6.4 | 6.6 |
| 1939 ² | 3.2 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.5 |
| Quit: ⁴ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947..... | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 4.0 | | | | |
| 1946..... | 4.3 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 3.0 |
| 1945..... | 4.6 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 5.6 | 4.7 | 4.0 |
| 1943..... | 4.5 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| 1939 ² | .9 | .6 | .8 | .8 | .7 | .7 | .7 | .8 | 1.1 | .9 | .8 | .7 |
| Discharge: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947..... | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | 2.4 | | | | |
| 1946..... | .5 | .5 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .3 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 |
| 1945..... | .7 | .7 | .7 | .6 | .6 | .7 | .6 | .7 | .6 | .5 | .5 | .4 |
| 1943..... | .5 | .5 | .6 | .5 | .6 | .6 | .7 | .7 | .6 | .6 | .6 | .6 |
| 1939 ² | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .2 | .2 | .1 |
| Lay-off: ⁵ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947..... | .9 | .8 | .9 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 2.9 | | | | |
| 1946..... | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.2 | .6 | .7 | 1.0 | 1.0 | .7 | 1.0 |
| 1945..... | .6 | .7 | .7 | .8 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 10.7 | 4.5 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.3 |
| 1943..... | .7 | .5 | .5 | .6 | .5 | .5 | .5 | .5 | .5 | .5 | .7 | 1.0 |
| 1939 ² | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.7 |
| Miscellaneous, including military: ⁴ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947..... | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | 1.1 | | | | |
| 1946..... | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .1 | .1 |
| 1945..... | .3 | .3 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .3 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 |
| 1943..... | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.0 | .8 | .8 | .8 | .8 | .7 | .7 | .6 | .6 |

¹ Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turn-over rates are not precisely comparable to those shown by the Bureau's employment and pay-roll reports, as the former are based on data for the entire month, while the latter, for the most part, refer to a one-week period ending nearest the middle of the month. The turn-over sample is not so extensive as that of the employment and pay-roll survey—proportionately fewer small plants are included; printing and publishing, and certain seasonal industries, such as canning and preserving, are not covered. Plants on strike are also excluded. For the month of July

rates are based on reports from 6,900 establishments employing 4,500,000 workers.

² Preliminary figures.

³ Prior to 1943, rates relate to wage earners only.

⁴ Prior to September 1940, miscellaneous separations were included with quits.

⁵ Including temporary, indeterminate (of more than 7 days' duration), and permanent lay-offs.

TABLE B-2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (per 100 Employees), in Selected Groups and Industries ¹

| Group and industry | Total accession | | Separation | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| | | | Total | | Quit | | Discharge | | Lay-off | | Miscellaneous, including military | |
| | Aug. ² 1947 | July 1947 | Aug. ² 1947 | July 1947 | Aug. ² 1947 | July 1947 | Aug. ² 1947 | July 1947 | Aug. ² 1947 | July 1947 | Aug. ² 1947 | July 1947 |
| <i>Manufacturing ³</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Durable goods..... | 4.9 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Nondurable goods..... | 5.5 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 3.2 | .4 | .3 | .8 | 1.0 | .1 | .1 |
| Iron and steel and their products..... | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 2.7 | .4 | .4 | .5 | .6 | .2 | .1 |
| Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills..... | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.1 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .3 | .2 | .1 |
| Gray-iron castings..... | 6.7 | 6.7 | 8.5 | 7.2 | 6.2 | 5.5 | 1.0 | .9 | 1.1 | .6 | .1 | .2 |
| Malleable-iron castings..... | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 4.7 | .7 | .6 | .6 | .2 | .1 | .2 |
| Steel castings..... | 5.3 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 3.2 | 3.0 | .6 | .4 | .7 | 1.0 | .2 | .1 |
| Cast-iron pipe and fittings..... | 4.2 | 3.0 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 2.5 | .4 | .2 | 1.7 | .9 | .1 | (⁴) |
| Tin cans and other tinware..... | 11.3 | 10.5 | 8.5 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 1.1 | .8 | 1.2 | .2 | .1 |
| Wire products..... | 3.0 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 2.0 | .5 | .3 | 1.0 | .7 | .3 | .3 |
| Cutlery and edge tools..... | 4.9 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 2.6 | 2.3 | .4 | .6 | .9 | 1.5 | .1 | (⁴) |
| Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)..... | 4.0 | 3.0 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 2.7 | .4 | .3 | .9 | .9 | .1 | .1 |
| Hardware..... | 5.0 | 4.6 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 3.7 | .6 | .6 | .8 | .8 | .1 | .1 |
| Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment..... | 4.8 | 8.6 | 7.8 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 4.2 | 1.1 | .8 | .3 | 1.0 | .2 | .2 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings..... | 5.5 | 4.5 | 7.1 | 5.4 | 4.0 | 2.8 | .6 | .4 | 2.3 | 2.1 | .2 | .1 |
| Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing..... | 6.5 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 4.6 | 3.8 | .6 | .5 | .7 | 1.4 | .1 | .1 |
| Fabricated structural metal products..... | 5.1 | 6.7 | 5.5 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 2.6 | .6 | .5 | 1.5 | .8 | .1 | .3 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets..... | 3.3 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 2.1 | .4 | .3 | .4 | .8 | .2 | .1 |
| Forgings, iron and steel..... | 3.3 | 2.6 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 2.6 | .4 | .3 | .5 | .3 | .1 | .2 |
| Electrical machinery..... | 3.9 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 2.0 | .3 | .3 | .7 | .9 | .1 | .1 |
| Electrical equipment for industrial use..... | 2.4 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.5 | .2 | .2 | .6 | .5 | .2 | .1 |
| Radios, radio equipment, and phonographs..... | 6.4 | 4.4 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 4.0 | 2.7 | .8 | .7 | 1.0 | 1.9 | .1 | .1 |
| Communication equipment, except radios..... | 2.5 | 1.1 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 1.3 | .2 | .1 | .3 | .4 | .1 | (⁴) |
| Machinery, except electrical..... | 3.8 | 3.6 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 2.3 | .4 | .4 | .9 | .9 | .1 | .1 |
| Engines and turbines..... | 4.0 | 4.0 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 2.9 | 2.7 | .4 | .4 | 2.0 | 1.4 | .1 | .1 |
| Agricultural machinery and tractors..... | 4.0 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 2.8 | .3 | .3 | .1 | .2 | .2 | .2 |
| Machine tools..... | 1.8 | 1.8 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 1.4 | .2 | .3 | 1.0 | 1.3 | .1 | .1 |
| Machine-tool accessories..... | 2.9 | 2.5 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 2.2 | 2.0 | .5 | .5 | 2.1 | 1.9 | .1 | .1 |
| Metalworking machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified..... | 4.1 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.1 | .5 | .3 | .5 | .3 | .1 | .1 |
| General industrial machinery, except pumps..... | 3.2 | 3.6 | 5.2 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 2.1 | .4 | .4 | 1.6 | 1.0 | .1 | .1 |
| Pumps and pumping equipment..... | 2.9 | 3.3 | 4.5 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 2.4 | .4 | .5 | 1.1 | .3 | .1 | .1 |
| Transportation equipment, except automobiles..... | 6.5 | 6.2 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 4.0 | 3.3 | .5 | .5 | 2.5 | 3.6 | .2 | .1 |
| Aircraft..... | 5.9 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 3.9 | 3.2 | .3 | .3 | 1.2 | 2.3 | .1 | (⁴) |
| Aircraft parts, including engines..... | 3.7 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 2.1 | 1.6 | .3 | .3 | 1.0 | 2.0 | .3 | .1 |
| Shipbuilding and repairs..... | 10.0 | 9.9 | 13.3 | 12.9 | 5.5 | 4.2 | 1.2 | .9 | 6.4 | 7.7 | .2 | .1 |
| Automobiles..... | 4.7 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 3.1 | .5 | .5 | .7 | .8 | .2 | .1 |
| Motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers..... | 4.6 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 3.3 | .5 | .5 | .6 | .5 | .2 | .1 |
| Motor-vehicle parts and accessories..... | 4.9 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 3.6 | 2.8 | .6 | .5 | .8 | 1.3 | .2 | .2 |
| Nonferrous metals and their products..... | 4.3 | 4.2 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 3.2 | 2.6 | .4 | .4 | 1.8 | 1.9 | .1 | .1 |
| Primary smelting and refining, except aluminum and magnesium..... | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 2.3 | .4 | .4 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .3 |
| Rolling and drawing of copper and copper alloys..... | 1.1 | 1.2 | 4.8 | 5.9 | 1.7 | 1.8 | .1 | .2 | 2.9 | 3.8 | .1 | .1 |
| Lighting equipment..... | 5.3 | 4.4 | 6.9 | 5.9 | 4.9 | 3.0 | .3 | .2 | 1.7 | 2.7 | (⁴) | (⁴) |
| Nonferrous-metal foundries, except aluminum and magnesium..... | 4.9 | 4.3 | 7.0 | 5.6 | 3.4 | 2.9 | .6 | .5 | 2.8 | 2.0 | .2 | .2 |
| Lumber and timber basic products..... | 7.4 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 5.3 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .6 | .1 | .1 |
| Sawmills..... | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 5.2 | .4 | .4 | .5 | .4 | .1 | .1 |
| Planing and plywood mills..... | 5.5 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 3.7 | .5 | .3 | .2 | .5 | .2 | .1 |
| Furniture and finished lumber products..... | 8.5 | 7.9 | 8.5 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 5.1 | .8 | .7 | .9 | .8 | .1 | .1 |
| Furniture, including mattresses and bedsprings..... | 8.8 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 5.1 | .8 | .7 | .7 | .4 | .1 | .1 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products..... | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 3.3 | 2.8 | .5 | .5 | .8 | .9 | .2 | .1 |
| Glass and glass products..... | 3.6 | 3.2 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 2.5 | 2.3 | .6 | .6 | 1.3 | 1.6 | .2 | .2 |
| Cement..... | 5.9 | 6.4 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.1 | .6 | .6 | .1 | .2 | .1 | .1 |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta..... | 6.6 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 3.6 | .6 | .6 | .5 | .5 | .3 | .1 |
| Pottery and related products..... | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 2.9 | .4 | .4 | .1 | .4 | (⁴) | (⁴) |
| Textile-mill products..... | 5.2 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 3.4 | .4 | .3 | .7 | 1.0 | .1 | .1 |
| Cotton..... | 5.6 | 4.8 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 4.8 | 4.2 | .4 | .3 | .7 | 1.2 | .1 | .1 |
| Silk and rayon goods..... | 5.7 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 2.8 | .3 | .2 | .8 | .9 | .1 | .1 |
| Woolen and worsted, except dyeing and finishing..... | 4.2 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 2.3 | .4 | .3 | 1.3 | 1.1 | .1 | .1 |
| Hosiery, full-fashioned..... | 3.7 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 2.5 | .2 | .2 | .4 | .6 | .1 | .1 |
| Hosiery, seamless..... | 6.1 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 5.9 | 4.3 | 4.1 | .1 | .2 | .3 | 1.4 | .2 | .2 |
| Knitted underwear..... | 7.7 | 4.9 | 6.5 | 4.1 | 5.8 | 3.4 | .4 | .4 | .2 | .3 | .1 | (⁴) |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted..... | 3.4 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.0 | .4 | .3 | .6 | .8 | .1 | .1 |
| Apparel and other finished textile products..... | 6.2 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 3.9 | .2 | .2 | .5 | .8 | (⁴) | (⁴) |
| Men's and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats..... | 5.3 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 3.1 | .1 | .1 | .2 | .3 | .1 | (⁴) |
| Men's and boys' furnishings, work clothing, and allied garments..... | 6.3 | 6.0 | 6.6 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 4.1 | .3 | .3 | .7 | .8 | (⁴) | (⁴) |
| Leather and leather products..... | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 3.6 | .3 | .2 | .2 | .4 | .1 | .1 |
| Leather..... | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.1 | .4 | .3 | .5 | .6 | (⁴) | (⁴) |
| Boots and shoes..... | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 4.6 | 5.3 | 3.9 | .3 | .2 | .1 | .4 | (⁴) | .1 |
| Food and kindred products..... | 8.2 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 6.5 | 5.3 | 4.1 | .8 | .6 | 1.9 | 1.7 | .1 | .1 |
| Meat products..... | 7.6 | 8.0 | 8.3 | 6.8 | 5.0 | 3.3 | .8 | .7 | 2.4 | 2.6 | .1 | .2 |
| Grain-mill products..... | 8.0 | 10.3 | 6.7 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 3.8 | .8 | .4 | 1.0 | 1.1 | .1 | (⁴) |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (per 100 Employees), in Selected Groups and Industries¹—Continued

| Group and industry | Total accession | | Separation | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| | | | Total | | Quit | | Discharge | | Lay-off | | Miscellaneous, including military | |
| | Aug. ² 1947 | July 1947 | Aug. ² 1947 | July 1947 | Aug. ² 1947 | July 1947 | Aug. ² 1947 | July 1947 | Aug. ² 1947 | July 1947 | Aug. ² 1947 | July 1947 |
| <i>Manufacturing</i> ² —Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tobacco manufactures..... | 5.9 | 6.1 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Paper and allied products..... | 4.4 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 2.6 | .4 | .4 | .3 | .3 | .2 | .1 |
| Paper and pulp..... | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 2.1 | .4 | .4 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .1 |
| Paper boxes..... | 6.7 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 4.0 | .6 | .5 | .5 | .5 | .1 | .1 |
| Chemicals and allied products..... | 2.4 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 1.4 | .3 | .3 | .5 | .9 | .1 | .2 |
| Paints, varnishes, and colors..... | 2.7 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 1.5 | .3 | .4 | .1 | .2 | .1 | .1 |
| Rayon and allied products..... | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.2 | .4 | .2 | .1 | .3 | .1 | .2 |
| Industrial chemicals, except explosives..... | 2.5 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 1.4 | .3 | .3 | .8 | 1.4 | .1 | .2 |
| Products of petroleum and coal..... | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.3 | .8 | .1 | .1 | .2 | .1 | .1 | .2 |
| Petroleum refining..... | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.2 | .7 | .1 | .1 | .2 | .1 | .1 | .2 |
| Rubber products..... | 3.5 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 2.5 | .3 | .2 | .5 | .9 | .1 | .1 |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes..... | 2.1 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | .1 | .1 | .4 | .8 | .1 | .2 |
| Rubber footwear and related products..... | 6.1 | 4.1 | 5.4 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 3.7 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .3 | .1 | .1 |
| Miscellaneous rubber industries..... | 5.1 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 3.9 | 3.4 | .5 | .4 | .6 | 1.0 | .1 | .1 |
| Miscellaneous industries..... | 3.9 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.1 | .3 | .2 | .8 | .8 | .1 | .1 |
| <i>Nonmanufacturing</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metal mining..... | 5.7 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 4.1 | .3 | .4 | 1.2 | .6 | .2 | .2 |
| Iron ore..... | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 1.6 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .3 | .3 |
| Copper ore..... | 6.7 | 7.3 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 5.8 | 5.7 | .4 | .6 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 |
| Lead and zinc ore..... | 7.5 | 6.7 | 10.7 | 7.6 | 4.5 | 4.7 | .5 | .5 | 5.7 | 2.3 | (⁴) | .1 |
| Coal mining: ³ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anthracite..... | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 1.5 | (⁴) | .1 | .6 | .5 | .1 | .1 |
| Bituminous coal..... | 4.7 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.5 | .2 | .1 | .2 | .3 | .1 | .1 |
| Public utilities: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Telephone..... | (⁵) | (⁵) | (⁵) | (⁵) | (⁵) | (⁵) | (⁵) | (⁵) | (⁵) | (⁵) | (⁵) | (⁵) |
| Telegraph..... | (⁵) | 2.6 | (⁵) | 2.2 | (⁵) | 1.8 | (⁵) | .1 | (⁵) | .3 | (⁵) | (⁵) |

¹ Since January 1943 manufacturing firms reporting labor turn-over information have been assigned industry codes on the basis of current products. Most plants in the employment and pay-roll sample, comprising those which were in operation in 1939, are classified according to their major activity at that time, regardless of any subsequent change in major products. Labor turn-over data, beginning in January 1943, refer to all employees. Employment information for all employees is available for major manufacturing industry groups; for individual industries these data refer to production workers only.

² Preliminary figures.

³ For the month of July rates are based on reports as follows: Manufacturing: 6,900 establishments—4,500,000 workers. Mining: 500 establishments—234,000 workers.

⁴ Less than .05.

⁵ Not available.

TABLE B-3: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (per 100 Employees), for Men and Women, in All Manufacturing and Selected Groups,¹ July 1947

| Industry group | Men | | | Women | | | Industry group | Men | | | Women | | |
|--|----------------------------|------------|------|------------------------------|------------|------|---|----------------------------|------------|------|------------------------------|------------|-----|
| | Total access- sion | Separation | | Total access- sion | Separation | | | Total access- sion | Separation | | Total access- sion | Separation | |
| | | Total | Quit | | Total | Quit | | | Total | Quit | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (Per 100 men employees) | | | (Per 100 women employees) | | | | (Per 100 men employees) | | | (Per 100 women employees) | | |
| All manufacturing..... | 4.8 | 4.3 | 2.8 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 3.9 | Stone, clay, and glass products..... | 4.4 | 4.1 | 2.6 | 3.5 | 5.3 | 3.3 |
| Durable goods..... | 4.9 | 4.5 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 3.2 | Textile-mill products..... | 4.1 | 4.2 | 2.9 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 4.2 |
| Nondurable goods..... | 4.6 | 3.9 | 2.5 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 4.2 | Apparel and other finished textile products..... | 4.5 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 4.9 |
| Iron and steel and their products..... | 4.2 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 4.4 | 5.2 | 3.4 | Leather and leather products..... | 4.8 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 6.9 | 5.4 | 4.3 |
| Electrical machinery..... | 2.8 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 2.9 | Food and kindred products..... | 7.3 | 5.9 | 3.5 | 10.6 | 8.3 | 5.9 |
| Machinery, except electrical..... | 3.5 | 3.7 | 2.2 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 2.8 | Tobacco manufactures..... | 4.6 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 7.0 | 5.2 | 3.9 |
| Transportation equipment, except automobiles..... | 6.5 | 7.7 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 4.9 | 3.0 | Paper and allied products..... | 3.7 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 3.5 |
| Automobiles..... | 5.0 | 4.1 | 2.7 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 2.4 | Chemicals and allied products..... | 2.3 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 2.0 |
| Nonferrous metals and their products..... | 4.0 | 4.7 | 2.5 | 4.9 | 5.7 | 2.8 | Products of petroleum and coal..... | 1.9 | 1.2 | .7 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| Lumber and timber basic products..... | 7.8 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 3.8 | 5.8 | 4.4 | Rubber products..... | 2.5 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 5.0 | 3.6 |
| Furniture and finished lumber products..... | 8.3 | 6.7 | 5.2 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 4.7 | Miscellaneous industries..... | 3.5 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 5.8 | 4.1 | 2.7 |

¹ These figures are based on a slightly smaller sample than that for all employees, inasmuch as some firms do not report separate data for women. Rates for July are based on 6,800 reports covering 4,300,000 workers.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Turn-over rates for men and women will not be available for months after July 1947, owing to curtailment in this part of the Bureau's program. Publication of table B-3 will, therefore, be discontinued.

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹

| Year and month | All manufacturing | | | Durable goods | | | Nondurable goods | | | Iron and steel and their products | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|---------------------|--|------------------|---------------------|--|------------------|---------------------|---|------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | Total: Iron and steel and their products | | | Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills | | | Gray-iron and semi-steel castings | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average..... | \$23.86 | 37.7 | 63.3 | \$26.50 | 38.0 | 69.8 | \$21.78 | 37.4 | 58.2 | \$27.52 | 37.2 | 73.9 | \$29.88 | 35.3 | 84.5 | \$25.93 | 37.1 | 69.9 |
| 1941: January..... | 26.64 | 39.0 | 68.3 | 30.48 | 40.7 | 74.9 | 22.75 | 37.3 | 61.0 | 31.07 | 40.4 | 76.9 | 33.60 | 40.2 | 86.9 | 30.45 | 41.2 | 73.9 |
| 1946: August..... | 44.99 | 40.5 | 111.2 | 48.02 | 40.5 | 118.6 | 41.89 | 40.4 | 103.6 | 48.78 | 39.9 | 122.2 | 49.84 | 38.2 | 130.5 | 50.90 | 41.8 | 121.8 |
| September..... | 45.39 | 40.3 | 112.6 | 48.36 | 40.3 | 120.1 | 42.34 | 40.3 | 105.0 | 49.29 | 39.7 | 124.1 | 50.28 | 38.0 | 132.5 | 52.58 | 42.3 | 124.3 |
| October..... | 45.73 | 40.5 | 113.0 | 48.90 | 40.7 | 120.2 | 42.45 | 40.2 | 105.6 | 49.86 | 40.3 | 123.9 | 50.39 | 38.7 | 130.3 | 53.36 | 42.8 | 124.8 |
| November..... | 45.79 | 40.2 | 113.9 | 48.62 | 40.2 | 121.0 | 42.87 | 40.3 | 106.5 | 49.91 | 40.0 | 124.7 | 50.82 | 38.8 | 131.0 | 52.78 | 41.8 | 126.3 |
| December..... | 46.96 | 40.9 | 114.8 | 49.57 | 40.8 | 121.6 | 44.24 | 41.1 | 107.7 | 49.67 | 39.8 | 124.8 | 48.59 | 37.0 | 131.4 | 53.98 | 42.6 | 126.6 |
| 1947: January..... | 47.10 | 40.6 | 116.1 | 49.60 | 40.5 | 122.4 | 44.47 | 40.7 | 109.4 | 50.64 | 40.2 | 126.1 | 50.89 | 38.2 | 133.2 | 54.43 | 42.7 | 127.5 |
| February..... | 47.29 | 40.4 | 117.0 | 49.74 | 40.5 | 122.9 | 44.67 | 40.4 | 110.7 | 50.33 | 40.0 | 125.8 | 50.67 | 38.5 | 131.7 | 54.04 | 42.1 | 128.3 |
| March..... | 47.69 | 40.4 | 118.0 | 50.30 | 40.7 | 123.6 | 44.89 | 40.1 | 111.9 | 51.31 | 40.4 | 126.9 | 51.77 | 38.9 | 133.3 | 54.49 | 42.3 | 129.0 |
| April..... | 47.50 | 40.1 | 118.6 | 50.34 | 40.5 | 124.3 | 44.40 | 39.6 | 112.2 | 51.78 | 40.4 | 128.0 | 52.83 | 39.2 | 134.7 | 54.57 | 42.0 | 130.0 |
| May..... | 48.44 | 40.1 | 120.7 | 51.72 | 40.5 | 127.8 | 44.88 | 39.7 | 113.0 | 53.71 | 40.3 | 133.3 | 56.26 | 38.9 | 144.5 | 56.34 | 42.6 | 132.2 |
| June..... | 49.33 | 40.2 | 122.6 | 52.99 | 40.7 | 130.3 | 45.31 | 39.8 | 114.0 | 55.18 | 40.5 | 136.3 | 58.12 | 39.5 | 147.2 | 56.79 | 42.3 | 134.5 |
| July..... | 49.04 | 39.8 | 123.1 | 52.22 | 40.0 | 130.6 | 45.68 | 39.7 | 115.2 | 53.69 | 39.3 | 136.5 | 55.23 | 37.4 | 147.8 | 55.64 | 41.6 | 134.1 |
| August..... | 49.21 | 39.8 | 123.8 | 52.56 | 40.0 | 131.3 | 45.75 | 39.5 | 115.9 | 54.51 | 39.6 | 137.6 | 57.69 | 39.2 | 148.8 | 53.87 | 40.3 | 133.2 |
| Iron and steel and their products—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Malleable-iron castings | | | Steel castings | | | Cast-iron pipe and fittings | | | Tin cans and other tinware | | | Wirework | | | Cutlery and edge tools | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average..... | \$24.16 | 36.0 | 67.1 | \$27.97 | 36.9 | 75.9 | \$21.33 | 36.4 | 58.1 | \$23.61 | 38.8 | 61.1 | \$25.96 | 38.1 | 68.3 | \$23.11 | 39.1 | 60.1 |
| 1941: January..... | 28.42 | 40.2 | 70.7 | 32.27 | 41.4 | 78.0 | 25.42 | 40.5 | 62.6 | 25.31 | 39.8 | 63.9 | 28.27 | 39.7 | 71.2 | 25.90 | 40.5 | 65.2 |
| 1946: August..... | 51.28 | 40.7 | 126.0 | 49.32 | 38.9 | 126.9 | 42.30 | 40.8 | 103.6 | 45.97 | 42.6 | 108.6 | 49.36 | 41.5 | 118.8 | 44.98 | 43.1 | 104.3 |
| September..... | 51.50 | 40.7 | 126.6 | 49.28 | 38.3 | 128.6 | 43.67 | 40.7 | 107.1 | 46.22 | 41.9 | 111.1 | 49.89 | 41.3 | 120.7 | 45.83 | 43.0 | 106.5 |
| October..... | 52.27 | 40.9 | 127.7 | 50.27 | 38.9 | 129.3 | 45.23 | 42.3 | 106.8 | 44.68 | 40.8 | 110.0 | 48.87 | 40.9 | 119.6 | 46.49 | 43.0 | 108.0 |
| November..... | 51.74 | 40.4 | 128.2 | 51.87 | 39.9 | 129.8 | 45.92 | 43.0 | 106.7 | 42.68 | 39.1 | 109.7 | 48.94 | 40.6 | 120.5 | 46.41 | 42.7 | 108.6 |
| December..... | 51.35 | 40.3 | 127.5 | 51.72 | 39.8 | 130.0 | 46.17 | 41.8 | 110.3 | 44.79 | 40.8 | 110.4 | 49.28 | 41.0 | 120.2 | 47.60 | 43.3 | 109.5 |
| 1947: January..... | 52.92 | 40.9 | 128.8 | 50.68 | 39.0 | 129.8 | 49.51 | 43.9 | 112.8 | 44.30 | 40.0 | 111.1 | 50.05 | 41.3 | 121.3 | 47.19 | 42.7 | 110.4 |
| February..... | 52.81 | 40.9 | 129.0 | 49.72 | 38.6 | 128.8 | 47.90 | 42.6 | 112.4 | 43.78 | 39.4 | 111.7 | 49.60 | 41.0 | 120.8 | 47.59 | 42.7 | 111.3 |
| March..... | 52.72 | 40.5 | 130.0 | 52.23 | 40.0 | 130.5 | 48.71 | 43.0 | 113.2 | 44.95 | 40.3 | 111.6 | 50.50 | 41.2 | 122.6 | 47.85 | 42.9 | 111.5 |
| April..... | 53.52 | 41.0 | 130.6 | 53.01 | 40.4 | 131.1 | 48.41 | 42.4 | 114.2 | 44.85 | 40.1 | 112.7 | 49.79 | 40.7 | 122.4 | 46.84 | 41.6 | 112.6 |
| May..... | 55.02 | 41.0 | 134.1 | 54.33 | 40.5 | 134.2 | 51.86 | 43.4 | 119.3 | 45.66 | 40.2 | 113.8 | 49.72 | 39.8 | 125.0 | 46.94 | 41.1 | 114.1 |
| June..... | 54.36 | 39.8 | 136.5 | 56.18 | 40.5 | 138.7 | 52.27 | 43.0 | 121.5 | 47.61 | 40.3 | 118.1 | 52.19 | 40.1 | 130.0 | 48.85 | 41.9 | 116.4 |
| July..... | 55.08 | 40.4 | 136.4 | 56.25 | 40.3 | 139.5 | 49.65 | 41.4 | 119.6 | 51.34 | 41.5 | 124.1 | 51.85 | 39.7 | 131.1 | 47.45 | 41.2 | 115.1 |
| August..... | 51.68 | 37.7 | 137.2 | 54.71 | 39.1 | 139.9 | 46.79 | 39.9 | 118.4 | 53.57 | 42.5 | 125.9 | 51.45 | 39.3 | 130.5 | 46.56 | 40.2 | 115.8 |
| Iron and steel and their products—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) | | | Hardware | | | Plumbers' supplies | | | Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified | | | Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings | | | Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average..... | \$24.49 | 39.7 | 61.8 | \$23.13 | 38.9 | 60.3 | \$25.80 | 38.2 | 67.6 | \$25.25 | 38.1 | 66.6 | \$26.19 | 37.6 | 69.7 | \$23.92 | 38.1 | 62.7 |
| 1941: January..... | 29.49 | 44.7 | 66.2 | 25.24 | 40.9 | 69.3 | 27.13 | 39.0 | 69.6 | 26.07 | 38.7 | 67.8 | 30.98 | 42.5 | 73.2 | 26.32 | 39.4 | 66.5 |
| 1946: August..... | 46.91 | 42.4 | 110.6 | 44.88 | 41.7 | 106.9 | 46.00 | 40.2 | 113.8 | 47.16 | 40.6 | 116.1 | 47.81 | 40.3 | 118.6 | 45.53 | 40.5 | 112.5 |
| September..... | 47.59 | 42.5 | 112.1 | 45.11 | 41.2 | 109.5 | 45.63 | 39.4 | 115.7 | 47.36 | 40.2 | 117.8 | 49.72 | 40.8 | 121.9 | 45.49 | 39.6 | 115.0 |
| October..... | 49.01 | 42.9 | 114.1 | 46.24 | 41.9 | 110.5 | 48.64 | 41.4 | 117.4 | 48.89 | 41.0 | 119.2 | 51.45 | 41.1 | 125.2 | 46.83 | 40.7 | 115.0 |
| November..... | 49.03 | 42.4 | 115.8 | 45.65 | 41.3 | 110.6 | 48.06 | 40.7 | 118.3 | 48.64 | 40.6 | 119.9 | 50.83 | 40.6 | 125.3 | 46.10 | 39.7 | 116.1 |
| December..... | 50.02 | 43.3 | 115.6 | 46.42 | 41.7 | 111.3 | 49.68 | 41.4 | 120.2 | 49.61 | 41.3 | 120.1 | 48.78 | 39.9 | 122.2 | 48.30 | 41.1 | 117.6 |
| 1947: January..... | 50.39 | 43.3 | 116.4 | 47.04 | 41.6 | 111.9 | 51.27 | 42.3 | 121.9 | 50.26 | 41.1 | 122.4 | 50.12 | 40.7 | 123.1 | 47.57 | 40.5 | 117.6 |
| February..... | 49.54 | 42.6 | 116.4 | 47.45 | 41.9 | 113.1 | 48.51 | 39.9 | 121.5 | 49.02 | 40.2 | 122.0 | 50.31 | 40.7 | 123.5 | 46.71 | 39.6 | 117.9 |
| March..... | 49.93 | 42.9 | 116.3 | 47.29 | 41.7 | 113.5 | 49.90 | 40.7 | 122.7 | 49.79 | 40.6 | 122.6 | 51.02 | 40.9 | 124.6 | 48.14 | 40.3 | 119.3 |
| April..... | 50.48 | 42.9 | 117.6 | 47.90 | 41.5 | 115.3 | 50.22 | 40.6 | 123.6 | 50.11 | 40.7 | 123.0 | 51.63 | 40.6 | 127.1 | 48.44 | 40.3 | 120.1 |
| May..... | 50.86 | 42.5 | 119.8 | 49.15 | 41.7 | 117.9 | 49.92 | 40.0 | 124.7 | 50.38 | 40.2 | 124.9 | 51.39 | 40.1 | 128.2 | 49.96 | 40.1 | 124.7 |
| June..... | 51.22 | 42.4 | 120.7 | 49.53 | 41.4 | 119.5 | 51.81 | 40.4 | 128.3 | 51.00 | 40.2 | 126.9 | 53.72 | 40.8 | 131.6 | 50.34 | 39.9 | 126.1 |
| July..... | 49.40 | 41.0 | 120.4 | 49.22 | 41.1 | 120.4 | 52.45 | 40.3 | 130.1 | 50.65 | 40.0 | 126.6 | 52.74 | 39.6 | 133.1 | 50.11 | 39.3 | 127.4 |
| August..... | 50.10 | 41.0 | 122.1 | 48.56 | 40.2 | 121.0 | 49.93 | 38.9 | 128.5 | 49.42 | 38.9 | 127.1 | 50.60 | 38.1 | 132.9 | 50.40 | 39.5 | 127.6 |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

| Year and month | Iron and steel and their products—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|------------------|---------------------|--|------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|--|------------------|---------------------|--|------------------|---------------------|---|------------------|------------------------------|--|
| | Fabricated structural and ornamental metalwork | | | Metal doors, sash, frames, molding and trim ² | | | Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets | | | Forgings, iron and steel | | | Screw-machine products and wood screws | | | Steel barrels, kegs, and drums ² | | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | |
| 1939: Average..... | \$27.95 | 38.5 | <i>Cents</i> 72.7 | | | <i>Cents</i> | \$26.04 | 37.7 | <i>Cents</i> 69.0 | \$29.45 | 38.4 | <i>Cents</i> 76.7 | | | <i>Cents</i> | | | <i>Cents</i> | |
| 1941: January..... | 31.01 | 41.8 | 74.3 | | | | 29.58 | 41.9 | 70.6 | 36.75 | 45.0 | 81.8 | | | | | | | |
| 1946: August..... | 48.69 | 40.7 | 119.6 | \$50.23 | 41.2 | 121.8 | 46.41 | 40.4 | 114.3 | 53.94 | 40.0 | 134.9 | \$50.65 | 42.8 | 118.4 | \$47.06 | 41.7 | 113.0 | |
| September..... | 48.85 | 40.6 | 120.3 | 52.13 | 41.1 | 126.9 | 45.70 | 38.9 | 116.7 | 54.22 | 39.5 | 136.3 | 50.57 | 42.3 | 119.6 | 45.46 | 39.8 | 114.3 | |
| October..... | 49.74 | 41.0 | 121.4 | 51.58 | 41.6 | 124.0 | 46.89 | 39.7 | 117.6 | 55.86 | 40.4 | 138.3 | 52.13 | 43.3 | 120.4 | 47.02 | 41.1 | 114.4 | |
| November..... | 48.06 | 39.6 | 121.3 | 51.45 | 40.8 | 126.1 | 48.87 | 41.0 | 118.9 | 56.22 | 40.1 | 140.1 | 51.50 | 42.5 | 121.2 | 50.16 | 42.3 | 118.5 | |
| December..... | 51.10 | 41.7 | 122.5 | 53.54 | 42.8 | 124.9 | 48.76 | 40.8 | 119.2 | 58.04 | 40.9 | 141.8 | 52.19 | 42.9 | 121.6 | 50.68 | 42.8 | 118.3 | |
| 1947: January..... | 49.82 | 40.5 | 122.9 | 51.06 | 41.8 | 122.1 | 48.83 | 40.2 | 121.1 | 59.01 | 41.3 | 143.0 | 52.21 | 42.7 | 122.4 | 48.41 | 39.9 | 121.8 | |
| February..... | 50.40 | 41.0 | 123.0 | 51.21 | 41.6 | 123.0 | 50.46 | 41.2 | 122.2 | 59.78 | 41.5 | 144.0 | 51.99 | 42.5 | 122.4 | 50.95 | 40.9 | 124.6 | |
| March..... | 51.73 | 41.7 | 124.0 | 53.56 | 42.3 | 126.8 | 50.28 | 40.9 | 122.7 | 60.42 | 41.7 | 144.8 | 53.42 | 43.0 | 124.3 | 50.85 | 41.0 | 124.2 | |
| April..... | 51.94 | 41.7 | 124.6 | 52.99 | 41.5 | 127.6 | 50.72 | 41.4 | 122.3 | 59.68 | 41.3 | 144.3 | 52.73 | 42.5 | 124.2 | 51.16 | 40.9 | 125.2 | |
| May..... | 53.07 | 41.8 | 126.9 | 56.06 | 42.9 | 130.7 | 53.51 | 42.1 | 126.8 | 60.22 | 41.3 | 145.9 | 53.37 | 42.3 | 126.2 | 51.75 | 40.5 | 127.9 | |
| June..... | 54.90 | 42.0 | 130.6 | 54.83 | 42.2 | 129.1 | 54.49 | 41.5 | 131.1 | 61.93 | 41.1 | 150.8 | 53.79 | 42.1 | 127.8 | 53.49 | 41.0 | 130.5 | |
| July..... | 53.64 | 40.7 | 131.8 | 53.08 | 41.3 | 127.9 | 51.88 | 40.0 | 129.5 | 59.07 | 39.7 | 148.9 | 52.93 | 41.4 | 127.8 | 53.04 | 40.3 | 131.6 | |
| August..... | 55.63 | 41.7 | 133.5 | 55.09 | 41.5 | 131.9 | 52.06 | 40.0 | 130.8 | 57.86 | 38.6 | 149.1 | 52.38 | 40.8 | 128.4 | 53.38 | 40.3 | 132.4 | |
| Iron and steel and their products—Con. | | | | Electrical machinery | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Machinery, except electrical | |
| Firearms | | | | Total: Electrical machinery | | | Electrical equipment | | | Radios and phonographs | | | Communication equipment | | | Total: Machinery, except electrical | | | |
| 1939: Average..... | \$27.28 | 41.3 | <i>Cents</i> 66.0 | \$27.09 | 38.6 | <i>Cents</i> 70.2 | \$27.95 | 38.7 | <i>Cents</i> 72.2 | \$22.34 | 38.5 | <i>Cents</i> 58.1 | \$28.74 | 38.3 | <i>Cents</i> 75.1 | \$29.27 | 39.3 | <i>Cents</i> 74.6 | |
| 1941: January..... | 35.09 | 48.6 | 72.2 | 31.84 | 42.4 | 75.1 | 33.18 | 43.4 | 76.5 | 24.08 | 38.2 | 63.2 | 32.47 | 41.4 | 78.4 | 34.36 | 44.0 | 78.1 | |
| 1946: August..... | 49.86 | 40.4 | 123.5 | 47.49 | 40.6 | 116.9 | 48.28 | 40.2 | 120.2 | 41.54 | 39.8 | 104.4 | 49.71 | 42.2 | 118.1 | 50.99 | 40.9 | 124.6 | |
| September..... | 53.30 | 42.3 | 125.9 | 48.31 | 40.8 | 118.5 | 49.24 | 40.5 | 121.4 | 42.63 | 40.0 | 106.6 | 50.60 | 42.2 | 119.9 | 51.74 | 41.1 | 126.0 | |
| October..... | 51.10 | 40.7 | 125.6 | 48.28 | 40.7 | 118.6 | 48.92 | 40.3 | 121.3 | 42.88 | 40.1 | 107.0 | 51.36 | 42.7 | 120.3 | 52.57 | 41.5 | 126.6 | |
| November..... | 52.89 | 40.7 | 130.1 | 48.33 | 40.6 | 119.1 | 49.12 | 40.2 | 122.1 | 43.42 | 40.3 | 107.6 | 50.48 | 42.0 | 120.3 | 52.06 | 40.9 | 127.3 | |
| December..... | 53.37 | 40.5 | 131.8 | 49.13 | 41.1 | 119.5 | 49.80 | 40.7 | 122.4 | 44.38 | 40.9 | 108.6 | 51.58 | 42.7 | 120.8 | 52.87 | 41.4 | 127.7 | |
| 1947: January..... | 54.15 | 41.3 | 131.2 | 48.63 | 40.5 | 119.9 | 49.64 | 40.3 | 123.1 | 42.33 | 39.4 | 107.4 | 51.48 | 42.5 | 121.3 | 53.12 | 41.4 | 128.3 | |
| February..... | 54.33 | 41.3 | 131.5 | 48.13 | 40.0 | 120.3 | 48.98 | 39.7 | 123.2 | 41.72 | 38.6 | 108.0 | 51.59 | 42.3 | 122.2 | 53.22 | 41.3 | 129.0 | |
| March..... | 55.09 | 41.7 | 133.5 | 49.07 | 40.5 | 121.2 | 50.28 | 40.4 | 124.4 | 42.37 | 39.1 | 108.2 | 51.52 | 42.1 | 122.6 | 53.82 | 41.5 | 129.8 | |
| April..... | 54.62 | 41.1 | 133.0 | 48.36 | 40.0 | 121.0 | 50.22 | 40.2 | 125.0 | 42.31 | 38.9 | 108.8 | 47.84 | 40.5 | 117.9 | 54.25 | 41.5 | 130.8 | |
| May..... | 56.38 | 41.3 | 136.6 | 50.24 | 39.8 | 126.4 | 52.65 | 40.1 | 131.4 | 44.57 | 39.1 | 113.9 | 46.52 | 39.1 | 118.9 | 55.20 | 41.4 | 133.4 | |
| June..... | 57.54 | 41.6 | 138.3 | 51.57 | 39.8 | 129.5 | 54.04 | 40.5 | 133.5 | 43.98 | 38.2 | 115.1 | 49.62 | 38.8 | 127.7 | 56.30 | 41.3 | 136.3 | |
| July..... | 56.69 | 41.0 | 138.4 | 52.00 | 39.8 | 130.8 | 53.84 | 40.1 | 134.4 | 46.17 | 39.6 | 116.6 | 50.57 | 38.7 | 130.6 | 56.14 | 40.9 | 137.2 | |
| August..... | 56.65 | 40.8 | 138.9 | 51.61 | 39.2 | 131.6 | 53.64 | 39.6 | 135.3 | 44.29 | 38.0 | 116.7 | 51.18 | 38.9 | 131.6 | 55.83 | 40.5 | 137.9 | |
| Machinery, except electrical—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Machinery and machine-shop products | | | | Engines and turbines | | | Tractors | | | Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors | | | Machine tools | | | Machine-tool accessories | | | |
| 1939: Average..... | \$28.76 | 39.4 | <i>Cents</i> 73.0 | \$28.67 | 37.4 | <i>Cents</i> 76.7 | \$32.13 | 38.3 | <i>Cents</i> 83.9 | \$26.46 | 37.0 | <i>Cents</i> 71.6 | \$32.25 | 42.9 | <i>Cents</i> 75.2 | \$31.78 | 40.9 | <i>Cents</i> 77.7 | |
| 1941: January..... | 34.00 | 43.7 | 77.7 | 36.50 | 44.1 | 82.7 | 36.03 | 41.5 | 86.8 | 29.92 | 39.5 | 75.7 | 40.15 | 50.4 | 79.7 | 37.90 | 50.0 | 75.8 | |
| 1946: August..... | 51.15 | 41.6 | 122.8 | 51.95 | 39.0 | 132.8 | 51.01 | 39.1 | 130.3 | 48.66 | 39.9 | 122.4 | 54.07 | 42.0 | 129.1 | 56.89 | 41.8 | 136.1 | |
| September..... | 51.05 | 41.2 | 123.8 | 55.26 | 40.5 | 136.5 | 51.21 | 39.3 | 130.2 | 50.42 | 40.4 | 124.7 | 54.45 | 41.9 | 130.0 | 58.76 | 42.5 | 138.0 | |
| October..... | 51.91 | 41.6 | 124.5 | 55.38 | 41.1 | 136.5 | 52.28 | 40.2 | 130.2 | 50.34 | 40.4 | 124.5 | 55.61 | 42.6 | 130.6 | 58.70 | 42.6 | 137.8 | |
| November..... | 51.38 | 41.1 | 124.9 | 55.57 | 40.5 | 137.0 | 52.53 | 40.3 | 130.4 | 49.65 | 39.8 | 124.8 | 55.90 | 42.3 | 132.2 | 58.08 | 42.1 | 138.0 | |
| December..... | 52.62 | 41.8 | 125.7 | 56.88 | 41.5 | 137.1 | 51.99 | 40.1 | 129.7 | 49.75 | 39.8 | 125.1 | 56.66 | 42.8 | 132.2 | 59.71 | 43.2 | 138.1 | |
| 1947: January..... | 52.78 | 41.7 | 126.4 | 56.08 | 41.0 | 136.8 | 51.96 | 39.5 | 131.5 | 49.84 | 39.9 | 125.0 | 56.17 | 42.2 | 132.6 | 58.43 | 42.5 | 137.9 | |
| February..... | 52.61 | 41.5 | 126.7 | 56.37 | 41.1 | 137.2 | 51.96 | 39.8 | 130.5 | 51.59 | 40.6 | 127.2 | 56.09 | 42.3 | 132.5 | 58.16 | 41.8 | 139.2 | |
| March..... | 53.10 | 41.6 | 127.5 | 56.92 | 41.2 | 138.2 | 52.99 | 40.3 | 131.4 | 51.78 | 40.1 | 129.2 | 56.46 | 42.3 | 133.4 | 58.40 | 42.1 | 138.9 | |
| April..... | 53.31 | 41.6 | 127.9 | 57.27 | 41.3 | 139.4 | 54.73 | 40.3 | 135.8 | 51.93 | 40.2 | 128.9 | 56.06 | 42.0 | 133.4 | 58.66 | 41.8 | 140.4 | |
| May..... | 54.44 | 41.6 | 130.7 | 58.74 | 41.2 | 142.8 | 56.95 | 39.9 | 142.6 | 53.18 | 40.0 | 133.0 | 57.13 | 42.1 | 135.7 | 58.92 | 41.7 | 141.4 | |
| June..... | 55.53 | 41.5 | 133.6 | 60.20 | 41.2 | 146.0 | 56.96 | 39.4 | 144.7 | 55.80 | 40.8 | 136.8 | 58.31 | 42.2 | 138.1 | 59.14 | 41.6 | 143.2 | |
| July..... | 55.00 | 40.8 | 134.9 | 59.51 | 40.3 | 147.7 | 57.40 | 39.8 | 144.7 | 56.83 | 41.0 | 138.5 | 56.78 | 41.6 | 136.6 | 58.42 | 41.2 | 142.7 | |
| August..... | 55.07 | 40.9 | 135.3 | 61.34 | 40.9 | 151.0 | 56.89 | 39.4 | 144.8 | 56.29 | 40.8 | 139.2 | 57.35 | 41.0 | 139.7 | 57.43 | 39.9 | 144.7 | |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

| Year and month | Machinery, except electrical—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|---|------------------|---------------------|--|------------------|---------------------|---|------------------|---------------------|--|------------------|---------------------|
| | Textile machinery | | | Typewriters | | | Cash registers, adding and calculating machines | | | Washing machines, wringers and driers, domestic ² | | | Sewing machines, domestic and industrial | | | Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment ² | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average..... | \$26.19 | 39.8 | <i>Cents</i> 66.0 | \$23.98 | 37.3 | <i>Cents</i> 64.3 | \$30.38 | 37.2 | <i>Cents</i> 81.2 | | | <i>Cents</i> | | | <i>Cents</i> | | | <i>Cents</i> |
| 1941: January..... | \$20.13 | 34.6 | 67.7 | 26.40 | 39.1 | 67.5 | 34.78 | 41.4 | 84.6 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1946: August..... | 48.28 | 41.9 | 115.2 | 46.01 | 41.1 | 111.9 | 52.84 | 39.9 | 133.8 | \$46.30 | 41.2 | 112.4 | \$52.27 | 42.1 | 124.8 | \$48.46 | 39.7 | 122.2 |
| September..... | 49.43 | 42.6 | 116.1 | 47.19 | 41.7 | 113.2 | 57.91 | 42.6 | 137.0 | 47.87 | 41.7 | 114.7 | 51.15 | 40.4 | 127.4 | 49.54 | 40.1 | 123.5 |
| October..... | 50.26 | 42.9 | 117.3 | 47.89 | 41.9 | 114.3 | 57.34 | 42.3 | 136.6 | 49.60 | 42.7 | 116.1 | 52.63 | 41.2 | 128.2 | 49.71 | 40.2 | 123.7 |
| November..... | 49.60 | 41.8 | 118.6 | 48.98 | 42.1 | 116.5 | 58.42 | 41.8 | 140.6 | 45.76 | 39.6 | 115.5 | 52.63 | 40.8 | 129.1 | 47.67 | 38.4 | 124.1 |
| December..... | 52.12 | 43.5 | 119.9 | 47.41 | 40.6 | 116.9 | 56.37 | 40.7 | 139.1 | 48.43 | 41.5 | 116.8 | 54.13 | 41.7 | 130.2 | 47.56 | 38.1 | 124.9 |
| 1947: January..... | 53.15 | 43.2 | 122.9 | 47.56 | 40.8 | 116.5 | 57.14 | 41.1 | 139.9 | 52.31 | 42.4 | 122.5 | 54.02 | 41.5 | 130.7 | 51.59 | 40.4 | 126.7 |
| February..... | 53.67 | 43.1 | 124.5 | 47.95 | 40.9 | 117.1 | 60.47 | 42.7 | 142.7 | 49.21 | 40.4 | 121.8 | 54.61 | 41.6 | 131.5 | 48.79 | 38.2 | 127.6 |
| March..... | 53.86 | 43.2 | 124.8 | 48.13 | 40.9 | 117.6 | 60.68 | 42.5 | 143.9 | 52.31 | 42.1 | 124.1 | 55.28 | 42.0 | 132.1 | 51.09 | 40.0 | 128.1 |
| April..... | 53.14 | 42.5 | 125.1 | 49.29 | 41.2 | 119.7 | 61.83 | 42.4 | 146.9 | 53.91 | 42.8 | 125.8 | 54.46 | 41.2 | 132.8 | 53.42 | 40.7 | 131.2 |
| May..... | 54.10 | 42.6 | 126.9 | 50.75 | 41.6 | 121.9 | 61.68 | 42.3 | 146.8 | 54.89 | 42.5 | 129.1 | 56.25 | 41.7 | 135.5 | 53.19 | 40.4 | 131.7 |
| June..... | 54.88 | 42.6 | 128.9 | 52.19 | 42.8 | 120.9 | 63.67 | 41.9 | 151.0 | 55.16 | 41.8 | 131.8 | 58.97 | 41.7 | 141.5 | 54.77 | 40.4 | 135.6 |
| July..... | 55.40 | 41.9 | 132.1 | 52.09 | 43.8 | 118.0 | 63.38 | 41.5 | 151.9 | 54.85 | 41.6 | 131.8 | 58.43 | 41.0 | 142.5 | 55.37 | 40.8 | 135.6 |
| August..... | 53.16 | 41.2 | 129.2 | 51.22 | 40.6 | 124.6 | 63.27 | 41.3 | 152.2 | 52.61 | 40.1 | 131.9 | 56.50 | 39.9 | 140.3 | 52.22 | 38.5 | 135.6 |
| Transportation equipment, except automobiles | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total: Transportation equipment, except automobiles | | | Locomotives | | | Cars, electric and steam-railroad ² | | | Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines | | | Aircraft engines | | | Shipbuilding and boatbuilding | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average..... | \$30.51 | 38.9 | <i>Cents</i> 78.5 | \$28.33 | 36.7 | <i>Cents</i> 77.1 | \$26.71 | 36.0 | <i>Cents</i> 74.1 | \$30.34 | 41.5 | <i>Cents</i> 74.5 | \$36.58 | 44.1 | <i>Cents</i> 83.5 | \$31.91 | 38.0 | <i>Cents</i> 83.5 |
| 1941: January..... | \$35.69 | 43.1 | 82.8 | 34.79 | 42.8 | 81.4 | 29.57 | 38.5 | 76.8 | 34.13 | 44.7 | 77.6 | 42.16 | 47.2 | 89.2 | 37.69 | 42.0 | 89.3 |
| 1946: August..... | 53.91 | 39.7 | 135.9 | 57.27 | 39.8 | 143.9 | 50.23 | 41.1 | 122.3 | 53.85 | 40.7 | 132.3 | 56.08 | 41.4 | 135.4 | 54.41 | 38.0 | 143.1 |
| September..... | 52.65 | 38.8 | 135.6 | 57.92 | 39.6 | 146.2 | 49.38 | 39.9 | 123.8 | 53.73 | 40.6 | 132.3 | 56.93 | 41.9 | 135.7 | 50.91 | 35.7 | 142.6 |
| October..... | 54.32 | 40.0 | 135.9 | 60.63 | 41.6 | 145.6 | 51.75 | 41.8 | 123.9 | 53.81 | 40.6 | 132.6 | 57.31 | 42.1 | 136.3 | 53.96 | 37.7 | 143.2 |
| November..... | 52.37 | 38.4 | 136.4 | 57.22 | 39.9 | 143.3 | 52.46 | 41.2 | 127.2 | 52.53 | 39.6 | 132.6 | 51.06 | 37.2 | 137.3 | 51.47 | 35.7 | 144.1 |
| December..... | 55.35 | 40.6 | 136.2 | 59.99 | 41.5 | 144.5 | 52.24 | 41.5 | 126.0 | 53.46 | 40.4 | 132.5 | 56.89 | 41.9 | 137.3 | 57.21 | 40.0 | 143.0 |
| 1947: January..... | 54.48 | 40.2 | 135.6 | 55.64 | 39.8 | 139.7 | 52.17 | 40.6 | 128.3 | 52.59 | 39.8 | 132.1 | 56.15 | 41.4 | 135.7 | 57.05 | 40.2 | 142.0 |
| February..... | 54.34 | 39.7 | 136.7 | 56.97 | 40.4 | 141.1 | 53.42 | 41.3 | 129.2 | 53.41 | 40.1 | 133.2 | 54.77 | 40.7 | 134.4 | 55.37 | 38.4 | 144.2 |
| March..... | 54.25 | 39.8 | 136.2 | 51.68 | 37.4 | 138.4 | 53.67 | 40.8 | 131.5 | 53.22 | 39.8 | 133.8 | 53.02 | 39.4 | 134.4 | 56.59 | 39.9 | 141.8 |
| April..... | 54.29 | 39.8 | 136.3 | 52.20 | 37.2 | 140.2 | 53.51 | 40.9 | 131.0 | 52.54 | 39.6 | 132.6 | 53.77 | 39.7 | 135.3 | 56.97 | 39.9 | 142.6 |
| May..... | 55.31 | 40.2 | 137.6 | 59.09 | 40.2 | 146.9 | 54.80 | 41.4 | 132.3 | 52.42 | 39.5 | 132.8 | 54.77 | 39.6 | 138.3 | 57.91 | 40.4 | 143.3 |
| June..... | 55.59 | 40.1 | 138.7 | 59.10 | 40.0 | 147.8 | 55.76 | 41.1 | 135.6 | 52.58 | 39.2 | 134.1 | 55.44 | 38.8 | 142.8 | 57.79 | 40.7 | 142.1 |
| July..... | 56.10 | 40.1 | 140.0 | 59.27 | 39.6 | 149.7 | 56.83 | 41.7 | 136.4 | 54.48 | 39.7 | 137.2 | 56.19 | 39.2 | 143.5 | 57.03 | 39.6 | 144.1 |
| August..... | 56.36 | 39.7 | 142.0 | 61.89 | 40.9 | 151.5 | 52.18 | 38.8 | 134.0 | 55.18 | 40.1 | 138.4 | 56.58 | 39.2 | 144.3 | 58.09 | 39.3 | 147.2 |
| Transportation equipment, except automobiles—Con. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts | | | Automobiles | | | Total: Nonferrous metals and their products | | | Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals | | | Alloying and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals except aluminum | | | Clocks and watches | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average..... | | | <i>Cents</i> | \$32.91 | 35.4 | <i>Cents</i> 92.9 | \$26.74 | 38.9 | <i>Cents</i> 68.7 | \$26.67 | 38.2 | <i>Cents</i> 69.9 | \$28.77 | 39.6 | <i>Cents</i> 72.9 | \$22.27 | 37.9 | <i>Cents</i> 58.7 |
| 1941: January..... | | | | 37.69 | 38.9 | 96.9 | 30.47 | 41.4 | 73.6 | 29.21 | 38.7 | 75.5 | 35.96 | 44.0 | 81.8 | 23.90 | 38.9 | 61.4 |
| 1946: August..... | \$49.30 | 40.6 | 121.5 | 53.80 | 39.2 | 137.3 | 48.00 | 40.8 | 117.7 | 47.85 | 40.2 | 118.9 | 51.59 | 40.8 | 126.6 | 42.75 | 41.1 | 103.9 |
| September..... | 50.95 | 41.2 | 123.8 | 53.37 | 38.5 | 138.5 | 48.55 | 40.7 | 119.2 | 48.65 | 40.3 | 120.8 | 51.39 | 40.7 | 126.4 | 43.68 | 41.0 | 106.4 |
| October..... | 53.24 | 42.6 | 125.0 | 53.41 | 38.8 | 137.6 | 48.92 | 40.9 | 119.5 | 47.80 | 40.0 | 119.6 | 51.93 | 40.7 | 127.5 | 44.81 | 41.6 | 107.8 |
| November..... | 52.39 | 41.2 | 127.0 | 53.83 | 38.6 | 139.4 | 49.24 | 40.9 | 120.4 | 48.25 | 39.8 | 121.2 | 52.21 | 40.6 | 128.7 | 45.46 | 41.6 | 109.3 |
| December..... | 55.23 | 43.2 | 127.8 | 54.98 | 39.4 | 139.5 | 50.40 | 41.7 | 121.0 | 49.75 | 41.1 | 121.5 | 53.69 | 41.7 | 128.6 | 45.39 | 41.4 | 109.6 |
| 1947: January..... | 50.29 | 40.5 | 124.0 | 54.13 | 38.9 | 139.0 | 49.91 | 41.0 | 121.7 | 49.39 | 40.4 | 122.7 | 53.45 | 41.3 | 129.3 | 43.83 | 39.7 | 110.3 |
| February..... | 50.40 | 40.1 | 125.8 | 54.29 | 38.8 | 139.9 | 50.12 | 41.0 | 122.2 | 50.04 | 40.6 | 123.4 | 53.92 | 41.5 | 130.0 | 44.88 | 41.0 | 109.6 |
| March..... | 52.43 | 41.4 | 126.7 | 55.45 | 39.7 | 139.6 | 50.26 | 41.0 | 122.6 | 50.66 | 40.9 | 123.9 | 53.68 | 41.2 | 130.2 | 44.83 | 40.7 | 110.1 |
| April..... | 52.36 | 41.3 | 126.9 | 54.14 | 38.5 | 140.6 | 50.30 | 40.8 | 123.4 | 51.05 | 40.8 | 125.2 | 53.45 | 40.9 | 130.5 | 44.71 | 40.4 | 110.8 |
| May..... | 54.60 | 41.8 | 130.7 | 55.96 | 38.3 | 146.3 | 51.15 | 40.6 | 126.0 | 52.87 | 41.4 | 127.8 | 53.01 | 39.8 | 133.0 | 45.07 | 40.1 | 112.4 |
| June..... | 55.52 | 41.4 | 134.1 | 57.48 | 38.7 | 148.5 | 52.06 | 40.5 | 128.6 | 54.20 | 41.6 | 130.3 | 55.10 | 39.7 | 137.9 | 45.82 | 40.0 | 114.5 |
| July..... | 56.35 | 42.3 | 133.3 | 56.44 | 37.7 | 149.6 | 51.16 | 39.6 | 129.0 | 53.85 | 41.4 | 130.2 | 54.54 | 39.2 | 138.1 | 44.58 | 39.0 | 114.2 |
| August..... | 55.01 | 41.0 | 135.2 | 56.07 | 37.3 | 150.1 | 51.35 | 39.7 | 129.4 | 53.82 | 40.9 | 132.2 | 52.72 | 38.1 | 138.5 | 45.20 | 39.1 | 115.2 |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

| Year and month | Nonferrous metals and their products—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | Lumber and timber basic products | | | | | |
|----------------|--|------------------|---------------------|---|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|---|------------------|---------------------|--|------------------|---------------------|
| | Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings | | | Silverware and plated ware | | | Lighting equipment | | | Aluminum manufactures ² | | | Total: Lumber and timber basic products | | | Sawmills and logging camps | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average | \$26.36 | 39.4 | <i>Cents</i> 66.0 | \$26.03 | 40.7 | <i>Cents</i> 64.3 | \$25.73 | 37.1 | <i>Cents</i> 69.3 | \$27.49 | 39.3 | <i>Cents</i> 69.9 | \$19.06 | 39.0 | <i>Cents</i> 48.9 | \$18.29 | 38.4 | <i>Cents</i> 47.6 |
| 1941: January | 26.43 | 39.1 | 66.4 | 27.37 | 41.4 | 66.6 | 28.19 | 39.3 | 71.7 | 32.85 | 42.0 | 78.2 | 20.27 | 38.9 | 52.1 | 19.59 | 38.4 | 51.0 |
| 1946: August | 46.72 | 42.7 | 108.8 | 52.67 | 45.2 | 116.6 | 45.40 | 39.0 | 116.5 | 46.73 | 39.7 | 117.6 | 38.78 | 41.8 | 92.8 | 37.75 | 41.4 | 91.1 |
| September | 48.93 | 43.5 | 112.4 | 55.48 | 45.9 | 121.0 | 46.10 | 39.1 | 117.8 | 47.32 | 39.5 | 119.7 | 38.73 | 41.4 | 93.5 | 37.69 | 41.2 | 91.5 |
| October | 49.91 | 43.8 | 114.6 | 56.42 | 46.1 | 122.2 | 45.92 | 39.1 | 117.5 | 46.94 | 39.4 | 119.2 | 39.21 | 41.9 | 93.6 | 37.84 | 41.5 | 91.3 |
| November | 49.31 | 42.6 | 114.9 | 55.70 | 45.2 | 123.4 | 47.13 | 40.0 | 117.8 | 48.15 | 40.0 | 120.4 | 37.74 | 40.6 | 93.1 | 36.37 | 40.2 | 90.6 |
| December | 51.76 | 44.6 | 115.2 | 58.27 | 46.8 | 124.9 | 46.74 | 39.5 | 118.4 | 48.34 | 40.6 | 121.1 | 38.79 | 41.7 | 93.1 | 37.05 | 41.1 | 90.1 |
| 1947: January | 48.84 | 42.4 | 115.7 | 57.86 | 46.2 | 125.4 | 47.91 | 39.9 | 120.0 | 48.11 | 40.0 | 120.4 | 39.11 | 40.6 | 96.2 | 37.41 | 40.0 | 93.5 |
| February | 48.37 | 42.1 | 115.4 | 57.34 | 45.6 | 125.8 | 48.92 | 40.4 | 121.0 | 47.60 | 39.2 | 121.3 | 41.18 | 42.1 | 97.9 | 39.89 | 41.8 | 95.4 |
| March | 48.47 | 41.7 | 116.7 | 58.35 | 45.7 | 127.8 | 47.59 | 39.4 | 120.9 | 48.71 | 40.1 | 121.3 | 40.31 | 41.0 | 98.3 | 39.12 | 40.6 | 96.5 |
| April | 47.09 | 41.0 | 115.9 | 58.01 | 45.6 | 127.5 | 47.63 | 39.2 | 121.5 | 48.55 | 39.7 | 122.1 | 41.01 | 41.4 | 99.0 | 39.81 | 40.9 | 97.2 |
| May | 47.52 | 40.5 | 118.0 | 58.50 | 45.8 | 127.8 | 50.87 | 39.5 | 125.2 | 48.52 | 39.2 | 124.2 | 43.06 | 42.0 | 102.5 | 41.95 | 41.7 | 100.6 |
| June | 47.34 | 40.7 | 117.6 | 58.97 | 45.7 | 129.2 | 50.44 | 38.7 | 130.5 | 49.20 | 39.0 | 126.7 | 45.04 | 42.8 | 105.3 | 44.14 | 42.5 | 104.0 |
| July | 44.44 | 39.0 | 115.4 | 58.86 | 45.3 | 129.7 | 47.97 | 36.8 | 130.6 | 48.47 | 38.2 | 127.6 | 43.57 | 42.2 | 103.3 | 42.86 | 42.1 | 101.8 |
| August | 46.40 | 39.8 | 117.9 | 57.30 | 44.1 | 130.0 | 49.34 | 37.6 | 131.3 | 49.67 | 39.4 | 126.7 | 45.26 | 43.2 | 104.8 | 44.50 | 43.1 | 103.4 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Lumber and timber basic products—Con. | | | Furniture and finished lumber products | | | | | | | | | | | | Stone, clay, and glass products | | |
| | Planing and plywood mills | | | Total: Furniture and finished lumber products | | | Furniture | | | Caskets and other morticians' goods | | | Wood preserving | | | Total: Stone, clay, and glass products | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average | \$22.17 | 41.1 | <i>Cents</i> 54.0 | \$19.95 | 38.5 | <i>Cents</i> 51.8 | \$20.51 | 38.9 | <i>Cents</i> 53.0 | ----- | ----- | <i>Cents</i> ----- | ----- | ----- | <i>Cents</i> ----- | \$23.94 | 37.6 | <i>Cents</i> 63.7 |
| 1941: January | 22.51 | 40.5 | 55.4 | 20.90 | 38.7 | 54.0 | 21.42 | 39.0 | 55.2 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 25.02 | 37.4 | 66.9 |
| 1946: August | 42.17 | 42.9 | 98.2 | 40.09 | 41.9 | 95.7 | 40.85 | 41.7 | 98.2 | \$40.74 | 42.0 | 96.6 | \$36.84 | 41.2 | 89.4 | 43.23 | 40.7 | 106.3 |
| September | 42.04 | 42.2 | 99.5 | 40.86 | 41.8 | 97.7 | 41.62 | 41.6 | 100.2 | 42.74 | 42.8 | 100.2 | 38.01 | 41.5 | 91.7 | 44.03 | 40.5 | 108.7 |
| October | 43.49 | 43.2 | 100.5 | 41.73 | 42.2 | 99.0 | 42.42 | 41.8 | 101.4 | 42.66 | 42.5 | 100.3 | 38.24 | 41.6 | 91.9 | 44.46 | 40.6 | 109.6 |
| November | 41.86 | 41.8 | 100.4 | 41.62 | 41.7 | 99.9 | 42.41 | 41.4 | 102.4 | 43.14 | 41.5 | 103.5 | 38.90 | 41.8 | 93.1 | 44.91 | 40.3 | 111.4 |
| December | 44.12 | 43.4 | 101.4 | 42.49 | 42.2 | 100.7 | 43.04 | 41.6 | 103.4 | 45.02 | 43.2 | 103.7 | 38.66 | 42.0 | 92.1 | 45.89 | 41.0 | 111.9 |
| 1947: January | 44.11 | 42.5 | 103.9 | 42.41 | 41.8 | 101.5 | 43.35 | 41.5 | 104.6 | 45.02 | 42.7 | 105.2 | 37.55 | 40.4 | 92.2 | 45.58 | 40.5 | 112.5 |
| February | 45.13 | 42.9 | 104.9 | 42.80 | 41.9 | 102.2 | 44.20 | 42.0 | 104.9 | 44.79 | 42.1 | 106.0 | 38.49 | 40.9 | 94.0 | 45.49 | 40.1 | 113.3 |
| March | 45.10 | 42.8 | 105.4 | 43.00 | 41.7 | 103.1 | 44.33 | 41.9 | 105.9 | 45.67 | 42.3 | 107.7 | 38.90 | 40.8 | 95.3 | 46.38 | 40.5 | 114.4 |
| April | 45.90 | 43.3 | 105.9 | 42.87 | 41.5 | 103.2 | 43.99 | 41.4 | 106.4 | 45.49 | 42.1 | 107.7 | 39.78 | 41.4 | 96.0 | 46.49 | 40.5 | 114.0 |
| May | 47.65 | 43.5 | 109.7 | 43.45 | 41.5 | 104.6 | 44.21 | 41.2 | 107.4 | 46.88 | 42.2 | 110.8 | 41.66 | 43.0 | 96.9 | 47.24 | 40.3 | 117.3 |
| June | 48.84 | 44.1 | 110.7 | 44.24 | 41.7 | 106.1 | 45.04 | 41.6 | 108.5 | 46.99 | 42.2 | 111.1 | 41.14 | 41.8 | 98.4 | 48.54 | 40.8 | 119.0 |
| July | 46.58 | 42.6 | 109.3 | 43.54 | 41.2 | 105.8 | 44.12 | 40.9 | 107.9 | 45.06 | 40.8 | 110.3 | 41.05 | 42.0 | 97.8 | 48.01 | 40.1 | 119.8 |
| August | 48.58 | 43.8 | 110.7 | 44.06 | 41.2 | 106.9 | 44.53 | 41.1 | 108.6 | 46.20 | 41.3 | 111.2 | 42.28 | 42.2 | 100.1 | 48.96 | 40.5 | 120.9 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Glass and glassware | | | Glass products made from purchased glass | | | Cement | | | Brick, tile, and terra cotta | | | Pottery and related products | | | Gypsum | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average | \$25.32 | 35.2 | <i>Cents</i> 72.1 | ----- | ----- | <i>Cents</i> ----- | \$26.67 | 38.2 | <i>Cents</i> 69.9 | \$20.55 | 37.8 | <i>Cents</i> 54.3 | \$22.74 | 37.2 | <i>Cents</i> 62.5 | ----- | ----- | <i>Cents</i> ----- |
| 1941: January | 28.02 | 36.3 | 77.2 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 26.82 | 37.9 | 70.9 | 21.74 | 36.9 | 58.7 | 22.92 | 36.4 | 63.5 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 1946: August | 43.14 | 39.4 | 109.5 | \$39.60 | 42.1 | 91.7 | 45.63 | 42.3 | 107.9 | 40.67 | 40.0 | 101.2 | 41.34 | 38.5 | 107.9 | \$50.45 | 47.2 | 106.9 |
| September | 45.29 | 39.5 | 114.7 | 38.88 | 40.5 | 93.8 | 47.03 | 42.9 | 109.7 | 41.28 | 40.3 | 102.0 | 41.33 | 38.2 | 108.6 | 50.46 | 46.6 | 108.4 |
| October | 45.71 | 39.4 | 116.1 | 40.29 | 40.9 | 96.4 | 46.02 | 42.4 | 108.5 | 42.25 | 40.9 | 102.7 | 41.89 | 38.4 | 109.6 | 52.04 | 47.8 | 108.8 |
| November | 46.72 | 39.2 | 119.4 | 41.35 | 41.2 | 97.7 | 46.18 | 42.2 | 109.5 | 42.08 | 40.3 | 103.5 | 41.56 | 37.9 | 110.0 | 50.89 | 46.2 | 110.2 |
| December | 47.96 | 39.9 | 120.3 | 42.53 | 42.0 | 99.8 | 46.12 | 42.4 | 109.0 | 42.57 | 40.7 | 104.0 | 42.82 | 38.6 | 111.0 | 51.39 | 46.8 | 109.6 |
| 1947: January | 47.78 | 39.4 | 121.4 | 42.36 | 42.0 | 99.3 | 43.79 | 40.6 | 107.9 | 42.22 | 40.3 | 104.1 | 41.97 | 37.7 | 112.1 | 51.49 | 46.2 | 111.4 |
| February | 46.85 | 38.6 | 121.6 | 41.58 | 41.7 | 100.0 | 44.67 | 41.5 | 107.7 | 42.35 | 40.0 | 105.6 | 42.69 | 37.2 | 114.9 | 51.14 | 45.9 | 111.4 |
| March | 48.45 | 39.6 | 122.6 | 40.75 | 41.1 | 99.1 | 45.12 | 41.6 | 108.5 | 42.78 | 40.1 | 106.3 | 44.26 | 38.3 | 115.7 | 51.95 | 46.3 | 112.2 |
| April | 48.88 | 39.7 | 123.2 | 40.69 | 40.6 | 100.2 | 45.82 | 42.1 | 108.9 | 42.58 | 39.7 | 106.2 | 44.42 | 38.9 | 115.2 | 50.45 | 45.2 | 111.6 |
| May | 48.66 | 39.3 | 123.4 | 41.94 | 40.8 | 102.8 | 44.46 | 39.3 | 113.2 | 45.77 | 40.6 | 112.3 | 45.45 | 38.9 | 117.1 | 52.05 | 45.8 | 113.5 |
| June | 50.42 | 40.0 | 126.4 | 42.93 | 40.8 | 105.3 | 51.59 | 42.7 | 120.8 | 45.66 | 41.0 | 110.9 | 45.78 | 38.7 | 118.6 | 52.55 | 45.3 | 116.1 |
| July | 49.34 | 38.6 | 128.1 | 41.55 | 40.0 | 103.8 | 51.72 | 41.9 | 123.5 | 45.25 | 40.5 | 111.3 | 44.86 | 37.9 | 119.2 | 55.12 | 46.0 | 119.8 |
| August | 50.40 | 39.5 | 128.0 | 42.52 | 40.6 | 104.8 | 52.93 | 42.5 | 124.4 | 46.16 | 40.9 | 111.9 | 46.48 | 38.8 | 120.1 | 55.41 | 45.3 | 122.4 |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

| Year and month | Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures | | | | | |
|--|---|------------------|---------------------|---|------------------|---------------------|--|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|---|------------------|---------------------|--|------------------|---------------------|
| | Lime | | | Marble, granite, slate, and other products | | | Abrasives | | | Asbestos products | | | Total: Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures | | | Cotton manufactures, except smallwares | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average | | | Cents | \$26.18 | 36.9 | 71.4 | | | | \$24.43 | 39.0 | 62.7 | \$16.84 | 36.6 | 46.0 | \$14.26 | 36.7 | 38.9 |
| 1941: January | | | | 24.29 | 34.6 | 70.8 | | | | 27.26 | 41.3 | 66.0 | 18.01 | 36.9 | 48.8 | 15.60 | 37.2 | 41.9 |
| 1946: August | \$45.27 | 46.6 | 96.7 | 43.68 | 43.0 | 101.0 | \$46.63 | 39.9 | 116.8 | 49.56 | 43.5 | 113.9 | 37.00 | 40.1 | 92.4 | 34.81 | 39.8 | 87.5 |
| September | 45.66 | 46.9 | 97.4 | 42.64 | 41.6 | 102.2 | 45.35 | 38.0 | 119.4 | 49.19 | 42.9 | 114.5 | 37.54 | 40.0 | 94.0 | 35.35 | 39.8 | 88.8 |
| October | 45.12 | 46.6 | 96.6 | 44.18 | 42.9 | 102.6 | 45.11 | 38.1 | 118.5 | 49.86 | 42.0 | 118.7 | 38.09 | 40.2 | 94.8 | 35.57 | 39.9 | 89.2 |
| November | 45.69 | 46.2 | 98.8 | 42.76 | 41.6 | 103.4 | 48.45 | 39.9 | 121.4 | 50.18 | 41.9 | 119.8 | 38.38 | 40.2 | 95.5 | 36.14 | 40.3 | 89.8 |
| December | 46.06 | 46.7 | 98.2 | 44.26 | 42.4 | 104.9 | 50.38 | 41.6 | 121.2 | 50.79 | 42.7 | 118.8 | 39.26 | 40.9 | 95.9 | 36.85 | 40.9 | 90.0 |
| 1947: January | 43.83 | 44.7 | 98.3 | 43.88 | 42.1 | 104.5 | 52.70 | 43.2 | 122.0 | 51.91 | 43.2 | 120.2 | 39.29 | 40.5 | 97.0 | 37.06 | 40.6 | 91.4 |
| February | 44.80 | 45.3 | 98.1 | 44.18 | 41.9 | 105.6 | 49.46 | 40.7 | 121.6 | 52.73 | 43.9 | 120.1 | 40.32 | 40.4 | 99.7 | 37.56 | 40.5 | 92.7 |
| March | 45.70 | 46.2 | 98.6 | 45.30 | 42.0 | 107.5 | 50.63 | 40.4 | 125.4 | 53.03 | 43.8 | 121.0 | 41.01 | 40.0 | 102.4 | 39.22 | 40.1 | 97.9 |
| April | 46.53 | 46.6 | 99.4 | 45.51 | 42.1 | 107.9 | 49.72 | 39.7 | 125.3 | 52.46 | 42.8 | 122.5 | 40.12 | 39.1 | 102.7 | 38.53 | 39.3 | 98.1 |
| May | 45.95 | 44.7 | 101.7 | 45.43 | 42.9 | 108.5 | 50.10 | 39.6 | 126.4 | 52.58 | 42.6 | 123.5 | 39.89 | 38.9 | 102.5 | 37.73 | 38.8 | 97.0 |
| June | 47.33 | 44.8 | 104.5 | 46.07 | 42.2 | 108.5 | 48.66 | 39.1 | 124.4 | 54.21 | 42.9 | 126.4 | 39.54 | 38.6 | 102.4 | 37.10 | 38.3 | 97.0 |
| July | 46.48 | 43.8 | 104.2 | 45.48 | 42.1 | 107.9 | 50.00 | 39.3 | 127.3 | 55.76 | 43.6 | 126.4 | 39.48 | 38.4 | 102.8 | 37.21 | 38.3 | 97.3 |
| August | 48.11 | 44.4 | 106.5 | 46.61 | 41.4 | 112.6 | 51.26 | 39.2 | 130.6 | 55.01 | 41.4 | 132.1 | 39.40 | 38.2 | 103.1 | 37.50 | 38.4 | 97.7 |
| Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cotton smallwares | | | Silk and rayon goods | | | Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing | | | Hosiery | | | Knitted cloth | | | Knitted underwear and knitted gloves | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average | \$18.22 | 39.0 | Cents | \$15.78 | 36.5 | 42.9 | \$19.21 | 36.4 | 52.8 | \$18.98 | 35.6 | 53.6 | \$18.15 | 38.4 | 46.8 | \$17.14 | 37.0 | 46.1 |
| 1941: January | 19.74 | 39.3 | 50.3 | 16.53 | 35.7 | 46.1 | 21.78 | 37.9 | 57.6 | 18.51 | 33.8 | 55.0 | 19.90 | 37.9 | 50.3 | 17.65 | 35.8 | 48.9 |
| 1946: August | 38.67 | 41.0 | 94.2 | 37.42 | 41.3 | 90.6 | 41.88 | 40.9 | 102.4 | 35.96 | 38.1 | 94.6 | 39.20 | 42.2 | 92.9 | 34.35 | 38.6 | 88.1 |
| September | 38.33 | 40.5 | 94.7 | 37.20 | 40.4 | 92.2 | 42.44 | 41.1 | 103.4 | 36.65 | 37.7 | 97.4 | 39.85 | 41.9 | 95.1 | 35.84 | 38.6 | 91.8 |
| October | 39.00 | 40.6 | 96.1 | 38.67 | 41.6 | 93.1 | 42.40 | 40.9 | 103.7 | 37.65 | 38.3 | 98.2 | 39.94 | 41.7 | 95.7 | 36.69 | 39.4 | 92.2 |
| November | 38.09 | 39.7 | 96.1 | 38.69 | 41.1 | 94.1 | 41.67 | 40.1 | 103.8 | 38.20 | 38.4 | 99.5 | 39.99 | 40.9 | 96.7 | 37.14 | 39.5 | 93.0 |
| December | 39.64 | 41.0 | 96.7 | 39.57 | 41.8 | 94.4 | 42.96 | 41.3 | 103.9 | 39.05 | 38.8 | 100.6 | 39.26 | 40.2 | 97.7 | 36.74 | 39.2 | 92.8 |
| 1947: January | 40.48 | 41.0 | 98.7 | 40.21 | 41.1 | 97.5 | 43.10 | 41.3 | 104.5 | 38.35 | 38.1 | 100.7 | 39.03 | 40.9 | 95.4 | 36.49 | 38.4 | 94.4 |
| February | 40.59 | 40.5 | 100.4 | 41.45 | 41.6 | 99.6 | 47.44 | 41.0 | 115.6 | 38.40 | 38.1 | 100.9 | 40.89 | 41.3 | 98.9 | 36.68 | 38.4 | 94.8 |
| March | 40.69 | 40.4 | 100.8 | 41.94 | 41.5 | 101.2 | 46.28 | 40.1 | 115.5 | 38.41 | 37.8 | 101.6 | 41.00 | 41.6 | 98.6 | 36.75 | 38.5 | 94.7 |
| April | 39.68 | 39.5 | 101.7 | 40.89 | 40.2 | 101.6 | 45.26 | 39.1 | 115.9 | 36.35 | 35.9 | 101.0 | 39.49 | 39.9 | 98.9 | 35.58 | 37.3 | 95.2 |
| May | 38.85 | 38.5 | 101.4 | 41.73 | 41.0 | 101.9 | 45.28 | 39.2 | 115.8 | 36.42 | 35.9 | 101.4 | 40.06 | 40.3 | 98.5 | 35.51 | 37.6 | 93.9 |
| June | 38.85 | 38.5 | 101.0 | 40.97 | 40.3 | 101.7 | 45.75 | 39.4 | 116.0 | 35.39 | 35.2 | 100.5 | 40.32 | 40.3 | 98.2 | 35.11 | 37.0 | 94.1 |
| July | 39.68 | 39.1 | 101.6 | 41.17 | 40.3 | 102.3 | 45.33 | 39.1 | 116.0 | 36.37 | 35.3 | 103.0 | 40.91 | 40.8 | 99.1 | 34.51 | 36.7 | 92.8 |
| August | 38.58 | 38.2 | 100.9 | 41.65 | 40.0 | 104.3 | 42.28 | 36.6 | 115.6 | 38.09 | 36.8 | 103.6 | 41.11 | 40.8 | 99.9 | 35.13 | 37.3 | 93.6 |
| Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Knitted underwear | | | Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted | | | Carpets and rugs, wool | | | Hats, fur-felt | | | Jute goods, except felts | | | Cordage and twine | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average | \$15.05 | 36.9 | Cents | \$20.82 | 38.6 | Cents | \$23.25 | 36.1 | Cents | \$22.73 | 32.2 | Cents | | | Cents | | | Cents |
| 1941: January | 16.06 | 36.0 | 44.6 | 21.65 | 39.3 | 53.5 | 25.18 | 37.3 | 67.5 | 27.12 | 36.2 | 75.5 | | | | | | |
| 1946: August | 31.79 | 38.1 | 83.0 | 40.92 | 42.1 | 97.1 | 42.10 | 40.4 | 104.3 | 52.93 | 39.7 | 135.2 | \$38.23 | 43.4 | 89.7 | \$37.17 | 41.3 | 90.1 |
| September | 32.70 | 38.1 | 85.2 | 40.72 | 41.4 | 98.3 | 43.72 | 41.3 | 106.1 | 53.25 | 40.9 | 130.0 | 39.47 | 44.0 | 91.2 | 37.86 | 41.4 | 91.4 |
| October | 33.05 | 38.4 | 85.5 | 42.69 | 42.3 | 100.8 | 46.01 | 41.1 | 112.2 | 52.92 | 40.6 | 130.2 | 39.52 | 43.7 | 91.8 | 37.63 | 40.9 | 92.2 |
| November | 33.31 | 38.7 | 85.9 | 43.64 | 42.2 | 103.3 | 46.83 | 41.2 | 113.9 | 52.83 | 40.2 | 130.9 | 39.68 | 43.8 | 92.0 | 37.94 | 40.3 | 94.3 |
| December | 34.26 | 39.3 | 86.8 | 45.38 | 43.6 | 104.2 | 47.86 | 41.8 | 114.7 | 53.70 | 41.3 | 129.9 | 40.57 | 44.4 | 92.9 | 39.08 | 41.4 | 94.4 |
| 1947: January | 33.70 | 38.7 | 86.9 | 45.67 | 43.3 | 105.5 | 46.51 | 40.7 | 114.5 | 50.15 | 39.1 | 127.7 | 40.09 | 43.9 | 92.8 | 39.14 | 41.1 | 95.1 |
| February | 34.22 | 38.8 | 88.1 | 45.75 | 42.9 | 106.5 | 46.51 | 40.5 | 114.9 | 49.60 | 38.9 | 127.2 | 41.74 | 43.4 | 97.9 | 39.51 | 41.0 | 96.4 |
| March | 34.86 | 38.7 | 89.9 | 46.12 | 42.6 | 108.3 | 47.12 | 40.8 | 115.8 | 49.22 | 38.0 | 129.7 | 41.57 | 43.2 | 97.9 | 40.00 | 40.6 | 98.4 |
| April | 34.22 | 38.3 | 89.1 | 45.95 | 41.3 | 111.4 | 47.69 | 40.4 | 118.1 | 47.28 | 36.3 | 130.0 | 40.98 | 42.7 | 97.7 | 40.23 | 40.5 | 99.2 |
| May | 35.18 | 39.0 | 90.4 | 45.62 | 41.1 | 110.8 | 48.30 | 41.2 | 117.5 | 46.81 | 36.4 | 128.9 | 42.12 | 43.4 | 98.5 | 39.11 | 39.2 | 99.6 |
| June | 34.85 | 38.8 | 90.1 | 46.13 | 41.6 | 110.9 | 49.02 | 41.3 | 118.8 | 48.88 | 37.5 | 131.1 | 41.13 | 43.0 | 97.4 | 38.26 | 37.9 | 101.2 |
| July | 34.46 | 38.3 | 89.8 | 44.37 | 40.1 | 110.4 | 49.80 | 40.6 | 122.8 | 45.65 | 36.0 | 129.0 | 37.92 | 41.0 | 94.1 | 38.71 | 38.2 | 101.4 |
| August | 34.31 | 38.2 | 90.1 | 45.31 | 40.5 | 111.6 | 47.43 | 39.4 | 120.6 | 44.39 | 34.5 | 129.9 | 36.40 | 41.0 | 90.8 | 39.10 | 38.6 | 101.4 |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

| Year and month | Apparel and other finished textile products | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|------------------|---------------------|--|------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|---|------------------|---------------------|--|------------------|---------------------|
| | Total: Apparel and other finished textile products | | | Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified | | | Shirts, collars, and nightwear | | | Underwear and neckwear, men's | | | Work shirts | | | Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average | \$18.17 | 34.5 | <i>Cents</i> 52.7 | \$19.32 | 33.2 | <i>Cents</i> 58.1 | \$13.75 | 34.6 | <i>Cents</i> 39.8 | \$14.18 | 35.4 | <i>Cents</i> 40.1 | \$11.03 | 35.8 | <i>Cents</i> 30.9 | \$19.20 | 33.9 | <i>Cents</i> 51.9 |
| 1941: January | 18.76 | 33.5 | 56.0 | 20.40 | 33.4 | 60.7 | 14.22 | 33.0 | 43.1 | 14.85 | 33.6 | 44.2 | 12.33 | 33.6 | 36.7 | 19.47 | 33.2 | 55.3 |
| 1946: August | 36.48 | 37.0 | 98.6 | 38.11 | 37.5 | 100.9 | 28.76 | 36.8 | 78.2 | 31.53 | 37.5 | 84.0 | 23.48 | 35.7 | 65.8 | 47.45 | 36.4 | 126.3 |
| September | 37.25 | 36.9 | 101.0 | 39.14 | 37.7 | 102.7 | 29.62 | 37.0 | 79.9 | 33.13 | 37.9 | 87.5 | 23.55 | 34.5 | 68.2 | 47.82 | 35.8 | 130.0 |
| October | 36.68 | 36.8 | 99.7 | 38.89 | 37.7 | 102.4 | 30.39 | 37.4 | 80.9 | 33.32 | 37.5 | 88.9 | 24.00 | 34.8 | 69.0 | 46.25 | 35.5 | 126.6 |
| November | 36.54 | 36.6 | 99.8 | 41.39 | 37.8 | 108.6 | 32.04 | 37.6 | 84.7 | 34.78 | 38.6 | 90.1 | 26.01 | 36.6 | 71.2 | 43.28 | 34.9 | 121.1 |
| December | 37.23 | 37.0 | 100.6 | 41.78 | 38.1 | 108.9 | 33.22 | 38.1 | 86.8 | 33.68 | 36.9 | 91.3 | 26.72 | 36.9 | 72.4 | 44.14 | 35.3 | 122.3 |
| 1947: January | 38.22 | 36.9 | 103.7 | 41.70 | 37.8 | 109.5 | 32.17 | 37.1 | 86.9 | 33.37 | 36.7 | 90.8 | 25.43 | 34.7 | 73.1 | 47.30 | 35.7 | 129.7 |
| February | 38.74 | 36.9 | 104.9 | 41.86 | 37.8 | 109.7 | 32.32 | 37.2 | 86.9 | 33.49 | 36.6 | 91.5 | 25.69 | 35.8 | 71.6 | 48.77 | 36.2 | 131.4 |
| March | 38.41 | 36.7 | 104.5 | 41.69 | 37.6 | 110.6 | 32.11 | 37.0 | 86.9 | 34.35 | 36.5 | 94.0 | 25.37 | 34.3 | 73.3 | 47.75 | 36.1 | 129.3 |
| April | 35.44 | 35.5 | 99.9 | 40.45 | 36.7 | 109.4 | 31.62 | 36.5 | 86.8 | 32.18 | 34.3 | 93.7 | 25.09 | 34.2 | 72.8 | 42.32 | 34.4 | 120.0 |
| May | 35.36 | 35.8 | 98.8 | 41.49 | 37.2 | 110.5 | 32.01 | 36.9 | 86.7 | 32.75 | 35.1 | 92.9 | 25.11 | 34.5 | 73.0 | 41.58 | 34.6 | 116.8 |
| June | 35.77 | 36.0 | 99.4 | 41.35 | 37.2 | 110.4 | 31.54 | 36.8 | 85.7 | 33.55 | 36.4 | 91.6 | 24.91 | 34.3 | 72.6 | 41.87 | 35.0 | 118.2 |
| July | 36.50 | 35.7 | 102.1 | 40.17 | 36.5 | 109.8 | 31.24 | 36.3 | 86.2 | 34.62 | 36.9 | 93.3 | 26.18 | 35.6 | 73.5 | 43.57 | 34.7 | 125.2 |
| August | 36.59 | 35.2 | 104.0 | 38.66 | 35.1 | 109.0 | 30.42 | 35.9 | 85.2 | 32.97 | 35.3 | 92.6 | 25.68 | 35.6 | 72.1 | 45.07 | 34.5 | 129.9 |
| Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year and month | Corsets and allied garments ^a | | | Millinery | | | Handkerchiefs | | | Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads | | | Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc. | | | Textile bags | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average | \$17.15 | 37.5 | <i>Cents</i> 45.6 | \$22.19 | 33.8 | <i>Cents</i> 63.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1941: January | 17.24 | 35.6 | 48.2 | 22.31 | 30.5 | 64.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1946: August | 32.99 | 38.3 | 85.8 | 49.04 | 37.2 | 125.4 | \$28.61 | 36.4 | 78.9 | \$27.58 | 35.5 | 78.4 | \$35.38 | 38.7 | 91.1 | \$31.53 | 37.6 | 83.1 |
| September | 33.72 | 38.2 | 88.5 | 50.81 | 37.3 | 129.2 | 28.36 | 35.0 | 81.2 | 28.31 | 35.8 | 79.9 | 36.36 | 38.9 | 93.6 | 32.48 | 38.5 | 84.8 |
| October | 35.02 | 38.7 | 90.7 | 47.73 | 36.4 | 127.3 | 29.44 | 36.0 | 81.9 | 29.45 | 36.5 | 81.7 | 33.06 | 36.4 | 90.3 | 33.02 | 39.0 | 85.2 |
| November | 35.29 | 38.4 | 91.9 | 39.98 | 32.3 | 119.6 | 30.89 | 37.0 | 83.7 | 29.52 | 36.1 | 82.3 | 35.91 | 39.4 | 90.5 | 33.29 | 38.6 | 86.0 |
| December | 35.26 | 38.6 | 91.7 | 42.91 | 34.5 | 119.5 | 31.83 | 38.2 | 83.6 | 28.88 | 35.0 | 82.8 | 35.85 | 39.5 | 90.5 | 34.78 | 39.7 | 86.5 |
| 1947: January | 35.21 | 37.8 | 93.0 | 48.40 | 36.6 | 125.6 | 28.95 | 35.3 | 82.1 | 28.57 | 34.6 | 82.5 | 34.85 | 38.1 | 91.0 | 35.92 | 39.7 | 89.1 |
| February | 35.38 | 38.8 | 91.8 | 53.73 | 38.9 | 131.7 | 30.60 | 36.5 | 84.1 | 28.51 | 33.8 | 84.5 | 34.91 | 37.5 | 92.6 | 35.13 | 39.0 | 88.4 |
| March | 35.29 | 38.7 | 92.0 | 51.76 | 37.5 | 131.8 | 31.03 | 36.5 | 85.4 | 28.72 | 33.8 | 84.9 | 34.97 | 37.2 | 93.5 | 34.60 | 38.2 | 89.5 |
| April | 35.18 | 38.3 | 92.7 | 42.94 | 33.6 | 124.1 | 29.36 | 34.2 | 85.7 | 26.90 | 31.5 | 84.8 | 35.67 | 37.6 | 94.4 | 35.26 | 38.6 | 90.8 |
| May | 35.33 | 38.4 | 92.2 | 40.44 | 32.5 | 121.4 | 31.24 | 36.4 | 85.8 | 27.55 | 32.5 | 84.7 | 37.36 | 37.9 | 98.1 | 34.06 | 37.0 | 90.6 |
| June | 35.72 | 38.0 | 94.1 | 43.62 | 32.5 | 127.1 | 29.94 | 35.2 | 85.1 | 26.72 | 31.4 | 84.9 | 37.87 | 38.1 | 98.9 | 34.56 | 37.1 | 91.8 |
| July | 34.95 | 37.5 | 93.5 | 49.22 | 36.2 | 129.8 | 31.13 | 36.3 | 85.7 | 29.09 | 36.4 | 81.5 | 36.28 | 38.4 | 93.9 | 36.18 | 38.4 | 92.8 |
| August | 34.80 | 36.7 | 94.2 | 49.69 | 36.2 | 131.4 | 30.40 | 35.5 | 85.7 | 28.91 | 36.6 | 80.8 | 37.73 | 38.5 | 97.1 | 35.99 | 37.8 | 93.6 |
| Leather and leather products | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year and month | Total: Leather and leather products | | | Leather | | | Boot and shoe cut stock and findings | | | Boots and shoes | | | Leather gloves and mittens | | | Trunks and suitcases | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average | \$19.13 | 36.2 | <i>Cents</i> 52.8 | \$24.43 | 38.7 | <i>Cents</i> 63.4 | | | | \$17.83 | 35.7 | <i>Cents</i> 50.3 | | | | | | |
| 1941: January | 20.66 | 37.3 | 55.4 | 25.27 | 38.3 | 66.2 | | | | 19.58 | 37.0 | 53.0 | | | | | | |
| 1946: August | 36.74 | 37.8 | 97.2 | 45.08 | 40.3 | 112.0 | \$37.69 | 40.2 | 94.0 | 35.17 | 36.9 | 94.5 | \$32.33 | 36.7 | 88.3 | \$38.96 | 39.5 | 98.3 |
| September | 37.49 | 38.2 | 98.2 | 44.60 | 39.5 | 112.9 | 36.48 | 39.0 | 93.8 | 36.18 | 37.9 | 95.5 | 33.68 | 37.0 | 91.9 | 39.56 | 39.3 | 100.2 |
| October | 37.07 | 37.5 | 98.7 | 44.78 | 39.7 | 112.9 | 36.24 | 38.7 | 93.6 | 35.65 | 36.9 | 96.0 | 33.48 | 36.9 | 91.5 | 40.85 | 40.0 | 102.0 |
| November | 37.24 | 37.1 | 100.4 | 45.98 | 40.2 | 114.4 | 35.78 | 37.4 | 96.1 | 35.76 | 36.3 | 97.8 | 32.69 | 35.7 | 92.3 | 40.63 | 39.7 | 102.0 |
| December | 39.85 | 39.1 | 101.8 | 47.71 | 41.6 | 115.0 | 37.32 | 38.7 | 97.0 | 38.65 | 38.8 | 99.5 | 32.16 | 35.5 | 91.0 | 41.70 | 40.1 | 103.4 |
| 1947: January | 40.18 | 39.3 | 102.3 | 48.49 | 41.3 | 117.4 | 37.84 | 38.8 | 98.0 | 39.05 | 39.1 | 99.5 | 32.10 | 35.0 | 92.2 | 40.36 | 38.7 | 104.0 |
| February | 40.29 | 39.5 | 102.1 | 49.65 | 41.6 | 119.3 | 37.70 | 38.8 | 98.4 | 38.96 | 39.2 | 98.9 | 31.38 | 35.1 | 89.6 | 41.60 | 39.9 | 103.8 |
| March | 40.11 | 39.0 | 102.8 | 49.88 | 41.4 | 120.4 | 37.87 | 38.1 | 99.9 | 38.91 | 38.8 | 99.9 | 31.52 | 35.0 | 90.0 | 40.87 | 39.5 | 103.6 |
| April | 39.44 | 38.3 | 102.9 | 49.14 | 40.7 | 120.4 | 37.07 | 37.8 | 99.4 | 37.96 | 38.0 | 99.8 | 31.17 | 35.0 | 89.0 | 41.22 | 39.1 | 105.3 |
| May | 39.45 | 38.1 | 103.5 | 49.65 | 40.7 | 122.0 | 37.32 | 37.7 | 100.6 | 37.78 | 37.8 | 100.0 | 31.38 | 34.6 | 90.8 | 40.35 | 38.5 | 104.6 |
| June | 40.12 | 38.1 | 105.3 | 50.44 | 40.5 | 124.1 | 38.62 | 38.1 | 102.5 | 38.30 | 37.7 | 102.0 | 31.42 | 35.0 | 90.7 | 42.34 | 39.6 | 106.6 |
| July | 40.30 | 38.2 | 105.5 | 51.11 | 40.4 | 126.1 | 38.91 | 38.5 | 103.3 | 38.49 | 37.8 | 101.8 | 31.90 | 35.2 | 92.4 | 41.05 | 39.0 | 105.2 |
| August | 40.26 | 38.1 | 105.7 | 51.19 | 40.0 | 127.7 | 39.95 | 39.2 | 103.5 | 38.32 | 37.7 | 101.8 | 32.01 | 35.5 | 92.3 | 42.34 | 39.2 | 106.7 |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

| Year and month | Food | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------|---------------------|---|------------------|---------------------|
| | Total: Food | | | Slaughtering and meat packing | | | Butter ² | | | Condensed and evaporated milk | | | Ice cream | | | Flour | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average | \$24.43 | 40.3 | Cents 60.7 | \$27.85 | 40.6 | Cents 68.6 | \$22.60 | 46.7 | 48.4 | | | Cents | \$29.24 | 46.2 | 62.6 | \$25.80 | 42.3 | 60.5 |
| 1941: January | 24.69 | 39.0 | 63.3 | 26.84 | 39.3 | 68.1 | 22.84 | 44.6 | 50.9 | | | | 29.41 | 44.2 | 65.3 | 25.27 | 41.0 | 60.8 |
| 1946: August | 44.34 | 43.7 | 101.5 | 48.37 | 43.4 | 111.6 | 40.67 | 46.4 | 87.5 | \$43.55 | 48.0 | 90.8 | 45.71 | 47.6 | 93.5 | 50.37 | 49.3 | 102.4 |
| September | 43.59 | 43.0 | 101.3 | 41.11 | 35.9 | 114.4 | 41.38 | 46.7 | 88.2 | 43.95 | 47.6 | 92.4 | 46.48 | 46.8 | 95.6 | 52.21 | 49.1 | 106.4 |
| October | 43.85 | 42.4 | 103.5 | 43.06 | 37.5 | 114.7 | 41.39 | 46.5 | 89.2 | 43.41 | 46.7 | 92.9 | 47.54 | 47.6 | 96.8 | 52.45 | 48.8 | 107.6 |
| November | 44.84 | 42.9 | 104.6 | 51.15 | 44.9 | 113.7 | 40.09 | 44.7 | 89.5 | 43.16 | 46.3 | 93.3 | 46.86 | 46.0 | 97.6 | 51.77 | 48.2 | 107.5 |
| December | 46.93 | 44.4 | 105.8 | 51.73 | 46.4 | 111.9 | 42.29 | 46.9 | 90.7 | 44.50 | 46.5 | 95.7 | 48.84 | 46.6 | 100.4 | 54.61 | 50.3 | 108.7 |
| 1947: January | 47.31 | 43.6 | 108.4 | 57.20 | 47.5 | 120.6 | 42.24 | 46.2 | 91.7 | 46.32 | 46.6 | 99.5 | 48.79 | 46.8 | 100.5 | 55.18 | 49.9 | 110.6 |
| February | 46.40 | 42.7 | 108.8 | 52.82 | 44.3 | 119.3 | 42.44 | 45.8 | 92.6 | 46.64 | 46.2 | 101.0 | 48.04 | 46.2 | 99.7 | 53.08 | 48.9 | 108.7 |
| March | 46.05 | 42.3 | 108.8 | 49.87 | 41.9 | 119.1 | 43.00 | 45.5 | 93.5 | 47.04 | 46.2 | 101.9 | 47.58 | 45.7 | 100.8 | 53.77 | 49.3 | 109.3 |
| April | 46.20 | 42.1 | 109.7 | 50.22 | 41.8 | 120.4 | 43.47 | 46.8 | 93.2 | 48.16 | 46.8 | 103.0 | 47.32 | 46.0 | 100.2 | 52.44 | 47.5 | 110.5 |
| May | 47.71 | 43.0 | 111.0 | 53.37 | 44.0 | 121.4 | 43.91 | 46.3 | 94.8 | 49.52 | 48.3 | 102.6 | 47.36 | 45.8 | 100.9 | 51.82 | 47.8 | 108.5 |
| June | 48.27 | 43.2 | 111.9 | 54.40 | 44.5 | 122.2 | 45.60 | 47.4 | 95.9 | 50.57 | 48.7 | 103.9 | 48.81 | 46.7 | 102.1 | 55.55 | 49.8 | 111.5 |
| July | 48.79 | 43.3 | 112.7 | 56.82 | 44.5 | 128.2 | 44.75 | 47.0 | 95.5 | 50.18 | 48.1 | 104.4 | 49.62 | 46.7 | 103.4 | 57.71 | 50.5 | 114.5 |
| August | 49.58 | 43.3 | 114.4 | 54.43 | 43.0 | 126.7 | 46.07 | 48.0 | 96.7 | 49.10 | 47.3 | 104.4 | 50.84 | 46.9 | 105.2 | 60.02 | 50.3 | 120.0 |
| Food—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cereal preparations | | | Baking ² | | | Sugar refining, cane | | | Sugar, beet | | | Confectionery ² | | | Beverages, non-alcoholic | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| | | | Cents | | | Cents | | | Cents | | | Cents | | | Cents | | | Cents |
| 1939: Average | | | | \$25.70 | 41.7 | 62.1 | \$23.91 | 37.6 | 63.6 | \$24.68 | 42.9 | 63.0 | \$18.64 | 38.1 | 49.2 | \$24.21 | 43.6 | 55.6 |
| 1941: January | | | | 26.46 | 41.1 | 64.4 | 22.73 | 35.0 | 65.0 | 24.03 | 36.5 | 63.0 | 19.19 | 37.6 | 51.1 | 25.28 | 42.0 | 60.2 |
| 1946: August | \$46.27 | 42.7 | 108.3 | 44.63 | 45.0 | 99.4 | 39.27 | 39.1 | 100.4 | 40.76 | 38.3 | 106.5 | 35.13 | 39.7 | 86.6 | 40.45 | 44.2 | 91.1 |
| September | 47.15 | 42.4 | 111.2 | 44.60 | 44.5 | 100.3 | 38.35 | 37.9 | 101.2 | 48.87 | 42.8 | 114.1 | 36.14 | 40.0 | 87.3 | 39.87 | 43.9 | 90.4 |
| October | 48.28 | 42.0 | 114.9 | 45.45 | 43.6 | 104.2 | 37.40 | 37.4 | 100.1 | 40.86 | 40.5 | 100.9 | 35.04 | 39.5 | 87.4 | 39.30 | 42.4 | 91.8 |
| November | 47.12 | 40.7 | 115.7 | 46.01 | 44.0 | 104.5 | 40.07 | 40.8 | 98.2 | 49.59 | 48.6 | 102.1 | 36.79 | 39.8 | 90.5 | 39.66 | 42.4 | 92.8 |
| December | 47.81 | 40.9 | 117.0 | 47.55 | 45.3 | 105.1 | 45.62 | 44.6 | 102.4 | 54.35 | 52.1 | 104.4 | 38.19 | 41.4 | 90.2 | 41.37 | 43.2 | 94.9 |
| 1947: January | 48.48 | 40.5 | 119.6 | 46.32 | 43.9 | 105.6 | 38.83 | 38.8 | 100.1 | 44.34 | 40.5 | 109.5 | 37.06 | 39.8 | 93.0 | 41.13 | 42.7 | 95.9 |
| February | 49.13 | 41.5 | 118.4 | 45.80 | 43.2 | 106.0 | 41.53 | 39.5 | 105.2 | 47.29 | 40.5 | 116.9 | 37.75 | 39.9 | 94.9 | 40.85 | 42.3 | 96.5 |
| March | 50.03 | 41.4 | 120.8 | 45.17 | 43.0 | 105.7 | 44.40 | 41.6 | 106.7 | 44.79 | 37.4 | 119.9 | 37.87 | 39.8 | 95.1 | 41.25 | 42.0 | 97.4 |
| April | 48.26 | 39.6 | 121.8 | 45.26 | 42.5 | 106.5 | 47.92 | 43.7 | 109.7 | 44.46 | 38.6 | 115.1 | 37.60 | 38.9 | 96.7 | 42.50 | 43.1 | 98.3 |
| May | 49.77 | 40.4 | 123.2 | 44.84 | 42.5 | 105.6 | 44.35 | 41.3 | 107.5 | 43.79 | 38.9 | 112.5 | 38.77 | 39.8 | 97.6 | 43.10 | 43.6 | 98.5 |
| June | 50.79 | 40.8 | 124.4 | 45.50 | 42.6 | 106.7 | 52.14 | 45.6 | 114.2 | 47.38 | 40.8 | 116.2 | 39.34 | 39.3 | 100.4 | 44.48 | 44.2 | 100.4 |
| July | 53.83 | 43.2 | 124.6 | 45.81 | 42.7 | 107.4 | 50.05 | 45.0 | 111.5 | 46.34 | 39.2 | 118.4 | 38.42 | 38.2 | 100.7 | 45.98 | 45.0 | 102.0 |
| August | 56.38 | 44.0 | 128.1 | 45.52 | 41.9 | 109.1 | 51.71 | 45.8 | 113.1 | 50.82 | 41.6 | 122.6 | 38.76 | 38.9 | 100.1 | 47.36 | 46.7 | 103.3 |
| Food—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Malt liquors | | | Canning and pre-serving | | | Total: Tobacco manu-factures | | | Cigarettes | | | Cigars | | | Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| | | | Cents | | | Cents | | | Cents | | | Cents | | | Cents | | | Cents |
| 1939: Average | \$35.01 | 38.3 | 91.6 | \$16.77 | 37.0 | 46.4 | \$16.84 | 35.4 | 47.6 | \$20.88 | 37.2 | 56.1 | \$14.59 | 34.7 | 41.9 | \$17.53 | 34.1 | 51.4 |
| 1941: January | 34.67 | 36.4 | 95.2 | 16.67 | 33.0 | 51.0 | 17.89 | 35.7 | 50.1 | 22.38 | 37.3 | 60.0 | 15.13 | 35.0 | 43.2 | 18.60 | 34.9 | 53.7 |
| 1946: August | 56.36 | 42.5 | 132.4 | 41.12 | 42.3 | 97.6 | 34.16 | 38.6 | 88.5 | 37.93 | 38.9 | 97.5 | 31.50 | 38.6 | 81.4 | 31.28 | 37.4 | 83.7 |
| September | 57.45 | 42.7 | 134.4 | 41.50 | 43.5 | 96.0 | 35.25 | 39.5 | 89.3 | 39.25 | 40.3 | 97.4 | 32.69 | 39.0 | 83.4 | 31.87 | 38.0 | 83.9 |
| October | 56.57 | 42.5 | 133.0 | 40.82 | 41.7 | 98.3 | 36.47 | 40.3 | 90.5 | 41.08 | 41.6 | 98.8 | 33.48 | 39.6 | 84.4 | 32.66 | 38.7 | 84.4 |
| November | 56.68 | 42.5 | 133.3 | 35.28 | 37.3 | 95.0 | 36.66 | 39.7 | 92.4 | 41.74 | 41.1 | 101.5 | 33.27 | 38.6 | 85.7 | 33.58 | 39.2 | 85.7 |
| December | 59.74 | 43.7 | 136.7 | 37.93 | 38.8 | 98.2 | 38.12 | 40.2 | 94.7 | 43.03 | 40.9 | 105.3 | 34.85 | 39.9 | 87.1 | 34.25 | 39.1 | 87.7 |
| 1947: January | 57.23 | 41.9 | 136.6 | 36.55 | 37.6 | 97.5 | 36.74 | 39.2 | 93.8 | 41.36 | 39.7 | 104.1 | 33.80 | 39.0 | 86.2 | 33.16 | 37.6 | 88.3 |
| February | 56.88 | 41.3 | 137.5 | 36.82 | 37.0 | 99.7 | 35.44 | 37.8 | 93.7 | 40.76 | 39.1 | 104.3 | 31.98 | 37.2 | 85.6 | 32.03 | 36.0 | 88.9 |
| March | 57.83 | 41.8 | 138.1 | 37.40 | 37.7 | 99.5 | 35.21 | 37.5 | 93.9 | 40.23 | 38.7 | 103.9 | 31.72 | 36.7 | 85.9 | 32.79 | 36.3 | 90.3 |
| April | 59.30 | 42.7 | 138.7 | 38.50 | 38.0 | 101.8 | 34.84 | 36.7 | 94.8 | 38.78 | 36.8 | 105.4 | 31.69 | 36.6 | 86.0 | 33.86 | 37.4 | 90.7 |
| May | 61.55 | 43.8 | 140.3 | 39.39 | 38.3 | 103.4 | 34.46 | 36.3 | 94.8 | 38.33 | 36.1 | 106.1 | 32.03 | 37.4 | 85.3 | 34.49 | 36.9 | 93.7 |
| June | 64.67 | 44.4 | 145.1 | 39.37 | 37.8 | 104.5 | 36.30 | 38.2 | 95.0 | 41.67 | 39.4 | 105.7 | 32.08 | 37.4 | 85.4 | 34.49 | 36.9 | 93.7 |
| July | 67.52 | 45.1 | 149.3 | 39.98 | 40.1 | 99.9 | 37.74 | 39.6 | 95.3 | 44.67 | 42.2 | 106.0 | 31.25 | 37.4 | 84.7 | 38.21 | 39.9 | 95.8 |
| August | 68.62 | 45.2 | 152.0 | 45.94 | 42.9 | 108.4 | 37.26 | 39.2 | 95.1 | 43.74 | 41.2 | 106.1 | 32.00 | 37.3 | 85.3 | 37.13 | 40.1 | 92.8 |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

| Year and month | Paper and allied products | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Printing, publishing, and allied industries | | |
|---|----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|--|------------------|---------------------|
| | Total: Paper and allied products | | | Paper and pulp | | | Envelopes ² | | | Paper bags | | | Paper boxes | | | Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average..... | \$23.72 | 40.1 | <i>Cents</i> 59.2 | \$24.92 | 40.3 | <i>Cents</i> 62.0 | | | | | | | \$21.78 | 40.2 | <i>Cents</i> 54.7 | \$32.42 | 37.4 | <i>Cents</i> 86.6 |
| 1941: January..... | 25.16 | 40.0 | 62.9 | 27.02 | 40.8 | 66.2 | | | | | | | 22.26 | 38.8 | 57.6 | 33.49 | 37.8 | 88.6 |
| 1946: August..... | 44.26 | 43.4 | 102.0 | 47.56 | 44.4 | 107.0 | \$41.61 | 42.7 | 97.5 | \$37.17 | 40.9 | 91.1 | 41.21 | 42.6 | 96.8 | 53.01 | 40.8 | 129.9 |
| September..... | 44.57 | 43.0 | 103.7 | 47.55 | 43.8 | 108.5 | 41.60 | 42.6 | 97.6 | 37.89 | 40.9 | 93.1 | 41.53 | 42.2 | 98.5 | 53.96 | 41.0 | 131.5 |
| October..... | 45.61 | 43.4 | 105.0 | 49.05 | 44.5 | 110.2 | 42.15 | 42.6 | 98.1 | 38.98 | 40.8 | 96.0 | 42.02 | 42.5 | 99.0 | 54.28 | 41.0 | 132.5 |
| November..... | 46.08 | 43.3 | 106.4 | 49.37 | 44.4 | 111.1 | 43.98 | 42.6 | 103.1 | 38.78 | 40.1 | 97.0 | 42.74 | 42.4 | 100.9 | 55.11 | 41.0 | 134.3 |
| December..... | 46.87 | 43.7 | 107.1 | 49.92 | 44.6 | 111.9 | 44.51 | 43.0 | 103.5 | 39.96 | 40.7 | 98.3 | 43.61 | 42.2 | 101.2 | 57.03 | 41.5 | 137.4 |
| 1947: January..... | 47.05 | 43.2 | 108.8 | 50.18 | 44.2 | 113.4 | 44.68 | 42.8 | 104.3 | 40.52 | 40.2 | 100.9 | 43.58 | 42.3 | 103.0 | 56.60 | 41.0 | 138.1 |
| February..... | 47.42 | 43.2 | 109.8 | 50.98 | 44.3 | 114.9 | 44.43 | 42.6 | 105.6 | 39.93 | 39.9 | 100.1 | 43.58 | 42.0 | 103.9 | 56.74 | 40.1 | 141.5 |
| March..... | 47.92 | 43.2 | 110.9 | 51.27 | 44.3 | 115.7 | 44.69 | 42.7 | 106.4 | 40.43 | 40.3 | 100.6 | 44.10 | 42.1 | 105.5 | 58.19 | 40.3 | 144.3 |
| April..... | 48.20 | 43.0 | 112.1 | 52.07 | 44.4 | 117.3 | 44.94 | 42.8 | 106.3 | 39.69 | 39.5 | 100.7 | 43.98 | 41.5 | 106.0 | 58.69 | 40.1 | 146.2 |
| May..... | 48.79 | 43.1 | 113.3 | 52.84 | 44.7 | 118.2 | 45.25 | 43.0 | 106.5 | 40.42 | 39.1 | 103.6 | 44.30 | 41.2 | 107.7 | 59.55 | 40.1 | 148.6 |
| June..... | 49.95 | 42.9 | 116.5 | 54.83 | 44.5 | 123.1 | 45.96 | 43.0 | 107.8 | 41.69 | 39.6 | 105.4 | 44.87 | 41.3 | 108.8 | 59.76 | 39.9 | 149.9 |
| July..... | 51.05 | 42.9 | 119.0 | 56.36 | 44.5 | 126.6 | 44.72 | 42.1 | 107.4 | 42.93 | 39.5 | 109.2 | 45.39 | 41.4 | 109.8 | 59.39 | 39.6 | 149.9 |
| August..... | 50.46 | 42.4 | 119.2 | 56.16 | 44.0 | 126.8 | 44.96 | 41.0 | 110.7 | 42.86 | 39.1 | 109.8 | 44.92 | 40.8 | 110.4 | 59.48 | 39.4 | 151.0 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Newspapers and periodicals | | | Printing, book and job | | | Lithographing | | | Total: Chemicals and allied products | | | Paints, varnishes, and colors | | | Drugs, medicines, and insecticides | | |
| | | | <i>Cents</i> | | | <i>Cents</i> | | | <i>Cents</i> | | | <i>Cents</i> | | | <i>Cents</i> | | | <i>Cents</i> |
| 1939: Average..... | \$37.58 | 36.1 | 100.4 | \$30.30 | 38.3 | 80.4 | | | | \$25.59 | 39.5 | 64.9 | \$28.48 | 40.5 | 70.4 | \$24.16 | 39.7 | 59.2 |
| 1941: January..... | 38.15 | 35.4 | 105.2 | 31.64 | 39.6 | 81.0 | | | | 27.53 | 39.9 | 69.0 | 29.86 | 40.3 | 74.1 | 24.68 | 39.3 | 61.9 |
| 1946: August..... | 58.09 | 38.7 | 147.5 | 50.83 | 41.8 | 122.0 | \$53.97 | 43.3 | 124.6 | 44.91 | 40.8 | 110.2 | 47.41 | 42.6 | 111.4 | 38.91 | 39.8 | 97.9 |
| September..... | 60.04 | 39.4 | 149.5 | 51.60 | 42.0 | 123.2 | 53.99 | 42.9 | 125.8 | 45.41 | 40.9 | 111.0 | 46.52 | 41.4 | 112.4 | 39.05 | 39.5 | 98.7 |
| October..... | 60.28 | 39.3 | 151.1 | 51.50 | 41.7 | 123.8 | 55.08 | 43.4 | 127.0 | 45.50 | 41.3 | 110.2 | 47.07 | 41.6 | 113.4 | 39.91 | 40.2 | 99.0 |
| November..... | 61.11 | 39.3 | 152.8 | 52.60 | 41.9 | 125.9 | 55.76 | 42.9 | 129.9 | 45.88 | 41.3 | 111.2 | 48.16 | 41.8 | 115.4 | 41.06 | 40.2 | 101.9 |
| December..... | 62.95 | 39.3 | 156.9 | 54.98 | 42.7 | 129.5 | 57.55 | 44.1 | 130.6 | 47.14 | 41.6 | 113.3 | 49.17 | 42.2 | 116.6 | 42.01 | 40.6 | 103.5 |
| 1947: January..... | 62.08 | 38.9 | 157.5 | 54.19 | 42.0 | 129.7 | 57.54 | 43.5 | 132.3 | 47.39 | 41.5 | 114.3 | 49.69 | 42.1 | 118.1 | 41.86 | 40.4 | 103.6 |
| February..... | 63.00 | 38.6 | 160.7 | 54.07 | 40.8 | 133.6 | 56.55 | 42.6 | 132.6 | 48.17 | 41.4 | 116.5 | 50.34 | 42.3 | 119.2 | 43.15 | 41.1 | 105.2 |
| March..... | 64.25 | 38.8 | 162.6 | 55.67 | 41.1 | 136.4 | 58.47 | 41.8 | 139.8 | 48.60 | 41.3 | 117.7 | 51.63 | 42.5 | 121.6 | 42.86 | 41.1 | 104.4 |
| April..... | 65.29 | 38.9 | 165.1 | 56.13 | 40.7 | 138.6 | 58.80 | 41.8 | 140.8 | 48.93 | 41.0 | 119.2 | 51.81 | 42.5 | 122.2 | 42.80 | 40.6 | 105.3 |
| May..... | 67.10 | 38.9 | 169.9 | 56.41 | 40.6 | 139.7 | 57.73 | 41.2 | 140.3 | 49.80 | 41.1 | 121.0 | 52.36 | 42.5 | 123.6 | 43.19 | 40.3 | 107.2 |
| June..... | 67.16 | 38.4 | 171.9 | 56.81 | 40.6 | 140.6 | 58.31 | 41.3 | 141.1 | 50.59 | 41.2 | 123.2 | 52.81 | 42.5 | 124.4 | 43.49 | 39.9 | 109.1 |
| July..... | 66.60 | 38.3 | 171.5 | 56.77 | 40.5 | 140.8 | 57.55 | 40.5 | 142.1 | 50.97 | 40.9 | 124.7 | 53.37 | 42.3 | 126.3 | 43.50 | 39.1 | 111.4 |
| August..... | 67.86 | 38.4 | 174.1 | 55.96 | 40.0 | 140.6 | 57.56 | 39.6 | 144.4 | 51.31 | 40.9 | 125.3 | 53.76 | 42.1 | 127.9 | 45.68 | 39.9 | 114.4 |
| Chemicals and allied products—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Soap | | | Rayon and allied products | | | Chemicals, not elsewhere classified | | | Explosives and safety fuses | | | Ammunition, small arms | | | Cottonseed oil | | |
| | | | <i>Cents</i> | | | <i>Cents</i> | | | <i>Cents</i> | | | <i>Cents</i> | | | <i>Cents</i> | | | <i>Cents</i> |
| 1939: Average..... | \$28.11 | 39.8 | 70.7 | \$24.52 | 37.9 | 64.6 | \$31.30 | 40.0 | 78.4 | \$29.99 | 38.8 | 77.3 | \$22.68 | 39.0 | 61.2 | \$13.70 | 44.3 | 30.2 |
| 1941: January..... | 29.58 | 40.0 | 74.0 | 27.26 | 39.2 | 69.6 | 33.10 | 40.3 | 82.2 | 31.56 | 37.8 | 83.5 | 24.05 | 38.6 | 62.3 | 15.55 | 44.6 | 33.8 |
| 1946: August..... | 47.22 | 40.7 | 115.9 | 42.62 | 39.1 | 108.9 | 51.81 | 41.1 | 126.0 | 48.37 | 39.1 | 123.7 | 39.53 | 38.7 | 102.3 | 30.84 | 46.9 | 65.7 |
| September..... | 47.30 | 40.5 | 116.7 | 43.55 | 39.3 | 110.7 | 52.61 | 41.1 | 128.1 | 50.98 | 41.3 | 123.3 | 44.05 | 39.1 | 112.7 | 31.93 | 49.9 | 64.0 |
| October..... | 47.85 | 41.0 | 116.6 | 42.98 | 39.2 | 109.7 | 52.87 | 41.4 | 127.8 | 50.26 | 40.7 | 123.4 | 45.80 | 40.4 | 113.3 | 33.47 | 51.9 | 64.5 |
| November..... | 48.08 | 40.8 | 117.9 | 43.81 | 39.1 | 110.7 | 52.96 | 41.1 | 128.8 | 49.53 | 39.8 | 124.3 | 46.98 | 40.9 | 114.8 | 35.14 | 52.6 | 66.8 |
| December..... | 52.93 | 43.3 | 122.2 | 43.76 | 39.2 | 111.7 | 54.15 | 41.2 | 131.6 | 51.68 | 40.7 | 127.0 | 47.38 | 41.2 | 115.0 | 36.49 | 53.6 | 68.1 |
| 1947: January..... | 53.08 | 42.8 | 124.1 | 44.14 | 39.5 | 111.7 | 54.77 | 41.3 | 132.7 | 53.08 | 41.0 | 129.5 | 48.14 | 41.5 | 116.1 | 35.91 | 52.2 | 68.8 |
| February..... | 53.46 | 43.1 | 124.0 | 47.31 | 39.3 | 120.5 | 55.10 | 41.0 | 134.2 | 50.07 | 39.4 | 126.9 | 48.55 | 41.4 | 117.2 | 35.77 | 51.7 | 69.2 |
| March..... | 54.12 | 42.5 | 127.2 | 47.92 | 39.2 | 122.1 | 55.33 | 40.9 | 135.1 | 50.60 | 39.0 | 129.9 | 48.27 | 41.6 | 116.1 | 35.69 | 50.3 | 70.9 |
| April..... | 54.78 | 42.8 | 128.1 | 48.59 | 39.4 | 123.3 | 55.45 | 40.8 | 135.9 | 49.57 | 37.4 | 132.5 | 48.24 | 41.4 | 116.4 | 33.88 | 48.0 | 70.6 |
| May..... | 55.19 | 42.2 | 130.9 | 48.37 | 39.5 | 122.4 | 56.35 | 41.0 | 137.5 | 53.31 | 40.2 | 132.6 | 49.12 | 41.2 | 119.2 | 35.29 | 49.2 | 71.8 |
| June..... | 57.98 | 43.3 | 133.8 | 48.63 | 39.6 | 122.9 | 56.80 | 40.9 | 139.0 | 54.77 | 40.4 | 135.7 | 49.62 | 41.8 | 118.6 | 35.53 | 48.6 | 73.7 |
| July..... | 56.28 | 42.0 | 133.9 | 48.69 | 39.6 | 123.0 | 57.73 | 41.1 | 140.4 | 56.47 | 41.2 | 137.1 | 50.42 | 41.6 | 121.3 | 35.88 | 48.3 | 72.8 |
| August..... | 59.01 | 42.9 | 137.7 | 49.04 | 40.0 | 122.6 | 57.44 | 40.7 | 141.0 | 57.08 | 41.9 | 136.1 | 49.77 | 41.5 | 120.0 | 35.77 | 48.8 | 72.7 |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

| Year and month | Chemicals and allied products—Con. | | | Products of petroleum and coal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Rubber products | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|---|---------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| | Fertilizers | | | Total: Products of petroleum and coal | | | Petroleum refining | | | Coke and by-products | | | Roofing materials | | | Total: Rubber products | | | | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | | | |
| 1939: Average..... | \$14.71 | 35.8 | Cents 41.2 | \$32.62 | 36.5 | Cents 89.4 | \$34.97 | 36.1 | Cents 97.4 | | | | | | | \$27.84 | 36.9 | Cents 75.4 | | | |
| 1941: January..... | 14.89 | 34.8 | 42.9 | 32.46 | 36.6 | 88.7 | 34.46 | 35.7 | 97.0 | | | | | | | 30.38 | 39.0 | 77.9 | | | |
| 1946: August..... | 35.09 | 42.1 | 83.4 | 54.36 | 40.3 | 134.7 | 57.10 | 40.0 | 142.7 | \$46.77 | 39.6 | 117.6 | \$49.61 | 44.5 | 111.4 | 51.03 | 39.4 | 129.5 | | | |
| September..... | 35.62 | 42.3 | 84.2 | 55.25 | 40.4 | 136.8 | 58.35 | 40.2 | 145.3 | 47.07 | 39.4 | 119.1 | 48.82 | 43.6 | 112.0 | 53.69 | 40.6 | 132.3 | | | |
| October..... | 33.87 | 41.0 | 82.7 | 54.38 | 40.4 | 134.7 | 57.32 | 40.2 | 142.8 | 46.34 | 39.2 | 117.7 | 49.46 | 44.2 | 112.0 | 51.74 | 39.4 | 131.3 | | | |
| November..... | 32.97 | 40.1 | 82.1 | 54.50 | 40.3 | 135.1 | 57.11 | 40.0 | 142.9 | 46.64 | 39.5 | 117.7 | 51.10 | 44.4 | 115.0 | 52.93 | 40.0 | 132.3 | | | |
| December..... | 34.64 | 42.1 | 82.4 | 54.55 | 40.0 | 136.2 | 57.80 | 40.4 | 143.4 | 43.56 | 36.7 | 119.1 | 50.92 | 44.1 | 115.6 | 54.63 | 41.1 | 133.1 | | | |
| 1947: January..... | 33.44 | 41.3 | 81.0 | 55.24 | 40.2 | 137.2 | 57.74 | 39.9 | 144.7 | 48.11 | 39.5 | 121.2 | 51.99 | 44.6 | 116.7 | 54.03 | 40.6 | 133.0 | | | |
| February..... | 33.44 | 41.4 | 80.8 | 55.39 | 40.1 | 138.2 | 57.75 | 39.8 | 145.1 | 48.88 | 39.6 | 123.1 | 52.59 | 44.0 | 119.6 | 54.06 | 40.6 | 133.1 | | | |
| March..... | 34.42 | 42.3 | 81.4 | 56.53 | 40.2 | 140.8 | 59.15 | 39.8 | 148.8 | 48.95 | 39.6 | 123.1 | 53.14 | 44.6 | 119.3 | 52.97 | 39.8 | 133.0 | | | |
| April..... | 35.30 | 42.3 | 83.5 | 57.41 | 40.5 | 141.8 | 60.24 | 40.1 | 150.1 | 49.19 | 39.9 | 123.2 | 54.21 | 44.7 | 121.1 | 55.23 | 39.5 | 139.7 | | | |
| May..... | 36.76 | 42.9 | 85.7 | 57.92 | 40.0 | 144.8 | 60.01 | 39.5 | 152.0 | 51.93 | 39.7 | 130.7 | 55.40 | 45.1 | 122.9 | 55.30 | 39.0 | 141.6 | | | |
| June..... | 36.41 | 41.8 | 87.1 | 59.64 | 40.7 | 146.4 | 62.17 | 40.6 | 153.2 | 52.87 | 39.8 | 132.8 | 54.87 | 43.9 | 125.1 | 55.49 | 39.1 | 141.9 | | | |
| July..... | 37.04 | 41.8 | 88.6 | 60.57 | 40.5 | 149.5 | 64.12 | 40.7 | 157.0 | 50.45 | 37.8 | 133.5 | 56.09 | 44.5 | 126.0 | 55.77 | 38.6 | 144.6 | | | |
| August..... | 37.17 | 40.9 | 90.8 | 60.62 | 40.6 | 149.4 | 63.12 | 40.3 | 156.7 | 53.59 | 39.8 | 134.6 | 57.17 | 44.6 | 128.2 | 55.60 | 38.4 | 144.6 | | | |
| Rubber products—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Miscellaneous industries | | |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes | | | Rubber boots and shoes | | | Rubber goods, other | | | Total: Miscellaneous industries | | | Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire control equipment | | | Pianos, organs, and parts | | | | | | |
| 1939: Average..... | \$33.36 | 35.0 | Cents 95.7 | \$22.80 | 37.5 | Cents 60.7 | \$23.34 | 38.9 | Cents 60.5 | \$24.48 | 29.3 | Cents 62.4 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1941: January..... | 36.67 | 37.7 | 97.5 | 26.76 | 41.9 | 63.9 | 24.97 | 39.4 | 63.9 | 25.35 | 39.3 | 64.5 | \$35.33 | 45.7 | 77.3 | | | | | | |
| 1946: August..... | 55.42 | 37.4 | 147.4 | 44.45 | 41.2 | 107.8 | 46.85 | 41.8 | 112.0 | 43.40 | 41.0 | 105.7 | 49.74 | 40.2 | 123.3 | \$46.11 | 41.3 | 112.1 | | | |
| September..... | 59.89 | 39.6 | 150.7 | 45.27 | 41.5 | 109.1 | 47.01 | 41.8 | 112.5 | 44.25 | 41.1 | 107.6 | 50.43 | 40.3 | 124.3 | 47.73 | 42.2 | 113.4 | | | |
| October..... | 57.38 | 38.2 | 149.2 | 38.93 | 37.3 | 104.3 | 47.00 | 41.6 | 112.0 | 45.04 | 41.4 | 108.8 | 51.23 | 40.6 | 125.2 | 48.31 | 42.0 | 115.1 | | | |
| November..... | 58.87 | 39.0 | 150.3 | 43.80 | 40.4 | 108.3 | 46.74 | 41.4 | 113.0 | 45.08 | 41.1 | 109.8 | 51.01 | 40.1 | 125.8 | 50.95 | 42.8 | 119.5 | | | |
| December..... | 60.46 | 39.8 | 151.3 | 45.93 | 42.0 | 109.3 | 48.68 | 42.6 | 114.3 | 45.85 | 41.6 | 110.3 | 52.20 | 40.7 | 126.9 | 47.65 | 40.5 | 118.0 | | | |
| 1947: January..... | 59.78 | 39.5 | 151.1 | 46.06 | 41.9 | 109.9 | 48.12 | 42.0 | 114.6 | 45.98 | 41.1 | 112.0 | 52.00 | 40.1 | 127.3 | 53.37 | 42.5 | 125.9 | | | |
| February..... | 59.90 | 39.3 | 151.7 | 45.83 | 42.0 | 109.8 | 48.27 | 42.1 | 114.7 | 46.06 | 41.0 | 112.3 | 51.50 | 39.7 | 127.9 | 53.20 | 42.3 | 126.2 | | | |
| March..... | 58.05 | 38.2 | 151.2 | 44.91 | 41.2 | 109.0 | 48.23 | 41.8 | 115.4 | 46.71 | 41.0 | 113.9 | 51.95 | 39.8 | 128.6 | 51.42 | 41.0 | 125.7 | | | |
| April..... | 61.64 | 38.2 | 160.8 | 47.03 | 40.8 | 115.2 | 48.53 | 41.0 | 118.4 | 46.35 | 40.6 | 114.2 | 52.10 | 39.5 | 130.1 | 51.53 | 41.4 | 125.1 | | | |
| May..... | 61.12 | 37.6 | 162.2 | 48.27 | 40.7 | 118.5 | 48.81 | 40.6 | 120.1 | 46.50 | 40.3 | 115.3 | 51.81 | 38.9 | 131.3 | 52.92 | 41.4 | 128.5 | | | |
| June..... | 61.35 | 37.7 | 161.5 | 49.62 | 41.4 | 119.8 | 48.95 | 40.5 | 120.9 | 47.00 | 40.3 | 116.7 | 54.15 | 39.5 | 135.1 | 52.71 | 41.3 | 127.7 | | | |
| July..... | 62.06 | 37.9 | 164.0 | 48.46 | 40.5 | 118.7 | 48.22 | 39.1 | 123.2 | 46.35 | 39.4 | 117.8 | 53.55 | 40.1 | 135.0 | 51.57 | 40.8 | 126.9 | | | |
| August..... | 61.29 | 37.4 | 164.1 | 47.23 | 39.9 | 118.3 | 49.08 | 39.4 | 124.0 | 46.36 | 39.4 | 117.8 | 54.18 | 39.7 | 135.2 | 50.88 | 40.7 | 125.9 | | | |
| Mining | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anthracite | | | Bituminous coal | | | Metal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Total: Metal | | | Iron | | | Copper | | | Lead and zinc | | | | | | |
| 1939: Average..... | \$25.67 | 27.7 | Cents 92.3 | \$23.88 | 27.1 | Cents 88.6 | \$28.93 | 40.9 | Cents 70.8 | \$26.36 | 35.7 | Cents 73.8 | \$28.08 | 41.9 | Cents 67.9 | \$26.39 | 38.7 | Cents 68.3 | | | |
| 1941: January..... | 25.13 | 27.0 | 92.5 | 26.00 | 29.7 | 88.5 | 30.63 | 41.0 | 74.7 | 29.26 | 39.0 | 75.0 | 30.93 | 41.8 | 74.9 | 28.61 | 38.2 | 74.9 | | | |
| 1946: August..... | 60.65 | 37.9 | 159.8 | 62.84 | 42.8 | 146.6 | 49.59 | 40.9 | 121.2 | 48.03 | 40.2 | 119.4 | 52.13 | 42.4 | 123.1 | 48.70 | 39.9 | 128.3 | | | |
| September..... | 60.67 | 37.7 | 161.1 | 61.65 | 41.8 | 148.0 | 49.53 | 40.6 | 122.1 | 48.45 | 39.8 | 121.9 | 51.09 | 41.9 | 122.1 | 49.47 | 40.3 | 122.7 | | | |
| October..... | 61.82 | 39.2 | 159.3 | 62.49 | 42.9 | 146.0 | 49.63 | 41.0 | 121.0 | 48.06 | 40.3 | 119.3 | 51.66 | 42.3 | 122.0 | 49.23 | 40.2 | 122.4 | | | |
| November..... | 56.57 | 35.7 | 158.2 | 61.54 | 41.7 | 147.7 | 48.59 | 39.9 | 121.9 | 46.36 | 38.4 | 120.7 | 50.71 | 41.7 | 121.7 | 48.63 | 39.5 | 123.2 | | | |
| December..... | 65.82 | 40.9 | 161.5 | 69.56 | 46.7 | 149.1 | 52.04 | 42.2 | 123.2 | 47.89 | 39.7 | 120.7 | 55.46 | 45.1 | 122.9 | 53.69 | 42.3 | 126.8 | | | |
| 1947: January..... | 62.40 | 39.1 | 159.4 | 69.54 | 46.7 | 149.1 | 50.65 | 41.2 | 122.9 | 46.18 | 39.1 | 118.1 | 54.38 | 44.0 | 123.7 | 52.43 | 40.9 | 128.3 | | | |
| February..... | 57.42 | 35.1 | 163.7 | 65.30 | 43.6 | 149.1 | 52.01 | 42.0 | 123.8 | 48.71 | 40.5 | 120.3 | 54.94 | 44.3 | 124.1 | 53.19 | 41.4 | 128.6 | | | |
| March..... | 64.84 | 39.8 | 163.2 | 64.90 | 43.7 | 148.4 | 51.63 | 41.6 | 124.1 | 48.54 | 40.2 | 120.8 | 54.58 | 44.1 | 123.6 | 52.62 | 40.6 | 129.5 | | | |
| April..... | 49.89 | 32.3 | 154.5 | 54.14 | 36.4 | 148.3 | 51.68 | 41.8 | 123.7 | 48.00 | 39.9 | 120.2 | 54.53 | 44.1 | 123.7 | 53.91 | 41.8 | 129.0 | | | |
| May..... | 59.15 | 37.2 | 159.3 | 65.51 | 44.3 | 147.0 | 53.96 | 42.2 | 127.8 | 52.62 | 40.9 | 128.6 | 56.47 | 44.5 | 126.8 | 54.22 | 41.8 | 129.6 | | | |
| June..... | 62.39 | 39.2 | 159.6 | 67.09 | 44.7 | 148.9 | 56.37 | 42.6 | 132.3 | 55.68 | 40.9 | 136.2 | 59.09 | 45.3 | 130.5 | 55.45 | 42.3 | 131.2 | | | |
| July..... | 56.26 | 36.0 | 156.4 | 56.19 | 32.5 | 173.2 | 54.05 | 41.2 | 131.1 | 52.86 | 39.2 | 134.8 | 67.79 | 44.7 | 129.4 | 52.81 | 40.5 | 130.4 | | | |
| August..... | 66.26 | 38.4 | 172.4 | 71.49 | 40.1 | 177.8 | 66.27 | 41.6 | 135.3 | 54.49 | 40.5 | 134.7 | 60.01 | 43.8 | 136.9 | 54.75 | 39.8 | 137.6 | | | |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

| Year and month | Mining—Continued | | | | | | | | | Public utilities | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| | Quarrying and nonmetallic | | | Crude petroleum production | | | Telephone ³ | | | Telegraph ⁴ | | | Electric light and power | | | Street railways and busses | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average | \$21.61 | 39.2 | <i>Cents</i> 55.0 | \$34.09 | 38.3 | <i>Cents</i> 87.3 | \$31.94 | 39.1 | 82.2 | | | <i>Cents</i> | \$34.38 | 39.6 | 86.9 | \$33.13 | 45.9 | 71.4 |
| 1941: January | 22.06 | 38.2 | 57.6 | 33.99 | 37.7 | 88.5 | 32.52 | 39.7 | 82.4 | | | | 35.49 | 39.4 | 90.3 | 33.63 | 45.3 | 73.1 |
| 1946: August | 47.11 | 46.5 | 101.6 | 53.42 | 40.9 | 130.7 | 44.19 | 39.3 | 112.9 | \$41.31 | 45.4 | 91.0 | 52.27 | 41.6 | 126.0 | 55.35 | 48.6 | 109.9 |
| September | 47.97 | 46.1 | 104.2 | 53.19 | 39.9 | 133.4 | 44.10 | 38.5 | 114.8 | 40.98 | 44.8 | 91.4 | 52.78 | 41.0 | 129.1 | 54.50 | 47.5 | 111.0 |
| October | 48.28 | 46.1 | 104.7 | 53.72 | 41.2 | 130.8 | 44.30 | 39.1 | 113.7 | 47.37 | 44.4 | 106.7 | 53.18 | 41.9 | 128.4 | 55.62 | 47.7 | 113.0 |
| November | 47.40 | 45.4 | 104.5 | 54.25 | 40.4 | 133.4 | 44.40 | 39.3 | 113.1 | 46.25 | 43.5 | 106.3 | 53.61 | 41.6 | 130.2 | 54.64 | 47.3 | 112.5 |
| December | 48.07 | 45.8 | 105.2 | 53.15 | 39.5 | 134.6 | 42.98 | 38.0 | 113.2 | 45.94 | 43.2 | 106.2 | 54.58 | 41.4 | 133.7 | 55.26 | 47.9 | 114.2 |
| 1947: January | 45.55 | 43.1 | 105.8 | 56.02 | 41.3 | 135.5 | 43.37 | 38.4 | 113.2 | 46.83 | 43.8 | 106.9 | 54.11 | 41.9 | 131.3 | 55.98 | 47.7 | 116.5 |
| February | 45.34 | 42.8 | 106.2 | 55.86 | 40.3 | 139.0 | 43.31 | 38.0 | 114.1 | 51.23 | 44.0 | 116.4 | 55.37 | 41.6 | 135.2 | 56.70 | 48.0 | 117.4 |
| March | 46.41 | 43.5 | 106.9 | 56.25 | 39.6 | 142.1 | 42.51 | 37.9 | 112.4 | 50.91 | 43.7 | 116.4 | 54.43 | 41.0 | 134.1 | 56.82 | 47.8 | 118.4 |
| April | 48.67 | 44.6 | 108.0 | 58.74 | 40.8 | 144.4 | 32.26 | 26.9 | 117.4 | 59.27 | 47.3 | 125.2 | 55.90 | 42.2 | 134.3 | 56.94 | 47.8 | 119.0 |
| May | 49.86 | 45.6 | 111.0 | 61.46 | 41.9 | 147.5 | 38.13 | 31.5 | 118.9 | 57.17 | 46.0 | 124.2 | 55.90 | 41.6 | 135.8 | 56.99 | 47.6 | 119.5 |
| June | 50.92 | 45.6 | 111.0 | 61.46 | 41.9 | 147.5 | 38.13 | 31.5 | 118.9 | 57.17 | 46.0 | 124.2 | 55.90 | 41.6 | 135.8 | 56.99 | 47.6 | 119.5 |
| July | 50.75 | 45.2 | 111.7 | 60.01 | 40.6 | 148.1 | 46.51 | 38.4 | 121.8 | 54.88 | 44.8 | 122.6 | 56.99 | 42.1 | 137.4 | 57.65 | 46.5 | 123.7 |
| August | 52.28 | 46.1 | 113.1 | 59.71 | 40.1 | 148.6 | 46.92 | 38.7 | 121.5 | 55.01 | 44.8 | 122.8 | 57.97 | 42.4 | 137.8 | 58.00 | 46.6 | 124.9 |
| Trade | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Wholesale | | | Retail | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Total: Retail | | | Food | | | General merchandise | | | Apparel | | | Furniture and house-furnishings | | |
| | | | <i>Cents</i> | | | <i>Cents</i> | | | <i>Cents</i> | | | <i>Cents</i> | | | <i>Cents</i> | | | <i>Cents</i> |
| 1939: Average | \$29.85 | 41.7 | 71.5 | \$21.17 | 43.0 | 53.6 | \$23.37 | 43.9 | 52.5 | \$17.80 | 38.8 | 45.4 | \$21.23 | 38.8 | 54.3 | \$28.62 | 44.5 | 66.0 |
| 1941: January | 30.59 | 40.6 | 75.6 | 21.53 | 42.9 | 54.9 | 23.78 | 43.6 | 53.7 | 18.22 | 38.8 | 46.6 | 21.89 | 39.0 | 56.0 | 27.96 | 43.9 | 66.6 |
| 1946: August | 48.14 | 41.7 | 114.8 | 33.81 | 41.3 | 89.3 | 40.38 | 42.7 | 92.4 | 28.63 | 37.6 | 74.7 | 34.93 | 37.5 | 92.5 | 44.52 | 43.5 | 104.5 |
| September | 49.54 | 41.8 | 117.9 | 33.76 | 40.8 | 90.8 | 40.08 | 41.0 | 94.0 | 28.57 | 36.7 | 75.6 | 35.26 | 37.2 | 95.4 | 46.59 | 43.9 | 108.0 |
| October | 49.44 | 41.9 | 117.2 | 33.19 | 40.1 | 90.7 | 40.16 | 41.0 | 94.3 | 27.65 | 35.7 | 75.7 | 34.68 | 36.5 | 96.0 | 45.84 | 43.3 | 107.4 |
| November | 49.80 | 41.6 | 118.6 | 33.04 | 39.7 | 91.7 | 40.42 | 40.3 | 97.2 | 27.63 | 35.5 | 76.0 | 34.74 | 36.4 | 96.2 | 47.26 | 43.6 | 110.1 |
| December | 51.20 | 42.3 | 120.2 | *34.06 | 40.3 | 91.9 | 41.19 | 40.8 | 98.1 | *29.33 | 36.4 | 76.5 | 35.52 | 36.9 | 96.8 | 49.39 | 43.8 | 115.2 |
| 1947: January | 50.05 | 41.5 | 119.7 | 35.02 | 39.9 | 95.3 | 41.50 | 40.1 | 101.2 | 29.75 | 35.9 | 81.1 | 35.89 | 36.9 | 95.7 | 45.86 | 42.2 | 112.5 |
| February | 50.87 | 40.8 | 123.0 | 35.27 | 40.1 | 95.7 | 42.04 | 40.4 | 101.9 | 29.98 | 36.1 | 80.9 | 35.85 | 37.3 | 95.6 | 45.85 | 41.9 | 111.6 |
| March | 50.80 | 40.8 | 123.1 | 35.31 | 40.0 | 96.0 | 41.67 | 40.1 | 102.2 | 29.91 | 36.0 | 80.9 | 35.99 | 36.8 | 97.5 | 46.96 | 42.1 | 115.2 |
| April | 51.13 | 41.2 | 122.9 | 35.93 | 40.0 | 97.4 | 42.39 | 40.0 | 102.9 | 30.60 | 36.1 | 82.3 | 37.07 | 36.8 | 99.9 | 47.82 | 42.4 | 117.0 |
| May | 51.57 | 41.2 | 124.1 | 36.50 | 40.0 | 98.5 | 43.29 | 40.0 | 104.9 | 31.24 | 36.0 | 84.2 | 36.98 | 36.9 | 99.7 | 49.01 | 42.5 | 119.6 |
| June | 52.88 | 41.6 | 126.2 | 37.82 | 40.8 | 99.6 | 44.57 | 41.0 | 105.7 | 32.41 | 37.2 | 84.8 | 37.86 | 37.2 | 100.9 | 50.20 | 43.2 | 120.2 |
| July | 52.22 | 41.1 | 125.7 | 37.99 | 41.1 | 100.2 | 45.07 | 41.7 | 106.1 | 32.59 | 37.6 | 85.3 | 37.82 | 37.2 | 99.9 | 49.51 | 42.9 | 120.0 |
| August | 52.05 | 41.1 | 125.8 | 38.14 | 41.1 | 100.2 | 45.37 | 42.5 | 104.3 | 32.50 | 37.2 | 85.7 | 37.21 | 37.1 | 99.5 | 49.41 | 42.6 | 119.4 |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

| Year and month | Trade—Continued | | | | | | Finance ² | | Service | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|------|--------------|-----------------|------|--------------|---------------------|------|--------------|
| | Retail—Continued | | | | | | Security broker- age | Insur- ance | Hotels ³ (year-round) | | | Power laundries | | | Cleaning and dyeing | | |
| | Automotive | | | Lumber and build- ing materials | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earn- ings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earn- ings | Avg. wkly. earn- ings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earn- ings | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | <i>Cents</i> | | | <i>Cents</i> | | | | | <i>Cents</i> | | | <i>Cents</i> | | | <i>Cents</i> |
| 1939: Average..... | \$27.07 | 47.6 | 57.1 | \$26.22 | 42.7 | 61.9 | \$36.63 | \$36.32 | \$15.25 | 46.6 | 32.4 | \$17.69 | 42.7 | 69.3 | \$19.96 | 41.8 | 49.0 |
| 1941: January..... | 28.26 | 46.8 | 60.6 | 26.16 | 41.7 | 63.4 | 38.25 | 37.52 | 15.65 | 45.9 | 33.8 | 18.37 | 42.9 | 70.8 | 19.92 | 41.9 | 48.8 |
| 1946: August..... | 47.97 | 46.3 | 105.9 | 42.93 | 43.0 | 101.2 | 62.61 | 49.87 | 27.15 | 43.8 | 61.4 | 29.97 | 43.0 | 69.3 | 35.01 | 42.6 | 83.2 |
| September..... | 49.15 | 46.5 | 107.7 | 43.60 | 43.1 | 102.4 | 63.50 | 50.63 | 26.98 | 43.5 | 62.0 | 30.45 | 42.9 | 70.8 | 35.81 | 42.9 | 83.9 |
| October..... | 48.82 | 46.1 | 107.9 | 43.70 | 43.1 | 103.3 | 62.24 | 51.20 | 27.27 | 43.8 | 62.6 | 30.52 | 43.0 | 70.8 | 35.81 | 42.2 | 85.4 |
| November..... | 48.74 | 46.1 | 108.7 | 43.32 | 42.3 | 104.0 | 62.00 | 51.24 | 28.15 | 43.8 | 64.2 | 31.05 | 42.6 | 72.9 | 35.32 | 41.9 | 85.4 |
| December..... | 50.61 | 47.2 | 109.3 | 44.78 | 43.5 | 103.7 | 63.78 | 52.25 | 28.40 | 43.7 | 65.1 | 32.13 | 43.5 | 73.9 | 36.50 | 42.8 | 86.7 |
| 1947: January..... | 49.01 | 45.7 | 109.2 | 44.30 | 43.0 | 104.3 | 62.56 | 52.46 | 28.62 | 43.8 | 64.8 | 32.46 | 43.3 | 74.5 | 36.29 | 42.3 | 87.4 |
| February..... | 49.69 | 45.7 | 109.8 | 45.31 | 43.0 | 106.1 | 63.87 | 53.04 | 28.91 | 44.3 | 65.4 | 31.78 | 42.5 | 74.8 | 34.93 | 41.1 | 86.1 |
| March..... | 49.58 | 45.4 | 110.8 | 45.74 | 43.3 | 106.8 | 62.91 | 52.18 | 29.09 | 44.7 | 64.2 | 32.18 | 42.4 | 75.9 | 36.41 | 42.0 | 87.6 |
| April..... | 50.45 | 45.5 | 112.5 | 45.70 | 42.8 | 107.8 | 61.36 | 52.65 | 29.41 | 44.9 | 64.2 | 32.37 | 42.8 | 75.7 | 36.77 | 41.9 | 88.8 |
| May..... | 50.54 | 45.6 | 112.4 | 46.32 | 42.9 | 109.0 | 61.06 | 52.35 | 29.23 | 45.0 | 64.3 | 32.45 | 42.7 | 75.6 | 37.70 | 42.6 | 89.4 |
| June..... | 52.25 | 46.0 | 114.1 | 47.43 | 43.3 | 110.4 | 63.72 | 53.75 | 29.85 | 45.2 | 65.0 | 33.21 | 42.8 | 76.7 | 38.10 | 42.9 | 89.8 |
| July..... | 50.59 | 45.4 | 113.9 | 46.46 | 42.5 | 110.5 | 62.11 | 52.60 | 29.36 | 44.9 | 65.2 | 32.95 | 42.6 | 76.9 | 37.34 | 42.1 | 89.9 |
| August..... | 51.50 | 45.5 | 114.4 | 48.49 | 43.0 | 112.2 | 58.42 | 52.55 | 29.38 | 44.9 | 65.4 | 32.79 | 42.2 | 77.5 | 35.86 | 40.8 | 89.2 |

¹ These figures are based on reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked or received pay during any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of August 1947. The figures shown below relate to firms reporting man-hour data in all cases except security brokerage and insurance; weekly earnings are based on a slightly larger sample (see footnote 1, tables A-5 and A-8).

Manufacturing: 31,600 establishments; 6,923,000 production workers.
Mining: 2,400 establishments; 305,000 production workers.
Public utilities: 6,900 establishments; 719,000 employees.
Wholesale trade: 8,600 establishments; 231,000 employees.
Retail trade: 27,900 establishments; 700,000 employees.
Finance: 3,900 establishments; 190,000 employees.
Hotels (year-round): 900 establishments; 83,000 employees.
Power laundries and cleaning and dyeing: 800 establishments; 59,000 production workers.

For manufacturing, mining, power laundries, and cleaning and dyeing industries, the data relate to production workers only. For the remaining industries unless otherwise noted, the data relate to all employees except high-paid executives and officials. Data for the two current months are subject to revision without notation. Revised data for earlier months are identified by an asterisk.

² New series beginning with month and year shown below; not comparable with data shown for earlier periods:

Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim.—January 1947; comparable December 1946 data are \$53.33, 43.2 hours, and 121.2 cents.

Steel barrels, kegs, and drums.—January 1947; comparable December 1946 data are \$49.69 and 116.9 cents.

Washing machines, wringers and driers, domestic.—January 1947; comparable December 1946 data are \$49.81 and 119.4 cents.

Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment.—February 1947; comparable January data are \$51.05.

Cars, electric—and steam—railroad.—March 1947; comparable February data are 130.3 cents.

Aluminum manufactures.—January 1947; comparable December 1946 data are \$48.34.

Corsets and allied garments.—February 1947; comparable January data are \$34.41 and 91.5 cents.

Butter.—January 1947; comparable December 1946 data are 47.5 hours and 88.8 cents.

Baking.—May 1947; comparable April data are \$43.62, 41.9 hours, and 103.9 cents.

Confectionery.—January 1947; comparable December 1946 data are 91.8 cents.

Envelopes.—February 1947; comparable January data are \$44.12.

³ Data for April and May reflect work stoppages.

⁴ Data relate to all line employees except those compensated on a commission basis. Excludes general and divisional headquarters personnel, trainees in school, and messengers.

⁵ Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

⁶ Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms and tips, not included.

* Revised.

TABLE C-2: Estimated Average Hourly Earnings, Exclusive of Overtime,¹ of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries

| Year and month | All manufacturing | | | Durable goods | | | Nondurable goods | | |
|--------------------|---|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| | Based on distribution of total man-hours worked among major industry groups | | | | | | | | |
| | As currently reported | As reported in January 1941 | | As currently reported | As reported in January 1941 | | As currently reported | As reported in January 1941 | |
| | | Absolute value | Index January 1941=100 | | Absolute value | Index January 1941=100 | | Absolute value | Index January 1941=100 |
| | <i>Cents</i> | <i>Cents</i> | | <i>Cents</i> | <i>Cents</i> | | <i>Cents</i> | <i>Cents</i> | |
| 1941: January..... | 66.4 | 66.4 | 100.0 | 72.2 | 72.2 | 100.0 | 60.1 | 60.1 | 100.0 |
| 1942: January..... | 76.2 | 75.1 | 113.1 | 83.5 | 82.6 | 114.4 | 67.0 | 66.8 | 111.1 |
| October..... | 83.9 | 80.7 | 121.5 | 91.9 | 88.8 | 123.0 | 72.3 | 71.8 | 119.5 |
| 1943: January..... | 85.9 | 81.9 | 123.3 | 94.1 | 90.5 | 125.3 | 73.3 | 72.6 | 120.8 |
| October..... | 91.6 | 86.3 | 130.0 | 99.7 | 95.0 | 131.6 | 78.1 | 76.8 | 127.8 |
| 1944: January..... | 93.1 | 87.7 | 132.1 | 101.3 | 96.5 | 133.7 | 79.3 | 78.0 | 129.8 |
| October..... | 95.6 | 90.8 | 136.7 | 103.8 | 99.1 | 137.3 | 82.9 | 81.7 | 135.9 |
| 1945: January..... | 97.0 | 92.0 | 138.6 | 105.3 | 100.5 | 139.2 | 84.0 | 82.7 | 137.6 |
| October..... | 94.5 | 94.2 | 141.9 | 102.1 | 101.4 | 140.4 | 87.0 | 86.3 | 143.6 |
| 1946: August..... | 107.6 | 107.9 | 162.5 | 115.0 | 115.6 | 160.1 | 100.1 | 99.5 | 165.6 |
| September..... | 109.2 | 109.4 | 164.8 | 116.6 | 117.2 | 162.3 | 101.5 | 100.8 | 167.7 |
| October..... | 109.3 | 109.5 | 164.9 | 116.3 | 116.9 | 161.9 | 102.1 | 101.4 | 168.7 |
| November..... | 110.3 | 110.5 | 166.4 | 117.5 | 118.1 | 163.6 | 103.0 | 102.2 | 170.0 |
| December..... | 110.7 | 110.6 | 166.6 | 117.6 | 117.8 | 163.2 | 103.6 | 102.7 | 170.9 |
| 1947: January..... | 112.2 | 112.0 | 168.7 | 118.6 | 118.8 | 164.5 | 105.5 | 104.6 | 174.0 |
| February..... | 113.3 | 113.1 | 170.3 | 119.2 | 119.4 | 165.4 | 107.0 | 106.2 | 176.7 |
| March..... | 114.2 | 113.9 | 171.5 | 119.6 | 119.8 | 165.9 | 108.4 | 107.6 | 179.0 |
| April..... | 115.1 | 114.6 | 172.6 | 120.5 | 120.6 | 167.0 | 109.0 | 108.0 | 179.7 |
| May..... | 117.0 | 116.7 | 175.8 | 123.8 | 124.3 | 172.2 | 109.6 | 108.5 | 180.5 |
| June..... | 118.7 | 118.4 | 178.3 | 126.1 | 126.5 | 175.2 | 110.5 | 109.4 | 182.0 |
| July..... | 119.7 | 119.6 | 180.1 | 127.1 | 127.7 | 176.9 | 111.7 | 110.7 | 184.2 |
| August..... | 120.3 | 120.5 | 181.5 | 127.7 | 128.6 | 178.1 | 112.5 | 111.5 | 185.5 |

¹ Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and a half. The method of estimating average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays. Data for the months of January, July, September, and November,

therefore, may not be precisely comparable with data for the other months in which important holidays are seldom included in the reporting pay period. This characteristic of the data does not appear to invalidate the comparability of the figure for January 1941 with those for the following months.

TABLE C-3: Average Earnings and Hours on Private Construction Projects, by Type of Firm¹

| Year and month | Building construction | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| | All types, private construction projects | | | Total building | | | General contractors | | | Special building trades | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | All trades ² | | | Plumbing and heating | | | Painting and decorating | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings ³ | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings ³ | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings ³ | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings ³ | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings ³ | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings ³ | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1940: Average..... | (4) | (4) | (4) | \$31.70 | 33.1 | \$0.958 | \$30.56 | 33.3 | \$0.918 | \$33.11 | 32.7 | \$1.012 | \$32.87 | 34.6 | \$0.949 | \$33.05 | 32.5 | \$1.016 |
| 1941: January..... | (4) | (4) | (4) | 32.18 | 32.6 | .986 | 30.10 | 32.7 | .946 | 33.42 | 32.6 | 1.025 | 34.16 | 35.8 | .955 | 31.49 | 29.7 | 1.062 |
| 1946: August..... | \$56.61 | 38.7 | \$1.462 | 56.67 | 38.2 | 1.482 | 53.66 | 37.8 | 1.419 | 60.34 | 38.7 | 1.419 | 61.43 | 39.5 | 1.555 | 59.75 | 37.8 | 1.581 |
| September..... | 58.39 | 39.3 | 1.485 | 58.49 | 38.7 | 1.510 | 55.64 | 38.4 | 1.450 | 61.87 | 39.2 | 1.580 | 63.70 | 40.2 | 1.584 | 62.06 | 38.6 | 1.609 |
| October..... | 58.93 | 39.2 | 1.505 | 59.20 | 38.8 | 1.526 | 56.39 | 38.5 | 1.463 | 62.39 | 39.1 | 1.596 | 63.89 | 40.1 | 1.593 | 62.16 | 38.4 | 1.620 |
| November..... | 57.38 | 37.6 | 1.527 | 57.65 | 37.2 | 1.549 | 54.68 | 36.8 | 1.485 | 61.11 | 37.7 | 1.622 | 62.62 | 38.6 | 1.620 | 57.39 | 35.2 | 1.629 |
| December..... | 59.92 | 38.8 | 1.545 | 60.32 | 38.4 | 1.569 | 56.73 | 38.0 | 1.495 | 64.53 | 40.0 | 1.655 | 67.44 | 40.8 | 1.655 | 61.05 | 36.9 | 1.653 |
| 1947: January..... | 59.38 | 37.9 | 1.568 | 59.97 | 37.6 | 1.594 | 56.49 | 37.2 | 1.518 | 64.00 | 38.1 | 1.680 | 67.16 | 39.9 | 1.681 | 58.83 | 35.9 | 1.637 |
| February..... | 58.67 | 37.4 | 1.569 | 58.92 | 36.9 | 1.598 | 54.91 | 36.2 | 1.516 | 63.65 | 37.6 | 1.691 | 66.65 | 39.3 | 1.694 | 58.75 | 36.3 | 1.619 |
| March..... | 60.63 | 38.3 | 1.585 | 61.23 | 38.0 | 1.610 | 58.02 | 37.9 | 1.531 | 64.92 | 38.2 | 1.699 | 66.89 | 39.2 | 1.705 | 60.10 | 37.1 | 1.619 |
| April..... | 60.11 | 37.4 | 1.607 | 60.53 | 37.1 | 1.634 | 56.32 | 36.2 | 1.554 | 65.43 | 38.0 | 1.723 | 67.37 | 38.7 | 1.739 | 60.87 | 36.6 | 1.662 |
| May..... | 61.93 | 38.1 | 1.627 | 62.38 | 37.7 | 1.656 | 58.21 | 36.9 | 1.578 | 67.08 | 38.5 | 1.741 | 68.24 | 38.7 | 1.761 | 63.71 | 37.2 | 1.711 |
| June..... | 62.22 | 38.2 | 1.630 | 62.68 | 37.7 | 1.661 | 58.55 | 36.9 | 1.586 | 67.63 | 38.7 | 1.747 | 67.71 | 38.9 | 1.740 | 63.62 | 37.4 | 1.697 |
| July..... | 63.00 | 38.4 | 1.643 | 63.30 | 37.9 | 1.669 | 59.63 | 37.6 | 1.586 | 67.82 | 38.4 | 1.768 | 68.66 | 38.7 | 1.775 | 63.59 | 36.9 | 1.724 |
| August..... | 66.13 | 39.8 | 1.662 | 66.97 | 39.7 | 1.689 | 65.47 | 40.7 | 1.607 | 68.88 | 38.5 | 1.791 | 69.56 | 38.9 | 1.790 | 66.32 | 37.4 | 1.774 |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-3: Average Earnings and Hours on Private Construction Projects, by Type of Firm¹—Continued

| Year and month | Building construction—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| | Special building trades—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Electrical work | | | Masonry | | | Plastering and lathing | | | Carpentry | | | Roofing and sheet metal | | | Excavation and foundation | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings ‡ | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings ‡ | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings ‡ | Avg. wkly. earnings ‡ | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings ‡ | Avg. wkly. earnings ‡ | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings ‡ | Avg. wkly. earnings ‡ | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings ‡ | Avg. wkly. earnings ‡ | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings ‡ |
| 1940: Average | \$41.18 | 34.5 | \$1.196 | \$29.47 | 29.8 | \$0.988 | \$36.60 | 28.5 | \$1.286 | \$31.23 | 33.0 | \$0.947 | \$28.07 | 31.8 | \$0.883 | \$26.53 | 30.9 | \$0.859 |
| 1941: January | 43.18 | 36.5 | 1.184 | 25.66 | 25.3 | 1.012 | 35.36 | 27.5 | 1.287 | 30.40 | 31.2 | .974 | 27.60 | 30.3 | .910 | 23.86 | 29.1 | .820 |
| 1946: August | 67.58 | 40.3 | 1.678 | 58.36 | 38.6 | 1.510 | 64.60 | 37.7 | 1.716 | 56.82 | 39.4 | 1.442 | 53.30 | 37.7 | 1.414 | 54.21 | 38.3 | 1.416 |
| September | 69.66 | 41.1 | 1.696 | 58.53 | 38.1 | 1.537 | 65.21 | 38.3 | 1.703 | 58.68 | 39.8 | 1.473 | 54.06 | 38.3 | 1.412 | 54.88 | 38.4 | 1.431 |
| October | 70.59 | 40.8 | 1.732 | 58.70 | 38.0 | 1.544 | 66.43 | 38.5 | 1.727 | 59.95 | 39.1 | 1.531 | 54.33 | 37.5 | 1.448 | 51.85 | 37.9 | 1.369 |
| November | 69.63 | 39.8 | 1.750 | 57.56 | 37.4 | 1.541 | 63.13 | 35.3 | 1.788 | 57.64 | 38.3 | 1.504 | 50.95 | 36.1 | 1.413 | 52.10 | 36.4 | 1.431 |
| December | 74.76 | 41.4 | 1.808 | 58.36 | 37.5 | 1.556 | 71.04 | 38.7 | 1.837 | 57.85 | 38.2 | 1.513 | 52.84 | 36.4 | 1.450 | 54.94 | 37.9 | 1.450 |
| 1947: January | 73.85 | 40.2 | 1.838 | 56.49 | 34.9 | 1.618 | 69.81 | 37.9 | 1.842 | 58.20 | 37.7 | 1.544 | 51.49 | 34.9 | 1.477 | 53.98 | 36.3 | 1.487 |
| February | 74.95 | 40.8 | 1.836 | 52.41 | 32.4 | 1.619 | 66.84 | 36.3 | 1.840 | 57.69 | 37.8 | 1.528 | 50.59 | 34.1 | 1.483 | 55.00 | 37.2 | 1.477 |
| March | 75.75 | 40.5 | 1.872 | 57.37 | 35.1 | 1.637 | 69.15 | 37.9 | 1.822 | 62.98 | 39.6 | 1.591 | 53.67 | 35.8 | 1.497 | 58.36 | 37.7 | 1.550 |
| April | 76.31 | 40.5 | 1.885 | 57.36 | 34.6 | 1.656 | 72.40 | 38.2 | 1.894 | 61.01 | 37.9 | 1.611 | 54.02 | 36.0 | 1.499 | 56.07 | 36.5 | 1.537 |
| May | 76.33 | 40.4 | 1.890 | 62.01 | 37.2 | 1.608 | 74.95 | 38.9 | 1.926 | 62.67 | 38.9 | 1.612 | 57.43 | 37.2 | 1.542 | 59.70 | 38.5 | 1.552 |
| June | 77.48 | 40.6 | 1.909 | 63.54 | 37.2 | 1.706 | 73.67 | 38.2 | 1.927 | 61.40 | 38.6 | 1.589 | 58.13 | 37.6 | 1.547 | 60.48 | 37.9 | 1.594 |
| July ‡ | 76.98 | 39.6 | 1.943 | 63.25 | 37.3 | 1.694 | 73.14 | 37.5 | 1.950 | 60.15 | 38.1 | 1.579 | 59.35 | 37.2 | 1.594 | 60.33 | 37.8 | 1.596 |
| August | 77.05 | 39.2 | 1.963 | 65.12 | 38.3 | 1.699 | 75.54 | 38.0 | 1.988 | 68.17 | 39.7 | 1.716 | 60.06 | 37.3 | 1.610 | 63.12 | 39.1 | 1.616 |

| Year and month | Nonbuilding construction | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------|--|
| | Total nonbuilding | | | Highway and street | | | Heavy construction | | | Other | | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings ‡ | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings ‡ | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings ‡ | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings ‡ | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | |
| 1940: Average | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | |
| 1941: January | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | |
| 1946: August | \$56.24 | 41.6 | \$1.353 | \$54.39 | 40.9 | \$1.331 | \$58.21 | 42.1 | \$1.382 | \$53.40 | 40.9 | \$1.305 | |
| September | 57.90 | 42.2 | 1.372 | 55.71 | 42.0 | 1.327 | 59.86 | 42.6 | 1.407 | 54.46 | 41.3 | 1.317 | |
| October | 57.59 | 41.0 | 1.403 | 54.41 | 40.9 | 1.330 | 59.56 | 41.0 | 1.453 | 55.02 | 41.3 | 1.331 | |
| November | 56.13 | 39.2 | 1.433 | 53.24 | 39.0 | 1.366 | 57.41 | 39.0 | 1.470 | 54.96 | 39.8 | 1.381 | |
| December | 58.02 | 40.5 | 1.434 | 55.19 | 39.9 | 1.383 | 59.11 | 40.3 | 1.466 | 57.44 | 41.4 | 1.387 | |
| 1947: January | 56.67 | 39.0 | 1.451 | 52.23 | 37.3 | 1.401 | 57.94 | 39.1 | 1.482 | 56.61 | 40.5 | 1.398 | |
| February | 57.49 | 39.9 | 1.441 | 53.83 | 39.1 | 1.378 | 59.15 | 40.2 | 1.472 | 55.44 | 39.7 | 1.395 | |
| March | 57.82 | 39.3 | 1.473 | 53.72 | 38.0 | 1.412 | 58.98 | 39.2 | 1.504 | 57.83 | 40.5 | 1.429 | |
| April | 58.30 | 38.9 | 1.499 | 52.82 | 37.4 | 1.411 | 60.48 | 39.2 | 1.542 | 57.13 | 39.4 | 1.451 | |
| May | 60.01 | 39.8 | 1.508 | 54.26 | 38.7 | 1.404 | 62.50 | 40.1 | 1.559 | 58.60 | 40.2 | 1.459 | |
| June | 60.17 | 40.1 | 1.501 | 56.92 | 40.4 | 1.408 | 61.36 | 39.7 | 1.544 | 60.02 | 40.8 | 1.473 | |
| July ‡ | 61.72 | 40.2 | 1.536 | 58.19 | 40.6 | 1.434 | 64.01 | 40.0 | 1.599 | 48.49 | 40.2 | 1.454 | |
| August | 62.63 | 40.3 | 1.554 | 57.66 | 40.2 | 1.436 | 65.43 | 40.3 | 1.623 | 58.92 | 40.4 | 1.457 | |

¹ Covers all contract construction firms reporting to the Bureau during the months shown (over 11,000), but not necessarily identical establishments. The data include all employees of these construction firms working at the site of privately financed projects (skilled, semiskilled, unskilled, superintendents, time clerks, etc.). Employees of these firms engaged on publicly financed projects and off-site work are excluded.

² Includes types not shown separately.

³ Hourly earnings, when multiplied by weekly hours of work, may not exactly equal weekly earnings because of rounding.

⁴ Not available prior to February 1946.

⁵ Includes general contracting as well as general building maintenance, and other special building data.

⁶ Revised.

D: Prices and Cost of Living

TABLE D-1: Consumers' Price Index¹ for Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities, by Group of Commodities

[1935-39=100]

| Year and month | All items | Food | Apparel | Rent | Fuel, electricity, and ice | | | House-furnishings | Miscellaneous |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | | | | | Total | Gas and electricity | Other fuels and ice | | |
| 1913: Average..... | 70.7 | 79.9 | 60.3 | 92.2 | 61.9 | (2) | (2) | 59.1 | 50.9 |
| 1914: July..... | 71.7 | 81.7 | 69.8 | 92.2 | 62.3 | (2) | (2) | 60.8 | 52.0 |
| 1918: December..... | 118.0 | 149.6 | 147.9 | 97.1 | 90.4 | (2) | (2) | 121.2 | 83.1 |
| 1920: June..... | 149.4 | 185.0 | 209.7 | 119.1 | 104.8 | (2) | (2) | 169.7 | 100.7 |
| 1929: Average..... | 122.5 | 132.5 | 115.3 | 141.4 | 112.5 | (2) | (2) | 111.7 | 104.6 |
| 1932: Average..... | 97.6 | 86.5 | 90.8 | 116.9 | 103.4 | (2) | (2) | 85.4 | 101.7 |
| 1939: Average..... | 99.4 | 95.2 | 100.5 | 104.3 | 99.0 | 98.9 | 99.3 | 101.3 | 100.7 |
| August 15..... | 98.6 | 93.5 | 100.3 | 104.3 | 97.5 | 99.0 | 96.3 | 100.6 | 100.4 |
| 1940: Average..... | 100.2 | 96.6 | 101.7 | 104.6 | 99.7 | 98.0 | 101.6 | 100.5 | 101.1 |
| 1941: Average..... | 105.2 | 105.5 | 106.3 | 106.2 | 102.2 | 97.1 | 107.4 | 107.3 | 104.0 |
| January 1..... | 100.8 | 97.6 | 101.2 | 105.0 | 100.8 | 97.5 | 104.0 | 100.2 | 101.8 |
| December 15..... | 110.5 | 113.1 | 114.8 | 108.2 | 104.1 | 96.7 | 111.3 | 116.8 | 107.7 |
| 1942: Average..... | 116.5 | 123.9 | 124.2 | 108.5 | 105.4 | 96.7 | 113.9 | 122.2 | 110.9 |
| 1943: Average..... | 123.6 | 138.0 | 129.7 | 108.0 | 107.7 | 96.1 | 119.0 | 125.6 | 115.8 |
| 1944: Average..... | 125.5 | 136.1 | 138.8 | 108.2 | 109.8 | 95.8 | 123.4 | 136.4 | 121.3 |
| 1945: Average..... | 128.4 | 139.1 | 145.9 | 108.3 | 110.3 | 95.0 | 125.1 | 145.8 | 124.1 |
| August 15..... | 129.3 | 140.9 | 146.4 | (5) | 111.4 | 95.2 | 127.2 | 146.0 | 124.5 |
| 1946: Average..... | 139.3 | 159.6 | 160.2 | 108.6 | 112.4 | 92.4 | 132.0 | 159.2 | 128.8 |
| June 15..... | 133.3 | 145.6 | 157.2 | 108.5 | 110.5 | 92.1 | 128.4 | 156.1 | 127.9 |
| August 15..... | 144.1 | 171.2 | 161.2 | 108.7 | 113.7 | 91.8 | 135.0 | 160.0 | 129.8 |
| September 15..... | 145.9 | 174.1 | 165.9 | 108.8 | 114.4 | 91.7 | 136.5 | 165.6 | 129.9 |
| October 15..... | 148.6 | 180.0 | 168.1 | (5) | 114.4 | 91.6 | 136.6 | 168.5 | 131.0 |
| November 15..... | 152.2 | 187.7 | 171.0 | (5) | 114.8 | 91.8 | 137.2 | 171.0 | 132.5 |
| December 15..... | 153.3 | 185.9 | 176.5 | (5) | 115.5 | 92.0 | 138.3 | 177.1 | 136.1 |
| 1947: January 15..... | 153.3 | 183.8 | 179.0 | 108.8 | 117.3 | 91.9 | 142.1 | 179.1 | 137.1 |
| February 15..... | 153.2 | 182.3 | 181.5 | 108.9 | 117.5 | 92.2 | 142.3 | 180.8 | 137.4 |
| March 15..... | 156.3 | 189.5 | 184.3 | 109.0 | 117.6 | 92.2 | 142.5 | 182.3 | 138.2 |
| April 15..... | 156.2 | 188.0 | 184.9 | 109.0 | 118.4 | 92.5 | 143.8 | 182.5 | 139.2 |
| May 15..... | 156.0 | 187.6 | 185.0 | 109.2 | 117.7 | 92.4 | 142.4 | 181.9 | 139.0 |
| June 15..... | 157.1 | 190.5 | 185.7 | 109.2 | 117.7 | 91.7 | 143.0 | 182.6 | 139.1 |
| July 15..... | 158.4 | 193.1 | 184.7 | 110.0 | 119.5 | 91.7 | 146.6 | 184.3 | 139.5 |
| August 15..... | 160.3 | 196.5 | 185.9 | 111.2 | 123.8 | 92.0 | 154.8 | 184.2 | 139.8 |

¹The "consumers' price index for moderate-income families in large cities," formerly known as the "cost-of-living index," measures average changes in retail prices of selected goods, rents, and services, weighted by quantities bought by families of wage earners and moderate-income workers in large cities in 1934-36. The items priced for the index constituted about 70 percent of the expenditures of city families whose incomes averaged \$1,524 in 1934-36.

The President's Committee on the Cost of Living estimated that, because of quality deterioration, disappearance of cheaper goods, and other factors, the consumers' price index understated the rise in retail prices of living essentials by 3 to 4 points between January 1941 and September 1944 for large cities and an additional ½ point for small cities. Later the Stabilization Director, in December 1945, made an allowance of 4½ points for large cities and 5 points for large and small cities combined.

These adjustments have not been included by the Bureau in the published

indexes. For a more detailed statement concerning these adjustments, see the Monthly Labor Review for March 1947.

Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 696, *Changes in Cost of Living in Large Cities in the United States, 1913-41*, contains a detailed description of methods used in constructing this index. Additional information on the consumers' price index is given in a compilation of reports published by the Office of Economic Stabilization, *Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living*.

Mimeographed tables are available upon request showing indexes for each of the cities regularly surveyed by the Bureau and for each of the major groups of living essentials. Indexes for all large cities combined are available since 1913. The beginning date for series of indexes for individual cities varies from city to city but indexes are available for most of the 34 cities since World War I.

²Data not available.

³Rents not surveyed this month.

TABLE D-2: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families by City,¹ for Selected Periods

[1935-39=100]

| City | Aug. 15, 1947 | July 15, 1947 | June 15, 1947 | May 15, 1947 | Apr. 15, 1947 | Mar. 15, 1947 | Feb. 15, 1947 | Jan. 15, 1947 | Dec. 15, 1946 | Nov. 15, 1946 | Oct. 15, 1946 | Sept. 15, 1946 | Aug. 15, 1946 | Jan. 1, 1941 ² | Aug. 15, 1939 |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| Average..... | 160.3 | 158.4 | 157.1 | 156.0 | 155.2 | 156.3 | 153.2 | 153.3 | 153.3 | 152.2 | 148.6 | 145.9 | 144.1 | 100.8 | 98.6 |
| Atlanta, Ga..... | 162.2 | (³) | 159.1 | (³) | (³) | 160.9 | (³) | (³) | 155.8 | (³) | (³) | 146.5 | (³) | 99.8 | 98.0 |
| Baltimore, Md..... | (³) | (³) | 160.5 | 159.4 | 159.7 | 159.6 | 155.9 | 156.2 | 155.7 | 154.9 | 150.9 | 148.1 | 146.7 | 100.7 | 98.7 |
| Birmingham, Ala..... | 166.6 | 164.1 | 162.1 | 160.7 | 161.7 | 162.0 | 158.1 | 158.7 | 158.5 | 157.9 | 150.4 | 147.1 | 148.6 | 101.6 | 98.5 |
| Boston, Mass..... | 154.5 | 151.9 | 150.3 | 148.6 | 149.4 | 150.3 | 147.4 | 148.7 | 148.2 | 146.1 | 144.6 | 141.6 | 140.0 | 99.1 | 97.1 |
| Buffalo, N. Y..... | (³) | 159.1 | 157.7 | 156.2 | 155.3 | 155.3 | 152.4 | 152.7 | 151.7 | 149.6 | 146.5 | 144.9 | 142.2 | 101.9 | 98.5 |
| Chicago, Ill..... | 162.7 | 160.1 | 158.3 | 156.8 | 155.7 | 156.2 | 152.8 | 153.0 | 153.0 | 152.5 | 149.5 | 146.1 | 144.0 | 101.2 | 98.7 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio..... | 162.2 | 160.4 | 158.5 | 156.8 | 157.2 | 157.0 | 153.2 | 152.6 | 152.7 | 152.9 | 146.5 | 145.4 | 143.5 | 99.6 | 97.3 |
| Cleveland, Ohio..... | 163.0 | (³) | 160.3 | 159.0 | 159.2 | 159.2 | 155.9 | 156.1 | 156.2 | 154.0 | 149.5 | 147.6 | 147.0 | 102.0 | 100.0 |
| Denver, Colo..... | (³) | 155.7 | 155.9 | 155.8 | 155.8 | 154.8 | 152.2 | 151.4 | 152.5 | 151.9 | 143.7 | 142.5 | 140.1 | 100.0 | 98.6 |
| Detroit, Mich..... | 162.8 | 160.2 | 158.7 | 156.8 | 156.7 | 156.5 | 153.1 | 153.0 | 153.1 | 152.0 | 148.8 | 146.6 | 145.4 | 101.0 | 98.5 |
| Houston, Tex..... | 159.7 | 158.4 | 157.6 | 157.6 | 158.6 | 157.1 | 154.1 | 153.9 | 152.3 | 150.0 | 144.2 | 142.8 | 140.7 | 102.0 | 100.7 |
| Indianapolis, Ind..... | (³) | 159.5 | 158.0 | (³) | (³) | 157.5 | (³) | (³) | 154.2 | (³) | (³) | 146.1 | (³) | 102.0 | 98.0 |
| Jacksonville, Fla..... | (³) | (³) | 163.5 | (³) | (³) | 163.4 | (³) | (³) | 158.8 | (³) | (³) | 150.2 | (³) | 101.9 | 98.5 |
| Kansas City, Mo..... | (³) | 150.5 | 149.5 | 150.5 | 151.0 | 150.8 | 148.7 | 147.7 | 147.0 | 146.8 | 142.1 | 141.1 | 140.4 | 98.4 | 98.6 |
| Los Angeles, Calif..... | 157.8 | 157.2 | 156.3 | 157.6 | 157.4 | 156.9 | 155.9 | 155.3 | 154.5 | 154.5 | 148.5 | 145.5 | 144.6 | 102.5 | 100.5 |
| Manchester, N. H..... | (³) | 162.1 | 160.4 | (³) | (³) | 158.1 | (³) | (³) | 156.5 | (³) | (³) | 147.0 | (³) | 100.2 | 97.8 |
| Memphis, Tenn..... | (³) | (³) | 160.6 | (³) | (³) | 158.8 | (³) | (³) | 156.3 | (³) | (³) | 146.2 | (³) | 99.8 | 97.8 |
| Milwaukee, Wis..... | 159.0 | (³) | 156.6 | (³) | (³) | 154.5 | (³) | (³) | 150.6 | (³) | (³) | 142.8 | (³) | 99.2 | 97.0 |
| Minneapolis, Minn..... | (³) | (³) | 152.9 | 151.5 | 151.4 | 151.6 | 149.0 | 148.3 | 149.7 | 148.8 | 145.9 | 142.4 | 139.5 | 101.8 | 99.7 |
| Mobile, Ala..... | (³) | (³) | 159.3 | (³) | (³) | 159.2 | (³) | (³) | 153.6 | (³) | (³) | 145.2 | (³) | 100.4 | 98.6 |
| New Orleans, La..... | 168.5 | (³) | 164.6 | (³) | (³) | 164.5 | (³) | (³) | 162.9 | (³) | (³) | 153.8 | (³) | 101.7 | 99.7 |
| New York, N. Y..... | 158.6 | 157.5 | 156.9 | 155.6 | 156.8 | 157.4 | 154.2 | 154.6 | 155.2 | 154.3 | 152.8 | 149.4 | 145.7 | 101.0 | 99.0 |
| Norfolk, Va..... | 163.6 | (³) | 160.9 | (³) | (³) | 160.9 | (³) | (³) | 157.6 | (³) | (³) | 148.8 | (³) | 100.6 | 97.8 |
| Philadelphia, Pa..... | 159.5 | 158.3 | 157.1 | 155.1 | 154.9 | 156.1 | 151.6 | 152.3 | 152.5 | 150.5 | 147.8 | 146.0 | 143.7 | 99.2 | 97.8 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa..... | 164.9 | 162.6 | 161.1 | 159.6 | 159.0 | 159.2 | 156.5 | 156.0 | 155.4 | 153.8 | 149.4 | 147.4 | 145.9 | 101.2 | 98.4 |
| Portland, Maine..... | (³) | (³) | 153.3 | (³) | (³) | 152.5 | (³) | (³) | 149.2 | (³) | (³) | 141.4 | (³) | 98.5 | 97.1 |
| Portland, Oreg..... | (³) | 162.1 | 161.5 | (³) | (³) | 160.6 | (³) | (³) | 157.8 | (³) | (³) | 150.9 | (³) | 102.0 | 100.1 |
| Richmond, Va..... | (³) | 153.8 | 152.6 | (³) | (³) | 152.9 | (³) | (³) | 149.3 | (³) | (³) | 139.8 | (³) | 99.6 | 98.0 |
| St. Louis, Mo..... | (³) | (³) | 155.6 | 154.6 | 155.1 | 155.8 | 151.8 | 151.1 | 151.2 | 150.6 | 146.6 | 142.9 | 142.5 | 101.0 | 98.1 |
| San Francisco, Calif..... | (³) | (³) | 159.3 | 160.5 | 161.3 | 160.3 | 158.4 | 159.3 | 160.4 | 159.1 | 153.3 | 150.9 | 147.9 | 101.8 | 99.3 |
| Savannah, Ga..... | (³) | 165.9 | 165.8 | 165.5 | 166.2 | 166.6 | 162.5 | 162.3 | 162.2 | 161.8 | 155.2 | 153.8 | 152.7 | 101.4 | 99.3 |
| Seranton, Pa..... | 162.8 | (³) | 159.9 | (³) | (³) | 157.3 | (³) | (³) | 154.0 | (³) | (³) | 146.4 | (³) | 99.2 | 96.0 |
| Seattle, Wash..... | 161.8 | (³) | 158.3 | 158.5 | 159.1 | 158.2 | 155.4 | 155.7 | 157.2 | 155.3 | 151.9 | 147.9 | 144.8 | 102.1 | 100.3 |
| Washington, D. C..... | 159.1 | (³) | 156.0 | 154.6 | 154.8 | 154.7 | 151.5 | 152.1 | 152.0 | 150.3 | 147.6 | 145.0 | 142.6 | 99.9 | 98.6 |

¹ The indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by moderate-income families in large cities. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

² Jan. 1, 1941, is the base date for determining allowable "cost of living" wage increases under the "Little Steel" formula and under the wage-price policy of February 1946. January 1, 1941, indexes have been estimated by

assuming an even rate of change from Dec. 15, 1940, to the next pricing period.

³ Through June 1947, consumers' price indexes were computed monthly for 21 cities and in March, June, September, and December for 13 additional cities; beginning July 1947 indexes were computed monthly for 10 cities and once every 3 months for 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

TABLE D-3: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City and Group of Commodities

(1935-39=100)

| City | Food | | Apparel | | Rent | | Fuel, electricity, and ice | | | | | | Housefurnishings | | Miscellaneous | |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | | | | | | Total | | Gas and electricity | | Other fuels and ice | | | | | |
| | Aug. 15, 1947 | July 15, 1947 | Aug. 15, 1947 | July 15, 1947 | Aug. 15, 1947 | July 15, 1947 | Aug. 15, 1947 | July 15, 1947 | Aug. 15, 1947 | July 15, 1947 | Aug. 15, 1947 | July 15, 1947 | Aug. 15, 1947 | July 15, 1947 | Aug. 15, 1947 | July 15, 1947 |
| Average..... | 196.5 | 193.1 | 185.9 | 184.7 | 111.2 | 110.0 | 123.8 | 119.5 | 92.0 | 91.7 | 154.8 | 146.6 | 184.2 | 184.3 | 139.8 | 139.5 |
| Atlanta, Ga..... | 198.9 | 194.5 | 184.1 | (1) | (2) | (2) | 136.9 | 128.4 | 78.3 | 78.1 | 190.7 | 174.7 | 186.2 | (1) | 146.1 | (1) |
| Baltimore, Md..... | 206.9 | 204.6 | (1) | (1) | (2) | (2) | 132.7 | 127.9 | 115.5 | 114.5 | 146.7 | 138.8 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Birmingham, Ala..... | 204.8 | 201.8 | 187.8 | 183.6 | 131.6 | (2) | 128.8 | 128.8 | 79.6 | 79.6 | 165.6 | 165.6 | 173.5 | 173.1 | 138.2 | 138.5 |
| Boston, Mass..... | 187.9 | 183.5 | 178.8 | 174.6 | (2) | (2) | 133.5 | 129.0 | 106.3 | 105.4 | 148.1 | 141.7 | 173.3 | 173.1 | 136.1 | 135.8 |
| Buffalo, N. Y..... | 192.4 | 188.7 | (1) | 189.4 | (2) | (2) | 124.9 | 120.0 | 95.4 | 95.4 | 151.1 | 142.0 | (1) | 195.3 | (1) | 144.5 |
| Chicago, Ill..... | 203.1 | 198.4 | 186.3 | 183.9 | (2) | (2) | 118.7 | 115.2 | 83.5 | 83.5 | 155.3 | 148.2 | 176.8 | 179.4 | 138.9 | 137.2 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio..... | 198.3 | 194.3 | 187.2 | 190.0 | (2) | (2) | 125.6 | 116.2 | 90.8 | 90.8 | 158.8 | 140.4 | 181.2 | 183.6 | 141.4 | 140.5 |
| Cleveland, Ohio..... | 204.3 | 199.7 | 183.6 | (1) | (2) | (2) | 130.6 | 122.3 | 104.9 | 104.9 | 155.3 | 139.0 | 169.5 | (1) | 138.9 | (1) |
| Denver, Colo..... | 195.8 | 191.6 | (1) | 182.5 | (2) | (2) | 106.2 | 101.0 | 68.5 | 68.5 | 149.2 | 138.3 | (1) | 200.5 | (1) | 136.5 |
| Detroit, Mich..... | 195.5 | 191.4 | 184.5 | 182.7 | (2) | (2) | 134.1 | 124.0 | 84.1 | 84.1 | 172.1 | 154.2 | 193.8 | 192.4 | 152.4 | 151.0 |
| Houston, Tex..... | 200.8 | 198.7 | 192.2 | 190.4 | (2) | (2) | 94.3 | 94.3 | 81.9 | 81.9 | 128.0 | 128.0 | 185.5 | 184.0 | 140.4 | 139.2 |
| Indianapolis, Ind..... | 195.5 | 191.7 | (1) | 176.2 | (2) | 116.8 | 135.7 | 125.8 | 86.6 | 86.6 | 164.5 | 148.7 | (1) | 176.5 | (1) | 143.4 |
| Jacksonville, Fla..... | 205.0 | 201.8 | (1) | (1) | (2) | (2) | 133.6 | 130.5 | 94.1 | 92.8 | 167.7 | 163.2 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Kansas City, Mo..... | 183.5 | 181.3 | (1) | 168.5 | (2) | 113.0 | 115.2 | 112.6 | 66.7 | 66.5 | 159.5 | 154.8 | (1) | 171.5 | (1) | 138.3 |
| Los Angeles, Calif..... | 195.4 | 193.8 | 178.4 | 177.5 | (2) | 113.7 | 94.5 | 94.5 | 89.3 | 89.3 | 119.3 | 119.3 | 176.7 | 178.8 | 140.0 | 139.6 |
| Manchester, N. H..... | 196.8 | 192.6 | (1) | 179.1 | (2) | (2) | 137.5 | 132.4 | 94.6 | 94.6 | 158.9 | 151.3 | (1) | 188.1 | (1) | 137.2 |
| Memphis, Tenn..... | 213.5 | 210.1 | (1) | (1) | 120.5 | (2) | 122.8 | 122.4 | 77.0 | 77.0 | 148.1 | 147.6 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Milwaukee, Wis..... | 196.8 | 193.4 | 183.3 | (1) | (2) | (2) | 131.8 | 124.0 | 98.4 | 98.3 | 154.8 | 141.6 | 185.5 | (1) | 135.1 | (1) |
| Minneapolis, Minn..... | 187.4 | 182.5 | (1) | (1) | (2) | (2) | 121.6 | 120.2 | 77.0 | 77.0 | 150.8 | 148.4 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Mobile, Ala..... | 200.8 | 198.6 | (1) | (1) | (2) | (2) | 122.8 | 120.1 | 84.3 | 84.2 | 153.0 | 148.3 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| New Orleans, La..... | 211.0 | 207.2 | 191.5 | (1) | 108.4 | (2) | 109.3 | 108.4 | 75.1 | 75.1 | 145.8 | 143.9 | 182.8 | (1) | 139.2 | (1) |
| New York, N. Y..... | 194.3 | 191.7 | 190.8 | 191.6 | (2) | 104.1 | 120.5 | 117.5 | 95.4 | 94.1 | 159.2 | 153.6 | 174.9 | 174.4 | 140.6 | 140.6 |
| Norfolk, Va..... | 203.2 | 199.5 | 178.7 | (1) | (2) | (2) | 130.7 | 125.3 | 94.9 | 94.9 | 158.8 | 149.3 | 182.8 | (1) | 143.4 | (1) |
| Philadelphia, Pa..... | 191.7 | 188.9 | 181.8 | 181.8 | (2) | 110.5 | 127.8 | 124.3 | 97.8 | 97.8 | 150.7 | 144.5 | 182.1 | 182.2 | 138.3 | 138.5 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa..... | 202.0 | 199.9 | 212.2 | 207.8 | 112.2 | (2) | 127.0 | 127.0 | 103.3 | 103.4 | 167.7 | 167.7 | 189.3 | 183.6 | 136.6 | 136.6 |
| Portland, Maine..... | 191.0 | 188.4 | (1) | (1) | (2) | (2) | 133.1 | 127.5 | 96.6 | 96.2 | 151.1 | 143.1 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Portland, Oreg..... | 205.0 | 202.7 | (1) | 178.4 | (2) | (2) | 121.6 | 120.4 | 91.3 | 89.9 | 158.8 | 157.8 | (1) | 175.2 | (1) | 141.4 |
| Richmond, Va..... | 194.3 | 188.4 | (1) | 183.2 | (2) | (2) | 126.6 | 120.2 | 96.7 | 96.7 | 144.8 | 134.5 | (1) | 192.2 | (1) | 132.1 |
| St. Louis, Mo..... | 205.0 | 200.9 | (1) | (1) | (2) | (2) | 124.5 | 122.3 | 94.1 | 94.1 | 151.5 | 147.3 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| San Francisco, Calif..... | 200.4 | 200.4 | (1) | (1) | (2) | (2) | 82.7 | 82.7 | 72.7 | 72.7 | 118.2 | 118.2 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Savannah, Ga..... | 215.1 | 207.4 | (1) | 177.9 | (2) | 115.6 | 133.5 | 128.2 | 91.2 | 91.2 | 158.4 | 150.1 | (1) | 187.3 | (1) | 143.7 |
| Scranton, Pa..... | 199.5 | 196.1 | 191.1 | (1) | 103.4 | (2) | 133.4 | 127.2 | 91.8 | 91.8 | 158.7 | 148.9 | 178.7 | (1) | 134.1 | (1) |
| Seattle, Wash..... | 200.3 | 197.1 | 180.3 | (1) | 114.5 | (2) | 117.4 | 112.4 | 86.8 | 86.8 | 142.9 | 133.8 | 179.7 | (1) | 144.2 | (1) |
| Washington, D. C..... | 197.1 | 190.2 | 208.3 | (1) | 101.1 | (2) | 124.5 | 120.0 | 94.4 | 94.4 | 144.6 | 137.0 | 193.9 | (1) | 144.8 | (1) |

¹ Prices of clothing, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous goods and services are obtained monthly in 10 cities and once every 3 months in 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

² Rents are surveyed once every 3 months in 34 large cities according to a staggered schedule.

TABLE D-4: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods,¹ by Group, for Selected Periods

[1935-39=100]

| Year and month | All foods | Cereals and bakery products | Meats, poultry, and fish | | | | | Dairy products | Eggs | Fruits and vegetables | | | | Beverages | Fats and oils | Sugar and sweets |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|-------|-------|----------|----------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|--------|-------|-----------|---------------|------------------|
| | | | Total | Beef and veal | Pork | Lamb | Chickens | | | Total | Fresh | Canned | Dried | | | |
| 1923: Average..... | 124.0 | 105.5 | 101.2 | | | | | 129.4 | 136.1 | 169.5 | 173.6 | 124.8 | 175.4 | 131.5 | 126.2 | 175.4 |
| 1926: Average..... | 137.4 | 115.7 | 117.8 | | | | | 127.4 | 141.7 | 210.8 | 226.2 | 122.9 | 152.4 | 170.4 | 145.0 | 120.0 |
| 1929: Average..... | 132.5 | 107.6 | 127.1 | | | | | 131.0 | 143.8 | 169.0 | 173.5 | 124.3 | 171.0 | 164.8 | 127.2 | 114.3 |
| 1932: Average..... | 86.5 | 82.6 | 79.3 | | | | | 84.9 | 82.3 | 103.5 | 105.9 | 91.1 | 91.2 | 112.6 | 71.1 | 89.6 |
| 1939: Average..... | 95.2 | 94.5 | 96.6 | 101.1 | 88.9 | 99.5 | 93.8 | 101.0 | 95.9 | 91.0 | 94.5 | 95.1 | 92.3 | 93.3 | 95.5 | 100.6 |
| August..... | 93.5 | 93.4 | 95.7 | 99.6 | 88.0 | 98.8 | 94.6 | 99.6 | 93.1 | 90.7 | 92.4 | 92.8 | 91.6 | 90.3 | 94.9 | 95.6 |
| 1940: Average..... | 96.6 | 96.8 | 95.8 | 102.8 | 81.1 | 99.7 | 94.8 | 110.6 | 101.4 | 93.8 | 96.5 | 97.3 | 92.4 | 100.6 | 82.2 | 96.8 |
| 1941: Average..... | 105.5 | 97.9 | 107.5 | 110.8 | 100.1 | 106.6 | 102.1 | 124.5 | 112.2 | 103.2 | 104.2 | 97.9 | 106.7 | 101.5 | 94.0 | 106.4 |
| December..... | 113.1 | 102.5 | 111.1 | 114.4 | 103.2 | 108.1 | 100.5 | 138.9 | 120.5 | 138.1 | 110.5 | 111.0 | 106.3 | 118.3 | 114.1 | 108.5 |
| 1942: Average..... | 123.9 | 105.1 | 126.0 | 123.6 | 120.4 | 124.1 | 122.6 | 163.0 | 125.4 | 136.5 | 130.8 | 132.8 | 121.6 | 136.3 | 122.1 | 126.5 |
| 1943: Average..... | 138.0 | 107.6 | 133.8 | 124.7 | 119.9 | 136.9 | 146.1 | 206.5 | 134.6 | 161.9 | 168.8 | 178.0 | 130.6 | 158.9 | 124.8 | 127.1 |
| 1944: Average..... | 136.1 | 108.4 | 129.9 | 118.7 | 112.2 | 134.5 | 151.0 | 207.6 | 133.6 | 153.9 | 168.2 | 177.2 | 129.5 | 164.5 | 124.3 | 126.5 |
| 1945: Average..... | 139.1 | 109.0 | 131.2 | 118.4 | 112.6 | 136.0 | 154.4 | 217.1 | 133.9 | 164.4 | 177.1 | 188.2 | 130.2 | 168.2 | 124.7 | 126.6 |
| August..... | 140.9 | 109.1 | 131.8 | 118.5 | 112.6 | 136.4 | 157.3 | 217.8 | 133.4 | 171.4 | 183.5 | 196.2 | 130.3 | 168.6 | 124.7 | 126.6 |
| 1946: Average..... | 159.6 | 125.0 | 161.3 | 150.5 | 148.2 | 163.9 | 174.0 | 236.2 | 165.1 | 168.8 | 182.4 | 190.7 | 140.8 | 190.4 | 139.6 | 143.9 |
| June..... | 145.6 | 122.1 | 134.0 | 121.2 | 114.3 | 139.0 | 162.8 | 219.7 | 147.8 | 147.1 | 183.5 | 196.7 | 127.5 | 172.5 | 125.4 | 136.2 |
| August..... | 171.2 | 135.4 | 186.6 | 180.3 | 182.4 | 189.5 | 175.2 | 237.6 | 180.1 | 173.6 | 178.3 | 185.8 | 140.7 | 183.0 | 126.6 | 140.3 |
| September..... | 174.1 | 137.3 | 188.5 | 180.3 | 182.4 | 187.6 | 192.8 | 237.8 | 186.6 | 193.3 | 176.4 | 181.1 | 148.7 | 185.6 | 162.0 | 141.5 |
| October..... | 180.0 | 138.5 | 190.7 | 174.6 | 182.4 | 187.7 | 225.3 | 249.7 | 202.4 | 214.6 | 176.5 | 178.8 | 154.6 | 198.7 | 166.5 | 167.5 |
| November..... | 187.7 | 140.6 | 203.6 | 191.0 | 207.1 | 205.4 | 188.9 | 265.0 | 198.5 | 201.6 | 184.5 | 182.3 | 167.7 | 251.6 | 167.8 | 170.5 |
| December..... | 185.9 | 141.7 | 197.8 | 187.6 | 193.3 | 198.8 | 189.4 | 267.6 | 200.9 | 201.1 | 185.0 | 180.6 | 172.6 | 268.0 | 207.3 | 175.3 |
| 1947: January..... | 183.8 | 143.4 | 199.0 | 190.9 | 190.8 | 205.3 | 185.8 | 271.3 | 190.1 | 181.7 | 187.9 | 184.1 | 173.6 | 269.2 | 178.3 | 176.2 |
| February..... | 182.3 | 144.1 | 196.7 | 190.0 | 191.6 | 204.3 | 176.5 | 258.7 | 183.2 | 169.9 | 191.7 | 189.3 | 172.6 | 269.9 | 182.8 | 178.1 |
| March..... | 189.5 | 148.1 | 207.6 | 195.1 | 217.2 | 209.7 | 178.3 | 266.0 | 187.5 | 174.7 | 199.6 | 199.4 | 172.9 | 271.3 | 186.9 | 178.6 |
| April..... | 188.0 | 153.4 | 202.6 | 194.6 | 203.5 | 206.5 | 177.1 | 261.0 | 178.9 | 176.3 | 200.4 | 200.7 | 172.6 | 269.7 | 189.5 | 179.3 |
| May..... | 187.6 | 154.2 | 203.9 | 197.1 | 204.2 | 209.6 | 179.6 | 255.1 | 171.5 | 178.9 | 207.0 | 209.5 | 172.3 | 268.1 | 188.9 | 179.3 |
| June..... | 190.5 | 154.6 | 216.9 | 216.4 | 213.6 | 226.7 | 182.3 | 254.7 | 171.5 | 183.0 | 205.0 | 208.0 | 169.7 | 262.6 | 181.3 | 179.7 |
| July..... | 193.1 | 155.0 | 220.2 | 220.8 | 216.4 | 228.6 | 181.9 | 260.6 | 178.8 | 203.0 | 204.2 | 204.2 | 168.5 | 263.6 | 180.8 | 179.7 |
| August..... | 196.5 | 155.7 | 228.4 | 230.5 | 229.3 | 232.1 | 180.5 | 262.4 | 183.8 | 212.3 | 199.8 | 202.1 | 165.7 | 263.4 | 181.7 | 179.8 |

¹ The Bureau of Labor Statistics retail food prices are obtained monthly during the first four days of the week containing the fifteenth of the month, through voluntary reports from chain and independent retail food dealers. Articles included are selected to represent food sales to moderate-income families.

The indexes, based on the retail prices of 50 foods, are computed by the fixed-base-weighted-aggregate method, using weights representing (1) relative importance of chain and independent store sales in computing city average prices; (2) food purchases by families of wage earners and moderate-income

workers, in computing city indexes; and (3) population weights, to combine city aggregates in order to derive average prices and indexes for all cities combined.

Indexes of retail food prices in 56 large cities combined, by commodity groups, for the years 1923 through 1943 (1935-39=100), may be found in Bulletin No. 799, "Retail Prices of Food—1942 and 1943," Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, table 3, p. 15. Mimeograph tables of the same data, by months, January 1935 to date, are available upon request.

TABLE D-5: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods by City

[1935-39=100]

| City | Aug. 1947 | July 1947 | June 1947 | May 1947 | April 1947 | Mar. 1947 | Feb. 1947 | Jan. 1947 | Dec. 1946 | Nov. 1946 | Oct. 1946 | Sept. 1946 | Aug. 1946 | Aug. 1939 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| United States..... | 196.5 | 193.1 | 190.5 | 187.6 | 188.0 | 189.5 | 182.3 | 183.8 | 185.9 | 187.7 | 180.0 | 174.1 | 171.2 | 93.5 |
| Atlanta, Ga..... | 198.9 | 194.5 | 193.0 | 190.3 | 194.6 | 199.6 | 187.5 | 187.5 | 188.7 | 192.0 | 177.5 | 173.4 | 174.1 | 92.5 |
| Baltimore, Md..... | 206.9 | 204.6 | 202.2 | 198.5 | 197.7 | 199.3 | 189.7 | 191.4 | 192.3 | 195.1 | 186.1 | 180.1 | 178.0 | 94.7 |
| Birmingham, Ala..... | 204.8 | 201.8 | 197.3 | 195.8 | 198.8 | 202.9 | 193.5 | 196.0 | 198.4 | 203.5 | 183.0 | 176.6 | 180.8 | 90.7 |
| Boston, Mass..... | 187.9 | 183.5 | 179.6 | 175.6 | 176.3 | 180.0 | 172.7 | 177.6 | 178.1 | 177.8 | 174.4 | 168.0 | 165.2 | 93.5 |
| Bridgeport, Conn..... | 191.3 | 187.7 | 186.9 | 180.8 | 180.4 | 184.6 | 178.5 | 180.0 | 180.7 | 179.5 | 175.9 | 168.9 | 164.3 | 93.2 |
| Buffalo, N. Y..... | 192.4 | 188.7 | 187.0 | 182.5 | 170.2 | 179.7 | 173.3 | 175.9 | 175.8 | 187.4 | 168.4 | 164.7 | 162.8 | 94.5 |
| Butte, Mont..... | 193.8 | 188.9 | 185.9 | 184.7 | 183.4 | 184.5 | 175.1 | 174.9 | 180.2 | 180.8 | 175.6 | 170.0 | 163.6 | 94.1 |
| Cedar Rapids, Iowa ¹ | 204.4 | 203.7 | 203.2 | 197.3 | 197.3 | 195.6 | 190.0 | 188.6 | 192.7 | 192.1 | 184.8 | 180.0 | 174.6 | ----- |
| Charleston, S. C..... | 189.8 | 190.6 | 188.3 | 187.0 | 188.0 | 189.2 | 181.5 | 180.5 | 184.2 | 188.2 | 173.0 | 170.4 | 173.2 | 95.1 |
| Chicago, Ill..... | 203.1 | 195.4 | 193.9 | 190.6 | 188.6 | 190.8 | 183.2 | 184.5 | 187.0 | 189.4 | 183.4 | 176.2 | 174.0 | 92.3 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio..... | 198.3 | 194.3 | 191.1 | 187.9 | 188.9 | 191.3 | 182.8 | 182.4 | 184.0 | 187.0 | 171.3 | 169.3 | 168.6 | 90.4 |
| Cleveland, Ohio..... | 204.3 | 199.7 | 198.3 | 194.3 | 195.0 | 195.1 | 186.9 | 189.1 | 191.4 | 193.1 | 183.1 | 179.3 | 178.6 | 93.6 |
| Columbus, Ohio..... | 184.9 | 179.3 | 178.4 | 176.6 | 176.2 | 177.0 | 170.0 | 171.6 | 174.0 | 179.4 | 171.6 | 161.9 | 160.3 | 88.1 |
| Dallas, Texas..... | 195.5 | 192.8 | 191.4 | 192.5 | 193.8 | 191.4 | 186.5 | 186.3 | 187.1 | 188.7 | 177.0 | 173.0 | 168.6 | 91.7 |
| Denver, Colo..... | 195.8 | 191.6 | 191.9 | 191.9 | 192.4 | 191.4 | 185.7 | 185.0 | 190.6 | 192.7 | 171.4 | 170.1 | 166.3 | 92.7 |
| Detroit, Mich..... | 195.5 | 191.4 | 188.5 | 182.7 | 182.7 | 183.0 | 175.1 | 176.5 | 179.2 | 181.6 | 173.9 | 168.4 | 168.5 | 90.6 |
| Fall River, Mass..... | 190.0 | 188.7 | 186.3 | 181.7 | 183.1 | 186.8 | 178.2 | 180.9 | 177.2 | 182.6 | 175.6 | 168.4 | 164.7 | 95.4 |
| Houston, Tex..... | 200.8 | 198.7 | 196.2 | 197.1 | 199.2 | 196.3 | 190.6 | 192.5 | 189.9 | 190.0 | 174.7 | 173.5 | 168.8 | 97.8 |
| Indianapolis, Ind..... | 195.5 | 191.7 | 188.7 | 185.1 | 187.9 | 187.8 | 179.9 | 180.0 | 184.3 | 187.3 | 175.9 | 172.4 | 170.8 | 90.7 |
| Jackson, Miss. ¹ | 209.5 | 205.6 | 202.7 | 201.7 | 206.0 | 203.3 | 199.0 | 199.1 | 200.8 | 203.4 | 195.8 | 189.0 | 188.0 | ----- |
| Jacksonville, Fla..... | 205.0 | 201.8 | 199.1 | 196.0 | 199.7 | 198.8 | 189.3 | 190.3 | 194.8 | 199.1 | 182.5 | 180.7 | 181.5 | 95.8 |
| Kansas City, Mo..... | 183.5 | 181.3 | 180.0 | 180.7 | 182.7 | 182.3 | 176.6 | 175.4 | 175.4 | 178.0 | 166.6 | 165.3 | 164.3 | 91.5 |
| Knoxville, Tenn. ¹ | 225.9 | 225.8 | 223.0 | 216.8 | 223.4 | 225.2 | 213.9 | 216.4 | 220.4 | 226.5 | 201.5 | 197.8 | 203.7 | ----- |
| Little Rock, Ark..... | 195.1 | 193.6 | 189.8 | 188.1 | 193.0 | 190.8 | 182.9 | 182.4 | 184.8 | 186.3 | 172.3 | 168.6 | 167.8 | 94.0 |
| Los Angeles, Calif..... | 195.4 | 193.8 | 193.8 | 196.7 | 195.7 | 195.5 | 194.1 | 194.3 | 195.1 | 198.1 | 182.8 | 176.5 | 175.1 | 94.6 |
| Louisville, Ky..... | 189.7 | 185.4 | 183.4 | 180.0 | 183.6 | 183.9 | 176.6 | 177.7 | 178.6 | 184.9 | 167.4 | 163.7 | 163.1 | 92.1 |
| Manchester, N. H..... | 196.8 | 192.6 | 190.3 | 181.1 | 184.0 | 186.8 | 177.5 | 183.6 | 188.7 | 185.6 | 176.9 | 170.0 | 168.7 | 94.9 |
| Memphis, Tenn..... | 213.5 | 210.1 | 205.1 | 201.6 | 204.6 | 205.1 | 198.6 | 200.2 | 206.0 | 207.3 | 191.0 | 185.3 | 187.5 | 89.7 |
| Milwaukee, Wis..... | 196.8 | 193.4 | 190.8 | 186.6 | 185.4 | 186.9 | 180.1 | 178.0 | 179.7 | 184.1 | 174.8 | 170.3 | 168.3 | 91.1 |
| Minneapolis, Minn..... | 187.4 | 182.5 | 182.6 | 179.0 | 179.6 | 181.3 | 174.6 | 174.0 | 180.2 | 181.7 | 177.6 | 167.9 | 163.3 | 95.0 |
| Mobile, Ala..... | 200.8 | 198.6 | 196.9 | 197.0 | 201.6 | 199.6 | 188.7 | 189.2 | 191.0 | 193.8 | 182.8 | 176.4 | 175.5 | 95.5 |
| Newark, N. J..... | 190.0 | 186.3 | 184.1 | 181.1 | 183.3 | 185.3 | 176.5 | 178.5 | 180.4 | 181.7 | 179.5 | 170.9 | 170.0 | 95.6 |
| New Haven, Conn..... | 191.2 | 187.8 | 186.4 | 180.5 | 178.5 | 181.4 | 174.1 | 177.3 | 179.1 | 179.0 | 173.9 | 166.8 | 163.7 | 93.7 |
| New Orleans, La..... | 211.0 | 207.2 | 203.7 | 201.1 | 204.0 | 204.3 | 199.1 | 199.7 | 202.4 | 207.4 | 196.0 | 190.7 | 188.8 | 97.6 |
| New York, N. Y..... | 194.3 | 191.7 | 187.9 | 184.8 | 187.3 | 189.5 | 182.1 | 183.5 | 186.1 | 188.6 | 186.7 | 178.8 | 171.0 | 95.8 |
| Norfolk, Va..... | 203.2 | 199.5 | 198.0 | 198.8 | 200.5 | 199.8 | 191.6 | 191.3 | 195.0 | 197.0 | 189.3 | 177.4 | 176.6 | 93.6 |
| Omaha, Nebr..... | 191.1 | 187.2 | 187.4 | 183.8 | 183.2 | 183.2 | 178.3 | 178.2 | 182.9 | 184.1 | 178.2 | 171.0 | 167.8 | 92.3 |
| Peoria, Ill..... | 211.4 | 205.5 | 201.7 | 195.1 | 198.3 | 197.2 | 183.9 | 187.1 | 186.2 | 190.3 | 188.9 | 183.8 | 183.5 | 93.4 |
| Philadelphia, Pa..... | 191.7 | 188.9 | 187.1 | 183.4 | 181.9 | 185.8 | 177.2 | 179.7 | 181.8 | 181.6 | 176.2 | 172.6 | 169.2 | 93.0 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa..... | 202.0 | 199.9 | 196.9 | 192.4 | 189.9 | 192.0 | 185.6 | 185.2 | 187.7 | 188.5 | 179.3 | 176.9 | 174.0 | 92.5 |
| Portland, Maine..... | 195.1 | 188.4 | 185.3 | 180.2 | 181.4 | 184.8 | 174.3 | 179.8 | 180.5 | 178.9 | 173.5 | 167.0 | 166.5 | 95.9 |
| Portland, Oreg..... | 205.0 | 202.7 | 199.7 | 200.8 | 201.4 | 198.1 | 191.2 | 192.8 | 196.0 | 194.8 | 183.7 | 184.5 | 182.1 | 96.1 |
| Providence, R. I..... | 200.6 | 199.3 | 194.2 | 186.1 | 185.5 | 189.8 | 180.5 | 183.8 | 184.0 | 186.7 | 184.1 | 175.9 | 173.4 | 93.7 |
| Richmond, Va..... | 194.3 | 188.4 | 185.8 | 186.3 | 188.3 | 188.8 | 182.1 | 181.5 | 186.5 | 188.2 | 175.9 | 167.4 | 164.1 | 92.2 |
| Rochester, N. Y..... | 192.2 | 187.4 | 185.2 | 180.5 | 178.4 | 180.3 | 174.3 | 177.4 | 176.8 | 176.9 | 172.5 | 165.7 | 165.5 | 92.3 |
| St. Louis, Mo..... | 205.0 | 200.9 | 196.8 | 193.4 | 195.2 | 198.9 | 188.4 | 187.4 | 189.3 | 191.8 | 183.6 | 174.5 | 175.5 | 93.8 |
| St. Paul, Minn..... | 183.4 | 179.3 | 178.5 | 176.8 | 176.6 | 179.1 | 172.3 | 173.1 | 177.7 | 180.1 | 176.2 | 164.6 | 161.6 | 94.3 |
| Salt Lake City, Utah..... | 197.6 | 192.2 | 192.6 | 189.3 | 189.2 | 186.8 | 184.1 | 183.9 | 190.6 | 191.9 | 180.6 | 175.4 | 171.8 | 94.6 |
| San Francisco, Calif..... | 200.4 | 200.4 | 196.9 | 199.9 | 201.7 | 199.5 | 195.4 | 200.6 | 204.6 | 205.2 | 191.4 | 186.5 | 180.6 | 93.8 |
| Savannah, Ga..... | 215.1 | 207.4 | 209.4 | 208.2 | 208.9 | 213.1 | 203.1 | 203.8 | 205.8 | 209.4 | 192.2 | 190.9 | 187.2 | 96.7 |
| Scranton, Pa..... | 199.5 | 196.1 | 194.9 | 189.2 | 188.0 | 188.9 | 182.6 | 180.9 | 185.2 | 185.6 | 182.5 | 174.0 | 171.2 | 92.1 |
| Seattle, Wash..... | 200.3 | 197.1 | 193.3 | 193.9 | 196.4 | 194.3 | 187.4 | 189.6 | 195.9 | 194.6 | 186.1 | 175.6 | 170.0 | 94.5 |
| Springfield, Ill..... | 211.0 | 205.9 | 203.5 | 200.2 | 201.7 | 202.3 | 194.5 | 193.4 | 191.6 | 194.9 | 181.7 | 179.8 | 181.1 | 94.1 |
| Washington, D. C..... | 197.1 | 190.2 | 190.9 | 187.8 | 189.4 | 190.3 | 181.3 | 183.7 | 186.1 | 186.8 | 180.6 | 174.7 | 169.9 | 94.1 |
| Wichita, Kans. ¹ | 201.8 | 199.8 | 197.3 | 195.3 | 198.7 | 196.6 | 190.1 | 193.3 | 195.5 | 198.5 | 189.2 | 186.6 | 183.2 | ----- |
| Winston-Salem, N. C. ¹ | 199.0 | 195.0 | 194.4 | 191.8 | 197.2 | 199.2 | 189.6 | 192.6 | 195.3 | 200.0 | 184.3 | 179.2 | 177.4 | ----- |

¹ June 1940=100.

TABLE D-6: Average Retail Prices and Indexes of Selected Foods¹

| Commodity | Average price Au- gust 1947 | Indexes 1935-39=100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | Aug- ust 1947 | July 1947 | June 1947 | May 1947 | April 1947 | March 1947 | Febru- ary 1947 | Janu- ary 1947 | De- cem- ber 1946 | No- vem- ber 1946 | Octo- ber 1946 | Sep- tem- ber 1946 | August 1946 | August 1939 | |
| Cereals and bakery products: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cereals: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flour, wheat.....5 pounds..... | Cents | 48.3 | 187.0 | 187.4 | 189.9 | 191.5 | 187.5 | 171.9 | 164.2 | 161.4 | 158.9 | 157.4 | 155.5 | 149.1 | 147.7 | 82.1 |
| Corn flakes.....11 ounces..... | | 13.7 | 144.9 | 140.7 | 135.3 | 132.7 | 129.6 | 129.4 | 128.2 | 127.4 | 126.4 | 124.9 | 123.6 | 122.7 | 118.2 | 92.7 |
| Corn meal.....pound..... | | 9.9 | 192.4 | 182.1 | 178.1 | 176.6 | 177.5 | 175.4 | 176.3 | 178.1 | 176.0 | 175.3 | 168.7 | 163.1 | 156.3 | 90.7 |
| Rice ^sdo..... | | 19.0 | 106.8 | (⁴) | (⁴) | (⁴) | (⁴) | (⁴) | (⁴) | (⁴) | (⁴) | (⁴) | (⁴) | (⁴) | (⁴) | (⁴) |
| Rolled oats ²20 ounces..... | | 14.4 | 130.9 | 128.3 | 127.7 | 126.1 | 124.5 | 122.1 | 122.0 | 121.7 | 121.6 | 120.7 | 120.2 | 119.2 | (⁴) | (⁴) |
| Bakery products: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bread, white.....pound..... | | 12.5 | 146.8 | 146.7 | 146.5 | 146.1 | 146.4 | 141.7 | 137.0 | 136.3 | 135.2 | 135.5 | 136.0 | 136.6 | 135.7 | 93.2 |
| Vanilla cookies.....do..... | | 40.4 | 174.9 | 174.9 | 173.3 | 172.2 | 172.4 | 169.0 | 167.1 | 168.1 | 166.1 | 161.3 | 146.3 | 147.4 | 147.0 | (⁴) |
| Meats, poultry, and fish: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beef: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Round steak.....do..... | | 83.7 | 247.6 | 236.7 | 230.9 | 205.2 | 202.3 | 201.7 | 194.6 | 195.4 | 190.3 | 194.2 | 180.8 | 186.7 | 186.7 | 102.7 |
| Rib roast.....do..... | | 66.7 | 231.8 | 220.4 | 216.0 | 197.6 | 195.7 | 196.5 | 192.5 | 194.4 | 192.0 | 194.2 | 175.2 | 181.2 | 181.2 | 97.4 |
| Chuck roast.....do..... | | 55.8 | 248.5 | 233.3 | 225.7 | 204.4 | 203.1 | 206.7 | 201.0 | 207.7 | 206.3 | 209.8 | 191.7 | 195.3 | 195.3 | 97.1 |
| Hamburger ²do..... | | 46.8 | 151.3 | 145.3 | 142.0 | 130.7 | 129.8 | 130.5 | 130.0 | 133.2 | 134.1 | 139.5 | 123.7 | 129.6 | 129.6 | (⁴) |
| Veal: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cutlets.....do..... | | 84.5 | 212.0 | 210.2 | 211.4 | 197.0 | 194.0 | 195.4 | 188.7 | 182.5 | 174.9 | 176.5 | 162.2 | 167.2 | 167.2 | 101.1 |
| Pork: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chops.....do..... | | 78.8 | 239.2 | 226.4 | 225.3 | 214.2 | 202.0 | 219.0 | 191.7 | 182.1 | 175.2 | 201.8 | 185.0 | 185.0 | 185.0 | 90.8 |
| Bacon, sliced.....do..... | | 79.4 | 208.4 | 195.5 | 189.9 | 181.2 | 189.9 | 202.1 | 180.8 | 187.7 | 197.3 | 199.6 | 165.7 | 165.7 | 165.7 | 80.9 |
| Ham, whole.....do..... | | 72.1 | 245.3 | 231.2 | 227.7 | 217.5 | 224.9 | 241.2 | 210.1 | 215.1 | 222.1 | 229.0 | 200.0 | 200.0 | 200.0 | 92.7 |
| Salt pork.....do..... | | 40.7 | 194.9 | 188.3 | 189.5 | 192.3 | 211.7 | 211.5 | 185.4 | 202.8 | 240.9 | 252.5 | 203.0 | 203.0 | 203.0 | 69.0 |
| Lamb: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Leg.....do..... | | 66.9 | 235.8 | 232.3 | 233.0 | 215.0 | 212.9 | 217.8 | 213.7 | 216.3 | 208.7 | 218.9 | 197.3 | 196.8 | 199.3 | 95.7 |
| Poultry: Roasting chickens.....do..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 54.5 | 180.5 | 181.9 | 182.3 | 179.6 | 177.1 | 178.3 | 176.5 | 185.8 | 189.4 | 188.9 | 225.3 | 192.8 | 175.2 | 94.6 |
| Fish: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fish (fresh, frozen).....do..... | (³) | 231.8 | 231.5 | 225.1 | 227.4 | 237.6 | 248.2 | 242.1 | 262.6 | 262.6 | 264.7 | 263.2 | 247.9 | 243.6 | 243.6 | 98.8 |
| Salmon, pink.....16-ounce can.. | | 42.4 | 323.1 | 317.5 | 313.8 | 308.4 | 301.1 | 289.2 | 279.5 | 267.9 | 253.7 | 237.6 | 183.9 | 183.9 | 195.0 | 97.4 |
| Dairy products: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Butter.....pound..... | | 80.9 | 222.1 | 210.6 | 194.3 | 190.8 | 202.2 | 227.7 | 209.3 | 218.4 | 251.4 | 243.4 | 264.6 | 227.8 | 209.8 | 84.0 |
| Cheese.....do..... | | 56.1 | 215.6 | 215.6 | 211.4 | 213.9 | 234.7 | 233.7 | 234.9 | 242.9 | 251.6 | 266.3 | 249.8 | 230.9 | 219.8 | 92.3 |
| Milk, fresh (delivered).....quart.. | | 19.3 | 158.8 | 155.9 | 151.8 | 152.9 | 156.6 | 158.4 | 159.5 | 165.5 | 166.7 | 164.6 | 164.6 | 159.0 | 158.4 | 97.1 |
| Milk, fresh (store).....do..... | | 18.4 | 162.4 | 159.5 | 155.1 | 156.4 | 160.1 | 161.6 | 163.9 | 170.3 | 171.4 | 169.8 | 167.8 | 160.8 | 160.0 | 96.3 |
| Milk, evaporated.....14½-ounce can.. | | 12.5 | 175.2 | 175.1 | 176.6 | 179.8 | 186.0 | 193.5 | 193.9 | 195.1 | 195.2 | 193.6 | 185.1 | 177.7 | 175.7 | 93.9 |
| Eggs: Eggs, fresh.....dozen..... | | 73.6 | 212.3 | 203.0 | 183.0 | 178.9 | 176.3 | 174.7 | 169.9 | 181.7 | 201.1 | 201.6 | 214.6 | 193.3 | 173.6 | 90.7 |
| Fruits and vegetables: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresh fruits: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Apples.....pound..... | | 11.0 | 209.8 | 259.6 | 295.9 | 286.0 | 277.1 | 258.0 | 246.5 | 239.5 | 237.8 | 228.9 | 218.7 | 213.7 | 231.4 | 81.6 |
| Bananas.....do..... | | 14.9 | 245.9 | 247.1 | 250.0 | 251.2 | 248.2 | 246.4 | 244.8 | 243.1 | 240.4 | 226.7 | 182.6 | 182.9 | 187.1 | 97.3 |
| Oranges, size 200.....dozen..... | | 51.2 | 181.0 | 151.1 | 150.8 | 153.5 | 155.6 | 162.9 | 133.6 | 133.2 | 150.2 | 172.5 | 202.3 | 202.3 | 195.3 | 96.9 |
| Fresh vegetables: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beans, green.....pound..... | | 13.3 | 122.2 | 138.3 | 164.3 | 192.7 | 262.5 | 327.2 | 233.1 | 172.1 | 184.0 | 209.1 | 166.8 | 160.5 | 150.0 | 61.7 |
| Cabbage.....do..... | | 8.9 | 234.8 | 168.9 | 204.5 | 241.7 | 167.7 | 172.4 | 172.8 | 164.8 | 140.9 | 133.4 | 134.3 | 141.2 | 138.2 | 103.2 |
| Carrots.....bunch..... | | 9.6 | 179.4 | 180.2 | 170.1 | 171.5 | 156.8 | 171.0 | 167.9 | 196.6 | 178.8 | 176.0 | 175.8 | 166.3 | 160.9 | 84.9 |
| Lettuce.....head..... | | 14.2 | 172.4 | 146.3 | 139.6 | 181.7 | 141.0 | 154.3 | 187.8 | 165.8 | 153.6 | 160.4 | 139.8 | 148.0 | 129.9 | 97.6 |
| Onions.....pound..... | | 7.9 | 190.2 | 184.7 | 180.1 | 180.3 | 158.0 | 124.8 | 121.7 | 119.4 | 115.6 | 110.0 | 113.0 | 114.0 | 125.5 | 86.8 |
| Potatoes.....15 pounds..... | | 77.1 | 214.8 | 252.2 | 244.5 | 219.5 | 207.4 | 189.2 | 178.3 | 177.8 | 171.2 | 169.8 | 169.9 | 177.5 | 158.4 | 91.9 |
| Spinach.....pound..... | | 12.5 | 174.4 | 165.7 | 151.2 | 154.7 | 174.2 | 206.8 | 189.8 | 193.9 | 161.0 | 146.4 | 149.6 | 164.6 | 181.5 | 118.4 |
| Sweet potatoes.....do..... | | 12.2 | 234.9 | 226.7 | 223.8 | 200.0 | 198.8 | 200.1 | 203.2 | 202.7 | 196.7 | 183.5 | 178.9 | 186.0 | 235.6 | 115.7 |
| Canned fruits: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Peaches.....No. 2½ can..... | | 32.4 | 168.1 | 168.6 | 168.1 | 166.7 | 167.9 | 167.7 | 167.4 | 167.6 | 167.0 | 165.2 | 160.0 | 156.1 | 150.9 | 92.3 |
| Pineapple.....do..... | (⁷) | 151.7 | 152.0 | 150.7 | 152.5 | 152.1 | 150.9 | 150.9 | 150.4 | 150.8 | 148.4 | 145.6 | 135.4 | 133.2 | 124.4 | 96.0 |
| Canned vegetables: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Corn.....No. 2 can..... | | 18.3 | 147.1 | 146.5 | 145.5 | 145.6 | 145.5 | 145.4 | 145.0 | 145.0 | 143.9 | 139.0 | 129.9 | 123.9 | 119.9 | 88.6 |
| Peas.....do..... | | 15.5 | 118.3 | 118.7 | 120.0 | 123.2 | 123.8 | 122.6 | 121.3 | 120.9 | 120.3 | 119.0 | 115.8 | 112.7 | 110.4 | 89.8 |
| Tomatoes.....do..... | | 19.2 | 213.2 | 220.6 | 224.7 | 230.4 | 230.9 | 232.8 | 233.6 | 236.3 | 233.8 | 222.0 | 194.8 | 184.6 | 169.1 | 92.5 |
| Dried fruits: Prunes.....pound..... | | 25.0 | 245.3 | 246.4 | 245.5 | 254.7 | 257.9 | 259.3 | 257.4 | 253.8 | 252.7 | 234.3 | 196.8 | 181.8 | 178.1 | 94.7 |
| Dried vegetables: Navy beans.....do..... | | 21.0 | 286.6 | 285.4 | 284.2 | 284.2 | 283.2 | 285.3 | 284.5 | 288.2 | 287.0 | 273.7 | 198.5 | 188.3 | 187.5 | 83.0 |
| Beverages: Coffee.....do..... | | 45.6 | 181.3 | 180.5 | 181.1 | 189.1 | 189.7 | 187.0 | 182.7 | 177.9 | 175.8 | 166.8 | 165.5 | 160.7 | 123.5 | 93.3 |
| Fats and oils: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lard.....do..... | | 24.9 | 166.8 | 170.3 | 180.8 | 191.8 | 258.4 | 257.7 | 215.7 | 216.6 | 233.8 | 350.3 | 171.8 | 187.6 | 255.8 | 65.2 |
| Hydrogenated veg. shortening ^sdo..... | | 42.2 | 203.6 | 212.5 | 219.2 | 236.6 | 247.6 | 222.0 | 214.2 | 213.9 | 213.9 | 216.8 | 130.4 | 127.0 | 139.9 | 93.9 |
| Salad dressing.....pint..... | | 36.8 | 151.8 | 154.2 | 158.6 | 173.2 | 173.6 | 166.2 | 162.2 | 163.1 | 162.4 | 158.3 | 124.9 | 122.7 | 122.0 | (⁴) |
| Oleomargarine.....pound..... | | 39.9 | 219.1 | 219.9 | 221.5 | 227.3 | 251.2 | 241.5 | 230.8 | 232.8 | 234.1 | 233.7 | 149.7 | 145.6 | 167.3 | 93.6 |
| Sugar and sweets: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sugar.....do..... | | 9.7 | 180.7 | 180.6 | 181.0 | 180.6 | 180.6 | 179.9 | 179.2 | 176.9 | 175.3 | 169.8 | 167.0 | 139.1 | 138.8 | 95.6 |

¹ Beginning in August, pricing was discontinued for macaroni, whole wheat bread, rye bread, soda crackers, beef liver, sliced ham, lamb rib chops, canned grapefruit juice, canned green beans, tea, standard shortening in cartons, peanut butter, and corn sirup. Their importance in the family budget has been allocated to related foods.

² February 1943=100.

³ Average price not computed.

⁴ Index not computed.

⁵ Not priced in earlier period.

⁶ Formerly published as shortening in other containers.

⁷ Inadequate quotations.

⁸ July 1947=100.

TABLE D-7: Indexes of Wholesale Prices¹ by Group of Commodities for Selected Periods

[1926=100]

| Year and month | All commodities | Farm products | Foods | Hides and leather products | Textile products | Fuel and lighting materials | Metals and metal products | Building materials | Chemicals and allied products | Household furnishings | Miscellaneous commodities | Raw materials | Semi-manufactured articles | Manufactured products | All commodities except farm products | All commodities except farm products and foods |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1913: Average..... | 69.8 | 71.5 | 64.2 | 68.1 | 57.3 | 61.3 | 90.8 | 56.7 | 80.2 | 56.1 | 93.1 | 68.8 | 74.9 | 69.4 | 69.0 | 70.0 |
| 1914: July..... | 67.3 | 71.4 | 62.9 | 69.7 | 55.3 | 55.7 | 79.1 | 52.9 | 77.9 | 56.7 | 88.1 | 67.3 | 67.8 | 66.9 | 65.7 | 65.7 |
| 1918: November..... | 136.3 | 150.3 | 128.6 | 131.6 | 142.6 | 114.3 | 143.5 | 101.8 | 178.0 | 99.2 | 142.3 | 138.8 | 162.7 | 130.4 | 131.0 | 129.9 |
| 1920: May..... | 167.2 | 169.8 | 147.3 | 193.2 | 188.3 | 159.8 | 155.5 | 164.4 | 173.7 | 143.3 | 176.5 | 163.4 | 253.0 | 157.8 | 165.4 | 170.6 |
| 1929: Average..... | 95.3 | 104.9 | 99.9 | 109.1 | 90.4 | 83.0 | 100.5 | 95.4 | 94.0 | 94.3 | 82.6 | 97.5 | 93.9 | 94.5 | 93.3 | 91.6 |
| 1932: Average..... | 64.8 | 48.2 | 61.0 | 72.9 | 54.9 | 70.3 | 80.2 | 71.4 | 73.9 | 75.1 | 64.4 | 55.1 | 59.3 | 70.3 | 68.3 | 70.2 |
| 1939: Average..... | 77.1 | 65.3 | 70.4 | 95.6 | 69.7 | 73.1 | 94.4 | 90.5 | 76.0 | 86.3 | 74.8 | 70.2 | 77.0 | 80.4 | 79.5 | 81.3 |
| August..... | 75.0 | 61.0 | 67.2 | 92.7 | 67.8 | 72.6 | 93.2 | 89.6 | 74.2 | 85.6 | 73.3 | 66.5 | 74.5 | 79.1 | 77.9 | 80.1 |
| 1940: Average..... | 78.6 | 67.7 | 71.3 | 100.8 | 73.8 | 71.7 | 95.8 | 94.8 | 77.0 | 88.5 | 77.3 | 71.9 | 79.1 | 81.6 | 80.8 | 83.0 |
| 1941: Average..... | 87.3 | 82.4 | 82.7 | 108.3 | 84.8 | 76.2 | 99.4 | 103.2 | 84.4 | 94.3 | 82.0 | 83.5 | 86.9 | 89.1 | 88.3 | 89.0 |
| December..... | 93.6 | 94.7 | 90.5 | 114.8 | 91.8 | 78.4 | 103.3 | 107.8 | 90.4 | 101.1 | 87.6 | 92.3 | 90.1 | 94.6 | 93.3 | 93.7 |
| 1942: Average..... | 98.8 | 105.9 | 99.6 | 117.7 | 96.9 | 78.5 | 103.8 | 110.2 | 95.5 | 102.4 | 89.7 | 100.6 | 92.6 | 98.6 | 97.0 | 95.5 |
| 1943: Average..... | 103.1 | 122.6 | 106.6 | 117.5 | 97.4 | 80.8 | 103.8 | 111.4 | 94.9 | 102.7 | 92.2 | 112.1 | 92.9 | 100.1 | 98.7 | 96.9 |
| 1944: Average..... | 104.0 | 123.3 | 104.9 | 116.7 | 98.4 | 83.0 | 103.8 | 115.5 | 95.2 | 104.3 | 93.6 | 113.2 | 94.1 | 100.8 | 99.6 | 98.5 |
| 1945: Average..... | 105.8 | 128.2 | 106.2 | 118.1 | 100.1 | 84.0 | 104.7 | 117.8 | 95.2 | 104.5 | 94.7 | 116.8 | 95.9 | 101.8 | 100.8 | 99.7 |
| August..... | 105.7 | 126.9 | 106.4 | 118.0 | 99.6 | 84.8 | 104.7 | 117.8 | 95.3 | 104.5 | 94.8 | 116.3 | 95.5 | 101.8 | 100.9 | 99.9 |
| 1946: Average..... | 121.1 | 148.9 | 130.7 | 137.2 | 116.3 | 90.1 | 115.5 | 132.6 | 101.4 | 111.6 | 100.3 | 134.7 | 110.8 | 116.1 | 114.9 | 109.5 |
| June..... | 112.9 | 140.1 | 112.9 | 122.4 | 109.2 | 87.8 | 112.2 | 129.9 | 96.4 | 110.4 | 98.5 | 126.3 | 105.7 | 107.3 | 106.7 | 105.6 |
| September..... | 124.0 | 154.3 | 131.9 | 141.6 | 125.7 | 94.3 | 114.2 | 133.8 | 98.4 | 113.6 | 102.1 | 141.4 | 115.0 | 117.2 | 117.2 | 112.2 |
| October..... | 134.1 | 165.3 | 157.9 | 142.4 | 128.6 | 94.2 | 125.8 | 134.8 | 99.9 | 115.3 | 104.0 | 148.7 | 118.2 | 129.6 | 127.1 | 115.8 |
| November..... | 139.7 | 169.8 | 165.4 | 172.5 | 131.6 | 94.5 | 130.2 | 145.5 | 118.9 | 118.2 | 106.5 | 153.4 | 129.1 | 134.7 | 132.9 | 120.7 |
| December..... | 140.9 | 168.1 | 160.1 | 176.7 | 134.7 | 96.1 | 134.7 | 157.8 | 125.7 | 120.2 | 108.9 | 153.2 | 136.2 | 135.7 | 134.8 | 124.7 |
| 1947: January..... | 141.5 | 165.0 | 156.2 | 175.1 | 136.6 | 97.7 | 138.0 | 169.7 | 128.1 | 123.3 | 110.3 | 152.1 | 138.8 | 136.7 | 136.1 | 127.6 |
| February..... | 144.5 | 170.4 | 162.0 | 173.8 | 138.0 | 97.9 | 137.9 | 174.8 | 129.3 | 124.6 | 110.9 | 154.9 | 142.1 | 139.7 | 138.6 | 128.5 |
| March..... | 149.5 | 182.6 | 167.6 | 174.6 | 139.6 | 100.7 | 139.9 | 177.5 | 132.2 | 125.8 | 115.3 | 163.2 | 145.9 | 143.3 | 142.1 | 131.1 |
| April..... | 147.7 | 177.0 | 162.4 | 166.4 | 139.2 | 103.4 | 140.3 | 178.8 | 133.2 | 127.8 | 115.7 | 160.1 | 144.5 | 141.9 | 141.0 | 131.8 |
| May..... | 147.1 | 175.7 | 159.8 | 170.8 | 138.9 | 103.3 | 141.4 | 177.0 | 127.1 | 128.8 | 116.1 | 158.6 | 144.9 | 141.7 | 140.6 | 131.9 |
| June..... | 147.6 | 177.9 | 161.8 | 173.2 | 138.9 | 103.9 | 142.6 | 174.4 | 120.2 | 129.2 | 112.7 | 160.2 | 145.9 | 141.7 | 140.7 | 131.4 |
| July..... | 150.6 | 181.4 | 167.1 | 178.4 | 139.5 | 108.9 | 143.8 | 175.7 | 118.8 | 129.8 | 113.0 | 165.3 | 147.0 | 144.0 | 143.6 | 133.4 |
| August..... | 153.6 | 181.7 | 172.3 | 182.1 | 140.8 | 112.5 | 148.9 | 179.7 | 117.5 | 129.7 | 112.7 | 167.0 | 149.5 | 147.6 | 147.2 | 136.0 |
| September..... | 157.4 | 186.4 | 179.3 | 184.8 | 142.0 | 114.1 | 150.7 | 183.3 | 121.3 | 130.6 | 115.9 | 170.8 | 151.9 | 151.6 | 150.8 | 138.2 |

¹ BLS wholesale price data, for the most part, represent prices in primary markets. They are prices charged by manufacturers or producers or are prices prevailing on organized exchanges. The weekly index is calculated from one-day-a-week prices; the monthly index from an average of these prices.

The indexes currently are computed by the fixed base aggregate method, with weights representing quantities produced for sale in 1929-31. (For a detailed description of the method of calculation see "Revised Method of Calculation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics Wholesale Price Index," in the Journal of the American Statistical Association, December 1937.)

Because of past differences in the method of computation the weekly and monthly indexes should not be compared directly. The weekly index is

useful only to indicate week-to-week changes and to provide later data on price movements. It is not revised to take account of more complete reports.

Mimeographed tables are available, upon request to the Bureau, giving monthly indexes for major groups of commodities since 1890 and for sub-groups since 1913. Weekly indexes have been prepared since 1932.

² Includes current motor vehicle prices. The rate of production of motor vehicles in October 1946 exceeded the monthly average rate of civilian production in 1941, and in accordance with the announcement made in September 1946, the Bureau introduced current prices for motor vehicles in the October calculations. During the war motor vehicles were not produced for general civilian sale and the Bureau carried April 1942 prices forward in each computation through September 1946.

TABLE D-8: Indexes of Wholesale Prices¹ by Group of Commodities, by Weeks

[Indexes 1926=100. Not directly comparable with monthly data. See footnote 1, table D-7]

| Week ending | All commodities | Farm products | Food | Hides and leather products | Textile products | Fuel and lighting materials | Metal and metal products | Building materials | Chemicals | Household furnishings | Miscellaneous commodities | Raw materials | Semi-manufactured articles | Manufactured products | All commodities except farm products | All commodities except farm products and foods |
|--------------|-----------------|---------------|-------|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1947 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aug. 2..... | 151.3 | 180.8 | 168.0 | 174.5 | 139.0 | 109.7 | 146.1 | 176.6 | 116.9 | 131.4 | 116.8 | 165.6 | 147.2 | 146.0 | 144.8 | 134.7 |
| 9..... | 152.2 | 181.2 | 171.1 | 176.5 | 139.5 | 110.7 | 146.7 | 178.0 | 116.9 | 131.8 | 116.0 | 166.4 | 147.1 | 147.2 | 145.9 | 135.2 |
| 16..... | 152.7 | 181.4 | 172.3 | 177.8 | 139.7 | 111.0 | 146.7 | 178.9 | 117.2 | 132.0 | 115.5 | 166.8 | 147.2 | 147.8 | 146.5 | 135.4 |
| 23..... | 153.5 | 181.4 | 172.3 | 182.3 | 140.1 | 114.1 | 147.0 | 179.1 | 117.4 | 131.9 | 115.6 | 167.7 | 149.5 | 148.3 | 147.4 | 136.6 |
| 30..... | 154.0 | 181.7 | 172.1 | 183.3 | 140.1 | 114.2 | 149.8 | 179.3 | 117.6 | 131.9 | 115.9 | 167.9 | 149.9 | 148.9 | 147.9 | 137.3 |
| Sept. 6..... | 154.9 | 182.4 | 174.1 | 183.2 | 140.3 | 114.4 | 150.4 | 180.1 | 118.5 | 131.9 | 117.2 | 168.5 | 150.2 | 150.1 | 148.9 | 137.9 |
| 13..... | 157.4 | 187.3 | 180.9 | 185.2 | 140.4 | 114.4 | 150.4 | 179.4 | 120.4 | 132.1 | 117.9 | 171.9 | 150.4 | 152.5 | 150.9 | 138.1 |
| 20..... | 158.1 | 189.8 | 182.3 | 185.5 | 140.7 | 115.0 | 150.3 | 180.9 | 122.2 | 131.9 | 115.1 | 173.6 | 150.9 | 152.7 | 151.1 | 138.0 |
| 27..... | 156.2 | 184.7 | 177.6 | 186.2 | 140.8 | 115.0 | 150.4 | 182.0 | 123.6 | 131.9 | 114.9 | 171.1 | 151.3 | 150.9 | 150.0 | 138.2 |
| Oct. 4..... | 157.1 | 187.5 | 178.3 | 186.7 | 141.0 | 115.3 | 150.7 | 182.3 | 123.9 | 131.9 | 115.9 | 172.9 | 151.3 | 151.4 | 150.4 | 138.6 |
| 11..... | 158.0 | 190.1 | 180.0 | 189.2 | 141.2 | 115.4 | 150.7 | 183.3 | 125.1 | 132.7 | 116.1 | 175.0 | 152.1 | 151.7 | 151.0 | 139.0 |
| 18..... | 157.9 | 190.9 | 178.5 | 190.4 | 141.2 | 115.7 | 151.1 | 184.0 | 124.7 | 132.7 | 116.5 | 176.0 | 152.4 | 151.1 | 150.8 | 139.3 |
| 25..... | 158.0 | 190.7 | 176.2 | 191.3 | 142.1 | 117.4 | 151.3 | 184.4 | 126.9 | 132.9 | 117.1 | 177.0 | 154.1 | 150.6 | 150.9 | 140.2 |

¹ See footnote 1, table D-7.

TABLE D-9: Indexes of Wholesale Prices¹ by Group and Subgroup of Commodities

[1926=100]

| Group and subgroup | 1947 | | | | | | | | | 1946 | | | | 1939 |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|
| | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. |
| All commodities..... | ² 157.4 | ² 153.6 | ² 150.6 | ² 147.6 | ² 147.1 | ² 147.7 | ² 149.5 | ² 144.5 | ² 141.5 | ² 140.9 | ² 139.7 | ² 134.1 | 124.0 | 75.0 |
| Farm products..... | 186.4 | 181.7 | 181.4 | 177.9 | 175.7 | 177.0 | 182.6 | 170.4 | 165.0 | 168.1 | 169.8 | 165.3 | 154.3 | 61.0 |
| Grains..... | 230.3 | 208.8 | 202.3 | 206.0 | 202.4 | 199.8 | 203.3 | 171.1 | 162.6 | 163.0 | 165.4 | 174.2 | 170.6 | 51.5 |
| Livestock and poultry..... | 224.8 | 215.9 | 209.9 | 200.9 | 198.7 | 199.2 | 216.0 | 201.5 | 189.6 | 194.7 | 197.4 | 174.6 | 150.4 | 66.0 |
| Other farm products..... | 150.3 | 152.6 | 157.5 | 155.3 | 153.5 | 156.4 | 155.8 | 150.5 | 149.7 | 152.5 | 153.3 | 156.1 | 151.1 | 60.1 |
| Foods..... | 179.3 | 172.3 | 167.1 | 161.8 | 159.8 | 162.4 | 167.6 | 162.0 | 156.2 | 160.1 | 165.4 | 157.9 | 131.9 | 67.2 |
| Dairy products..... | 170.6 | 164.3 | 152.8 | 140.9 | 138.8 | 148.8 | 157.6 | 161.8 | 164.6 | 180.0 | 182.9 | 185.5 | 169.1 | 67.9 |
| Cereal products..... | 158.7 | 153.3 | 154.7 | 149.2 | 151.7 | 154.1 | 150.4 | 141.3 | 139.9 | 139.5 | 136.1 | 128.5 | 127.4 | 71.9 |
| Fruits and vegetables..... | 130.1 | 133.0 | 139.7 | 145.2 | 144.3 | 142.2 | 141.5 | 134.2 | 131.6 | 134.5 | 139.5 | 122.5 | 115.5 | 58.5 |
| Meats..... | 244.8 | 234.6 | 217.9 | 208.6 | 203.0 | 196.7 | 207.3 | 199.5 | 183.4 | 188.2 | 202.8 | 191.4 | 131.3 | 73.7 |
| Other foods..... | 150.7 | 140.7 | 141.7 | 139.7 | 138.4 | 147.6 | 152.8 | 146.0 | 141.1 | 139.0 | 141.4 | 136.2 | 115.5 | 60.3 |
| Hides and leather products..... | 184.8 | 182.1 | 178.4 | 173.2 | 170.8 | 166.4 | 174.6 | 173.8 | 175.1 | 176.7 | 172.5 | 142.4 | 141.6 | 92.7 |
| Shoes..... | 175.2 | 174.9 | 173.2 | 172.6 | 172.2 | 172.1 | 171.5 | 171.5 | 170.6 | 169.9 | 162.9 | 145.2 | 144.8 | 100.8 |
| Hides and skins..... | 221.1 | 215.6 | 203.5 | 187.1 | 177.7 | 178.1 | 192.2 | 191.4 | 198.5 | 216.5 | 221.0 | 153.0 | 151.5 | 77.2 |
| Leather..... | 197.4 | 190.7 | 187.4 | 178.9 | 176.3 | 158.0 | 183.7 | 181.1 | 181.6 | 185.0 | 178.1 | 138.5 | 138.5 | 84.0 |
| Other leather products..... | 139.5 | 139.1 | 138.8 | 138.3 | 138.3 | 137.7 | 137.7 | 137.1 | 140.3 | 123.6 | 123.5 | 118.6 | 115.8 | 97.1 |
| Textile products..... | 142.0 | 140.8 | 139.5 | 138.9 | 138.9 | 139.2 | 139.6 | 138.0 | 136.6 | 134.7 | 131.6 | 128.6 | 125.7 | 67.8 |
| Clothing..... | 134.4 | 134.3 | 134.3 | 133.9 | 133.9 | 133.0 | 133.0 | 132.7 | 132.4 | 129.8 | 127.9 | 125.5 | 122.9 | 81.5 |
| Cotton goods..... | 202.3 | 199.2 | 195.9 | 193.8 | 193.0 | 194.7 | 196.6 | 193.7 | 184.6 | 181.6 | 174.7 | 172.9 | 166.6 | 65.5 |
| Hosiery and underwear..... | 99.9 | 99.9 | 100.4 | 100.8 | 100.8 | 100.8 | 100.8 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 96.9 | 89.3 | 88.8 | 88.7 | 61.5 |
| Rayon..... | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 33.8 | 33.8 | 32.0 | 30.2 | 30.2 | 28.5 |
| Silk..... | 68.3 | 68.2 | 68.2 | 68.4 | 67.9 | 69.4 | 73.2 | 80.2 | 101.2 | 103.2 | 115.0 | 125.7 | 126.5 | 44.3 |
| Woolen and worsted goods..... | 133.8 | 133.3 | 130.1 | 129.2 | 129.2 | 129.1 | 127.5 | 121.9 | 120.8 | 119.0 | 117.7 | 116.6 | 113.9 | 75.5 |
| Other textile products..... | 175.1 | 171.8 | 171.2 | 173.8 | 176.1 | 175.8 | 175.1 | 170.1 | 169.9 | 168.1 | 161.3 | 130.6 | 126.7 | 63.7 |
| Fuel and lighting materials..... | 114.1 | 112.5 | 108.9 | 103.9 | 103.3 | 103.4 | 100.7 | 97.9 | 97.7 | 96.1 | 94.5 | 94.2 | 94.3 | 72.6 |
| Anthracite..... | 122.5 | 121.7 | 114.2 | 112.7 | 112.2 | 113.9 | 114.9 | 114.8 | 114.7 | 113.7 | 113.5 | 113.5 | 113.5 | 72.1 |
| Bituminous coal..... | 170.1 | 169.8 | 163.0 | 145.6 | 145.1 | 145.0 | 143.6 | 143.3 | 142.6 | 138.9 | 137.4 | 137.2 | 137.0 | 96.0 |
| Coke..... | 181.9 | 170.2 | 160.7 | 157.3 | 155.7 | 155.4 | 155.2 | 155.1 | 152.5 | 147.5 | 147.5 | 147.5 | 147.5 | 104.2 |
| Electricity..... | (3) | (3) | 65.0 | 64.4 | 64.1 | 64.3 | 64.3 | 65.7 | 64.9 | 65.8 | 65.2 | 64.1 | 64.7 | 75.8 |
| Gas..... | (3) | 86.0 | 85.5 | 85.8 | 85.0 | 84.9 | 84.9 | 84.3 | 80.8 | 83.1 | 84.4 | 80.8 | 80.6 | 86.7 |
| Petroleum and products..... | 93.7 | 92.2 | 89.8 | 87.5 | 86.8 | 86.3 | 81.7 | 76.6 | 76.5 | 75.8 | 73.4 | 73.1 | 73.0 | 51.7 |
| Metals and metal products..... | ² 150.7 | ² 148.9 | ² 143.8 | ² 142.6 | ² 141.4 | ² 140.3 | ² 139.9 | ² 137.9 | ² 138.0 | ² 134.7 | ² 130.2 | ² 125.8 | 114.2 | 93.2 |
| Agricultural implements..... | 119.6 | 118.6 | 118.4 | 118.2 | 117.8 | 116.6 | 116.8 | 117.6 | 117.5 | 117.1 | 112.5 | 108.7 | 108.6 | 93.5 |
| Farm machinery..... | 120.8 | 119.7 | 119.7 | 119.7 | 119.2 | 118.0 | 118.2 | 119.0 | 119.0 | 118.6 | 113.8 | 109.9 | 109.8 | 94.7 |
| Iron and steel..... | 140.4 | 139.4 | 133.3 | 131.4 | 128.6 | 127.6 | 126.9 | 125.0 | 123.9 | 117.4 | 114.0 | 113.7 | 113.5 | 95.1 |
| Motor vehicles..... | ² 159.4 | ² 156.3 | ² 150.3 | ² 149.4 | ² 149.3 | ² 148.8 | ² 149.2 | ² 149.3 | ² 151.3 | ² 151.0 | ² 148.2 | ² 143.6 | (3) | 92.5 |
| Nonferrous metals..... | 142.0 | 141.8 | 141.8 | 142.9 | 143.9 | 141.0 | 139.0 | 131.3 | 130.5 | 129.3 | 118.4 | 101.8 | 101.4 | 74.6 |
| Plumbing and heating..... | 135.9 | 128.6 | 123.4 | 119.1 | 120.0 | 118.2 | 117.9 | 117.1 | 117.0 | 114.9 | 107.2 | 107.2 | 107.2 | 79.3 |
| Building materials..... | 183.3 | 179.7 | 175.7 | 174.4 | 177.0 | 178.8 | 177.5 | 174.8 | 169.7 | 157.8 | 145.5 | 134.8 | 133.8 | 89.6 |
| Brick and tile..... | 145.4 | 144.3 | 143.3 | 134.7 | 134.5 | 134.5 | 132.4 | 132.3 | 132.2 | 130.0 | 129.1 | 127.8 | 127.7 | 90.5 |
| Cement..... | 119.0 | 116.9 | 114.9 | 114.3 | 114.0 | 114.0 | 112.3 | 109.9 | 108.3 | 106.9 | 107.0 | 106.5 | 106.5 | 91.3 |
| Lumber..... | 285.7 | 276.7 | 269.0 | 266.1 | 269.4 | 273.5 | 269.3 | 263.6 | 249.9 | 227.2 | 192.1 | 178.9 | 178.2 | 90.1 |
| Paint and paint materials..... | 157.9 | 154.9 | 156.1 | 159.6 | 169.2 | 175.5 | 176.1 | 173.9 | 171.2 | 155.4 | 151.3 | 119.2 | 116.7 | 82.1 |
| Plumbing and heating..... | 135.9 | 128.6 | 123.4 | 119.1 | 120.0 | 118.2 | 117.9 | 117.1 | 117.0 | 114.9 | 107.2 | 107.2 | 107.2 | 79.3 |
| Structural steel..... | 143.0 | 143.0 | 130.8 | 127.7 | 127.7 | 127.7 | 127.7 | 127.7 | 127.7 | 120.1 | 120.1 | 120.1 | 120.1 | 107.3 |
| Other building materials..... | 150.6 | 150.1 | 146.1 | 145.1 | 144.8 | 143.7 | 143.5 | 141.5 | 139.0 | 131.8 | 125.3 | 122.5 | 121.4 | 89.5 |
| Chemicals and allied products..... | 121.3 | 117.5 | 118.8 | 120.2 | 127.1 | 133.2 | 132.2 | 129.3 | 128.1 | 125.7 | 118.9 | 99.9 | 98.4 | 74.2 |
| Chemicals..... | 118.2 | 117.5 | 119.9 | 118.7 | 118.7 | 119.5 | 114.5 | 113.8 | 112.7 | 111.8 | 106.9 | 98.8 | 98.6 | 83.8 |
| Drug and pharmaceutical materials..... | 136.6 | 136.6 | 137.4 | 156.1 | 173.6 | 181.0 | 182.7 | 182.5 | 181.7 | 181.2 | 152.8 | 111.5 | 110.3 | 77.1 |
| Fertilizer materials..... | 109.8 | 105.5 | 103.5 | 101.8 | 102.5 | 101.2 | 101.8 | 99.2 | 99.9 | 95.1 | 96.3 | 91.9 | 90.2 | 65.5 |
| Mixed fertilizers..... | 97.2 | 97.3 | 97.2 | 96.8 | 96.7 | 96.7 | 96.3 | 96.3 | 95.5 | 93.6 | 91.1 | 90.5 | 90.0 | 73.1 |
| Oils and fats..... | 155.6 | 133.3 | 134.8 | 139.2 | 179.9 | 220.1 | 231.5 | 214.3 | 210.6 | 203.0 | 191.0 | 111.1 | 103.3 | 40.6 |
| Housefurnishing goods..... | 130.6 | 129.7 | 129.8 | 129.2 | 128.8 | 127.8 | 125.8 | 124.6 | 123.3 | 120.2 | 118.2 | 115.3 | 113.6 | 85.6 |
| Furnishings..... | 138.5 | 138.1 | 138.1 | 137.2 | 136.9 | 135.2 | 131.4 | 129.6 | 128.4 | 126.3 | 124.4 | 121.3 | 119.4 | 90.0 |
| Furniture..... | 122.4 | 120.9 | 121.1 | 120.9 | 120.3 | 120.0 | 120.0 | 119.5 | 118.2 | 113.9 | 111.8 | 109.2 | 107.5 | 81.1 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 115.9 | 112.7 | 113.0 | 112.7 | 116.1 | 115.7 | 115.3 | 110.9 | 110.3 | 108.9 | 106.5 | 104.0 | 102.1 | 73.3 |
| Automobile tires and tubes..... | 60.8 | 60.8 | 60.8 | 62.5 | 73.0 | 73.0 | 73.0 | 73.0 | 73.0 | 73.0 | 73.0 | 73.0 | 73.0 | 60.5 |
| Cattle feed..... | 287.2 | 261.3 | 269.4 | 253.3 | 237.4 | 208.9 | 238.4 | 178.6 | 181.7 | 193.8 | 210.8 | 217.2 | 201.8 | 68.4 |
| Paper and pulp..... | 159.5 | 157.6 | 157.2 | 154.2 | 154.3 | 152.5 | 145.1 | 143.4 | 141.9 | 136.4 | 127.7 | 124.6 | 121.9 | 80.0 |
| Rubber, crude..... | 36.4 | 33.7 | 34.6 | 37.1 | 45.6 | 52.0 | 52.9 | 52.9 | 51.2 | 46.2 | 46.2 | 46.2 | 46.2 | 34.9 |
| Other miscellaneous..... | 124.6 | 121.3 | 121.2 | 121.7 | 122.1 | 123.3 | 122.2 | 118.8 | 118.1 | 117.0 | 113.3 | 108.2 | 106.5 | 81.3 |

¹ See footnote 1, table D-7.² See footnote 2, table D-7.³ Not available.

E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1: Work Stoppages Resulting from Labor-Management Disputes ¹

| Month and year | Number of stoppages | | Workers involved in stoppages | | Man-days idle during month or year | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Beginning in month or year | In effect during month | Beginning in month or year | In effect during month | Number | Percent of estimated working time |
| 1935-39 (average)..... | 2,862 | ----- | 1,130,000 | ----- | 16,900,000 | 0.27 |
| 1945..... | 4,750 | ----- | 3,470,000 | ----- | 38,000,000 | .47 |
| 1946..... | 4,985 | ----- | 4,600,000 | ----- | 116,000,000 | 1.43 |
| 1946: September..... | 499 | 853 | 356,000 | 499,000 | 4,880,000 | .77 |
| October..... | 516 | 848 | 307,000 | 467,000 | 6,220,000 | .85 |
| November..... | 344 | 677 | 435,000 | 707,000 | 4,980,000 | .77 |
| December..... | 168 | 402 | 76,400 | 500,000 | 3,130,000 | .46 |
| 1947: January ² | 320 | 475 | 105,000 | 165,000 | 1,375,000 | .2 |
| February ² | 290 | 475 | 75,000 | 150,000 | 1,240,000 | .2 |
| March ² | 330 | 525 | 100,000 | 165,000 | 1,100,000 | .2 |
| April ² | 460 | 625 | 600,000 | 650,000 | 7,750,000 | 1.1 |
| May ² | 425 | 650 | 200,000 | 625,000 | 5,700,000 | .8 |
| June ² | 350 | 600 | 475,000 | 625,000 | 3,750,000 | .6 |
| July ² | 300 | 500 | 500,000 | 650,000 | 4,200,000 | .5 |
| August ² | 325 | 500 | 120,000 | 250,000 | 2,500,000 | .4 |
| September ² | 200 | 400 | 75,000 | 165,000 | 2,000,000 | .3 |

¹ All known work stoppages, arising out of labor-management disputes, involving six or more workers and continuing as long as a full day or shift are included in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures on "man-days idle" and "workers involved" cover all workers made idle in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or

secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

² Preliminary estimates. Figures for early months of 1947 revised but not final.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F-1: Estimated Construction Expenditures, by Type of Construction ¹

| Type of construction | Estimated expenditures (in millions) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| | 1947 | | | | | | | | | | 1946 | | 1939 | |
| | Oct. ² | Sept. ³ | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Total |
| Total construction..... | \$1,459 | \$1,464 | \$1,442 | \$1,349 | \$1,246 | \$1,117 | \$1,028 | \$954 | \$913 | \$966 | \$1,054 | \$1,151 | \$1,243 | \$11,694 |
| New construction ⁴ | 1,252 | 1,259 | 1,242 | 1,161 | 1,070 | 955 | 876 | 826 | 795 | 839 | 905 | 987 | 1,070 | 9,890 |
| Private construction..... | 958 | 957 | 937 | 876 | 811 | 722 | 662 | 648 | 634 | 666 | 711 | 745 | 788 | 7,739 |
| Residential building (nonfarm)..... | 500 | 485 | 461 | 429 | 387 | 342 | 306 | 285 | 284 | 300 | 320 | 335 | 347 | 3,183 |
| Nonresidential building (nonfarm) ⁵ | 281 | 275 | 266 | 259 | 254 | 245 | 240 | 247 | 260 | 275 | 296 | 308 | 318 | 3,350 |
| Industrial..... | 138 | 140 | 139 | 139 | 140 | 141 | 142 | 146 | 152 | 159 | 166 | 171 | 171 | 1,689 |
| Commercial..... | 88 | 82 | 75 | 73 | 70 | 61 | 55 | 57 | 62 | 69 | 80 | 86 | 93 | 1,114 |
| All other..... | 55 | 53 | 52 | 47 | 44 | 43 | 43 | 44 | 46 | 47 | 50 | 51 | 54 | 547 |
| Farm construction..... | 50 | 65 | 75 | 60 | 50 | 40 | 30 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 40 | 350 |
| Public utilities..... | 127 | 132 | 135 | 128 | 120 | 95 | 86 | 96 | 80 | 81 | 85 | 82 | 83 | 856 |
| Public construction..... | 294 | 302 | 305 | 285 | 259 | 233 | 214 | 178 | 161 | 173 | 194 | 242 | 282 | 2,151 |
| Residential building..... | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 16 | 24 | 33 | 39 | 51 | 68 | 66 | 387 |
| Nonresidential building (except military and naval facilities)..... | 43 | 45 | 45 | 44 | 42 | 41 | 41 | 36 | 32 | 33 | 23 | 27 | 32 | 319 |
| Industrial facilities ⁶ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 84 |
| All other..... | 42 | 44 | 44 | 42 | 40 | 38 | 37 | 33 | 29 | 28 | 18 | 20 | 23 | 235 |
| Military and naval facilities..... | 19 | 21 | 22 | 19 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 16 | 17 | 20 | 188 |
| Highways..... | 140 | 140 | 139 | 128 | 117 | 95 | 75 | 48 | 34 | 37 | 57 | 76 | 99 | 706 |
| Other public..... | 83 | 87 | 90 | 85 | 79 | 73 | 67 | 58 | 50 | 52 | 47 | 54 | 65 | 551 |
| Federal ⁷ | 41 | 42 | 43 | 40 | 36 | 30 | 25 | 22 | 20 | 21 | 23 | 27 | 32 | 270 |
| State and local ⁸ | 42 | 45 | 47 | 45 | 43 | 43 | 42 | 36 | 30 | 31 | 24 | 27 | 33 | 281 |
| Minor building repairs..... | 207 | 205 | 200 | 188 | 176 | 162 | 152 | 128 | 118 | 127 | 149 | 164 | 173 | 1,804 |
| Residential (nonfarm) ⁹ | 65 | 70 | 69 | 65 | 60 | 54 | 47 | 36 | 33 | 32 | 35 | 43 | 47 | 521 |
| Nonresidential (nonfarm) ⁹ | 70 | 70 | 68 | 65 | 62 | 58 | 55 | 52 | 50 | 55 | 60 | 63 | 66 | 753 |
| Farm construction ¹⁰ | 72 | 65 | 63 | 58 | 54 | 50 | 50 | 40 | 35 | 40 | 54 | 58 | 60 | 530 |

¹ Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time in continental United States. These figures should be differentiated from data on value of construction reported in the tables on urban building and Federal construction.

² Preliminary.

³ Revised.

⁴ Joint estimates by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Office of Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

New construction includes expenditures for major additions and alterations.

⁵ Excludes nonresidential building by privately owned public utilities.

⁶ Expenditures for facilities to produce atomic bombs are excluded.

⁷ Mainly river, harbor, flood control, reclamation, and power projects.

⁸ Includes water supply, sewage disposal, and miscellaneous public service enterprises.

⁹ Covers privately financed structural repairs of the type for which building permits are generally required.

¹⁰ Covers maintenance and repairs.

TABLE F-2: Valuation of Contracts Awarded and Force-Account Work Started on Federally Financed Construction, by Type of Project¹

| Period | Valuation (in thousands) | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| | All types of projects | Airports ² | Buildings ³ | | Conservation and development | | Electrifi- cation ⁴ | Highways, streets, and roads | Water and sewage | All other types ⁵ |
| | | | Residen- tial | Nonresiden- tial | Reclama- tion | River, harbor, and flood control | | | | |
| 1936..... | \$1,533,439 | (⁶) | ⁷ \$63,465 | \$497,929 | \$73,797 | \$115,913 | \$14,878 | \$511,685 | \$154,807 | \$100,965 |
| 1939..... | 1,686,604 | \$4,753 | 231,071 | 438,151 | 115,612 | 109,811 | 29,775 | 355,701 | 118,131 | 183,599 |
| 1942..... | 7,776,497 | 579,176 | 549,472 | 5,580,917 | 150,708 | 67,087 | 32,538 | 347,988 | 152,343 | 315,268 |
| 1946..... | 1,450,252 | 14,859 | 435,453 | 114,203 | 169,253 | 131,152 | 4,566 | 535,754 | 13,231 | 31,761 |
| 1946: September..... | 97,757 | 358 | 36,475 | 6,120 | 671 | 932 | 0 | 52,666 | 418 | 117 |
| October..... | 94,873 | 261 | 1,147 | 2,769 | 32,909 | 2,027 | 80 | 55,480 | 169 | 31 |
| November..... | 45,833 | 2,012 | 294 | 8,702 | 5,263 | 635 | 233 | 28,593 | 0 | 101 |
| December..... | 54,100 | 122 | 294 | 7,898 | 572 | 1,908 | 3,290 | 39,966 | 0 | 50 |
| 1947: January..... | 86,642 | 2,159 | 388 | 35,903 | 2,447 | 19,231 | 475 | 25,561 | 20 | 458 |
| February..... | 58,508 | 237 | 2,595 | 10,442 | 5,188 | 4,220 | 589 | 34,529 | 172 | 536 |
| March..... | 92,913 | 340 | 5,197 | 8,942 | 13,803 | 21,082 | 414 | 42,388 | 46 | 701 |
| April..... | 122,646 | 387 | 7,035 | 16,512 | 7,892 | 16,912 | 312 | 72,218 | 753 | 625 |
| May..... | 120,696 | 1,348 | 5,968 | 14,486 | 4,443 | 27,148 | 182 | 64,242 | 2,217 | 662 |
| June..... | 176,092 | 5,466 | 21,248 | 35,919 | 11,779 | 38,923 | 892 | 57,177 | 2,698 | 1,990 |
| July..... | 70,396 | 1,224 | 409 | 5,938 | 1,763 | 2,025 | 283 | 57,845 | 40 | 869 |
| August ⁸ | 119,793 | 1,324 | 4,347 | 28,443 | 16,186 | 3,226 | 309 | 65,742 | 24 | 192 |
| September ⁹ | 86,293 | 163 | 0 | 3,678 | 1,699 | 19,963 | 52 | 59,827 | 831 | 80 |

¹ Covers projects financed wholly or partially from Federal funds. Excludes off-continent construction beginning with January 1943. Projects classified as secret by the military are excluded.

² Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under building construction.

³ Includes additions, alterations, and repairs.

⁴ Excludes loans granted by the Rural Electrification Commission.

⁵ Covers forestry, railroad construction, and other types of heavy engineering projects, not elsewhere classified.

⁶ Included in "All other types."

⁷ Includes nonresidential construction at the site of three Resettlement Administration projects for which a break-down of residential and nonresidential costs is not available.

⁸ Revised.

⁹ Preliminary.

TABLE F-3: Estimated Permit Valuation¹ of Urban Building Construction Scheduled To Be Started, by Class of Construction and by Source and Funds² (Federal and Non-Federal)

| Period | Valuation (in thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|----------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| | All building construction | | | New residential building ³ | | | New nonresidential building | | | Additions, alterations, and repairs | | |
| | Total | Non-Federal | Federal | Total | Non-Federal | | Total | Non-Federal | Federal | Total | Non-Federal | Federal |
| | | | | | Private | Public | | | | | | |
| 1942..... | \$2,704,239 | \$1,066,092 | \$1,638,147 | \$915,079 | | | \$313,336 | \$1,510,688 | \$222,998 | \$1,287,690 | \$278,472 | \$241,351 |
| 1946..... | 4,728,080 | 4,290,600 | 437,480 | 2,501,162 | \$2,147,256 | \$54,788 | 299,118 | 1,457,142 | 1,415,071 | 42,071 | 769,776 | |
| 1946: August..... | 424,653 | 350,754 | 73,899 | 263,847 | 194,962 | 25,390 | 43,495 | 92,199 | 92,188 | 11 | 68,607 | 63,604 |
| September..... | 347,022 | 316,304 | 30,718 | 193,498 | 173,775 | 0 | 19,723 | 94,671 | 89,707 | 4,964 | 58,853 | 52,822 |
| October..... | 337,351 | 324,509 | 12,842 | 193,991 | 184,198 | 8,441 | 1,352 | 85,259 | 83,986 | 1,273 | 58,101 | 56,325 |
| November..... | 272,745 | 263,253 | 9,492 | 149,863 | 149,581 | 0 | 282 | 81,507 | 73,091 | 8,416 | 41,375 | 40,581 |
| December..... | 229,809 | 221,059 | 8,750 | 109,101 | 109,101 | 0 | 0 | 78,514 | 70,792 | 7,722 | 42,194 | 41,166 |
| 1947: January..... | 265,583 | 249,886 | 15,697 | 132,444 | 125,180 | 7,264 | 0 | 83,506 | 76,522 | 6,984 | 49,633 | 48,184 |
| February..... | 277,060 | 269,266 | 7,774 | 139,793 | 139,793 | 0 | 0 | 86,376 | 79,562 | 6,814 | 50,891 | 49,931 |
| March..... | 382,344 | 372,565 | 9,779 | 207,967 | 206,381 | 1,586 | 0 | 109,887 | 102,830 | 7,057 | 64,490 | 63,354 |
| April..... | 440,289 | 429,276 | 11,013 | 241,815 | 239,866 | 0 | 1,949 | 123,558 | 115,920 | 7,638 | 74,916 | 73,490 |
| May..... | 427,406 | 418,614 | 8,792 | 227,947 | 227,947 | 0 | 0 | 126,734 | 120,201 | 6,533 | 72,725 | 70,466 |
| June..... | 486,854 | 460,321 | 26,533 | 261,072 | 254,555 | 3,857 | 2,660 | 140,168 | 129,585 | 10,583 | 85,614 | 76,181 |
| July ⁴ | 535,647 | 529,577 | 6,070 | 272,997 | 272,669 | 0 | 328 | 168,799 | 166,618 | 2,181 | 93,851 | 90,290 |
| August ⁵ | 566,058 | 537,554 | 28,504 | 301,603 | 299,875 | 1,728 | 0 | 180,121 | 155,059 | 25,062 | 84,334 | 82,620 |
| First 8 months of 1946 ⁴ | 3,541,154 | 3,165,475 | 375,679 | 1,854,708 | 1,530,599 | 46,347 | 277,762 | 1,117,191 | 1,097,495 | 19,696 | 569,255 | 537,381 |
| First 8 months of 1947 ⁵ | 3,381,242 | 3,267,080 | 114,162 | 1,785,638 | 1,766,266 | 14,435 | 4,937 | 1,019,149 | 946,297 | 72,852 | 576,455 | 554,517 |

¹ Includes value of Federal construction contracts awarded and estimates for building to be started in urban places which do not issue permits.

² Estimates of non-Federal (private and State and local government) urban building construction are based upon building permit reports received from places containing about 85% of the urban population of the United States; estimates of Federally financed projects are compiled from notifications of construction contracts awarded which are obtained from other

Federal agencies. Urban, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, covers all incorporated places of 2,500 population or more in 1940 and, by special rule, a small number of incorporated civil divisions.

³ Includes value of dormitories, hotels, and other nonhousekeeping residential buildings in addition to housekeeping units shown in table F-4.

⁴ Revised.

⁵ Preliminary.

TABLE F-4: Estimated Number and Valuation¹ of New Dwelling Units Scheduled To Be Started in Urban Areas,² by Type of Dwelling and by Source of Funds (Private and Public)

| Period | Number of new family-dwelling units | | | | | | Valuation (in thousands) | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|----------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--|
| | All dwell-ings | Publicly financed | Privately financed ^a | | | | All dwell-ings | Publicly financed | Privately financed | | | | |
| | | | Total | 1-family | 2-family ^a | Multi-family ^a | | | Total | 1-family | 2-family ^a | Multi-family ^a | |
| 1942..... | 280,838 | 95,946 | 184,892 | 138,908 | 15,747 | 30,237 | \$895,511 | \$296,933 | \$598,578 | \$478,665 | \$42,629 | \$77,284 | |
| 1946..... | 528,755 | 98,737 | 430,018 | 358,126 | 24,271 | 47,621 | 2,445,773 | 331,887 | 2,113,886 | 1,830,395 | 102,754 | 180,737 | |
| 1946: August..... | 55,106 | 16,446 | 38,660 | 32,921 | 1,943 | 3,796 | 257,755 | 64,285 | 193,470 | 168,555 | 8,654 | 16,261 | |
| September..... | 42,563 | 7,519 | 35,044 | 29,335 | 2,050 | 3,659 | 191,455 | 18,777 | 172,678 | 150,795 | 8,960 | 12,923 | |
| October..... | 37,401 | 1,334 | 36,067 | 29,576 | 1,899 | 4,592 | 193,385 | 9,792 | 183,593 | 156,482 | 8,290 | 18,821 | |
| November..... | 28,661 | 122 | 28,539 | 23,747 | 1,594 | 3,198 | 149,579 | 282 | 149,297 | 126,948 | 7,397 | 14,952 | |
| December..... | 21,369 | 0 | 21,369 | 17,469 | 977 | 2,923 | 108,284 | 0 | 108,284 | 92,385 | 4,447 | 11,452 | |
| 1947: January..... | 25,383 | 1,084 | 24,299 | 20,537 | 1,496 | 2,266 | 131,771 | 7,264 | 124,507 | 108,433 | 6,342 | 9,732 | |
| February..... | 27,074 | 0 | 27,074 | 22,156 | 1,615 | 3,303 | 138,443 | 0 | 138,443 | 118,613 | 6,375 | 13,455 | |
| March..... | 37,649 | 491 | 37,158 | 30,615 | 2,448 | 4,095 | 206,511 | 1,586 | 204,925 | 176,084 | 10,763 | 18,078 | |
| April..... | 42,862 | 328 | 42,534 | 35,214 | 3,142 | 4,178 | 240,390 | 1,949 | 238,441 | 202,847 | 13,478 | 22,116 | |
| May..... | 41,138 | 0 | 41,138 | 33,670 | 3,085 | 4,383 | 224,951 | 0 | 224,951 | 189,254 | 14,068 | 21,629 | |
| June..... | 46,999 | 1,005 | 45,994 | 34,627 | 3,478 | 7,889 | 259,360 | 6,517 | 252,883 | 198,400 | 13,984 | 40,449 | |
| July ^b | 47,153 | 36 | 47,117 | 36,943 | 3,053 | 7,121 | 271,188 | 315 | 270,873 | 221,040 | 14,269 | 35,564 | |
| August ^c | 51,304 | 192 | 51,112 | 39,226 | 3,519 | 8,367 | 298,637 | 1,728 | 296,909 | 238,135 | 16,416 | 42,358 | |
| First 8 months of 1946 ^b | 398,761 | 89,762 | 308,999 | 257,999 | 17,751 | 33,249 | 1,803,070 | 303,036 | 1,500,034 | 1,303,785 | 73,660 | 122,589 | |
| First 8 months of 1947 ^c | 319,562 | 3,136 | 316,426 | 252,988 | 21,836 | 41,602 | 1,771,241 | 19,359 | 1,751,882 | 1,452,806 | 95,695 | 203,381 | |

¹ Includes value of Federal construction contracts awarded and estimates for building to be started in urban places which do not issue permits.

² See table F-3, footnote 2.

³ Includes 1- and 2-family dwellings with stores.

⁴ Includes multifamily dwelling units with stores.

⁵ Revised.

⁶ Preliminary.

TABLE F-5: Estimated Permit Valuation¹ of New Nonresidential Building Scheduled To Be Started in Urban Areas,² by Type and by Source of Funds (Total and Non-Federal)

| Period | Valuation (in thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|---|-------------|----------------------------------|-------------|
| | New nonresidential buildings | | Industrial buildings ³ | | Commercial buildings ⁴ | | Community buildings ⁵ | | Government buildings ⁶ | | Public works and utility buildings ⁷ | | All other buildings ⁸ | |
| | Total (including Federal) | Non-Federal | Total (including Federal) | Non-Federal | Total (including Federal) | Non-Federal | Total (including Federal) | Non-Federal | Total (including Federal) | Non-Federal | Total (including Federal) | Non-Federal | Total (including Federal) | Non-Federal |
| 1946..... | \$1,457,142 | \$1,415,071 | \$396,923 | \$395,250 | \$669,498 | \$669,498 | \$190,098 | \$167,327 | \$12,042 | \$3,624 | \$101,241 | \$92,032 | \$87,340 | \$87,340 |
| 1946: August..... | 92,199 | 92,188 | 21,779 | 21,779 | 38,851 | 38,851 | 15,453 | 15,453 | 212 | 201 | 7,489 | 7,489 | 8,415 | 8,415 |
| September..... | 94,671 | 89,707 | 33,262 | 33,110 | 30,939 | 30,939 | 15,276 | 10,464 | 492 | 492 | 6,447 | 6,447 | 8,255 | 8,255 |
| October..... | 85,259 | 83,986 | 21,123 | 21,123 | 35,264 | 35,264 | 14,049 | 12,793 | 170 | 153 | 6,422 | 6,422 | 8,231 | 8,231 |
| November..... | 81,507 | 73,091 | 20,944 | 20,944 | 23,267 | 23,267 | 16,168 | 7,752 | 321 | 321 | 14,585 | 14,585 | 6,222 | 6,222 |
| December..... | 78,514 | 70,792 | 22,665 | 22,665 | 24,328 | 24,328 | 15,643 | 12,336 | 157 | 157 | 11,383 | 6,968 | 4,338 | 4,338 |
| 1947: January..... | 83,506 | 76,522 | 22,889 | 22,889 | 31,439 | 31,439 | 16,323 | 9,339 | 257 | 257 | 7,719 | 7,719 | 4,879 | 4,879 |
| February..... | 86,376 | 79,562 | 20,080 | 20,080 | 30,785 | 30,785 | 17,727 | 11,033 | 659 | 539 | 10,136 | 10,136 | 6,989 | 6,989 |
| March..... | 109,887 | 102,830 | 26,813 | 26,813 | 38,780 | 38,780 | 26,810 | 19,322 | 388 | 319 | 10,665 | 10,665 | 6,931 | 6,931 |
| April..... | 123,558 | 115,920 | 22,907 | 22,907 | 45,458 | 45,458 | 24,461 | 21,598 | 7,399 | 2,624 | 13,883 | 13,883 | 9,450 | 9,450 |
| May..... | 126,734 | 120,201 | 25,366 | 25,366 | 47,863 | 47,863 | 28,155 | 24,015 | 3,246 | 853 | 12,157 | 12,157 | 9,947 | 9,947 |
| June..... | 140,168 | 129,585 | 28,119 | 28,119 | 54,882 | 54,882 | 32,233 | 28,000 | 7,545 | 1,195 | 8,295 | 8,295 | 9,094 | 9,094 |
| July..... | 168,799 | 166,618 | 25,763 | 25,763 | 72,685 | 72,685 | 37,483 | 36,637 | 2,770 | 1,435 | 18,228 | 18,228 | 11,870 | 11,870 |
| August ⁹ | 180,121 | 155,059 | 40,407 | 40,407 | 69,108 | 69,108 | 48,422 | 25,679 | 3,399 | 1,080 | 7,452 | 7,452 | 11,333 | 11,333 |
| First 8 months of 1946..... | 1,117,192 | 1,097,495 | 298,929 | 297,408 | 555,700 | 555,700 | 128,962 | 123,982 | 10,902 | 2,501 | 62,405 | 57,610 | 60,294 | 60,294 |
| First 8 months of 1947 ⁹ | 1,019,149 | 946,297 | 212,344 | 212,344 | 391,000 | 391,000 | 231,114 | 175,623 | 25,663 | 8,302 | 88,535 | 88,535 | 70,493 | 70,493 |

¹ Includes value of Federal construction contracts awarded and estimates for building to be started in urban places which do not issue permits. Urban, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, covers all incorporated places of 2,500 population or more in 1940 and, by special rule, a small number of incorporated civil divisions.

² Estimates of non-Federal (private and State and local government) building in all urban areas are based upon building permit reports received from places containing about 85 percent of the urban population of the country; estimates of federally financed projects are compiled from notifications of construction contracts awarded, which are obtained from other Federal agencies.

³ Includes factories, navy yards, army ordnance plants, bakeries, ice plants, industrial warehouses, and other buildings at the site of these and similar production sites.

⁴ Includes amusement and recreation buildings, stores and other mercantile buildings, public garages, gasoline and service stations, etc.

⁵ Includes churches, hospitals, and other institutional buildings, schools, libraries, etc.

⁶ Includes Federal, State, county, and municipal buildings, such as post offices, city halls, fire and police stations, army barracks, and naval stations, etc.

⁷ Includes railroad, bus, and airport buildings, roundhouses, radio stations, gas and electric plants, public comfort stations, etc.

⁸ Includes private garages, sheds, stables and barns, and other buildings not elsewhere classified.

⁹ Preliminary.

TABLE F-6: Estimated Number of New Dwelling Units Started and Completed in Nonfarm Areas¹

| Period | Number of new dwelling units | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|---------|--------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------|------------------|------------------------|
| | Started | | | | | Completed | | | | |
| | Total | Permanent ² | | | Temporary ³ | Total | Permanent ² | | | Temporary ⁴ |
| | | Total | Private | Public | | | Total | Private | Public | |
| 1946: Total..... | 776,200 | 670,500 | 662,500 | 8,000 | 105,700 | ⁵ 476,400 | 437,800 | 437,800 | (⁶) | ⁵ 38,600 |
| January..... | 42,500 | 37,500 | 36,900 | 600 | 5,100 | ----- | 15,900 | 15,900 | 0 | ----- |
| February..... | 49,300 | 42,400 | 42,400 | 0 | 6,900 | ----- | 17,300 | 17,300 | 0 | ----- |
| March..... | 70,400 | 62,000 | 62,000 | 0 | 8,400 | ----- | 18,700 | 18,700 | 0 | ----- |
| April..... | 79,900 | 67,000 | 67,000 | 0 | 12,900 | ----- | 21,000 | 21,000 | 0 | ----- |
| May..... | 83,400 | 67,100 | 67,100 | 0 | 16,300 | ----- | 25,100 | 25,100 | 0 | ----- |
| June..... | 79,800 | 64,100 | 62,800 | 1,300 | 15,700 | ----- | 30,600 | 30,600 | 0 | ----- |
| July..... | 78,500 | 62,600 | 61,300 | 1,300 | 15,900 | ----- | 36,700 | 36,700 | 0 | ----- |
| August..... | 81,300 | 65,400 | 61,900 | 3,500 | 15,900 | ----- | 43,400 | 43,400 | 0 | ----- |
| September..... | 65,800 | 57,600 | 57,600 | 0 | 8,200 | ----- | 49,700 | 49,700 | 0 | ----- |
| October..... | 58,200 | 57,800 | 56,500 | 1,300 | 400 | ----- | 55,500 | 55,500 | 0 | ----- |
| November..... | 47,800 | 47,700 | 47,700 | 0 | 100 | ----- | 61,200 | 61,200 | 0 | ----- |
| December..... | 39,300 | 39,300 | 39,300 | 0 | (⁶) | ----- | 62,700 | 62,700 | (⁶) | ----- |
| 1947: January..... | 40,100 | 40,100 | 39,000 | 1,100 | 0 | 78,600 | 62,600 | 62,600 | 0 | 16,000 |
| February..... | 44,100 | 44,100 | 44,100 | 0 | 0 | 75,800 | 60,300 | 60,300 | (⁶) | 15,500 |
| March..... | 59,000 | 58,400 | 58,400 | 0 | 600 | 72,700 | 57,700 | 57,700 | 0 | 15,000 |
| April..... | 69,500 | 68,700 | 68,700 | 0 | 800 | 65,900 | 59,500 | 59,400 | 100 | 6,400 |
| May..... | 72,700 | 72,500 | 72,500 | 0 | 200 | 62,500 | 59,900 | 59,900 | 0 | 2,600 |
| June..... | 79,400 | 77,200 | 77,000 | 200 | 2,200 | 66,800 | 63,000 | 62,800 | 200 | 3,800 |
| July..... | 80,100 | 80,100 | 80,000 | 0 | (⁶) | 68,500 | 65,700 | 65,400 | 300 | 2,800 |
| August..... | 86,100 | 85,700 | 85,500 | 200 | 400 | 71,900 | 70,400 | 70,300 | 100 | 1,500 |
| September..... | 92,000 | 92,000 | 91,700 | 300 | 0 | 78,100 | 77,200 | 77,000 | 200 | 900 |

¹ Estimates of equivalent living accommodations provided by the conversion of family units, dormitories, and trailers previously shown in this table have been discontinued because of the paucity of data.

² Covers both conventional and prefabricated units.

³ Starts data for 1946 cover only those family dwelling units in the Federal temporary re-use housing program which were provided by dismantling temporary war structures and their re-erection at new sites. Starts data for

1947 cover new temporary housing projects outside of the Federal temporary re-use program.

⁴ Covers only those family dwelling units in the Federal temporary re-use housing program which were provided by dismantling temporary war structures and their re-erection at new sites.

⁵ Monthly data not available.

⁶ Less than 50 units.

TABLE F-7: Estimated Number and Average Construction Cost of Privately Financed Dwelling Units Started in 30 Leading Industrial Areas¹

| Industrial area ¹ | Number of dwelling units started | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------------|
| | 1947 | | | | | | | 1946 | | | | | |
| | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July |
| Atlanta..... | 885 | 630 | 595 | 487 | 415 | 345 | 365 | 435 | 460 | 590 | 655 | 565 | 675 |
| Boston..... | 1,070 | 765 | 875 | 587 | 830 | 530 | 245 | 325 | 450 | 495 | 355 | 385 | 655 |
| Buffalo..... | 530 | 700 | 425 | 345 | 240 | 205 | 155 | 170 | 170 | 280 | 200 | 345 | 240 |
| Chicago..... | 2,345 | 2,010 | 1,703 | 1,342 | 1,190 | 700 | 230 | 1,105 | 1,485 | 1,410 | 1,225 | 2,005 | 2,300 |
| Cleveland..... | 810 | 720 | 615 | 493 | 610 | 400 | 300 | 410 | 515 | 770 | 735 | 670 | 555 |
| Columbus..... | 265 | 340 | 248 | 250 | 275 | 185 | 180 | 140 | 205 | 370 | 225 | 285 | 320 |
| Dallas..... | 780 | 780 | 748 | 842 | 540 | 505 | 335 | 245 | 425 | 425 | 675 | 375 | 540 |
| Denver..... | 500 | 280 | 312 | 354 | 270 | 270 | 275 | 380 | 330 | 565 | 525 | 635 | 680 |
| Detroit..... | 2,180 | 1,845 | 1,528 | 1,615 | 1,505 | 810 | 615 | 780 | 1,195 | 1,195 | 1,355 | 1,500 | 1,425 |
| Fort Worth..... | 365 | 465 | 474 | 457 | 400 | 455 | 210 | 180 | 250 | 330 | 340 | 395 | 335 |
| Hartford..... | 400 | 260 | 272 | 258 | 160 | 65 | 65 | 110 | 110 | 95 | 120 | 140 | 140 |
| Indianapolis..... | 440 | 405 | 299 | 260 | 230 | 130 | 160 | 150 | 165 | 270 | 260 | 405 | 270 |
| Knoxville..... | 205 | 240 | 201 | 166 | 125 | 95 | 95 | 120 | 155 | 315 | 210 | 220 | 225 |
| Los Angeles..... | 4,845 | 4,500 | 4,643 | 5,096 | 5,040 | 5,675 | 3,855 | 4,630 | 4,095 | 3,995 | 4,980 | 5,135 | 4,255 |
| Memphis..... | 475 | 460 | 331 | 508 | 380 | 415 | 225 | 220 | 420 | 355 | 270 | 365 | 465 |
| Milwaukee..... | 475 | 545 | 517 | 387 | 120 | 105 | 195 | 220 | 360 | 425 | 305 | 475 | 510 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul..... | 710 | 725 | 587 | 418 | 195 | 210 | 210 | 410 | 495 | 580 | 585 | 715 | 600 |
| New York-Newark-Jersey City ² | 2,100 | 3,035 | 2,454 | 1,900 | 2,495 | 1,810 | 1,080 | 2,080 | 3,270 | 3,640 | 4,305 | 4,545 | 3,440 |
| Philadelphia-Camden..... | 1,570 | 1,515 | 1,481 | 896 | 805 | 375 | 350 | 385 | 855 | 775 | 730 | 1,005 | 1,200 |
| Pittsburgh..... | 1,040 | 1,200 | 775 | 849 | 455 | 185 | 280 | 370 | 380 | 390 | 720 | 530 | 500 |
| Sacramento..... | 300 | 285 | 266 | 330 | 315 | 325 | 350 | 175 | 280 | 265 | 365 | 365 | 300 |
| San Francisco..... | 1,575 | 1,240 | 1,266 | 1,664 | 1,780 | 1,505 | 1,570 | 945 | 1,365 | 585 | 1,610 | 1,520 | 1,405 |
| Seattle-Tacoma ³ | (⁶) | (⁶) | (⁶) | (⁶) | 670 | 410 | 375 | 430 | 360 | 700 | 850 | 900 | 755 |
| Springfield-Holyoke..... | 205 | 200 | 185 | 135 | 65 | 40 | 30 | 85 | 70 | 100 | 120 | 115 | 115 |
| St. Louis..... | 780 | 665 | 692 | 671 | 495 | 405 | 310 | 325 | 330 | 490 | 660 | 630 | 700 |
| Syracuse..... | 310 | 145 | 140 | 124 | 50 | 10 | 5 | 15 | 110 | 95 | 125 | 135 | 140 |
| Toledo..... | 105 | 130 | 104 | 95 | 105 | 60 | 40 | 45 | 65 | 110 | 135 | 115 | (⁶) |
| Washington, D. C..... | 2,420 | 2,220 | 1,589 | 1,296 | 1,230 | 988 | 719 | 705 | 870 | 1,230 | 800 | 1,020 | 785 |
| Worcester..... | 225 | 195 | 224 | 208 | 120 | 30 | 15 | 55 | 90 | 95 | 155 | 150 | 195 |
| Youngstown ⁴ | (⁶) | (⁶) | (⁶) | (⁶) | (⁶) | 60 | 70 | 55 | 100 | 65 | 170 | 100 | 145 |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE F-7: Estimated Number and Average Construction Cost of Privately Financed Dwelling Units Started in 30 Leading Industrial Areas ¹—Continued

| Industrial area ² | Average construction cost per dwelling unit started ³ | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1947 | | | | | | | 1946 | | | | |
| | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. |
| Atlanta..... | \$6,400 | \$6,300 | \$5,900 | \$5,600 | \$5,400 | \$5,900 | \$5,500 | \$5,100 | \$5,000 | \$5,100 | \$5,100 | \$5,200 |
| Boston..... | 8,000 | 8,100 | 7,100 | 7,200 | 6,800 | 6,000 | 7,700 | 7,400 | 7,300 | 6,700 | 8,500 | 7,400 |
| Buffalo..... | 7,200 | 6,900 | 7,700 | 8,600 | 8,000 | 7,900 | 6,900 | 6,900 | 6,800 | 7,300 | 7,200 | 6,000 |
| Chicago..... | 8,500 | 8,800 | 8,800 | 8,500 | 8,700 | 8,500 | 7,700 | 7,800 | 8,700 | 8,100 | 7,700 | 7,800 |
| Cleveland..... | 9,500 | 9,500 | 9,600 | 9,300 | 9,200 | 8,800 | 8,800 | 9,100 | 9,100 | 8,400 | 8,400 | 8,800 |
| Columbus..... | 8,200 | 7,500 | 7,700 | 8,000 | 7,900 | 8,600 | 7,700 | 7,900 | 7,700 | 7,300 | 7,000 | 6,300 |
| Dallas..... | 6,100 | 5,900 | 5,800 | 5,600 | 5,700 | 5,600 | 5,900 | 6,400 | 6,500 | 6,100 | 6,000 | 6,800 |
| Denver..... | 6,100 | 5,800 | 4,900 | 5,700 | 5,700 | 5,600 | 5,400 | 5,700 | 5,800 | 5,700 | 5,700 | 5,700 |
| Detroit..... | 8,300 | 8,200 | 8,000 | 8,600 | 8,500 | 9,400 | 9,800 | 7,300 | 7,700 | 8,400 | 7,600 | 6,900 |
| Fort Worth..... | 4,600 | 4,600 | 4,800 | 4,800 | 4,500 | 4,300 | 4,000 | 5,900 | 4,200 | 3,200 | 3,000 | 3,200 |
| Hartford..... | 8,200 | 7,600 | 7,600 | 7,500 | 7,600 | 8,100 | 9,000 | 8,400 | 7,400 | 7,200 | 7,400 | 7,000 |
| Indianapolis..... | 5,900 | 6,200 | 6,000 | 6,200 | 5,600 | 6,700 | 5,900 | 5,300 | 5,400 | 4,900 | 5,300 | 5,600 |
| Knoxville..... | 4,700 | 4,300 | 4,600 | 4,600 | 4,300 | 4,900 | 4,800 | 4,700 | 4,300 | 4,700 | 4,400 | 3,900 |
| Los Angeles..... | 6,800 | 6,900 | 6,600 | 6,800 | 6,700 | 6,700 | 6,600 | 6,700 | 6,700 | 6,800 | 6,400 | 6,900 |
| Memphis..... | 4,600 | 4,400 | 4,300 | 4,300 | 4,200 | 4,900 | 4,300 | 4,500 | 4,900 | 4,500 | 4,400 | 4,400 |
| Milwaukee..... | 8,600 | 8,000 | 7,500 | 7,700 | 8,600 | 7,800 | 7,300 | 8,100 | 7,100 | 7,800 | 7,200 | 7,600 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul..... | 7,600 | 7,800 | 8,000 | 8,200 | 8,200 | 7,600 | 9,000 | 7,900 | 8,000 | 7,600 | 7,200 | 7,100 |
| New York-Newark-Jersey City ⁴ | 8,600 | 7,600 | 7,900 | 9,100 | 7,400 | 7,400 | 7,000 | 8,100 | 7,400 | 7,600 | 7,700 | 7,000 |
| Philadelphia-Camden..... | 6,900 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 6,900 | 6,700 | 6,700 | 7,100 | 7,300 | 6,700 | 6,700 | 6,800 | 6,700 |
| Pittsburgh..... | 7,500 | 7,000 | 7,300 | 6,500 | 7,300 | 7,100 | 7,300 | 7,400 | 7,600 | 7,100 | 6,300 | 5,900 |
| Sacramento..... | 4,300 | 4,900 | 5,700 | 5,400 | 3,900 | 4,000 | 4,800 | 4,400 | 4,700 | 4,700 | 5,100 | 5,400 |
| San Francisco..... | 7,500 | 7,600 | 7,600 | 7,500 | 8,100 | 8,000 | 7,900 | 7,700 | 7,600 | 7,400 | 6,600 | 6,700 |
| Seattle-Tacoma ⁵ | (e) | (e) | (e) | (e) | 6,100 | 6,600 | 5,200 | 6,300 | 6,900 | 5,400 | 5,800 | 6,000 |
| Springfield-Holyoke..... | 6,400 | 6,400 | 6,600 | 7,000 | 6,700 | 6,900 | 6,600 | 7,100 | 6,400 | 6,300 | 6,500 | 5,000 |
| St. Louis..... | 6,600 | 6,700 | 6,900 | 6,800 | 6,900 | 6,600 | 6,600 | 6,800 | 8,900 | 6,700 | 5,400 | 6,000 |
| Syracuse..... | 7,700 | 7,500 | 7,900 | 8,400 | 8,300 | 7,900 | 9,700 | 9,200 | 9,000 | 6,900 | 5,900 | 6,800 |
| Toledo..... | 8,200 | 8,200 | 6,600 | 8,100 | 7,900 | 8,200 | 7,300 | 8,000 | 7,100 | 6,700 | 6,900 | 7,500 |
| Washington, D. C..... | 8,200 | 7,900 | 8,200 | 8,500 | 8,300 | 8,100 | 7,600 | 7,500 | 7,700 | 6,600 | 6,600 | 7,900 |
| Worcester..... | 6,000 | 5,800 | 5,500 | 5,800 | 6,600 | 5,700 | 7,900 | 5,800 | 6,400 | 7,200 | 6,000 | 6,400 |
| Youngstown ⁵ | (e) | (e) | (e) | (e) | 7,900 | 8,200 | 7,300 | 6,900 | 6,000 | 8,800 | 6,900 | 6,700 |

¹ Covers all privately financed new family dwelling units. Excludes trailers, dormitories, barracks, converted units, and all federally financed residential building.

² Industrial areas cover entire counties or groups of counties surrounding the central area or cities.

³ Based on contractors' estimates. Represents the cost of labor and materials, and all subcontracted work. Excludes land and development costs.

⁴ Includes permanent units financed by the New York City Housing Authority.

⁵ Area no longer being surveyed.

* Data not available.

Source: These data were compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics in connection with its housing statistics program. Data on private residential building started are based on reports from building-permit issuing offices and from building contractors and others in nonpermit issuing as well as in permit issuing places in the areas shown. Building permit data are corrected for lapsed permits and lag between issuance of permits and the start of construction, by follow-up of construction jobs for which permits have been issued.

TABLE F-8: Estimated Number and Construction Cost of New ¹ Urban and Rural Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Source of Funds (Private and Public)

| Year and month | Number of new dwelling units started | | | | | | | | | Estimated construction cost ² (in thousands) | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|--|--------------------|-------------------|
| | All units | | | Privately financed | | | Publicly financed | | | Total | Privately financed | Publicly financed |
| | Total nonfarm areas | Urban areas | Rural nonfarm areas | Total nonfarm areas | Urban areas | Rural nonfarm areas | Total nonfarm areas | Urban areas | Rural nonfarm areas | | | |
| 1925 ³ | 937,000 | 752,000 | 185,000 | 937,000 | 752,000 | 185,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$4,475,000 | \$4,475,000 | 0 |
| 1933 ⁴ | 93,000 | 45,000 | 48,000 | 93,000 | 45,000 | 48,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 285,446 | 285,446 | 0 |
| 1941 ⁵ | 715,200 | 439,582 | 275,618 | 619,460 | 369,465 | 249,995 | 95,740 | 70,117 | 25,623 | 2,852,778 | 2,530,765 | \$322,013 |
| 1944 ⁶ | 169,400 | 114,875 | 54,525 | 138,779 | 93,173 | 45,606 | 30,621 | 21,702 | 8,919 | 560,715 | 483,231 | 77,484 |
| 1946..... | 776,200 | 493,963 | 282,237 | 662,526 | 395,642 | 266,884 | 113,674 | 98,321 | 15,353 | 4,103,251 | 3,713,776 | 389,475 |
| 1946: August..... | 81,300 | 52,506 | 28,794 | 61,902 | 36,060 | 25,842 | 19,398 | 16,446 | 2,952 | 412,378 | 338,779 | 73,599 |
| September..... | 65,800 | 41,159 | 24,641 | 57,592 | 33,640 | 23,952 | 8,208 | 7,519 | 689 | 344,438 | 323,770 | 20,668 |
| October..... | 58,200 | 34,638 | 23,562 | 56,492 | 33,304 | 23,188 | 1,708 | 1,334 | 374 | 327,920 | 317,304 | 10,616 |
| November..... | 47,800 | 28,733 | 19,067 | 47,678 | 28,611 | 19,067 | 122 | 122 | 0 | 276,179 | 275,897 | 282 |
| December..... | 39,300 | 23,662 | 15,638 | 39,268 | 23,662 | 15,606 | 32 | 0 | 32 | 231,943 | 231,870 | 73 |
| 1947: January..... | 40,100 | 24,611 | 15,489 | 38,998 | 23,527 | 15,471 | 1,102 | 1,084 | 18 | 235,105 | 227,682 | 7,423 |
| February..... | 44,100 | 25,774 | 18,326 | 44,100 | 25,774 | 18,326 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 244,755 | 244,755 | 0 |
| March..... | 59,000 | 33,674 | 25,326 | 58,425 | 33,183 | 25,242 | 575 | 491 | 84 | 328,720 | 326,456 | 2,264 |
| April..... | 69,500 | 38,858 | 30,642 | 68,724 | 38,530 | 30,194 | 776 | 328 | 448 | 393,234 | 388,155 | 5,079 |
| May..... | 72,700 | 39,376 | 33,324 | 72,544 | 39,376 | 33,168 | 156 | 0 | 156 | 418,008 | 416,875 | 1,133 |
| June..... | 79,400 | 43,005 | 36,395 | 76,988 | 42,000 | 34,988 | 2,412 | 1,005 | 1,407 | 487,205 | 469,700 | 17,505 |
| July..... | 80,100 | 43,962 | 36,138 | 80,064 | 43,926 | 36,138 | 36 | 36 | 0 | 488,925 | 488,610 | 315 |
| August..... | 86,100 | 47,092 | 39,008 | 85,461 | 46,900 | 38,561 | 639 | 192 | 447 | 527,415 | 521,550 | 5,865 |

¹ Covers both permanent and temporary new family dwelling units. Includes those family dwelling units in the Federal temporary re-use housing program provided by dismantling temporary war structures and their re-erection at new sites.

² Private construction costs are based on permit valuations, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction

costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

³ Housing peak year.

⁴ Depression, low year.

⁵ Recovery peak year prior to wartime limitations.

⁶ Last full year under wartime control.