## Monthly Labor Review

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## This Issue in Brief . . .

Ever since the Labor Party came into power in Great Britain, just before the close of the war, the status and role of labor became matters of speculation and curiosity. British Labor under the Labor Government-Part I (p. 117) is the first of two articles offering a general background answer. Rationing and price control, subsidized housing, expanded social security, and increased real earnings have provided a higher level of living to the British worker than before the war, despite widespread shortages of many essential goods and services. The gains, which have entailed the loss of no individual freedom, are attributable to full employment, strong unionism, and the political victory of the Labor Party. Part II will discuss the position of the trade-unions in relation to the Government.

One of the interesting features of the relationship of British labor to the national economic product is existence of labor-management production committees. During the war period the WPB had cognizance of some 5,000 such committees in the United States. What happened to them when the war ended is described in considerable detail in Joint Production Committees, January 1948 (p. 123). It is significant that of 944 committees studied which operated during the war, 287 were still in existence. Of the 657 discontinued, only a fifth disbanded due to lack of interest. The most common concern of the committees studied was with safety, production, and employee suggestions, in that order.

The European Recovery Program and repeated criticism of it by the Russian-dominated secretariat of the World Federation of Trade Unions precipitated a crisis in that organization during: the Rome meetings of its executive committee and executive bureau last May. The sessions of
these two bodies form the background of International Labor Confederations: II. The WFTU (p. 147). The United States and other non-Communist dominated delegates succeeded in reducing the power of the general secretary and establishing by resolution certain safeguards against use of the WFTU administrative apparatus for the furthering of Russian foreign policy.

While workers are thus becoming increasingly concerned with the international aspects of their affairs, the realities of their work-a-day problems are still with them. Such a one is Occupational Wage Differentials (p. 127). Wage differentials provide compensation for workers in accordance with variations in skill, effort, and working conditions The article examines a current crosssection view of occupational wage relationships and then reviews them historically since 1907.

The three technical notes in this issue are of special interest to habitual users of Bureau data. Wholesale Price Index: Policy on Revisions and Corrections (p. 153) reveals the plans for a complete reappraisal of the wholesale price index. Improved sampling, revised weights, group reclassification, and re-examination of the present base period (1926) are in the offing, awaiting publication of the 1947 Census of Manufactures. Consumers’ Price Index: Relative Importance of Components ( p .156 ) is a technical extension of one of the points raised in the article, The CPIA Summary of Its Essential Features, which appeared in the July issue. It presents the items and major groups of items of the CPI in terms of their relative importance. They constitute the value factors which enter into the index calculation. The computation and weighting methods are described in detail. Housing Statistics, 1946 and 1947: Sampling Methods and Survey Techniques ( $p .161$ ) illustrates how local area housing studies are planned and samples selected, with particular emphasis on including sections where no building permit data are available. Test results are included showing the reliability of the total area samples for use in arriving at national estimates.

## The Labor Month in Review

General business activity continued at a high level during July, with production, employment, and trade above the levels of a year ago. Prices were continuing to rise generally as the Congress met in special session on July 26. Wholesale prices advanced to a new high and consumers' prices seemed to be following. The steel industry, reversing its previous position, raised both the wages of its employees and the prices of its products. Except for the "captive" mines strike in coal, there were no nationally important disputes between labor and industry, and the prospects for few serious stoppages for the rest of the year appeared good.

## New Records for Prices

Rising prices again overshadowed the other economic news during July-particularly the spectacular spurt in the price of meats and the advance in steel and nonferrous metal prices. The Bureau of Labor Statistics weekly wholesale price index reached 168.9 percent of the 1926 average in the week ending July 17, the highest it has been since the weekly index was started in 1932. The consumers' price index advanced 0.7 percent from mid-May to mid-June to a new high point-171.7 percent of the 1935-39 average. This was 9.3 percent above the previous year, and 74.1 percent above the August 1939 level. As in previous months, the increase in the cost of food, which comprises more than 40 percent of the index, was mostly responsible for the advance in the total index. Since the seasonal high point for food prices is generally not reached until September, there would not appear to be much prospect for any immediate decline in consumers' prices until autumn, when the price of meat and certain other food items may be expected to ease.

The most encouraging development affecting food prices in the longer run are the record corn crop which is predicted and the near-record wheat crop already partly harvested. Promising grain prospects throughout the world may mean less
urgent demands and the adjustment of domestic grain prices downward to the Government support level. Grains and cattle-feed prices declined considerably in July. With the ratio of feed per animal higher than it has been for a long time, the decline in grain prices will make it more profitable for farmers to increase the production of meat. However, the conversion of grain to meat is a process which takes several months for fowl, about 6 months for pork, and a year or more for beef. A number of years of good crops may be necessary to remove the accumulated deficit of farm animals in the country.

Following the lead of the U.S. Steel Corporation in the early part of the month, most of the major steel producers announced that prices would be quoted f. o. b. mill rather than delivered at destination. The action was taken after the United States Supreme Court ruled that the basing point practices followed by the cement industry violated the antitrust laws. The new pricing system means that steel costs will include freight from the mill to the point of destination instead of from the nearest basing point. While the full effects of the change are not readily apparent because of the complicated nature of the steel pricing system, it seems evident that certain consumers of steel remote from the steel mills will have to pay added freight charges. Steel users were also faced with announced increases of about 10 percent in the prices of finished steel products to compensate for "increased costs" in the steel industry.

## Wage Adjustments

The effort to "hold the line" against wage increases, which was announced by the steel industry in April, was abandoned during July. Although the union had no recourse to strike action until the expiration of its contracts in the spring of 1949, the major producers yielded to union requests and granted increases averaging about 13 cents an hour. The action was taken after workers in most of the large mass-production industries had received increases. The settlement of the wage dispute between the UAW and the Ford Motor Co. followed an initial suggestion by the company that a wage cut might be necessary. Wage increases were granted in a number of other industries during the month.
The Bureau's statistics of average hourly earnings in manufacturing in June reflect the important wage adjustments granted between mid-May and
mid-June. Average hourly earnings increased by almost 2 cents to 131.9 cents, with somewhat larger gains reported in the durable goods industries. Some lengthening of the average workweek combined with the higher wage rates raised average earnings of factory ${ }_{s}$ workers in June to \$52.81-an all-time high.

## Industrial Peace Likely

July was a relatively peaceful month in the relations between unions and management, and the outlook for operations free from strikes appeared excellent for most important industries. Only in the maritime industry, where strikes have been enjoined until September by injunctions under the Taft-Hartley Act, does a serious strike threat exist. The dispute in this case is largely over the issue of hiring halls which both the operators and National Labor Relations Board assert violates the closed-shop provisions of the Taft-Hartley law.

With the settlement of the "captive" coal miners' strike in early July, there were no work stoppages of national prominence for the remainder of the month. What might have been a serious loss of time and production was averted by the Ford Motor Co. agreement. Man-days lost by work stoppages in July were little different than the $2,000,000$ lost during June.

The Democratic Party at its national convention in Philadelphia during July went on record for the repeal of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 and the substitution of "a just body of rules to assure free and effective collective bargaining." The Republican platform, adopted by that party a month earlier, made no specific commitment with regard to the controversial law, but declared: "We pledge continuing study to improve labor-management legislation in the light of experience and changing conditions."

## New Peak in Employment

Census estimates of total civilian employment in June indicated a sharp increase to a new high of 61.3 million. The large gains occurred in both farm and nonfarm employment, with agriculture rising to its summer peak and industry quickly absorbing most of the large numbers of young people who come into the labor market at this time of the year.

Employment in nonagricultural establishments in June, as estimated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, rose by 300,000 to almost 45 million, the highest level since the pre-Christmas record of 1947 . This represented over a million more workers in industrial employment than a year ago, with gains mostly in manufacturing, construction, trade, and State and local government. Manufacturing employment increased significantly in the month, bringing the total to more than 16 million. Although the trend of the two previous months was reversed, the level in June was still below that of the early part of the year. In the industries manufacturing durable goods, a substantial decline in automotive employment, due to the recurring steel shortage, was only partly offset by the continued seasonal expansion in the logging and lumbering industries. A large gain in employment in the nondurable goods industries was chiefly concentrated in the food group. There was a sharp recovery in leather industry employment, which had shown some weakness in recent months, and a relatively early flatteningout of the seasonal slump in the textiles and apparel industries.

The early summer gain in construction employment brought the number employed in this industry to $2,180,000$ during June. Continued increases are anticipated until about $2 \frac{1}{2}$ million workers are employed by September, when 1948 construction activity is expected to be at its peak. This forecast is based on a revised estimate of anticipated expenditures totaling 18 billion dollars for new construction in 1948, prepared jointly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Office of Domestic Commerce. Earlier estimates, made last November, had placed the 1948 dollar volume of new construction at 15.2 billion and peak contract construction employment at $2,150,000$. Upward revisions were made partly to allow for the enlarged scope of the definition of public utilities construction, but exclusive of that adjustment the previous estimate was raised by about 12 percent primarily because expenditures for new residential construction have been advancing more rapidly than anticipated last fall. Higher priced housing has predominated thus far this year, and the expectation that relatively more low-priced houses would be constructed has not been realized.

# Occupational Wage Differentials, 1907-1947 

Harry Ober ${ }^{1}$

Wage differentials by occupation are of basic importance in industry. They provide a means not only for compensating workers in accordance with differences in skill, effort, and working conditions, but also for attracting labor to the skilled trades which require years of training and investment by the workers of both time and money to acquire the essential skills. Each establishment, therefore, deals with wages in two ways: the level of wage rates by occupation, and the differences in rates between one type of labor and another.

Two major aspects of occupational wage relationships are considered: a cross-sectional review of wage differentials by occupation as they exist currently; and an analysis of changes in these differentials since 1907. Despite the seemingly endless variation, especially among different occupational classifications, rates at any one time fluctuate within certain limits: within an establishment, and from industry to industry, between the highest and lowest occupational rates (usually from the skilled to the unskilled rates). The question is, can these variations be so described as to provide more precise knowledge about the United States wage structure? And, if a fairly accurate picture of current occupational wage differentials is obtained, can such data be considered reliable over a long period of time?

[^0]
## Basis and Scope of Analysis

Occupational wage relationships as used in this study relate to measures of typical spreads in rates between occupations of varying job requirements. The level of wages is dealt with only indirectly, to indicate the effect of certain types of increases in wage rates on occupational differentials.

Measures of typical spreads were computed as follows: for each industry, all available occupational rate data were expressed as percentages of selected unskilled jobs; in the current periods janitors and hand truckers, singly or in combination, most frequently served as a base. In earlier periods, when detailed classifications for unskilled labor were not available, common labor was used as a base. This procedure yielded, for selected skilled occupations in a given industry, a percentage differential above or below the selected unskilled occupational rates. ${ }^{2}$ For the analysis of cents-per-hour differences between skilled and unskilled, absolute differences between the same selected skilled and unskilled occupations were computed.

To summarize percentage differentials for a wide variety of industries, it was necessary to disregard specific occupational titles. The data were, therefore, grouped into three broad classes: skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled. Criteria were developed for the classification of specific occupations into each of these classes, with certain further distinctions for subdividing the semiskilled and unskilled classes into two groups each. The differentials for each class were then arrayed, regardless of industry, and a median, as well as a range, representing the middle half of the array were obtained. This detail applied to only the analysis of the current situation.

For measuring the trend in occupational differentials, only the spread between skilled and unskilled rates was employed. In earlier periods the Bureau's studies related primarily to skilled

[^1]and unskilled occupations. This, however, is no serious drawback since the extremes of the occu-pational-rate ladder define the limits of the spread within which all other rates are found. A narrowing of the spread between skilled and unskilled rates reflects, therefore, a narrowing of differentials between all occupations.

Occupational-wage information for the current years, 1945 to 1947, were obtained from the Bureau's numerous wage studies during this period. ${ }^{3}$ These data relate mainly to manufacturing industries; but valuable information was also available for the building trades. The data for earlier periods are less extensive. Moreover, the data for any two periods have not been collected on the same basis, and are, therefore, not strictly uniform. Despite these limitations, fairly extensive occupational wage data are available for 1907, 1919, 1931-32, 1937-40, and 1945-47, which provide a reliable basis for evaluating the trend in the spread between skilled and unskilled rates.

## Cross-Section Review of Wage Relationships

In an analysis of the occupational wage-rate structure, the first objective is to find the prevailing differentials among skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled occupations. For this purpose, all occupations, regardless of industry, were classified into these three broad classes. Definitions of each class and of the two subgroups of semiskilled and of unskilled, with indexes for each, are given in table 1.

Skilled occupational rates in manufacturing industries, on the average, were about 55 percent above unskilled in 1945-47. There was, of course, considerable variation among individual skilled occupations. The range including the middle half of all occupational indexes is from 45 to 70 percent above the unskilled rates.

For unskilled occupations, the two groupings roughly separate light from heavy laboring tasks. The median index for the first group was 100, or the same as the average for janitors and hand truckers that were generally used as a base; the range of the middle half of the occupational indexes varied from 95 to 105 . Generally, such occupations as watchmen were found below the

[^2]base occupational rates and hand truckers above. The median index for the second group was 15 percent above the base, with an interquartile range from 105 to 120 . These unskilled occupations, as the definition indicates, usually required heavier laboring tasks as well as the use of a variety of mechanical aids.

Table 1.-Relationships between earnings of skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled occupations, in manufacturing industries, ${ }^{1}$ 1945-47
[Average earnings for janitors and hand truckers $=100$ ]

| Types of occupations | Occupational indexes |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Median | Range (middle half of all indexes) |
| SKILLED | 155 | 145-170 |
| Occupations comprising the trades or crafts that normally require an extensive learning period under formal apprenticeship or equivalent arrangements. Within the limits of each trade or craft the work requires planning of projects, determination of sequence of operations, and responsibility for accuracy of final results. It also requires knowledge of use of characteristic tools, machine and measuring instruments, as well as knowledge of certain basic principles relating to materials and to standard computations. Depending upon the specific arrangement of production in an establishment, workers in these occupations may be used on varying assignments or in the more skilled phases of recurring operations. |  |  |
| SEMISKILLED-GROUP 1 | 135 | 125-145 |
| Occupations that are limited in scope to part of a trade or to the operation of a specific machine or unit of equipment. Within the limits of the work there is opportunity for independent judgment based on extensive experience. The work requires care of the machine, knowledge when the work is or is not in accord with specifications, and making the necessary adjustments to assure accuracy. It also requires the use of relevant tools and measuring devices. |  |  |
| SEMISKILLED-GROUP 2..................................... <br> Occupations that involve highly repetitive operations, where the work sequence is wholly predetermined. work is not in accord with acceptable standards. When anything goes wrong, other, more skilled, workmen or supervisors are called upon to make the necessary adjustment. The learning process is generally short, and the major emphasis in learning is to aid the worker in producing an acceptable amount and quality of output. | 115 | 110-125 |
|  Occupations that involve handling of heavy objects or materials, such as in loading and unloading, in stacking, hoisting, or hauling. The work in these occupations is arduous and is frequently performed under unpleasant conditions, because of exposure to weather, fumes, heat, or unclean surroundings. These occupations also require some knowledge in the use of simple tools or equipment, such as hooks, shovels, wheelbarrows, crowbars, and various lifting devices. | 115 | 105-120 |
| UNSKILLED-GROUP 2 <br> Occupations that comprise janitorial, protective, and other light unskilled work such as maintaining grounds in trim, clean, and orderly appearance. Simple tools may be used, such as brooms, shovels, lawn mowers. The work is either inside or within easy reach of shelter. | 100 | 95-105 |

${ }^{1}$ Data from 42 industries were used in the computation of the indexes. The number of industries from which pertinent data were available for each of the groups of occupations varied somewhat.

Semiskilled occupations, also in two groups, differentiate highly repetitive, short-cycle tasks, from those involving considerably more varied
experience and operations. The median index for the simpler types of operations was 115 , about the same as that for the heavier unskilled laboring jobs. The interquartile range, however, was somewhat wider, from 10 to 25 percent above the selected unskilled occupations. The semiskilled occupations with more varied requirements had a median index of 135 , and a range from 125 to 145 . To a large extent, therefore, the pay levels of many of the semiskilled occupations partially overlap both skilled and unskilled rates.

This is not surprising. Among the semiskilled occupations, incentive methods of pay are a much greater factor than in the other two classes. Since these occupations are, for the most part, involved in the basic mass-production processing operations, emphasis on output is of primary importance. The chief requirements may be defined as dexterity and appreciation of timing. Need for knowledge of work processes, tools, and equipment is very limited. Sureness of movement derived from repetition and exact timing are generally as important as other elements of skill among the semiskilled.

By measuring the typical spreads in rates between skilled and unskilled occupations in various industries, certain useful observations may be made. First, industries that employ unskilled labor under unpleasant and arduous conditions or that have no unusually high skill requirements, show a narrow spread (less than 45 percent) between skilled and unskilled rates. Among such industries are mechanical rubber goods, soap and glycerin, leather tanning, copper alloying, rolling, and drawing. Second, industries that have rather high skill requirements or that employ unskilled labor under less arduous conditions exhibit a wide spread in rates between skilled and unskilled occupations. Such industries include tool and die jobbing shops, seamless and full-fashioned hosiery, and garment industries. Third, if incentive earnings are widely prevalent among semiskilled workers, individual earnings are frequently as high or higher than those of skilled workers on a time basis. This in turn may influence the rates of skilled workers on a time basis in order to maintain traditional differentials. Also, industries located in the South would be influenced, to a substantial degree, by the characteristic wider spread in rates 796794-48-2
between skilled and unskilled occupations found in that region.

It is important to indicate that the median minimizes the influence of extremes. For example, in the dyeing and finishing industry some skilled occupations show extremely wide differentials (over 100 percent) above the unskilled rates, but these are isolated instances; all other skilled occupations show much narrower differentials. In the machinery industry (1945), patternmakers earned on the average 75 percent above janitors, and hand truckers, and tool and die makers 71 percent above; but most of the other skilled occupations showed differentials that ranged from 50 to 60 percent above unskilled labor. In tool and die jobbing shops (1945), on the other hand, where skill requirements are exceptionally high, tool and die makers' earnings were about double the selected unskilled rates. These unusually high or low differentials for individual occupations generally fall on either side of the range that includes the middle half of the occupational differentials.

Characteristically the spread in rates between skilled and unskilled occupations vary substantially by region (table 2). In the South, for example, where the median index of the skilled rates is 170 in 1945-47, the widest range is prevalent. In the Far West, the spread is generally least. In the North Atlantic States and in the Middle West, skilled rates had median indexes of 155 and 150 . In general, the spread in rates between skilled and unskilled occupations seems to be influenced considerably by the degree of industrialization in a particular region, and by the demand and supply of unskilled labor. It is not unusual, in some southern metalworking industries, to find highly skilled occupations with rates three times as high as for unskilled occupations. In other parts of the United States such variations are unusual. In general, skilled rates in the South (particularly in skilled occupations with a high degree of demand from a number of industries) are not much lower than in some northern regions of the United States; unskilled labor rates, however, are substantially lower than in other parts of the country.

## Changes in Percentage Relationships

The available data indicate a definite long-term trend (from 1907 to 1947) for wage rates between
skilled and unskilled occupations to narrow (table 2). In 1907, for example, skilled rates were on the average about double those of unskilled rates. In

Table 2.-Relationship between earnings of skilled and unskilled occupations, in manufacturing, selected periods, 1907 to 1947, by region ${ }^{1}$

Average earnings for representative unskilled occupations $=100$

${ }^{1}$ The regions used in this study include: Northeast-Connecticut, Maine Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania Rhode Island, and Vermont; South-Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Middle West-Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; Far West-Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and W yoming.
${ }^{2}$ Regional data for period (1937-40) insufficient to warrant presentation of separate regional indexes.

1947, on the other hand, skilled occupational rates were higher by only half as much as unskilled rates; that is, the spread over these 40 years has been reduced by about a half. There was some variation in the trend from region to region, but on the whole all regions participated in this decline in the spread.

Although rates of change in the spread between skilled and unskilled wages do not appear to be uniform from period to period, the decline in the spread averaged, over the 40 years, about 1 percent a year. A major portion of the decline for the United States as a whole, however, seems to have occurred between 1907 and 1919. By 1932, a depression year, some widening of the spread is indicated. Subsequently, little change
occurred until about 1940; since then the decline was again accelerated. This behavior of differentials between skilled and unskilled rates seems to suggest that cyclical changes in the demand for labor have an important !nfluence on the spread between skilled and untkilled rates. While no year-by-year series is availabie for the manufacturing industries, there is good reason to conclude that much of the narrowing in the spread of wages occurred during the First World War and immediate postwar years. Once the narrowing had taken place, relative stability existed until the depression, when some widening took place. During the Second World War and postwar period, the narrowing of differentials was again accelerated.

The Bureau's studies of union wage scales in the building trades, made annually since 1907, are of special importance for analyzing the trend in differentials between skilled and unskilled occupations (table 3). It is also significant that, since bargaining generally takes place on an individual craft basis, there is less opportunity to be concerned with the relationships of all occupations. Moreover, individual contractors

Table 3.-Relationships between union wage scales of journeymen and laborers and helpers in the building trades, United States, 1907-47

| A verage for laborers and helpers $=100$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | Index | Year | Index | Year | Index |
| 1907. | 185 | 1921. | 168 | 1935 | 179 |
| 1908 | 188 | 1922 | 174 | 1936 | 175 |
| 1909 | 191 | 1923 | 180 | 1937 | 172 |
| 1910 | 192 | 1924 | 180 | 1938 | 170 |
| 1911 | 195 | 1925 | 181 | 1939 | 170 |
| 1912 | 197 | 1926 | 177 | 1940 | 169 |
| 1913 | 197 | 1927 | 180 | 1941 | 167 |
| 1914 | 199 | 1928 | 179 | 1942 | 160 |
| 1915. | 199 | 1929 | 179 | 1943. | 159 |
| 1916 | 199 | 1930 | 177 | 1944 | 158 |
| 1917 | 191 | 1931 | 179 | 1945 | 154 |
| 1918 | 183 | 1932 | 179 | 1946. | 147 |
| 1919 | 180 | 1933 | 182 | 1947 | 143 |
| 1920 | 166 | 1934 | 178 |  |  |
| Cents-per-hour differences |  |  |  |  |  |
| Year | Cents | Year | Cents | Year | Cents |
| 1907 | 20 | 1921. | 42 | 1935. | 54 |
| 1908 | 21 | 1922 | 42 | 1936. | 53 |
| 1909 | 23 | 1923 | 49 | 1937. | 56 |
| 1910 | 25 | 1924 | 53 | 1938. | 60 |
| 1911 | 25 | 1925 | 54 | 1939 | 60 |
| 1912 | 26 | 1926 | 56 | 1940 | 61 |
| 1913 | 26 | 1927 | 60 | 1941. | 61 |
| 1914 | 27 | 1928 | 60 | 1942 | 61 |
| 1915 | 28 | 1929 | 60 | 1943 | 61 |
| 1916 | 29 | 1930 | 62 | 1944 | 61 |
| 1917 | 29 | 1931 | 64 | 1945. | 59 |
| 1918 | 30 | 1932 | 54 | 1946 | 59 |
| 1919 | 34 | 1933 | 54 | 1947 | 64 |
| 1920 | 41 | 1934 | 52 |  |  |

typically specialize in limited phases of construction such as plumbing and carpentry, and are less involved in relating wages between occupations than employers in manufacturing establishments. It is of prime interest, therefore, to find similar tendencies operating in the building trades as in other industries.

From 1907 to 1947, average differentials between the skilled and the unskilled building trades declined from 85 to 43 percent. From 1907 to 1914, the spread between the skilled and unskilled rates widened from 85 to 99 percent. After 1916 it began to narrow and continued to narrow rapidly until 1920 when it reached 66 percent. By 1923, differentials had widened again to 80 percent and stayed at this level throughout the 1920's. During World War II years, they narrowed again at an accelerated rate until the narrowest point of 43 percent was reached in 1947.

Some tentative observations regarding the effects of general employment conditions on the differentials between skilled and unskilled occupations can be made from these data. Percentage occupational differentials tend to narrow during periods of increasing employment opportunities. During periods of sharp declines in employment opportunities, on the other hand, the relative spread between skilled and unskilled rates tends to widen again, but there is no return to the spread of the former years.

The changes in percentage relationships between occupational rates appear to have been the result primarily of the greater sensitivity of unskilled than skilled rates to the cyclical fluctuations in business conditions. In other words, unskilled wages show larger increases in times of rising employment opportunities, and greater declines in depression years than do skilled wages. ${ }^{4}$ As evidence to support these conclusions, the Bureau's index of urban wage rates for the period from October 1943 to April 1947 is presented (table 4). This index is based on selected occupations representing skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled rates in manufacturing.

In general, the data show that from October 1943 to April 1947, rates of skilled workers increased least (27.7 percent), those of semiskilled workers showed a higher increase ( 34.5 percent),

[^3]while those of unskilled workers increased most (35.7 percent). Regionally the same general conclusions hold for most of the regions although in some (New England and Middle Atlantic regions) the magnitudes of the increases are reversed for the semiskilled and unskilled groups. In most regions the contrast in magnitude of wage changes, in percentage terms, is sharpest between the skilled on the one hand and the semiskilled and unskilled occupations on the other; there is less contrast between the latter two groups. For the most part incentive pay, mainly prevalent among the semiskilled occupations, accounts for the erratic behavior of changes between semiskilled and unskilled occupations.

Table 4.-Percent increase in urban wage rates, by industry group and skill group, and by region, October 1943 to April 1947

| Industry group and region | Percent increase, October 1943 to April 1947 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total, } \\ \text { all } \\ \text { skills } \end{gathered}$ | Skilled workers | Semiskilled workers |  |
| All manufacturing; United States | 32.3 | 27.7 | 34.5 | 35.7 |
| INDUSTRY GROUPS |  |  |  |  |
| Food and kindred products | 34.3 | 28.3 | 35.1 | 38.8 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 41.3 | 30.1 | 40.2 | 48.8 |
| Textile mill products. | 51.5 | 45.3 | 58.5 | 52.3 |
| Apparel and allied products.-...-........- | 47.9 | 34.2 | 49.5 | 42.4 |
| Furniture and finished lumber products | 44.9 | 40. 9 | 44.3 | 55.3 |
| Paper and allied products ............... | 35.3 | 28.0 | 34.4 | 40.9 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries | 46.9 | 45.0 | 49.6 | 51.4 |
| Chemicals and allied products .-...-- -- | 37.8 | 34.7 | 37.3 | 40.7 |
| Products of petroleum and coal | 31.7 | 28.8 | 31.7 | 34.7 |
| Rubber products......-...- | 34.0 | 30.9 | 34.1 | 38.5 |
| Leather and leather products | 46.9 | 47.9 | 45.1 | 54.0 |
| Basic iron and steel.-. | 25.2 | 21.4 | 22.7 | 38.8 |
|  | 18.8 | 15.9 |  | 24.4 |
| Metalworking (except basic iron and steel and shipbuilding) | 27.5 | 23.2 | 29.0 | 31.2 |
| REGIONS |  |  |  |  |
| New England --...-.-.-.- | 33.8 | 27.2 | 37.8 | 37.5 |
| Middle Atlantic | 36.1 | 29.9 | 39.3 | 38.7 |
| Border-- | 27.9 | 21.4 | 29.3 | 35.7 |
| Southeast | 46.8 | 37.3 | 50.8 | 52.4 |
| Great Lakes | 27.9 | 24. 9 | 28.2 | 30.5 |
| Middle West | 37.0 | 32.2 | 36.5 | 45.3 |
| Southwest. | 28.2 | 24.4 | 31.6 | 33.3 |
| Mountain | 37.4 | 34.9 | 37.1 | 41.0 |
| Pacific. | 29.4 | 26.2 | 31.2 | 31.2 |

The general tendency observed for all manufacturing industries combined is also present in each of the separate industry groups for which data are available. Here too, the contrast in magnitudes of the wage changes is sharpest, when skilled occupations are compared with the semiskilled and unskilled, and less pronounced or reversed when the latter two groups are compared. In summary, these data indicate that during the war and postwar years relative wages of unskilled workers rose more than those of any
other groups. ${ }^{5}$ However, before any definite conclusions are formulated as to the meaning of these changes, cents-per-hour differences should be considered, because they have not followed the same trend as percentage changes.

This finding is not unexpected. Over the past 40 years, concern with the welfare of the lowest income groups has been increasing. This was especially evident during the years of both World Wars and of the immediate postwar periods when consumer prices rose sharply. During inflationary times, pressures for increases among the lowest wage brackets are greatest. During the Second World War, the War Labor Board favored differential treatment of the lower paid workers on the principle that their wages were"substandard."

Differential increases for unskilled labor during the past 40 years, however, cannot be attributed entirely to welfare methods. There were, also, important technical and economic factors which made possible proportionately greater increases in unskilled wages. Further, there was more mechanization of unskilled tasks in industry than of skilled operations. The mechanization consisted of extensive adoption of handling equipment for hoisting, loading, stacking, and interprocess movement of materials. In addition to planning of work, advance scheduling and improvements in methods of doing have been increasingly introduced in unskilled operations. These changes not only made it possible economically to compensate unskilled labor better, but more important, many unskilled operations became specialized and moved up to the semiskilled category.

## Changes in Cents-Per-Hour Differences

In this section the differences in wage rates between skilled and unskilled occupations from one period to another will be discussed in terms of cents per hour for selected occupations. On the whole, the procedure used in the analysis of percentage differences will also apply in this analysis: the skilled jobs for each industry will be compared

[^4]with the same selected unskilled jobs as in the previous analysis. To achieve greater comparability from period to period only those industries will be used in which wage studies have been made in both periods.


The available data indicate that cents-per-hour differences between skilled and unskilled occupations do not move in the same direction as percentage differences. Most useful for this purpose are the data on union wage scales in the building trades, available on a year-to-year basis since 1907 (see table 3). Cents-per-họur differences increased gradually from 1907 to 1918; they increased more rapidly through World War I and the immediate postwar years, when percentage differences narrowed. From 1938 to 1947, a period of rapid decline in percentage differences, cents-per-hour differences remained practically unchanged.

Cents-per-hour differences were also computed for a series of 17 manufacturing industries for the periods 1937-40 and 1945-47. In these industries, the differences between skilled and unskilled occupations increased from an average of 30 cents
an hour in the earlier period to 43 cents in the current period. There was also considerable increase in the dispersion of absolute differences. In 1937-40, for example, the middle half of the differences varied from 25 to 35 cents, and in 194547 the variation was from 32 to 57 cents per hour. As indicated earlier this was a period of rapid narrowing in percentage differences. Thus, unlike the building trades in which cents-per-hour differences were stable while percentage differences narrowed during these years, in manufacturing cents-per-hour differences increased while percentage differences narrowed substantially. ${ }^{6}$

## Effects of Specific Types of Wage Changes

To illustrate the effects of various types of wage changes on percentage and cents-per-hour differences between skilled and unskilled occupations, ${ }^{7}$ three basic types of wage changes, which actually occurred in specific industries during recent years, are given in table 5: A-when uniform cents-perhour increases are granted to all employees, percentage differences between skilled and unskilled occupations decline while cents-per-hour differences remain the same; B-when uniform percentage increases are granted, cents-per-hour differences increase but percentage differences remain the same; and C -when skilled rates are increased more in cents per hour than unskilled and the larger cents-per-hour increase for skilled occupations is not sufficient to equal the percent increase for the unskilled, percentage differences narrow while cents-per-hour differences increase. Combinations of A and B occurring simultaneously in different establishments or industries, or alternate increases (percentage one time and cents-perhour another), may also result in a change similar to C .

When detailed analysis is confined to the recent war and postwar years, the following is character-

[^5]istic: during the early war years (up to about October 1942) when controls on wages were tightened, general wage changes in cents per hour were the prevalent type; from 1942 to VJ-day general wage changes were rigidly controlled, and changes which affected only portions of establishments or industries or single occupations predominated; during the postwar years, general wage changes were again resumed. At no time, however, were general wage changes granted wholly in percentage or cents-per-hour terms. Some industries and establishments granted cents-per-hour increases, some gave uniform percentage increases, and others often granted general increases in cents per hour during one period and in percent during another. The net result, however, for manufacturing as a whole seems to be a narrowing of percentage differences and an increase in cents-per-hour differences. In the building trades, however, cents-per-hour differences remained stationary for some time while percentage differences were narrowed.

Table 5.-Illustrations of the effects of various types of wage increases on percentage and cents-per-hour differences between skilled and unskilled occupations

| Type of wage-change situation | Occupation |  | Differences between unskilled and skilled in- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cents per hour |  | Percent | Cents |
|  | Un. skilled | Skilled |  |  |
| A-Uniform cents-per-hour increase: |  |  |  |  |
| First period | 5060 | 100 110 | 100 83 | 5050 |
| B-Uniform percent increase: |  |  |  |  |
| First period. | 5055 | 100110 | 100100 | 5055 |
| Second period......................... |  |  |  |  |
| $V$ arying cents or percent increases First period | 5060 | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 115 \end{aligned}$ | 10092 | 5055 |
| Second period |  |  |  |  |

Rising prices change the value of cents-per-hour differences; that is, while at one wage-rate level 1 or 2 cents difference between one occupation and another may be impressive, such small differences become insignificant when wage and price levels rise substantially. For differences in compensation to be of value to the worker, their purchasing power must be large enough so that the rewards of greater effort or skill can be appreciated.
In the administration of wages, narrowing differentials (in percentage terms) between skilled
and unskilled occupations and their influence on the value of cents-per-hour differentials provide more limited opportunities for varying the occupational rates between these extremes as occupations become more specialized and differentiated. An average spread of 55 percent (in 1945-47) between skilled and unskilled occupations provides a basis for a fairly limited number of rate steps of sufficient magnitude to be appreciated by the workers. Even an average difference of 43 cents per hour between skilled and unskilled occupations (this represents a 13 -cent increase from 1937-40 to 1945-47) provides a fairly narrow opportunity for setting more than a limited number of meaningful rate steps for occupations between skilled and semiskilled. Cents-per-hour differentials no doubt have to be greater now than before the war to be
meaningful, if substantial differences in labor requirements are involved.

Logically, such changes should be expected to influence simplification of rate structures. In practice, something of this sort has happened in recent years in the application of a limited number of labor grades (single rates or ranges of rates) in many establishments. The labor grade system makes it possible to differentiate occupations, as tasks become specialized, into any number of classifications, representing different work requirements. At the same time, it is recognized that in terms of wage rates varying occupations coincide and are so grouped. Thus, differentials of sufficient quantity to be meaningful can be set up within the narrowing limits between skilled and unskilled rates.

## Job-Classification Wage Schedules for Commercial Telegraphers

Wage schedules based on job classifications have been adopted for the 40,000 employees of the Western Union Telegraph Co. represented by the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, Western Union Division, AFL.

After 3 years of joint effort by the union and the company, every job has been classified, described, and given a job rate. The wage schedule includes starting rates of pay, the different amounts allowed
for progression steps, and the job rates themselves. Titles and descriptions agreed upon for the jobs were published in the Commercial Telegraphers' Journal for July 1947; the new rates, including the 8-cent increase which became effective April 1, 1948, are given in the Journal for May 1948.

Before the standardization of the pay schedules, the discrepancies between rates for the same classes of work were so great that it was generally accepted by the company and the union that certain persons would receive larger increases in pay than others.

## Summaries of Special Reports

## Injury Rates in Manufacturing, First Quarter, 1948

In a seasonal upswing, the injury-frequency rate for manufacturing moved from its low of 13.4 disabling injuries per million employee-hours worked in December 1947 to 13.6 in January, to 14.1 in February, and to 14.5 in March 1948.

The average rate of 14.1 for the first quarter of 1948, however, was slightly lower than that (14.3) for the fourth quarter of 1947. In this respect the 1948 first-quarter injury record points to a probable continuance of the improvement in work safety achieved in manufacturing during 1947. In comparison with the first-quarter averages of 16.0 in 1947 and 18.2 in 1946, the 1948 first-quarter average of 14.1 represents a substantial reduction in the frequency of disabling work injuries.

It is estimated that approximately 114,800 employees of manufacturing establishments were disabled for 1 or more days because of work injuries experienced during the first quarter of 1948. About 400 of the injured workers died as a result of their injuries and about 5,400 others were known to have suffered permanent physical impairments up to the time the reports for the quarter were prepared. Later information concerning the final outcome of the injuries which were first reported as temporary disabilities may require some increase in these estimates of the more serious cases.

Working time lost during the quarter by these injured persons is estimated as about $2,296,000$ man-days, representing an estimated wage value of over 18 million dollars-a loss partly paid by employers in the form of workmen's compensation and partly absorbed by the injured workers in the form of reduced income during the disability period. This, however, represents only a portion of the total cost which will accrue from these injuries.

Industrial injury-frequency rates for selected manufacturing industries, first quarter, 1948, with preliminary annual rates for 19471


Industrial injury-frequency rates for selected manufacturing industries, first quarter, 1948, with preliminary annual rates for $1947^{\text {i }}$-Continued


[^6]Industrial injury-frequency rates for selected manufacturing industries, first quarter, 1948, with preliminary annual rates for $1947^{1}$-Continued

${ }^{1}$ The average number of disabling industrial injuries for each million mployee-hours worked.
${ }^{2}$ A few industries have been omitted because the monthly coverage did not amount to $1,000,000$ or more employee-hours worked.
${ }^{3}$ March.
${ }^{4}$ Computed from all reports received for each month; not based on identical plants in successive months.

Not available

It includes no allowance for the continuing economic losses arising from the many deaths and permanent impairments nor for the hospital, medical, and other costs incidental to the treatment of the injuries.

The estimate of 114,800 disabling injuries is 3,100 below the estimated total for the fourth quarter of 1947, but even more favorable is the 12,200 decrease from the corresponding estimate for the first quarter of 1947.

For 39 of the 116 manufacturing classifications for which comparable data were available injuryfrequency rates in the first quarter of 1948 were significantly lower than in the last quarter of 1947, for 32 others they were higher, and for 45 industries they were essentially unchanged. The
most outstanding reduction- 70 percent-was in the rate for the synthetic-rubber industry. The plants of this group had a combined average of only 0.7 disabling injuries per million employeehours worked in the 3 -month period, compared with the already low rate of 2.4 in the preceding quarter.

Other industries with low injury rates in the first quarter of 1948 included explosives, 3.3; synthetic textile fibers, 3.5 ; and electric lamps (bulbs), 3.5. At the other end of the scale, all of the rates above 40 were for industries in the woodworking group: Integrated saw-and-planing mills, 60.3 ; sawmills, 56.7 ; planing mills, 51.3 ; plywood mills, 42.5 ; and wooden-container manufacturing, 40.6.

## Salaries of Office Workers, San Francisco and Oakland, $1948^{1}$

Average weekly salaries in San Francisco, in 21 women's office clerical occupations studied in February 1948, ranged from $\$ 55.02$ for hand bookkeepers to $\$ 37.37$ for routine file clerks. ${ }^{2}$ Women general stenographers, numerically the most important occupation and in many ways the one most representative of women office workers, averaged $\$ 48.13$ for an average workweek of about 39 hours. Accounting clerks and comptometertype calculating machine operators were closely grouped, with averages slightly less than $\$ 48$. Salaries of clerk-typists, averaging $\$ 42.21$ were only slightly above those of general typists (\$42.09).

In Oakland also, the highest paid women were hand bookkeepers, averaging $\$ 51.38$ a week. Those at the lowest salary level were routine file clerks, who averaged $\$ 36.62$. General stenographers averaged $\$ 46.81$, accounting clerks $\$ 44.64$, calculating machine operators $\$ 44.50$, clerk-typists $\$ 41.99$, and general typists $\$ 37.69$.

Men were represented in 16 of the 21 occupations in San Francisco, and showed salary averages ranging from $\$ 37.85$ a week for office boys to $\$ 66.78$ for hand bookkeepers. In Oakland, among 10 men's jobs, the same occupations averaged $\$ 39.78$ and $\$ 63.93$. In each city, general clerks and accounting clerks received almost the same average pay- $\$ 55.74$ and $\$ 55.52$ in San Francisco and $\$ 53.50$ and $\$ 52.72$ in Oakland.

Direct comparisons of the over-all occupational averages reveal fairly consistent differentials of from $\$ 1$ to $\$ 4$ a week in favor of San Francisco women. The intercity differences between men's

[^7]salaries were not so uniform. Furthermore, considerable variation between the two cities existed in salary levels among the various industries.

Although many factors operate in both cities to develop salary scales following well-established patterns, it is recognized generally that San Francisco draws heavily on Oakland and the Oakland area for office-worker personnel. The problem of attracting these workers across the bay, with attendant increased transportation cost and the added inconvenience in getting to and from work, is probably significant in wage considerations.

## Variations in Salaries of Individual Workers

Salary ranges of between $\$ 7$ and $\$ 8$ around the average included a majority of women in most occupations in both cities. For example, almost 54 percent of the women clerk-typists in San Francisco received salaries falling within the range of $\$ 37.50$ to $\$ 45.00$ a week (the average was $\$ 42.21$ ). In Oakland, the proportion of these workers within the same range was slightly less ( 52.3 percent) and the average was lower (\$41.99). Salaries of men workers were not concentrated within the same relatively narrow ranges as indicated for women. However, a spread of $\$ 10$ to $\$ 15$ around the average generally included a majority of workers in each job. The tendency toward concentration of salaries was more marked for both men and women in Oakland than in San Francisco.

## Variations Among Industry Groups

Industry comparisons, based on 18 occupations in San Francisco and 11 in Oakland, for which averages were available for all industry groups, demonstrate the leading positions, in both cities, of the manufacturing and the transportation, communication, and other public utilities groups. ${ }^{3}$ The highest or next to highest average salaries were in manufacturing in 17 of the San Francisco jobs and 10 of the Oakland jobs, and in transportation, communication, and other public utili-

[^8]ties, in 11 of the San Francisco jobs and 9 of the Oakland jobs. Average salaries in retail trade tended to be at lowest levels in both cities, along with salaries in finance, insurance, and real estate in San Francisco and in wholesale trade in Oakland. San Francisco wholesale trade salaries were on about the same level as those for all industries combined and salaries in finance,
insurance, and real estate in Oakland were slightly lower than the all-industry levels.

For most of the occupations having full indus-try-group representation, the range of differences between industry group averages was not broad. In both cities, differences between the highest and the lowest industry-group averages were typically from $\$ 6$ to $\$ 10$.

Average weekly salaries ${ }^{1}$ and hourly rates, selected office occupations in San Francisco and Oakland, Calif., February 1948


See footnotes at end of table.

Average weekly salaries ${ }^{1}$ and hourly rates, selected office occupations in San Francisco and Oakland, Calif., February 1948-Continued

| Occupation and industry | San Francisco |  |  |  |  |  | Oakland |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Men |  |  | Women |  |  | Men |  |  | Women |  |  |
|  | Number of workers | Average weekly salaries | A verage hourly rates | Number of workers | A verage weekly salaries | A verage hourly rates | Number of workers | A verage weekly salaries | Average hourly rates | Number of workers | A verage weekly salaries | A verage hourly rates |
| Clerks, file, class B | ${ }^{2} 25$ | \$44. 25 | \$1. 11 | 947 | \$37. 37 | \$0.95 |  |  |  | 95 | \$36. 62 | \$0.92 |
| Manufacturing | 16 | 46.61 | 1.17 | 146 100 | 43.99 <br> 37.68 <br> 3.61 | 1.14 |  |  |  | 12 | 35.86 <br> 33.48 | .91 .84 |
| Wholesale trade |  |  |  | 100 47 | 37.68 35.31 | . 98 |  |  |  | 15 | 33.48 35.44 | . 84 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate |  |  |  | 542 | 35. 40 | . 91 |  |  |  | 6 | 34.13 | . 87 |
| Transportation, communication, and other public utilities | 5 | 43.50 | 1.09 | 112 | 38.87 | . 97 |  |  |  | 40 | 39.38 | . 98 |
| Clerks, general. | 535 | 55. 74 | 1. 40 | 950 | 49.47 | 1. 24 | 294 | \$53. 50 | \$1.34 | 380 | 45.02 | 1.13 |
| Manufacturing | 166 | 64.17 | 1. 61 | 252 | 61.67 | 1. 54 | 34 | 53.65 | 1.34 | 163 | 47.90 41.56 | 1. 20 |
| Wholesale trade | 166 | 52.08 | 1. 30 | 280 | 44. 47 | 1.11 |  |  |  | 32 | 41. 56 | 1.04 |
| Retail trade .......................... |  |  |  | 73 | 40. 11 | 1. 00 |  |  |  | 64 | 37.79 | . 94 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate --..-.-......-- | 175 | 50.76 | 1. 28 | 284 | 45. 99 | 1.18 | 28 | 52. 77 | 1.32 | 71 | 46.11 | 1.15 |
|  | 28 | 58.50 | 1. 45 | 61 | 49.48 | 1. 24 | 28 | 53.14 | 1.33 | 50 | 45.50 | 1.14 |
| Clerks, order-.- | ${ }^{2} 514$ | 56.98 | 1. 43 | ${ }^{2} 201$ | 49.75 | 1. 26 | 271 | 55. 78 |  | ${ }^{2} 113$ |  |  |
| Manufacturing | 114 379 | 60.06 54.86 | 1. 1.34 | 74 | 51.60 49.20 | 1.30 1.23 | 48 22 | 54.49 59.42 | 1.37 1.49 | 40 | 47.32 37.61 | 1.18 .94 |
| Retail trade.... |  |  |  | 16 | 38.52 | . 96 |  |  |  | 18 | 40.49 | 1.01 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 14 | 81.83 | 2.02 | 12 | 49.20 | 1.35 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation, communication, and other public utilities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 19 | 48.17 | 1.20 |
| Clerks, pay roll | 98 | 56. 47 | 1. 43 | 368 | 50.31 | 1. 27 | ${ }^{2} 21$ | 55. 19 | 1.37 | 178 | 44.94 | 1.12 |
| Manufacturing | 52 | 55. 27 | 1. 41 | 164 | 53.32 | 1.35 | 18 | 55. 22 | 1.37 | 90 | 44. 60 | 1. 12 |
| Wholesale trade | 15 | 51.57 | 1.29 | 74 31 3 | 50.27 44.49 | 1.26 |  |  |  | 9 35 | 46.98 43.29 | 1.17 1.08 |
| Retail trade Finance, insurance, and real estate | 10 | 63.29 | 1. 58 | 31 34 | 44. 49 47.57 | 1. 1.21 |  |  |  | 35 |  |  |
| Transportation, communication, and other public utilities. | 21 | 59.71 | 1. 50 | 65 | 46.99 | 1.18 |  |  |  | 44 | 46. 53 | 1.16 |
| Clerk-typists | 67 | 46.48 | 1.16 | 1,692 | 42.21 | 1.07 |  |  |  | 667 | 41.99 | 1.05 |
| Manufacturing | 26 | 47.36 | 1.18 | 482 | 45.58 | 1.15 |  |  |  | 422 | 44. 01 | 1. 10 |
| Wholesale trade | 10 | 48.02 | 1.20 | 327 18 | 42.68 37.53 | 1. 07 |  |  |  | $\stackrel{22}{146}$ | 38.01 38.07 | . 95 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate |  |  |  | 566 | 39.95 | 1. 02 |  |  |  | 27 | 38.39 | .98 |
| Transportation, communication, and other public utilities. | 31 | 45.24 | 1.13 | 299 | 40.80 | 1.03 |  |  |  | 50 | 40.05 | 1.00 |
| Office boys and girls. | ${ }^{2} 391$ | 37.85 | . 96 | ${ }^{2} 343$ | 38.61 | 97 | 282 | 39.78 | 1.00 | 60 | 37.47 | 94 |
| Manufacturing | 148 | 38.00 | . 96 | 132 | 41.52 | 1.05 | 56 | 38.02 | . 95 | 15 | 37.13 | . 93 |
| Wholesale trade | 60 | 37.27 | . 94 | 129 | 35.17 | . 88 | 5 | 33.14 | . 83 | 8 | 33.08 | . 83 |
| Retail trade ................... |  |  |  |  |  | 87 |  |  |  | 14 | 34. 43 | . 86 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate ${ }_{\text {Transportation, communication, and other public }}$ | 106 | 37.58 | . 97 | 20 | 34.75 | . 87 |  |  |  | 8 | 32.80 | . 82 |
| utilities | 75 | 38.44 | . 98 | 59 | 41.15 | 1.04 | 18 | 48.00 | 1.20 | 15 | 45.57 | 1.14 |
| Stenographers, general | ${ }^{2} 41$ | 50.80 | 1.27 | 2, 572 | 48.13 | 1.23 |  |  |  | 536 | 46.81 | 1.17 |
| Manufacturing | 16 | 53.14 | 1.33 | 904 | 50.28 | 1. 28 | ------- |  |  | 302 | 47.34 | 1.18 |
| Wholesale trade. | 22 | 49.43 | 1.24 | 443 | 48.51 | 1.22 |  |  |  | 65 | 44.08 | 1.10 |
| Retail trade Finance, insurance, and real estate |  |  |  | 42 | 47. 60 | 1.19 |  |  |  | 13 | 44.36 | 1.11 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate .-..........- |  |  |  | 811 | 46.44 | 1. 20 |  |  |  | 90 | 46.00 | 1.16 |
| Transportation, communication, and other public utilities. |  |  |  | 372 | 46.17 | 1.16 |  |  |  | 66 | 48.64 | 1. 22 |
| Switchboard operators. |  |  |  | 412 | 47.15 | 1.19 |  |  |  | 82 | 45.51 | 1.14 |
| Manufacturing.-- |  |  |  | 132 | 52.92 | 1. 33 |  |  |  | 28 | 48.83 | 1. 22 |
| Wholesale trade |  |  |  | 90 | 44.71 | 1.12 |  |  |  | 6 | 43.90 | 1.10 |
| Retail trade. |  |  |  | 21 | 39. 62 | . 99 |  |  |  | 21 | 41.46 | 1.04 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate |  |  |  | 112 | 43.13 | 1.10 |  |  |  | 15 | 43.27 | 1.08 |
| Transportation, communication, and other public utilities |  |  |  | 57 | 48.34 | 1.22 |  |  |  | 12 | 48.47 | 1.21 |
| Switchboard-operator-receptionists |  |  |  | ${ }^{2} 323$ | 44.73 | 1.14 |  |  |  | ${ }^{2} 117$ | 43.03 | 1.08 |
| Manufacturing |  |  |  | 104 | 45. 06 | 1.15 |  |  |  | 73 | 43. 55 | 1.09 |
| Wholesale trade.- |  |  |  | 122 | 45.52 | 1.14 |  |  |  | 12 | 44.17 | 1.10 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate-.........-- |  |  |  | 52 | 44.08 | 1.16 | ------- |  |  | 10 | 40.57 | 1.03 |
| Transportation, communication, and other public utilities |  |  |  | 41 | 42.16 | 1.09 |  |  |  | 21 | 41.89 | 1.05 |
| Transcribing-machine operators, general |  |  |  | 236 | 45.82 | 1.16 |  |  |  | ${ }^{2} 77$ | 42.73 | 1.08 |
| Manufacturing |  |  |  | 96 | 47.97 | 1.22 |  |  |  | 61 | 42.23 | 1.09 |
| Wholesale trade |  |  |  | 60 | 42.98 | 1.07 | ---- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Retail trade Finance, insurance and real estate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13 | 40.49 | 1.01 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate .-.-......-.- |  |  |  | 69 | 43.46 | 1.12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation, communication, and other public ntilities |  |  |  | 11 | 57.29 | 1.43 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^9]Average weekly salaries ${ }^{1}$ and hourly rates, selected office occupations in San Francisco and Oakland, Calif., February 1948-Continued

${ }^{1}$ Excludes overtime premium pay.
${ }^{2}$ Includes data for industry groups not shown separately.

## Related Practices and Supplementary Benefits

In addition to the wage data, information was obtained on closely related practices, many of which provide supplements to basic wages and are undoubtedly taken into consideration by employees in evaluating their economic status. Findings in regard to a number of formalized practices are summarized below on an establishment basis. No attempt has been made to present specific information on informal arrangements affecting office workers, which are known to exist quite extensively. Historically, office workers have been given separate consideration from plant workers, both in methods of determining salaries and in nonwage benefits.

The workweek in San Francisco and Oakland offices was characteristically on a 5 -day, 40 -hour basis, for both men and women workers. This schedule was in effect in more than two-thirds of the San Francisco, and in almost all of the Oakland offices. Slightly under a quarter of the San Francisco offices had workweek schedules of less than 40 hours, principally in the manufacturing and in the finance, insurance, and real estate groups. A $5 \frac{1}{2}$-day weekly schedule was observed by about a tenth of the San Francisco offices, including almost a third of the finance, insurance, and real estate firms and some few manufacturing establishments. A full 6-day workweek was reported by only four firms in each of the cities.

Paid vacations for office workers were provided in all of the 254 establishments studied in San

Francisco and Oakland. In almost seven-eighths of the establishments in both cities, vacations of 2 weeks were stipulated for workers with 1 year of service. Vacation practices were most liberal in the finance, insurance, and real estate group.
Six or more paid holidays were allowed office workers in all except 2 of the 254 establishments. Two firms reported 5 holidays observed during the calendar year. More than half of the San Francisco offices and a little more than a quarter of the Oakland offices paid for 8 or more holidays. In the finance, insurance, and real estate group, the general practice in both cities was to observe 11 holidays.

Limited sick leave with pay under formal provisions was granted in almost a third of the offices in each city. The number of days for which sick pay was granted varied considerably between offices and according to plans in use. In each city, over three-quarters of the establishments having formalized plans allowed leave of 2 weeks or more after 1 year of service; and 25 establishments reported leave of 1 month or more after 5 years.

The most liberal industry group in this respect was transportation, communication, and other public utilities, in which more than a third of the offices studied in each city reported sick leave in accordance with formal plans.
Lack of a formalized policy concerning sick leave, however, does not necessarily mean loss of pay to employees because of illness since many establishments have informal arrangements for allowing paid sick leave.

# Industrial Chemical Industry: <br> Earnings in January $1948{ }^{1}$ 

Skilled maintenance workers generally received the highest straight-time hourly earnings in January 1948, according to a Bureau of Labor Statistics study of key jobs in industrial chemical establishments. Hourly earnings of maintenance electricians and pipe fitters in the 11 centers studied ranged from $\$ 1.85$ and $\$ 1.82$, respectively (in Charleston, W. Va.) to $\$ 1.40$ and $\$ 1.38$ (in Baltimore). In a majority of the cities, the earnings of these workers exceeded $\$ 1.60$ an hour. In 5 cities, class A chemical operators also averaged $\$ 1.60$ or more an hour, although in Baltimore, New York, and Cincinnati, the average was $\$ 1.40$ or less. In most cities, average earnings of class $B$ chemical operators ranged from 6 to 13 percent below the amounts paid to class A operators. ${ }^{2}$ Although earnings of 95 cents and $\$ 1$ were reported for janitors in New York City and Baltimore, in 4 cities such workers averaged from $\$ 1.30$ to $\$ 1.33$ an hour.

The industry employs relatively few women plant workers. In 3 of the 6 cities for which data were available, women laboratory assistants averaged

[^10]about $\$ 1$ an hour-a third less than the amount earned by such workers in San Francisco.

Wage levels in general were highest in Charleston, W. Va., Detroit, and Buffalo (in which cities some of the largest plants are located) and in the historically high-wage Pacific region. Reflecting the trend of general wage increases in American industry, earnings of selected chemical occupations in the cities studied averaged between a fourth and fifth more in January 1948 than in January 1946, when a similar study was made. The majority of the increases fell within a range of 15 to 30 percent. Percents of increase tended to be proportionately less marked for workers on skilled operations than for those in the less skilled categories.

Although industrial chemical plants differ widely in size of establishment and type of product, they typically employ large numbers of maintenance workers. These comprise about a tenth of the labor force in plants employing fewer than 50 workers and about a fourth in establishments with more than 500 workers. These relatively large proportions can be ascribed to the high ratio of equipment to number of workers in many of the industry's operations which involve physical and/or chemical changes under highly critical pressure, vacuum, or temperature limits. Because the nature of the work does not readily lend itself to incentive methods of payment, nearly all workers in the industry are paid on a time basis.

Late-shift operation was common in all but the smallest establishments. Of the more than 50,000 plant workers in the industry in the selected cities, it is estimated that at least a fifth received extra

Straight-time average hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ for selected occupations in industrial chemical establishments in 11 cities, January 1948

| Occupation | Baltimore | Buffalo | Charleston, W. Va. | Cincinnatí | Detroit | $\begin{gathered} \text { Los } \\ \text { Angeles } \end{gathered}$ | New York | Newark | Philadelphia | San Francisco | SeattleTacoma |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Men |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemical operators, class A | \$1.32 | \$1. 54 | \$1.81 | \$1.40 | \$1. 61 | \$1. 60 | \$1.39 | \$1.49 | \$1.54 | \$1.65 | \$1. 61 |
| Chemical operators, class B | 1.14 | 1.45 | 1.58 | 1.29 | 1.52 | 1.71 | 1.26 | 1.30 | 1.37 | 1. 57 |  |
| Chemical operators' helpers | 1.03 | 1.38 | 1.46 | 1.08 | 1.43 | 1. 39 | 1.06 | 1. 30 | 1.17 | 1. 51 |  |
| Drum fillers .......... | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 1.40 | ${ }^{(2)} 85$ | 1.24 | ${ }^{(2)} 8$ | 1. 42 | ${ }^{(2)} 6$ | 1.23 | 1.18 | 1.33 | 1. 1.54 |
| Electricians, maintenance | 1. 40 | ${ }_{(2)} 72$ | ${ }_{(2)}^{1.85}$ | 1. ${ }_{\text {(2) }} 46$ | ${ }_{(2)}^{1.68}$ | ${ }_{(2)}^{1.69}$ | (2) 64 | 1.63 1.25 | 1.61 1.12 | 1.78 1.38 | ${ }_{(2)}^{1.54}$ |
| Filling-machine tenders | 1.03 1.00 | ${ }^{(2)} 1.30$ | ${ }^{(2)} 1.23$ | ${ }^{(2)} 1.18$ | ${ }^{\left({ }^{2}\right)} 1.33$ | ${ }^{(2)} 1.31$ | ${ }^{(2)} .95$ | 1.25 1.17 | 1.12 | 1.38 1.31 1 | (2) |
| Laboratory assistants | 1.00 | 1.34 | (2) | 1.12 | (2) | 1.53 | 1.22 | 1.17 | 1. 22 | 1. 40 | (2) |
| Mixers, class A..... | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | 1.55 | 1. 45 | 1. 48 | 1.37 | ${ }^{2} 2$ |
| Mixers, class B | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | 1. 09 | 1.37 | 1.16 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |  |
| Pipefitters. | 1.38 | 1. 71 | 1.82 | 1.41 | 1. 67 | 1.71 | 1. 48 | 1.71 | 1. 53 | 1.64 | 1. 57 |
| Pumpmen | 1.13 | 1. 50 | 1.68 | 1.43 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 1. 44 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 1. 41 | ${ }_{\text {(2) }} 1.26$ | 1. 62 | ${ }_{(2)}^{(2)}$ |
| Truckers, hand | 1.01 | 1.36 | ${ }^{2}$ ) | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | ${ }^{2}$ ) | 1.31 | 1.11 | 1.25 |  | 1.34 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Laboratoryazsistants | 1.02 | . 98 | (2) | 1.02 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | 1.05 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 1.27 | 1.49 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |

[^11]${ }^{2}$ Insufficientdata to ustify presentationo an average.
earnings in the form of premium pay for second and third shifts. Such payments most typically ranged from 5 to 10 cents an hour above the firstshift rate. Although multishift operation was widespread, 7 out of 10 establishments had a fulltime normal workweek of 40 hours.

Paid vacations of at least 1 week were granted by nearly all plants studied to both plant and office workers after 1 year of service; a paid vacation of 2 weeks was granted to plant workers by 1 out of 5 plants and to office workers by 7 out of 10. Provisions for increases in vacation periods for plant workers, according to length of service, were found in a majority of establishments. Service requirements for more than 1 week of vacation varied among the plants studied: 2 -week vacations were granted by 3 out of 7 establishments after plant workers had been employed for 2 years, and by 2 out of 3 establishments after 3 years; at least 5 out of 6 plants reported 2 or more weeks of vacation for workers with 5 years of service. In addition, 5 out of 6 establishments granted plant workers paid holidays, typically 6 in a year.

Printing Trades: Union Scales, January 2, $1948{ }^{1}$

Basic rates of union craftsmen in newspaper and book and job printing establishments averaged $\$ 1.98$ an hour on January 2, $1948 .{ }^{2}$ Such workers ranked among the highest paid wage earners in American industry. The newspaper

[^12]workers have the most favorable wage position and historically have had a distinct wage advantage over the craftsmen in book and job (commercial) shops. On January 2, the average pay scale for the latter was $\$ 1.87$, in contrast to $\$ 2.12$ for day work and $\$ 2.32$ for night work, on newspapers. For a number of the crafts in each industry segment, the lowest scale was $\$ 1.50$ an hour. However, a third of the bindery women and a few press feeders in the book and job shops, together with a negligible number of mailers among the newspaper trades, had hourly rates below $\$ 1$.

The relatively high level of pay scales for union printing workers reflects substantial gains registered after VJ-day. From June 1939 to January 1948, rates of newspaper workers advanced 72 percent, those of book and job workers 70 percent. The greater part of the change for each worker group occurred after the end of the war. The increase over this period of more than 8 years closely approximates the rise of 71 percent in living costs as measured by the Bureau's consumers' price index. In a number of the collective-bargaining agreements, this index is used as the yardstick for wage adjustments under automatically operating escalator clauses.

Table 1.-Indexes ${ }^{1}$ of union wage scales in the printing trades, 1939-48
[June 1, 1939=100]

| Date | Minimum hourly wage rates |  |  | Maximum weekly hours |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All printing | Book and job | News- <br> paper | All printing | Book and job | Newspaper |
| 1939: June 1 | 100.0 | 100.0 | $100 . \theta$ | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1940: June 1 | 101.4 | 100.9 | 102.2 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 99.7 |
| 1941: June 1 | 102.6 | 102.0 | 103.6 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 99.3 |
| 1942: July 1 | 107.0 | 106.4 | 108.1 | 99.5 | 99.8 | 99.2 |
| 1943: July 1 | 110.4 | 109.3 | 112.6 | 99.8 | 190.1 | 99.2 |
| 1944: July 1 | 113.1 | 112.2 | 115.1 | 99.8 | 100.1 | 99.2 |
| 1945: July 1 | 114.6 | 113.7 | 116.7 | 99.8 | 100.1 | 99.2 |
| 1946: July 1... | 134.2 | 133.7 | 135.5 | 97.3 | 96.6 | 98.8 |
| 1948: January 2 | 170.2 | 169.8 | 171.5 | 95.4 | 94.3 | 97.8 |

${ }^{1}$ The index numbers are based on comparable quotations for identical occupational classifications in consecutive years; the individual quotations are weighted by the number of union members working at each scale quotation.

The upward trend of union scales has been accompanied by a steady reduction in straight-time weekly hours. Since July 1946, negotiations have resulted in substantial reductions in standard work schedules, particularly in book and job shops. Thirty-seven percent of the book and job workers and 24 percent of the newspaper workers were on
shorter schedules in January 1948 than in July 1946. In June 1939, nearly nine-tenths of the book and job workers were on a 40 -hour week. By January 1948, only a fourth of these employees had a 40 -hour schedule; over a third were on a $371 / 2$-hour, and the same proportion on a $361 / 4$-hour, schedule. Newspaper workers also obtained significant reductions in hours, but in 1948, as in 1939 , the $371 / 2$-hour schedule was most common. Thirty-seven percent of the union members in 1948, in contrast to 18 percent in 1939, had a shorter workweek than $37 \frac{1}{2}$ hours. In occasional instances, the number of straight-time hours was decreased although the same basic weekly scale was maintained.

## Individual Trades

Inasmuch as union agreements in the printing trades are typically renegotiated on an annual basis, most of the workers received 2 pay boosts since the Bureau's previous study which related to July 1, 1946. Few workers were employed on January 2, 1948, under the contract scales of July 1, 1946. During this 18 -month period, the average rate increase was 27 percent in both branches of the industry. In book and job shops, the gains ranged from 21 percent for photoengravers to 31 percent for bindery women and platen pressmen. Among the newspaper printing trades, photoengravers similarly received the lowest percent increase ( 18 percent); the typographical workers registered the largest advance (28 percent).

In both industry segments, there has been a consistent relationship of wage rates among the individual crafts. Photoengravers typically have been the highest-paid craft; job bindery women and newspaper mailers, the lowest. Differences in wage levels of course reflect variations in skill and training. For example, a photoengraver usually serves a 5 -year apprenticeship before attaining journeyman status; for bindery women, 2 years of apprentice training is usually required.

Book and Job. Among the 11 occupational classifications studied, rates ranged from 60 cents an hour for platen press feeders in Little Rock to $\$ 2.83$ for photoengravers on gravure work in New York City. In each trade there was a broad spread in pay scales throughout the Nation-

Table 2.-Amount of increase in union printing trades wage rates, by city and industry branch, July 1, 1946, to January 2, 1948

| City | Amount of increase, July 1, 1946, to January 2, 1948 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All printing trades |  | Book and job |  | Newspaper |  |
|  | Percent | Cents per hour | Percent | Cents per hour | Percent | Cents per hour |
|  | 26.8 | 41.9 | 27.0 | 39.7 | 26.6 | 46.6 |
| Atlanta, Ga | 36.4 | 45.1 | 36.9 | 42.9 | 35.4 | 50.9 |
| Baltimore, Md | 24.8 | 35.5 | 19.1 | 24.5 | 30. 2 | 48.9 |
| Binghamton, N | 21. 6 | 28.3 | 18.5 | 20.9 | 23.3 | 33.3 |
| Birmingham, A | 32.928.1 | 43.2 | 37.7 | 45.1 | 27.8 | 40.751.1 |
| Boston, Mass-- |  | 42.0 | 28.3 | 36.4 | 27.8 |  |
| Buffalo, N. Y | 28.1 33.1 | 48.4 | 33.8 | 45.4 | 32.3 | 51.1 52.9 |
| Butte, Mont | $\begin{aligned} & 33.1 \\ & 36.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45.4 \\ & 41.7 \end{aligned}$ | 35.9 31.3 | 38.2 | 37.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 52.9 \\ & 55.8 \end{aligned}$ |
| Charleston, W | $\begin{aligned} & 36.7 \\ & 29.7 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 31.3 \\ & 51.2 \end{aligned}$ | 43.3 | 24.6 42.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 55.8 \\ & 36.0 \end{aligned}$ |
| Charlotte, N. | 43. 5 | 55.8 46.2 | 28.5 | 47.4 | 23.9 23.9 | 42.536.2 |
| Chicago, Cincin ati, 1 | 27.3 27.6 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 46. } 2 \\ & 38.3 \end{aligned}$ | 30.6 | 39.0 | 21.4 |  |
| Cleveland, Ohi | $\begin{aligned} & 29.4 \\ & 30.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46.1 \\ & 46.0 \end{aligned}$ | 30.3 29.3 | 42.7 | 28.131.1 | 53.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dallas, Tex |  |  | 41.726.9 | 62.1 | 42.4 | 59.3 | 41.1 | 65.3 |
| Dayton, Ohio | 39.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 24.1 \\ & 19.9 \end{aligned}$ |  | 34.2 | 40.3 | 64.2 |
| Denver, Colo | 26.9 27.0 |  | 41.8 | 26.8 | 35.7 57.3 <br> 29.3 46.5 |  |
| Des Moines, Io |  | 31.4 |  |  | $26.0 \quad 49.7$ |  |
| Detroit, Mich- | 22.0 | 36.1 | 19.5 | 29.4 |  |  |  |
| Duluth, Minn | 29.4 | 38.1 | 30.1 | 30.6 | $29.3 \quad 40.9$ |  |
| El Paso, Tex | $\begin{aligned} & 32.6 \\ & 32.3 \end{aligned}$ | 49.0 | $35.3 \quad 48.0$ |  | $32.5 \quad 49.0$ |  |
| Erie, Pa- ${ }_{\text {Grand Rapids, }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32.3 \\ & 36.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47.3 \\ & 52.8 \end{aligned}$ | 48.6 | 63.1 | $31.6 \quad 47.8$ |  |
| Grand Rapids, | $\begin{aligned} & 36.4 \\ & 45.4 \end{aligned}$ | 67.444.2 | 49.835.2 | 71.048.4 | 29.2 45.5 |  |
| Indianapolis, Ind | $\begin{aligned} & 45.4 \\ & 29.1 \\ & 32.1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 20.3 | 36.3 |
| Jacksonville, Fla |  | 53.0 | 13.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 18.2 \\ & 50.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35.4 \\ & 30.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60.7 \\ & 47.1 \end{aligned}$ |
| Kansas City, Mo_---.------------ 37.5 | 37.5 | 49.7 | 40.9 |  |  |  |
| Little Rock, Ark | 23.6 | 28.3 | 19.8 | 21.2 | 27.4 | 37.4 |
| Los Angeles, Calif | 26.9 | 42.9 | 29.2 | 44.7 | 23.5 | 39.9 |
| Louisville, K y | 28.7 | 40.1 | 25.5 | 33.1 | 32.8 | 51.0 |
| Madison, Wis | 36.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 55.6 \\ & 47.9 \end{aligned}$ | 37.634.3 | 54.338.5 | 38.3 | 56.251.7 |
| Manchester, N. H |  |  |  |  | 37.3 |  |
| Memphis, Tenn. | 34.330.5 | 44. 6 | 31.736.9 | 33.6 | 15.3 | 51.7 54 |
| Milwaukee, Wis |  | 42.6 |  | 47.4 |  | 26.955.7 |
| Minneapolis, Min | 26.7 | 37.2 | 24.3 | 30.8 | 31.6 |  |
| Mobile, Ala | 27.0 | 39.8 | 40.0 | 52.2 | 24.8 | 37.4 |
| Nashville, Ten | 45.3 | 50.2 | 39.7 | 38.5 | 52.3 | 70.4 |
| Newark, N. J | 29.1 | 45. 5 | 32.4 | 46.7 | 25.5 | 43.9 |
| New Haven, Con | 38.0 | 47.3 | 38.0 | 44.9 | 37.9 | 51.8 |
| New Orleans, La | 29.2 | 37.5 | 25.7 | 32.1 | 35.4 | 47.7 |
| New York, N. Y | 21.3 | 37.3 | 21.4 | 35.3 | 21.0 | 42.9 |
| Norfolk, Va.- | 36.9 | 52.1 | 25.0 | 35.0 | 39.0 | 55.0 |
| Oklahoma City, Ol | 21.1 | 30.3 | 16. 5 | 21.5 | 22.8 | 34. 1 |
| Omaha, Nebr..... | 21.9 | 32.3 | 14.6 | 18.9 | 25.1 | 39.6 |
| Peoria, Ill . | 39.0 | 55.4 | 41.3 | 54. 8 | 37.3 | 56.0 |
| Philadelphia, | 23.6 | 35.1 | 19.6 | 28.7 | 32.4 | 49.2 |
| Phoenix, Ariz | 39. 2 | 55.8 | 36.7 | 50.1 | 40.8 | 59.6 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa | 25.0 | 38.5 | 28.3 | 39.3 | 22.3 | 37.7 |
| Portland, Maine | 21.4 | 27.2 | 11.9 | 11.8 | 22.4 | 29.4 |
| Portland, Oreg. | 31.4 | 49.7 | 28.9 | 42.2 | 33.6 33.3 | 57.6 57.1 |
| Providence, R. | 33.6 | 55.5 | 35.9 | 46.4 | 33.3 | 57.1 |
| Reading, Pa | 27.2 | 38.2 | 33.7 | 42.8 | 22.0 | 33.8 |
| Richmond, Va | 23.2 | 26.9 | 13.4 | 13.3 | 34.2 | 48.5 |
| Rochester, N. Y | 26.3 | 36.4 | 26.2 | 34.1 | 26.7 | 42.3 |
| Rock Island (III.) di | 29.8 | 41.7 | 26.7 | 34.1 | 31.9 | 47.7 |
| t. Louis, Mo | 35.8 | 52.4 | 38.9 | 50.2 | 30.8 | 57.4 |
| St. Paul, Minn | 28.8 | 34.1 | 2 2 .7 | 31.4 | 29.6 | 51.6 |
| Salt Lake City, Ut | 29.2 | 43.4 | 14.3 | 21.4 | 33.3 | 49.4 |
| San Antonio, Tex | 38.7 | 51.0 | 41. 2 | 42.9 | 37.9 | 55.1 |
| San Francisco, Calif | 36.2 | 57.5 | 46.5 | 68. 2 | 16.9 | 31.7 |
| Scranton, Pa | 28.6 | 34.9 | 32.5 | 34.9 28.2 | 21.5 | 31.1 37.1 |
| Seattle, Wash | 17.6 | 31.2 | 16.4 | 28.2 | 20.0 | 37.1 51.5 |
| South Bend, Ind | 35.7 | 49.9 | 35.8 | 49.2 | 35.4 | 51.5 |
| Spokane, Wash | 24.0 | 36.3 | 24.8 | 33.7 | 23.6 | 38.1 |
| Springfield, Mass | 31.7 | 46.5 | 35.2 | 50.5 | 15.3 | 25. 2 |
| Tampa, Fla .-. | 36.4 | 52.1 | 34.9 | 44.0 | 36.8 | 54.5 |
| Toledo, Ohio | 33.4 | 50.4 | 32.8 | 44.0 | 33.9 | 58.0 |
| Washington, D | 29.9 | 43.8 | 30.9 | 38.3 47.4 | 29.0 | 51.7 56.6 |
| Wichita, Kans. | 43.9 | 52.4 | 42. 2 | 47.4 50.0 | 45.1 29.1 | 56.6 43.6 |
| Worcester, Mass | 30.6 | 44.7 | 40.1 | 50.0 42.9 | 29.1 53.2 | 43.6 63.0 |
| York, Pa_.....- | 44. 1 | 52.3 | 36.1 | 42.9 49.5 | 53.2 31.2 | 63.0 47.7 |
| Youngstown, Ohio | 33.0 | 48.4 | 36.4 | 49.5 | 31.2 | 47.7 |

[^13]${ }^{2}$ Includes Rock Island and Moline, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa.
varying from 70 cents to over $\$ 1$-but there were marked points of concentration. Three-fifths of the rates for bindery women fell within the 20 -cent interval from 90 cents to $\$ 1.10$, while half of the rates for bindery men were between $\$ 1.80$ and $\$ 2$. These two occupations, together with mailers (\$1.85), press assistants and feeders (averaging $\$ 1.70$ ) and platen pressmen (\$1.90), were the only book and job trades in which averages were less than $\$ 2$.

As previously mentioned, photoengravers had the highest average wage rate $-\$ 2.36$ an hour; electrotypers were second with $\$ 2.27$. The average for hand compositors was $\$ 2.07$; but only about 70 percent of the normal survey union membership was represented in this average, and some of those excluded have always had relatively high scales. Cylinder pressmen averaged $\$ 2.12$, with nearly a fourth averaging between $\$ 2.20$ and $\$ 2.30$ an hour.

Newspaper. Among the 8 trades studied, the highest rate reported was $\$ 2.95$ an hour, the minimum scale for web pressmen-in-charge and for offside and color pressmen, in Cleveland; the lowest was 73.7 cents an hour, the scale for benchwork mailers in Portland, Maine. Average day rates ranged from $\$ 1.77$ for mailers to $\$ 2.40$ for photoengravers; on night work, their respective scales were $\$ 1.97$ and $\$ 2.60$.

Premium rates for night-shift work averaged 17 cents an hour in excess of day rates for all trades. The average night-shift differential for pressmen-in-charge and stereotypers was about 25 cents an hour. For day work, journeymen pressmen averaged $\$ 2.07$, pressmen-in-charge, $\$ 2.23$. Hand compositors (exclusive of Chicago printers and some in other areas) averaged $\$ 2.21$ for day work, stereotypers, $\$ 2.04$.

## Intercity Differences

The levels of average hourly rates and standard working hours of printing-trades workers in individual cities have a direct relationship to size of city. Rates are typically higher in large metropolitan centers. The average wage differentials existing in January 1948 between cities, classified according to population group, are shown in the accompanying tabulation. These figures also indicate the favorable wage position of the news -
paper printing trades, which is somewhat obscured when only the combined average for 75 cities is considered.

| Cities with population of- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| 1,000,000 and over--- | \$1. 99 | \$2. 31 |
| 500,000 to $1,000,000$ | 1. 79 | 2. 26 |
| 250,000 to 500,000 | 1. 70 | 2. 16 |
| 100,000 to 250,000 | 1. 64 | 1. 99 |
| 40,000 to 100,000 | 1. 59 | 1. 87 |

In the newspaper branch, New York, with an average of $\$ 2.47$, was the city ranking highest in wages; Portland (Maine), with wages averaging $\$ 1.61$, ranked lowest among the 75 cities surveyed. In the book and job branch, the average differential between the lowest- and highest-rate cities was $\$ 1.03$ : Portland (Maine) again had the lowest average, and Chicago, with an average of $\$ 2.14,{ }^{3}$ had the highest. New York ranked second, with an average of $\$ 2$. A number of the New York printers compose foreign text, e. g., Hebrew and Italian, which work commands a substantially higher scale than composition of English text.

## Post-Survey Rate Changes

Many additional wage increases have been negotiated in the printing crafts since January 2, 1948 , the date of the Bureau's current study. For example, typographical workers in commercial printing plants received increases varying from 43 cents an hour in Seattle and 40 cents in Portland, Oreg., to 26 cents in New York and New Haven, and 10 cents in Birmingham and Detroit. The most recent settlement in Chicago, between the International Typographical Union and the Franklin Association representing 48 shops, resulted in a weekly increase of $\$ 11.89$ in the basic scale for $36 \frac{1}{4}$ hours. About 1,800 union printers who had not been working since March 2 returned to work June 28 under the terms of this settlement.

Recent reports covering typographical workers in newspaper printing indicate increases amounting to 38 cents an hour in Seattle, 28 cents in Los Angeles and San Francisco, and smaller increasesranging from 11 to 24 cents-in several other cities.

[^14]
## Advisory Council Report on Disability Insurance

Extension of the social-insurance system to afford protection against income loss from permanent and total disability was recommended by the Advisory Council on Social Security in its report to the Senate Committee on Finance. ${ }^{1}$ Present methods of protection against such income loss, the Council stated, are inadequate. The cost of this type of protection through private life-insurance companies is usually prohibitive; workmen's compensation affords protection against work-connected disabilities, but less than 5 percent of all permanent and total disability cases are of work-connected origin; and special programs provide disability payments only for limited groups such as veterans, railroad employees, and some government employees.

The proposals contained in the Council's report are designed to provide benefits for permanently and totally disabled workers through the extension of the present system of old-age and survivors' insurance to cover the risk of disability. Two Council members, however, opposed the inclusion of this risk under social insurance; they favored provision of disability protection through the addition of a new category to the present StateFederal assistance program.

## Eligibility and Benefits

To qualify for benefits under the proposed plan, a person would have to be permanently and totally disabled. Such a disability is defined as one which is medically demonstrable by objective tests, which prevents the worker from performing any substantially gainful activity, and which is likely to be of long-continued and indefinite duration.

Strict eligibility requirements should be adopted to test both the recency and the long duration of an individual's participation in the labor market, to assure that disability benefits would be available only to workers who have suffered income loss by

[^15]reason of disability. The coverage required should be (a) a minimum of 40 quarters, (b) 1 quarter for every 2 quarters elapsing after 1948 (or after attainment of age 21 if that was later) and prior to the first quarter of total disability, (c) 6 quarters within the 12 quarters preceding disability, and (d) 2 quarters within the 4 quarters preceding disability. A strict long-term test of attachment to the labor force is recommended as evidence that the disabled worker has contributed substantially to his own support over a long period of time.

A waiting period of 6 months should elapse before a qualified person is eligible for benefit. The first benefit should be paid for the seventh month of disability. Such a waiting period, it is claimed, would be a safeguard against malingerers who might attempt to obtain benefits.

The same benefit formula recommended by the Council for old-age and survivors insurance ${ }^{2}$ is proposed for the disability-insurance program. The Council does not recommend, however, provision of benefits for dependents of a disabled worker. Although it is recognized that the burden of disability in many respects is even greater than the burdens created by old age or death, the Council deems it desirable to restrict disability payments to the primary insurance benefit payable to the worker himself.

Benefit payable would amount, on the average, to about 30 percent of the worker's average monthly wage; it would in no case exceed half of the average monthly wage. Disability benefits would range from $\$ 25$ (or half an average monthly wage of $\$ 50$ ) to $\$ 78.75$ (or 22.5 percent of a $\$ 350$ average monthly wage).

Claims should be disallowed if the claimant refuses to submit to medical examination, and benefits should be terminated if the beneficiary refuses to submit to re-examination. Periodic re-examination should be provided for in order to terminate benefit payments promptly when the disablement ceased. If the disabled person refuses without reasonable cause to accept rehabilitation services, benefits should be withheld.

When a disabled worker is eligible for benefits under both the disability program recommended and another Federal disability program (other than a Federal workmen's compensation system) he should receive only the larger amount.

[^16]Rehabilitation services, when they will assist a beneficiary to return to gainful work earlier than otherwise, should be furnished, through existing facilities. Benefits should be terminated upon successful completion of the rehabilitation.

## Administration

Permanent and total disability insurance and old-age and survivors insurance should be administered as a single system, it is recommended, as the same wage information will be necessary under each to determine insured status and the amounts of benefit payments. Furthermore, considerations of administrative efficiency and economy make the integration logical. Determination of benefit rights of disabled workers for purposes of future old-age and survivors insurance payments would also be facilitated through integration. The Council recommended that, at the direction of Congress, a study should be made to develop cooperative administrative procedures, to draft a plan for equitably financing disability benefits, and to make such other recommendations as are necessary for effective coordination of disability payments under the several Federal programs. Further, private as well as State and local retirement systems providing disability protection would have to be modified to avoid unnecessarily high total payments if such benefits were also payable under the socialinsurance disability program.

The level premium cost, ${ }^{2}$ of the disability benefits proposed, it is estimated, would be from about one-tenth of 1 percent to one-fourth of 1 percent of pay roll. This would include not only the actual cost of disability benefits to disabled persons under age 65 but also the additional cost for old-age and survivor benefits resulting from freezing the disabled individual's insured status and average wage.

According to the two dissenting members of the Council, total disability should be covered by State assistance programs aided by Federal grants-in-aid, and should not be included in a Federal contributory social-security program. Under State assistance programs, disability cases could receive case-work services, medical treatment, and rehabilitation according to individual

[^17]needs. Furthermore, the dissenting members held that State systems which are presently handling disability cases with but little Federal aid would be greatly improved by a properly devised total-disability-assistance program involving Federal grants-in-aid.

## International Labor Confederations: II. The WFTU ${ }^{1}$

Policy issums precipitated by the controversy over the position of the World Federation of Trade Unions on the European Recovery Program aroused unusual interest in the meetings of the executive bureau and the executive committee ${ }^{2}$ in Rome, May 5-10, 1948. Following publication in the WFTU Information Bulletin of statements opposing the ERP and eriticizing certain western national trade-union organizations (centers) for supporting it, members from the United States, Great Britain, and other countries objected to the political partisanship of the WFTU general secretary. Thus, the crucial question in the minds

[^18]of western trade-unionists preceding the Rome meetings was whether methods could be agreed upon by western and eastern national trade-union centers which would prevent future domination of WFTU policy by a single national center or by a communist-dominated bloc, and keep the activities of the organization within areas of agreement. The Rome meetings attempted to resolve this problem by reducing the power of the general secretary and by making his decisions subject to concurrence of the assistant general secretaries representing members from the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union. This decision significantly altered the character of the WFTU organization.

## The Organization of the WFTU

The constitution of the World Federation of Trade Unions provides for a number of operating bodies: World Trade Union Congress, general council, executive committee, executive bureau, and secretariat.

The World Trade Union Congress consists of delegates of national trade-union centers affiliated with the Federation. ${ }^{3}$ No data are available on current membership of the various affiliated national centers. At the time the WFTU was organized, its membership was reported as 67 million, of which 30 million members were reported from the U.S.S. R. and the countries under its political influence. ${ }^{4}$ The first meeting since the constitutional congress in September-October 1945 was scheduled for December 1948 at the meeting of the executive committee in Rome.

The general council of the WFTU is a somewhat smaller body than the Congress, with representation on a similar basis. It is responsible for governing the organization between meetings of the Congress. The WFTU constitution provides that the general council shall meet at least annually, but since the constitutional congress of 1945 it has met only once, at Prague, in June 1947.

Between the meetings of the general council, the executive committee administers the affairs of the WFTU. It is elected by a general vote of the

[^19]Congress. According to the constitution it is to consist of 26 members, including the general secretary, and it should meet at least twice a year. It had held two meetings between the organization of the WFTU in October 1945 and the Rome meeting in May 1948.

The executive bureau is the governing body of the WFTU between meetings of the executive committee. The bureau is elected by the executive committee and consists of nine members, including the general secretary. Prior to its Rome meetings, it had met five times.

The general secretary, under the constitution, is elected by the general council and "may be removed only upon action of the general council." He is the principal administrative officer of the WFTU, in general charge of the staff and responsible to the executive committee. Since the organization of the WFTU, this post has been held by Louis Saillant, secretary of the French General Confederation of Labor. The constitution also provided that the executive bureau, subject to confirmation by the executive committee, shall appoint three assistant general secretaries "who shall serve under the general secretary."

## Control of WFTU Policy

The controversy over the European Recovery Program arose in November 1947, when the Congress of Industrial Organizations of the United States requested the executive bureau to consider the WFTU position with respect to the program, and the responsibilities of the constituent national centers in implementing WFTU congress declarations on postwar reconstruction. The executive bureau decided not to place these matters on the agenda for discussion or action, but voted by a majority to hear a statement on the CIO position on these subjects, from James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer. The delegates from the U. S. S. R. and Italy, and the general secretary, voted against hearing the CIO statement, and the delegates from China, France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States voted in favor.

Support of the European Recovery Program by national centers affiliated with the WFTU, Mr. Carey maintained, was consistent with resolutions adopted at the World Trade Union Conference
held in London in February 1945, ${ }^{5}$ and at the Paris congress of September-October 1945, ${ }^{6}$ where the WFTU was established. He declared that the European Recovery Program was in accordance with the principles for such aid laid down in those resolutions, and that the national centers were therefore committed to supporting the ERP unless they wanted to propose that the WFTU should change its policies. Further, he asked that "the secretariat encourage consultation between the affected national centers and that all interested affiliates be informed through the WFTU of the steps taken to implement the declaration of the WFTU on postwar relief and reconstruction." ${ }^{7}$

Meetings of the executive bureau and of the executive committee, which would have afforded an opportunity to discuss the ERP, were originally scheduled for February 1948, but were postponed until late May, on the basis of the general secretary's report that a majority of the members of the executive bureau favored the postponement. The CIO and the British Trades Union Congress attributed ${ }^{8}$ this postponement to the influence of the Soviet trade-union organization, which had published a statement in the January 24, 1948, issue of TRUD, its official daily, accusing the proponents of the European Recovery Program of supporting "American imperialist monopolies which had put forward the so-called 'Marshall Plan' for the enslavement of Europe's peoples." The statement continued: "Discussion of the question, known to be unacceptable to a majority of the national trade-union organizations, ought not to be forced."

The WFTU Information Bulletin of February 15,1948 , published a communique from the secretariat censuring the Belgian General Confederation of Labor and the Dutch Confederation of Trade Unions (NVV)-both WFTU affiliates-for supporting a proposal, advanced by the American Federation of Labor, for an independent conference of the national trade-union centers of the countries participating in the recovery program. In the same issue there was also published a statement made by the Central Committee of the

[^20]Workers' General Trade Union of Bulgaria labelling as agents of "American imperialists" Green and Carey in the United States, Jouhaux in France, Oldenbroek in the Netherlands, Schumacher in Western Germany, and Finet in Belgium.

From February 25 to 29, representatives of the CIO conferred in Moscow with representatives of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the Soviet Union in regard to freedom of discussion in the WFTU. Following this meeting, the AUCCTU issued a statement expressing disapproval of the convening of an international trade-union conference independent of the WFTU. ${ }^{9}$ Similar objections had come from tradeunion organizations in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia. ${ }^{10}$ The AUCCTU statement also declared that the WFTU could not adopt any position on the Marshall Plan which would be binding for national trade-union centers, because every national trade-union organization must be absolutely free to determine its attitude towards the ERP. This represented a reversal of the previous position of the AUCCTU. Furthermore, the previous opposition to a discussion of the ERP in the WFTU (see preceding quotation from Trud) was abandoned and it was stated that "the Soviet tradeunions consider that it would be more democratic if the exchange of opinions of trade-unions on the 'Marshall Plan' were to take place in the executive committee of the WFTU."
After it became clear that discussion of the European Recovery Program by the WFTU would be delayed beyond February 1948, a conference of trade-union organizations in the countries participating in the European Recovery Program was convened (March 9 and 10) in London by the British Trades Union Congress and union organizations of the Benelux countries (Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands). Such a conference had long been urged by the American Federation of Labor. It was attended by trade-unionists from 12 of the 16 ERP countries and from other nations. ${ }^{11}$ National centers not affiliated with the WFTU as well as affiliated centers were reppresented. From the United States, delegates were sent by the American Federation of Labor,

[^21]the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the Railway Labor Executives' Association.

The London conference adopted a resolution supporting the European Recovery Program, and calling upon the trade-union movement in each participating country to seek close contact with its government in order to assure labor's maximum contribution to the economic rehabilitation of Europe. The ERP Trade-Union Advisory Committee was set up to secure unified action and to work out a basis of cooperation with the Committee on European Economic Cooperation. ${ }^{12}$

Opposition to the European Recovery Program was again expressed in the WFTU Information Bulletin (April 30, 1948) in a May Day manifesto issued by the general secretary in the name of the WFTU. The manifesto read in part as follows:
$* * *$ the interests of capitalist monopolies, big busi-
ness, industrial magnates and financiers are openly
supported by the public authorities of certain states.
The economic power of these monopolists is used to
intensify exploitation of labour to their own advan-
tage. They want to attach unacceptable and anti-
democratic conditions to the granting of aid to war-
stricken countries. Pressure is used in their inter-
ventions against the democratic rights and freedom
of nations.

The manifesto was not approved by the executive committee, and on April 30 it was repudiated by delegates from Great Britain, the United States, and a number of other countries supporting the European Recovery Program. These delegates maintained that since the WFTU had never agreed to a discussion of this matter at its meetings, the general secretary had acted improperly in implying that the organization had adopted a position opposed to it.

These and other statements appearing in the WFTU Information Bulletin were considered by some delegates at the Rome meetings to have been dictated by the personal convictions of some officials of the secretariat, notably those of Louis Saillant, the general secretary. ${ }^{13}$

As a result of these events, the Rome meetings had to deal with the issue of freedom of discussion

[^22]within the WFTU as well as with charges of political partisanship on the part of the WFTU secretariat made by the British, Netherlands, and United States representatives. The outcome of its discussion was the unanimous adoption by the executive committee ${ }^{14}$ of an agreement based on a proposal by Mr. Carey. The introductory clauses of this agreement reaffirmed the declarations of the 1945 London and Paris trade-union conferences, the all-inclusive nature of the WFTU, and the principle that no one national center should seek to dominate the WFTU to the exclusion of any other national center or tendency. On the administration and policy of the WFTU, the following points were included:
(1) That any national center has the right to submit any question it so desires for inclusion on the agenda. The Executive Bureau shall consider any matter on receipt of advance notice given in writing by the national center concerned.
(2) That there be regular quarterly meetings of the Executive Bureau. The dates shall be fixed after consultation between the president and the general secretary, subject to the convenience of the members of the Executive Bureau.
(3) The general secretary, assistant general secretaries and departmental heads shall not engage in any other work except with the expressed approval of the Executive Bureau.
(4) The Executive Bureau meeting in Paris, having decided that notices should be issued for a meeting of the advisory committee of the International Trade Secretariats to be followed by a representative conference of the ITS, it is now agreed that early steps shall be taken to enable these further consultations to take place.
(5) The organs of the WFTU shall not be used to publish or circulate attacks on the policies or administration of national centers affiliated to the WFTU. This does not preclude the publication of objective statements of policy of any national center.
(6) For the purpose of dealing with the publications of the WFTU there shall be an editorial board which shall consist of the general secretary and the three assistant general secretaries. The Board shall discuss questions of publication deemed likely to conflict with the interests of any national center.
(7) In the event of a question arising which vitally affects the interests of one or more national centers on

[^23]which there is no accepted directly applicable decision, the matter shall be discussed by the general secretary and the assistant general secretaries. If agreement cannot be reached no action shall be taken until the matter has been considered by the Executive Bureau.
This agreement restricts the powers of the general secretary. It provides that future decisions in administrative as well as in editorial matters are to be placed in the hands of a four-man committee, composed of the general secretary, and the three assistant general secretaries who, it is reported, will represent trade-union organizations in the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union. In addition, it bans the publication of attacks on the policies and administration of national centers affiliated with the WFTU. It also stipulates that officials of the secretariat are not to engage in other work without the express approval of the executive bureau. As a result of the latter provision, General Secretary Saillant resigned from his post as secretary of the Commu-nist-dominated French General Confederation of Labor.

## Other Issues

The agenda of the Rome meetings also included matters similar to those which had been considered at earlier WFTU meetings. Among these were the unification of the German trade-union movement and its possible affiliation with the WFTU in the future; guaranties of trade-union rights in various countries; equal pay for equal work for men and women, and relationships between the WFTU and the International Labor Office ${ }^{14}$ and the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

The subject of the affiliation of national tradeunion centers in Rhodesia, Malta, and Tunisia, on the agenda for discussion, was deferred until the next meeting of the executive bureau in September 1948. Also postponed until that date was debate on the application for affiliation made by the French General Confederation of LaborForce Ouvrière, which had split from the Com-munist-dominated General Confederation of Labor on December 10, 1947.

[^24]
## Labor-Management Disputes in July 1948

No stoppages of industry-wide character, comparable with the bituminous-coal and meatpacking strikes in effect during March and April, occurred in July 1948, and the amount of time lost considerably declined. Probably the largest strike of the month was the captive mine dispute. The largest continuing strike, at the Boeing Airplane Co. in Seattle, Wash., since April 22, was still in effect at the end of July. The Nation's railroads, which were taken over by the Federal Government May 10 in order to avoid a Nationwide strike, were restored to private operation July 10 upon settlement of the dispute. A wage settlement July 22 removed the threat of a strike by 116,000 automobile workers at plants of the Ford Motor Co.

## Strike at "Captive" Coal Mines

A new contract was agreed upon in late June between the operators of bituminous-coal mines and the United Mine Workers of America (Ind.). After the June 27 to July 5 vacation period, the country's bituminous coal miners returned to work, except those employed in the captive mines operated by the large steel companies for their own use. Representatives of the steel companies refused to accept the union-shop provision in the 1948 contract (agreed to by the commercial operators), contending that this provision violated the Labor Management Relations Act. They filed an unfair labor practice charge against the union with the National Labor Relations Board, claiming that the union sought to coerce them into signing a contract containing the illegal unionshop provision.

The companies had offered earlier to accept the union-shop provision if employees voted for it, as provided under the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947. The UMWA officers' refusal to sign the non-Communist affadavits required by the act prevented such a vote under direction of the NLRB.

Under the miners' policy-"no contract, no work"-the 40,000 to 50,000 workers normally employed in the captive mines, did not return to work on July 6, at the end of the vacation period.

On July 9, the NLRB issued a formal complaint
charging union officials and the striking workers with violating the Taft-Hartley Law and sought to enjoin the strike in a Federal District Court at Washington. Justice T. Alan Goldsborough gave the union until July 13 to answer the charges. On that date, he recommended a direct and voluntary settlement of the dispute. Agreement was reached informally in the Judge's chambers; the union-shop provision was accepted by both sides, with the stipulation that it would be modified if court rulings require it.

The union president immediately instructed the miners to return to work the next day. On July 17, Justice Goldsborough dismissed the injunction petition brought by the Government against John L. Lewis and the UMWA. It was understood that the NLRB would continue to process through the courts the original complaint of unfair labor practices.

## Continuation of Boeing Strike

Approximately 15,000 production workers have been involved in the strike at Boeing Airplane Co. plants in Seattle, Wash., since April 22. The International Association of Machinists (Ind.) rejected the company's offer of a 15 -cent average hourly increase in wages and demanded increases averaging 30 cents an hour, eight paid holidays, and retention of the seniority clause in the old contract.

Efforts of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service at the end of July had been unsuccessful in bringing about a settlement. In May, company representatives refused to attend a conference called by this agency, claiming that the union had lost its collective-bargaining rights as a result of the "illegal" strike. The company regards the strike as a violation of the contract which, although scheduled to expire in 1947, contained a no-strike clause and provided that the contract should remain in effect until a new agreement was reached through negotiations or arbitration. It claimed also that the union violated the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 by striking without giving the required 60 -day notice.

Both the union and the company have filed damage suits against the other, attempting to recover large sums for alleged illegal acts. The union has also filed unfair labor practice charges with the NLRB in an attempt to force the company to bargain.

On July 24, a NLRB trial examiner completed his report, stating that the union, by negotiating for nearly 14 months before going on strike, had complied with the notice requirements of the Labor Management Relations Act, even though it gave no formal written notice. He rejected the company contention that the workers who struck lost their status as employees, and credited the union with unusual forbearance in negotiating for such a long period. He further recommended that the company be required to bargain and reinstate the striking workers.

The company has attempted to recruit new workers and, at the end of July limited operations were being carried on although no settlement had been reached.

## Return of Railroads to Private Operation ${ }^{1}$

White House conferences between railroad officials and representatives of three operating unions-Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (Ind.), Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (Ind.), and the Switchmen's Union of North America (AFL)-resulted in the settlement of a prolonged wage dispute on July 8. Terms of the settlement provided for wage increases of $151 / 2$ cents an hour, retroactive to November 1, 1947, and various rules changes, some of which would further increase the workers' take-home pay.

The railroads were taken over by the Federal Government on May 10 to avoid a threatened strike by the three unions. They were returned to private operation on July 10.

## Ford Motor Co. Wage Increase

Joint announcement of a wage settlement on July 22 by officials of the United Automobile Workers (CIO) and the Ford Motor Co. removed the threat of a strike by 116,000 Ford workers. The agreement becomes effective July 16, 1948, if ratified by August 16, and continues in effect until July 15, 1949.

The wage increase amounted to a minimum of 13 cents an hour in addition to certain improvements in fringe benefits-an improved vacation plan, premium pay for late shifts, group insurance plans, etc. General Motors and Chrysler had granted wage increases in May. ${ }^{2}$

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## Technical Notes

## Wholesale Price Index: Policy on Revisions and Corrections ${ }^{1}$

After the end of World War II, the Bureau of Labor Statistics undertook a complete reappraisal of the wholesale price index to determine the adequacy of its present over-all structure and of coverage of the groups and subgroups in the light of postwar changes in production and distribution. As a result, it was decided that a full-scale revision of the index would be made as soon as possible. Plans for the general revision were initiated to introduce weights based on the postwar economy, to improve sampling and weighting techniques, to add certain new commodities, to make certain changes in the basic classification of commodities (particularly in the special groupings), and to reexamine the base period (currently, the average for the year 1926 is the base). These plans cannot be fully developed and carried out, however, until data from the 1947 Census of Manufactures become available. In all likelihood at least a year will elapse before the general revision of the wholesale price index can be completed.

Previous major revisions were made chiefly to expand the reporting and commodity coverage and to change weighting patterns to allow for shifts in the composition of the economy. The last general revision was made in 1931, when 234 commodities were added. Several major revisions involved changes in the method of calculation. The present method of computation, known as the "fixedbase weighted aggregative method," was inaugurated in 1937, and replaced the "chain-type method" which had been in use from 1914. Despite these major revisions, the continuity of the index has been preserved as nearly as possible down through the years, and every effort will be made to preserve it in the future.
At different times during the period 1937 to

[^26]1941, a number of new commodities were added to the index to improve the coverage of certain existing subgroups and to make possible the creation of several new subgroups. After World War II started, however, this activity was virtually suspended, partly because production of certain manufactured products for civilian use was discontinued, and also because of the Bureau's preoccupation with special wartime projects.

## Revision Policy

During the past 2 years, work has progressed on the review and revision of samples of commodities and of reporters in the various subgroups to be used in the forthcoming general revision of the entire index. Thus far, major revisions in coverage (including the redistribution of weights within subgroups) have been completed for four sub-groups-motor vehicles, tires and tubes, furniture, and agricultural machinery and equipment. As each subgroup revision was completed, the revised sample was immediately incorporated into the calculation of the current index, and since that time, the published all-commodity index and the pertinent group index, have reflected the movements of the improved subgroup sample instead of the old sample. The first months in which the subgroup revisions were carried through to the pertinent group and the all-commodity indexes were as follows: October 1946, motor vehicles, the metals and metal products group; June 1947, tires and tubes, the miscellaneous group; November 1947, furniture, the housefurnishings goods group; and February 1948, agricultural machinery and equipment, the metals and metal products group.

Although these four revised subgroup samples were introduced into the all-commodity and the respective group indexes currently as each revision was completed, no retroactive revisions were published. However, revised subgroup indexes were computed retroactively for the period that revision was considered necessary. These extend
back monthly to January 1942 for motor vehicles, to February 1939 for tires and tubes, to January 1943 for furniture, and to January 1946 for agricultural machinery and equipment. These indexes, which have been (or soon will be) published in special reports ${ }^{2}$ describing in detail the nature of the revisions made, supersede the previously published indexes for these subgroups. The letter " $R$ " is placed by each of these subgroups in all current publications to call attention to the fact that the indexes shown are based on revised samples.

In the derivation of the revised subgroup indexes for these periods, a "linking" process was used to maintain the continuity of the subgroup indexes, despite the changes in samples. This linking process involved, first, the selection of a "link month" for each subgroup, or a month considered appropriate for equalizing the index for the revised subgroup with the original index computed from the old sample. Then, the weighting pattern for the new sample was adjusted so that the subgroup aggregate ${ }^{3}$ obtained in the link month, by using the adjusted weights for the new sample, would be the same as the aggregate originally computed with the old sample; thus, the index would be unchanged for the link month regardless of which sample was used. The adjusted weights for the new sample were then used for each month covered by the revision, in order to compute the revised subgroup indexes. The link months, or points for splicing the new samples with the old, were December 1941 for motor vehicles, January 1939 for tires and tubes, December 1942 for furniture, and January 1948 for agricultural machinery and equipment. The selected link month for each subgroup was the month immediately preceding the earliest month of the period covered by the revision, except for agricultural machinery and equipment. For this subgroup, the link month was determined to be January 1948, but the revision was projected back to January 1946.

It is important to observe that the levels of the published all-commodity and the respective group

[^27]indexes generally have been affected in the first month of incorporation of a revised subgroup into the calculation. The degree of the change reflects the differences ${ }^{4}$ between the movements of the revised and the unrevised subgroup indexes since the link month. Thus, if the motor vehicle revision had not been introduced in October 1946, the indexes for the metals and metal products group would have been 114.3 for that month instead of 125.8 as presently published, and for all commodities 132.5 instead of 134.1. If the tires and tubes revision had not been carried through to the miscellaneous group in June 1947, the index for that group would have been 116.6 instead of 113.5 for June 1947, and the all-commodity index 148.0 instead of 147.7 . The index of 137.5 for the housefurnishings goods group, as currently published for November 1947 would have been 133.2 if the furniture revision had not been introduced; but the effect on the all-commodity index was negligible because of the small weight of this subgroup in the over-all index. Introducing the revised agricultural machinery and equipment subgroup sample into the calculation of the metals and metal products group and all-commodity indexes in February 1948 (the month immediately following the link month), did not significantly change these indexes, because of the similarity in the movements of both the old and the new subgroup samples in such a short period of time.

As revisions of other subgroups are completed, the Bureau will continue to follow the policy of currently introducing them into the all-commodity and the respective group indexes. Retroactive revisions will not be made, except possibly for the 2 months for which preliminary indexes have been issued. This policy is being followed in order to avoid repeated revisions of previously published group and all-commodity indexes as additional subgroup revisions are completed. If the levels of the group and all-commodity indexes in the first month a revised subgroup is introduced into the calculation, differ significantly from those that would have resulted if the original sample had been continued, the latter indexes will be provided in a footnote in all Bureau publications presenting indexes for that particular month. There will be no difference in these indexes, however, when the trends of the revised and the unrevised subgroup

[^28]indexes are identical (or very nearly so) during the period from the link month to the month of introduction of the revised sample into the group and all-commodity indexes. Every effort will be made to keep this period as short as possible in future subgroup revisions, since the trends of revised and unrevised subgroup indexes generally diverge less over short periods of time.

The policy of publishing revised subgroup indexes for the entire period covered by the revision will be continued for other subgroups as they are revised. Special reports will be issued for each revised subgroup, presenting the revised indexes and describing in full the nature of the revision. All subsequent revisions appearing in regular publications will be noted as previously explained for the four subgroups already revised.

When the general revision of the wholesale price index is made-possibly late in 1949-the indexes for all commodities and for all the groups will be revised retroactively at one time for the entire period covered by the over-all revision. The public will be advised well in advance as to when this full-scale revision of the index will be put into effect, and the release presenting the revised indexes will describe in detail the nature of the general revision and its relationship to the present wholesale price index.

## Correction Policy

In the current calculation of the wholesale price index, the Bureau makes every effort to use the best possible price information for the commodities included. It is necessary in certain instances, however, to correct previously published index numbers because of late reports, incorrect reports or other errors in prices previously used. For this reason, the Bureau currently issues the wholesale price index on a preliminary basis for 2 months. Corrections received during the first month after the first preliminary publication of the index for a given month are incorporated in the second preliminary publication, and the index numbers that have been corrected are noted with a "C." In the third publication of the index for a given month, any additional corrections received during the preceding month are also made; the letter " $C$ " is used to indicate those indexes that have been corrected since the previous publication.

When the wholesale price index for a given
month has been published for the third time (the third successive month of printing), the index is no longer considered preliminary and is not ordinarily subject to correction on a current basis. However, in the middle of each year, corrected index numbers will be calculated for each month of the preceding calendar year (and for the average of that year), which will take account of all corrections that may have accumulated since the third publication of the index for each month. These will be the final corrections in the index numbers for the months in the calendar year covered, and the corrected indexes will be published in the annual bulletin on wholesale prices for that year. ${ }^{5}$ Changes in index numbers issued in this annual bulletin will be made only as the result of a major revision, in accordance with the revision policy described above.

## General Description of the Index

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has issued continuously since 1902 an official wholesale price index as an indicator of general price trends and average changes in commodity prices at primary market levels. ${ }^{6}$ The index was extended by the Bureau on a monthly basis, back to 1890 , and annually as far back as 1749 , by using data compiled in a number of special Government surveys and privately financed research projects. Separate monthly indexes are available for major groups of commodities from the year 1890, and for most of the subgroups from 1913.

The Bureau's wholesale price index thus provides one of the most comprehensive examples of a continuous economic series in the United States. It includes at the present time more than 850 individual commodities, which are classified into 10 major groups and 49 subgroups. These commodities are also combined into 5 special groupings for which separate indexes are issuedraw materials, semimanufactured articles, manufactured products, all commodities other than farm products, and all commodities other than farm products and foods. Current indexes are published regularly in the Current Labor Statistics department of the Monthly Labor Review.

[^29]
## Consumers' Price Index:

## Relative Importance of Components ${ }^{1}$

The relative importance, as of December 1947, of the items and of the major groups of items in the consumers' price index is presented in the table at the end of this article. These relativeimportance figures is percentage distributions of the value factors which result in the index calculation when average 1934-36 family expenditures for groups of items are multiplied by price relatives that measure average price changes of the items in the group.

The expenditure data on which the index is based are actual expenditures of wage earners' and clerical workers' families during some 12 -month period between 1934 and the spring of 1936, obtained in a survey of consumers' expenditures conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In that survey, significant differences were found to exist between the individual cities in average expenditures for items and groups of items. Therefore, value factors and index numbers are calculated separately for each city and combined for the United States with the use of population weights.

The commodities and services actually priced and used in the calculation of the consumers' price index are a sample of all goods and services bought by wage earners' and clerical workers' families. In effect, however, the quantities of all goods and services purchased by these families in the survey year are implicit in the index construction. This becomes evident when the expenditure data basic to the index weight determination are considered in terms of quantities and prices. The quantity of each article or service bought, multiplied by the price paid, yields the amount spent for each item; and the sum of all such expenditures for individual items is the total cost of all the goods and services purchased. If the price of each item is obtained for a later date, and these prices are multiplied by the same quantities, the sum of these products is the cost of the same quantities of goods and services at the later date. A comparison of the two costs is an index of the average change in prices

[^30]that occurred from one date to another for all items purchased.

Since broad groups of items have distinctive price movements over periods of time, it would be unnecessary (even if it were operationally manageable) to obtain prices for all articles and services purchased in order to measure the average price change for the group. If the relative change over a period of time in the price of one item in a group of items whose price movements are similar is applied to the total expenditure for specified quantities of the items included, the cost for the same quantities of the items at the later date can be closely approximated. In other words, the price movement of the one selected item can be imputed to all items in the related group. In the construction of the consumers' price index, for example, the price movement of fresh fluid milk was imputed to a group of related items having similar price movements, including, in addition to fresh fluid milk, such milk products as buttermilk, skimmed milk, dried milk, and cream (but not canned milk). Since prices of these items move together, the change in the price of fresh fluid milk over a period of time, applied to the total average expenditure for the group, will approximate the cost of the same quantities of items in the group at the later date. This procedure gives approximately the same results as would be obtained if the quantity of each item were multiplied by its price at the later date and these products added together, as shown in the following hypothetical example.

Hypothetical example of effect of imputed price changes in the consumers' price index:


Relative change in price of fresh fluid milk, $\frac{10.8}{6} \times 100=180$.
Relative change times average expenditure in survey year, $180 \times \$ 13.00=\$ 23.40$
${ }^{1}$ Price estimated.

The quantity weights of the consumers' price index are the average quantities of all goods and services purchased by wage earners' and clerical workers' families in the survey year (1934-36), as shown in column 1 of the example. They are combined for related groups of items by adding the expenditures for the group (col. 3). These total group expenditures are allocated to the item selected for pricing, and are adjusted from period to period by the relative price change of the selected item. The adjusted expenditures are the value factors which are added for major groups of items and for all items combined and are compared with corresponding value factors for the index base period (1935-39), to obtain the index number. The percentage distribution of the value factors to totals of the group and of all items indicates the relative importance of the items and the groups in the index at any point of time.

Quantity weights were adjusted during the war period to account for rationing and shortages that existed at that time, but have since been restored to their original amounts. The items priced for the index, however, have been changed over the years, for various reasons. When the character of goods available in stores changes, new items are priced so that the price movements of items currently purchased can be measured. In this manner, nylon stockings replaced silk and rayon hose; dinette sets replaced dining-room suites. To maintain the consumers' price index after June 1947, with reduced staff and facilities, the Bureau was forced to decrease the total number of items priced for the index. At the same time, articles of children's clothing were added in order to improve the measurement of the movement of apparel prices in general. Expenditures allocated to those items for which pricing was discontinued were reallocated to currently priced items, and expenditures allocated to items which previously represented the price movement of children's clothing were redistributed. Determinations as to which items were to be dropped, and the reallocation of expenditures, were based on the same principle that was followed in the original selection of items and weight imputation, so that the priced items still represent broad groups of items having distinctive price movements. Since these adjustments changed the value factors, they affected the im-
portance of the individual commodities and services in relation to the group and all-items totals of the index. However, such adjustments are made within the major groups of items, and do not affect the relationship of the groups to the total index.

Aside from changes resulting from adjustments of this kind, the relative importance of the individual items and the groups change from period to period as prices of goods and services increase or decrease at different rates. Within the fuel, electricity, and ice group, for example, decreasing utility rates have lowered the value factors for gas and electricity, while higher prices for coal and oil have increased the value factors for other fuels. The relative importance of the utilities to the group total, therefore, has declined, while the importance of other fuels has risen steadily. Among the major groups of the index, foods have assumed greater relative importance, as prices of foods increased at a much more rapid rate than did prices of other goods and services. Rents have increased much less than most other prices; therefore, the relative importance of rents in the index has fallen.

Relative-importance figures for major groups of items can be adjusted by relative price changes in the same manner as are the value factors. If the group index numbers (which measure the relative change in prices for the groups from the base period to a given period) are multiplied by the corresponding relative importances of the groups in the base period, and the total of the products is reduced to 100 percent, the resulting figures will represent the relative importances of the groups in the given period. The sum of products divided by 100 will approximate the "all items" index for that period, since it is the weighted average of the group indexes. These figures will differ slightly from those published by the Bureau, because they are calculated with numbers rounded to one decimal place. If the relative change in the group indexes from one period to another are multiplied by the relative importances of the groups in the earlier period, a similar operation on the figures will give the relative importances for the later period and the average relative change in the "all items" index. Calculations for October and December 1947 are shown in the example following.

Example of adjustment of relative-importance figures for major groups of items:

| Groups | Rela tive portances ${ }^{1}$ (percent) | In- dex (1935- $39=$ $100)$ Oct. 1947 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Prod- } \\ & \text { ucts } \\ & \text { (col. } 1 \times \\ & \text { col. } 2 \div \\ & 100 \text { ) } \end{aligned}$ | Relative im-portances Oct. 1947 (percent) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rela- } \\ \text { tive } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { in index } \\ \text { Oct. to } \\ \text { Dec. } \\ 1947 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Prod- } \\ \text { ucts } \\ \text { (col. } 4 x \\ \text { col. } 5 \div \\ 100) \end{gathered}$ | Relative im-portance Dec. 1947 (percent) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Food | 33.9 | 201.6 | 68.3424 | 41.7 | 102.6 | 42. 7842 | 42.0 |
| Apparel | 10.5 | 189.0 | 19.8450 | 12.1 | 101.2 | 12.2452 | 12.0 |
| Rent. | 18.1 | 114.9 | 20.7969 | 12.7 | 100.4 | 12.7508 | 12.5 |
| Fuel, etc | 6.4 | 125.2 | 8.0128 | 4.9 | 102.1 | 5. 0029 | 4.9 |
| Housefurnishings. | 4.2 | 187.8 | 7.8876 | 4.8 | 101.9 | 4.8912 | 4.8 |
| Miscellaneous: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Allocated items | 22.7 | 141.8 | 32. 1886 | 19.6 | 101.8 | 19.9528 | 19.6 |
| Gifts, contributions, and other unallo cated items ${ }^{2}$ | 4.2 | 163.8 | 6. 8796 | 4.2 | 102.0 | 4. 2840 | 4.2 |
| All items...-------- | 100.0 | 163.8 | 163.9529 | 100.0 | 102.0 | 101.9111 | 100.0 |

${ }^{1}$ Relative importances of groups in the base period for individual cities and for the U. S. are published in BLS Bulletin 699, "Changes in Cost of Living in Large Cities of the United States."
${ }_{2}$ These items are included in the miscellaneous group, but are not allocated to priced items. Their value factors are adjusted by changes in the "all items" index.

It may be desired to estimate the "all items" index for some future period on the basis of independent forecasts of price changes for the separate groups from the latest date for which the consumers' price index is available.

This can be accomplished by expressing the estimated group changes in terms of relative changes and weighting these by the relative importance of the groups at the latest index period. The operation is the same as that described above.

With the relative-importance figures and group index numbers, it is possible also to calculate indexes for selected groups of items for any period desired. For example, if an index for commodities and services other than foods is required for October 1947, the base period relative-importance figure for foods is omitted and the figures for the remaining groups increased to total 100 . The appropriate group indexes are then weighted by these revised relative-importance figures to obtain the index number of 144.7 for commodities and services other than foods.

It is apparent that relative-importance figures represent the distribution of expenditures only for the survey year for which the basic expenditures data were obtained. In any other period, they represent the distribution of costs, at prices pre-
vailing at that time, of the same quantities of goods and services purchased in the survey year. As prices increase without corresponding increases in income available for current expenditures, families tend to make substitutions of cheaper articles for the more expensive items, or to postpone purchases until more favorable conditions exist. When spendable incomes increase more rapidly than prices, families are able to buy more and better clothing, housefurnishings, and luxuries, and food claims a progressively smaller proportion of family expenditures. Such influences, no doubt, have been at work since the quantity weights for the consumers' price index were established, and it is unlikely that wage earners' and clerical workers' families are now buying the same quantities and kinds of goods and services they purchased in the years 1934-36.

Example of calculation of indexes for a selected group of items for a given period:

| Groups | Relative importances 1935-39 |  | Indexes$(1935-$$39=100)$Octo-ber1947 | Products (Column $2 \times$ Column 3 $\div 100$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { groups } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { groups } \\ \text { other } \\ \text { than } \\ \text { foods } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Foods. | 33.9 |  |  |  |
| Apparel | 10.5 | 15.9 | 189.0 | 30.0510 |
| Rent... | 18.1 | 27.3 | 114.9 | 31. 3677 |
| Fuel, etc. | 6.4 | 9.7 | 125.2 | 12. 1444 |
| Housefurnishings | 4.2 | 6.4 | 187.8 | 12.0192 |
| Miscellaneous items: <br> Allocated | 22.7 | 34.3 | 141.8 | 48.6374 |
| Unallocated | 4.2 | 6.4 | 163.8 | 10. 4832 |
| All items. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 163.8 | 144. 7029 |

The only way to discover how families are currently spending their money is to make actual surveys of family expenditures. The Bureau is now making such surveys in 3 cities each year; 1945 family expenditure data were obtained for Birmingham, Indianapolis, and Portland, Oreg.; 1946 data for Milwaukee, Scranton, and Savannah; and 1947 data for Washington D. C., Manchester, N. H., and Richmond. These data are being summarized as rapidly as possible and will be used to revise the quantity weights and the list of items priced for the Bureau's consumers' price indexes.

List of items included in CPI and relative importance of each item in major groups of items and in total index, December 1947

${ }^{1} 0.05$ percent or less.

List of items included in CPI and relative importance of each item in major groups of items and in total index, December 1947-Continued

| Item | Percentage distribution of index value factors, December 1947 |  | Item | Percentage distribution of index value factors, De cember 1947 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Group total | All items total |  | Group total | All items total |
| HOUSEFURNISHINGS-Continued |  |  | MISCELLANEOUS-Continued |  |  |
| Sofa beds.--- | 2.1 1.3 | 0.1 .1 | Medical care-Continued Optometrist: Glasses | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| Mattresses- | 2.9 | .1 | Medicines and drugs: Prescriptions. | .9 .9 | . 2 |
| Radios, table model | 11.2 | . 5 | Modiche Aspirin..---- | .2 | (1) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Sewing machines, electric- | 1.4 | .1 | Quinine ------.- | . 1 | (1) |
| Washing machines, electric | 6.8 2.3 | . 3 | Antiseptic, iodine | . 2 | . 1 |
| Refrigerators, electric.... | 14.0 | . 7 | Accident and health insurance...------ | . 6 | .1 |
| Stoves, cook | 6.7 | .3 |  |  |  |
| Dinnerware, plate | 1.8 | (1) ${ }^{.1}$ | Household operation -- | 13.9 | 3.3 |
| Broom--.............- | 1.1 | (1) | Laundry services.- | 3. 6 | . 9 |
| Other houserumishigs. |  |  | Domestic services. | 2.3 .7 | . 5 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | 100.0 | 23.9 | Postal services. | . 4 | . 1 |
| Transportation. | 26.2 | 6.2 | Laundry soap: Bar | 1.4 | . 3 |
| Automobiles | 8.9 | 2.0 | Granulated | 2.1 | . 5 |
| Tires.- | . 6 | . 1 | Toilet tissue.-.............. | 1.1 | . 3 |
| Gasoline | 5.8 | 1. 4 | Other household supplies.. | 1.5 | . 3 |
| Motor oil Auto repairs | . 5 | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ |  |  |  |
| Auto repairs.-- | . 6 | . 21 | Rerreation Newspapers.-. | 19.6 4.6 | 1. 1 |
| Automobile insurance. | 1. 1 | .3 | Motion pictures: Adults. | 6.8 | 1.6 |
| Streetcar fares......... | 5. 4 | 1.3 | Tobacco: Cigars-..... | 1.1 | . 3 |
| Bus fares.. | 2.5 | . 6 | Cigarettes. | 6.3 | 1.5 |
| Railroad fares. | . 3 | .1 | Pipe tobacco. | . 8 | . 2 |
| Medical care | 13.0 | 3.1 |  | 10.2 | 2.4 |
| Physicians: Office visit. | 1.9 | 3.1 .5 | Barber service: Haircuts, men | 4.0 | . 9 |
| House visit.-.-. Obstetrical care | 1.7 | . 4 | - Beauty shop service: Wave set--.-- | 1.1 | 3 |
| Obstetrical care | . 6 | . 1 | Toilet articles: Toilet soap...... | 1.9 | . 4 |
| Surgeons: Appendectomy | . 4 | . 1 | Toothpaste. | 1.2 | . 3 |
| Specialist: Tonsillectomy <br> Dentist: Filling. | 1.9 | $\cdot 1$ | Face powder | . 6 | . 1 |
| Extraction.-. | 1.9 .7 | . 2 | Sanitary napkins | . 3 | 1 |
| Hospitals: Men's pay ward | . 9 | . 2 | Razor blades | . 2 | . 1 |
| Room | 1.4 | .3 |  | 17.1 | 4. 2 |

${ }^{1} 0.05$ percent or less.

# Housing Statistics, 1946 and 1947: <br> Sampling Methods and Survey Techniques ${ }^{1}$ 

Soon after initiation of the Veterans' Emergency Housing Program in 1946, the need for more complete and accurate information on the volume of residential construction became evident. The Bureau of Labor Statistics was called upon to examine its sources of information in the field of housing statistics, and to develop a program which would provide better measures of nonfarm housing activity. Especially needed was information concerning local areas, particularly areas of most severe shortage-mainly the congested industrial centers. Because of the complexity and difficulty of developing and maintaining them, such local statistics had never been prepared. The difficulty lay primarily in the lack of a reliable source of information to cover entire areas including the parts surrounding the central cities, except by a field survey.

The most comprehensive continuing source of information on nonfarm residential construction is the record of local building permits. ${ }^{2}$ However, while it is estimated that approximately 90 percent of the urban population is found in communities from which the Bureau receives building-permit reports, a large volume of the housing construction in industrial areas occurs in sections in which permits are not required. Building-permit records as a source of information are lacking in several other respects: (1) some permits are obtained but never used-cancellation of an unused permit may not be reported or recorded; (2) the issuance of a permit does not coincide with the actual start of construction; and (3) applications for permits have been found consistently to understate the actual construction costs. For the Bureau's estimates of the number and value of nonfarm housing units started each month, adjustments taking these deficiencies into account had regularly been made. The correction factors used were based in part on data from the Housing Cen-

[^31]sus of 1940 and in part on earlier Bureau field surveys. More complete and current information was needed, not only to improve the national estimates, but also to furnish statistics for the local areas.

## Sample Design

In April 1946, the first area housing program was initiated. Its primary purpose was to provide housing statistics for local areas. At the outset, it was necessary to select an appropriate survey unit. This decision involved a choice between industrial areas, which are made up of entire counties, and the Census metropolitan districts, the boundaries of which often cut across county and other minor civil division lines. Industrial areas were chosen, because (1) their boundaries are easily defined, thus simplifying the task of administering the program, and (2) much helpful and related information concerning such factors as population, number of nonfarm units existing in 1940, and migration, is available for entire counties but not for parts of counties making up metropolitan districts.

For the purposes of various earlier studies, the Bureau had identified 110 industrial areas, made up of 160 counties. Available funds would permit the inclusion of only 72 such areas in the Area Housing Program. In choosing these, care was taken to include most of the largest areas as well as to provide broad geographic representation. The 72 areas selected included 82 percent of the total nonfarm dwelling units standing in 1940.

Surveys in the 72 industrial areas revealed a marked increase in volume of nonfarm housing activity outside the cities. It became evident that better coverage of smaller nonindustrial places was needed, not only to make information on local areas adequate but also to provide a basis for preparing accurate national estimates of the number of nonfarm housing units started. Because of budget considerations only 65 areas could be surveyed. Consideration of the number of nonfarm dwellings standing in 1940 in both industrial and nonindustrial counties and the number of units built between 1935 and 1940 led to the conclusion that a sample consisting of 28 industrial areas and 37 nonindustrial counties would give proper representation to both types of areas.

Of the 110 industrial areas, 9 automatically were included in the sample because of their large size. The remaining 101 were grouped according to (1) geographic division, (2) percent of population change from April 1940 to November 1943, and (3) percent of dwellings in structures containing 5 or more units. This resulted in 19 approximately equal-sized cells (on the basis of the number of units standing in 1940). By means of random numbers, an area was chosen from each cell to represent all areas within the cell.

The 37 nonindustrial counties were chosen in much the same manner, except that no counties were included automatically because of their large size. Thirty-seven approximately equal-sized cells were obtained by the following stratifications: (1) geographic combinations of localities; (2) the ratio of farm to nonfarm dwellings in each county; (3) net migration between April 1940 and November 1943; and (4) National Housing Agency authorizations for new dwellings during March 1946. A sample county was then chosen at random from each cell.

Before field work could be started on the 65area program, funds were made available to increase the sample. Accordingly, 1 additional industrial area and 24 additional nonindustrial counties were selected from the larger cells. This 90 -area program was conducted from October 1946 through March 1947. Changed plans made it necessary to revert to the originally planned program of 65 areas, which was in operation through September 1947.

## Collection of Local-Area Data

Inasmuch as one of the objectives of the program was to produce statistics for individual areas, procedures had to be developed for collection of these data. With few exceptions, each area consists of one or more permit-issuing local governments (cities, townships, or counties) and of suburban or rural sections in which permits are not required. Different methods of collection had to be developed for the two types of places.

In the places requiring building permits, the records of permits issued furnished a practically complete and readily accessible source of information on all anticipated building. However, building permit records did not provide all the desired
information, such as actual starting and completion dates and the characteristics of the dwellings being built. These additional items could be obtained only from owners or builders at the construction site. As limited funds made it impossible to canvass all projects a method of sampling within each area was devised, and visits to sites were made only to cover a sample of the projects for which permits were issued.

Because of fluctuation in the number of units for which permits were issued each month, it was impossible to establish a fixed sample quota for each area. In view of the differences in types of structures and in building practices, it was determined that all projects containing 5 or more dwelling units should be canvassed. A sample of the smaller projects (usually including at least a third of those remaining) was then selected. Site visits were then made to all the large projects and to the selected smaller projects, to obtain the required information from builders or owners.

A study of the initial results revealed that the characteristics of housing being constructed in any given area did not change appreciably during a 3 -month period. Therefore, a cycle system was developed for surveys in the permit-issuing places. The areas were divided into three groups, and a complete survey was made of each area only 1 month (the cycle month) out of each 3. During the cycle month, complete operations as described above were performed; i. e., a complete transcription of permits was made, a sample was selected, and site visits were made on all sample projects. During the intervening 2 months, the following procedure was employed: summaries of permits issued (including total number of dwelling units covered and total permit valuations) were obtained from all places in the areas; and site visits to obtain construction dates and data on characteristics were made only for large projects. ${ }^{3}$ In estimating the number and cost of units started in smaller projects, ratios and factors developed from the cycle-month surveys were applied to the permit summaries.

The method of collecting information in localities not covered by permits necessitated a complete canvass of new housing. To avoid the timeconsuming and expensive procedure of searching

[^32]out projects by personal visits to all possible construction sites, leads were first obtained from various local sources, such as banks, building contractors, building material dealers, tax assessors' offices, real estate operators, etc. Records of authorizations to build issued by the Housing Expediter were checked for leads on large projects. In following up these leads, Bureau agents also discovered additional building for which no leading information had been obtained. This method did not guarantee complete coverage, but since non-permit-issuing places are generally small towns or sparsely populated unincorporated areas where the location of building activity is common knowledge, the number of items not covered was probably very small.

Inasmuch as these areas had no central source of information from which to obtain the total volume of building during intervening months, non-permit-issuing places were surveyed each month, rather than every third month as in the places for which permits were reported.

## Use of Data for National Estimates

In additon to providing data for local areas, the information collected from the 65 areas made possible the preparation of improved national estimates. Approximately 90 percent of the urban population is located in cities having buildingpermit systems. The data for individual areas, when properly weighted to produce national ratios and averages, made possible the correction of building permit reports to allow for canceled projects and for the lag between date of permit issuance and actual start of construction. This improved the estimates of number of dwelling units started in urban areas. The data also furnished factors for correction of the understatement of costs as recorded on building permits. An especially important product of the surveys was the ratio between rural nonfarm and urban building, which, when applied to the estimates of urban building, yielded reliable estimates of units started in rural nonfarm areas. Analysis of information on construction time made it possible to prepare national estimates of the number of dwelling units completed each month. In addition, much useful information was developed on the characteristics of new housing for the country as a whole.

## Reliability of Estimates

After the 65 - and 90 -area samples were selected, tests were made to obtain some measure of their adequacy for yielding estimates on a national basis. Data of the type which the samples were intended to measure were unavailable; there ore, several tests were made, using related information, as well as some kinds of data not so directly associated with the material being measured.

The tests were quite simple. The known facts for each sample area were multiplied by the weight assigned to that area, the products were totaled, and the sum was compared with the total for the United States as estimated by the Bureau of the Census or as reported by the National Housing Agency. Eight such tests were made for the 65area sample, and nine for the 90 -area sample. The results are presented in the following table.

Tests for the 65-and 90-area samples ${ }^{1}$

| Item tested | Known total for United States | Percent deviation from known total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 65- area sam- ple | $\begin{gathered} \text { co- } \\ \text { area } \\ \text { sam- } \\ \text { ple } \end{gathered}$ |
| Test Group A |  |  |  |
| Number of nonfarm dwellings, $1940^{2}$ | 19,683, 189 | -0.06 | $+0.02$ |
| Dwelling units built, 1935-1940 <br> N. H. A. authorizations for new construction, | 3, 190, 264 | $-5.5$ | -1.1 |
| $\text { March } 1946$ | 105, 912 | $+2.8$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| N. H. A. authorizations for new construction, April 1946 | 121,618 | $+.8$ | +. 1 |
| Test Group B |  |  |  |
| Civilian population, November 1943 | 127,307,884 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | -2. 6 |
| Urban population, 1940 .-.-------1 | 74,423,702 | (3) | -0.1 |
| Rural nonfarm population, 1940 | 27,029,385 | (3) | -4.0 |
| Total nonfarm population, 1940 | 101,453,087 | (3) | $-1.1$ |
| Test Group C |  |  |  |
| Number of farm dwelling units, 1940 Number of employees in retail trade, 1939. | $\begin{aligned} & 7,642,281 \\ & 4,600,217 \end{aligned}$ | -15.2 -.1 | -4.6 +4.9 |
| Test Group D |  |  |  |
| N. H. A. authorizations for conversions, April 1946 (number of projects) | 18,990 | +20.8 | (3) |
| N. H. A. authorizations for conversions, April 1946 (number of dwelling units) | 24,385 | +11.6 | (3) |

[^33]Although these tests indicate that the 90 -area sample produced somewhat more reliable estimates than the 65 -area sample, it appeared that either sample could be used with reasonable assurance to measure the volume, and to provide broad indications as to the characteristics, of new housing.

Later, using actual data collected from the 65 areas, certain additional tests were made to determine the reliability of the estimates. In measuring the sampling error to which the 65 -area estimates were subject, it would have been desirable to have an estimate of the variance within each stratum or cell. Since only one area was sampled in most of the cells it was not possible from the sample results to make even rough estimates of these variances. Therefore, in making these tests, the areas were grouped into three cate-gories-(1) industrial areas, (2) urban counties, and (3) rural counties. As any improvement resulting from further stratification was ignored, these tests are regarded as providing outside estimates of the sampling errors.

The 1946-47 estimate of units started in rural nonfarm areas was made by applying a ratio to the estimated number of units started in urban areas. This over-all ratio was derived from ratios of units started in urban places to units started in rural nonfarm places in the 65 areas. To test the error in these over-all ratios, data for the year 1946 and the first 9 months of 1947 were used. The results showed a coefficient of variation in the area ratios of 12.2 percent for 1946 and 10.7 percent for the first 9 months of 1947. This means that the chances were 19 out of 20 that an actual count of total nonfarm units started during October 1947 would have yielded between 84,300 and 102,300 units, and of rural nonfarm units started, between 32,850 and 50,750 units; the Bureau's estimate was 93,300 total nonfarm and 41,800 rural nonfarm units started.

## What the Program Yielded

The main findings of the area housing program were published monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and were widely disseminated during the life of the project in 1946 and 1947. Information on the number of new privately financed dwelling units started each month in 59 areas ${ }^{4}$ and their

[^34]construction cost was presented in the Bureau's mimeographed reports on construction. ${ }^{5}$ The figures for 28 industrial areas appeared in the Monthly Labor Review ${ }^{6}$ and were analyzed for individual areas in press releases issued by the Bureau's regional offices. These data on cost and the volume of housing locally were made available, often before publication, to agencies responsible for housing policy, to Congressional committees, and to private as well as public organizations needing them. They provided the background for evaluating the extent to which new housing was being introduced in areas of shortage, and for judging, therefore, the progress of the emergency housing program on the local level.

Descriptions of the housing provided-that is, summaries on sizes of units, kinds of exterior wall construction used, extent to which dwellings were serviced by public utilities, and race of intended occupants-were submitted in detail to the agencies needing them for use in formulation of housing plans and programs on both national and local levels. Some of the data of general interest are being analyzed for articles in forthcoming Bureau publications.

The improved Government estimates of the volume of new housing started nationally, and the newly provided estimates on home completions in 1946 and 1947, were made available to the press and to others early in the month following the month of reference. While data on completions have not been prepared since discontinuance of the area housing program in October 1947, segments of that program designed to improve the national estimates of the housing started were retained, in order to maintain the adequacy of the national data and the prompt release of monthly estimates.

[^35]
# Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor ${ }^{\text {' }}$ 

## Wages and Hours ${ }^{2}$

Regular Rate of Pay. The Supreme Court held ${ }^{3}$ that premium payments to longshoremen, at one and one-half times the regular daytime rate, for night, week-end, holiday, and meal-period work, constituted part of the regular rate of pay, and hence could not be included in overtime compensation due under the Fair Labor Standards Act. The premium payments were made pursuant to a collective-bargaining agreement, in which they were designated as "overtime" as contrasted with "straight-time" pay for work during the socalled "basic working day." The purpose of the premium provisions was to stabilize working hours by penalizing work outside the basic working day. The contract made no provision for extra pay because of excessively long working hours. The Court explicitly recognized that when premiums are paid for work in excess of a bona fide standard, such premiums might be credited to overtime compensation due under the act.

The Court ruled that the longshoremen's regular rate of pay should be computed by adding the premiums for work at irregular hours to so-called "straight-time" pay received during the week, and dividing the total by the number of hours worked within the week. The regular rate, it

[^36]was pointed out, must be determined as an actual fact; it could not be arranged for by a collectivebargaining agreement. The premium was held to be in the nature of a shift differential for work at undesirable hours, since it was not paid because regular hours had previously been worked. The Court noted that the Fair Labor Standards Act overtime provisions were not made merely to stabilize employment, but also to reward employees for the strain of long hours.

Three justices dissented. Justice Frankfurter reasoned that since the phrase "regular rate" was not defined in the act, the Court should admit latitude of interpretation in bona fide collectivebargaining agreements. He contended that to confine the meaning of the words "regular rate" to an abstract mathematical formula was unnecessary and might seriously hinder the working of many collective-bargaining agreements.

Watchmen in Stockyard Exempt as Railway Employees. A circuit court of appeals held ${ }^{4}$ that watchmen employed by a stockyard were exempt from the overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, because section 13 (b) (2) exempts employees "of an employer subject to the provisions of Part I of the Interstate Commerce Act," which relates to employees of railroads.

The stockyard occupies a large area, in which are many miles of railroad track and the pens where livestock are unloaded, weighed, fed, watered, and either delivered to consumers or loaded onto cars. While its work is divided functionally into transportation and stockyard services, the stockyard is operated as an integrated whole. Fifty watchmen police the yard, help look after the livestock, and in emergencies help in loading and unloading.

In holding that these employees were exempt, the court pointed out that the transportation services of stockyards had been held subject to jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission in a long line of United States Supreme Court decisions. The employees' work in loading and unloading livestock was clearly within the jurisdiction of the Commission.

The Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division contended that since the employees performed

[^37]dual functions, one of which was not under the jurisdiction of the Commission, the exemption did not apply to any of the employees. The court rejected this contention on the ground that such a test could not be used in determining whether an exemption applied.

Since the employees were within the literal language of the exemption and their duties were "intimately related to the operation as a whole," the exemption was held to be applicable.

Retail or Service Establishment. The Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals held ${ }^{5}$ that warehouse and yard employees of an employer operating several retail stores were not exempt from the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act as employees of a retail or service establishment. The warehouse and one of the yards were next to the employer's main store and administrative offices. Some retail sales were made at this yard. The yard contained railroad sidings, cranes, and bins for bulk storage of coal and of granite, sand, cement, and other building materials. Orders accepted at one location were sometimes filled from supplies at another. About 25 percent of the employees' working time was spent in unloading and storing goods, and about $31 / 2$ percent in unloading and storing goods shipped from outside the State.

The court held that the time so spent was not so trifling as to prevent the employees from being subject to the general coverage of the act, especially since 15 percent of the employer's sales were of supplies received in interstate commerce. It also held that the employer was a merchandising institution of a hybrid retail-wholesale nature and therefore was not a retail or service establishment within the meaning of the act. Although the court recognized that the case was not precisely like that of the conventional chain-store organization, in which a single warehouse serves multiple retail stores, it deemed itself bound by the established law dealing with the latter type of situation and considered the "retail" concept inapplicable to sales that were "not essentially and inescapably retail."

Good Faith Defense. A decision ${ }^{6}$ of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals involved interpretation

[^38]of sections 9 and 11 of the Portal-to-Portal Act of 1947. Section 9 provides that no liability or punishment may be imposed for any act or omission made in good faith in conformity with and in reliance on an "administrative regulation, order, ruling, approval, or interpretation of any agency of the United States."

The employing company, which operated a munitions plant under a cost-plus-fixed-fee contract with the War Department, employed an assistant storekeeper, who later became storekeeper. Both positions were classified by the company as executive or administrative and therefore exempt from the provisions of the act, but it was later stipulated that the duties performed by the storekeeper did not bring him within the exemption. The company claimed that it was not liable under the Fair Labor Standards Act, because it was ignorant of the duties actually performed by the storekeeper, who was one of many thousand employees. It held that the approval of pay-roll classifications by Ordnance Department inspectors constituted an "administrative regulation, order, ruling, approval, or interpretation" that the storekeeper was exempt, upon which it relied in good faith.

Assuming, but without deciding, that the Ordnance Department was an "agency of the United States," the court ruled that the mere approval of payment of a pay roll by Government auditors, who had no knowledge of the employee's duties, was not such administrative action as was meant by section 9 of the Portal Act to provide a defense to a suit under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Section 11 of the Portal Act permits a court in its sound discretion to award no liquidated damages in an employee suit under the Fair Labor Standards Act, if the employer has proved that the act or omission complained of was in good faith and that he had reasonable grounds for believing it was not a violation. The company claimed protection under this section. The circuit court held that the district court's refusal to recognize this defense was not erroneous in view of the company's ignorance of the duties performed by its own employees. The company could not place the burden of correcting its own mistake upon uninformed officials of the Ordnance Department.

## Labor Relations

Political Expenditures. The Congress of Industrial Organizations and its president had been indicted under section 304 of the Taft-Hartley Act, which makes it unlawful for a labor union "to make a contribution or expenditure in connection with" any election or primary for Federal office. The basis for the indictment was that the CIO in its weekly union publication, the CIO News, had urged its members to vote for a particular candidate for Congress. The CIO News publication expenses are paid from union funds, which are derived from membership dues, fees, assessments, etc., and the periodical is distributed to members and purchasers. The CIO challenged the constitutionality of section 304 of the act, contending that it abridged the rights of freedom of speech and the press and was arbitrary and vague. The lower court sustained this contention, but on review the United States Supreme Court ${ }^{7}$ refused to rule on the question of constitutionality. The Supreme Court held that section 304 of the act, forbidding expenditure of union funds in connection with Federal elections, was not intended by Congress to apply to political articles in regular union periodicals, that such publication was therefore not unlawful, and that it was unnecessary to pass upon the question of the constitutionality of section 304.

Four members of the Court concurred in the decision that the CIO had not committed an unlawful act, but disagreed with the refusal of the majority to rule upon constitutionality. These four justices were of the opinion that section 304 is clearly unconstitutional, on the ground that it restricts or abridges freedom of speech, press, and assembly.

Non-Communist Affidavits. Several recent decisions have dealt with the validity or effect of section 9 (f) of the amended National Labor Relations Act requiring labor unions to file financial and organizational data with the Secretary of Labor, and section 9 (h) requiring union officials to file non-Communist affidavits with the National Labor Relations Board. The United States Su-

[^39]preme Court sustained ${ }^{8}$ a lower court ruling that section 9 (f) was a constitutional exercise by Congress of its power to regulate commerce, but refused to pass on the validity of section 9 (h) holding that this was unnecessary to its decision inasmuch as the union had failed to comply with either of the requirements.

The NLRB held ${ }^{9}$ that a petition for certification filed by an international union would be dismissed, even though the international had complied with section 9 (h), when the international actually acted on behalf of one of its locals whose officers failed to file non-Communist affidavits. In the case ruled upon, the local took the initial step in raising a question of representation, by demanding recognition from the employer; but the international filed the petition and, in its supporting brief, stated that it was acting on behalf of the noncomplying local.

A similar result was reached by the Board in another case, ${ }^{10}$ in which the constitution of the complying international union which filed the petition contained a provision that "all contracts shall be in the name of the local union and shall be signed by the local union committee."

Decertification Proceedings. Several NLRB decisions dealt with decertification proceedings. (1) The Board dismissed ${ }^{11}$ the decertification petition on the ground that the union was not currently being recognized by the employer. It held that the employer's concern over the majority status of the union which was claiming recognition could appropriately be resolved by filing a representation petition. (2) The Board directed ${ }^{12}$ a decertification election to determine whether a group of professional employees, theretofore included in a bargaining unit which also contained nonprofessional employees, wished to remain in such larger unit or preferred a separate bargaining unit. (3) The Board held ${ }^{13}$ that a supervisor, being a representative of the employer, may not file a decertification petition on behalf of a group of employees.

[^40]Union Security. Several recent NLRB decisions dealt with union security. (1) The Board held ${ }^{14}$ that a bargaining unit consisting of a single employee is appropriate for a union-shop authorization election. (2) The Board refused ${ }^{15}$ to hold a union-shop election during the off season in a plant that operated on a seasonal basis. The year-round staff of the plant consisted of 40 em ployees, but was ordinarily increased to about 400 employees during the tomato-canning season. The Board took the position that to hold a unionshop election among the 40 year-round workers would be inconsistent "with the spirit and intent of the statutory provisions of union-shop authorization elections," and that a majority of those to be bound by such agreement should authorize its negotiation, because otherwise it would permit a small group of employees to bind a much larger group. (3) A similar decision was reached in another case ${ }^{16}$ involving an almost identical situation.
Appropriate Unit For Plant Guards. Section 9 (b) (3) of the amended National Labor Relations Act prohibits the inclusion of plant guards in a bargaining unit of employees engaged in otber types of activity. A recent case ${ }^{17}$ involved uniformed and armed guards whose duties consisted exclusively of guarding armored trucks and safety vaults, both containing valuable securities belonging to customers of the company which employed the guards. The Board held that the provisions of section 9 (b) (3) were not applicable to these guards, as the legislative history of the section clearly indicated that "Congress in imposing restrictions on guard units, was referring to persons employed to guard the 'employer's' premises and not to guard property of the employer's 'customers'."
Duty to Bargain. In April 1948, the NLRB held ${ }^{18}$ that employer-financed pension and retirement plans come within the requirement of the National Labor Relations Act that employees and unions must bargain on wages, hours, and other conditions of employment. In a subsequent decision ${ }^{19}$ this

[^41]principle was further extended by making it applicable to group health and accident insurance programs. For several years prior to the existence of a union, the employer had operated such a program, financed in part by employee contributions. Subsequently the employees chose a union to represent them, and the union demanded that the program be financed entirely by the employer. The employer refused, contending that a group health and accident insurance plan was not a required subject of collective bargaining. The Board denied this contention, holding that such programs were included within the statutory terms "wages, hours, and conditions of employment," concerning which there was a legal obligation to bargain.

## Veterans Reemployment

Federal Government Employees. The United States Supreme Court upheld ${ }^{20}$ the validity of CivilService regulations granting World War II veterans absolute preference over other Federal employees, regardless of seniority or efficiency. A navy yard employee with permanent civil-service status, after 12 years of service, was told that his active service had terminated on account of a reduction in force. The employee contended that he was discharged because of civil-service regulations giving veterans preference, which he alleged were void.

The Court ruled that the Federal Government had an absolute obligation to rehire its World War II veteran employees in positions of "likeseniority, status and pay." These words of paragraph (A) of section 8 (b) of the Selective Training and Service Act, it was pointed out, were unqualified, although the provisions of paragraph B exempt private employers from the duty to reemploy in cases of change of circumstances. Cases denying superseniority to veterans in private employment were distinguished for this reason. It was pointed out that section 8 (c) of the act, prohibiting the discharge of a veteran, except for "cause," within 1 year of his reemployment, should be interpreted in the light of section 8 (b) (A).

Furloughing a veteran for 1 year or more was held to amount to a discharge within the meaning of the act. The Court pointed out that otherwise the veteran would not be reemployed until after

[^42]1 year from his discharge, when the employer would be under no duty to hire him.

The regulation giving preference to veterans of wars other than World War II was also upheld. It was contended that section 12 of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 prohibited such preference, since length of service was among the considerations listed in deciding upon the retention of personnel. However, the Court pointed out that the same section gave veterans with "good" (or higher) efficiency ratings priority over all other competing employees. The length-of-service proviso was held to apply only when veterans compete with other veterans or when nonveterans compete with other nonveterans. The proviso did not apply if a veteran and a nonveteran were applying for the same job.

Right to Reinstatement. A circuit court of appeals indicated ${ }^{21}$ the rules to be applied in reinstatement of a veteran when there is doubt as to the position he left. Prior to induction into military service, the veteran had been employed as a sheetmetal worker's helper and had performed no other class of work for his employer. Sheet-metal worker's helper, under union-contract provisions then in effect, was a lower grade position than sheet-metal worker. The two positions were given separate seniority systems. Shortly before the veteran's induction, the union agreement was modified to provide for the position of "sheetmetal worker temporary," and the veteran received this rating. This new position, which involved no duties other than those of a helper, was merely a scheme to give helpers higher pay. The veteran was not qualified to perform the duties of a sheet-metal worker.

In applying for reinstatement, the veteran refused to accept anything less than the position of "sheet-metal worker temporary." This classification had been abolished in the meantime, and no sheet-metal worker's helpers were then employed. The employer placed the veteran on the seniority roster for helpers. Another employee, who had done sheet-metal work for less time than the veteran, was employed as a sheet-metal worker. His duties included some formerly performed by helpers. The veteran claimed he was entitled to this man's position.

[^43]The court held that the veteran had received his reemployment rights in full. The position that he left and to which he must be returned, the court stated, is determined by his contract of employment. The union agreement defining status, duties, and ratings of employees was controlling, and it indicated that the veteran's position was that of a helper. Because of his lack of qualifications and seniority, as a sheet-metal worker, he could not claim that position.

However, the court refused to uphold the employer's contention that the veteran had not filed a timely application. The employer claimed that the veteran, by applying for the wrong position and refusing to accept anything else, had failed to apply for reinstatement within the meaning of the act. The court pointed out that a veteran, because he mistakenly demands more than he is entitled to, does not necessarily lose his rights under the act.

Vacation Pay. A circuit court of appeals rejected ${ }^{22}$ a veteran's petition for vacation pay. The veteran began his employment with the company in 1941, enlisted in the Army in 1943, and upon his discharge was reinstated in his former position, on January 7, 1946. He claimed 1 week's vacation pay, which a union contract between the company and the United Steelworkers gave to those "in the employ" of the company for 26 weeks before July 1, 1946. The company claimed that the word "employ" meant only time actually worked in the plant. The district court adopted this view, and dismissed the complaint.
The Second Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the decision of the district court, but rejected the court's view that "vacation pay * * * under the union contract is based upon actual employment in the * * * plant." The court held that section 8. (b) of the Selective Training and Service Act presupposes that a veteran "who leaves his position * * * in the employ of the employer shall not be deemed to have left his 'employ'." However, the court deemed that being in the employ of an employer did not accord the veteran a right to vacation pay under the union contract. It pointed out that, under section 8 (b), the veteran is to be restored to the "position" and not to the "employ"; thus, he is

[^44]entitled only to such benefits as are "offered by the employer pursuant to established rules or practices relating to employees on furlough or leave of absence." The union contract, which constituted the established rule or practice of the employer in this case, nowhere intimated that time spent on leave of absence could be counted in computing vacation pay.

Severance Pay. The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals held ${ }^{23}$ that contract provisions could deprive a veteran of the benefit of his time in military service in computing severance pay. Severance pay, under the Selective Training and Service Act, the court decided, was an "other benefit" which the employer is not required to pay to a veteran. He is merely required to afford the veteran the benefit of any rule or practice, established in this regard at the time of the veteran's induction, applicable to employees on leave or furlough. In this instance there was no evidence of any rule or practice of the employer apart from the union contract operative when the veteran was inducted. The contract provided that severance pay should be computed on the basis of length of "continuous service" with the employer, and that time on leave should not count as service. Under contract terms those who entered the armed services were on leave of absence.
The district court had ruled that the contract was invalid if interpreted so as to deprive veterans of credit for their military service equal to the credit for service at the plant. In reversing the decision of the district court, the circuit court held the contract did not discriminate against veterans, since they were treated like other employees on leave of absence. The court said that to treat veterans as on leave is to accord them precisely the status required to be granted veterans by section 8 (c) of the act.

The contract further provided that upon reinstatement, the dismissal pay of veterans was to be unimpaired. The court held its decision did not cause any impairment, since the leave of absence provision had limited the benefit when the veteran was inducted.

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## Decisions of State Courts

Michigan-Limitations on Picketing. A Michigan statute makes it unlawful to seek to compel anyone to become a member of a union or to refrain from engaging in employment. A union picketed an employer who refused to sign a closed shop agreement because none of his employees wished to join the union. The employer sought an injunction against the picketing, which the court granted ${ }^{24}$ on the ground that the object of the picketing was unlawful as it sought to force the employer to compel his employees to become members of a union they did not wish to join, and hence, in effect, sought to compel him to violate the statute.

In another case ${ }^{25}$ decided on the same date, the employees of an enterprise unanimously refused to join a union when asked to do so during the union's organizational drive. Thereupon the union picketed the enterprise, carrying signs which stated that the company was unfair to organized labor. The employer, who suffered economic loss from the picketing, sought to have it enjoined. The union contended that its picketing was constitutionally protected as an exercise of the right of free speech. The court held that such protection existed only when the object of the picketing was lawful, and that in this case it was for an unlawful objective, to force the employer to compel his employees to join the union, and hence should be enjoined. In reaching that conclusion, the court pointed out that the amended National Labor Relations Act guarantees employes the right to refrain from joining any union, and makes it an unfair labor practice for any employer to interfere with such right.

New Hampshire-Union Security. The highest court of New Hampshire dealt with a conflict between the provisions concerning union security agreements in the Taft-Hartley Act and in a State statute. ${ }^{26}$ The State statute did not forbid union security agreements, but its limitations were more restricted and narrower than those of the TaftHartley Act. An employer in interstate commerce

[^46]and a union entered into a union-shop agreement which complied with the Taft-Hartley Act's requirements but violated the provisions of the State law. The court held that the agreement was lawful because the Taft-Hartley Act superseded the State statute when interstate commerce was involved. It pointed out that the provision of the Taft-Hartley Act which gives effect to local prohibitions of union security plans applies only when such arrangements are completely forbidden and not when they are merely regulated.

New York-Breach of No-Strike Clause. The New York State Labor Relations Act makes it an unfair labor practice for an employer to interfere with the right of his employees to self-organization. A union called a strike in violation of the no-strike clause in its collective agreement. The employer thereupon issued a circular letter to his employees stating that all employees who remained on the job would receive 3 days' pay for each day worked during the strike. The State Labor Board held that this offer by the employer constituted the unfair labor practice of interfering with his employees' right to self-organization. The court reversed ${ }^{57}$ the board, ruling that the offer of extra compensation to nonstrikers was a lawful counter-

[^47]measure taken by the employer against breach of the collective agreement on the part of the union.

Tennessee-Picketing and Free Speech. A union's efforts to unionize the employees of an enterprise resulted in unanimous refusal by the employees to join. The union thereupon picketed the employer, carrying signs declaring that the company was unfair to the union. The employer sought to enjoin the picketing. The court refused ${ }^{28}$ to grant the injunction, holding that the peaceful picketing of an employer who does not employ union labor and whose employees refuse to join the union is an exercise of the constitutional right of free speech.

Virginia-Closed Shop. A lower Virginia court sustained ${ }^{29}$ the constitutionality of the State anti-closed-shop act known as the Right-to-Work Act. This statute makes unlawful all forms of union security arrangements. It was attacked as unconstitutional-arbitrarily and unreasonably impairing the right of unions and employers to contract freely and denying union members the equal protection of the law. The court overruled these contentions and sustained the statute as a proper exercise of the State's police power.

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## Chronology of Recent Labor Events

## June 10, 1948

Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach died; he had been a member of the Cabinet since July 1, 1945. On July 2, the President accepted the resignation of David A. Morse as Acting Secretary and Under Secretary of Labor, effective August 2; thereupon John W. Gibson, Assistant Secretary, became Acting Secretary of Labor.

## June 19

The President, by Executive Order 9969, suspended (for 5 months) the 8 -hour law as it applies to laborers and mechanics employed by the Alaska Railroad (U. S. Department of the Interior) on public works within the Territory. (Source: Federal Register, Vol. 13, p. 3333.)

On July 1, the President, by Executive Order 9974, extended suspension of the 8 -hour law for laborers and mechanics employed by the Departments of the Army and the Air Force, from July 1, 1948, to July 1, 1949. (Source: Federal Register, Vol. 13, p. 3689.)

The President appointed George Meany (AFL), James B. Carey (CIO), and A. E. Lyon (Railway Labor Executives Association), as labor members of a 12 -member Public Advisory Board to assist the Economic Cooperation Administrator. (Source: Public Law 472, 80th Cong., and daily press.)
The Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, United States Department of Labor, announced a minimum hourly wage of 40 cents (formerly 35 cents) for the sugar manufacturing industry and of $37 \frac{1}{2}$ cents (formerly 35 cents) for the pearl button industry in Puerto Rico, effective July 19, 1948. (Source: Federal Register, Vol. 13, p. 3317.)

On July 2, The Administrator announced new minimum hourly wage rates of 35 cents (formerly 20 cents) in the railway express and property motor transport division, and of 25 cents (formerly 20 cents) in the railroad division, of the transport industry in Puerto Rico, effective August 2, 1948. (Source: Federal Register, Vol. 13, p. 3694.)

The NLRB held ( 4 to 1 ) in the case of W. W. Cross and Co., East Jaffrey, N. H., and the United Steelworkers of America (CIO), that an employer, by the terms of the LMRA of 1947, must bargain with the representative of his employees on any group health and accident insurance program covering them, provided the union complied with the filing requirements. (Source: NLRB release $\mathrm{R}-97$, June 20, 1948.)

## June 21

The United States Supreme Court unanimously dismissed the indictment against the CIO and its president,
in the case of United States v. Congress of Industrial Organizations (see Chron. items for Feb. 11, 1948, in MLR, Mar. 1948, and for Mar. 15, 1948, MLR, Apr. 1948). They had been charged with violating the ban, under the LMRA of 1947, against union expenditures in connection with Federal elections. The Court, however, refused (5 to 4) to pass upon the constitutionality of the disputed section (304). (Source: U. S. Law Week, 16 LW, p. 4662 ; for further discussion, see p. 167 of this issue.)

The Court, in the case of the National Maritime Union of America (CIO) v. Herzog (see Chron. item for April 13, 1948, MLR, May 1948), upheld (7 to 2) sections 9 (f) and (g) of the LMRA of 1947 which require unions to register and file financial statements with the Secretary of Labor; but declined to reconsider a lower court decision sustaining the constitutionality of section 9 (h) on nonCommunist affidavits (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, Extra Edition Bulletin, Vol. 22, No. 15, p. 21.)

## June 23

The President approved amendments (1) to the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended, providing for a 20-percent increase in pensions and annuities which will affect about 200,000 retired workers, and (2) to the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, as amended, reducing the rate of pay-roll tax, paid by the railroads, according to a sliding scale which depends upon the balance in the fund. (Source: Public Law 744, 80th Cong.)

## June 24

The President approved the Selective Service Act of 1948, requiring military service of men 19 to 25 years of age. Reemployment rights are defined. The Secretary of Labor, through the Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights, has the duty of aiding replacement in employment. (Source: Public Law 759, 80th Cong.)

## June 25

The United Mine Workers of America (Ind.) and the commercial soft-coal operators signed a 1-year agreement, effective July 1,1948 , providing for a $\$ 1$ a day wage increase, 20 cents a ton for the welfare and retirement fund, and continuation of the union shop. (Source: United Mine Workers Journal, July 1, 1948, pp. 3, 13.) On June 22, a Federal District Court upheld the disputed UMWA pension plan. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 22 LRRM, p. 2332.)

On July 3, the UMWA and the anthracite operators signed an agreement, effective July 16, with similar terms. (Source: United Mine Workers Journal, July 15, 1948, p. 4.)

On July 13, the "captive" mine owners and the UMWA, after a strike on July 6 of 40,000 captive and 45,000 sympathizing miners, signed a contract with the same terms, but provided for final court determination of unionshop "legality" for the "noncomplying" union under LMRA, through complaint filed with NLRB on July 2.

For further discussion, see Labor-Management Disputes in July 1948, p. 151 of this issue.

The President signed the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, authorizing the admission of some 200,000 "eligible" displaced persons within the next 2 years and creating a commission to administer the act. Within the framework of selection prescribed for entry, priority is to be given agricultural, household, construction, clothing, and garment workers. Prior assurances of suitable employment and "safe and sanitary" housing-in both cases without displacing others-are among prerequisites of admission. (Source: Public Law 774, 80th Cong.)

Settlement of the 3 -month Chicago, North Shore, \& Milwaukee Railway strike brought a $151 / 2$ cent hourly wage increase (retroactive to December 1, 1947) to three AFL rail unions which called the strike (railway clerks, telegraphers, and dining-car employees), and four other unions. (Source: Labor, July 3, 1948, p. 2.)

## June 26

The NLRB ruled unanimously, in a case involving Local 13076 of District 50, United Mine Workers of America (Ind.), and Clyde J. Merris, truck-fleet operator, Canon City, Colo., that a supervisor may not act in behalf of a group of employees, by seeking an election to decertify a union as bargaining representative. (Source: NLRB release, R-99, June 26, 1948.)

## June 29

A Federal statutory court in New York City upheld, 2 to 1, the non-Communist requirement (section 9-h) of the LMRA of 1947 as valid in a case involving Local 65 of the Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Union (CIO). The union had challenged the right of the NLRB to exclude it from the ballot in a representation election at a warehouse of the F. W. Woolworth Co. Its appeal from the court's decision to Justice Jackson of the U. S. Supreme Court to stay the election was denied. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 22 LRR, p. 146.)

## July 1

The United States Employment Service and its functions were transferred permanently from the Department of Labor to the Federal Security Agency, job placement activities becoming a function of the Bureau of Employment Security of the Social Security Administration. (Source: Public Law 646, 80th Cong., and Congressional Record, June 15, 1948, p. 8481.)

## July 2

The Federal District Court in Washington, at the Government's request, made permanent its temporary antistrike injunction (see Chron. item for June 10, 1948, MLR, July 1948) against the three "operating" brotherhoods of engineers, firemen, and switchmen. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 22 LRRM, p. 2267.)

On July 8, the White House announced that agreement had been reached between the unions and the railroads.

The unions accepted (for 125,000 workers) the $151 / 2$ cent hourly wage increase (retroactive to November 1, 1947) and some rule changes (effective January 1, 1948) which will yield increased pay. (Source: White House release, July 8, 1948.)

On July 9, the railroads seized by the Government 2 months previously to avert a strike (see Chron. item for May 10, 1948, MLR, June 1948) were returned to their owners. (Source: Labor, July 17, 1948, p. 1.)

## July 3

The President signed the Postal Rate Revision and Federal Employees Salary Act of 1948, which provides for a permanent annual salary increase of $\$ 450$ for postal workers and of $\$ 330$ for Federal classified employees. Certain other categories of increases were also provided for. (Source: Public Law 900, 80th Cong.)

## July 9

The Federal District Court in Salt Lake City, Utah, held that NLRB has sole and exclusive jurisdiction to certify collective bargaining agents for employees of firms engaged in interstate commerce, and issued an order temporarily restraining the Utah State Labor Relations Board from certifying the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) as bargaining representative in the steel plant of the KaiserFrazer Parts Corp. at Ironton after the State agency had conducted a representation election. Because of the Steelworkers' national president's refusal to sign the nonCommunist affidavit required under the LMRA of 1947, the union was ineligible to seek an NLRB election. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 22 LRRM, p. 2294.)

The NLRB announced that on June 30, 167 national unions and 7,917 local unions were in full compliance with the non-Communist affidavit requirements (see Chron. item for Oct. 7, 1947, MLR, Jan. 1948) of the LMRA of 1947. (Source: NLRB release R-103, July 9, 1948.)

## July 10

The 31st Session of the International Labor Conference, which convened in San Francisco on June 17 with representatives of some 50 member nations attending, adjourned. Delegates from the United States were David A. Morse (Under Secretary of Labor) and Senator Elbert D. Thomas, representing the Government; J. David Zellerbach, representing employers, and Frank P. Fenton (AFL) representing labor. (Source: White House release, June 4, 1948; for further details, see article in September 1948 issue of MLR.)

On June 12, Mr. Morse was elected Director General to succeed Edward J. Phelan (of Eire), who is retiring. (Source: U. S. Department of Labor release, June 21, 1948.)

On June 30, the President approved an act providing for United States acceptance of an amendment to the ILO constitution. (Source: Public Law 843, 80th Cong.)

## Publications of Labor Interest

## Special Reviews

Education for an Industrial Age. By Alfred Kähler and Ernest Hamburger. Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell University Press, 1948. 334 pp . $\$ 3.75$.
The question of maintaining an adequate supply of trained workers is of particular importance in a period when the demand for labor is strong and sustained. The authors of this study direct their attention to the entire subject of education and training for the skilled and semiskilled industrial occupations, as well as for the so-called vocational-technical occupations which recently have received considerable attention from educators.

Against a background of the history of general and vocational education and the major occupational trends in the United States, the study describes the status of three main areas of vocational preparation-school, apprenticeship, and informal on-the-job training. The institutional arrangements in the United States can be seen in clearer perspective by comparison with those in four highly-industrialized European countries, which are described in the appendixes.

Coming out at a time when there is considerable public discussion, and even some soul-searching, concerning the aims and methods of vocational education, this study arrives at some provocative conclusions and recommendations. Few educators would oppose the improvement of the general-education content of vocational high school curricula, although many would argue against augmenting this area of study at the expense of the vocational courses. On raising the standards of instruction, there would also be wide agreement. There is likely to be less general agreement, however, with the conclusion which casts doubt on the efficacy of technical institutes of post high school grade - a type of institution in which there is much interest. In this connection, the authors feel that there is a time limit after which practical preparation for a job cannot be carried on efficiently at the school level. They suggest the expansion of apprenticeship and the less formal systematic training programs in industry, and emphasize in this connection that young workers should continue part-time school or extension training during and after apprenticeship. A final recommendation which will be of general interest is that there should be an organized

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.
transition from school to industry, arranged with the cooperation of schools, management, and organized labor, working through a system of advisory boards.-H. G.
Personnel and Industrial Psychology. By Edwin E. Ghiselli and Clarence W. Brown. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1948. 475 pp., bibliographies, charts. $\$ 4.50$.
The professional psychologist's appraisal of established personnel and industrial engineering doctrine is as detached as scrutiny by a man from Mars. Psychological assumptions underlie most important personnel and industrial relations procedures, of course, but Ghiselli and Brown's critical examination points to the inconclusiveness or the absence of the evidence upon which many accepted routines rest. The broad scope of the inquiry-the sketchiness of which in spots is largely determined by its textbook character-embraces such diverse fields as time and motion study, placement, training, and rating of workers, accidents, fatigue, monotony, and worker motivation and morale.

The authors' quarrel with the use of time and motion study to achieve economy of worker effort, for example, is that current practice has hardly advanced past a standardized application of the physical sciences and ignores long-standing psychological findings on individual differences. Their disagreement with industrial handling of the fatigue problem is based on the failure of industrial engineers to differentiate the several kinds of fatigue known to psychologists and thereupon to strike directly at the different roots of each.
In the authors' judgment, the foundations of modern industrial personnel practice are weakened by the development of the field by persons untrained in the sciences of human behavior; as a consequence, the total contribution of science applied to the human phase of industry falls far short of its achievements on the mechanical and physical side. The writers further advance the thesis that the application of science to the worker has been, on the whole, a one-sided affair, designed to induce him to accept improved operation in his role as a quasi-machine rather than to develop or discover his productive capacities as a human being.
In common with other students of labor problems today, the authors emphasize the study of worker attitudes and motivations in their full complexity. Alteration of existing personnel and industrial relations practices to yield greater individual worker satisfaction, it is held, will also benefit employers. Achievement of progress in this direction will result from the further contributions of psychology and other scientific disciplines through laboratory and plant research that is unfettered by allegiances.-P. A.

## Cooperative Movement

The Law of the Organization and Operation of Cooperatives. By Israel Packel. Albany, N. Y., Matthew Bender \& Co., 1947. 389 pp. 2d ed. $\$ 7.50$.
Revision of an earlier (1940) edition, incorporating many additional court decisions affecting cooperatives and a considerable expansion in the discussion of taxation of the associations.

Farmers' Cooperatives in Our Community. By A. W. McKay. Washington; U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Credit Administration, Cooperative Research and Service Division, 1948. 41 pp., illus.; processed. (Miscellaneous Report No. 118.)
Although prepared especially for young farmers and for the young people now in school who plan some day to own and operate a farm, this publication contains much material of interest to groups planning to start a consumers' cooperative.
Report on Audit of the Tennessee Valley Associated Cooperatives, Inc., for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1947, and for Period to July 30, 1947. Washington, 1948. 18 pp . (H. Doc. No. 515, 80th Cong., 2d Sess.) 10 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.
Tennessee Valley Associated Cooperatives, Inc., was organized in 1934 to administer a relief grant of $\$ 300,000$ to be used in improving the economic welfare of the lowerincome families in the Tennessee Valley. Most of its efforts were directed toward the establishment and successful operation of three cooperative canneries, which, however, had ceased operation before the period of the above audit. The report gives financial statistics for these and for the TVAC, the last-named having been directed by Congress in 1947 to liquidate. Some data are also given on Southern Highlanders, Inc., an association formed to sell at retail the products of mountaineer home industry.
Annual Report on the Working of Cooperative Societies in the Malayan Union for the Period April 1, 1946, to December 31, 1946. By J. G. Crawford, Director of Cooperation. Kuala Lumpur, Government Press, 1948. 25 pp .2 s .4 d .

Prior to the Japanese invasion in December 1941, cooperatives had existed in most of the Malay States. During the occupation, which lasted until August 1945, most of the associations were dormant, and the records of many were destroyed. Upon reoccupation by the British forces, the military administration undertook the reorganization and activation of the cooperative movement. The present report gives a general description of the situation of the various types of associations-credit, store, fishermen's, buffalo-breeding, and general-purpose cooperatives.

## Cost and Standards of Living

A Budget For an Elderly Couple. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Bureau of Research and Statistics, 1948. 38 pp.; processed. (Bureau Memorandum No. 67.)
Trends in the Per Capita Consumption of Foods in the United States Since 1920. By John L. Fulmer. (In Southern Economic Journal, Chapel Hill, N. C., April 1948, pp. 404-410. \$1.)
Use of Cost of Living Indexes and Budget Studies in Wage Adjustments. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, July 1948. 4 pp . (Selected References, No. 22.) 10 cents.

The Living Standard of the Soviet Worker, 1928, 1938, 1948. By Solomon M. Schwarz. (In Modern Review, New York, June 1948, pp. 272-286. 75 cents.)
Analytical discussion of prices and of workers' earnings from 1928 to 1948. The author concludes that real wages on the average declined about 50 percent during this period, and he discusses the effect of this decline on the workers and their families.

## Economic and Social Problems

Principles of Economics. By Frederic Benham and Francis M. Boddy. New York and Chicago, Pitman Publishing Corporation, 1947. 430 pp., bibliographies, diagrams. $\$ 3.50$.
This text for a one-semester introductory course in economics follows the pattern of many recent economic texts in that it combines essentially an institutional approach with a general coverage of the main outlines of economic theory. Topics of current interest, as well as a number of subjects frequently neglected in introductory texts, are included.
European Recovery Program: Report of the International Trade-Union Conference, London, March 9 and 10, 1948. [London], Trades Union Congress, [1948]. 48 pp . 1s.
The conference is discussed in an article in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 147).
Manpower Conference, Rome, January-February 1948, [Held Under Auspices of Committee of European Econamic Co-operation]. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1948. 56 pp .1 s . net.
A brief account of this conference was published in the Monthly Labor Review for April 1948 (p. 404).
China's Economic Stabilization and Reconstruction. By D. K. Lieu. New Brunswick, N. J., Rutgers University Press, 1948. $159 \mathrm{pp} . \$ 3$.
The author sets forth the main problems of economic reconstruction which China is facing, considers objectives to be attained, and appraises measures, both tried and suggested, for dealing with various aspects of the situation.
Report of the Native Laws Commission, [Union of South Africa], 1946-48. Pretoria, Department of Native Affairs, 1948. 84 pp .
Report of the commission appointed to inquire into the operation of the laws in force in the Union relating to natives in or near urban areas; the native pass laws; and the employment in mines and other industries of migratory labor.
Meet the Miner. By E. R. Manley. Lofthouse (Nr. Wakefield), England, The Author, 1947. 120 pp., illus. 6 s .6 d .
A study of the Yorkshire miner at work, at home, in trade-unions, and in politics.

## Education and Training

Apprentice Training-Key to Productivity in Construction. Washington, Chamber of Commerce of the United

States, Construction and Civic Development Department, 1948. 22 pp .5 cents.
Guidance Testing. By Clifford P. Froehlich and Arthur I. Benson. Chicago, Science Research Associates, 1948. 104 pp., charts. \$1.

Designed for the use of persons conducting guidance programs in which tests of various kinds are employed.
Vocational Guidance in Sweden. By Ejnar Neymark. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, May 1948, pp. 438-455. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)
Fifth in a series of studies of vocational guidance, a subject on the agenda of the International Labor Conference in San Francisco, June-July 1948. Previous articles in the series dealt with vocational guidance in Belgium, Great Britain (for juveniles), New Zealand, and the United States.

## Employment and Labor Turn-Over

Fair Practice in Employment. By Frances K. Chalmers and Dorothy I. Height. (In Public Affairs News Service, Woman's Press, New York, April 1948; 34 pp., charts. 40 cents.)
Describes briefly the work of the U. S. Fair Employment Practices Committee, which was in existence from 1941 to 1946, attempts to obtain a permanent organization of the same character, and State and local measures against discriminatory practices.
Tables Relating to Employment and Unemployment in Great Britain, 1947-Regional and Industrial Analysis for Persons Insured Against Unemployment. London, Ministry of Labor and National Service, 1948. 16 pp. 2s. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.
Recording and Analyzing Labor Turnover in Industry. [Melbourne], Australia, Department of Labor and National Service, Industrial Welfare Division, 1947. 28 pp. (Leaflet No. 15.)

## Housing

Homes for America. By Charles T. Stewart. Washington, National Association of Real Estate Boards, Realtors' Washington Committee, 1948. 71 pp.
Review of the housing situation, covering the factual background and current thinking, experimentation, and accomplishment.
Housing the American Family. By Paul Meadows. (In Journal of Business of the University of Chicago, April 1948, pp. 80-91. \$1.50.)
Calls the business of housing American families a failure, and states that the national policy in this field should be centered in the provision of adequate family shelter and should be accompanied by a study of the reasons for past failures.
Housing in the Netherlands and Relevant Acts and Regulations from 1900 onward. The Hague, Ministry of Reconstruction and Housing, 1948. 24 pp.

Some Facts about Housing and Town Planning in the Netherlands. The Hague, Ministry of Reconstruction and Housing, 1947. 23 pp., maps, charts, plans, illus.

## Industrial Accidents and Their Compensation

Disability Evaluation: Principles of Treatment of Compensable Injuries. By Earl D. McBride, M.D. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Co., 1948. 667 pp. and inserts, bibliography, illus. 4th ed., rev. \$12.
In this edition, as in the previous volumes, the author has attempted to interpret the physiological and mechanical alterations resulting from injury to the motor structures of the human body, and to appraise and evaluate the extent of functional loss as it relates to the economic incapacity of the injured, with particular reference to workmen's compensation. Specific physical disabilities and injuries are discussed in detail. The principal new material is a chapter on employment of the physically handicapped, including a list of appropriate jobs, consisting primarily of data of the U. S. Civil Service Commission.
Bibliography of Bureau of Mines Publications Dealing with Health and Safety in the Mineral and Allied Industries, 1910-46. By Sara J. Davenport. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1948. 154 . pp. (Technical Paper No. 705.) 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.
Coal-Mine Explosions and Coal- and Metal-Mine Fires in the United States During the Fiscal Year Ended June SO, 1947. By D. Harrington, W. J. Fene, H. B. Humphrey. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1948. 21 pp., chart; processed. (Information Circular No. 7456.)
Digest of the Three Joint Labor-Management Safety Conferences Held During 1946 by the Pulp and Paper Industry, Washington, Oregon, California. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1948. 22 pp. Free.
Proposed General Industry Safety Orders. San Francisco and Los Angeles, California Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Industrial Safety, [1948]. 193 pp., diagrams.
Estadistica de los Accidentes del Trabajo, [Dominican Republic], 1945. Ciudad Trujillo, Dirección General de Estadística, 1948. 47 pp ., charts; processed.

## Industrial Hygiene

Industrial Health and Hygiene-Review 1947. By Harold H. Steinberg, M.D. (In Industrial Medicine, Chicago, April 1948, pp. 105-115, bibliography. 75 cents.)
Summarizes recent studies and plant experiences in a variety of fields.
Introduction to Industrial Medicine. Edited by T. Lyle Hazlett. Chicago, Industrial Medicine Publishing

Co., 1947. 260 pp., bibliography, charts, forms, illus.
Lectures (the majority by physicians) given in a course on industrial medicine at the School of Medicine, University of Pittsburgh.

Occupational Medicine and Industrial Hygiene. By Rutherford T. Johnstone, M.D. St. Louis, Mo., C. V. Mosby Co., 1948. 604 pp., bibliographies, illus. $\$ 10$.
Part I considers the industrial physician's function and training, the need for basic diagnostic procedures, and workmen's compensation. The greater part of the book deals with the various toxic substances encountered in occupational exposures, clinical aspects of hazards, major diseases found in industry, and treatment of the worker. Chapters are included on special industrial processes and plant hygiene.

Fatigue and Impairment in Man. By S. Howard Bartley and Eloise Chute. New York, McGraw Hill Book Co., Inc., 1947. 429 pp., diagrams. \$5.50.
Several chapters cover fatigue in industry.
Chicago-Cook County Health Survey: Report on Industrial Hygiene and Health. By U. S. Public Health Service. Chicago, Ill., Chicago-Cook County Health Survey, 1947. 116 pp. ; processed.

The New Jersey Industrial Nurses' Survey of 1947. By Agnes E. M. Anderson. Trenton, N. J., State Department of Health, Health Education Division, 1947. 8 pp .
Shows the number, educational qualifications, and length of experience of over 500 nurses rendering nursing or firstaid services, as well as number of employees to whom these services were available.

## Industrial Relations

Constructive Labor Relations. By Richard A. Lester and Edward A. Robie. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, 1948. 115 pp. $\$ 2$.
A study of the experience of four New Jersey companies, each employing over 1,000 persons. The firms selected were considered to be diversified in terms of union, industry, and company characteristics; both labor and management possessed real bargaining strength; both parties agreed that relationships had reached a fairly satisfactory stage; and union-management experience had been long enough to permit step-by-step study of development and change, especially the evolution from less to more satisfactory relations. Conclusions are drawn from each of the four cases and a summary of general observations for all cases is included.
New Patterns of Employee Relations. New York, American Management Association, 1948. 50 pp . (Personnel Series, No. 117.)
Five papers presented at Mid-Winter Personnel Conference of the AMA in February 1948: Employee relations and top management planning; World labor trends-their significance to American industrial relations; What labor expects of management; The research approach to training; The role of the industrial physician.

Developments Under Labor-Management Relations Act. (In N. A. M. Law Digest, National Association of Manufacturers, Law Department, Washington, March 1948, pp. 15-26, bibliography.)
Evidence of Unfair Labor Practices Under the Taft-Hartley Act. By Thomas F. Green, Jr. (In North Carolina Law Review, Chapel Hill, April 1948, pp. 253-273. 80 cents.)
Section 10 of the Labor Management Relations Act, covering problems of evidence in the prevention of unfair labor practices, is examined in the light of what was believed to be the intent of Congress in its provisions.
The Taft-Hartley Act and State Jurisdiction Over Labor Relations. By Russell A. Smith. (In Michigan Law Review, Ann Arbor, March 1948, pp. 593-624. \$1.)
After consideration of the extremely complicated problems of federalism that exist under the Taft-Hartley Act, the author concluded that the exact extent of State jurisdiction in management-union relations depends upon "the tools selected by those empowered to make the measurements."
Industrial Relations Glossary. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota, Industrial Relations Center, 1948. 16 pp. (Bull. No. 6.) 75 cents.
A Short Course in Human Relations. By F. C. Minaker. Chicago, Dartnell Corporation, 1948. 49 pp.
Some International Aspects of the Strike Movement. By K. Forchheimer. (In Bulletin of the Oxford University Institute of Statistics, Oxford, England, January 1948, pp. 9-18; appendix, pp. 18-24, charts. 2s. 6d.)
Points out the most important similarities and some of the differences in the general structure and development of national strike movements. The appendix shows changes in frequency and severity of strikes in six countries in 1940 and earlier years, in some cases back to 1893; charts indicate trends from 1880 to 1940.
Strikes and Lockouts in Canada During 1947, with Information for Certain Other Countries. Ottawa, Department of Labor, 1948. 37 pp., charts. (Supplement to Labor Gazette, April 1948.)
Industrial Disputes [in Great Britain] in 1947. (In Ministry of Labor Gazette, London, May 1948, pp. 163, 164. 6d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

## Labor Legislation and Court Decisions

The Federal Courts. (In Law and Contemporary Problems, Vol. 13, No. 1, Durham, N. C., Winter 1948, pp. 1243. \$1.)

Collection of articles by various writers. One of them deals with the jurisdiction of Federal courts in labor disputes.
State Labor Laws in the National Field. (In Harvard Law Review, Cambridge, Mass., May 1948, pp. 840-850. \$1.)
Examination of the problem of State labor regulation as affected by the Taft-Hartley law.

The Taft-Hartley Act. By Gerhard P. Van Arkel. (In Social Action, New York, April 15, 1948, pp. 4-25. 15 cents.)
The writer analyzes the terms of the Taft-Hartley Act and concludes that a joint code for labor relations should be adopted by industry and labor and enacted into law. He states that neither the Wagner Act, imposed on industry, nor the Taft-Hartley Act, imposed on labor, has pointed the way to successful governmental intervention in labor problems.
What the Labor Management Relations Act Means to You. Deep River, Conn., National Foremen's Institute, Inc., 1948. 22 pp .
Employer and employee rights and obligations under the Labor Management Relations [Taft-Hartley] Act of 1947 are compared with those existing under the National Labor Relations Act of 1935. Union rights and obligations under the new law are also outlined.
The Portal to Portal Act of 1947. By Jeter S. Ray. (In Tennessee Law Review, Knoxville, February 1948, pp. 151-168. \$1.)
Labor Legislation in New York State, 1943-47. New York, Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, 1948. 13 pp.; processed. (Special Labor News Memorandum No. 10.)
Předpisy o Práci v Soudobých Ústavách. By A. Svolos. Prague, Ministerstvo Sociální Péče, 1947. 127 pp. 75 crowns.
Discusses labor provisions in the constitutions of various countries.

Codigo del Trabajo, sus Reformas y Jurisprudencia, Ley y Reglamento de Cooperativas * * *, [Ecuador]. Quito, Ministerio de Previsión Social y Trabajo, 1947. 340 pp .

La Loi du Travail et ses Règlements, [Iran]. [Teheran?], Ministère du Travail, Service de l'Information Extérieure, [1947?]. In French and Persian; French, 32 pp .
Text of the labor law put into effect by a decree of the Iranian Council of Ministers in May 1946, and regulations implementing the law.

## Labor Organizations and Activities

List of American Trade Union Journals and Labor Papers Currently Received by the Departmpnt of Labor Library. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Library, 1948. 57 pp.; processed. Rev. ed. Free.

Accounting Methods for Local Unions. By Robert H. Sexton and Herbert G. Heneman, Jr. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota, Industrial Relations Center, 1948. 75 pp., forms; processed. (Technical Report Series, No. 1.)
The accounting procedures described are limited to a simple form of single-entry bookkeeping.

The Constitutional Power of the Chief Officer in American Labor Unions. By Philip Taft. (In Quarterly Journal of Economics, Cambridge, Mass., May 1948, pp. 459471. \$1.25.)

Based on an examination of constitutions of 115 AFL, CIO, and independent unions.
The Income Goals of Unionism. By Charles E. Lindblom. (In Southern Economic Journal, Chapel Hill, N. C., April 1948, pp. 420-432. \$1.)
Discussion of union attitudes and actions designed to throw light on the question "Is there any limit to the demands of labor as to wages?"
Proceedings of Seventh Annual Convention of Canadian Congress of Labor, Toronto, Ontario, October 6-13, 1947. Ottawa, Canadian Congress of Labor, [1948?]. 134 pp.
Fifty-Third Annual Report of the Irish Trade Union Congress, being the Report of the National Executive for 1946-47 and the Report of the Proceedings of the FiftyThird Annual Meeting, Waterford, July 29-31, 1947. Dublin, National Executive of the Irish Trade Union Congress, 1947. 229 pp.
Trade Unions in Poland. New York, Polish Research and Information Service, 1947. 14 pp.; processed.
Description of history, structure, membership, and activities of the trade-union movement in Poland.

## Migration

The Immigration Problem. Compiled by Clarence A. Peters. New York, H. W. Wilson Co., 1948. 254 pp., bibliography. (Reference Shelf, Vol. 19, No. 7.) $\$ 1.25$.
Brings together statements which outline the immigration problem in the United States and analyze the present immigration policy and various proposed modifications. A number of the selections deal with Europe's displaced persons.
Trends in Interstate Migration Among the Aged. By Jacob Fisher. (In Social Security Bulletin, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Washington, March 1948, pp. 2-12, maps. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)
The Effect of Immigration in Relieving Labor Shortages. [in Canada] During 1947. (In Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, March 1948, pp. 147-153, charts.)
Although the total number of workers migrating to Canada during 1947 was relatively small in relation to the total labor force, immigration was an important factor in meeting demands for labor in agriculture and logging. Immigration had little effect on labor shortages in other industries studied in the article.

## Occupations

Occupations: Professions, and Job Descriptions. Washington, Superintendent of Documents, May 1948. 8 pp . (Price List 33A-1st ed.)

The Armed Forces As a Career. By North Callahan. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., Whittlesey House, 1947. xvii, 334 pp. $\$ 3$.
A former lieutenant colonel in the U. S. Army describes career opportunities in the several branches of the armed services.

Establishing and Operating a Flower Shop. By James P. Emerson. Washington, U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Small Business, 1948. 47 pp., bibliography, illus. (Industrial (Small Business) Series, No. 79.) 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.
Handbook for Career Counselors on the Profession of Nursing. New York, National League of Nursing Education, 1948. 31 pp., bibliography.

People Are Our Business. By Beryl Williams. New York and Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Co., 1947. 180 pp. $\$ 2.50$.
Career stories of 10 men and women who work in fields dealing with people.

## Personnel Management

Personnel Psychology, A Journal of Applied Research, Vol., 1, No. 1. Washington ( 1727 Harvard Street NW.), Spring 1948. 129 pp. $\$ 6$ per volume, $\$ 2$ per copy.
Survey of Personnel Practices in Unionized Offices. New York, American Management Association, 1948. 38 pp. (Research Report No. 13.) $\$ 1.50$.
Report on the frequency of principal provisions in a representative sample of 50 union contracts covering office employees of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing firms.
College Graduates in Industry-Recruiting, Selecting, Training. By Stephen Habbe. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1948. 32 pp., forms, illus. (Studies in Personnel Policy, No. 89.)
Experience With Psychological Tests. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1948. 32 pp., charts. (Studies in Personnel Policy, No. 92.)
Getting Results from Suggestion Plans: A Practical Handbook of Suggestion Plan Policy and Procedure. By Herman W. Seinwerth. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1948. 223 pp., bibliography, forms, illus. $\$ 3$.
Factors Affecting Employee Morale. By S. Avery Raube. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1947. 35 pp . (Studies in Personnel Policy, No. 85.)
Helping the Employee to Know and Like His Job. By R. K. Lane. (In Public Utilities Fortnightly, Washington, June 17, 1948, pp. 827-833. \$1.)
Description of the information program adopted by the Public Service Co. of Oklahoma for its employees.
Telling Employees About Business Operations; Profits. New York, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Policyholders Service Bureau, Group Insurance Division, 1948. 59 pp., charts, illus.

## Social Security

Annual Report of the Federal Security Agency, for the Fiscal Year 1947. Washington, 1948. xxvi, 632 pp ., charts. $\$ 1.75$, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.
Presents a separate report for each of the several major branches of the Agency, including the Social Security Administration, Office of Education, Public Health Service, Bureau of Employees' Compensation [for injuries incurred in certain employments within Federal jurisdiction], and Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.
Permanent and Total Disability Insurance. A report to the Senate Committee on Finance from the Advisory Council on Social Security. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1948. 26 pp . (Senate Doc. No. 162, 80th Cong., 2d Sess.)
A summary of this report is given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 146). The Council's report on old age and survivors insurance (published as Senate Doc. No. 149, 80 th Cong., 2 d sess.) was summarized in the June 1948 Review (p. 641).
Sick-Pay Benefit Legislation. A report, October 1, 1947, to the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies by its Committee on Related Programs. Helena, Mont., Naegele Printing Co., 1948. 122 pp.
Discusses major issues and various problems connected with enactment and administration of sick-pay benefit legislation, and analyzes the provisions and operation of the California and Rhode Island systems. Statistics and other data pertinent to the subject are given in appendixes. Family Allowance Schemes in 1947. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, April 1948, pp. 315-333; May 1948, pp. 456-477. 50 cents each. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)
Survey of existing family allowance systems in various countries.
Inter-American Conference on Social Security, Second Session, Rio de Janeiro, November 10-22, 1947: Report I, Report of the Secretary-General; Reports II-IV, Technical reports. Montreal, International Labor Office, 1947. 2 vols., 128 and 120 pp., respectively. $\$ 1$ each. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.
II Anuario del Instituto Nacional de Prevision, 1946-1947. Madrid, Instituto Nacional de Previsión, 1947. 463 pp., charts.
This report of the National Social Security Institute of Spain gives information on the Institute and on its operations in 1946, with notes on principal provisions of socialsecurity legislation.

## Wages and Hours of Labor

Earnings of Nonfarm Employees in the U. S., 1890-1946. By Stanley Lebergott. (In Journal of the American Statistical Association, Washington, March 1948, pp. 74-93, charts.)
Monthly Report on Current Wage Developments. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, July 1, 1948. 42 pp. ; processed. (No. 7.) Free.
Seventh in a series of reports listing selected wage
adjustments and summarizing major wage actions of recent weeks.
Pay Structure of the Federal Civil Service, 1947. Washington, U. S. Civil Service Commission, 1948. 20 pp.; processed. (Pamphlet No. 33.)
Trends in White Collar Compensation. By Gertrude Deutsch. (In Business Record, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, May 1948, pp. 221-225.)
Based on Federal Government data for different years, 1939 to 1947.
Wage Structure, Series 2, No. 65: Grain Milling, 1948. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1948. 19 pp.; processed. Free.

Planning Wage and Extra Compensation Policies. New York, American Management Association, 1948. 32 pp. (Personnel Series, No. 119.) 75 cents.
Wage Payment Systems. By Herbert S. Briggs. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1948. 36 pp., charts. (Studies in Personnel Policy, No. 91.)
Descriptions of various types of wage-payment plans in use in American industry today, based on practices of 301 manufacturing establishments. A section of the report deals with wage-incentive provisions in collective-bargaining agreements.
International Labor Conference, 31st Session, San Francisco, 1948 -Sixth Item on Agenda, Report VI: Wages(a) General Report. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1948. $361 \mathrm{pp} . \quad \$ 2$. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.
This report covers the general problem of wages, the wage situation and wage policy in individual countries, systems of wage payment, wage guaranties, past and possible future action by the International Labor Organization concerning wages, and related matters. Separate volumes of Report VI deal with fair wages clauses in public contracts (in 2 parts, 25 and 35 cents) and protection of wages (in 2 parts, 35 and 60 cents).
Salaire et Sécurité Sociale. By Louis Alvin. Paris, Presses Universitaires de France, 1947. 364 pp., charts. 390 francs.
Discussion of wage and social-security policy in France, giving historical background and purposes of various programs in effect. The author has developed a dual concept of earnings which embraces wage payments for periods of activity (i. e., in some economic activity) and social-security benefits for periods of inactivity. According to the author's estimates, about 40 percent of the average workman's wage (from birth to death) is for periods of inactivity. Sections of the book are devoted to minimumwage regulations, wage-fixing, and various aspects of the social-security program in France.
A Policy for Real Wages. London, Trades Union Congress, [1948]. 15 pp .3 d.
Statement of policy on prices, wages, and exports, ap-
proved by a conference of British trade-union executive committees.

## Women in Industry

The American Woman: A Selected Bibliography of Basic Sources of Current and Historic Interest. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, February 1948.10 pp .; processed. Free.
The majority of the references are on women as workers.
Community Household Employment Programs. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1948. 70 pp., forms. (Bull. No. 221.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.
Findings of a survey, made by the Women's Bureau in 19 cities, of programs covering standards, training, and placement of workers in household employment, with suggestions by the Bureau for improvement of existing programs and establishment of new ones.
The Outlook for Women in Mathematics and Statistics. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1948. 21 pp., bibliography, illus. (Bull. No. 223-4.) 10 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.
Report on Trends in Night Work for Women in New York State Factories, 1941-47. New York, Department of Labor, Division of Industrial Relations, Women in Industry and Minimum Wage, 1948. 25 pp.; processed.

## General Reports

Economic Indicators, June 1948. Prepared for Congressional Joint Committee on the Economic Report by Council of Economic Advisers. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1948. 32 pp., charts. 25 cents.
Brings together Federal Government data on prices, employment, production, purchasing power as indicated by various types of income and expenditures, and other subjects, for 1948 (first quarter principally) and earlier years. This is the second number of what may become a monthly publication.
Insights into Labor Issues. Edited by Richard A. Lester and Joseph Shister. New York, Macmillan Co., 1948. $368 \mathrm{pp} . \quad \$ 4$.

A series of essays, principally by labor economists, grouped under the following heads: Labor relations, Wages and the labor market, Labor and full employment. The editors made no attempt to coordinate the essays or to present a common point of view; each is therefore an independent contribution.
Working Conditions in 222 Offices. Chicago, Dartnell Corporation, [1947]. Variously paged, charts; processed. (Report No. 542.)
Subjects covered include salaries, hours of work, rest periods, vacations, and equal pay for women.
The Economy of Hawaii in 1947, with Special Reference to Wages, Working Conditions, and Industrial Relations.

By James H. Shoemaker. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1948. 214 pp., charts. (Bull. No. 926.) 40 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.
Summary data from this survey are given in Bureau of Labor Statistics Serial No. R. 1925 (from Monthly Labor Review, May and June 1948).

International Labor Conference, 31st Session, San Francisco, 1948-First Item on Agenda, Report I: Report of the Director-General. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1948. 128 pp. 75 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Eiolution des Statistiques Relatives au Travail et aux Questions Sociales Depuis le Début de 1945. By Henri Lacroix. (In Journal de la Société de Statistique de Paris, November-December 1947, pp. 399-405; discussion, pp. 405-409.)
The first two years' activities of the Central Statistical Service of the French Ministry of Labor are reviewed in this paper by the director of the Service, which was
organized in 1945 with the objective of centralizing and revising the Ministry's statistical series.
Prices and Wages Policy. By G. D. N. Worswick and K. Martin (In Bulletin of the Oxford University Institute of Statistics, Oxford, England, March 1948, pp. 84-93, chart. 2s. 6d.)
Discusses effects of the British Government's "Statement on personal incomes, costs, and prices" (Cmd. 7321, 1948) and of subsequent orders on wage and price stabilization in Great Britain.
Statistical Year Book of Poland, 1947. Warsaw, Central Statistical Office, 1947. 195 pp., map. 200 zlotys.
This general statistical annual includes data on employment, prices, cost of living, social insurance, housing, and cooperative societies, in 1946 or 1947 and earlier years.
Forty Years After: Pius XI and the Social Order. A commentary by Raymond J. Miller. St. Paul, Minn., Radio Replies Press, 1947. 328 pp. $\$ 2.75$ (paper) or $\$ 3.75$ (cloth).
Commentary on the Pope's encyclical Forty Years After. Considerable attention is given to labor matters.

## Current Labor Statistics

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217 Table D-2: Consumers' price index for moderate-income families, by city, for selected periods
218 Table D-3: Consumers' price index for moderate-income families, by city and group of commodities
219 Table D-4: Indexes of retail prices of foods, by group, for selected periods
220 Table D-5: Indexes of retail prices of foods, by city
221 Table D-6: Average retail prices and indexes of selected foods
222 Table D-7: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group of commodities, for selected periods
222 Table D-8: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group of commodities, by weeks
223 Table D-9: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities

## E.-Work Stoppages

224 Table E-1: Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes

## F.-Building and Construction

224 Table F-1: Expenditures for new construction
225 Table F-2: Value of contracts awarded and force-account work started on federally financed new construction, by type of construction
226 Table F-3: Urban building authorized, by principal class of construction and by type of building
227 Table F-4: New nonresidential building authorized in all urban places, by general type and by geographic division
228 Table F-5: Number and construction cost of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by urban or rural location, and by source of funds

## A: Employment and Pay Rolls

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

${ }^{1}$ 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. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.
${ }_{2}$ Total labor force consists of the civilian labor force and the armed forces.
${ }^{3}$ Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.
${ }^{4}$ 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. Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

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

| Industry division | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Annual average |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | 1943 | 1939 |
| Total estimated employment | 45, 046 | 44,609 | 44,298 | 44,600 | 44,279 | 44, 603 | 45,618 | 44,918 | 44,758 | 44,513 | 44, 125 | 43, 686 | 43, 816 | 42,042 | 30,287 |
| Manufacturing | 16, 161 | 15,893 | 15,945 | 16,269 | 16, 183 | 16, 267 | 16,354 | 16,256 | 16,209 | 16, 175 | 15, 962 | 15,580 | 15,672 | 17,381 | 10, 078 |
| Mining | 948 | 933 | 820 | 924 | 914 | - 922 | 925 | 923 | 922 | 921 | 923 | 890 | 919 | 917 | 845 |
| Anthracite | 82 | 81 | 82 | 82 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 82 | 79 | 80 | 83 | 89 888 |
| Bituminous coa | 424 | 420 | 309 | 419 | 415 | 422 | 421 | 417 | 415 | 412 | 408 | 379 | 409 | 437 | 388 |
| Metal.... | 104 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 101 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 100 | 102 | 101 | 103 | 126 | 103 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic............-- | 97 | 96 | 95 | 90 | 87 | 89 | 94 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 98 | 98 | 90 | 76 |
| Crude petroleum and natural gas production ${ }^{2}$ | - 241 | - 234 | 232 1.933 | - 231 | + 233 | 230 1.871 | 229 1,978 | 229 2,046 | 230 2,099 | 230 2,107 | 232 2,096 | 233 2,043 | 229 1,957 | 181 1,567 | 189 1,150 |
| Contract construction ${ }^{3}$ - | 2,164 | 2,049 | 1,933 | 1,805 | 1,731 | 1,871 4,020 | 1,978 | 2,046 | 2,099 | 2,107 4,134 | 2,096 4,163 | 2,043 4,155 | 1,957 4,129 | 1,567 3,619 | 1,150 2,912 |
| Transportation and public utilities ${ }_{\text {Transportation }}$ | 4,106 | 4,041 2,808 | 3, 977 2, 747 | 4, 032 2,808 | 4, 019 2,802 | 4,020 2,809 | 4, 071 2,858 | 4,077 2, 872 | 4, 097 2, 899 | 4,134 2, 929 | 4, 163 2,946 | 4,155 2,943 | 4,129 2,934 | 3, 619 2,746 | 2,912 |
| Communication | 2, 734 | 2, 731 | 2, 731 | 2, 728 | 2, 723 | 2, 719 | 2, 719 | 2, 713 | 2, 707 | 2, 713 | 2, 722 | 2, 721 | - 712 | - 488 | 391 |
| Other public utilities | 511 | 502 | 499 | 496 | 494 | 492 | 494 | 492 | 491 | 492 | 495 | 491 | 483 | 385 | 441 |
| Trade...-.-.-...... | 9, 671 | 9,615 | 9, 574 | 9,598 | 9,520 | 9,622 | 10,288 | 9,886 | 9,684 | 9, 471 | 9,356 | 9,316 | 9,324 | 7,322 | 6,705 |
| Finance | 1, 726 | 1, 716 | 1, 704 | 1,697 | 1,690 | 1,680 | 1,676 | 1,673 | 1,671 | 1,668 | 1,688 | 1,675 | 1,650 | 1,401 | 1,382 |
| Service. | 4,663 | 4,738 | 4,768 | 4, 729 | 4, 730 | 4, 723 | 4,688 | 4,670 | 4, 662 | 4,634 | 4,619 | 4,686 | 4,711 | 3,786 | 3,228 |
| Government ${ }^{4}$ | 5,607 | 5,624 | 5, 577 | 5,546 | 5,492 | 5,498 | 5,638 | 5,387 | 5, 414 | 5,403 | 5,318 | 5, 341 | 5, 454 | 6,049 | 3,987 |
| Federal | 1,804 | 1,788 | 1,771 | 1,758 | 1,746 | 1,743 | 1,985 | 1, 751 | 1, 744 | 1,761 | 1,795 | 1,828 | 1,886 3,568 | 2,875 3,174 | 898 3,089 |
| State and local ${ }^{4}$ - | 3,803 | 3,836 | 3,806 | 3,788 | 3,746 | 3,755 | 3,653 | 3,636 | 3,670 | 3, 642 | 3,523 | 3, 513 | 3,568 | 3,174 | 3, 089 |

1 Estimates are based upon reports submitted by cooperating establishments and therefore differ from employment information obtained by house hold interviews, such as the Monthly Report on the Labor Force. The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates of employment in nonagricultural establishments differ from those of the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (table A-1) in several important respects. The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates cover all full- and part-time wage and salary workers in private nonagricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15 th of the month, in Federal establishments during the pay period ending just before the first of the month, and in State and local government during the pay period ending on or just before the last of the month. Persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period would be counted more than once. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, unpaid family workers, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. These estimates have been adjusted to levels indicated by Federal Security A gency data through 1946 and are not comparable with data published in mimeographed releases dated prior to June 1948 or the Monthly Labor Review dated prior to July 1948. The estimates have
been carried forward from 1946 bench-mark levels, thereby providing consistent series. Comparable data from January 1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for the current and immediately preceding months are subject to revision.
${ }_{2}$ Includes well drilling and rig building.
${ }^{3}$ These figures cover all employees of private firms whose major activity is construction. They are not directly comparable with the construction employment 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 1947 issue of this publication, and will appear quarterly thereafter.
4 Figures are not strictly comparable with those of preceding months because of the transfer of some companies from private to municipal operation in October 1947.

Table A-3: Estimated Number of Wage and Salary Workers in Manufacturing Industries, by Major Industry Group ${ }^{1}$
[In thousands]

| Major industry group | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Annual average |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | 1943 | 1939 |
| All manufacturing | 16, 161 | 15, 893 | 15,945 | 16, 269 | 16, 183 | 16, 267 | 16,354 | 16,256 | 16, 209 | 16, 175 | 15,962 | 15,580 | 15,672 | 17,381 | 10, 078 |
| Durable goods | 8,131 | 8,113 | 8,159 | 8, 258 | 8, 167 | 8, 256 | 8,274 | 8,194 | 8,126 | 8,070 | 7,987 | 7,874 | 8,050 | 10,297 | $4,357$ |
| Nondurable goods | 8, 030 | 7, 780 | 7,786 | 8,011 | 8,016 | 8,011 | 8,080 | 8, 062 | 8, 083 | 8,105 | 7,975 | 7, 706 | 7,622 | 7,084 | 5,720 |
| Iron and steel and their products | 1,906 | 1,893 | 1,896 | 1, 929 | 1, 920 | 1, 925 | 1,922 | 1,908 | 1,896 | 1, 892 | 1, 884 | 1,854 | 1, 871 | 2, 034 | 1,171 |
| Electrical machinery ...... | 1,725 | 1. 727 | 1,742 | + 756 | 1.763 | 1. 767 | 1. 773 | 1. 772 | 1.863 | 1.852 1.560 | 1.745 | 1. 742 | 1.859 | +914 | 355 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 1,586 | 1,574 | 1,562 | 1,587 | 1,591 | 1,583 | 1,589 | 1,569 | 1,565 | 1,560 | 1,552 | 1,519 | 1,558 | 1,585 | 690 |
| Transportation equipment, except automobiles | 560 | 563 | 589 | 589 | 589 | 598 | 591 | 578 | 552 | 540 | 530 | 527 | 594 | 2, 951 | 193 |
|  | 923 | 963 | 979 | 985 | 914 | 989 | 983 | 961 | 964 | 960 | 926 | 941 | 939 | 845 | 466 |
| Nonferrous metals and their products | 467 | 467 | 475 | 482 | 478 | 478 | 482 | 479 | 472 | 468 | 463 | 462 | 475 | 525 | 283 |
| Lumber and timber basic products | 880 | 846 | 829 | 827 | 813 | 816 | 829 | 828 | 827 | 821 | 821 | 793 | 798 | 589 | 465 |
| Furniture and finished lumber products | 550 | 549 | 561 | 576 | 581 | 580 | 578 | 573 | 565 | 557 | 549 | 534 | 541 | 429 | 385 349 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products....-.-.----- | 534 | 531 | 526 | 527 | 518 | 520 | 527 | 526 | 522 | 520 | 517 | 502 | 515 | 422 | 349 |
| Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures | 1,418 | 1,416 | 1,425 | 1,435 | 1,428 | 1,413 | 1,409 | 1,391 | 1,368 | 1,341 | 1,320 | 1,305 | 1,325 | 1,330 | 1,235 |
| Apparel and other finished textile products | 1, 263 | 1,247 | 1,268 | 1, 334 | 1, 333 | 1, 311 | 1,305 | 1, 277 | 1, 287 | 1, 251 | 1, 222 | 1, 141 | 1, 141 | 1,080 | 894 |
| Leather and leather products .-..........-.- | 419 | - 406 | 418 | . 442 | , 448 | + 445 | , 446 | $\begin{array}{r}442 \\ \hline 169\end{array}$ | + 438 | 1. 435 | + 429 | 1, 417 | 1, 414 | $\begin{array}{r}378 \\ 1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 383 1.192 |
| Food...................... | 1,828 | 1,609 | 1,562 | 1,655 | 1, 658 | 1,688 | 1,735 | 1, 769 | 1,833 | 1,964 | 1,922 | 1, 785 | 1, 666 | 1, 418 | 1,192 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 98 476 | 97 476 | 99 476 | 100 | 101 479 | 101 | 102 484 | 104 479 | 103 | 100 | 99 469 | 97 462 | 97 470 | 103 389 | 105 320 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries.- | 720 | 720 | 718 | 722 | 724 | 726 | 732 | 726 | 720 | 713 | 710 | 706 | 705 | 549 | 561 |
| Chemicals and allied products .-...........- | 757 | 759 | 767 | 773 | 773 | 774 | 778 | 777 | 773 | 763 | 750 | 752 | 748 | 873 | 421 |
| Products of petroleum and coal | 246 | 242 | 238 | 238 | 237 | 238 | 238 | 239 | 237 | 238 | 238 | 237 | 235 | 170 | 147 |
| Rubber products .-...-- | 243 | 243 | 246 | 253 | 257 | 259 | 261 | 259 | 257 | 252 | 252 | 250 | 257 | 231 | 150 |
| Miscellaneous industries | 562 | 565 | 569 | '579 | 578 | 574 | 590 | 599 | 591 | 578 | 564 | 554 | 564 | 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 15 th of the month. These estimates have been adjusted to levels indicated by Federal Security Agency data through 1946
and are not comparable with data published in mimeographed releases dated prior to June 1948 or the Monthly Labor Review dated prior to July 1948 Comparable data from January 1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statisties.

Table A-4: Estimated Number of Wage and Salary Workers in Manufacturing Industries, by State ${ }^{1}$ [In thousands]

| Region and State | 1948 |  |  |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Annual aver$\stackrel{\text { age }}{1943}{ }^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May |  |
| New England: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maine ${ }^{3}$ | 108.2 | 106.7 | 115.2 | 116.5 | 116.9 | 118.5 | 117.4 | 116.9 | 119.6 | 119.4 | 112.9 | 108.2 | 106.8 | 144.4 |
| New Hampsh | 81.6 | 82.6 | 84.4 | 85.6 | 85.8 | 85.3 | 83.9 | 82.9 | 82.1 | 80.7 | 77.6 | 79.3 | 78.7 | 77.0 |
| Vermont ${ }^{\text {3 }}$ | 37.8 | 38.1 | 38.7 | 38.8 | 39.1 | 40.0 | 39.5 | 39.3 | 39.2 | 39.1 | 37.2 | 38.4 | 38.7 | 41.3 |
| Massachusetts | 724.4 | 729.7 | 745.7 | 746.0 | 747.3 | 757.2 | 753.2 | 741.6 | 732.5 | 720.4 | 707.2 | 724.7 | 734.3 | 835.6 |
| Rhode Island | 147.0 | 149.9 | 153.6 | 154.5 | 153.5 | 154.6 | 154.3 | 152.9 | 148.1 | 143.0 | 141.4 | 147.0 | 147.7 | 169.4 |
| Connecticut ${ }^{3}$ | 401.1 | 406.4 | 412.5 | 412.1 | 413.2 | 417.8 | 415.7 | 414.8 | 409.2 | 406.0 | 403.3 | 410.4 | 415.0 | 504.2 |
| Middle Atlantic: New York... | 1,829.0 | 1,850. 4 | 1, 902.6 | 1,906. 4 | 1,905.8 | 1,924. 6 | 1,918. 6 | 1,922.8 | 1,900. 1 | 1,870.8 | 1,801.9 | 1,841.6 | 1,858.0 | 2,115.7 |
| New Jersey | 740.0 | 746.0 | ${ }^{1} 753.7$ | 1757.8 | 757.3 | 1,764.0 | 1757.4 | 1, 751.4 | 749.2 | 735.9 | 719.6 | 1, 745.2 | 727.0 | , 951.1 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,487.1 | 1,495.9 | 1,512.2 | 1,510.9 | 1,514.6 | 1,527.2 | 1,523.0 | 1,517.9 | 1,504.5 | 1,490.9 | 1,470.9 | 1,487.2 | 1,494.6 | 1,579.3 |
| East North Centra Ohio | 1,220.9 | 1,230. 7 | 1,244.0 | 1,243.9 | 1,246.0 | 1,250.9 | 1,247.3 | 1,244.7 | 1,244.0 | 1,238.1 | 1,232.0 | 1,244. 5 | 1,238.7 | 1,363.3 |
| Indiana | 541.1 | 540.0 | 1, 552.8 | 1553.4 | 556. 3 | 559.0 | 1, 558.7 | 561.0 | 1, 580.0 | 552.3 | 1, 550.0 | 1553.2 | 1, 550.1 | 633.1 |
| Illinois | 1,203. 5 | 1,198. 0 | 1,253.5 | 1,267.0 | 1,271.0 | 1,273. 6 | 1,266.3 | 1,257.0 | 1,249.0 | 1,237.8 | 1,228. 6 | 1,238.3 | 1,232.0 | 1,263.7 |
| Michigan | 998.5 | 1,002. 7 | 1,010.9 | 970.7 | 1, 019.6 | 1,024.2 | 1, 019.0 | 1, 021.8 | 1,023.3 | 1,004. 6 | 997.0 | 1, 013.1 | 980.3 | 1,181.8 |
| Wisconsin ${ }^{3}$ | 420.0 | 426.3 | 432.5 | 434.2 | 433.9 | 436.1 | 433.1 | 433.3 | 452.0 | 446.6 | 461.5 | 427.9 | 423.5 | 442.8 |
| West North Central: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iowa-- | 133. 7 | 132.1 | 148.8 | 150.5 | 150.8 | 151.8 | 149.8 | 148.6 | 149.4 | 149.1 | 147.4 | 146.5 | 145.0 | 2161.7 |
| M issouri | 353.8 | 355.8 | 361.4 | 363.5 | 364.5 | 367.6 | 366.8 | 362.6 | 356.8 | 356.6 | 352.9 | 355.5 | 351.3 | 412.9 |
| North Dako | 6. 7 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6. 8 | 6. 7 | 6.7 | 6. 9 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 5.6 |
| South Dako | 11.3 | 11.3 | 11.0 | 11.1 | 11.2 | 11.3 | 11.5 | 11.4 | 11.3 | 11.5 | 11.8 | 11.5 | 11.3 | 10.3 |
| Nehraska | 36.1 | 34.9 | 42.4 | 43.0 | 43.8 | 46.3 | 45.9 | 45.1 | 43.1 | 43.2 | 43.4 | 43.1 | 42.5 | 60.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Delaware | 45.7 | 46.5 | 46.5 | 45.9 | 45.7 | 46.1 | 45.8 | 45.8 | 48.2 | 48.4 | 45.2 | 45.4 | 45.4 | 55.2 |
| Maryland | 228.5 | 228.2 | 228.9 | 228.5 | 226.9 | 229.6 | 231.1 | 229.3 | 232.4 | 228.2 | 217.4 | 224.3 | 228.9 | 348.8 |
| District of C | 17.2 | 17.4 | 17.1 | 16.8 | 17.3 | 17.5 | 17.4 | 17.5 | 17.5 | 17.3 | 17.4 | 17.2 | 17.1 | 15.6 |
| Virginia..-- | 210.4 | 212.8 | 213.7 | 213.5 | 213.6 | 215.1 | 217.3 | *217.0 | 214.5 | 211.5 | 208.2 | 207.9 | 209.4 | 231.9 |
| West Virginia | 132.3 | 131.9 | 130.9 | 130.3 | 132.4 | 132.5 | 133.0 | 133.4 | 132.8 | 132.5 | 131.0 | 132.6 | 131.5 | 132.2 |
| North Carolin | 381.4 | 382.6 | 385.8 | 380.4 | *382. 7 | *380. 8 | *378. 7 | *374. 1 | *368. 1 | *366. 6 | *365. 2 | *366. 0 | 366.4 | 399.9 |
| South Car | 199.3 | 199.3 | 200.5 | 196. 9 | 198.3 | 198.9 | 197.6 | 194.8 | 192.3 | 192.0 | 191.5 | 188.9 | 188. 7 | 191.8 |
| Feorgia | 252.0 | 252.4 | 257.3 | 258.5 | 259.4 | 257.4 | 256.7 | 253.9 | 251.9 | 248.5 | 238.2 | 246.2 | 249.7 | 302.9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tennessee | 250.8 | 251.5 | 252.8 | 252.8 | *252. 1 | 252.4 | 253.0 | 253.8 | 251.8 | 250.8 | 246. 2 | 245.2 | 245.7 | 255.9 |
| Alabama ${ }^{3}$ | 228.0 | 227.3 | 231.8 | 231.1 | 233.7 | 231.9 | 231.8 | 228.9 | 226.5 | 221.4 | 219.6 | 221.1 | 222.8 | 258.5 |
| Mississippi | 88.1 | 88.6 | 90.0 | 90.5 | 95.5 | 95.7 | 95.5 | 94.1 | 95.0 | 95.3 | 91.4 | 90.9 | 88.5 | 95.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Arkansas }}{ }^{\text {Louisiana }}$ | 75.1 137.4 | 74.8 138.3 | 74.3 137.2 | 74.4 137.0 | 75.3 140.2 | 76.1 142.2 | 77.1 | 143.1 | 142. 7 | 80.5 142.6 | 75.1 | 74. 2 | 74.7 136.6 | 76.7 |
| Oklahoma | 56.5 | 56.3 | 55.0 | 155.0 | 56.4 | 57.0 | 14. 5 | 55.7 | 55.2 | 142.6 55.2 | 14.9 53.8 | 138.6 53.5 | 136.6 53.0 | 160.1 99.7 |
| Texas. | 341.7 | 338.7 | 337.1 | 340.2 | 342.9 | 346.8 | 347.6 | 339.9 | 337.8 | 341.5 | 335.1 | 339.3 | 324.5 | 424.8 |
| Mountain: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Idaho. | 18.7 | 17.9 | 17.8 | 18.2 | 18.6 | 19.2 | 20.1 | 20.4 | 19.3 | 19.5 | 20.8 | 20.1 | 19.2 | 15.9 |
| W yoming | 6. 5 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 5.1 |
| Colorado | 54.5 | 55.4 | 55.5 | 55.1 | 57.2 | 61.0 | 60.3 | 60.6 | 57.9 | 56.6 | 55.9 | 54.6 | 53.8 | 67.5 |
| New Mexico | 9.3 | 8. 8 | 8.3 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 9.6 | *9.1 | 7.9 |
| Arizona ${ }^{3}$ - | 16.3 | 15.9 | 15.4 | 15.0 | *14.6 | *14.7 | *14.6 | *14.0 | *13.8 | *13.4 | *14.0 | *14.8 | *14.6 | 19.4 |
| Utah | 24. 2 | 22.6 | 23.9 | 23.9 | 25.1 | 26.8 | 27.3 | 29.4 | 30.1 | 26.3 | 29.1 | 24.9 | 24.1 | 33.5 |
| Nevada ${ }^{3}$ | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 7.9 |
| Pacific: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oregon | 110.7 | 110.2 | 110.2 | 109.2 | 109.8 | 111.4 | 112.2 | 117.2 | 122. 2 | 122.4 | 116.6 | 119.1 | 117.1 | 192.1 |
| California | 696.3 | 695.8 | 700.4 | *703. 5 | *705. 0 | *715.1 | *717. 7 | *736.4 | *744.8 | *760.2 | *704. 0 | *689. 3 | *693. 1 | 1,165.5 |

[^49]Maryland-Department of Labor and Industry, Baltimore 2. Massachusetts-Department of Labor and Industries, Boston 33. Michigan-Department of Labor and Industry, Lansing 13.
Minnesota-Division of Employment and Security, Department of So-Minnesota-Division of Employment and Security, Department of So-Missouri-Division of Emp
Missouri-Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Jefferson City.
Montana-Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena.
Nebraska-Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, Department of Labor, Lincoln 1.
Nevada-Employment Security Department, Carson City.
New Jersey-Department of Labor, Trenton 8.
New Mexico-Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.
New York-Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, Department of Labor, New York 17.
North Carolina-Department of Labor, Raleigh.
Oklahoma-Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 2. Pennsylvania-Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1 (manufacturing); Bureau of Research and Information, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg (nonmanufacturing).
Rhode Island-Division of Census and Information, Department of Labor, Providence 2.
Tennessee-Dcpartment of Employment Security, Nashville 3. Texas-Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas, Austin 12. Utah-Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, Salt Lake City 13
Vermont-Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier. Virginia-Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond 21
Washington-Employment Security Department, Olympia
Wisconsin-Statistical Department, Industrial Commission, Madison 3. Wyoming-Employment Security Commission, Casper.

Table A-5: Estimated Number of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries ${ }^{1}$

| Industry group and industry | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Annual average |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | 1943 | 1939 |
| All manufacturing 1 <br> Durable goods 1 <br> Nondurable goods | 12, 995 | 12, 723 | 12,788 | 13, 131 | 13, 066 | 13,150 | 13,263 | 13,176 | 13,143 | 13, 125 | 12,928 | 12,562 | 12, 672 | 14,560 | 8,192 |
|  | 6,658 | 6, 630 | 6,680 | 6,791 | 6,711 | 6,795 | 6, 816 | 6,746 | 6,681 | 6,630 | 6, 555 |  | 6,639 | 8,727 | 3,611 |
|  | 6,297 | 6,093 | 6,108 | 6,340 | 6,355 | 6,355 | 6,447 | 6,430 | 6,462 | 6,495 | 6,373 | 6,110 | 6,033 | 5,834 | $4,581$ |
| Iron and steel and their products ${ }^{1}$.-.....- | 1,610 | 1,600 | 1,603 | 1,634 | 1,628 | 1,634 | 1,633 | 1,619 | 1,609 | 1,604 | 1,597 | 1, 569 | 1,588 | 1,761 | 991 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills |  | 517.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 503.0 | 501. | 516.7 | 388.4 |
| Gray-iron and semisteel castings......- |  | 107.1 | 511.8 110.7 | 113. 9 |  | 508.8 114.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 506.5 \\ & 113.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 505.6 \\ & 113.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 505.1 \\ & 113.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 505.1 \\ & 112.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 508.6 \\ & 113.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 503.0 \\ & 113.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 501.2 \\ & 115.0 \end{aligned}$ | 516.7 | $\begin{array}{r} 388.4 \\ 62.2 \end{array}$ |
| Malleable-iron castin |  | 37.3 | 37.2 | 37.9 | 114.5 37.8 | 37.9 | 37.6 | 36.7 | 36.1 | 112.4 35.6 | 35. 4 | 33.7 | 35.6 | 88.4 28.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 02.2 \\ & 19.2 \end{aligned}$ |
| Steel castings. |  | 68.4 | 68.6 | 69.3 | 68.6 | 67.7 | ${ }^{67.0}$ | 66. 4 | 66. 2 | 66.2 | 65.5 | 64.0 | 65.4 | 90.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 13.2 \\ & 32.1 \\ & 17.6 \end{aligned}$ |
| Cast-iron pipe and fitt |  | 42.8 | 27.542.1 | 28. <br> 44 <br> 4.5 | 28.0 <br> 45.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 28.7 \\ & 47.4 \end{aligned}$ | 28.7 | 28.3 | 28.1 | 27.8 | 27.5 | 27.1 | 27.4 | 18.0 |  |
| Tin cans and other tinwa |  |  |  |  |  |  | 47.8 | 47.1 | 47.031.0 |  | 47.630.8 | 44.330.6 | 42.731.0 | 32.436.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 17.6 \\ & 31.8 \end{aligned}$ |
| W ire drawn from purchas |  | 29.4 <br> 41.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 30.1 \\ & 41.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30.6 \\ & 43.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30.9 \\ & 42.5 \end{aligned}$ | 31.4 | 31.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 31.2 \\ & 40.5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 22.030.4 |
| W irework. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 42.425.0 |  | 24.5 | 23.9 | 23.3 | 21.5 | 23.5 | 21.8 |  |
| Cutlery and edge tools |  | 23.1 | 23.7 | 24.0 | 24.6 | 24.7 |  | 24.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15.4 |
| Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 25.5 \\ & 53.0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 25.9 \\ & 53.2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15.335.7 |
| Hardware.......-......-- |  | 25.251.939.3 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 25.7 \\ & 54.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25.8 \\ & 54.1 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 25.9 \\ & 52.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25.4 \\ & 51.1 \end{aligned}$ | 25.0 <br> 50.3 | $\begin{array}{r} 24.6 \\ 49.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24.4 \\ & 48.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23.9 \\ & 49.1 \end{aligned}$ | 49.9 | 45.3 |  |
| Plumbers' supplies |  |  | 39.4 | 40.2 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 39.6 | 38.7 | 38.4 | 38.5 | 38.3 | 39.0 | 25.0 | 35. 26 |
| Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified |  | 79.5 | 77.8 | 83 | 86.5 | 5 | 90.9 | 91.5 | 91.1 | 90.3 | 86.4 | 82.7 | 84.3 | 60.4 | 49.2 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings. |  | 60.8 | 59.8 | 62.7 | 63.2 | 62.6 | 62.5 | 61.8 | 61.7 | 61.2 | 61.3 |  | 64.0 | 64.4 | 32.3 |
| Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing |  | 110.9 | 112.2 | 114.1 | 115.1 | 115.5 | 117.1 | 116.4 | 115.3 | 114.7 | 111.9 | 109.2 | 110.9 | 97.0 | 59.2 |
| Fabricated structural and ornamental metalwork |  | 60.0 | 60.6 | 60.7 | 60.2 | 60.5 | 60.7 | 60.5 | 59.8 | 60.3 | 60.3 | 59.1 | 59.2 | 71.0 | 35. 5 |
| Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim. |  | 10.2 | 10.1 | 10.5 | 10. 2 | 10.8 | 10.9 | 10.7 | 10.5 | 10. 3 | 10.1 | 9.6 | 9. 4 | 12.8 | 7.7 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, an |  | 28.6 | 28.9 | 28.9 | 28.7 | 28.7 | 28.6 | 28.4 | 27.8 | 28.3 | 28.4 | 27.7 | 28.5 | 31.6 | 152 |
| Forgings, iron and steel |  | 35.1 | 36.7 | 37.5 | 37.6 | 37.8 | 37.4 | 36.8 | 36.7 | 36.3 | 36.2 | 35.9 | 36.5 | 43.6 | 16.4 |
| Wrought pipe, welded and heavyriveted. |  | . 8 | 18.8 | . 2 | 19.1 | 19.8 | 9. 6 | 8. 9 | . 4 | 17.8 | 17.7 | 17.3 | 7. | 28.4 | 8.9 |
| Screw-machine products and wood screws. |  | 36.4 | 36.8 | 36.8 | 36. 6 | 36.1 | 35.8 | 35.5 | 35. 4 | 35. 3 | 35. 4 | 36.0 | 37.3 | 53.8 | 18.0 |
| Steel barrels, kegs, and drum |  | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 8.0 | 8. 0 | 8. 2 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 6.5 |
| Firearms |  | 21.2 | 21.0 | 20.8 | 20.4 | 20.0 | 19.7 | 19.3 | 19.0 | 18.5 | 18.3 | 19.3 | 19.0 | 71.7 | 5.3 |
| Electrical machinery ${ }^{1}$ | 546 | 548 | 563 | 577 | 584 | 588 | 596 | 595 | 588 | 578 | 569 | 567 | 584 | 741 |  |
| Electrical equipment |  | 357.4 | 364.9 | 371.7 | 376.5 | 378. 4 | 382.2 | 380.3 | 377.1 | 373.7 | 368.2 | 368.8 | 378.3 | 497. 5 | 182.7 |
| Radios and phonograp |  | 90.0 | 93.4 | 97.6 | 99.2 | 100. 3 | 104.8 | 106.3 | 104.3 | 99.6 | 96.8 | 93.3 | 98.3 | 124. 1 | 44. 0 |
| Communication equip |  | 90.0 | 93.9 | 96.5 | 97.2 | 98.2 | 98.2 | 97.5 | 95.6 | 93.6 | 93.3 | 94.0 | 97.3 | 119.3 | 32.5 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 1,217 | 1,207 | 1,202 | 1,232 | 1,237 | 1,231 | 1,235 | 1,218 | 1,214 | 1,209 | 1,198 | 1,171 | 1,208 | 1,293 | 529 |
| Machinery and machine-shop products |  | 489.6 | 495.9 | 500.1 | 502.8 | 500.2 | 498.9 | 497.3 | 493.8 | 498.7 | 495.1 | 490.8 | 501.3 | 586.0 | 207.6 |
| Engines and turbines |  | 53.5 | 53.9 | 54.7 | 54.4 | 54.6 | 54.5 | 53.0 | 53.3 | 53.5 | 53.5 | 53.1 | 53.1 | 79.5 | 18.7 |
| Tractors... |  | 56.3 | 44.8 | 62.2 | 61.9 | 61.4 | 60.3 | 58.6 | 58.0 | 57.1 | 55.7 | 56.8 | 57.0 | 52.4 | 31.3 |
| Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors.. |  | 75.2 | 76.2 | 75.9 | 74.6 | 72.3 | 71.0 | 68.0 | 67.5 | 67.6 | 66.4 | 64.4 | 67.5 | 45. 1 | 28.5 |
| Machine tools. |  | 47.5 | 47.7 | 49.2 | 50.4 | 50.4 | 51.3 | 51.1 | 52.1 | 52.3 | 52.5 | 50.6 | 53.9 | 109.7 | 36.6 |
| Machine-tool acce |  | 55.4 | 55.5 | 55.9 | 56.3 | 56. 4 | 56. 3 | 55.8 | 55. 6 | 56.0 | 56.4 | 55. 4 | 59.1 | 105. 4 | 25.8 |
| Textile machinery |  | 41. 4 | 41.2 | 41.1 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 39.8 | 39.3 | 37. 3 | 36. 4 | 36.4 | 39.0 | 28.5 | 21.9 |
| Pumps and pumping equip |  | 69.3 | 69.9 | 71.3 | 73.0 | 73. 1 | 72.8 | 72.2 | 72.3 | 73.9 | 73.3 | 74. 1 | 77.0 | 92.8 | 24.9 |
| Typewriters |  | 23.8 | 24.1 | 24.9 | 25.1 | 25.8 | 25.9 | 25.2 | 24.8 | 24.2 | 23.6 | 14.5 | 18.3 | 12.0 | 16.2 |
| Cash registers; adding, and calculating machines. |  | 45.6 | 46.3 | 1 | 5. 9 | . 3 | . 2 | 44.1 | 43.0 | 2. 1 | 41.0 | 37.9 | 38.1 | 34.8 | 19.7 |
| Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic.- |  | 16.0 | 16.2 | 16.3 | 16.5 | 16.2 | 16.3 | 15.8 | 15.3 | 14.9 | 15.1 | 14.6 | 15.0 | 13.3 | 7.5 |
| Sewing machines, domestic and industrial |  | . 8 | 13.8 | 13.7 | . 5 | 13.4 | 13.3 | 13.0 | 12.6 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 7.8 |
| Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment |  | 82.6 | 79.7 | 81.0 | 81.6 | 82.6 | 81.5 | 80.1 | 79.7 | 79.1 | 78.6 | 77.2 | 78.9 | 54.4 | 35.2 |
| Transportation equipment, except automobiles 1 | 434 | 438 | 462 | 465 | 464 | 472 | 463 | 452 | 427 | 414 | 405 | 403 | 472 | 2, 508 | 159 |
| Locomotives. |  | 26.4 | 26.6 | 26.6 | 26.5 | 26.3 | 26.3 | 26.0 | 25.9 | 25.1 | 24.4 | 23.8 | 24.3 | 34.1 | 6.5 |
| Cars, electric- and steam-railroad |  | 53.9 | 53.9 | 54.4 | 54.0 | 55.9 | 56.9 | 56.8 | 55.2 | 55. 4 | 54.6 | 55.1 | 54.9 | 60.5 | 24.5 |
| Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines |  | 125.1 | 137.3 | 136.1 | 135.3 | 134.7 | 133.2 | 133.4 | 133.9 | 129.7 | 130.7 | 129.3 | 133.9 | 794.9 | 39.7 |
|  |  | 25.1 | 24.8 | 24.6 | 24.9 | 25.3 | 25.9 | 25.9 | 26.2 | 26.6 | 26.7 | 26.8 | 26.9 | 233.5 | 8. 9 |
| Shipbuilding and boatbuilding |  | 116.1 | 122.5 | 125.8 | 127.7 | 132.9 | 125. 7 | 117.6 | 100.2 | 93. 0 | 87.1 | 87.7 | 140.4 | 1,225. 2 | 69.2 |
| Motorcycles, bicycles, and par |  | 12.9 | 14.4 | 14.8 | 14.6 | 14.5 | 14.7 | 14.4 | 14.1 | 13.9 | 13.6 | 13.0 | 13.3 | 10.0 | 7.0 |
| Automobiles ${ }^{1}$ | 737 | 759 | 772 | 784 | 720 | 789 | 785 | 766 | 764 | 767 | 741 | 753 | 758 | 714 | 402 |
| Nonferrous metals and their products ${ }^{1}$ | 398 | 398 | 406 | 413 | 409 | 409 | 413 | 410 | 404 | 400 | 396 | 393 | 408 | 449 | 229 |
| Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals. |  | 41.4 | 41.0 | 40.8 | 40.2 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 39.7 | 39.7 | 39.8 | 39.9 | 40.8 | 40.4 | 56.4 | 27.6 |
| Alloying; and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, except aluminum. |  | 52.6 | 53.7 | 54.6 | 53.1 | 53.6 | 53. 4 | 52.9 | 53.0 | 53. 2 | 53.4 | 54.3 | 57.6 | 75.8 | 38.8 |
| Clocks and watehes.....................- |  | 28.2 | 28.5 | 28.8 | 28.6 | 28.6 | 28.6 | 28.4 | 28.1 | 27.8 | 27.2 | 24.8 | 27.5 | 25.2 | 20.3 |
| Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers findings. |  | 26.3 | 27.1 | 27.6 | 27.5 | 27.3 | 27.7 | 28.1 | 27.5 | 26.4 | 25.6 | 24.7 | 25.3 | 20.5 | 14. 4 |
| Stiverwas |  | 27.2 | 27.5 | 27.5 | 27.1 | 26.8 | 27.1 | 26.5 | 26.1 | 25.5 | 25.0 | 23.7 | 24.3 | 15.1 | 12.1 |

See footnote at end of table.

Table A-5: Estimated Number of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries ${ }^{1}$-Continued
[In thousands]

| Industry group and industry | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Annual average |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | 1943 | 1939 |
| Durable goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonferrous metals and their products ${ }^{1}$-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sheet-metal work, not elsewhere classified |  | 35.2 | 36.0 | 36.8 | 36.9 | 37.3 | 39.4 | 39.2 | 38.8 | 37.6 | 37.7 | 37.6 | 38.6 | 37.9 | 18.7 |
| Lumber and timber basic prod | 799 | 768 | 751 | 749 | 736 | 738 | 750 | 751 | 751 | 745 | 745 | 721 | 727 | 535 | 42.0 |
| Sawmills and logging camp |  | 549.2 | 536.5 | 536.6 | 526.7 | 531.3 | 544.4 | 547.3 | 550.2 | 549.6 | 551.5 | 531.3 | 534.7 | 435.8 | 313.7 79.1 |
| Planing and plywood mills |  | 136.2 | 135.3 | 135.3 | 134.5 | 134.6 | 133.6 | 132.4 | 129.8 | 128.1 | 127.1 | 126.5 | 128.6 | 99.2 | 79.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mattresses and bedsprings |  | 31.2 | 32.7 | 34.6 | 36.2 | 36.3 | 36.0 | 35.9 | 34.9 | 33.3 | 31.5 | 28.5 | 29.9 | 21.7 | 20.5 |
|  |  | 233.3 | 239.7 | 246.9 | 249.4 | 248.6 | 246.8 | 243.6 | 238.6 | 233.1 | 230.3 | 223.9 | 227.0 | 200.0 | 177.9 |
| Wooden boxes, other than cigar |  | 32.5 | 33.8 | 34.6 | 35.2 | 35.5 | 34.8 | 35.3 | 36.0 | 35.8 | 35.6 | 35.1 | 36.2 | 35.4 | 28.3 |
| Caskets and other morticians' |  | 18.6 | 19.0 | 19.6 | 19.4 | 19.7 | 19.8 | 19.7 | 19.4 | 19.6 | 19.4 | 19.1 | 19.2 | 14.2 | 13.9 |
| Wood preserving |  | 15.5 | 15. 1 | 15.6 | 15.7 | 16.5 | 16.9 | 17.4 | 17.9 | 18.2 | 18.9 | 18.8 | 18.6 | 12.4 | 12.6 |
| Wood, turned and shape |  | 32.1 | 32.8 | 33.5 | 32.9 | 32.2 | 32.8 | 32.5 | 31.6 | 31.4 | 31.5 | 30.2 | 30.2 | 26.4 | 24.6 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products 1--.------ 458 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glass and glassware |  | 117.5 | 117.9 | 117.8 | 115.1 | 117.2 | 119.7 | 120.1 | 120.0 | 118.9 | 118.2 | 113.1 | 120.3 | 99.8 | 71.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12.6 | 12.2 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 11.3 | 10.0 |
|  |  | 37.1 | 36.6 | 36.4 | 36. 6 | 36.3 | 36.7 | 36.8 | 36.8 | 37.0 | 36.8 | 35. 7 | 35.3 | 27.1 | 24.4 |
| Brick, tile, and terra co |  | 77.7 | 76.1 | 75.5 | 73.7 | 76.3 | 76.3 | 75.8 | 75.6 | 75.4 | 75.1 | 73.3 | 73.0 | 52.5 | 58.0 |
| Pottery and related pr |  | 57.1 | 56.6 | 57.6 | 56.5 | 56.1 | 57.6 | 57.2 | 56.1 | 55.9 | 56.1 | 54.3 | 55.5 | 45.0 | 33. 8 |
| Wallboard, plaster (except gypsum), |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lime <br> Marble, granite, slate, and other prod- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Abrasives |  | 17.5 | 17.5 | 17.5 | 17.1 | 13.8 | 16.8 | 16.5 | 16.5 | 16.9 | 16.2 | 17.0 | 18.7 | 23.4 | 7.7 |
| Asbestos produc |  | 21.8 | 21.9 | 22.0 | 21.8 | 21.9 | 21.7 | 21.3 | 21.3 | 21.0 | 20.6 | 19.5 | 20.7 | 22.0 | 15.9 |
| Nondurable goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton manufactures, except smallwares |  | 524.7 | 526.4 | 529.4 | 525.3 | 523.6 | 523.2 | 516.9 | 508.2 | 498.9 | 494.1 | 492.6 | 501.7 | 526.3 | 418.4 |
| Cotton smallwares |  | 14.4 | 14.6 | 14.9 | 14.9 | 14.6 | 14.3 | 13.9 | 13.7 | 13.4 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 13.7 | 17.8 | 14.1 |
| Silk and rayon goods ........................................ 111.8Woolen and worsted manufactures, ex- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 136.6 | 139.2 | 141.2 | 140.2 | 139.1 | 138.4 | 136.2 | 133.4 | 130.2 | 128. 2 | 125.9 | 124.4 | 125.9 | 168.0 |
| Knitted cloth |  | 11.5 | 11.8 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 11. 6 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 11.2 | 11. 0 | 10.9 | 10.3 | 10.5 | 12.6 | 11.5 |
| Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves |  | 31. 4 | 31. 0 | 31.6 | 31.5 | 30. 6 | 31.3 | 31.4 | 30.8 | 29.6 | 67.9 | 27.0 | 28. 0 | 34.8 | 29.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carpets and rugs, wool |  | 36.9 | 36. 6 | 36.6 | 36.2 | 35.7 | 35. 4 | 34.4 | 33.6 | 32.9 | 32, 4 | 31.9 | 31.9 | 24.5 | 27.0 |
| Hats, fur-felt... |  | 12.9 | 12.7 | 13.7 | 13.7 | 13.7 | 13.8 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 13.2 | 13.3 | 12.8 | 13.1 | 11.0 | 15.4 |
| Jute goods, except fe |  | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4. 1 | 4. 2 | 4. 0 | 3.1 | 3. 0 | 3. 0 | 2. 9 | 3. 0 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 3.8 |
| Cordage and twine |  | 16.4 | 16.7 | 17.1 | 17.2 | 16.8 | 16.5 | 16.1 | 15. 4 | 14.7 | 14.9 | 14.8 | 15.5 | 18.3 | 12.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men's clothing, notelsewhere classified |  | 309.8 | 310.0 | 314.5 | 311.3 | 308.1 | 310.5 | 309.2 | 306.9 | 299.4 | 294.7 | 278.2 | 284.5 | 265.9 | 229.6 |
| Shirts, collars, and nightwear |  | 81.2 | 82.0 | 82.2 | 82. 0 | 81.6 | S2. 4 | 81.1 | 79.3 | 77.2 | 75.1 | 71.7 | 74.3 | 67.2 | 74.0 |
| Underwear and neckwear, |  | 18.4 | 18.7 | 19.0 | 18.7 | 18. 1 | 18. 4 | 18. 1 | 17.3 | 17.1 | 16.6 | 15. 4 | 16.8 | 16.3 | 17.0 |
| Work shirts......................... |  | 18.2 | 17.9 | 17.5 | 16.8 | 15.8 | 15.5 | 15.5 | 15.8 | 15.9 | 15.6 | 14.0 | 14.4 | 18.5 | 14.1 |
| W omen's clothing, not elsewhere classi- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Corsets and allied garments |  | 18.5 | 19.2 | 19.9 | 20.1 | 19.7 | 19.6 | 19.4 | 18.8 | 18.1 | 17.5 | 16.9 | 17.7 | 16.5 | 18.8 |
| Millinery |  | 20.3 | 23.4 | 27.6 | 27.9 | 26.4 | 23.5 | 21. 6 | 25.2 | 23.8 | 23.6 | 20.5 | 20.2 | 23.3 | 25. 5 |
|  |  | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5. 2 | 5.1 | 5. 0 | 4. 6 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 5.7 | 5.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 26.8 | 26.8 | 27.3 | 27.8 | 28.2 | 28.6 | 28.4 | 28.1 | 27.8 | 27.0 ¢ | 26.9 | 27.1 | 19.6 | 12.6 |
| Leather and leather prod | 374 | 360 | 372 | 396 | 402 | 399 | 400 | 396 | 393 | 390 | 385 | 373 | 370 | 340 | 347 |
| Leather- |  | 44.1 | 44.3 | 45.8 | 46.8 | 46.8 | 46.9 | 46.9 | 46.9 | 46.7 | 46.0 | 45.4 | 45.5 | 46.5 | 50.0 |
| Boot and shoe cut stock and finding |  | 17.3 | 17.7 | 18.9 | 19.5 | 19.7 | 19.8 | 19.8 | 19.6 | 19.3 | 19.2 | 18.8 | 18.0 | 19.2 | 20.0 |
| Boots and shoes, |  | 204. 2 | 212. 9 | 229.5 | 233.1 | 231.8 | 231.3 | 227.5 | 225.8 | 225.1 | 223.4 | 216.8 | 214.4 | 205.6 | 230.9 |
| Leather gloves and mitten |  | 12. 3 | 12. 2 | 12. 5 | 12.5 | 12.2 | 13.0 | 13.2 | 13.1 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 11.9 | 12.1 | 15.4 | 10.0 |
| Trunks and suitcases. |  | 13.1 | 13.3 | 13.9 | 14.0 | 13.3 | 14.2 | 14.8 | 14.4 | 13.5 | 12.7 | 11.7 | 12.2 | 13.7 | 8.3 |
| Food 1. | 1,259 | 1,086 | 1,047 | 1,149 | 1,159 | 1,191 | 1,255 | 1,288 | 1,353 | 1,483 | 1,442 | 1,311 | 1,192 | 1, 056 | 855 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing |  | 115.7 | 99.7 | 180.9 | 187.0 | 196.7 | 203.7 | 191.7 | 183.0 | 182.0 | 182.9 | 182.3 | 176.4 | 174.0 | 135.0 |
|  |  | 37.4 | 35.3 | 32.8 | 32.0 | 32.6 | 32.9 | 33.9 | 34.8 | 35.8 | 37.8 | 38.8 | 38.4 | 33.2 | 20.1 |
| Condensed and evaporated milk |  | 21.6 | 20.5 | 19.3 | 18.8 | 18.4 | 18.6 | 19.5 | 20.5 | 21.2 | 22.7 | 23.5 | 23.5 | 19.9 | 10.9 |
| Ice cream .-.-. - |  | 29.2 | 27.1 | 24.4 | 23.6 | 23.6 | 24.9 | 26.3 | 27.8 | 31.1 | 32.8 | 33.4 | 33.1 | 23.0 | 17.6 |
| Flour |  | 37.2 | 37.4 | 37.8 | 38.2 | 39.2 | 39.4 | 39.7 | 39.8 | 39.0 | 39.3 | 39.4 | 37.9 | 32.9 | 27.8 |
| Feeds, prepared |  | 27.8 | 26.6 | 26.3 | 27.4 | 29.3 | 29.1 | 28.5 | 28.9 | 29.6 | 29.9 | 29.6 | 29.0 | 25.0 | 17.3 |

See footnote at end of table.

Table A-5: Estimated Number of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries ${ }^{1}$-Continued
[In thousands]

| Industry group and industry | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Annual average |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | 1943 | 1939 |
| Nondurable goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food 1-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cereal preparation |  | 12.8 | 217.5 | 12.1 219.7 | 12.4 217.2 | 12.1 215.4 | 12.1 220.8 | 122.8 | 1224.5 | 14.0 219.8 | 14.2 218.0 | 13.1 216.6 | 1213.2 | 211.3 | 8.4 190.4 |
| Sugar refining, cane |  | 17.6 | 17.3 | 19.6 | 20.2 | 18.4 | 20.0 | 20.8 | 20.5 | 20.8 | 20.8 | 20.8 | 20.4 | 16.7 | 15.9 |
| Sugar, beet... |  | 6.5 | 5. 4 | 5.6 | 6. 5 | 10.6 | 20.9. | 26.2 | 26.3 | 11.9 | 10.5 | 8.1 | 7.1 | 10. 1 | 11.6 |
| Confectionery |  | 55. 7 | 60.7 | 65. 9 | 70.3 | 74.7 | 78. 7 | 79.5 | 76.4 | 68.3 | 62.8 | 57.9 | 60.2 | 59.5 | 55.7 |
| Beverages, nonalcoh Malt liquors |  | 38.5 66.3 | 36.1 69.8 | 34.2 67.6 | 32.1 66.9 | 33.4 68.0 | 33.3 69.7 | 34.3 73.3 | 35.8 74.7 | 39.3 | 39.7 76.0 | 35.5 74.0 | 32.2 70.6 | 32.2 54.3 | 23.8 40.5 |
| Canning and preserving |  | 136.8 | 126.7 | 122.1 | 123.4 | 128.5 | 148.9 | 172.0 | 240.1 | 384.3 | 349.7 | 246.2 | 155.3 | 188. 5 | 150.3 |
| Tobacco manufactures ${ }^{1}$ | 85 | 84 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 87 | 88 | 90 | 89 | 86 | 85 | 84 | 84 | 91 | 93 |
| Cigarettes |  | 33.1 | 33.2 | 33.2 | 33.5 | 33.6 | 34.2 | 34.0 | 33.4 | 32.6 | 32.9 | 32.9 | 33.3 | 33. 9 | 27.4 |
| Cigars..- |  | 43.7 | 45.2 | 46.2 | 46.2 | 45.8 | 45.6 | 47.8 | 47.0 | 45.5 | 44.5 | 43.0 | 43.1 | 47.5 | 55.8 |
| Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff |  | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 9.3 | 10.1 |
| Paper and allied products ${ }^{1}$ | 389 | 389 | 389 | 393 | 392 | 395 | 398 | 394 | 392 | 388 | 387 | 380 | 388 | 324 | 265 |
| Paper and pulp |  | 201.1 | 200.2 | 200.4 | 199.7 | 199.8 | 199.6 | 197.6 | 196. 9 | 197.0 | 196. 6 | 194.2 | 194.7 | 160.3 |  |
| Paper goods, oth |  | 56. 9 | 56. 8 | 57. 3 | 57.3 | 57.9 | 59.1 | 58.8 | 58.6 | ${ }_{12} 5.3$ | 56.7 | 56.4 | 57.9 11.9 | 50.2 10.2 | 37.7 8.7 |
| Envelopes. |  | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 17.9 | 17.7 | 18.0 | 17.8 | 18.2 | 13.1 | 8.7 11.1 |
| Paper bags. Paper boxes |  | 17.6 91.2 | 92.7 | 95.2 | 96.5 | 97.7 | 99.6 | 99.0 | 98.1 | 96.0 | 95.6 | 92.6 | 97.0 | 89.6 | 69.3 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries ${ }^{1}$ | 434 | 433 | 432 | 435 | 438 | 439 | 445 | 444 | 441 | 437 | 434 | 430 | 431 | 331 | 328 |
| Newspapers and periodicals |  | 146. 6 | 145.4 | 144.8 | 144.1 | 143.6 | 145.6 | 145.1 | 144.6 | 144.4 | 143.0 | 142.2 | 142.0 | 113.0 | 118.7 |
| Printing; book and jo |  | 176.3 | 175.3 | 177.5 | 179.7 | 181.7 | 183.4 | 182.0 | 180.7 | 177.5 | 175.7 | 176.4 | 175.8 | 138.7 | 127.6 |
| Lithographing |  | 30.9 | 31.3 | 31.4 | 31.8 | 32.0 | 32.9 | 33.0 | 32.6 | 32.4 | 32.6 | 31.5 | 32.4 | 25.9 | 26.3 |
| Bookbinding. |  | 35.1 | 36.0 | 37.2 | 37.4 | 37.6 | 38.3 | 38.7 | 38.5 | 38.2 | 38.3 | 37.0 | 37.5 | 29.4 | 25.8 |
| Chemicals and allied products ${ }^{1}$ | 572 | 572 | 580 | 587 | 588 | 588 | 592 | 589 | 586 | 576 | 563 | 562 | 561 | 734 | 288 |
| Paints, varnishes, and colors. |  | 50.7 | 50.1 | 50.7 | 51.5 | 50.7 | 50.6 | 50.2 | 49.9 | 49.6 | 49.0 | 48.6 | 50.0 | 38.2 | 28.3 |
| Drugs, medicines, and insecticid |  | 63.7 | 64.2 | 65.2 | 65. 6 | 65.7 | 65.9 | 66.4 | 67.1 | 67.1 | 66.2 | 66.7 | 67.8 | 56.0 | 27.5 |
| Perfumes and cosmetics |  | 11.0 | 11.2 | 11.6 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 12.9 | 13.9 | 13.5 | 12.6 | 12.1 | 11.7 | 12.0 | 14.1 | 10.4 |
| Soap |  | 21.7 | 21.8 | 24.9 | 25.4 | 25.5 | 25.5 | 25.8 | 25.3 | 24.7 | 23.9 | 24.0 | 24.3 | 17.9 | 15.3 |
| Rayon and allied products |  | 63.4 | 63.5 | 63.7 | 63.7 | 63.2 | 63.5 | 63.1 | 62.9 | 62.1 | 61.1 | 61.0 | 52.5 | 54.0 | 48.3 |
| Chemicals, not elsewhere clas |  | 195.6 | 198.0 | 196.3 | 196.5 | 197.7 | 198.1 | 196.4 | 195.0 | 195.1 | 196.3 | 197.7 | 198.8 | 144. 5 | 69.9 |
| Explosives and safety fuses. |  | 22.2 | 22.1 | 22.4 | 22.1 | 22.0 | 21.9 | 21.7 | 21.4 | 21.2 | 21.1 | 19.6 | 21.2 | 112.0 | 7.3 |
| Compressed and liquefied gases |  | 10.0 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 9. 9 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 10.1 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 7.8 | 4.0 |
| Ammunition, small-arms |  | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7. 7 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 4.4 | 6. 9 | 7.1 | 154.1 | 4.3 |
| Fireworks |  | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2. 6 | 2. 5 | 2.8 | 2. 9 | 2.9 | $\begin{array}{r}2.5 \\ 18 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 2.1 1 | 2.4 | 2.99 | 28.2 | 1.2 |
| Cottonseed oil |  | 13.6 | 15.2 | 17.6 | 19.5 | 21.7 | 24.4 | 24.5 | 24.0 | 18.3 | 13.1 | 11.6 | 11.9 | 20.4 | 15.3 |
| Fertilizers |  | 29.4 | 33.4 | 34.7 | 32.3 | 30.4 | 28.0 | 26.7 | 26.8 | 26.7 | 25.1 | 23.8 | 25.0 | 27.5 | 18.8 |
| Products of petroleum and co | 170 | 167 | 164 | 165 | 163 | 164 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 166 | 166 | 165 | 163 | 125 | 106 |
| Petroleum refining |  | 111.9 | 110.9 | 110.8 | 109.4 | 109.7 | 109.9 | 109.7 | 109.7 | 110.8 | 111.9 | 111.8 | 109. 9 | 83.1 | 73.2 |
| Coke and byproduct |  | 31.2 | 29.8 | 30.7 | 30.3 | 30.5 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 29.6 | 29.3 | 29.2 | 29.0 | 28.8 | 25.5 | 21.7 |
| Paving materials |  | 2. 2 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2. 0 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 2. 8 | 2.6 | 2. 1 | 2.5 |
| Roofing materials |  | 17.2 | 17.4 | 17.4 | 17.6 | 18.0 | 18.3 | 18.5 | 18.4 | 18.4 | 18.2 | 18.2 | 17.7 | 13.1 | 8.1 |
| Rubber products ${ }^{1}$ | 195 | 195 | 198 | 204 | 208 | 210 | 212 | 210 | 208 | 203 | 203 | 200 | 207 | 194 | 121 |
| Rubber tires and inner tub |  | 103.3 | 104.6 | 108.8 | 111.6 | 113.5 | 114.8 | 115.1 | 114.4 | 112.5 | 116.6 | 115.1 | 117.7 | 90.1 | 54.2 |
| Rubber boots and shoes. |  | 21.8 | 22.1 | 22.6 | 22.8 | 22.5 | 22.5 | 22.0 | 21.7 | 21.0 | 18.9 | 20.1 | 21.4 | 23.8 | 14.8 |
| Rubber goods, other. |  | 81.9 | 84.0 | 85.7 | 86.5 | 86.8 | 87.7 | 86.1 | 84.0 | 81.9 | 79.6 | 76.8 | 79.5 | 79.9 | 51.9 |
| Miscellaneous industries ${ }^{1}$ | 429 | 432 | 436 | 447 | 445 | 443 | 459 | 466 | 459 | 447 | 435 | 426 | 436 | 445 | 244 |
| Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment. |  | 27.5 | 27.6 | 27.7 | 27.7 | 27.7 | 28.1 | 27.8 | 28.0 | 27.7 | 27.5 | 27.5 | 28.1 | 86.7 | 11.3 |
| Photographic apparatus |  | 37.8 | 38.4 | 38.8 | 39.0 | 38.9 | 39.2 | 38.8 | 38.7 | 38.2 | 38.3 | 38.3 | 37.4 | 35.5 | 17.7 |
| Optical instruments and ophthalmic goods |  | 26. 7 | 27.0 | 27.2 | 27.4 | 27.8 | 28.0 | 27.6 | 27.5 | 27.5 | 27.6 | 27.9 | 28.9 | 33.3 | 11.9 |
| Pianos, organs, and par |  | 13.7 | 13.3 | 14.8 | 15.7 | 16.8 | 17.6 | 17.8 | 17.4 | 16.5 | 14.6 | 14.9 | 15.2 | 12.2 | 7.8 |
| Games, toys, and dolls |  | 40.2 | 40.3 | 38.5 | 36. 3 | 33.5 | 38.5 | 43. 4 | 42.3 | 40.9 | 38.6 | 36. 1 | 34.8 | 19.1 | 19.1 |
| Buttons. |  | 12.8 | 13.1 | 13.8 | 13.4 | 13.3 | 13.4 | 12.7 | 12.1 | 11.6 | 11.4 | 10.7 | 11.8 | 13.1 | 11.2 |
| Fire extinguishers.. |  | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 9 | 3 | 1.0 |

${ }^{1}$ Data are based upon reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time production and related workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Major industry groups have been adjusted to levels indicated by Federal Security Agency data through 1946 and are not comparable with data shown in mimeographed releases dated prior to June 1948 or the Monthly Labor Review dated prior to July 1948. The estimates have been carried forward from 1946 bench-mark levels, thereby providing consistent series In the transportation equipment except automobiles group, the individual
industry data are adjusted to 1939 Census of Manufactures levels. In the
tobacco manufactures group, the individual industry data are adjusted to Federal Security Agency data through 1946 and are not comparable with data published in mimeographed releases dated prior to July 1948 or the Monthly I abor Review dated prior to August 1948 . the remaining industries re adjusted to data through 1945 . Comparable data for all series from Jonu are reque quests shoul specie tho ised data in any column other than the first three are identified by an asterisk.

Table A-6: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment in Manufacturing Industries ${ }^{1}$


Table A-6: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment in Manufacturing Industries ${ }^{1}$ —Continued
[1939 average $=100$ ]

| Industry group and industry | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  | An- <br> nual <br> aver- <br> age |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | 1943 |
| Durable goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Furniture and finished lumber products ${ }^{1}$ | 139.8 | 139.7 | 143.4 | 147.8 | 149.2 | 149.1 | 148.3 | 147.1 | 144.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mattresses and bedsprings. Furniture |  | 152.0 | 159.4 | 168.8 | 176.7 | 177.1 | 175.3 | 174.9 | 144.8 170.3 | 141.9 162.3 | 140.1 | 135.7 139.2 | 137.7 145.7 | 111.7 105.9 |
| Furniture Wooden boxes, other than cigar |  | 131.1 114.8 | 134.7 119.3 | 138.8 | 140.2 | 139.8 | 138.7 | 136.9 | 134.1 | 131.0 | 129.4 | 125. 9 | 127.6 | 112.4 |
| Caskets and other morticians' goo |  | 114.8 133.5 | 119.3 136.4 | 122.2 140.6 | 124.3 139.6 | 125.3 141.4 | 122.7 | 124.6 | 127.1 | 126.3 | 125. 6 | 123. 8 | 127.6 | 125.0 |
| Wood preserving .................. |  | 123. 1 | 120.5 | 124.3 | 139.6 124.8 | 141.4 131.1 | 142.2 | 141.5 138.8 | 139.6 | 140.6 | 139.2 150.4 | 137.4 149.4 | 138.1 | 102.4 98.7 |
| Wood, turned and shaped |  | 130. 5 | 133.4 | 136.2 | 133.7 | 131.1 | 133.4 | 138.8 132.1 | 142.4 | 145.1 127.9 | 150.4 128.2 | 149.4 123.0 | 147.9 122.9 | $\begin{array}{r} 98.7 \\ 107.4 \end{array}$ |
| Stone, clay, and glass products ${ }^{1}$ | 156.0 | 154.7 | 153.7 | 153.9 | 150.9 | 151.6 | 154.7 | 154.0 | 152.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glass and glassware Glass products made from purchased glass....-.-. |  | 164.7 122.2 | 165.2 123.4 | 165.2 124.8 | 161.3 | 164.3 | 167.8 | 168.4 | 162.8 168.2 | 152.3 166.7 | 151.2 165.7 | 146.5 158.5 | 150.4 168.6 | 122.5 139.9 |
| Glass products made from purch |  | 122.2 152.2 | 123.4 150.5 | 124.8 149.4 | 123.8 150.3 | 125.0 | 127.1 150.5 | 125.8 151.0 | 122.0 151.1 | 120.1 | 120.2 | 123.5 | 168.6 124.3 145.0 | 139.9 <br> 1111 |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta |  | 133.8 | 131.1 | 149.4 130.1 | 150.3 126.9 | 149, 13 | 150.5 | 151.0 130.6 | 151.1 130.2 | 152.1 129.8 | 151.1 129.4 | 146. 5 | 145.0 | 111.5 |
| Pottery and related product |  | 168. 9 | 167.2 | 170.2 | 166.9 | 166.4 16.0 | 131.4 170.3 | 130.6 169.0 | 130.2 166.0 | 129.8 165.2 | 129.4 165.9 | 126.3 160.4 | 125.8 164.1 | 90.5 132.9 |
| Wypsum .................. |  | 132.3 | 132.8 | 134.3 | 133.8 13 | 166.0 132.7 | 134.6 | 169.0 132.4 | 166.0 128.7 | 165.2 124.2 | 165.9 123.5 | 160.4 124.2 | 164.1 121.7 | 132.9 91.2 |
| eral wool plaster (except gypsum), and min |  | 153.6 | 153.5 | 153.1 | 154.1 | 155.7 | 156.9 | 156.4 | 151.2 | 149.4 | 145.3 | 141.3 | 137.6 |  |
| Lime. |  | 100.8 | 101.6 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 97.8 | 98.6 | 99. 9 | 95.8 | 97.0 | 97.0 | 141.3 98.0 | 137.6 98.6 | 137.2 98.7 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and o |  | 98.2 | 96.6 | 99.3 | 96.5 | 97.5 | 99.0 | 100.1 | 99.2 | 99.9 | 99.4 | 90.5 90.5 | 98.6 88.9 | 98.7 67.4 |
| Asbestos produ |  | 22 | 226. 3 | 226. 4 | 221.0 | 178.0 | 217.6 | 213.7 | 213.8 | 217.9 | 208.8 | 220.0 | 242.2 | 302.2 |
|  |  | 1 | 137.5 | 138.2 | 137.4 | 137.8 | 136.3 | 134.1 | 134.4 | 132.0 | 129.9 | 122.7 | 130.2 | 138.2 |
| Nondurable goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures ${ }^{1}$ - <br> Cotton manufactures, except smallwares | 113.2 | 113. 0 | 113.7 | 114.7 | 114. 2 | 113.0 | 112.7 | 111.1 | 109.2 | 106.9 | 105.1 | 103.8 | 105.6 | 108.2 |
| Cotton manufactures, except smallwares <br> Cotton smallwares |  | 125.4 | 125.8 103.6 | 126.6 | 125.6 | 125.2 | 125. 1 | 123.6 | 121.5 | 119.3 | 118.1 | 117.7 | 119.9 | 125. 8 |
| Silk and rayon goods |  | 102.3 88.3 | 103.6 88.2 | 105.8 | 105.8 | 103.8 | 101. 8 | 98.6 | 97.2 | 95.2 | 93.3 | 117.7 93.3 | 119.9 97.2 | 125.8 126.6 |
| Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing |  | 88.3 109.9 | 88.2 111.0 | 88.1 | 87.6 | 84.9 | 85.5 | 84.4 | 83.5 | 81.6 | 80.2 | 79.0 | 80.3 | 82.2 |
| Hosiery |  | 109. 81.3 | 82.8 | 113.1 84.1 | 113.9 83.5 | 112.5 82.8 | 112.4 | 110.5 81.1 | 108.4 | 107.0 | 103.3 | 100.3 | 103.3 | 110.4 |
| Knitted cloth |  | 99.4 | 101.9 | 101.4 | 83.5 | 82.8 100.4 | 82.3 99.9 | 81.1 | 79.4 | 77.5 | 76.3 | 74.9 | 74.0 | 74.9 |
| Knitted outerwear and knitted |  | 105.8 | 104.4 | 106. 4 | 106.0 | 102.9 | 105.5 | 105.5 | 103.5 | 959 | 94.2 | 89.6 90 | 91.1 | 109.4 |
|  |  | 119.3 | 122.7 | 123.5 | 122.2 | 120.6 | 120.0 | 117.5 | 115.3 |  |  | 90.7 107.0 | 94.2 107.5 | 117.2 110.4 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted |  | 123.9 | 125.0 | 12.5 | 122.2 | 120.6 | 120.0 | 117.0 | 115. 3 | 111.9 | 110.5 | 107.0 | 107.5 | 110.4 |
| Carpets and rugs, wool |  | 136.4 | 135. 4 | 125. 13 | 125.8 134.0 | 124.4 | 123.8 | 121.6 | 120.5 | 117.6 | 114.9 | 113.5 | 118.0 | 113.6 |
| Hats, fur-felt... |  | 84.2 | 135.4 82 | 135.5 89.3 | 134.0 89.0 | 132.2 89.1 | 130.9 89.7 | 127.1 88.5 | 124.4 88.4 | 121.7 | 119.7 86.3 | 117.9 83 | 118.2 | 90.8 |
| Jute goods, except felt |  | 112.0 | 112.8 | 109.3 | 110. 3 | 105.1 | 89.6 | 88.5 | 88.4 | 85.8 | 86.3 78.1 | 83.3 107.5 | 85.0 111.0 | 71.3 110.6 |
| Cordage and twine |  | 128.7 | 130.9 | 134.1 | 134.7 | 131.6 | 128.8 | 125.7 | 120.4 | 115.3 | 116. 5 | 116.0 | 121.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 110.6 \\ & 143.4 \end{aligned}$ |
| A pparel and other finished textile products ${ }^{1}$ | 138.6 | 137.1 | 139.8 | 147.5 | 147.7 | 145.3 | 144.8 | 141.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified |  | 134.9 | 135.0 | 137.0 | 135.5 | 134. 2 | 144.8 | 134.7 | 142.7 | 138.9 130.4 | 135.6 128.3 | 125.7 121.1 | 125.7 123.9 | 121.4 |
| Underwear and neckwear, men |  | 109.8 108.6 | 110.9 110.4 | 111.2 | 110.8 | 110.4 | 111.4 | 109.7 | 107.2 | 104. 4 | 101.6 | 96.9 | 100.5 | 90.9 |
| W ork shirts................. |  | 129.2 | 126.4 | 112. 12 | 110.3 119.0 | 106. 6 | 108.8 | 106.5 | 102. 3 | 101.1 | 97.9 | 91.0 | 99. 2 | 96.3 |
| Women's clothing, not elsewhere class |  | 149.4 | 153.7 | 168.3 | 119.0 169.5 | 112.0 | 109.8 | 109.4 | 112.1 | 112.4 | 110.7 | 99.1 | 102.1 | 131.3 |
| Corsets and allied garments |  | 98.8 | 102. 4 | 106.1 | 107.0 | 104.9 | 104.4 | 158.0 | 161.5 | 158.0 | 153.9 | 139.8 | 135.9 | 120.6 |
| Millinery - |  | 79.5 | 91.8 | 108.3 | 109.2 | 103.4 | 92.0 | 84. 7 | 100. 9 | 96.5 | 93.4 | 80.1 | 94.2 | 88.1 |
| Curtains, draperies, and bedspre |  | 99.2 | 99.8 | 99.6 | 97.9 | 95.7 | 101.1 | 102.2 | 100.9 | 98.3 | 90.6 | 82.9 | 90.8 | 113.1 |
| Housefurnishings, other than curta |  | 150.6 248.0 | 157.7 259 | 172.1 | 190.5 | 178.0 | 181.3 | 180.9 | 173.7 | 161.4 | 153.9 | 130.4 | 126.9 | 141.9 |
|  |  | 212.8 | 259.8 212.4 | 272.0 216.9 | 261.5 220.2 | 268.6 223.7 | 274.3 | 268.7 | 283.4 | 274.0 | 263.5 | 238.2 | 256.2 | 214.9 |
| Leather and leather products | 107.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 155.7 |
| Leather-.................. |  | 103.7 88.2 | 107.1 88.5 | 114.1 91.6 | 115.8 | 114.9 | 115.3 | 114.1 | 113.2 | 112.2 | 111.1 | 107.5 | 106.6 | 98.1 |
| Boot and shoe cut stock and findin |  | 86.5 | 88.7 | 91.6 94.7 | 93.6 97.8 | 93.5 98.8 | 93.8 99.4 | 93.7 | 93.7 | 93.3 | 91.9 | 90.7 | 91.0 | 92.9 |
| Boots and shoes......-........ |  | 88.5 | 88.7 92.2 | 99.4 | 97.8 101.0 | 98.8 100.4 | 99.4 100.2 | 99.0 98.5 | 98.1 97.8 | 96.9 | 96.3 | 94.4 | 90.1 | 96.0 |
| Leather gloves and mittens |  | 123.5 | 121.9 | 125.4 | 124.9 | 100.4 121.9 | 100.2 130.1 | 98.5 131.8 | 97.8 131.5 | 97.5 128.1 | 96.7 126.8 | 93.9 118.9 | 92.9 121.0 | 89.0 |
| Trunks and suitcases |  | 157.9 | 160.1 | 166.4 | 168.6 | 159.3 | 170.1 | 177.9 | 172.5 | 162.6 | 153.1 | 141.0 | 147.0 | 153.7 161.2 |
| Food ${ }^{1}$-... | 147.4 | 127.1 | 122.6 | 134.5 | 135.6 | 139.3 | 146.9 | 150.7 | 158.3 | 173.6 | 168.8 | 153.4 |  |  |
| Slaughtering and meat pac |  | 85.7 | 73.9 | 134.0 | 138.5 | 145.7 | 150.8 | 142.0 | 135.5 | 134.7 | 135.5 | 135. ${ }^{15}$ | 139.5 130.6 | 123.5 128.9 |
| Condensed and evaporated milk |  | 186. 0 | 175.3 188.3 | 162.8 | 158.8 | 162.0 | 163.6 | 168.2 | 172.9 | 178.0 | 188.0 | 192.7 | 190.9 | 165.2 |
|  |  | 166.0 | 188.3 153.9 | 177.2 138.5 | 172.5 133.8 | 169.3 | 170.6 | 179.7 | 188.9 | 194. 5 | 208.8 | 216.3 | 216.3 | 182.6 |
| Flour-........- |  | 133.9 | 134.7 | 136.0 | 137.5 | 133.7 141.3 | 141.4 | 149.1 143.1 | 157.8 | 176.8 | 185.9 | 189.4 | 187.8 | 130.7 |
| Feeds, prepared |  | 160.7 | 153.9 | 152.0 | 158.7 | 169.4 | 141.9 168.4 | 143.1 | 143.3 167.7 | 140.4 171.2 | 141.6 | 142.0 | 136.4 | 118.5 |
| Cereal preparations |  | 152. 6 | 146.4 | 144.7 | 147.8 | 145.0 | 144.3 | 165.3 153.7 | 167.7 153.6 | 171.2 | 173.1 169.7 | 171.4 156.5 | 168.0 | 145.0 |
| Suking refining |  | 115.4 | 114.3 | 115.4 | 114.1 | 113.1 | 116.0 | 118.1 | 117.9 | 115.5 | 114.5 | 113.7 | 112.0 | 136.0 111.0 |
| Sugar, beet... |  | 111.0 55.8 | 109.2 | 123.2 | 127.2 | 116.2 | 126.2 | 131.1 | 129.0 | 131.3 | 131.2 | 130.9 | 128.3 | 105. 1 |
| Confectionery-...-.-.---- |  | 100.0 | 46.9 109.0 | 48.4 118.3 | 56.3 126.2 | 161.5 134.1 | 179.7 | 225.5 | 226.4 | 102.9 | 90.2 | 69.7 | 61. 6 | 86. 8 |
| Beverages, nonalcoholic |  | 161.7 | 151.3 | 143.6 | 126.2 | 134.1 | 141.2 139.7 | 142.7 143.8 | 137.2 150.4 184 | 122.6 | 112.8 | 103.9 | 108.0 | 106.7 |
| Malt liquore |  | 163.9 | 172.4 | 167.0 | 165.5 | 140.1 | 139.7 172.4 | 143.8 181.3 | 150.4 184.6 | 164.9 188.4 | 166.4 | 149. 1 | 135.0 | 135.1 |
| Canning and preserving |  | 91.0 | 84.3 | 81.2 | 82.1 | 85.5 | 99.1 | 114.4 | 159.8 | 255.7 | 187.9 232.7 | 182.8 163.8 | 174.6 103.3 | 134.1 125.4 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 90.6 | 90.5 | 92.4 | 93.4 | 93.9 | 93.6 | 94.4 | 96.5 | 95.1 | 92.3 | 91.6 |  |  |  |
| Cigarettes |  | 120.7 | 121.1 | 121.1 | 122.1 | 122.6 | 124.5 | 124.0 | 121.7 | 118.7 | 91.6 120.0 | 89.8 120.1 | 90.2 121.5 | 97.2 123.8 |
| Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuf. |  | 78.3 75.9 | 81.0 77.0 | 82.7 | 82.8 | 82. 1 | 81.7 | 85.5 | 84.2 | 81.5 | 79.8 | 77.0 | 77.2 | 85.0 |
| See footnote 1, table A-5. |  | 75.9 | 77.0 | 77.3 | 78.3 | 78.9 | 82.1 | 81.3 | 81.8 | 79.8 | 79.3 | 77.4 | 76.6 | 92.5 |

Table A-6: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment in Manufacturing Industries ${ }^{1}$-Continued

[^50]Table A-7: Indexes of Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries ${ }^{1}$

| Industry group and industry | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  | An- <br> nual <br> average |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | 1943 |
| All manufacturing ${ }^{\text {1 }}$,Durable goodsNondurable goods | 359.2 | 345. 9 | 346.7 | 358.4 | 354.1 | 358.7 | 365.7 | 353.4 | 350.1 | 345.3 | 331.5 | 321.8 | 327.2 | 334.4 |
|  | 401.3 | 389.5 | 382.7 | 402.0 | 393.1 | 403.1 | 411.0 | 395.0 | 389.9 | 282.2 | 366.8 | 359.4 | 375.5 | 469.5 |
|  | 318.0 | 303.2 | 301.8 | 315.7 | 316.0 | 315.3 | 321.4 | 312.8 | 311.2 | 309.2 | 297.0 | 285.1 | 280.0 | 202.3 |
| Durable goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel and their products ${ }^{1}$ - | 340.5 | 334.4 | 329. 6 | 340.8 | 337.6 | 341.9 | 345. 8 | 335. 1 | 331.6 | 327.7 | 316.8 | 307. 2 | 319. 2 | 311.4 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills. |  | 265. 4 | 253.0 | 260. 9 | 257.5 | 261.2 416.4 | 257.8 | 255.1 399.3 | ${ }_{4}^{251.9} 7$ | 254.5 403.0 | 254.2 384.1 | 237.6 396.3 | 249.1 | 222.3 261.1 |
| Gray-iron and semisteel castings.------ |  | 374.3 460.3 | 394.6 453.0 |  |  | 416.4 480.1 | 420.7 479.8 | 399.3 459.6 | 406. 7 | 425.9 | ${ }^{3842} 1$ | 397.2 397.2 | 414.7 | 278.9 |
| Malleable-iron castings.. |  | 460.3 454.2 | 453.0 453.2 | 465.7 456.8 | 4672 42.3 | 442. 1 | 443.8 4 | 429.5 | 423. 1 | 414. 2 | 396.9 | 398.7 | 406. 6 | 493. 5 |
| Steel castings--.-- ${ }^{\text {Castiron }}$ pipe fitings. |  | 473.2 373.9 | 360.5 | 385.2 | 375. 4 | 394.4 | 404. 0 | 381.4 | 382.3 | 366. 6 | 352.5 | 365. 6 | 392.8 | 177.2 |
| Tin cans and other tinware |  | 286.1 | 274.9 | 289.8 | 302.4 | 320.0 | 336.7 | 320.7 | 331.9 | 349. 2 | 334.9 254 | 297.6 240.4 | 265.9 265.9 | ${ }^{165.6}$ |
| W ire drawn from purchased rods. |  | 249.8 | 255. 3 | 269.1 | 268.7 | ${ }_{320}^{271.6}$ | 280.3 3219 | 270.1 297.4 | 267.6 289.0 | 259.5 290.1 | 254.3 271.6 | 240.4 264.0 | 265.9 272.5 | 202. 6 |
| Wirework |  | 298.2 357.8 | 302.0 364.6 | 316.4 370.6 | 309.0 377.2 | 320.5 381.9 | 321.9 386.3 | 297.4 384.1 | 289.0 372.2 | 359. 1 | 273. | 214.2 | 352.9 | 279.5 |

[^51]Table A-7: Indexes of Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries ${ }^{1}$-Con
[1939 average $=100$ ]

| Industry group and industry | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June |  |
| Durable goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel and their products ${ }^{1}$ - Continued Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hardware |  | 325.8 | 342.2 | 355.1 | 353.5 | 352.5 | 345.9 | 328.7 | 321.2 | 308. 4 | 291.8 | 300.2 | 350.6 307.3 | 245.8 |
| Plumbers' sup |  | 324.0 | 322.2 | 329.0 | 320.3 | 321.8 | 331.9 | 324.1 | 306.8 | 291.6 | 278.6 | 291.4 | 291.7 | 161.7 |
| Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified |  | 352.5 | 345.4 | 368.6 | 387.2 | 395.8 | 422.7 | 404.5 | 417.6 | 399.3 | 355.9 | 346.6 | 355.9 | 210.9 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings |  | 406.0 | 393.8 | 416.5 | 425.1 | 403.7 | 430.9 | 419.4 | 403.0 | 394.1 | 365.8 | 373.8 | 404.9 | 360.6 |
| Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing Fabricated structural and ornamental metal- |  | 440.6 | 439.8 | 447.0 | 447.4 | 456.0 | 472.8 | 453.7 | 445. 2 | 437.1 | 415.0 | 402.9 | 411.5 | 307.0 |
| work ....---- |  | 345.7 | 340.6 | 343.4 | 335.4 | 339.7 | 360.1 | 350.5 | 347.7 | 339.4 | 339.3 | 320.1 | 328.2 | 364. 3 |
| Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim |  | 288.6 | 283, 9 | 292.2 | 276.9 | 296.7 | 313.2 | 298.1 | 290.0 | 280.3 | 266.4 | 244.5 | 254.3 | 292. 6 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets |  | 408.2 | 416.7 | 422.4 | 406.0 | 393.1 | 406.0 | 391.5 | 386.0 | 369.4 | 367.3 | 355.1 | 383.0 | 382.0 |
| Forgings, iron and steel |  | 443.7 | 467.6 | 487.5 | 496.2 | 502.4 | 506. 9 | 484.8 | 485. 5 | 456.3 | 419.0 | 427.2 | 454.9 | 507.9 |
| Wrought pipe, welded and heav |  | 443.1 | 437.7 | 455.3 | 433.2 | 457.2 | 472.7 | 443.1 | 427.3 | 396.6 | 338.7 | 387.8 | 377.8 | 610.9 |
| Screw-machine products and wood |  | 445.4 | 452.0 | 456. 5 | 452.1 | 446.1 | 442.9 | 421.7 | 424.3 | 413.4 | 402.6 | 414.5 | 436.2 | 560.4 |
| Steel barrels, kegs, and dru Firearms.------------ |  | 302.6 | 298.1 | 302.0 | 300.5 | 333.7 | 334.0 | 308.6 | 299.6 | 325.6 | 317.6 | 317.2 | 316.2 | 247.0 |
| Firearms.-.---- |  | 915.6 | 906.0 | 911.3 | 872.2 | 846.7 | 835.0 | 796.1 | 780.3 | 766.9 | 734.8 | 776.8 | 777.9 | 2934.8 |
| ectrical machinery | 438.2 | 431.6 | 444.3 | 459.1 | 465. 1 | 471.0 | 481.2 | 471.9 | 464.6 | 450.5 | 428.1 | 430.0 | 440.5 | 488.0 |
| Electrical equipment |  | 398.1 | 408.1 | 419.6 | 424.0 | 430.6 | 434.3 | 423.9 | 417.8 | 411.0 | 393.7 | 396.3 | 408. 6 | 475.6 |
| Radios and phonograph Communication equipm |  | 451.4 | 468.5 | 488.4 | 495.6 | 507.3 | 542.9 | 539.6 | 533.2 | 501.9 | 459.7 | 460.8 | 464.5 | 505. 0 |
| Communication equipm |  | 530.0 | 551.2 | 578.6 | 593.7 | 586.4 | 604.6 | 597.8 | 584.5 | 551.1 | 523.8 | 521.3 | 530.2 | 538.2 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 480.7 | 466.4 | 463.8 | 475.2 | 471.9 | 473.8 | 479.9 | 459.6 | 458.0 | 451.4 | 434.5 | 427.4 | 443.0 | 443.7 |
| Machinery and machin |  | 491.0 | 493.6 | 496. 4 | 495. 5 | 494.9 | 500.7 | 481.5 | 480.0 | 477.9 | 462.1 | 456. 2 | 470.6 | 501.8 |
| Engines and turbines. |  | 617.6 | 611.7 | 632.3 | 622.1 | 625.5 | 607.4 | 601.9 | 576.0 | 591.3 | 597.2 | 578.6 | 588.5 | 849. 4 |
| Tractors ...-...-.-. |  | 285.2 | 248.9 | 353.8 | 351.9 | 354.3 | 347.0 | 336. 9 | 333.1 | 322.2 | 306.5 | 314.2 | 313.9 | 256.7 |
| Agricultural machin |  | 571.2 | 571.9 | 576.8 | 550.5 | 534.9 | 522.7 | 482.5 | 504.6 | 494.1 | 471.5 | 462.8 | 475.4 | 298. 6 |
| Machine tools...... |  | 240.7 | 240.2 | 249.2 | 254.4 | 250.1 | 262.2 | 253.3 | 257.5 | 257.4 | 253.6 | 242.3 | 264.8 | 503.9 |
| Machine-tool access |  | 389.9 | 392.6 | 388.9 | 398.0 | 398.6 | 397.7 | 380.2 | 379.0 | 380.5 | 362.9 | 361.7 | 391.4 | 671.1 |
| Textile machinery ........ |  | 439.4 | 436.0 | 437.8 | 420.9 | 417.9 | 412. 2 | 396.3 | 381.7 | 366.0 | 330.2 | 348.9 | 372.2 | 230.1 |
| Pumps and pumping equip |  | 610.3 | 610.0 | 617.7 | 627.0 | 622.0 | 628.1 | 607.7 | 611.1 | 627.1 | 609.6 | 614.1 | 632.7 | 761.8 |
|  |  | 325.0 | 336.8 | 347.5 | 357.6 | 366.1 | 369.6 | 358.2 | 342.3 | 321.6 | 309.6 | 186.9 | 237.3 | 143.8 |
| ash registers; adding, and calculating machines. |  | 489.4 | 504.7 | 499.9 | 489.0 | 491.9 | 490.7 | 463.5 | 455.8 | 441.9 | 405. 2 | 378.0 | 398.7 | 341.6 |
| Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic |  | 454.2 | 465.3 | 454.0 | 470.4 | 464.3 | 484. 2 | 449.7 | 430.5 | 400.0 | 393.3 | 395.5 | 407.6 | 301.5 |
| Sewing machines, domestic and industrial |  | 428.0 | 409.9 | 414.5 | 404.0 | 397. 9 | 398. 8 | 382.1 | 369.9 | 348.2 | 323.2 | 331.1 | 299.9 | 282, 3 |
| Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment |  | 472.8 | 450.4 | 454.7 | 433.7 | 479.2 | 465.9 | 434.3 | 446.6 | 426.6 | 408.7 | 426.3 | 431.1 | 264.5 |
| Transportation equipment, excep | 561.2 | 566.4 | 601.4 | 600.4 | 593.3 | 611.2 | 600.2 | 555.1 | 541.5 | 509.8 | 492.4 | 492.5 | 571.1 | 3080.3 |
| Locomotives |  | 916. 4 | 928.1 | 908.6 | 869.2 | 883.0 | 900.3 | 863.1 | 870.1 | 875.3 | 811.9 | 760.3 | 774.7 | 1107.3 |
| Cars, electric- and steam-railroad |  | 478.5 | 483.8 | 490.3 | 479.5 | 500.6 | 522.4 | 503.5 | 493.6 | 468.8 | 436.3 | 482.1 | 471.1 | 457.9 |
| Aircraft and parts, excluding aircr |  | 634.2 | 695.2 | 675.9 | 667.3 | 657.4 | 668.7 | 653.8 | 663.8 | 623.3 | 637.6 | 622.4 | 621.5 | 3496.3 |
| Aircraft engines ${ }^{\text {Shipbuilding and boatbuildi }}$ |  | 493.5 | 481.0 | 473. 9 | 469.4 | 482.9 | 503.5 | 479.2 | 499.9 | 501.3 | 486.7 | 485.1 | 481.5 | 4528.7 |
| Shipbuilding and boatbuilding |  | 345.7 | 373.6 | 383.7 | 385.4 | 416.7 | 378.9 | 316.6 | 289.9 | 262.0 | 241.8 | 243.1 | 394.3 | 3594.7 |
| Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts |  | 370.5 | 418.2 | 426.6 | 420.6 | 414.5 | 448.2 | 441.3 | 430.8 | 404.9 | 392.8 | 379.4 | 383.6 | 253.6 |
| Automobiles | 380.9 | 357.6 | 386.2 | 396.5 | 357.6 | 408.7 | 427.7 | 395.6 | 385.8 | 380.6 | 345.1 | 355.3 | 363.6 | 321.2 |
| Nonferrous metals and their products ${ }^{1}$ | 368, 1 | 363.4 | 368.3 | 377.1 | 372.9 | 372.7 | 377.8 | 367.3 | 359.3 | 349.5 | 335.3 | 332.1 | 352.0 | 354.5 |
| Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals |  | 321.6 | 314.1 | 307.2 | 303.7 | 303.1 | 299.9 | 300.3 | 296.0 | 302.5 | 292.4 | 299.4 | 298.8 | 353.9 |
| Alloying; and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, except aluminum |  | 268.9 | 271.7 | 283.5 | 273.2 | 273.4 | 271.9 | 263.7 | 260.6 | 257.6 | 250.9 | 262.7 | 282.1 | 353.4 |
|  |  | 326.2 | 336.8 | 339.1 | 333.4 | 326.2 | 333.3 | 330.5 | 320.1 | 311.7 | 293.1 | 264.3 | 302.0 | 238.4 |
| Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings |  | 361.0 | 377.7 | 391.8 | 396. 2 | 383.4 | 415.6 | 403.6 | 393.4 | 360.2 | 321.2 | 297.0 |  |  |
| Silverware and plated ware |  | 522.4 | 529.4 | 543.3 | 525.6 | 520.5 | 535.5 | 507.4 | 496.2 | 480.6 | 441.7 | 431.0 | 443.8 | 212.8 |
| Lighting equipment |  | 303.5 | 308.3 | 328.4 | 333.7 | 337.8 | 343.0 | 333.9 | 333. 8 | 325.9 | 318.5 | 320.4 | 343.9 | 240.4 |
| Aluminum manufactures |  | 347.0 | 356.8 | 362.0 | 366.8 | 371.3 | 364.7 | 351.7 | 345.5 | 325. 5 | 311.8 | 301.6 | 332.3 | 591.6 |
| Sheet-metal work, not elsewhere classified |  | 413.2 | 417.8 | 433.0 | 429.7 | 436.8 | 459.8 | 438.0 | 441.6 | 419.0 | 420.0 | 417.6 | 428.3 | 357.6 |
| Lumber and timber basic produ | 497.9 | 452.6 | 425.2 | 427.6 | 417.2 | 413.5 | 431.8 | 429.1 | 427.2 | 427.4 | 429.7 | 394.2 | 409.8 | 215.1 |
| Sawmills and logging camps |  | 435.5 | 405.2 | 412.4 | 401.1 | 400.3 | 422.0 | 425.3 | 425.2 | 430.5 | 435.3 | 397.4 | 412.2 | 238.3 |
| Planing and plywood mills_ |  | 421.0 | 412.9 | 403.8 | 402.5 | 398.7 | 403.6 | 385.5 | 381.2 | 368.1 | 365.8 | 345.1 | 366.5 | 197.8 |
| Furniture and finished lumber prod | 326.0 | 325. 6 | 333.0 | 349.2 | 350.2 | 352.2 | 355.7 | 343.0 | 338.8 | 324.3 | 311.6 | 298.6 | 308.0 | 183.9 |
| Mattresses and bedspring |  | 316.2 | 336.4 | 363.2 | 385.0 | 388.3 | 395.0 | 372.6 | 378.7 | 356.0 | 323.0 | 287.3 | 291.6 | 165.7 |
| Furniture. |  | 307.2 | 314.6 | 330.9 | 333.6 | 333.4 | 334.3 | 323.2 | 315.0 | 297.9 | 284.7 | 274.4 | 284.7 | 185. 3 |
| Wooden boxes, other than cigar |  | 281.5 | 286.4 | 300.1 | 292.2 | 304.2 | 312.1 | 301.9 | 308.8 | 305.0 | 304.7 | 301.8 | 313.4 | 215.8 |
| Caskets and other morticians' good |  | 270.3 | 281.0 | 295.6 | 291.0 | 294.9 | 299.6 | 287.3 | 281.4 | 283. 4 | 271.6 | 260.6 | 275.8 | 159.3 |
| Wood preserving |  | 333.5 | 316.1 | 310.5 | 292.1 | 330.4 | 347.2 | 353.0 | 384.2 | 393.7 | 404.2 | 392.7 | 391.2 | 181.9 |
| Wood, turned and shaped |  | 303.9 | 310.4 | 317.4 | 307.3 | 298.3 | 305.3 | 290.8 | 287.8 | 281.2 | 281.4 | 268.5 | 272.3 | 175.5 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products 1 | 347.9 | 343.4 | 337.9 | 336.6 | 321.4 | 322.9 | 335.7 | 331.2 | 328.2 | 320.2 | 315.5 | 298.8 | 311.5 | 189.1 |
| Glass and glassware |  | 3352.5 | 355.3 | 358.2 | 340.0 | 343.4 | 356.5 | 357.2 | 351.2 | 342.8 | 334.1 | 312.8 | 341.1 | 208.3 |
| Glass products made from purchased glass |  | 264.5 | 259.9 | 267.6 | 267.0 | 271.6 | 287.1 | 269.4 | 264.0 | 251.5 | 246.4 | 247.2 | 259.5 | 165.9 |
| Cement |  | 314.3 | 297.2 | 287.3 | *282.8 | 284.7 | 291.3 | 294.0 | 294.7 | 298.3 | 297.0 | 283.5 | 278.9 | 156.5 |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta |  | 320.8 | 305. 6 | 297.1 | 279.0 | 296.9 | 301.9 | 296.7 | 300.2 | 294.1 | 289.1 | 276.4 | 278.9 | 135.8 |
| Pottery and related products |  | 351.1 | 348.7 | 352.9 | 337.4 | 337.8 | 354.4 | 349.8 | 342.7 | 326.5 | 330.4 | 308.6 | 322.4 | 191.9 |

See footnote 1 , table A-5.
$796794-48-6$

Table A-7: Indexes of Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries ${ }^{1}$-Con.
[1939 average $=100$ ]

| Industry group and industry | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  | An- <br> nual <br> aver- <br> age <br> 1943 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June |  |
| Durable goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass products ${ }^{1}$ - Continued Gypsum |  | 304.8 | 298.6 | 285.4 | 278.4 | 283.0 | 290.2 | 284.5 | 278.1 | 258.3 | 260.4 | 260.2 | 243.6 | 151.7 |
| Wallboard, plaster (except gypsum), and mineral wool |  | 393.7 | 396.4 | 390.1 | 375.5 | 374.1 | 386.5 | 381.5 | 368.4 | 357.8 | 353.9 | 333.6 | 327.6 | 223.8 |
|  |  | 273.3 | 273.3 | 262.1 | 243.8 | 249.5 | 256.9 | 259.5 | 258.9 | 245.5 | 243.3 | 237.7 | 244.6 | 171.6 |
| Marble, granite, |  | 182.7 | 176.6 | 179.3 | 169.5 | 173.5 | 183.3 | 175.9 | 183.5 | 180.9 | 176.4 | 156.7 | 155.3 | 90.8 |
| Abrasives. |  | 490.6 | 474.9 | 487.0 | 457. 4 | 363.2 | 462.1 | 418.2 | 408. 0 | 498.2 | 375.6 | 386.0 | 413.8 | 480.2 |
| Asbestos products |  | 329.9 | 328.9 | 327.0 | 322.3 | 325.0 | 318.7 | 313.6 | 305.6 | 299.2 | 301.7 | 293.2 | 305.2 | 254.6 |
| Nondurable goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures 1 $\qquad$ | 304, 6 | 303.8 | 307.1 | 315.6 | 310.6 | 303.0 | 302.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 288.2 \\ & 362.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 271.8 \\ & 329.1 \end{aligned}$ | 262.9 | 246. 2 |  |  | 178.9 |
| Cotton manufactures, except smallwares |  | 369.7 | 374.7 | 385.1 | 377.0 | 378.7 | 376.4 |  |  | 317.4 | 305. 7 | 243.7 302.6 | 248.6 307.5 | 178.9215.9214.6138.6 |
| Cotton smallwares |  | 238.3 | 243.0 | 249.1 | 249.3 | 243.8 | 234.1 | 215.1 | 213.6 | 210.6 | 195.4 | 200.5 | 204.9 |  |
| Silk and rayon goods. <br> Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing |  | 268.6 | 267.4 | 267.8 | 262.4 | 252.6 | 248.1 | 236.6 | 227.6 | 220.2 | 208.5 | 203.0 | 206.0 |  |
|  |  | 307.9 | 308.6 | 322.1 | 321.1 | 282.0 | 294.4 | 276.6186.4 | $270.4$ | $\begin{aligned} & 268.5 \\ & 166.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 233.6 \\ 158.6 \end{array}$ | 243.0 | 252.5143.2 | 199.5 |
|  |  | 183.6 | 189.2 | 197.6 | 190.5 | 188.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 109.6 |
| Knitted clot |  | 223.1 | 237.1 | 243.3 | 242.6 | 236.5 | 231.6 | 221.7 | 214.4 | 207.8 | 204.1 | 192.8 | 192.7 | 174.7 |
| Knitted outerwear a |  | 247.6 | 242.8 | 249.9 | 250.3 | 234.3 | 241.6 | 243.0 | 237.0 | 215.3 | 200.6 | 188.4 | 199.3 | 192.7 |
| Knitted underwear- |  | 303.4 | 320.3 | 323.7 | 311.0 | 306.6 | 306.9 | 295.4 | 282.8 | 274.3 | 258.0 | 250.2 | 253.5 | 183.3 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted |  | 299.0 | 305.6 | 308.8 | 311.2 | 304.1 | 298.1 | 279.8 | 271.3 | 269.5 | 248.7 | 241.1 | 260.8 | 174.9 |
| Carpets and rugs, wool |  | 332.8 | 324.2 | 327.9 | 321.8 | 316.8 | 311.6 | 297.6 | 288.7 | 276.5 | 246.3 | 254.6 | 251.6 | 145.2 |
| Hats, fur-felt |  | 184.6 | 176.4 | 197.5 | 202. 2 | 195.8 | 202.1 | 181.9 | 185.9 | 177.2 | 171.4 | 171.8 | 180.5 | 121.5 |
| Jute goods, except |  | 272.2 | 275.9 | 264.2 | 265.7 | 250.1 | 175.4 | 170.1 | 168.7 | 163.7 | 162.0 | 232.2 | 260.0 | 196.4 |
| Cordage and twin |  | 305.0 | 311.4 | 330.4 | 337.6 | 330.6 | 320.0 | 300.6 | 282.0 | 258.6 | 256.0 | 252.7 | 259.8 | 240.3 |
| Apparel and other finished textile products ${ }^{\text {I }}$.-....- | 303.6 | 297. 9 | 306.5317.1 | 343.2 <br> 324.8 | 345.2316.4 | 337.0313.4 | 327.3309.5 | 304.8301.5 | 320.5303.5 | 303.8284.9 | 288.4264.8 | 266.2260.0 | 262.3273.0 | 185.2174.9 |
| Men's clothing, not elsewhere cla |  | 268. 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shirts, collars, and nightwear |  |  | 274.6 | 279.7 | 272.0 | 273.0 | 231.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 266.0 \\ & 292.9 \end{aligned}$ | 258.9280.2 | 243.2261.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 225.5 \\ & 240.7 \end{aligned}$ | 219.3230.8 | 229.0 | 143.6166.5 |
| Underwear and neckwear, me |  | 296.6325.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 297.5 \\ & 316.1 \end{aligned}$ |  | 300.0284.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 292.0 \\ & 247.5 \end{aligned}$ | 304.0248.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Work shirts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 292.9 \\ & 253.1 \end{aligned}$ | 280.2 262.0 | 266.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 263.6 \\ & 323.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 247.2 \\ & 283.1 \end{aligned}$ | 237.5 | 166.5 220.4 |
| Women's clothing, not elsew |  | 325.8 299.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 316.1 \\ & 307.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 305.6 \\ & 376.4 \end{aligned}$ | 387.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 247.5 \\ & 374.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 355.9 \\ & 230.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 253.1 \\ & 319.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 349.5 \\ & 219.0 \end{aligned}$ | 334.7 |  |  | 264.1 | 184.4 |
| Corsets and allied |  | 213.0 | 229.1 | 241.6 |  | 234.5 204.4 |  | 226.8123.6 |  | 205. 173 | 171.2172 | $\begin{aligned} & 283.1 \\ & 187.4 \end{aligned}$ | 200.4128.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 137.1 \\ & 123.3 \end{aligned}$ |
| Millinery |  |  | 171.1251.5 | 212.5 | *236.0 | 222.4 | 157.4251.2 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 219.0 \\ & 195.2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 145.5 |  |  |
| Handkerchiefs |  | 239.1 |  |  |  |  |  | 260.4 | 251.4 | 239.4 | 210.6 |  | 207.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 123.3 \\ & 184.0 \\ & 230.2 \\ & 370.3 \\ & 233.0 \end{aligned}$ |
| Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads |  | 338.5 | 348.2 | 397.0 | 431.4 | 414.9 | 424.7 | 422.2 | 412.1 | 371.9 | 334.7 | 283.9 | 253.9 |  |
| Housefurnishings, other than curt |  | 535.3 | 584.6 | 609.2 | 572.9 | 597.8 | 653.1 | 590.1 | 632.2 | 604.6 | 573.5 | 496.7 | 553.4 |  |
| Textile bags... |  | 464.8 | 446.4 | 449.3 | 461.7 | 481.1 | 492.9 | 484.8 | 472.6 | 458.8 | 443.6 | 438.2 | 422.4 |  |
| Leather and leather products 1 $\qquad$ <br> Leather. <br> Boot and shoe cut stock and findings <br> Boots and shoes. <br> Leather gloves and mittens. $\qquad$ <br> Trunks and suitcases. $\qquad$ | 234.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 216.5 \\ & 186.8 \\ & 168.9 \\ & 183.7 \\ & 257.0 \\ & 338.3 \end{aligned}$ | 184.1 <br> 173. 4 <br> 198.1 <br> 241.3 <br> 347.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 251.7 \\ & 192.1 \\ & 187.9 \\ & 225.6 \\ & 252.8 \\ & 364.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 262.5 \\ & 201.6 \\ & 198.6 \\ & 235.9 \\ & 252.2 \\ & 366.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 258.7 \\ & 200.3 \\ & 201.4 \\ & 233.8 \\ & 245.3 \\ & 321.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 259.6 \\ & 203.0 \\ & 202.6 \\ & 231.9 \\ & 262.4 \\ & 369.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 252.5 \\ & 199.8 \\ & 190.3 \\ & 223.5 \\ & 264.1 \\ & 406.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 251.8 \\ & 199.1 \\ & 189.6 \\ & 223.8 \\ & 267.5 \\ & 381.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 248.1 \\ & 198.5 \\ & 191.4 \\ & 221.5 \\ & 253.5 \\ & 335.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 235.8 \\ & 189.8 \\ & 189.8 \\ & 209.9 \\ & 242.3 \\ & 309.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 229.0 \\ & 187.2 \\ & 18.4 \\ & 204.8 \\ & 227.2 \\ & 274.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 225.9 \\ & 185.2 \\ & 172.9 \\ & 201.7 \\ & 226.9 \\ & 298.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 154.2 \\ & 14.6 \\ & 142.2 \\ & 142.0 \\ & 239.4 \\ & 240.3 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food ${ }^{1}$ | 330.1 | 278.4 | 266.5 | 285.8 | 288.5 | 296.6 | 321.9 | 323.5 | 332.8 | 356.1 | 349.3 | 317.1 | 286.7 |  |
| Slaughtering and meat p | -- | $\begin{aligned} & 102.4 \\ & 202.2 \\ & 386.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 178.4 \\ & 362.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 276.6 \\ & 330.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 263.3 \\ & 332.7 \end{aligned}$ | 304.2 | 338.9 | 317.4 | 271.7 | 271.9 | 270.0 | 280.9 | 259.9 | 180.9 188.6 |
| Butter. |  |  |  |  |  | 330.3 | 342.2 | 346.0 | 353.4 | 364.8 | 391.3 | 387.7 | 391.5 | 231.0 |
| Condensed a |  | 477.9 | 438.1 | 403.0 | 388.1 | 369.8 | 364.0 | 377.8 | 402.5 | 419.8 | 446.0 | 470.6 | 474.1 | 268.5 |
| Ice cream. |  | 311.3 | 286.4 | 261.3 | 250.9 | 248.0 | 258.5 | 269.9 | 288.5 | 326.2 | 346.0 | 343.7 | 335. 0 | 170.6 |
| Flour |  | 296.4 | 286.8 | 275.8 | 298.3 | 305.9 | 319.4 | 336. 9 | 336.4 | 334.7 | 336.1 | 326.1 | 302.4 | 182.9 |
| Feeds, prepar |  | 363.8 | 337.1 | 329.6 | 314.7 | 379.0 | 381.4 | 346.9 | 358.6 | 382.9 | 364.1 | 366.8 | 359.5 | 230.0 |
| Cereal prepar |  | 3333.6 | 313.0 | 297.8 | 322.2 | 307.8 | 306.3 | 313.7 | 304.4 | 337.5 | 361.2 | 329.9 | ${ }_{21}^{290.9}$ | 223.3 |
| Baking. |  | 235.1 | 227.6 | 227.1 | 234.1 | 221.5 | 229.2 | 227.8 | 230.8 | 223.2 | 218.4 | 218.0 | 213.1 | 153.0 |
| Sugar refining |  | 230.9 | 229.3 | 248.4 | 232.3 | 216.9 | 248.9 | 302.3 | 279.1 | 278.7 | 284.2 | 275.0 | 279.2 | 152.8 |
| Sugar, beet |  | 114.2 | 96.7 | 98.9 | 126.7 | 188.0 | 392.8 | 516.8 | 464.0 | 214.3 | 286.7 | 131.3 | 118.6 | 119.6 |
| Confectionery |  | 210.6 | 241.2 | 260.1 | 303.1 | 295.3 | 326.6 | 325.1 | 312.2 | 271.3 | 233.4 | 211.4 | 229.0 | 157.6 |
| Beverages, non |  | 277.0 | 257.9 | 241.0 | 226.7 | 237.1 | 236. 3 | 240.0 | 258.7 | ${ }^{295.6}$ | 298.0 | 257.4 | 226. 1 | 163.2 |
| Malt liquors |  | 299.9 | 316.0 | 293.0 | 289.9 | 289.4 | 307.7 | 326.8 | 344.1 | 370.3 | 365. 1 | 349.6 | 318.6 | 180.5 |
| Canning and preservin |  | 232.7 | 216.9 | 204.6 | 216.5 | 216.2 | 250.2 | 265.7 | 437.9 | 683.8 | 653.7 | 401.8 | 249.3 | 216.0 |
| Tobacco manufactur | 205.8 | 201.3 | 205.7 | 204.6 | 195.7 | 210.5 | 219.8 | 216.3 | 214.5 | 205.3 | 203.0 | 200.0 | 194.8 | 151.0 |
| Cigarett |  | 253.1 | 254.3 | 246.5 | 219.2 | 259.6 | 267.9 | 253.3 | 252.8 | 243.7 | 248.5 | 253.7 | 239. 6 | 172.0 |
| Cigars |  | 175.1 | 182.7 | 186.6 | 189.4 | 188.2 | 196.7 | 201.7 | 196.4 | 185.4 | 179.4 | 169.6 | 173.7 | 141. 0 |
| Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff |  | 161.8 | 161.6 | 159.6 | 162.2 | 161.2 | 175.8 | 169.0 | 178.1 | 177.0 | 169.9 | 171.0 | 152.8 | 132.3 |
| Paper and allied produc | 338.3 | 331.9 | 325.7 | 330.8 | 328.9 | 328.0 | 334.0 | 325.9 | 320.5 | 315.5 | 307.2 | 304.2 | 303.4 | 184.8 |
| Paper and pulp |  | 338. 9 | 327.7 | 330.0 | 328.3 | 325.0 | 327.3 | 319.9 | 317.3 | 317.0 311.7 | 312.3 | 309.6 | 302.1 3018 | 181.6 |
| Paper goods, othe |  | 328.2 | 324.4 | 327.8 | 326.6 | 328.8 | 335.7 | 327.4 | 320.4 | 311.7 | 292.7 | ${ }^{297 .} 2$ | 301.8 | 193.2 |
| Envelopes |  | 282.9 | 282.1 | 283.7 | 282.8 | 278.0 | 284.1 | 281.5 | 279.8 | 273.7 | 258.8 | 250.7 | 265.2 | 165.7 |
| Paper bags |  | 354.8 | 365. 3 | 373.7 | 357.8 | 368. 1 | 370.2 | 347.4 | 350.0 | 333.9 | 337.6 | 338.6 | 340.9 | 183.4 |
| Paper boxes |  | 289.9 | 292.5 | 305.4 | 307.1 | 309.1 | 321.9 | 314.5 | 340.2 | 291.5 | 280.1 | 273.6 | 283.8 | 189.6 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries ${ }^{1}$ | 265.1 | 262.6 | 259.5 | 258.5 | 254.7 | 255. 3 | 263.1 | 257.2 | 252.8 | 249.7 | 240.0 | 238.0 | 240.3 | 124.7 |
| Newspapers and periodicals |  | 236.6 | 235. 0 | 229.2 | 224.6 | 218.9 | 230.0 | 224.0 | 221.6 | 221.6 | 214.0 | 208.9 | 210.0 | 111.7 |
| Printing; book and jo |  | 283.9 | 278.6 | 280.0 | 278.6 | 283.4 | 285.3 | 279.3 | 272.8 | 266.6 | 254.8 | 258.9 | 258.1 | 137.3 |
| Lithographing |  | 223.9 | 221.4 | 227.2 | 219.0 | 224.0 | 237.1 | 236.1 | 226.2 | 225.9 | 215.7 | 207.4 | 216.6 | 124.9 |
| Bookbinding |  | 302.9 | 304.4 | 313.4 | 307.7 | 315.3 | 326.6 | 325.1 | 325.4 | 322.9 | 311.9 | 299.2 | 324.7 | 174.8 |

${ }^{1}$ See footnote 1, table A-5.

Table A-7: Indexes of Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries ${ }^{1}$-Con.
[1939 average $=100$ ]

${ }^{1}$ See footnote 1 , table A-5.

* Revised.

Table A-8: Estimated Number of Employees in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries ${ }^{1}$

| Industry group and industry | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Annual average |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | 1943 | 1939 |
| Mining: ${ }_{\text {Coal }}{ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anthracite | 77.4 | 76.4 | 76.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bituminous. | 406 | 402 | 296 | 401 | 397 | 404 | 402 | 399 | 397 | 394 | 390 | 363 | 392 | ${ }_{419}{ }^{8}$ | 872 ${ }^{83}$ |
| Metal. | 92.8 | 90.9 | 91.6 | 91.4 | 90.2 | 89.7 | 89.8 | 89.4 | 88.7 | 89.6 | 91.0 | 90.6 | 91.9 | 112.7 | 92.6 |
| Iron-.- | 34.0 26 | 32.5 | 32.3 | 31.5 | 31.0 | 30.9 | 31.3 | 32.0 | 32.4 | 32.4 | 32.7 | 32.6 | 32.4 | 35.3 | 21.1 |
| Leaper and zinc. | 26.3 16.3 | 26.1 16 | 26.8 <br> 16.4 | 26.9 16.3 | 27.0 $* 16.3$ | 26.9 | 26.6 | 26.1 | 25.8 | 25.7 | 25.7 | 25.7 | 25,7 | 33.3 | 25.0 |
| Gold and silver | 18.3 | 8.1 | 16.4 | 8. 8.7 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { +16. } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 15.7 8.6 | $\begin{array}{r}15.6 \\ 8.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 15.4 | 14.9 | 15.5 | 16.5 | 16.3 | 17.8 | 21.6 | 16.3 |
| Miscellaneous | 7.9 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 8.6 7.7 | 8.5 7.9 | 8.1 7 | 8.0 7.6 | 8.2 | 8.3 7 | 8.1 | 8. 0 | $\begin{array}{r}7.7 \\ 14 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 26.0 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic. | 86.8 | 86.0 | 84.9 | 80.9 | 77.8 | 79.9 | 83.9 | 86.4 | 87.3 | 88.1 | 88.9 | 88.6 | 88.3 | 14.8 | 4.2 68.5 |
| Crude petroleum and natural gas production ${ }^{4}$. | 133.5 |  | 128.2 | 127.1 | 77.8 127.1 | 79.9 126.4 | 83.9 126.3 | 86.4 126.4 | 87.3 | 88.1 | 88.9 | 88.6 | 88.3 | 80.9 | 68.5 |
| Transportation and public utilities: | 133. 5 | 129.6 | 128.2 | 127.1 | 127.1 | 126.4 | 126.3 | 126.4 | 127.1 | 128.7 | 131.0 | 130.8 | 128.5 | 103.2 | 114.4 |
| Class I steam railroads ${ }^{5}$--- | 1,351 | 1,321 | 1,260 | 1,316 | 1,311 | 1,318 | 1,331 | 1,340 | 1,357 | 1,364 | 1,381 | 1,383 | 1,375 | 1,355 | 988 |
| Street railways and busses 6 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 250 | 1, 249 | 1, 249 | 1, 249 | 1,251 | 1,253 | 1, 254 | 1,253 | 1,327 | 194 |
| Telephone ${ }^{\text {T }}$ | 634 | 631 | 631 | 627 | 623 | 620 | 620 | 614 | 609 | 613 | 616 | 614 | 605 | 402 | 318 |
| Electric light and power | ${ }_{279}^{36.1}$ | ${ }_{274}^{36.3}$ | ${ }^{36.9} 2$ | ${ }_{271}^{36.9}$ | ${ }_{269}^{36.8}$ | 36.6 | 36.7 | 36.6 | 36.9 | 37.6 | 37.8 | 38.2 | 38.5 | 46.9 | 37.6 |
| Service: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hotels (year-round) | 379 | 377 | 377 | 375 | 377 | 378 | 381 | 378 | 380 | 379 | 379 | 382 | 385 |  |  |
| Power laundries ${ }^{2}$ - | 238 | 233 | 232 | 231 | 230 | 235 | 237 | 238 | 241 | 243 | 245 | 250 | 249 | 252 | 196 |
| Cleaning and dyeing ${ }^{2}$ | 94.8 | 93.4 | 92.5 | 90.0 | 86.8 | 88.9 | 91.0 | 92.7 | 95.6 | 94.3 | 93.1 | 97.7 | 100.8 | 78.0 | 58.2 |

[^52]TABLE A-9: Indexes of Employment in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries ${ }^{1}$

| Industry group and industry | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  | An- <br> nual <br> average |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | 1943 |
| $\text { Mining: }{ }^{23}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 91 | 91.9 | 92. | 91.6 | 91.1 | 91.5 | 91.2 | 91.2 | 91.0 | 91.7 | 88.7 | 90.5 | 93.7 |
| Aituminous | 109.1 | 108.2 | 79.5 | 108.0 | 106.8 | 108.7 | 108.3 | 107.4 | 106.8 | 106.0 | 105.0 | 97.5 | 105.4 | 112.6 |
| Metal......-. | 100. 2 | 98.2 | 98.9 | 98.7 | 97.4 | 96.9 | 97.0 | 96.5 | 95.8 | 96.8 | 98.3 | 97.8 | 99.3 | 121.7 |
| Iron | 160.8 | 154.0 | 152.8 | 149.4 | 146.8 | 146.5 | 148.0 | 151.3 | 153.3 | 153.6 | 154.6 | 154.3 | 153.5 | 167.4 |
| Copper | 105. 4 | 104.7 | 107.2 | 107.9 | 108.2 | 107.5 | 106. 6 | 104.4 | 103.1 | 103.0 | 102.8 | 102.9 | 102.9 | 133.2 |
| Lead and zinc | 100.3 | 101.2 | 100.8 | 100.2 | *99.9 | 96.2 | 95.8 | 94.8 | 91.8 | 95.5 | 101.4 | 100.0 | 109.7 | 132.7 |
| Gold and silver | 31.9 | 31.3 | 32.5 | 33.3 | 33.4 | 33.1 | 32.5 | 31. 3 | 30.9 | 31.5 | 31.8 | 31.3 | 30.8 | 29.7 |
| Miscellaneous. | 188.6 | 182.9 | 182.8 | 189.1 | 187.0 | 183.0 | 187.2 | 185.7 | 181.6 | 184.6 | 188.3 | 187.9 | 189.3 | 352.0 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic | 126.8 | 125.6 | 124.0 | 118. 2 | 113.7 | 116.7 | 122.6 | 126.2 | 127.6 | 128.7 | 129.8 | 129.4 | 129. 0 | 118.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 114.3 | 112.3 |  |
| Transportation and public utilities: <br> Class I steam railroads ${ }^{5}$ | 136.8 | 133.7 | 127.5 | 133. 3 | 132.7 | 133.4 | 134.8 | 135.7 | 137.4 | 138.1 | 139.8 | 140.0 | 139.2 | 137.2 |
| Street railways and busses ${ }^{6}$ | 128.3 | 128.5 | 128.3 | 128.7 | 128.6 | 129.2 | 128.6 | 128.7 | 128.8 | 129.6 | 130.7 | 130.9 | 130.4 | 117.0 |
| Telephone .-------------- | 199.6 | 198.6 | 198.5 | 197.4 | 196.2 | 195.0 | 195.0 | 193.3 | 191.6 | 192.9 | 193.8 | 193.3 | 190.4 | 126.7 124.7 |
| Telegraph ${ }^{7}$ | 96.0 | 96.3 | 97.9 | 98.2 110.9 | 97.8 110.3 | 97.2 109.8 | 97.6 110.3 | 97.2 109.7 | 98.1 109.4 | 99.8 109.9 | 100.5 110.2 | 101.5 109.3 | 102.3 107.5 | 124.7 86.3 |
| Electric light and powe | 114.0 | 112.3 | 111.7 | 110.9 | 110.3 | 109.8 | 110.3 | 109.7 | 109.4 | 109.9 | 110.2 | 109.3 | 107.5 | 86.3 |
| Trade: ${ }^{8}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Retail --- | 113.6 | 113.1 | 112.8 | 113.8 | 111.8 | 114.4 | 130.2 | 119.8 | 115.8 | 112.4 | 110.0 | 110.2 | 111.4 | 99.9 |
| Food | 115.5 | 116.3 | 116.1 | 116.7 | 113.9 | 114.4 | 117.4 | 116.1 | 115.0 | 112.6 | 114.7 | 113.0 | 113.7 | 106. 2 |
| General merchandis | 124.8 | 123. 7 | 123.6 | 124.5 | 122.9 | 129.4 | 175.5 | 143.6 | 131.5 | 122.8 | 115.7 | 116.7 | 120.6 | 116.9 |
| Apparel .-. .-. | 115.4 | 115.2 | 114.3 | 116.8 | 108.2 | 111.5 | 136.7 | 124.0 | 119.4 | 113.5 | 103.4 | 106.8 | 115.0 | 110.1 |
| Furniture and housefurnishin | 92.0 | 91.9 | 91.7 | 91.9 | 91. 0 | 93.6 | 97.4 | 92.4 | 89.5 | 87.5 | 85.9 | 86. 0 | 85.1 | 67.7 |
| Automotive. | 108.5 | 107.0 | 107.1 | 105.8 | 105.7 | 106.5 | 109.9 | 107.6 | 105.6 | 104.8 | 105.1 | 104. 2 | 100.6 | 63. 0 |
| Lumber and building materials. | 126.3 | 123.7 | 121.9 | 119.4 | 118.8 | 122.5 | 126.1 | 126.4 | 126.9 | 124.5 | 123.1 | 121.4 | 119.4 | 91.5 |
| Service: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Power laundries ${ }^{2}$. | 121. 5 | 119.0 | 118.3 | 117.7 | 117.6 | 120.1 | 120.9 | 121.3 | 123.1 | 124.3 | 125.0 | 127.8 | 127.2 | 128. 7 |
| Cleaning and dyeing ${ }^{2}$ | 163.1 | 160.6 | 159.0 | 154.8 | 149.3 | 152.8 | 156.5 | 159.4 | 164.4 | 162.1 | 160.1 | 167.9 | 173.3 | 134.0 |

1 See footnote 1, table A-8
${ }_{2}$ See footnote 2, table A-8.
3 See footnote 3, table A-8.
4 See footnote 4, table A-8.
${ }_{7}^{6}$ See footnote 6, table A-8.
7 See footnote 7, table A-8.
${ }^{8}$ Includes all nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors.
*Revised.

Table A-10: Indexes of Weekly Pay Rolls in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries ${ }^{1}$
[1939 average=100]

| Industry group and industry | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  | An- <br> nual <br> aver- <br> age |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | 1943 |
| Mining: ${ }^{33}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coal: Anthracite | 248.1 | 246.2 | 195.4 | 255.9 | 232.8 | 242.4 | 239.4 | 224. 4 | 252.7 | 237.9 | 244.0 | 200.3 | 219.4 | 146. 1 |
| Bituminous | 346.7 | 341.4 | 166.4 | 342.0 | 320.0 | 350.5 | 345.8 | 327.4 | 327.5 | 321.6 | 314.7 | 229.7 | 300.6 | 203.3 |
| Metal | 206. 9 | 204.0 | 200.9 | 201.3 | 201.7 | 198.9 | 198.8 | 194.8 | 192.7 | 193.6 | 193.3 | 186.1 | 196.7 | 184.9 |
| Iron | 345.1 | 332.1 | 315.6 | 313.8 | 310.3 | 302.7 | 301.1 | 310.2 | 315.5 | 311.0 | 313.0 | 307.5 | 322.1 | 257.9 |
| Copper | 229.6 | 230.0 | 232.6 | 234.8 | 241.7 | 238.0 | 236.5 | 224.7 | 222.9 | 225. 3 | 219.0 | 211.6 | 216.2 | 214.6 |
| Lead and zine | 236.0 | 236.6 | 236.3 | 232.8 | *235. 0 | 228.1 | 231.6 | 220. 6 | 209.7 | 216. 0 | 220.5 | 210.5 | 241.9 | 226.7 |
| Gold and silver | 54.2 | 54.6 | 55.2 | 56.7 | 58.4 | 56.4 | 56.5 | 53.7 | 51.7 | 52.1 | 52.1 | 47.2 | 49.9 | 37.2 |
| Miscellaneous. | 360.7 | 352.5 | 343.1 | 349.2 | 347.4 | 348.4 | 349.2 | 346.7 | 338.1 | 339.6 | 345.0 | 327.6 | 332. 0 | 560.7 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic. | 321.7 | 329.7 | 311.7 | 287.3 | 262.0 | $2,0.0$ | 295.3 | 305.7 | 319.2 | 315.9 | 317.2 | 307.0 | 307.1 | 199.6 |
| Crude petroleum and natural gas production ${ }^{4}$ - | 227.1 | 228.7 | 218.4 | 213.2 | 219.9 | 215.5 | 203.2 | 211.0 | 199.9 | 206.5 | 204.0 | 204.9 | 206.0 | 128.0 |
| Transportation and public utilities: <br> Class I steam railroads. | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | ${ }^{5}$ ) | (5) | ${ }^{(5)}$ | ${ }^{(5)}$ | ${ }^{5}$ ) | (5) | (5) | (5) | $\left.{ }^{5}\right)$ |
| Street railways and busses ${ }^{6}$ | 231.2 | 228.1 | 227.1 | 232.6 | 234.7 | 230.1 | 226. 7 | 223. 6 | 223.2 | 224.1 | 225. 2 | 222.1 | 222.1 | 155.7 |
| Telephone --...-........- | 328.2 | 330.5 | 322.5 | 314.7 | 316.3 | 315.8 | 313.0 | 321.5 | 314.2 | 312.3 | 306.2 | 302.2 | 292.5 | 144.9 |
| Telegraph 7 | 228.5 | 231.1 | 224.8 | 213.0 | 212.6 | 209.5 | 207.8 | 206.8 | 208.1 | 211.8 | 213.5 | 215.2 | 218. 8 | 159.3 |
| Electric light and powe | 196.3 | 191.9 | 188.6 | 184.4 | 188.2 | 187.9 | 185.7 | 187.6 | 182.8 | 183.1 | 182.9 | 178. 4 | 177.5 | 1092 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale | 211.8 | 211.6 | 210.8 | 210.8 | 214.9 | 211.7 | 213.9 | 213.6 | 206.9 | 203.3 | 198.2 | 196.5 | 198. 0 | 127. 120 |
| Retail. | 218.3 | 213.8 | 211.1 | 210.4 | 208.4 | 209.4 | 237.6 | 216.5 | 207. 1 | 202.5 | 197. 6 | 198.5 | 201. 6 | 120.6 129.2 |
| Food | 231.9 | 227.0 | 225. 5 | 226. 1 | 221.5 | 219.4 | 221.5 | 220.0 | 213. 8 | 209.2 | 212.2 212.0 | 213.8 214.1 | 212.1 218.9 | 129.2 135.9 |
| General merchandis | 236.5 | 229.2 | 225.5 | 225. 5 | 221. 4 | 233.0 | 314.0 | 251.1 | 225.2 | 220.4 | 212.0 | 214.1 | 218.9 | 135.9 |
| Apparel | 214.7 | 211.8 | 208.6 | 208. 8 | 194.3 | 198.8 | 248.8 | 222.7 | 213.5 | 203.5 | 182.9 | 192. 0 | 207. 4 | 133.9 |
| Furniture and housefurnishings | 180.2 | 180.3 | 175.5 | 173.7 | 177.8 | 174.5 | 192. 9 | 177.3 | 167.6 | 159.8 | 155.1 | 155.8 | 157.4 | 86.5 |
| Automotive .-.-.-...-.-.-.-. | 209.5 | 205.3 | 204. 7 | 197.5 | 196.8 | 193.9 | 204. 2 | 198.6 | 193.8 | 188.5 | 188. 5 | 184.8 | 184.3 | 84.7 |
| Lumber and building materials | 252.8 | 242.6 | 234.9 | 228.6 | 227.6 | 228.0 | 238.1 | 233.5 | 238.8 | 231.8 | 229.0 | 218.8 | 219.4 | 120.7 |
| Service: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 138.7 |
| Power laundries ${ }^{2}$... | 238.3 | 232.3 | 231.5 | 227.5 | 225, 4 | 232.9 | 233.6 | 226.8 | 232.3 | 236. 2 | 231.3 | 238.5 | 239.3 | 167.0 |
| Cleaning and dyeing ${ }^{2}$ | 325.2 | 312.4 | 308.0 | 291.2 | 271.9 | 285.6 | 292.8 | 293.7 | 303.8 | 301.7 | 285. 0 | 310.5 | 328.4 | 185.4 |

1 See footnote 1, table A-8.
2 See footnote 2, table A-8
3 See footnote 3, table A-8.
${ }^{4}$ See footnote 4, table A-8
${ }^{5}$ Not available.
6 See footnote 6, table A-8.
${ }^{7}$ See footnote 7, table A-8.
${ }^{3}$ See footnote 8, table A-9.
Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and
, not included.
*Revised.

Table A-11: Total Federal Employment by Branch and Agency Group ${ }^{1}$

${ }^{1}$ 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, ncluded 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 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 R. R. Co, 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.
Data for Central Intelligence Agency are excluded starting August 1947
${ }_{2}$ 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 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, mixed ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration, and the Panama R. R. Co. 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.

- 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
${ }^{6}$ 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 Group ${ }^{1}$
[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 |  |  |  |
|  | Total (including areas outside continental United States) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1939 | \$1, 757, 292 | \$1, 692, 824 | \$357, 628 | \$586, 347 | \$748,849 | $\$ 14,767$ 18,127 | \$6,691 9 | $\$ 43,010$ 67,299 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1947: June | 508,378 494,351 | 499,154 484,811 | 234,576 213,772 | 93,505 96,591 | 171,073 174,448 | 2,425 2,483 | 1,149 1,329 | 5,650 5,728 |
| August | 464, 076 | 454, 723 | 199, 247 | 96,145 | 159, 331 | 2,421 | 1,259 | 5, 673 |
| September | 470, 515 | 461, 157 | 201, 582 | 96, 485 | 163, 090 | 2,448 | 1,284 | 5,626 |
| October-.- | 481, 401 | 471, 938 | 203, 892 | 99,713 | 168,333 | 2,457 2,457 | 1,334 | 5, 672 5,682 |
| November | 451,502 531,427 | 442,171 521,900 | 192,111 214,033 | 98,666 143,537 | 151,394 164,330 | 2,457 2,461 | 1,192 1,336 | 5,682 5,730 |
| 1948: January ${ }^{\text {Februa }}$ March |  |  | 211, 495 | 100, 395 | 161,576 | 2, 451 | 1,292 | 5,778 |
|  | 445, 150 | 435, 894 | 191, 372 | 98, 054 | 146, 468 | 2, 404 | 1,195 | 5,657 |
|  | 498, 272 | 488, 676 | 218, 706 | 102, 124 | 167, 846 | 2, 496 | 1, 343 | 5,757 |
|  | 477, 580 | 468, 100 | 204, 606 | 100, 894 | 162, 600 | 2, 480 | 1,322 | 5,678 |
|  | 494,705 498,812 | 465,356 489,182 | 205, 912 | 100,925 102,691 | 158,519 169,581 | 2,469 2,546 | 1,207 1,263 | 5,673 5,821 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Continental United States |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \$7, 628, 017 | \$7, 540, 825 | \$5, 553, 166 | \$862, 271 | \$1, 125, 388 | \$18, 127 | \$8,878 | \$60, 187 |
| 1947: June-.---- | $\begin{aligned} & 463,490 \\ & 453,649 \\ & 423,545 \\ & 430,555 \\ & 443,408 \\ & 414,020 \\ & 491,702 \end{aligned}$ | 454, 930 <br> 444, 743 <br> 414, 898 <br> 421,857 434.545 <br> 405, 485 <br> 482, 860 | 197, 216 <br> 180, 976 <br> 166, 681 <br> 169, 441 <br> 162, 219 <br> 182, 091 | $\begin{array}{r} 93,185 \\ 96,260 \\ 95,819 \\ 96,138 \\ 99,356 \\ 98,313 \\ 143,057 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 164,529 \\ & 167,507 \\ & 152,398 \\ & 156,278 \\ & 161,472 \\ & 144,953 \\ & 157,712 \end{aligned}$ | 2,4252,4832,4212,4482,4572,4572,461 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,114 \\ & 1,293 \\ & 1,223 \\ & 1,248 \\ & 1,297 \\ & 1,154 \\ & 1,301 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,021 \\ & 5,130 \\ & 5,003 \\ & 5,002 \\ & 5,109 \\ & 4,924 \\ & 5,080 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1948: January | $\begin{aligned} & 443,175 \\ & 408,628 \\ & 456,824 \\ & 439,652 \\ & 434.637 \\ & 457,335 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 434,366 \\ & 399,975 \\ & 447,901 \\ & 430,845 \\ & 426,011 \\ & 448,423 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 179,395 \\ & 161,996 \\ & 185,284 \\ & 1744,409 \\ & 17,209 \\ & 184,433 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100,052 \\ 97,703 \\ 101,765 \\ 100,543 \\ 100,570 \\ 102,341 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 154,919 \\ & 140,276 \\ & 160,852 \\ & 155,893 \\ & 151,232 \\ & 161,649 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{2 , 4 5 1} \\ & 2,404 \\ & 2,496 \\ & 2,480 \\ & 2,469 \\ & 2,546 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,255 \\ & 1,160 \\ & 1,304 \\ & 1,288 \\ & 1,174 \\ & 1,263 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,103 \\ & 5,089 \\ & 5,123 \\ & 5,039 \\ & 4,983 \\ & 5,103 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ 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. Data for Central Intelligence Agency are excluded starting July 1947.
${ }_{2}$ 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 during most of this period) were secured by multiplying employment in these areas (see footnote 2, table A-11, for derivation of the employ-
ment) 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.
See footnote 4, table A-11.
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 Group ${ }^{1}$

| Year and month | Total government | District of Columbia Government | Federal |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Executive |  |  |  | Legislative | Judicial |
|  |  |  |  | All agencies | Defense agencies ${ }^{2}$ | Post Office Department ${ }^{3}$ | All other agencies |  |  |
|  | Employment ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1939 \\ & 1943 \end{aligned}$ | 143,548 300,914 | 13,978 15,875 | 129,570 285,040 | 123,773 278,363 | 18,761 144,319 | 5,099 8,273 | 99,913 125,771 | 5,373 6,171 | 424 506 |
| 1947: June | 237,859 | 18,521 | 219,338 | 211, 554 | 71,175 | 7,309 | 133, 070 | 7,215 | 569 |
| July | 231, 112 | 18,454 | 212, 658 | 204, 831 | 67,968 | 7,093 | 129,770 | 7,254 | 573 |
| August.-. | 223, 728 | 17,807 | 205, 921 | 198, 099 | 65, 062 | 7,342 | 125,695 | 7,230 | 592 |
| September | 221, 862 | 18, 074 | 203, 788 | 196, 033 | 64, 651 | 7,120 | 124, 262 | 7,184 | 571 |
| October-.- | 221,236 221,481 | 18,303 18,381 | 202,933 203,100 | 195,239 195,448 | 64, 505 | 7,284 | 123, 450 | 7,118 | 576 |
| Necember | 224, 375 | 18,381 18,418 | 203,100 205,957 | 195,448 198,331 | 64,548 64,715 | 7,281 10,156 | 123,619 123,460 | 7,068 7,046 | 584 580 |
| 1948: January | 221, 799 | 18,448 | 203, 351 | 195, 714 | 65, 065 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 224, 541 | 18, 625 | 205,916 | 198, 201 | 65, 543 | 7,235 | 125, 423 | 7,125 | 586 |
|  | 226, 249 | 18, 668 | 207, 581 | 199, 743 | 66, 050 | 7,412 | 126, 322 | 7,210 | 587 |
|  | 227, 627 | 18, 628 | 208, 999 | 201, 227 | 66, 635 | 7,396 | 127, 196 | 7,184 | 588 |
|  | 228, 842 | 18,669 | 210, 173 | 202, 350 | 67, 212 | 7,380 | 127, 758 | 7,246 | 588 |
|  | 229, 312 | 18,634 | 210, 678 | 202, 782 | 67, 592 | 7,387 | 127, 803 | 7,308 | 588 |
|  | Pay rolls (in thousands) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1939 \\ & 1943 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 305,741 \\ 737,792 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 25,226 \\ 32,884 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 280,515 \\ 704,908 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 264,541 \\ 685,510 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 37,825 \\ & 352,008 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 12,524 \\ 20,070 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 214,192 \\ 313,432 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 14,765 \\ 17,785 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,209 \\ 1,613 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1947: June_.-. | 63, 454 <br> 64, 577 <br> 58, 624 <br> 59, 911 <br> 64, 467 <br> 59, 400 <br> 64, 111 | 4,2033,3813,1874,3824,4964,2234,570 | $\begin{aligned} & 59,251 \\ & 61,196 \\ & 55,437 \\ & 55,529 \\ & 59,971 \\ & 55,177 \\ & 59,541 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 56,630 \\ & 58,503 \\ & 52,817 \\ & 52,876 \\ & 57,298 \\ & 52,2525 \\ & 56,861 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,837 \\ & 18,536 \\ & 15,705 \\ & 16,651 \\ & 16,806 \\ & 16,110 \\ & 17,235 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,421 \\ & 2,297 \\ & 2,283 \\ & 2,239 \\ & 2,744 \\ & 2,606 \\ & 3,135 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36,372 \\ & 37,670 \\ & 34,829 \\ & 33,986 \\ & 37,748 \\ & 33,809 \\ & 36,491 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,425 \\ & 2,483 \\ & 2,421 \\ & 2,448 \\ & 2,457 \\ & 2,457 \\ & 2,462 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 196 \\ & 210 \\ & 199 \\ & 205 \\ & 216 \\ & 195 \\ & 218 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1948: January | $\begin{aligned} & 63,304 \\ & 57,981 \\ & 65,333 \\ & 62,985 \\ & 63,492 \\ & 67,234 \end{aligned}$ | 4,4994,2814,5184,4954,4214,550 | $\begin{aligned} & 58,805 \\ & 53,700 \\ & 60,815 \\ & 58,490 \\ & 59,070 \\ & 62,684 \end{aligned}$ | 56, 141 <br> 51, 099 <br> 58, 104 <br> 55, 799 <br> 56, 400 <br> 59, 931 | $\begin{aligned} & 16,656 \\ & 15,910 \\ & 17,900 \\ & 16,324 \\ & 18,045 \\ & 19,316 \end{aligned}$ | 2,776 | 36,709 | 2, 451 | 213 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,165 | 33, 024 | 2, 404 | 197 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 2, 340 | 37, 864 | 2, 496 | 215 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,277 | 37, 198 | 2, 480 | 211 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 2, 234 | 36,121 | 2, 469 | 201 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 2, 265 | 38,350 | 2,546 | 207 |

${ }^{1}$ 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 namecount 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.
Beginning January 1942, data for the executive branch 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. Data for Central Intelligence Agency are excluded starting August 1947 for employment and July 1947 for pay rolls.
${ }^{2}$ 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.
${ }^{3}$ For ways in which data differ from published figures of the Civil Service Commission, see footnote 1 .
1 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 and Air Forces ${ }^{3}$ | Navy | Marine Corps | Coast Guard | Total | Pay rolls ${ }^{4}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mustering- } \\ & \text { out pay } \end{aligned}$ | Family allowances ${ }^{6}$ | Leave payments ${ }^{7}$ |
| 1939. | 345 8,944 | 192 6,733 | 124 1,744 | 19 311 | 10 156 | \$331, $11,173,186$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 331,523 \\ 10,140,852 \end{array}$ |  | \$1, 032, 334 |  |
| 1947: June.- | 1,632 | 1,021 | 496 | 94 | 21 | 335, 391 | 262, 505 | \$12, 465 | 24,459 | \$35, 962 |
| 104. July -- | 1,592 | 1,990 | 490 | 93 | 19 | 339, 128 | 259, 172 | 12,670 | 25, 036 | 42, 250 |
| August | 1,575 | 972 | 492 | 92 | 19 | 334, 129 | 248, 670 | 10,498 | 24, 502 | 50, 459 |
| September | 1,557 | 955 | 491 | 92 | 19 | 332, 804 | 248, 928 | 9,632 | 24, 210 | 50, 034 |
| October-. | 1,543 | 941 | 491 | 92 | 19 | 355, 961 | 271, 040 | 9, 954 | 25, 145 | 49, 822 |
| November | 1,490 | 920 | * 459 | 92 | 19 | 309, 705 | 252, 112 | 9,117 13,293 | 23,127 23,827 | 25,349 16,605 |
| December. | *1,463 | 911 | ${ }^{*} 445$ | 87 | 20 | 300, 257 | 246, 532 | 13, 293 | 23, 827 | 16, 605 |
| 1948: January | *1,422 | 898 | *421 | 83 | 20 | 300, 241 | 250, 953 | 13,465 | 23,454 | 12,369 |
| 101. February | *1,419 | 905 | *414 | 80 | 20 | 281, 423 | 240, 493 | 11, 838 | 23,566 | 5,526 |
| March... | ${ }^{*} 1,422$ | 909 | *413 | 80 | 20 | 285, 011 | 242, 969 | 13, 050 | 24,997 | 3, 995 |
| April | *1,417 | 906 | ${ }_{*}^{*} 412$ | 79 80 | 20 | 285,210 | 247, 452 | 9,751 9.085 | 25, 414 | 2, 1 1882 |
| May | $* 1,419$ 1,439 | 916 930 | *403 | 80 82 | 20 20 | 278,995 | 244,999 | -9,779 | 26, 280 | 1,882 1,898 |

${ }^{1}$ 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, the missing, those in the hands of the enemy, and those on terminal leave through October 1, 1947, when lump-sum terminal-leave payments at time of discharge were started
${ }_{3}$ 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; they include payment of personnel while on terminal leave throngh September 1947. For officers this sonnel while on terminal leave throngh september back to October 1, 1946, applies to all prior periods and or enlisted personnelumack only only. Beginning october 1, 1947, they include lump-sum terminal-eave payments made at time of discharge. and Army pay rolls through April 1947 represent actual expendithly personnel
count. Pay rolls for the Nayy and Coast Guard include cash payments for clothing-allowance balances in January, April, July, and October.
${ }^{\circ}$ 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 and were continued by Public Law 254 of the 80th Congress to enlisted personnel discharged prior to September 1, 1946, for accrued and unused leave, and to officers and enlisted personnel then on active duty for leave accrued in excess of 60 days. Value of bonds (representing face value, to which in terest is added when bonds are cashed) and cash payments are included. Lump-sum payments for terminal leave which were authorized by Public Law 350 of the 80 th Congress, and which were started in October 1947, are excluded here and included under pay rolls.

* Revised.


## B: Labor Turn-Over

Table B-1: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Manufacturing Industries by Class of Turn-Over ${ }^{1}$

| Class of turn-over and year | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total accession: | 4.6 | 3.9 | 4.0 |  | 24.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1947 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 4.8 | 3.6 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| $1939{ }^{3}$ | 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: | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 24.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1947 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 4. 6 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 19393 | 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: ${ }^{1948}$ | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1947 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 2.3 |
| 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 |
| 1943 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 5. 6 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 5. 2 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| $1939{ }^{3}$ | . 9 | . 6 | . 8 | . 8 | . 7 | . 7 | . 7 | . 8 | 1.1 | . 9 | . 8 | . 7 |
| Discharge: | . 4 | 4 |  | . 4 | 2.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1947 | .4 | . 4 | .4 | .4 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 |
| 1946 | . 5 | . 5 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 | . 3 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 |
| 1943 | . 5 | . 5 | . 6 | . 5 | . 6 | . 6 | . 7 | . 7 | . 6 | . 6 | . 6 | . 6 |
| 19393 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 2 | . 2 | . 1 |
| Lay-off: ${ }^{8}$ |  | 12 | 1.2 | 12 | 21.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1947 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1. 0 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.0 | . 8 | . 9 | --9 | . 8 | . 9 |
| 1946 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.2 | . 6 | . 7 | 1. 0 | 1. 0 | . 7 | 1.0 |
| 1943 | -7 | .5 1.9 | . 5 | +.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.15 | 1. 5 | 1. 5 | .7 2.0 | 1.0 2.7 |
| Miscellaneous including military: ${ }^{4}$ | 2.2 | 1.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1948------ | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | 2.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1947 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | .1 | .1 | . 1 |
| 1946 | 1. ${ }^{2}$ | 1. 4 | 1.2 | 1. ${ }^{2}$ | . 8 | . 8 | . 8 | . 8 | . 7 | . 7 | . 1 | . 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 1 -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 coverage, see table B-2. ${ }^{2}$ Preliminary figures.
${ }^{3}$ Prior to 1943 , rates relate to wage earners only.

- 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 Industry Group and Industry ${ }^{1}$

| Industry group and industry | Total accession |  | Separation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total |  | Quit |  | Discharge |  | Lay-off |  | Miscellaneous, including military |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{May}^{2} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1948 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1948}{ }^{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1948 \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{May}_{1948}^{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1948 \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{May}_{1948}^{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1948 \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{May}^{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1948 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{May}^{2} \\ 1948 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A pr. } \\ & 1948 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 4.1 4.0 | 4.2 3.7 | 4.6 <br> 4.1 | 5. 0 <br> 4.4 | 2.9 <br> 2.7 | 3.2 <br> 2.8 | 0.4 .3 | $\begin{array}{r}0.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1.2 1.0 | 1. 1.1 | 0.1 .1 | 0.1 .1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills....--- | 3. 5 | 2. 6 | 3.9 2.9 | 4.0 2.7 | 2.7 2.4 | 2.8 2.1 | $\begin{array}{r}.3 \\ .2 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | .3 .2 | . 7 | .7 .2 | .2 | . 2 |
| Gray-iron castings.......---.-- | 4.5 | 5. 4 | 5. 6 | 7.8 | 3.8 | 4.6 | . .5 | . 7 | 1.2 | 2. 4 | . 1 | . 1 |
| Malleable-iron castings | 5. 4 | 5.2 | 5. 3 | 7.0 | 4. 6 | 5. 6 | . 5 | . 7 | 1.2 .1 | 2.4 .5 | . 1 | . 2 |
| Steel castings....-.-.-.-- | 4.5 4.9 | 4. 9 | 4. 2 | 4. 6 | 3. 3 | 3. 5 | . 6 | . 6 | . 2 | . 4 | . 1 | . 1 |
| Tin cans and other tinwar | 4. ${ }^{\text {7. }} 2$ | 2. 7.1 | 4.3 4 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 2.8 | . 3 | . 3 | 2 | . 4 | . 1 | 1 |
| Wire products -...... | 2. 6 | 2. 0 | 4. 3 | 5. 6 4.3 | 2.8 1.8 | 3.4 2.1 | . 5 | $\cdot 4$ | -9 | 1.7 | . 1 | . 1 |
|  | 2. 4 | 3.0 | 4.6 | 4.3 5.1 | 1.8 2.0 | 3.1 | . 3 | .3 | 1.2 | 1.7 | . 2 | . 2 |
| Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 5.1 | 2.0 | 3.0 | . 3 | . 3 | 2.2 | 1.7 | . 1 | . 1 |
|  | 2.8 | 3. 3 | 3.5 5.1 | 4. 2 | 2. 4 | 2.8 | . 4 | . 5 | 6 | . 8 | . 1 | . 1 |
| Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment | 6.1 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 6.3 5.8 | 3.1 3.3 | 4.3 3.1 | . 5 | . 6 | 1.4 | 1.2 2.2 | .1 | . 2 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing....-- | 4.1 | 7.4 | 5. 5 | 6. 4 | 3.3 3.6 | 4.1 | . .4 | . 6 | 2. 1.4 | 1.6 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | .1 |
| Fabricated structural-metal products. | 3.1 | 3. 8 | 5. 7 | 4.8 | 2.3 | 2.9 | . 3 | . .4 | 1.4 3.0 | 1.5 | . 1 | . 2 |
| Boits, nuts, washers, and rivets. | 2.9 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 2.0 | 2.3 | . 5 | . 4 | . 3 | 1.7 | .2 | . 1 |
| Forgings, iron and steel | 2.4 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 1.9 | 2.8 | .4 | .4 | 1.8 | 1.2 | . 2 | . 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electrical equipment for industrial use-........-...- | 1. 6 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 1.6 | . 1 | . 2 | 1. 9 | 1.8 | .1 | . 1 |
| Radios, radio equipment, and phonographs | 3.6 | 5.0 | 6.3 | 5.3 | 2.9 | 2.9 | . 4 | . 4 | 2.9 | 1.9 | . 1 | . 1 |
| Communication equipment, except radios | 1.1 | 1.1 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 1.7 | . 2 | . 3 | 1.6 | 1.0 | .1 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Engines and turbines.......-...-. | 3. 3 | 3. 7 | 4. 9 | 4.6 | 2.1 | 2.2 | .3 | . 4 | .8 2.1 | $\begin{array}{r}.9 \\ 1.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | .1 | . 1 |
| Agricultural machinery and tractor | 4. 1 | 5. 0 | 4.7 | 5. 8 | 3. 8 | 4.9 | . 4 | . 4 | 2.1 .3 | 1.8 .3 | . 2 | . 2 |
|  | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 3. 2 | 1.3 | 1.7 | . 2 | . 2 | . 6 | 1.1 | . 1 | 2 |
| Metalworking machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.1 |  |  |  |
|  | 2.9 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 2.8 | . 3 | . 6 | . 1 | . 3 | . 1 | 1 |
|  | 3.1 | 3. 2 | 3. 2 | 4.0 | 2.2 | 2.4 | . 3 | . 4 | . 6 | 1.1 | . 1 | 1 |
| Pumps and pumping equipment | 2.5 | 2.3 | 3. 2 | 4.3 | 1.7 | 2.5 | . 5 | . 4 | . 8 | 1.2 | . 2 | 2 |
| A Transportation equipment, except automobiles_-...... 6.1 6.8 6.9 8.2 2.8 3.1 .5 .5 3.5 4.5 .1 .1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A ircraft <br> A ircraft parts, including engines | 4. 8 | 5. 8 | 3. 8 | 4.6 | 2.6 | 3.1 | . 3 | . 3 | 3.5 .9 | 1.1 | ${ }^{(3)}{ }^{1}$ | . 1 |
| Aircraft parts, including engin | 3.5 | 4.2 | 2. 3 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | . 3 | . 3 | . 3 | . 6 | . 1 | . 1 |
|  | 9.8 | 9.7 | 13.6 | 15.6 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 1.0 | . 8 | 8.8 | 10.9 | . 1 | . 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers | 4.1 | 5.3 | 4. 6 | 4.9 | 3.1 | 3.6 | . 4 | . 4 | 1.0 | 1.7 | . 1 | . 2 |
| Motor-vehicle parts and accessories | 4.0 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 2.4 | 2.9 | . 5 | .6 | 2.7 | 2.1 | .1 | . 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Primary smelting and refining, except aluminum and magnesium | 2.5 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 5.3 3.0 | 1.6 |  | .4 .5 | . 6 | 1.1 | 1.8 | . 1 | . |
| Rolling and drawing of copper and copper alloys.- | 1.3 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 1.2 | 1.8 | . .2 | . 6 | . 2 | . 8 | .1 | . 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Planing and plywood mills | 3.8 | 4.3 | 3.4 | 4.9 | 2.8 | 4.0 | . 4 | .4 | .2 | . 4 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | . 1 |
| Furniture and finished lumber products <br> Furniture, including mattresses and bedsprings.-.- | 5.2 | 4.9 | 7.5 | 8.3 | 4.5 | 5.3 | . 7 | 7 | 2.2 |  |  |  |
|  | 5.1 | 5.0 | 7.6 | 8.4 | 4.5 | 5.4 | .7 | . 7 | 2.3 | 2.2 | . 1 | . 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glass and glass products | 3.9 | 3.6 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 2.1 | 2.3 | . 3 | . 4 | 2.9 | 1.9 | . 1 | . 3 |
| Cement-1.-.-.-.-.-. | 4.3 | 4.7 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 2.6 | . 5 | . 4 | . 1 | . 1 | .1 | . 1 |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta Pottery and related products. | 5.4 | 5. 3 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 3. 6 | 3.3 | . 5 | . 5 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | . 4 | (3) | (3) ${ }^{-1}$ |
| Pottery and related products. | 3.9 | 4.8 | 3.6 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 3.0 | . 4 | . 4 | . 3 | . 7 | ( |  |

[^53]Table B-2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Industry Group and Industry ${ }^{1}$ Continued

| Industry group and industry | Total accession |  | Separation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total |  | Quit |  | Discharge |  | Lay-off |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Miscellaneous, } \\ \text { including } \\ \text { military }}}{ }$ |  |
|  | $\mathrm{May}^{2}{ }^{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1948 \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{May}_{1948}{ }^{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1948 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1948}{\mathrm{May}^{2}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & { }_{1948} \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1948}{\mathrm{May}^{2}}$ | $\underset{1948}{\mathrm{Apr}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{May}^{2}{ }^{2} 948 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1948 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1948}{\text { May }^{2}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & { }_{1948} \end{aligned}$ |
| MANUFACTURING-Continued <br> Nondurable goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Textile-mill products | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 4.9 \\ & 3.8 \\ & 3.0 \\ & 2.8 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 3.3 \\ & 2.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.2 \\ & 4.9 \\ & 3.9 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 3.0 \\ & 4.3 \\ & 3.8 \end{aligned}$ | 4.15.13.33.13.13.06.14.3 | 4.5 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Silk and rayon goods. |  |  |  | 3.8 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 3 | 3 | . 6 | 6 | . 2 | 3 |
| W oolen and worsted, except dyeing and finishing-- |  |  |  | 4.1 | 1.6 | $\stackrel{1.9}{1.9}$ | . ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{3}$ | 1.1 | 1.8 | . 1 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  | 2.8 6.4 | ${ }_{3.5}^{2.1}$ | 2.3 4.2 | ${ }_{1}^{2}$ | .$_{2}$ | 2.4 | 1.8 | . 1 | 2 |
| Hosiery, seamless.... |  |  |  | 6.4 4.7 | 3.4 | ${ }_{3.7}^{4.2}$ | .3 | .$_{4}$ | .6 .6 | .6 .6 | (3) ${ }^{-1}$ | (3) |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen nd worsted |  | 2.3 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | . 4 | . 3 | . 7 | . 5 | . 1 | . 1 |
| Apparel and other finished textile products Men's and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats Men's and boys' furnishings, work clothing, and allied garments | 4.33.5 | 4.33.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 3.3 \end{aligned}$ | 5.03.5 | 3.32.3 | 3.72.5 | .$^{2}$ | $\stackrel{.2}{2}$ | .9 9 | 1.1.8 | ${ }^{(3)}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {(3) }}\left({ }^{(3)}\right.$ |
|  | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 3.7 | 4.3 | . 2 | . 2 | . 6 | . 7 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Leather and leather products | 3.1 | 2.8 | 4.4 | 5.2 | 3.1 | 3.3 | ${ }_{2}$ | ${ }_{2}$ | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1 | 1 |
|  | 2.5 3.3 | 1.8 2.9 | 2.4 4.8 | 4.2 5.3 | 1.2 <br> 3.5 | 1.7 <br> 3.5 | . ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | .$_{2}^{2}$ | 1.9 | 2.2 1.5 | . 1 | . 1 |
| Food and kindred products. | 6.(4.)4.44.4 | 5.1(4)3.33.3 | 5(4)44.0 | 5.0(4)4.1 | 3.5 <br> (1) <br> 2.9 | (4) 3.0 | ${ }^{(4)}{ }^{.4}{ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{(4)}{ }^{-4}$ | ${ }^{(4)}{ }^{1.4}$ | ${ }^{(4)}{ }^{1.5}$ | ${ }^{(4)}{ }^{1}$ | (4) 2 |
| Meat products Grain-mill products. |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2} 2.8$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tobacco manufactures. | 3.2 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 3.1 | 3.7 | . 2 | . 3 | 1.1 | . 7 | . 1 | . 1 |
| Paper and allied products. | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 3.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \left.\begin{array}{l} 3.3 \\ 3.1 \\ 3.2 \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{aligned}$ | 3.33.94.2 | 3.32.84.84.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.3 \\ & 2.0 \\ & 2.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.4 \\ & 2.0 \\ & 3.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}.3 \\ .3 \\ .3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | .3.3.3.5 | .6.51.0 | .5.4.9 | .1.1.1 | .1.1.1 |
| Paper and pulp.-...-- Paper boxes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals and allied products.- | $\begin{aligned} & 2.2 \\ & 2.2 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 2.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0 \\ & 1.9 \\ & 1.6 \\ & 2.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.9 \\ & 2.0 \\ & 1.2 \\ & 2.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.2 \\ & 2.1 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 2.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.2 \\ & 1.3 \\ & 1.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.3 \\ & 1.3 \\ & 1.0 \\ & 1.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .2 \\ & .4 \\ & .1 \\ & .3 \end{aligned}$ | .2.3.1.3 | $\begin{aligned} & .4 \\ & .2 \\ & .1 \\ & .5 \end{aligned}$ | .6 <br> .4 <br> .4 <br> .4 | .1.1.1.1.1 | .1.1.1.1 |
| Paints, varnishes, and colors.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rayon and allied products Industrial chemicals, except explosives |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial chemicals, except explosives |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . 1 | .4 |  |  |
| Products of petroleum and coal Petroleum refining | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0 \\ & 1.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.8 \\ & 1.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .9 \\ & .8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1.2 \\ .8 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .6 \\ & .5 \end{aligned}$ | $.6$ | $.1$ | .1 |  |  | . 1 | . 1 |
| Rubber products. | 3.12.94.64.62.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.4 \\ & 1.6 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 3.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.1 \\ & .1 \\ & 4.8 \\ & 4.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.8 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 5.6 \\ & 5.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0 \\ & 1.4 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 2.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.5 \\ & 1.6 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ | .2.1.2.2.2 | .2.1.2.4 | .7.5.31.31.3 | 1.92.21.61.7 | .2.1.6.1.1 | .2.2.7.1 |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes...- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rubber footwear and related products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous rubber industries.----- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous industries.. | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 1.6 | 1.7 | . 1 | . 2 | 1.1 | 1.3 | . 1 | . 1 |
| NONMANUFACTURING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| etal mining | $\begin{aligned} & 5.4 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 6.4 \\ & 6.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.0 \\ & 5.4 \\ & 5.4 \\ & 6.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.1 \\ & 2.8 \\ & 5.9 \\ & 6.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.3 \\ & 2.7 \\ & 6.7 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 2.2 \\ & 5.3 \\ & 5.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.3 \\ & 2.1 \\ & 5.5 \\ & 4.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .3 \\ & .1 \\ & .2 \\ & .5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}.3 \\ .3 \\ .2 \\ .8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | .1.1.2.1.1 | .5.1.9.9 | .2.4.4.1 | .2.4.1.2 |
| Iron-ore |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Copper-ore Lead- and zinc-ore |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coal mining | ${ }_{3.5}^{1.4}$ | ${ }_{(4)}^{1.8}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0 \\ & 3.2 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{(4)}^{2.0}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.3 \\ & 2.8 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{(4)}^{1.2}$ | . 1 | (4) ${ }^{-1}$ | .5.2 | ${ }_{(4)}{ }^{6}$ | . 1 | (4) ${ }^{1}$ |
| Anthracite...-- Bituminous-cal |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Public utilities: | ${ }_{(4)}^{2.0}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{(4)}^{(4)}{ }^{2.0}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.8 \\ & 2.3 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{(4)}^{1.7}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 1.1 \end{aligned}$ | (4) ${ }^{1}$ | . 1 | (4) ${ }^{-1}$ | 1. ${ }^{1}$ | (4) ${ }^{1}$ | . 1 |
| Telephone- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^54]${ }_{3}^{2}$ Preliminary figures.
${ }^{3}$ Less than 0.05 .
Not available.
Rates for the month of April are based on 6,900 manufacturing establishments with $4,500,000$ employees; and 200 mining establishments with 115,000 employees.

## C: Earnings and Hours

Table C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries ${ }^{1}$


See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries MANUFACTURING-Continued


See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries ${ }^{1}$-Con. MANUFACTURING-Continued

| Year and month | Machinery, except electrical-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Textile machinery |  |  | Typewriters |  |  | Cash registers; adding, and calculating machines |  |  | Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic |  |  | Sewing machines, domestic and industrial |  |  | Refrigerators and refrigeration equip. ment |  |  |
|  | Avg. wkly. earn ings | 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 30.13 | 39.8 44.6 | Cents <br> 67.7 | $\$ 23.98$ 26.40 | 37.3 39.1 | Cents $64.3$ <br> 67.5 | $\$ 30.38$ 34.78 | 37.2 41.4 | Cents 81.2 |  |  | Cents |  |  | Cents |  |  | Cents |
| 1947: 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June | 54.88 | 42.6 | 128.9 | 51.58 | 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 40.4 | 131.7 135.6 |
| July - | 54.79 | 41.9 | 130.1 | 52. 33 | 43.7 | 119.8 | 60.35 | 40.6 | 149.0 | 54.85 | 41.6 | 131.8 | 58.43 | 41.0 | 142.5 | 54.77 55.37 | 40.4 40.8 | 135.6 |
| Augnst | 51.91 | 40. 2 | 129.1 | 51.22 | 40.5 | 126.5 | 59.52 | 40. 2 | 148.7 | 52.82 | 40.1 | 131. 6 | 56. 35 | 40.0 | 140.9 | 52.22 | 38.5 | 135.6 |
| September | 56.08 | 42.2 | 132.9 | 51.91 | 40.6 | 128.0 | 63. 21 | 42.1 | 151.3 | 54.17 | 41.0 | 132.0 | 60.72 | 42.0 | 145.4 | 54.18 | 39.5 | 137.3 |
| October... | 55.77 56.88 | 42.1 | 132.5 135.5 | 54. 04 55.54 | 42.0 | 128.8 | 63. 82 | 42.3 | 152.3 | 57.13 | 42.4 | 134.6 | 62.27 | 42.5 | 146.9 | 56.33 | 40.7 | 138.3 |
| December | 56.88 58.56 | 43.1 | 135.5 135.8 | 55.54 55.89 | 42.5 42.9 | 130.6 130.1 | 63.29 65.67 | 42.1 42.9 | 151.8 | 57.96 60.42 | 42.7 43.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 135.8 \\ & 128 \end{aligned}$ | $62.17$ | 42.4 42.9 | $146.5$ | 54.41 <br> 57.05 | 39.8 41.2 | 136.7 138.4 |
| 1948: January | 59. 21 | 43.1 | 137.4 | 55. 59 | 42.6 | 130.5 | 65. 39 | 42.4 | 155.7 | 58.28 | 42.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| February | 59.50 | 42.8 | 139.0 | 55. 68 | 42.4 | 131.2 | 64.11 | 41.6 | 155.4 | 57.69 | 41.8 | 138.2 | 63.14 | 42.8 | 147.6 | 52.55 | 38.1 | 138.6 137.8 |
| March | 61.40 | 43.7 | 140.6 | 54.62 | 42.0 | 130.1 | 65. 30 | 42.2 | 156.1 | 56.38 | 41.2 | 137.0 | 63. 90 | 43.0 | 148.3 | 55. 51 | 38.9 39.9 | 139.2 |
| April. | 61.01 | 43.2 | 141.0 | 54.63 | 42.0 | 130.1 | 65. 62 | 42.1 | 157.3 | 58.15 | 42.1 | 138.3 | 62. 59 | 42.3 | 147.2 | 55.99 | 40.2 | 139.1 |
| May | 61. 28 | 43.0 | 142.5 | 53.31 | 41.2 | 129.4 | 64.55 | 41.5 | 157.0 | 57. 39 | 41.3 | 139.0 | 64.89 | 41.8 | 155.1 | 56. 57 | 40.5 | 139.4 140.4 |
| Transportation equipment, except automobiles |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total: Transportation equipment, except automobiles |  |  | Locomotives |  |  | Cars, electric- and steam-railroad |  |  | Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines |  |  | Aircraft engines |  |  | Shipbuilding and boatbuilding |  |  |
| 1939: Averag | \$30. 51 | 38.9 | Cents $78.5$ | \$28. 33 | 36.7 | Cents | \$26. 71 | 36.0 | Cents |  |  | Cents |  |  | Cents |  |  | Cents |
| 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 | 83.5 89.2 | $\$ 31.91$ 37.69 | 38.0 42.0 | 83.5 89.3 |
| 1947: 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 |
|  | 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. 02 | 40.1 | 139.5 | 59. 26 | 39.7 | 149.4 | 56.83 | 41.7 | 136.4 | 54. 48 | 39.7 | 137.2 | 56.19 | 39.2 | 143.5 | 56.77 | 39.9 | 142.1 |
| August.. Septembe | 55.75 56.54 | 39.6 39.7 | 140.6 142.4 | 61. 75 | 40.6 41.3 | 152.2 156.7 | 51.89 55.03 | 38.6 | 134.3 | 55.30 | 40.0 | 138.1 | 56.58 | 39.2 | 144.3 | 56. 93 | 39.3 | 144.7 |
| September October. | 56.54 58.07 | 39.7 40.4 | 142.4 143.7 | 64.69 62.32 | 41.3 40.6 | 156.7 153.4 | 55.03 58.09 | 39.9 41.4 | 137.8 140.4 | 54.44 56.01 | 39.3 | 138. 6 | 58. 43 | 40. 0 | 146.0 | 57.71 | 39.5 | 146.2 |
| Novembe | 56. 42 | 38.6 | 146.2 | 61.64 | 39.8 | 154.9 | 58.61 | 41.4 | 142.4 | 56. 01 | 40.2 | 139.5 | 59. 19 | 40.5 | 146.1 | 59.31 | 39.8 | 149.0 |
| December | 59.79 | 40.8 | 146.5 | 63.63 | 40.7 | 156.5 | 59.84 | 41.4 | 144.7 | 57.12 | 39.3 40.6 | 141.3 | 57.52 60.39 | 39.4 | 146.1 | 55. 20 | 36.1 | 152.9 |
| 1948: Januar | 59.56 | 40.3 | 147.9 | 62.34 | 40.1 | 155.3 | 58.51 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| February | 58.67 | 39.6 | 148.2 | 61.01 | 39.2 | 155.5 | 58.02 | 40.2 | 143.9 | 55.53 | 39.4 | 140.8 | 59.30 | 40.6 | 146.1 | 64.05 | 40.9 | 156.7 |
| March | 59.40 | 40.3 | 147.2 | 63.46 | 40.2 | 157.9 | 58. 90 | 40.9 | 143.9 | 56.71 | 40.9 | 140.6 | 58. 29 | 40.1 | 145.2 | 61.54 | 38.9 | 158.2 |
| April. | 59.89 | 40.5 | 147.8 | 64.96 | 40.5 | 160.4 | 58.70 | 40.9 | 143.7 | 56. 71 57.75 | 40.1 | 142.1 | 59.53 | 40.6 | 146.7 | 62. 07 | 40.3 | 153.8 |
| May | 59.30 | 40.0 | 148.1 | 64.57 | 40.1 | 161.0 | 58.07 | 40.2 | 144.6 | 57.74 | 40.4 | 142.8 | 61.02 | 40.5 40.9 | 149.4 | 62.04 60.40 | 40.2 39.4 | 154.1 153.1 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tran } \\ & \text { equip } \\ & \text { autol } \end{aligned}$ | porta ment, nobiles | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ation } \\ & \text { except } \\ & \text {-Con. } \end{aligned}$ | Automobiles |  |  | Nonferrous metals and their products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts |  |  |  |  |  | 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 |  |  |
| 1939: Average |  |  | Cents | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 32.91 \\ 37.69 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35.4 \\ & 38.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Cents } \\ 92.9 \\ 96.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r} \$ 26.74 \\ 30.47 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 38.9 \\ 41.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Cents } \\ 68.7 \\ 73.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 26.67 \\ 29.21 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38.2 \\ & 38.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cents } \\ 69.9 \\ 75.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 28.77 \\ 35.96 \end{array}$ | 39.644.0 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Cents } \\ 72.9 \\ 81.8 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 37.9 \\ & 38.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cents } \\ 58.7 \\ 61.4 \end{gathered}$ |
| 1941: January. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$22. 23.90 |  |  |
| 1947: May | \$54. 60 | 41.8 | 1307 | 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 | 51.12 | 39.7 | 128. 9 | 53.89 | 41.3 | 130.4 | 54.13 | 39.2 | 138.1 | 44.58 | 39.1 | 114.0 |
| August.... | 55.58 | 41.0 | 135.5 | 55.76 | 37. 2 | 150.0 | 51. 07 | 39.5 | 129.4 | 53. 98 | 40.8 | 132.2 | 52.62 | 38.0 | 138. 4 | 45. 03 | 39.1 | 115.1 |
| September- | $55.94$ | 41.0 | 136.6 | 59.35 | 39.2 | 151.5 | 52. 62 | 40.2 | 130.9 | 55.82 | 41.2 | 135.5 | 54.37 | 38.9 | 139. 6 | 46.87 | 40.4 | 116.0 |
| October.... | 58. 94 58.94 58.96 | 42.5 42.0 | 138.8 140.4 | 60.30 61.30 | 39.5 39.8 3.8 | 152.6 154.0 | 53.59 54.27 | 40.8 | 131.2 | 54.89 | 40.9 | 134. 2 | 55. 19 | 39.4 | 140.1 | 47.54 | 40.8 | 116.7 |
| December--.--- |  | 42.0 42.3 | 139.3 | 61.30 64.64 | 39.8 41.4 | 154.0 156.3 | 54.27 55.53 | 41.1 41.8 | 132.0 132.7 | 55.69 55.44 | 41.2 41.2 | 135.1 134.6 | 55.93 57.26 | 39.7 40.5 | 141.0 141.2 | 48. 64 | 41.4 41.9 | 117.5 116.4 |
| 1948: Janu | $\begin{aligned} & 55.33 \\ & 55.65 \\ & 55.88 \\ & 56.36 \\ & 55.54 \end{aligned}$ | 40.3 | 137.3 | 60.96 | 39.6 | 153.8 | 55. 06 | 41.2 | 133.6 | 55. 85 | 41.1 | 136.0 | 57.30 | 40.4 | 141.8 | 47.63 | 40.2 | 118.5 |
|  |  | 39.8 | 140.0 | 59.00 | 38.1 | 154.8 | 55.07 | 41.2 | 133.8 | 55.58 | 41.0 | 135.7 | 57. 73 | 40.6 | 142.2 | 48.59 | 41.0 | 118.6 |
|  |  | 40.4 | 138.4 | 59.81 | 38.9 | 153.9 | 55.23 | 41.1 | 134.4 | 55.31 | 40.5 | 136.6 | 58. 25 | 40.8 | 142. 9 | 49.15 | 41.1 | 119.6 |
|  |  | 40.3 | 139.8 | 59.14 | 38.6 | 153.3 | 54.87 | 40.9 | 154.3 | 56. 49 | 41.1 | 137.5 | 56.84 | 40.0 | 142.2 | 49. 09 | 40.8 | 120.5 |
|  |  | 39.4 | 141.0 | 53.71 | 34.8 | 154.5 | 55.14 | 40.7 | 135.4 | 57.33 | 41.5 | 138.0 | 57. 42 | 40.1 | 143.1 | 47.79 | 40.0 | 120.3 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries ${ }^{1}$-Con.
MANUFACTURING-Continued


See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries ${ }^{1}$-Con.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries ${ }^{1}$-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 ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | Work shirts |  |  | Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified |  |  |
|  | A vg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | A V . wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. <br> hrly. <br> earn- <br> ings | Avg. <br> wkly. <br> earn- <br> ings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. <br> earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average_ | $\$ 18.17$ 18.76 | 34.5 33.5 | Cents 52.7 56.0 | $\$ 19.32$ 20.40 | 33.2 33.4 | Cents 58.1 60.7 | $\$ 13.75$ 14.22 | 34.6 33.0 | Cents 39.8 43.1 | $\$ 14.18$ 14.85 | 35.4 33.6 | Cents 40.1 44.2 | $\$ 11.03$ 12.33 | 35.8 33.6 | Cents 30.9 36.7 | $\$ 19.20$ 19.47 | 33.9 33.2 | Cents 51.9 <br> 55.3 |
|  | 35. 36 | 35.8 | 98.8 | 41. 49 | 37.2 | 110.5 | 32.01 | 36.9 | 86.7 | 32. 41 | 35.1 | 92.9 | 25.11 | 34.5 | 73.0 | 41.58 | 34.6 | 116.8 |
| 1947: May | 35. 36 35.77 | 35.8 36.0 | 98.8 99.4 | 41.49 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 | 35.8 | 102.0 | 40.17 | 36.5 | 109.8 | 31.24 | 36.3 | 86.2 | 33.79 | 36.0 | 93.8 | 26.56 | 36.2 35.4 | 73.5 | 43. 81 | 34.8 34.6 | 124.1 |
| August | 36.57 | 35.2 | 103.8 | 38.66 | 35.1 | 109.0 | 30.74 | 36.0 | 85. 8 | 31.51 | 34. 35 | 91.4 | 25. 59 | 34. 6 | 74.0 | 45.78 | 35.0 | 127.9 |
| September | 37.64 | 36.0 | 104.6 | 41. 06 | 36.8 | 110.6 | 32.38 | 36.9 37.8 | 87.8 88.5 | 31.51 35.05 35.09 | 35.5 36.9 | 93.2 94.9 | 25. 25.15 | 33.7 | 74.5 | 46. 91 | 35.8 | 127.9 |
| October--- | 38.78 | 36.9 | 105.1 | 42. 78 | 37.9 37 | 112.0 | 33.42 33.75 | 37.8 38.0 | 88.5 88.9 | 35.00 35.09 | 36.9 36.5 | 94.1 96.1 | 25.15 24.90 | 34.1 | 72.8 | 43. 82 | 35.3 | 121.7 |
| November | 37.09 39.00 | 36.4 37.1 | 101.9 105.2 | 42. 24 43.11 | 37.5 37.7 | 111.6 113.6 | 33.75 34.12 | 38.0 38.1 | 88.9 91.8 | 35.09 35.56 | 36.5 37.3 | 96.1 95.3 | 24.90 24.32 | 34.1 | 71.2 | 46.76 | 35.3 36.2 | 127.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 34.45 | 36.9 | 92.9 | 35.03 | 36.4 | 95.7 | 23. 73 | 32.7 | 72.5 | 48. 52 | 36.0 | 132.7 |
| 1948: January | 40.00 | 36.6 | 109.4 | 44.11 | 37.0 37.1 | 117.8 | 34.45 34.20 | 36.9 36.8 | 92.9 92.8 | 35.03 34.78 | 35. 5 | 97.4 | 25. 69 | 35.6 | 72.1 | 49.09 | 36.1 | 133.4 |
| February | 40.23 40.09 | 36.7 36.7 | 109.8 109.2 | 44.05 44.73 | 37.1 37.4 | 117.6 118.8 | 34.20 35.02 | 36.8 37.4 | 92.8 93.4 | 34.78 35.77 | 35.5 36.3 | 98.4 | 26. 50 | 35.9 36.9 | 71.8 | 48. 10 | 36.1 | 131.0 |
| April | 37.61 | 36. 2 | 104.0 | 44.31 | 37.3 | 117.3 | 34. 39 | 36.9 | 92.8 | 34. 42 | 35.9 | 95.8 | 26. 85 | 36.8 | 73.0 | 43.20 | 35.1 | 120.1 |
| May | 37.24 | 35.8 | 104.0 | 43.50 | 36.8 | 117.1 | 33.91 | 36.4 | 92.6 | 34.90 | 36.6 | 95.3 | 27.22 | 36.5 | 74.4 | 43. 27 | 35.1 | 120.6 |
| , | Apparel and other finished textile products-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Corsets and allied garments |  |  | Millinery |  |  | Handkerchiefs |  |  | Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads |  |  | Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc. |  |  | Textile bags ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | Cents |  |  | Cents |  |  | Cents |  |  | Cents |  |  | Cents |  |  | Cents |
| 1939: Average | \$17.15 | 37.5 | 45.6 | \$22.19 | 33.8 | 63.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1941: January | 17. 24 | 35.6 | 48.2 | 22.31 | 30.5 | 64.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1947: 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 |
| 1947. 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 38.4 | 98.9 94.5 | 34.02 35.48 | 37.1 38.3 | 91.8 92.5 |
| July. | 34.95 | 37.5 | 93.5 | 48. 58 | 36.2 | 129.8 | 31.13 | 36.3 | 85.7 | 29.09 28.93 | 36.1 36.1 | 81.6 81.1 | 36.44 37.74 | 38.4 38.6 | 94.5 97.7 | 35.48 35.34 | 38.8 37.8 | 92.5 |
| August | 34.80 | 36. 7 | 94.2 | 49. 52 | 36.3 | 131.4 | 30.40 31.85 | 35.5 36.7 | 85.7 86.7 | 28.93 30.64 | 36.1 37.3 | 81.1 | 37.74 38.33 | 38.6 38.2 | 99.6 | 35.34 35.86 | 38.1 | 94.1 |
| September | 35. 75 | 37.5 | 95.4 | 49. 74 | 35.8 | 134.0 | 31.85 32.57 | 36.7 <br> 37.5 | 86.7 86.8 | 30.64 31.55 | 37.5 37.5 | 84.4 | 38. 72 | 38.3 | 100.4 | 36.76 | 38.9 | 94.4 |
| October-.. | 36. 76 | 38.5 | 95.6 | 53. 20 | 38.2 | 133.7 121.3 | 32.57 33.31 | 36.5 37.7 | 86.8 88 | 31.55 31.26 | 37.2 37.2 | 88.9 | 38. 03 | 38.3 | 98.3 | 37.25 | 38.9 | 95.8 |
| November | 36. 80 | 38.6 39.0 | 95.5 94.8 | 39.14 46.03 | 31.3 35.0 | 121.3 | 33.31 32.55 | 37.7 37.0 | 88.4 88.1 | 31.26 31.28 | 37.1 | 84.3 | 31.34 | 40.5 | 101.2 | 37.60 | 39.5 | 95.3 |
| December.- | 36.89 | 39.0 | 94.8 | 46. 03 | 35.0 | 125.6 | 32.55 | 37.0 | 88.1 | 31.28 | 37.1 | 84.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1948: January | 37.37 | 38.0 | 98.5 | 53.14 | 37.3 | 136.5 | 30.46 | 34.4 | 88.4 | 31.05 | 36.8 | 85.6 | 38.54 | 38.2 | 99.9 | 37. 20 | 38.9 | 95.6 |
| 198. February | 37.07 | 37.9 | 97.9 | *57. 84 | 39.3 | *141. 5 | 32. 66 | 36.4 | 89.7 | 30.17 | 35.9 35.4 | 85.4 | 36.83 38.29 | 38.7 38.1 | 96.5 100.0 | 36.23 35.80 | 38.0 37.1 | 95.2 96.4 |
| March | 38.14 | 38.5 | 99.3 | 52, 77 | 36.9 | 139.4 | 34. 21 | 37.1 | 92.2 | 30.73 29.40 | 35.4 33.3 | 88.2 89.1 | 38.29 38.46 | 38.2 | 100.1 | 35. 24 | 37.1 | 97.6 |
| May | 37.39 | 37.8 | 99.1 | 49.81 | 35.9 | 136.3 | 33.09 31.66 | 36.1 34.8 | 91.7 90.9 | 29.40 29.95 | 35.3 32.9 | 99.1 | 38.46 36.90 | 38.2 36.7 | 109.1 | 37. 66 | 38.4 | 98.4 |
|  | -35.85 | 35.8 | 100.3 | 42.88 | 31.7 | 132.9 | 31.66 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Leather and leather products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total: Leather and leather products |  |  | Leather |  |  | Boot and shoe cut stock and findings |  |  | Boots and shoes |  |  | Leather gloves and mittens |  |  | Trunks and suitcases |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents |  |  | Cents |  |  | Cents |  |  | Cents |  |  | Cents |
| 1939: Average | \$19.13 | 36.2 | 52.8 | \$24.43 | 38.7 | 63.4 |  |  |  | \$17.83 | 35.7 | 50.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1941: January | 20.66 | 37.3 | 55.4 | 25.27 | 38.3 | 66.2 |  |  |  | 19.58 | 37.0 | 53.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1947: 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 |
|  | 39.40 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 | 72.34 | 39.6 | 106. 6 |
|  | 40.30 | 38.2 | 105. 5 | 51.11 | 40.4 | 126.1 | 39.06 | 38.4 | 103.1 | 38.49 | 37.8 | 101.8 | - 32.42 | 35.6 | 91.4 | 440.62 | 38.4 | 105.6 |
|  | 40.25 | 38.1 | 105. 7 | 51.19 | 40.0 | 127.7 | - 39.86 | 39.1 | 103.4 | - 38.32 | 37.7 <br> 8.8 | 101.8 | -32.33 | 35.7 | 91.2 | 242.09 | 39.4 | 106.7 |
|  | 41.89 | 39.1 | 107.2 | 52.66 | 41.0 | 128.3 | 40.14 | 39.2 | 103.2 | 40.12 | - 38.8 | 103.5 | - 33.45 | 36.3 | 92.7 | 743.07 | 39.5 | 109.5 |
|  | 42.18 | 39.0 | 108.2 | 52. 52 | 40.7 | 128.7 | 39.19 | 38.3 | 103.7 | 40.41 | - 38.7 | 104.6 | - 34.43 | 36.4 | 94.5 | 546.15 | - 40.9 | 111. 4 |
|  | 41.93 | 38.3 | 109.5 | 52.82 | 40.6 | 129.7 | - 38.92 | 37.2 | 106. 0 | 39.98 | - 37.8 | 105.9 | ( 33.88 | 36.3 | 93.4 | 4 47.61 <br> 45.53  | 42.2 40.9 | 112.9 |
|  | 42.67 | 39.1 | 109.2 | 53.65 | 41.3 | 130.0 | - 41.36 | 39.3 | 106.3 | 40.87 | 38.7 | 105.6 | 633.91 | 36.3 | 93.1 | 1 45.53 | 40.9 | 110.9 |
| 1948: Janua $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru } \\ & \text { March } \\ & \text { April } \\ & \text { May }\end{aligned}$ | 42.63 | 39.0 | 109.5 | 53.06 | 40.8 | 129.9 | 91.36 | 38.9 | 107.5 | 541.09 | -38.8 | 105.9 | - 33.75 | 35.7 | 94.7 | $7 \quad 42.33$ | 38.4 | 110.5 |
|  | 42.63 42.99 | 39.0 39.0 | 110.2 | - 53.38 | 40.5 | 131.7 | 7 41.23 | 38.4 | 108.0 | 41.35 | -38.8 | 106.5 | $5 \quad 33.67$ | 36.0 | 94.1 | 1 45.61 | 10.6 | 112.9 |
|  | 41.87 | 37.8 | 110.6 | - 51.91 | 39.4 | 131.5 | 540.55 | 37.6 | 108. 6 | 6 40.21 | 137.5 | 107.1 | 133.82 | 36.0 | 94.0 | 0 45.83 | 40.6 | 113.5 |
|  | 40.34 | 36.2 | 111.6 | - 51.59 | 39.1 | 131.8 | $8 \quad 39.90$ | 36.5 | 110.7 | $7 \quad 38.09$ | - 35.3 | 108.0 | 33.18 | 35.4 | 93.8 | $8 \quad 45.35$ | - 40.1 | 113.0 |
|  | 39.82 | 35.4 | 112.4 | 42.53 | -39.3 | 133.5 | 5 39.72 | 36.3 | 110.5 | 5 36.91 | - 34.2 | 108.1 | 134.83 | 35.4 | 98.9 | 9 45.06 | 639.6 | 113.7 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries ${ }^{1}$-Con.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries ${ }^{1}$-Con. MANUFACTURING-Continued

| Year and month | Paper and allied products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Printing, publishing, and allied industries |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total: Paper and allied products |  |  | Paper and pulp |  |  | Envelopes |  |  | Paper bags |  |  | Paper boxes |  |  | Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries |  |  |
|  | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. brly. earnings | Avg. <br> wkly. <br> earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | A $\nabla \mathrm{g}$. 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 | $\$ 23.72$ 25.16 | 40.1 40.0 | Cents 59.2 62.9 | $\$ 24.92$ 27.02 | 40.3 40.8 | Cents 62.0 66.2 |  |  | Cents |  |  | Cents | $\$ 21.78$ 22.26 | 40.2 38.8 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Cents } \\ 54.7 \\ 57.6 \end{array}$ | $\$ 32.42$ 33.49 | 37.4 37.8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cents } \\ & 86.6 \\ & 88.6 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1947: 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 44.87 | 41.2 | 107.7 108.8 | 59.55 59.76 | 40.1 39.9 | 148.6 149.9 |
| 1077 June | 49.95 51.06 | 42.9 42.9 | 116.5 119.0 | 54.83 56.36 | 44.5 44.5 | 123.1 | 45.96 44.72 | 43.0 | 107.3 107.4 | 41.69 42.30 | 39.6 38.8 | 105.4 109.4 | 44.87 45.44 | 41.4 | 108.8 109.9 | 59. 76 59.37 | 39.9 39.6 | 149.9 149.8 |
| July | 51.06 50.72 | 42.9 42.4 | 119.0 119.6 | 56.36 56.30 | 44.5 44.1 | 126.6 127.6 | 44.72 44.96 | 42. 4 | 107.4 110.7 | 42.30 41.89 | 38.8 38.4 | 109.3 | 44.92 | 40.8 | 110.4 | 59.48 | 39.4 | 150.8 |
| Septembe | 51. 99 | 42. 9 | 121.0 | 57. 14 | 44.5 | 128. 3 | 47.02 | 42.2 | 112.5 | 42. 05 | 38.2 | 110. 2 | 46. 53 | 41.6 | 112.2 | 61. 61 | 40.2 | 153.4 |
| October.- | 52. 22 | 43.0 | 121.5 | 57.10 | 44.4 | 128.7 | 46.97 | 42.1 | 112.8 | 43.67 | 39.3 | 111.3 | 47. 37 | 42.1 | 112.7 | 61. 62 | 40.0 | 154.0 |
| November | 52. 80 | 43.2 | 122.2 | 57.40 | 44.4 | 129. 2 | 46. 52 | 41.9 | 112.0 | 43. 17 | 39.0 40.7 | 110.6 111.3 | 48.66 49.44 | 42.7 43.3 | 114.3 114.4 | 62.30 63.37 | 40.0 40.4 | 155.6 156.8 |
| December | 53.69 | 43.8 | 122.6 | 58.21 | 44.9 | 129.5 | 47.35 | 42.2 | 112.2 | 45. 29 | 40.7 | 111.3 | 49.44 | 43.3 | 114.4 | 63.37 |  | 156.8 |
| 1948: January $\qquad$ <br> February $\qquad$ <br> March <br> April $\qquad$ <br> May | 53. 20 | 43.1 | 123.5 | 57.75 | 44.4 | 130.1 | 46. 50 | 41.4 | 113.9 | 45. 23 | 40.8 | 111.2 | 48.35 | 42.0 | 115.5 | 62. 41 | 39.5 | 157.9 |
|  | 53. 61 | 43.1 | 124.5 | 58. 41 | 44.5 | 131.0 | 46. 68 | 41.3 | 114.6 | 44. 34 | 39.5 | 112.0 | 48.75 | 41.9 | 116.7 | 62, 72 | 39.1 | 160.4 |
|  | 53.82 | 43.1 | 124.9 | 58. 50 | 44.5 | 131.3 | 46. 30 | 41.1 | 114.4 | 45.69 | 40.7 | 112.1 | 49.14 | 41.8 | 117.7 118.0 | 63.97 64.50 | 39.5 39.2 | 162.1 |
|  | 53.34 | 42.7 | 125.0 | 58.02 | 44.1 | 131.3 | 46. 26 | 40.8 | 114.9 | 45. 14 | 40.5 39.8 | 111.3 112.6 | 48.32 48.64 | 41.0 40.7 | 118.0 119.9 | 64.50 65.04 | 39.2 39.1 | 164.5 166.3 |
|  | 54.50 | 42.8 | 127.3 | 59.87 | 44.6 | 134.0 | 46.37 | 40.8 | 115.0 | 44.93 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Printing, publishing, and allied industries-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Chemicals and allied products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Newspapers and periodicals |  |  | Printing; book and job |  |  | Lithographing |  |  | Total: Chemicals and allied products |  |  | Paints, varnishes, and colors |  |  | Drugs, medicines, and insecticides |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1939: Average | \$37.58 | 36.1 | 100.4 | \$30.30 | 38.3 | 80.4 |  |  |  | $\$ 25.59$ 27.53 | 39.5 39.9 | 64.9 69.0 | $\$ 28.48$ 29.86 | 40.5 40.3 | 70.4 74.1 | $\$ 24.16$ 24.68 | 39.7 39.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 59.2 \\ & 61.9 \end{aligned}$ |
| 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 |  |  |
| 1947: May $\begin{aligned} & \text { June.-. } \\ & \text { July } \\ & \text { August } \\ & \text { Septemb } \\ & \text { October } \\ & \text { Novem } \\ & \text { Decemb }\end{aligned}$ | 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 |
|  | 67.16 | 38.4 | 171.9 | 56.81 | 40.6 | 140.6 | 58.31 | 41.3 | 141. 1 | 50.59 | 41.1 | 123.2 | 52. 81 | 42.5 | 124.4 | 43. 49 | 39.9 | 109.1 |
|  | 66. 53 | 38.2 | 171.3 | 56.77 | 40.5 | 140.8 | 57.55 | 40.5 | 142.1 | 51.00 | 40.9 | 124.7 | 53. 37 | 42.3 | 126. 3 | 43. 50 | 39.1 | 111.4 |
|  | 67.74 | 38.5 | 173.6 | 55.95 | 40.0 | 140.6 | 57.56 | 40.1 | 143. 6 | 51.27 | 40.9 | 125. 2 | 53.76 | 42.1 | 127. 12 | 45.68 46.43 | 39.9 39.5 | 114.4 117.5 |
|  | 69.40 | 39.0 | 175.3 | 58. 32 | 40.8 | 143.6 | 60.51 | 51.2 | 146.7 | 51. 81 | 41.0 | 126. 3 | 53.55 53.93 | 41.8 | 128.4 | 46.43 47.90 | 39.5 40.4 | 117.5 118.5 |
|  | 69. 18 | 38.7 | 175.8 | 58.63 | 40.7 | 145.1 | 60.16 | 41.1 | 146.2 | 52.67 53.15 | 41.4 41.3 | 127.3 | 53. 93 55.06 | 41.9 41.9 | 131.6 | 47.35 | 40.0 | 118.3 |
|  | 69.78 | 38.6 | 177.6 | 59.35 60.22 | 40.7 41.1 | 146.9 | 62.19 62.91 | 42.4 42.3 | 148.7 | 53.15 53.73 | 41.5 | 129.3 | 55. 55.11 | 42.0 | 131.4 | 47.90 | 40.4 | 118. 5 |
|  | 71.45 | 39.1 | 179.1 | 60.22 | 41.1 | 147.9 | 62.91 | 42.3 | 148.6 | 53.73 | 41.5 | 129.3 | 55. 11 | 42.0 | 131.4 | 47.90 | 40.4 | 118.5 |
| 1948: J | 68.96 | 37.8 | 179.7 | 60. 23 | 40.7 | 149.3 | 61.03 | 40.4 | 151.1 | 54.31 | 41. 4 | 131.1 | 55. 34 | 42.0 | 132.1 | 48.31 | 40.4 | 119.6 |
|  | 70.36 | 38.3 | 181.2 | 60.13 | 39.8 | 152.8 | 60.04 | 39.8 | 150.9 | 54.12 | 41.1 | 131.5 | 55. 73 | 41.8 | 133.4 | 48.42 | 40.2 | 120.6 |
|  | 71.32 | 38.4 | 184.3 | 60.96 | 40.3 | 152.8 | 62.92 | 40.3 | 156.0 | 54.15 | 41.2 | 131. 5 | 55. 71 | 41.7 | 133.8 | 48. 44 | 40.2 | 120.5 |
|  | 72.92 | 38.5 | 186.7 | 61. 26 | 39. 9 | 155.1 | 61. 69 | 39.5 | 156.2 | 54. 35 | 41.0 | 132.5 | 55.54 57.22 | 41.5 | 134.4 135.8 | 48.16 48.92 | 39.9 39.4 | 120.7 123.3 |
|  | 72.78 | 38.3 | 187.3 | 61.97 | 39.8 | 157.2 | 63.24 | 39.5 | 160.1 | 55. 23 | 41.1 | 134.5 | 57.22 | 42.2 | 135.8 | 48.92 | 39.4 | 123.3 |
|  | Chemicals and allied products-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Soap |  |  | Rayon and allied products |  |  | Chemicals, not elsewhere classified |  |  | Explosives and safety fuses |  |  | Ammunition, smallarms |  |  | Cottonseed oil |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 28.11 \\ 29.58 \end{array}$ | Cents |  | $\$ 24.52$27.26 | 37.9Cents <br>  <br> 34.6 |  | $\$ 31.30$33.10 | 40.040.3 | Cents 78.4 | $\$ 29.99$31.56 | 38.837.8 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Cents } \\ 77.3 \end{array}$ | $\$ 22.68$24.05 | $\begin{aligned} & 39.0 \\ & 38.6 \end{aligned}$ | Cents 61.2 62.3 | \$13. 70 | 44.344.6 | Cents 30.2 33.8 |
| 1939: A verage |  | 39.8 | 70.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1941: January-- |  | 40.0 | 74.0 |  | 39.2 | 69.6 |  |  | 82.2 |  |  | 83.5 |  |  |  | 15.55 |  |  |
| 1947: 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 |
|  | 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. 83 | 48.6 | 73.7 |
|  | 56.30 | 42.0 | 134. 0 | 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. 29 | 48.3 | 73.0 |
|  | 59.04 | 43.0 | 137.4 | 49.04 | 40.0 | 122.6 | 57.44 | 40.7 | 141.0 | 57.08 | 41.9 | 136.1 | 44. 96 | 41.0 | 109.8 | 35. 76 | 48.9 | 73.2 |
|  | 62.05 | 44.0 | 141.0 | 49.74 | 39.6 | 125. 7 | 57. 98 | 40.5 | 143.2 | 57.39 | 41.6 | 138.1 | 52.69 | 42.1 | 125.0 | 36. 30 | 51.0 | 71.2 |
|  | 61.58 | 43.5 | 141.4 | 48.71 | 39.0 | 124.9 | 58. 46 | 40.8 | 143.2 | 56. 65 | 40.5 | 140.0 | 53.13 | 42. 9 | 123.9 | 38.84 | 53.8 | 72.2 |
|  | 62.66 | 44.1 | 142.0 | 49.07 | 39.2 | 125.2 | 59. 21 | 40. 9 | 144.8 | 58. 20 | 40.7 | 143. 0 | 53.30 | 43.1 | 123.8 | 38. 47 | 52.6 | 73.1 |
|  | 65.01 | 44.7 | 145.6 | 49.73 | 39.2 | 126.8 | 60.07 | 41.2 | 145.7 | 57.36 | 40.0 | 143.3 | 53.85 | 43.3 | 124.3 | 38.68 | 52.9 | 73.1 |
| 1948: JanuaryFebruaryMarchAprilMayMay | 64.69 | 44.1 | 146.6 | 50.36 | 39.2 | 128.4 | 60.80 | 41.2 | 147.7 | 58.85 | 40.8 | 144.1 | 48.09 | 40.5 | 118.8 | 38.86 | 52.2 | 74.6 |
|  | 64.54 | 43.8 | 147.5 | 50.33 | 39.3 | 128.0 | 60.82 | 41.1 | 147.9 | 59.20 | 41.2 | 143.8 | 48.19 | 40.6 | 118.7 | 36. 59 | 48.8 | 75.0 |
|  | 62.83 | 42.8 | 146.7 | 50.68 | 39.5 | 128.4 | 60.84 | 41.0 | 148. 3 | 58. 24 | 40.5 | 143.7 | 49. 04 | 40.7 | 120.4 | 37.95 | 50.3 | 75.5 |
|  | 64.29 | 42.1 | 152.8 | 51.29 | 39.8 | 128.7 | 60.97 | 41.1 | 148.4 | 56.47 | 39.6 | 142.7 | 49.37 | 40.8 | 120.9 | 37.50 | 49.4 | 75.9 |
|  | 64.99 | 42.1 | 154.3 | 51.46 | 39.7 | 129.6 | 61.48 | 41.3 | 149.0 | 59.34 | 40.6 | 146.2 | 50.28 | 41.3 | 121.8 | 38.07 | 49.0 | 77.8 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries ${ }^{1}$ - Con.
MANUFACTURING-Continued

| 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 byproducts |  |  | Roofing materials |  |  | Total: Rubber products |  |  |
|  | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. <br> hrly. <br> earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. <br> hrly. <br> earn- <br> ings | Avg. <br> wkly. <br> earn- <br> ings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. <br> hrly. <br> earn- <br> ings | Avg. <br> wkly. <br> earn- <br> ings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. ings | Avg. wkly. ings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average | $\$ 14.71$ 14.89 | 35.8 34.8 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Cents } \\ 41.2 \\ 42.9 \end{array}$ | $\$ 32.62$ 32.46 | 36.5 36.6 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cents } \\ 89.4 \\ 88.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 34.97$ 34.46 | 36.1 35.7 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cents } \\ 97.4 \\ 97.0 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Cents |  |  | Cents | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 27.84 \\ 30.38 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 36.9 39.0 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Cents } \\ 75.4 \\ 77.9 \end{array}$ |
| 1947: May_ | 36. 76 | 42.9 41.8 | 85.7 87.1 | 57. 92 59.64 | 40.0 | 144.8 146.4 | 60.01 | 39.5 40.6 | 152.0 153.2 | \$52.64 | 39.7 39.8 | 132.3 134.5 | \$55. 40 | 45.1 | 122.9 | 55.30 55.49 | 39.0 | 141.6 |
| July. | 37.04 | 41.8 41.8 | 88.6 | 59.64 60.57 | 40.7 40.5 | 146.4 149.5 | 64.12 | 40.6 40.7 | 153.2 157.0 | 53.83 51.34 | 39.8 37.8 | 134.5 136.4 | 54.87 56.09 | 43.9 44.5 | 125.1 126.0 | 55.49 55.74 | 39.1 38.6 | 141.9 144.5 |
| August | 37.17 | 40.9 | 90.8 | 60.62 | 40.6 | 149.4 | 63.12 | 40.3 | 156.7 | 54.15 | 39.8 | 136.3 | 57.17 | 44.6 | 128.2 | 55.92 | 38.6 38.7 | 144.5 |
| September | 38.85 | 41.8 | 93.0 | 61.84 | 41.0 | 150.9 | 64.75 | 40.7 | 159.1 | 53.08 | 38.6 | 138.1 | 57.56 | 44.7 | 128.7 | 57.76 | 39.9 | 144.7 |
| October. | 36.85 | 40.5 | 90.9 | 60. 94 | 40.5 | 150.5 | 63.51 | 39.9 | 159.3 | 53.83 | 39.9 | 135.0 | 58.88 | 45.2 | 130.2 | 57.62 | 40.1 | 143.8 |
| November December | 35.53 | 39.2 | 90.7 | 62. 54 | 41.2 | 151.8 | 65.86 | 41.0 | 160.7 | 54.06 | 39.8 | 135.9 | 58.74 | 45.4 | 130.6 | 57.99 | 39.9 | 145. 4 |
|  | 36.56 | 40.7 | 89.7 | 63.21 | 40.8 | 155.1 | 66.32 | 40.3 | 164.7 | 54.37 | 39.7 | 137.1 | 60.60 | 45.5 | 133.1 | 59.47 | 40.9 | 145.4 |
| 1948: January | 37. 23 | 41.5 | 89.7 | 64.47 | 40.7 | 158.6 | 67.54 | 39.8 | 169.9 | *56. 70 | *40.4 | *140.4 | 58.35 | 44.4 | 131.4 | 57.33 | 39.7 | 144.4 |
| Februar | 34.96 | 39.7 | 88.1 | 64. 58 | 40.8 | 158.1 | 67.64 | 40.0 | 168.9 | *57. 06 | *40.9 | *139. 5 | 58.67 | 44.1 | 133.2 | 54.70 | 38.5 | 142.1 |
| March | 36. 25 | 41.6 | 87.1 | 64. 62 | 40.6 | 159.3 | 67.77 | 40.1 | 169.2 | 56. 74 | 40.3 | 140.8 | 59.51 | 44.3 | 134.2 | 53.24 | 37.8 | 140.8 |
| April | 36.49 | 41.5 | 88.0 | 64.15 | 40.1 | 160.1 | 68.02 | 39.9 | 170.3 | 53. 59 | 38.3 | 139.9 | 58.84 | 44.0 | 133.8 | 53.44 | 37.8 | 141.3 |
| May | 36.96 | 40.9 | 90.4 | 66.85 | 41.0 | 163.2 | 70.85 | 40.6 | 174.1 |  | 40.0 | 142.4 | 60.55 | 44.9 | 135.4 |  | 38.8 | 143.5 |
|  | 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 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cents } \\ 60.7 \end{gathered}$ | \$23. 34 | 38.9 | Cents 60.5 | \$24.48 | 39.2 | Cents 62.4 |  |  | Cents |  |  | Cents |
| 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 |  |  |  |
| 1947: May | 61.12 | 37.6 | 162.2 | 48.27 | 40.7 | 118.5 | 48.81 | 40.6 | 120.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June | 61.35 62.06 | 37.7 37.9 | 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 62.15 | 37.9 37.8 | 164.0 164.0 | 48.46 47.23 | 40.5 39.9 | 118.7 118.3 | 48.22 49.17 | 39.1 39.7 | 123.2 | 46. 37 | 39.4 | ${ }_{117.8}^{117}$ | 53. 55 | 40.1 | 135. 0 | 51.57 | 40.8 | 126.9 |
| Sugust.. | 62.15 | 37.8 38.9 | 164.0 | 47.23 | 39.9 | 118.3 | 49.17 | 39.7 | 123.7 | 46. 32 | 39.3 | 117.7 | 54.27 | 39.9 | 135.3 | 50.88 | 40.7 | 125.9 |
| Septembe | 64.75 | 38.9 38.7 | 166.1 | 49.92 | 41.8 | 119.4 | 50.40 | 40.9 | 123.4 | 47. 91 | 40.2 | 119.1 | 55. 00 | 39.8 | 136.1 | 53.81 | 41.9 | 129.5 |
| November. | 64.86 | 38.9 | 166.1 | 49.26 | 42.4 40.6 | 121.3 | 51.27 | 41.0 | 125.2 | 48.14 | 40.6 | 120.0 | 55.67 | 39.9 | 137.5 | 52.64 | 40.8 | 130.1 |
| December- | 65.74 | 39.5 | 165.8 | 54.72 | 44.5 | 123.1 | 52.93 | 41.8 | 126.1 | 50.21 | 41.2 | 121.9 | 57.99 | 40.8 | 139.1 | 56.25 | 42.9 | 131.8 132.6 |
| 1948: January | 62.72 | 38.2 | 164.6 | 51.08 | 42.1 | 121.4 | 51.79 | 41.1 | 126.0 | 49.60 |  | 122.7 | 59.59 | 41.2 | 141.9 | 52.52 | 40.4 | 131.1 |
| February | 58.22 | 36.0 | 161.3 | 50.65 | 41.7 | 121.4 | 51.33 | 40.8 | 125.8 | 50.11 | 40.8 | 123.0 | 57.20 | 40.0 | 138.8 | 51.88 | 40.0 | 130.5 |
| March | 55.54 | 34.8 | 159.9 | 51.42 | 42.2 | 121.9 | 50.60 | 40.4 | 125.1 | 49.84 | 40.6 | 122.9 | 57.54 | 40.1 | 140.7 | 51.82 | 40.3 | 128.8 |
| April | 56.54 | 35.3 | 160.3 | 50.59 | 41.7 | 121.4 | 50.05 | 40.0 | 125.8 | 49.61 | 40.4 | 122.9 | 58.16 | 40.5 | 141.3 | 52.34 | 40.8 | 128.6 |
| May | 61.15 | 37.4 | 163.6 | 50.61 | 41.7 | 121.4 | 50.17 | 39.9 | 125.8 | 50.19 | 40.3 | 124.4 | 58.35 | 40.2 | 143.0 | 52.36 | 40.8 | 128.6 |
|  | NONMANUFACTURING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Mining |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Coal |  |  |  |  |  | Metal |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Anthracite |  |  | Bituminous ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | Total: Metal |  |  | Iron |  |  | Copper |  |  | Lead and zine |  |  |
|  |  |  | Cents |  |  | Cents |  |  | Cents |  |  | Cents |  |  | Cents |  |  | Cents |
| 1939: Average | $\$ 25.67$ 25.13 | 27.7 27.0 | 92.3 92.5 | $\$ 23.88$ 26.00 | 27.1 29.7 | 88.6 88.5 | $\$ 28.93$ 30.63 | 40.9 41.0 | 70.8 74.7 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 26.36 \\ 29.26 \end{array}$ | 35.7 39.0 | 73.8 75.0 | $\$ 28.08$ <br> 30.93 | 41.9 41.8 | 67.9 74.9 | \$26.39 28.61 | 38.7 38.2 | 68.3 74.9 |
| 1947: 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 | 43.7 | 148.9 | 56.37 | 42.6 | 132.3 | 55.68 | 40.8 | 136.2 | 59.09 | 45.3 | 130.5 | 55.45 | 42.3 | 131.2 |
| July.. | 58.10 | 37.0 | 157.5 | 54.87 | 31.8 | 174.0 | 54.04 | 41.2 | 131.1 | 52.86 | 39.2 | 134.8 | 57. 79 | 44.7 | 129.4 | 52.81 | 40.5 | 130.4 |
| August | 68.51 | 38.5 | 178. 0 | 70.23 | 39.1 | 178.7 | 56. 09 | 41.4 | 135.4 | 54.09 | 40.0 | 135.2 | 60.01 | 43.8 | 136.9 | 54.75 | 39.8 | 137.6 |
| September | 67. 37 | 38.2 | 176. 5 | 71.19 | 39.1 | 181.9 | 57. 01 | 41.6 | 137.0 | 54.12 | 39.6 | 136. 8 | 61.57 | 44.2 | 139.3 | 56.67 | 41.0 | 138.3 |
| October-.. | 71.40 | 40.0 | 178.4 | 71.91 | 39.9 | 179.8 | 57.39 | 42.3 | 135.6 | 55.11 | 40.7 | 135.5 | 60.78 | 44.8 | 135.7 | 57.48 | 41.5 | 138.6 |
| November.... | 63.43 | 36.2 | 175.4 | 71.77 | 38.5 | 185. 1 | 57.55 | 41.7 | 138.0 | 54.83 | 39.9 | 137.6 | 60.49 | 44.0 | 137.5 | 58.58 | 41.4 | 141.6 |
| December-..-- | 67.42 | 38.4 | 175.6 | 75.22 | 41.2 | 182.6 | 58.11 | 42.7 | 136.0 | 54.26 | 40.3 | 134.6 | 62.39 | 45.5 | 137.0 | 60.83 | 43.3 | 140.6 |
| 1948: January | 68.79 | 39.0 | 176.4 | 75. 78 | 40.9 | 184.7 | 58. 23 | 42.5 | 137.1 | 54.99 | 40.5 | 135.6 | 62.21 | 45.2 | 137.7 | 59.88 | 42.0 | 142.5 |
| February | 65.78 | 36.2 | 181.7 | 70.54 | 38.7 | 182.6 | 58. 79 | 42.9 | 137.0 | 56.40 | 41.4 | 136.1 | 62.84 | 45.8 | 137.3 | 59.16 | 41.9 | 1412 |
| March.-. | 71.59 | 40.3 | 177.6 | 74. 84 | 40.6 | 184.2 | 57. 90 | 42.4 | 136.6 | 56. 04 | 41.3 | 135.7 | 61.25 | 44.7 | 137.1 | 59.04 | 41.6 | 141.5 |
| April. | 55. 05 | 32.1 | 177.8 | 49.33 | 26. 9 | 182.3 | 57.69 | 42.1 | 137.2 | 55.11 | 40.5 | 136.0 | 61.04 | 44.6 | 136.9 | 59. 58 | 41.5 | 143.2 |
| May | 69,89 | 39.4 | 177.4 | 74.09 | 40.3 | 184.1 | 58.98 | 42.6 | 138.5 | 57.91 | 41.9 | 137.3 | 61.25 | 44.8 | 138.1 | 59.79 | 41.1 | 144.4 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries ${ }^{1 .}$
.-Col. NONMANUFACTURING-Continued

| Year and month | Mining-Continued |  |  |  |  |  | Public utilities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quarrying and nonmetallic |  |  | Crude petroleum and natural gas production |  |  | Street railways and busses |  |  | Telephone ${ }^{5}$ |  |  | Telegraph ${ }^{6}$ |  |  | Electric light and power |  |  |
|  | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. ings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. <br> hrly. <br> earn- <br> ings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | A vg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. <br> earn- <br> ings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. <br> earnings |
| 1939: A verage <br> 1941: January | $\$ 21.61$ 22.06 | 39.2 38.2 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Cents } \\ 55.0 \\ 57.6 \end{array}$ | $\$ 34.09$ 33.99 | 38.3 37.7 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Cents } \\ 87.3 \\ 88.5 \end{array}$ | $\$ 33.13$ 33.63 | 45.9 45.3 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Cents } \\ 71.4 \\ 73.1 \end{array}$ | \$31. 94 32.52 | 39.1 39.7 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cents } \\ 82.2 \\ 82.4 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Cents | $\$ 34.38$ 35.49 | 39.6 39.4 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cents } \\ 86.9 \\ 90.3 \end{gathered}$ |
| 1947: May | 49.86 50.92 | 45.6 45.6 | 109.2 112.1 | 58.71 61.46 | 40.5 41.9 | 144.8 147.5 | 56.99 57.71 | 47.6 47.4 | 119.5 121.2 | 38.13 45.58 | 31.5 37.5 | 118.9 121.8 | $\$ 57.17$ 55.36 | 46.0 44.8 | 124.2 123.6 | 55.90 57.84 | 41.6 42.2 | 135.8 138.3 |
| July. | 51.26 | 45.2 | 112.9 | 60.01 | 40.6 | 148.1 | 57. 65 | 46.3 | 123.1 | 46.51 | 38.4 | 121.1 | 54.88 | 44.8 | 122.6 | 56. 99 | 42.1 | 137.4 |
| August | 52.99 | 46.1 | 114.6 | 59.54 | 40.1 | 148.6 | 58.00 | 46.6 | 124.1 | 46.92 | 38.7 | 121.5 | 55. 01 | 44.8 | 122.8 | 57.97 | 42.4 | 137.8 |
| September | 53. 45 | 46.1 | 115.6 | 61.37 | 40.3 | 151.0 | 58.57 | 46.1 | 126.5 | 48.02 | 39.1 | 123.0 | 54. 95 | 44.5 | 123.4 | 58. 29 | 42.0 | 139.0 |
| October- | 54.44 | 46.4 | 116.9 | 60.51 | 40.0 | 149.4 | 58. 69 | 45.7 | 126.5 | 48. 77 | 39.3 | 124.1 | 54. 92 | 44.8 | 122.7 | 58. 44 | 42.1 | 139.2 |
| November | 53.05 | 44.6 | 117.8 | 62.94 | 40.9 | 155.4 | 58.27 | 45.4 | 127.6 | 49.44 | 39.5 | 125.4 | 55. 10 | 44.0 | 125.3 | 60.33 | 42.4 | 142.8 |
| December | 52.39 | 44.4 | 117.6 | 60.90 | 39.5 | 154.3 | 60.11 | 46.8 | 128.8 | 47. 83 | 39.0 | 122.9 | 55.14 | 43.9 | 125.7 | 59.01 | 42.2 | 141.4 |
| 1948: January | 50.12 | 42.7 | 117.5 | 64. 53 | 39.9 | 162.7 | 60.73 | 46. 3 | 129. 9 | 48. 20 | 38.9 | 124.1 | 55. 81 | 44.4 | 125.7 | 59.87 | 42.4 | 142.6 |
| February | 49. 92 | 42.1 | 118.6 | 65.77 | 40.4 | 163.8 | 62.15 | 47.7 | 129.5 | 47. 82 | 38.7 | 123. 8 | 56. 26 | 44. 5 | 126. 5 | 59.60 | 42.2 | 142.8 |
| March... | 52.81 | 43.6 | 121.2 | 63. 44 | 39.7 | 160.5 | 61. 36 | 47.3 | 129.5 | 47. 31 | 38.7 | 122.3 | 56. 19 | 44.4 | 126. 7 | 58. 27 | 41.6 | 140.8 |
| April. | 54. 60 | 44.5 | 122.5 | 64. 49 | 40.1 | 161.4 | 60.10 | 46.6 | 129.3 | 48. 39 | 38.8 | 124.2 | 59. 45 | 44.1 | 134. 9 | 59. 10 | 41.8 | 142.7 |
| May | 57.01 | 45.2 | 126.0 | 66. 74 | 40.4 | 166. 2 | 60.32 | 46.5 | 130.0 | 49.59 | 39.4 | 125.5 | 62.12 | 45.0 | 138.1 | 59.77 | 41.7 | 144.3 |
|  | Trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Wholesale |  |  | Retail |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Total: Retail |  |  | Food |  |  | General merchandise |  |  | Apparel |  |  | Furniture and housefurnishings |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\$ 29.85$30.59 | 41.740.6 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cents } \\ 71.5 \\ 75.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 21.17 \\ 21.53 \end{array}$ | 43.042.9 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Cents } \\ 53.6 \\ 54.9 \end{array}$ | $\$ 23.37$23.78 | 43.9 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Cents } \\ 52.5 \\ 53.7 \end{array}$ | $\$ 17.80$18.22 |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Cents } \\ 45.4 \\ 46.6 \end{array}$ | $\$ 21.23$21.89 | 38.839.0 | Cents <br> 54.3 <br> 56.0 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 28.62 \\ 27.96 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Cents } \\ 66 . \mathrm{L} \\ 66.6 \end{array}$ |
| 1939: A verage |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 38.838.8 |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 44.5 \\ & 43.9 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1941: January |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 43.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1947: May-..... | $\begin{aligned} & 51.57 \\ & 52.88 \\ & 52.22 \\ & 52.05 \\ & 53.65 \\ & 53.68 \\ & 54.70 \\ & 54.97 \end{aligned}$ | 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 |
|  |  | 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 |
|  |  | 41.1 | 125.7 | 37. 99 | 41.1 | 100.3 | 45. 07 | 41.6 | 106.2 | 32. 59 | 37.6 | 85.5 | 37. 82 | 37.3 | 99.8 | 49. 51 | 43. 0 | 119.9 |
|  |  | 41.1 | 125.8 | 38.14 | 41.0 | 100.3 | 45.37 | 42.1 | 104.3 | 32. 50 | 37.2 | 85.9 | 36. 74 | 37.1 | 99.4 | 49. 41 | 42.6 | 119. 4 |
|  |  | 41.2 | 128.1 | 3706 | 40.0 | 101. 2 | 44.15 | 40.1 | 105.1 | 31.85 | 36.3 | 85.4 | 37. 02 | 36.9 36 | 101. 1 | 50. 23 | 42.6 42 4 | 121. 5 |
|  |  | 41.3 | 128.9 | 36. 74 | 40.0 | 101.3 | 44.08 44.92 | 40.2 39.6 | 105.8 | 31.59 31.15 31.87 | 36.1 35.5 | 85.0 8 8. 6 | 37.20 | 36.8 36.5 | 102.3 | 52. 13 | 42.4 42.5 | 124.3 125.5 |
|  |  | 41.6 | 130.0 | 37.51 | 39.7 | 101.6 | 44.74 | 39.9 | 107.9 | 31.87 | 36.0 | 85.3 | 38. 18 | 37.2 | 102.4 | 53. 79 | 43.2 | 128.8 |
| 1948: January .-.....- | $\begin{aligned} & 54.36 \\ & 55.87 \\ & 55.17 \\ & 55.76 \\ & 56.13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41.0 \\ & 41.1 \\ & 40.9 \\ & 41.0 \\ & 41.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 130.9 \\ & 134.3 \\ & 133.4 \\ & 134.6 \\ & 136.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37.62 \\ & 38.33 \\ & 38.89 \\ & 39.27 \\ & 39.84 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39.8 \\ & 40.0 \\ & 39.8 \\ & 39.8 \\ & 39.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.4 \\ & 105.0 \\ & 104.4 \\ & 10.5 \\ & 106.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45.46 \\ & 46.33 \\ & 46.14 \\ & 46.28 \\ & 46.51 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39.9 \\ & 39.7 \\ & 39.5 \\ & 39.2 \\ & 39.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110.8 \\ & 111.9 \\ & 112.3 \\ & 112.6 \\ & 113.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32.09 \\ & 32.09 \\ & 32.28 \\ & 32.51 \\ & 33.03 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35.9 \\ & 35.7 \\ & 35.3 \\ & 35.3 \\ & 35.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 88.9 \\ & 88.3 \\ & 87.8 \\ & 89.5 \\ & 90.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37.68 \\ & 37.94 \\ & 37.50 \\ & 38.23 \\ & 38.54 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36.9 \\ & 37.3 \\ & 36.2 \\ & 36.6 \\ & 36.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.7 \\ & 100.2 \\ & 102.5 \\ & 103.0 \\ & 104.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50.62 \\ & 53.05 \\ & 51.30 \\ & 51.97 \\ & 53.27 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42.3 \\ & 43.9 \\ & 43.7 \\ & 43.5 \\ & 43.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125.4 \\ & 125.3 \\ & 124.2 \\ & 126.1 \\ & 128.1 \end{aligned}$ |
| February....-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| March |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| April. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries ${ }^{1}$-Con. NONMANUFACTURING-Continued


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 15 th of the month. As not all reporting firms supply man-hour data, the average weekly hours and average hourly earnings for individual industries are based on a slightly smaller sample th?n are average weekly earnings.
For manufacturing, mining, power laundries, and cleaning and dyeing industries, the data relate to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, the data relate to all nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors. The size of the reporting sample, methods of computation, and additional tables on 'real' and 'net spendable" weekly earnings are contained in the Bureau's monthly mimeographed release, "Hours and Earnings-Industry Report," which is availarap upon request. Data for 1939 and January 1941 , for some industries, are abe stictly series, by month, is available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. 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:

Knitted cloth.-September 1947; comparable August data are 101.2 cents.
Jute goods, except felts.-September 1947; comparable August data are 89.1 cents.
Underwear and neckwear, men's.-August 1947; comparable July data are $\$ 32.42,35.1$ hours, and 92.3 cents.

Textile bags.-June 1947; comparable May data are $\$ 33.53$.
${ }^{3}$ April 1948 data reflect work stoppages.
Data include private and municipal street-railway companies and affiliated, subsidiary, or successor trolley-bus and motor-bus companies.
${ }^{5}$ Prior to April 1945 the averages of hours and earnings related to all employees except executives; beginning with April 1945 these averages refleet ployees except executives; beginning with April 1945 these averages refleet ards Act. At the same time the reporting sample was expanded to include a greater number of employees of "long lines." The April 1945 data are a greater number of employees of long lines." The April 1945 data are
$\$ 40.72,42.9$ hours, and 95.2 cents on the old basis, and $\$ 37.50,40.6$ hours, and 92.6 cents on the new basis. Data for May 1947 reflect work stoppages.

- Data relate to all land-line employees except those compensated on a commission basis. Excludes general and divisional headquarters personnel, trainees in school, and messengers.
${ }^{7}$ Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.
${ }^{8}$ Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.
${ }^{*}$ Revised.

Table C-2: Estimated Average Hourly Earnings, Gross and Exclusive of Overtime, of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries ${ }^{1}$

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Year and month} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{All manufacturing} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Durable goods} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Nondurable goods} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Year and month} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{All manufacturing} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Durable goods} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Nondurable goods} \\
\hline \& Gross \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Exclud- } \\
\text { ing over- } \\
\text { time }
\end{gathered}
\] \& Gross \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Exclud- \\
ing overtime
\end{tabular} \& Gross \& Excluding overtime \& \& Gross \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Exclud- } \\
\& \text { ing over- } \\
\& \text { time }
\end{aligned}
\] \& Gross \& Excluding overtime \& Gross \& Excluding overtime \\
\hline January 1941 \& 68.3 \& 66.4 \& 74.9 \& 72.2 \& 61.0 \& 60.1 \& 1947: May \& 120.7 \& 117.0 \& 127.8 \& 123.8 \& 113.0 \& 109.6 \\
\hline January 1945 \& 104.6 \& 97.0 \& 114.4 \& 105.3 \& 89.1 \& 84.0 \& June \& 122.6 \& 118.7 \& 130.3 \& 126.1 \& 114.0 \& 110.5 \\
\hline July 1945 \& 103.3 \& 96.9 \& 112.7 \& 105.2 \& 90.2 \& 85.4 \& July. \& 123.0 \& 119.5 \& 130.5 \& 127.0 \& 115.0 \& 111.6 \\
\hline June 1946 \& 108.4 \& 105.3 \& 116.5 \& 113.4 \& 100.3 \& 97.2 \& August-.-.--- \& 123.6 \& 120.1 \& 131.2 \& 127.5 \& 115.8 \& 112.4 \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& September-.- \& 124.9 \& 120.9 \& 133.1 \& 128.9 \& 116.5 \& 112.7 \\
\hline 1941: Average \& 72.9 \& 70.2 \& 80.8 \& 77.0 \& 64.0 \& 62.5 \& October-.. \& 125.8 \& 121.6 \& 133.7 \& 129.2 \& 117.5 \& 113.7 \\
\hline 1942: Average ----- \& 85.3 \& 80.5 \& 94.7 \& 88.1 \& 72.3 \& 69.8 \& November..- \& 126.8 \& 122.7 \& 134.6 \& 130.2 \& 118.5 \& 114.7 \\
\hline 1943: A verage...-. \& 96.1 \& 89.4 \& 105.9 \& 97.6 \& 80.3 \& 76.3 \& December.-.- \& 127.8 \& 122.8 \& 135.4 \& 129.9 \& 119.6 \& 115.2 \\
\hline 1044: A verage \& 101.9
102.3 \& \(\begin{array}{r}94.7 \\ 296.3 \\ \hline 9\end{array}\) \& 111.7
111.1 \& 102.9
2104.2 \& 86.1
90.4 \& 81.4
285.8 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 1945: Average \& 102.3
108.4 \& 296.3
104.9
118. \& 111.1
115.6 \& 2

1104.2
112 \& 90.4
101.2 \& $\begin{array}{r}285.8 \\ 97.8 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ \& 1948: January \& 128.5 \& 124.3 \& 135.5
135.2 \& 130.8
130.9 \& 121.0
121.7 \& 117.3
118.1 <br>
\hline 1947: Average.-.---- \& 122.1 \& 118.2 \& 129.2 \& 125.0 \& 114.5 \& 110.9 \& March \& 128.9 \& 124.8 \& 135.2 \& 130.6 \& 122.0 \& 118.3 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& April ${ }^{3}$-...--- \& 129.2 \& 125.3 \& 135.7 \& 131.5 \& 121.9 \& 118.3 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& May ${ }^{3}$-------- \& 130.1 \& 126.3 \& 136.5 \& 132.4 \& 123.1 \& 119.6 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

${ }^{1}$ Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours a week and paid for at time and one-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 flgure for January 1941 with those for the following months.
${ }^{2}$ Eleven-month average only; August 1945 excluded because of VJ-day holiday period.
${ }^{3}$ Preliminary.

Table C-3: Average Earnings and Hours on Private Construction Projects, by Type of Firm ${ }^{1}$

| Year and month | All types, private construction projects |  |  | Building construction |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Total building |  |  | General contractors |  |  | Special building trades |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | All trades ${ }^{2}$ | Plumbing and heating |  |  | Painting and decorating |  |  |
|  | Average wkly. earnings ${ }^{8}$ | Average hours | A verage hourly earnings |  |  |  | Average wkly. earnings ${ }^{3}$ | A verage hours | Average hourly ings | Average wkly. earnings ${ }^{3}$ | Average wkly. hours | Average hourly earnings | Average wkly. ings ${ }^{3}$ ings ${ }^{3}$ | Average hours | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { A ver- } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { hourly } \\ \text { earn- } \\ \text { ings } \end{array}$ | Average wkly. earnings ${ }^{3}$ | Average wkly. hours | Average hourly earnings | Average wkly. earnings ${ }^{3}$ | Aver- age wkly. hours | Average hourly earnings |
| 1940: Average <br> 1941: January | (4) | (4) (4) | (4) | $\$ 31.70$ 32.18 | 33.1 32.6 | $\$ 0.958$ .986 |  |  |  | s $\$ 30.56$ $s 30.10$ | 533.3 532.7 | $5 \$ 0.918$ 8.946 | $\$ 33.11$ 33.42 | 32.7 32.6 | \$1. 1.025 | $\$ 32.87$ 34.16 | 34.6 35.8 | \$0. 949 .955 | $\$ 33.05$ 31.49 | 32.5 29.7 | $\$ 1.016$ 1.062 |
| 1947: May | \$61.87 | 38.0 | \$1.627 | 62.26 | 37.6 | 1. 655 | 57.95 | 36.8 | 1. 575 | 67.15 | 38.5 | 1. 742 | 68.24 | 38.7 | 1. 761 | 63.77 | 37.3 | 1.712 |
| June | 62.25 | 38.2 | 1. 631 | 62.71 | 37.8 | 1. 661 | 58.55 | 36.9 | 1. 585 | 67.69 | 38.7 | 1. 749 | 67.73 | 38.9 | 1. 739 | 63. 52 | 37.4 | 1. 697 |
| July- | 63.26 | 38.4 | 1. 648 | 63. 60 | 38.0 | 1. 676 | 60.08 | 37.6 | 1. 596 | 67.99 | 38.4 | 1. 772 | 68.63 | 38.7 | 1.774 | 63.52 | 36.9 | 1.722 |
| August | 64. 36 | 38.6 | 1. 668 | 64.71 | 38.2 | 1. 694 | 61.33 | 38.0 | 1. 614 | 69. 01 | 38.5 | 1. 794 | 69.60 | 38.9 | 1.791 | 66.32 | 37.4 | 1.774 |
| September-- | 65.09 | 38.3 | 1. 697 | 65. 36 | 37.9 | 1. 723 | 61.16 | 37.2 | 1. 646 | 70. 61 | 38.9 | 1. 816 | 71.19 | 39.1 | 1.819 | 66. 13 | 37.4 | 1.767 |
| October-..-- | 66.03 | 38.5 | 1. 716 | 66. 36 | 38.1 | 1. 743 | 62.25 | 37.4 | 1. 665 | 71. 32 | 38.9 | 1. 833 | 71.98 | 39.2 | 1. 836 | 67. 29 | 37.6 | 1.792 |
| November-- | 64.02 | 36.9 | 1. 736 | 64.55 | 36.6 | 1. 765 | 60.55 | 35.8 | 1. 690 | 69. 36 | 37.5 | 1. 851 | 71.90 | 38.4 | 1. 872 | 63. 56 | 35.0 | 1.818 |
| December--- | 66.47 | 38.0 | 1.748 | 67.31 | 37.9 | 1.774 | 62.86 | 37.1 | 1.695 | 72.64 | 38.9 | 1.865 | 76.61 | 40.6 | 1.887 | 65.33 | 36.0 | 1.812 |
| 1948: January-...- | 65.73 | 37.3 | 1.762 | 66. 28 | 37.2 | 1.781 | 62.05 | 36.4 | 1. 707 | 71.43 | 38.2 | 1.868 | 75.79 | 40.7 | 1.862 | 65. 79 | 35.7 | 1.840 |
| February... | 66. 17 | 37.0 | 1. 788 | 66. 31 | 36.7 | 1. 806 | 62.70 | 36.3 | 1. 727 | 70.99 | 37.3 | 1.899 | 74.17 | 39.1 | 1. 895 | 65.03 | 34.7 | 1. 872 |
| March ----- | 66.73 | 37.4 | 1. 786 | 66.89 | 37.1 | 1. 805 | 63.28 | 36.7 | 1. 724 | 71.47 | 37.5 | 1. 905 | 74.01 | 39.0 | 1. 897 | 66. 80 | 35.7 | 1.870 |
| April ${ }^{8}$ | 67.25 | 37.5 37 | 1. 795 | 67. 31 | 37.0 | 1. 818 | 63.62 | 36.5 | 1. 745 | 72.08 | 37.7 | 1. 909 | 74. 64 | 38.9 | 1. 919 | 68. 29 | 36. 3 | 1.880 |
| May ${ }^{7}$ | 67.98 | 37.6 | 1.810 | 68.15 | 37.2 | 1.833 | 64.82 | 36.6 | 1.773 | 72.62 | 38.0 | 1. 913 | 75.67 | 39.1 | 1. 936 | 69.78 | 36.6 | 1.906 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-3: Average Earnings and Hours on Private Construction Projects, by Type of Firm ${ }^{1}$
${ }^{1}$-Con.

| 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 ${ }^{3}$ | Avg. wkly. hours | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Avg. } \\ \text { hourly } \\ \text { earn- } \\ \text { ings } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Avg. wkly. earnings ${ }^{3}$ | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hourly earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings ${ }^{3}$ | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hourly earn- ings | Avg. wkly. earnings ${ }^{8}$ | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hourly earning 3 | Avg. wkly. earnings ${ }^{3}$ | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. <br> hourly earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings ${ }^{8}$ | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hourly earnings |
| 1940: Average <br> 1941: January | $\$ 41.18$ 43.18 | 34.5 36.5 | $\$ 1.196$ 1.184 | $\$ 29.47$ 25.66 | 29.8 25.3 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { \$0. } \\ 1.088 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\$ 36.60$ 35.36 | 28.5 27.5 | \$1.286 | $\$ 31.23$ 30.40 | 33.0 31.2 | \$0. 947 .974 | $\$ 28.07$ 27.60 | 31.8 30.3 | $\$ 0.883$ .910 | $\$ 26.53$ 23.86 | 30.9 29.1 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 0.859 \\ .820 \end{array}$ |
| 1947: May | 76.73 | 40.4 | 1.899 | 62.01 | 37.2 | 1. 668 | 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 | 77.81 | 40.6 | 1. 917 | 63.54 | 37.2 | 1. 706 | 73.67 | 38.2 | 1. 927 | 62. 29 | 38.3 | 1. 625 | 58.13 | 37.6 | 1. 547 | 60.48 | 37.9 | 1. 594 |
| July. | 77.17 | 39.7 | 1. 946 | 63. 26 | 37.3 | 1. 697 | 73.14 | 37.5 | 1. 950 | 61. 97 | 37.7 | 1.645 | 59.58 | 37.2 | 1. 602 | 60.33 | 38.1 | 1. 583 |
| August | 76. 96 | 39.3 | 1. 960 | 65. 89 | 38.2 | 1. 727 | 75. 61 | 38.0 | 1. 992 | 65. 99 | 39.5 | 1. 670 | 60.86 | 37.4 | 1. 629 | 63.12 | 39.1 | 1.616 |
| September | 79.92 | 40.3 | 1. 985 | 66.68 | 38.1 | 1. 752 | 76. 05 | 38.1 | 1. 995 | 65. 75 | 39.0 | 1. 684 | 63.27 | 37.9 | 1. 669 | 64.27 | 39.8 | 1.613 |
| October-..- | 81.87 79.64 | 40.8 39.9 | 2. 006 1.995 | 67.19 65.39 | 37.7 36 | 1. 781 | 75. 60 | 37.4 | 2. 019 | 66. 55 | 38.9 | 1. 710 | 62.48 | 38.4 | 1. 626 | 63.51 | 38.8 | 1. 638 |
| November- | 79. 64 81.20 | 39.9 40.6 | 1. 2.095 | 65.39 66.69 | 36.0 36.3 | 1.817 | 73. 27 | 35.3 36.5 | 2. 2.100 | 66.50 64.94 | 38.4 37.8 | 1.733 | 57.76 60.64 | 35.4 37.1 | 1. 1.631 | 60.08 63.33 | 36.7 37.8 | 1. 1.636 |
| 1948: January | 81.62 | 40.6 | 2. 012 | 61.51 | 33.0 | 1.862 | 75.84 | 36.7 | 2. 069 | 63.94 | 36.5 | 1.750 | 56. 54 | 34.5 | 1. 638 | 63.79 | 37.7 | 1. 690 |
| February | 82.10 | 40.0 | 2. 052 | 59.50 | 31.6 | 1.881 | 74.81 | 35.9 | 2. 087 | 61. 60 | 35.2 | 1.752 | 55. 38 | 33.7 | 1.643 | 64.37 | 37.3 | 1. 1.725 |
| March | 83.75 | 40.6 | 2. 064 | 61.38 | 32.6 | 1.883 | 75.10 | 36.0 | 2. 087 | 62.93 | 35.4 | 1. 778 | 55. 86 | 34.4 | 1. 622 | 61.57 | 36.4 | 1.689 |
| April ${ }^{6}$ - | 81.76 | 39.7 | 2. 061 | 64.61 | 34.3 | 1.885 | 76. 61 | 36.6 | 2.094 | 68. 41 | 38.0 | 1. 799 | 58.33 | 35.3 | 1. 652 | 63. 40 | 37.9 | 1. 672 |
| May ${ }^{7}$ | 81.50 | 39.7 | 2.052 | 66.05 | 35.5 | 1.859 | 78.45 | 37.0 | 2.117 | 69.34 | 38.7 | 1. 790 | 59.97 | 35.9 | 1. 672 | 65.18 | 38.8 | 1.681 |

Nonbuilding construction

| Year and month | Total nonbuilding |  |  | Highway and street |  |  | Heavy construction |  |  | Other |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Avg. wkly. earnings ${ }^{2}$ | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hourly earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hourly earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings ${ }^{3}$ | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hourly earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings ${ }^{3}$ | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hourly earnings |
| 1940: Average | $(4)$ $(4)$ | (4) | (4) $(4)$ | (4) (4) | (4) (4) | (4) $(4)$ | (4) | (4) (4) | (4) | (4) (4) | $(4)$ $(4)$ | (4) |
| 1947: May | \$60. 22 | 39.7 | \$1. 515 | \$54. 23 | 38.6 | \$1. 404 | \$62. 83 | 40.0 | \$1. 571 | \$58. 60 | 40.2 | \$1.459 |
|  | 60.17 | 40.0 | 1. 504 | 56.92 | 40.4 | 1.408 | 61. 34 | 39.6 | 1. 548 | 60. 09 | 40.8 | 1.474 |
| July... | 61.76 | 40.3 | 1. 533 | 58.18 | 40.6 | 1. 434 | 64.09 | 40.1 | 1. 597 | 58.49 | 40.5 | 1.445 |
| August | 62.82 | 40.2 | 1. 562 | 58.57 | 40.1 | 1. 459 | 65.53 | 40.2 | 1. 632 | 58.92 | 40.5 | 1. 454 |
| September | 63.85 | 40.2 | 1. 587 | 59.68 | 39.9 | 1. 495 | 66.84 | 40.1 | 1.666 | 58.26 | 40.9 | 1. 425 |
| October-.- | 64.53 61.67 | 40.3 38.2 | 1. 1.602 | 60.66 57.55 | 40.2 37.7 | 1. 510 | 67.11 | 40.0 38.1 | 1. 676 | 60. 08 | 41.1 | 1. 461 |
| December | 62.83 | 38.4 | 1.638 | 60.21 | 38.4 | 1.570 | 65.24 | 38.4 | 1.697 | 58.35 | 38.2 38.2 | 1.528 |
| 1948: January | 63.28 | 37.8 | 1. 676 | 61.25 | 37.9 | 1. 618 | 65.57 | 37.6 | 1.745 | 58.14 | 38.1 | 1. 524 |
| February | 65.42 | 38.5 | 1. 700 | 60.96 | 37.4 | 1. 629 | 68.78 | 38.6 | 1. 781 | 61.24 | 39.0 | 1. 570 |
| March | 65.85 | 38.9 | 1. 692 | 60.71 | 37.7 | 1. 609 | 68.79 | 39.3 | 1.750 | 62.89 | 38.9 | 1.615 |
| April ${ }^{6}$ | 66.92 | 39.6 | 1. 691 | 61.63 | 38.5 | 1. 601 | 69.53 | 39.9 | 1. 743 | 65. 08 | 39.8 | 1. 637 |
| May ${ }^{7}$ | 66.68 | 39.1 | 1. 707 | 63.12 | 38.8 | 1.627 | 69.34 | 39.3 | 1.763 | 63.54 | 38.7 | 1.641 |

${ }^{1}$ 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, superinsite of privately financed projects (skiled, semiskilled, unskilled, superintendents, time clerks, etc.). Employees of these
financed projects and off-site work are exc
Includes types not shown separately.
${ }^{3}$ Hourly earnings, when multiplied by weekly hours of work, may not exactly equal weekly earnings because of rounding.

- Not available prior to February 1946.
${ }^{5}$ Includes general contracting as well as general building maintenance, and other special building data.
${ }_{7}$ Prevised.


## D: Prices and Cost of Living

Table D-1: Consumers' Price Index ${ }^{1}$ 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 |  |  | Housefurnishings | Miscellaneous |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Total | Gas and electricity | Other fuels and ice |  |  |
| 1913: A verage. | 70.7 | 79.9 | 69.3 | 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 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | 121.2 | 83.1 |
| 1920: June..... | 149.4 | 185.0 | 209.7 | 119.1 | 104.8 | (2) | (2) | 169.7 | 100.7 |
| 1929: A verage | 122.5 | 132.5 | 115.3 | 141.4 | 112.5 | (2) | (2) | 111.7 | 104. 6 |
| 1932: A verage | 97.6 | 86.5 | 90.8 | 116.9 | 103.4 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | 85.4 | 101.7 |
| 1939: A verage | 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: A verage | 116.5 | 123.9 | 124.2 | 108.5 | 105.4 | 96.7 | 113.9 | 122.2 | 110.9 |
| 1943: A verage. | 123.6 | 138.0 | 129.7 | 108.0 | 107.7 | 96.1 | 119.0 | 125.6 | 115.8 |
| 1944: A verage | 125.5 | 136. 1 | 138.8 | 108.2 | 109.8 | 95.8 | 123.4 | 136.4 | 121. 3 |
| 1945: A verage | 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 |  | 111.4 | 95.2 | 127.2 | 146.0 | 124.5 |
| 1946: A verage | 139.3 | 159.6 | 160.2 | 108.6 | 112.4 | 92.4 | 132.0 | 159.2 | 129.8 |
| June 15.. | 133.3 | 145. 6 | 157.2 | 108.5 | 110.5 | 92.1 | 128.4 | 156.1 | 127.9 |
| November 15 | 152.2 | 187.7 | 171.0 |  | 114.8 | 91.8 | 137.2 | 171.0 | 132.5 |
| 1947: A verage | 159.2 | 193.8 | 185.8 | 111.2 | 121.1 | 92.0 | 149.5 | 184.4 | 139.9 |
| 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 |
| September 15 | 163.8 | 203.5 | 187.6 | 113.6 | 124.6 | 92.1 | 156.3 | 187.5 | 140.8 |
| October 15--- | 163.8 | 201. 6 | 189.0 | 114. 9 | 125.2 | 92.2 | 157.4 | 187.8 | 141.8 |
| November 15 | 164.9 | 202.7 | 190.2 | 115. 2 | 126. 9 | 92.5 | 160.5 | 188.9 | 143.0 |
| December 15.. | 167.0 | 206.9 | 191.2 | 115.4 | 127.8 | 92.6 | 162.0 | 191.4 | 144.4 |
| 1948: January 15 | 168.8 | 209.7 | 192.1 | 115.9 | 129.5 | 93.1 | 165.0 | 192.3 | 146.4 |
| February 15 | 167.5 | 204.7 | 195.1 | 116.0 | 130.0 | 93.2 | 165.9 | 193.0 | 146.4 |
| March 15 | 166.9 | 202.3 | 196.3 | 116.3 | 130.3 | 93.8 | 166.0 | 194.9 | 146.2 |
| April 15. | 169.3 | 207.9 | 196. 4 | 116. 3 | 130.7 | 93.9 | 166.7 | 194.7 | 147.8 |
| May 15 | 170.5 | 210.9 | 197.5 | 116.7 | 131. 8 | 94.1 | 168.6 | 193. 6 | 147.5 |
| June 15. | 171.7 | 214.1 | 196.9 | 117.0 | 132.6 | 94.2 | 170.1 | 194.8 | 147.5 |

[^55]Table D-2: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City, ${ }^{1}$ for Selected Periods

| City | $[1935-39=100]$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } 15 . \\ 1948 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1948}{\text { May } 15,}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apr. } 15, \\ 1948 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. } 15, \\ 1948 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Feb. 15, } \\ 1948 \end{gathered}$ | $\mathrm{Jan.}_{1948}^{15}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } 15, \\ 1947 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nov. } 15, \\ 1947 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Oct. } 15, \\ 1947 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Sept.15, } \\ 1947 \end{array}$ | $\underset{1947}{\text { Aug. }}$ | $\text { July } 15,$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { June } 15, \\ 1947 \end{array}$ | June 15 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug. } 15 \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ |
| Average | 171.7 | 170.5 | 169.3 | 166.9 | 167.5 | 168.8 | 167.0 | 164.9 | 163.8 | 163.8 | 160.3 | 158.4 | 157.1 | 133.3 | 98.6 |
| Atlanta, Ga | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 170.8 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 169.2 | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 167.5 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | 162.2 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 159.1 | 133.8 | 98.0 |
| Baltimore, Md | 176.1 | (2) | (3) | 170.9 | (2) | (2) | 171.3 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | 167.8 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | 160.5 | 135.6 | 98.7 |
| Birmingham, Al | 174.7 | 173.7 | 172.7 | 172.0 | 172.8 | 174.4 | 173.8 | 171.6 | 169.7 | 169.1 | 166.6 | 164.1 | 162.1 | 136.5 | 98.5 |
| Boston, Mass | 166.1 | 164.1 | 163.6 | 160.8 | 161.3 | 163.1 | 160.4 | 158.3 | 157.5 | 158.6 | 154.5 | 151.9 | 150.3 | 127.9 | 97.1 |
| Buffalo, N. Y | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 167.2 | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 167.4 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | 162.6 | (2) | (2) | 159.1 | 157.7 | 132.6 | 98.5 |
| Chicago, Ill | 176.2 | 174.9 | 172.1 | 169.0 | 168.8 | 171.5 | 170.1 | 168.3 | 167.3 | 168.3 | 162.7 | 160.1 | 158.3 | 130.9 | 98.7 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 173.5 | 172.3 | 170.8 | 169.3 | 170.1 | 171.2 | 170.3 | 167.1 | 167.1 | 166.3 | 162.2 | 160.4 | 158.5 | 132.2 | 97.3 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 173.7 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 171.6 | ${ }^{(8)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 166.9 | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 163.0 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 160.3 | 135.7 | 100.0 |
| Denver, Colo | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | 168.5 | (2) | (2) | 167.0 | (2) | (2) | 160.4 | (2) | (3) | 155.7 | 155.9 | 131.7 | 98.6 |
| Detroit, Mich | 174.5 | 173.2 | 171.8 | 168.7 | 169.0 | 170.6 | 169.0 | 166.6 | 166. 7 | 164.2 | 162.8 | 160.2 | 158.7 | 136.4 | 98.5 |
| Houston, Tex | 172.5 | 171.5 | 171.4 | 170.0 | 170.4 | 170.8 | 169.3 | 165.8 | 163.4 | 162.1 | 159.7 | 158.4 | 157.6 | 130.5 | 100.7 |
| Indianapolis, Ind | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 172.5 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 172.3 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 167.8 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{2}$ ) | 159.5 | 158.0 | 131.9 | 98.0 |
| Jacksonville, Fla | 178.3 | (2) | (2) | 172.8 | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 173.9 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 168.5 | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 163.5 | 138.4 | 98.5 |
| Kansas City, Mo | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 163.3 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | 162.4 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | 157.9 | ${ }^{2}$ ) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 1505 | 149.5 | 129.4 | 98.6 |
| Los Angeles, Calif | 168.8 | 169.1 | 169.3 | 167.4 | 168.1 | 167.6 | 166.0 | 164.1 | 161.3 | 161.6 | 157.8 | 157.2 | 156.3 | 136.1 | 100.5 |
| Manchester, N. H | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 172.0 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 172.5 | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 166.1 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | 162.1 | 160.4 | 134.7 | 97.8 |
| Memphis, Tenn. | 174.7 | (2) | (2) | 172.4 | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 173.5 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | 169.0 | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 160.6 | 134.5 | 97.8 |
| Milwaukee. W is | (2) | 171.1 | (2) | (2) | 166.9 | (2) | (2) | 164.0 | (2) | (2) | 159.0 | (2) | 156.6 | 131.2 | 97.0 |
| Minneapolis, Min | 171.4 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | 1677 | (2) | (2) | 166.2 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | 162.1 | (2) | ${ }^{2}$ | 152.9 | 129.4 | 99.7 |
| Mobile, Ala | 173.5 | (2) | (2) | 169.9 | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 170.3 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 164.3 | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 159.3 | 132.9 | 98.6 |
| New Orleans, La | (2) | 176.5 | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 177.1 | (2) | (2) | 173.2 | (2) | (2) | 168.5 | (2) | 164.6 | 138.0 | 99.7 |
| New York, N. Y | 169.1 | 167.5 | 167.0 | 164.3 | 166.4 | 167.1 | 164.9 | 163.3 | 161.7 | 161.9 | 158.6 | 157.5 | 156.9 | 135.8 | 99.0 |
| Norfolk, Va | (2) | 171.9 | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 170.1 | (2) | (2) | 168.2 | (2) | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | 163.6 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 160.9 | 135.2 | 97.8 |
| Philadelnhia, Pa | 172.1 | 170.4 | 169.3 | 165.5 | 166.6 | 168.4 | 166.3 | 164.2 | 162.2 | 163.2 | 159.5 | 158.3 | 157.1 | 132.5 | 97.8 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa | 175.7 | 173.5 | 171.9 | 170.1 | 170.1 | 172.3 | 170.2 | 168.1 | 167.8 | 168.2 | 164.9 | 162.6 | 161.1 | 134.7 | 98.4 |
| Portland, Maine | 167.4 | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 162.7 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 162.0 | ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 159.2 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | 153.3 | 128.7 | 97.1 |
| Portland, Oreg | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | 175.8 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{2}$ ) | 174.4 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | 166.5 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{2}$ | 162.1 | 161.5 | 140.3 | 100.1 |
| Richmond, Va | (2) | (2) | 163.4 | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 165.1 | (2) | (2) | 161.7 | (2) | (2) | 153.8 | 152.6 | 128.2 | 98.0 |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 172.1 | (2) | (2) | 167.8 | (2) | (2) | 167.9 | (2) | (2) | 165.4 | (2) | (2) | 155.6 | 131.2 | 98.1 |
| San Francisco, Cal | 174.2 | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 171.4 | (2) | (2) | 168.9 | (2) | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | 165.7 | (2) | (2) | 159.3 | 137.8 | 99.3 |
| Savannah, Ga- | (2) | (2) | 177.6 | (2) | (2) | 175.6 | (2) | (2) | 171.5 | (2) | (2) | 165.9 | 165.8 | 140.6 | 99.3 |
| Scranton, Pa | (2) | -170.2 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | 166.5 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | (2) | 165.2 | (2) | (2) | 162.8 | ${ }^{2}$ ) | 159.9 | 132.2 | 96.0 |
| Seattle, Wash | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 174.3 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | 170.7 | (2) | (2) | 166.2 | (2) | (2) | 161.8 | (2) | 158.3 | 137.0 | 100.3 |
| Washington, D. | (2) | 166.7 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 163.2 | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 161.7 | (2) | (2) | 159.1 | (2) | 156.0 | 133.8 | 98.6 |

1 The indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and servicos purchased by moderate-income families in large cities. They do not Indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.
${ }_{2}$ 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 ${ }^{1}$
$[1935-39=100]$

| City | Food |  | Apparel |  | Rent |  | Fuel, electricity and ice |  |  |  |  |  | Housefurnishings |  | Miscellaneous |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Gas and electricity |  | Other fuels and ice |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } \\ 15,1948 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{15,1948}{\text { May }}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { June } \\ 15,1948 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 15,1948 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } \\ 15,1948 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{15,1948}{\text { May }_{1}}$ | $\underset{15,1948}{\text { June }}$ | $\underset{15,1948}{\text { May }}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { June } \\ 15,1948 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{May} \\ 15,1948 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { June } \\ 15,1948 \end{array}$ | $\underset{15,1948}{\text { May }_{1}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } \\ 15,1948 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{15,1948}{\text { May }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } \\ \mathbf{1 5 , 1 9 4 8} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 15,1948 \end{gathered}$ |
| A verage. | 214.1 | 210.9 | 196.9 | 197.5 |  |  | 117.0 | 116.7 | 132.6 | 131.8 | 94.2 | 94.1 | 170.1 | 168.6 | 194.8 | 193.6 | 147.5 | 147.5 |
| Atlanta, $\mathrm{Ga}_{\text {a }}$ | 209.9 | 207.9 | (1) | 200.4 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 117.5 | 144.3 | 144.3 | 77.0 | 76.9 | 206.1 | 206.2 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 191.4 | (1) | 151.6 |
| Baltimore, Md ${ }_{\text {Birmingham, }}$ | 225.3 212.7 | 221.6 209.6 | 198.5 205.3 | (1) | $\underset{(2)}{114.5}$ | ${ }^{(2)} 137.5$ | 142.3 131.8 | 139.6 <br> 131.8 | 121.7 79.6 | 121.1 79.6 | 158. 9 | 154.6 | 200.1 190.9 | (1) | 145.5 142.9 | (1) 143. |
| Boston, Mass. | 204.1 | 199.2 | 205.3 188.5 | 204.5 189.2 | ${ }_{112}{ }^{2} 6$ | $\underset{(2)}{137.5}$ | 131.8 148.7 | 131.8 148.1 | 79.6 111.7 | 79.6 111.6 | 170.7 168.4 | 170.7 167.5 | 190.9 184.8 | 191.1 | 142.9 142.6 | 143.3 |
| Buffalo, N. Y | 211.6 | 207.9 | (1) | (1) | (2) | (2) | 132.6 | 130.7 | 96.0 | 96.0 | 165.2 | 161.5 | (1) | (1) | (1) |  |
| Chicago, Ill. | 221.3 | 218.4 | 199.2 | 199.2 | 131.5 | (2) | 126.1 | 125.7 | 83.5 | 83.5 | 170.5 | 169.5 | 179.8 | 178.8 | 147.0 | 146.9 |
| Oincinnati, Ohio.-- | 216.3 | 213.5 | 192.7 | 193.1 | 112.1 | ${ }^{2}$ ) | 137.4 | 137.6 | 95.1 | 95.1 | 177.8 | 178.1 | 190.6 | 189.8 | 149.4 | 149.0 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 223.7 | 218. 0 | (1) | 195.8 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 123.9 | 139. 5 | 139.3 | 105.6 | 105.6 | 171.9 | 171.5 | (1) | 180.6 | (1) | 147.2 |
| Denver, Colo | 216.5 | 213.3 | (1) | ${ }^{(1)}$ | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 106. 7 | 106.7 | 69.2 | 69.2 | 149.6 | 149.6 | (1) | (1) | (1) |  |
| Detroit, Mich | 211.3 | 208.0 | 195. 2 | 195.0 | (2) | (2) | 143.3 | 141.8 | 83.9 | 83.9 | 188.4 | 185.7 | 204.4 | 203.4 | 162.2 | 162.2 |
| Houston, Tex. | 220.0 | 218.1 | 208.8 | 208.9 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 119.5 | 94.3 | 94.3 | 81.8 | 81.8 | 128.0 | 128.0 | 198.8 | 195.4 | 149.7 | 149.2 |
| Indianapolis, Ind.-- | 211.5 | 208.0 | (1) | ${ }^{(1)}$ | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 148.5 | 148.5 | 86.6 | 86.6 | 184.9 | 185.0 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Jacksonville, Fla | 222.9 | 217.3 | 193.9 | (1) | 124.3 | (2) | 145.2 | 142.5 | 100.2 | 100.2 | 184.2 | 179.1 | 184.8 | (1) | 156.7 | (1) |
| Kansas City, Mo | 204.4 | 202.2 | (1) | (1) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 120.7 | 120.7 | 66.5 | 66.5 | 170.3 | 170.3 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Los Angeles, Calif | 212.1 | 212.6 | 196.2 | 195.8 | (2) | 120.9 | 94.3 | 94.3 | 89.3 | 89.3 | 118.0 | 118.0 | 185.5 | 187.5 | 146.3 | 146.5 |
| Manchester, N. H.- | 213.0 | 208.9 | (1) | (1) | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 152.2 | 150.9 | 94.6 | 94.6 | 180.9 | 179.1 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | (1) | ${ }^{(1)}$ |  |
| Memphis, Tenn-..- | 226.7 215.3 | 223.2 213.7 | $\underset{\text { (1) }}{209.0}$ | ${ }^{(1)} 0$ | ${ }_{(2)}^{126.8}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 128.1 | $\begin{array}{r}128.0 \\ 139.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 77.0 104.5 | 77.0 101.6 | 156.4 | 156.2 | 180.4 | (1) | 137.2 |  |
| Minneapolis, Minn. | 206.2 | 206.0 | 204.5 | (1) | 125.9 | (2) | 139.2 | 135.3 | 104.5 78.5 | 17.6 78.5 | 178.6 | 172.2 | 190.7 | 194.0 | 152.4 |  |
| Mobile, Ala | 219.8 | 217.0 | 202.2 | (1) | 124.0 | (2) | 127.3 | 128.6 | 84.0 | 84.0 | 161.0 | 163.3 | 173.4 | (1) | 138.2 | (1) |
| New Orleans, La | 227.3 | 223.0 | (1) | 205.5 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 111.2 | 112.9 | 112.8 | 75.1 | 75.1 | 153.1 | 152.9 | (1) | 188.2 | (1) | 142.9 |
| New York, N. Y.-- | 213.9 | 210.0 | 195.9 | 195.9 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 130.0 | 129.0 | 100.5 | 99.9 | 175.4 | 173.7 | 183.1 | 182.7 | 146.7 | 146.3 |
| Norfolk, Va | 214.4 | 213.3 | (1) | 194.4 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 114.1 | 145. 5 | 143.3 | 97.8 | 97.8 | 183.1 | 179.1 | (1) | 189.7 | (1) | 147.2 |
| Philadelphia, Pa .-- | 209.4 | 205. 0 | 193.2 | 193.8 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 118.1 | 136.1 | 135.1 | 103.0 | 103.0 | 161.4 | 159.7 | 197.1 | 196.7 | 147.4 | 147.4 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa----- | 219.6 | 213.7 | 224.0 | 222.4 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 134.4 | 134.4 | 103.4 | 103.3 | 187.8 | 187.8 | 200.0 | 200.9 | 143.8 | 143.9 |
| Portland, Maine...- | 204.1 228.2 | 199.4 | $\underset{(1)}{197.2}$ | (1) | ${ }_{(2)}^{111.7}$ | (2) | 144. 6 | 143.6 | 100.5 | 100.5 | 166.2 | 164.6 | 189.7 | (1) | 147.4 | (1) |
| Richmond, Va | 205.3 | 203.4 | (1) | (1) | (2) | (2) | 138.2 | 137.7 | 95.6 | 95.6 | 164.1 | 163.4 | (1) | (1) |  | (1) |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 222.0 | 218.2 | 196.8 | (1) | 116.3 | (2) | 134.9 | 133.5 | 94.1 | 94.1 | 171.0 | 168.3 | 171.0 | (1) | 140.8 | (1) |
| San Francisco, Calif | 221.6 | 223.4 | 190.8 | (1) | 114.5 | (2) | 83.1 | 82.8 | 72.7 | 72.7 | 126.9 | 120.5 | 161.4 | (1) | 158.7 | (1) |
| Savannah, Ga-....- | 224.5 | 223.3 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | (1) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | 151. 4 | 147.1 | 91.2 | 91.2 | 186.3 | 179.6 | (1) | (1) | (1) |  |
| Scranton, Pa | 216.1 | 212.2 | (1) | 202.1 | (2) | 106. 7 | 136.1 | 134.5 | 91.8 | 91.8 | 163.2 | 160.6 | (1) | 180.8 | (1) | 136.3 |
| Seattle, Wash Washington, D. ${ }^{\text {c.-. }}$ | 220.3 215.4 | 221.4 209.7 | (1) | 191.8 220.1 | ${ }_{(2)}$ | 121.3 103.0 | 122.9 131.2 | 122.1 130.9 | 91.5 94.4 | 91.5 | 149.1 | 147.6 | (1) | 189.9 | (1) | 152.0 |
| Washington, D. C. | 215.4 | 209.7 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 220.1 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 103.0 | 131.2 | 130.9 | 94.4 | 94.4 | 155.7 | 155.1 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 204.5 | (1) | 149.1 |

[^56]Table D-4: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods, ${ }^{1}$ by Group, for Selected Periods

${ }^{1}$ The Bureau of Labor Statistics retail food prices are obtained monthly during the first three 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, in combining 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 $1945(1935-39=100)$, may be found in Bulletin No. 899, "Retail Prices of Food-1944 and 1945," Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, table 2, p. 4. Mimeographed 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
$[1935-39=100]$


1 June $1940=100$.

Table D-6: Average Retail Prices and Indexes of Selected Foods

| Commodity | Aver- <br> age price June 1948 | Indexes 1935-39==100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1948 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1948 \end{aligned}$ | Apr. | Mar. 1948 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1948 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1948 \end{aligned}$ | Dec. <br> 1947 | Nov. 1947 | Oct. 1947 | Sept. 1947 | Aug. 1947 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1947 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } \\ 1947 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug- } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ |
| Cereals and bakery products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cereals: <br> Flour, wheat | Cents 48.7 | 188.4 | 189. 4 | 189.6 | 192.4 | 197.3 | 210.9 | 209.6 | 204.8 | 194.0 | 189.2 | 187.0 | 187.4 | 189.9 | 82.1 |
|  | 48.7 16.7 | 188.4 177.2 | 189.4 | 189.6 175.8 | 173.3 | 172.8 | 172.9 | 169.3 | 164.3 | 157.9 | 151. 7 | 144.9 | 140.7 | 135. 3 | 92.7 |
| Corn meal | 11.0 | 213.7 | 215.7 | 216.4 | 216.6 | 219.9 | 219.9 | 218.1 | 217.5 | 211.9 | 204.5 | 192.4 | 182.1 | 178. 1 | 90.7 |
|  | 21.3 | 119.6 | 118.6 | 118.4 | 118.1 | 118.4 | 117.3 | 116.9 | 116.8 | 114.0 | 111.5 | 106.8 | 100.0 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
|  | 17.1 | 155.0 | 154.8 | 154.8 | 153.5 | 153.4 | 153.6 | 152.6 | 151.1 | 143.4 | 135.6 | 130.9 | 128.3 | 127.7 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ |
| Bakery products: <br> Bread, white pound.- | 13.9 | 163.5 | 163.5 | 163.2 | 163.1 | 163.1 | 162.3 | 159.8 | 157.5 178.7 | 149.3 | 147.9 176.3 | 146.8 174.9 | 146.7 174.9 | 146.5 173.3 | $\text { 93. } 2$ <br> (4) |
| Vanilla cookies ................do. do.-- | 43.9 | 190.3 | 188.8 | 189.2 | 187.9 | 187.7 | 183.7 | 180.2 | 178.7 | 176.2 | 176.3 | 174.9 | 174.9 | 173.3 | ${ }^{(4)}$ |
| Meats, poultry, and fish: Meats: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beef: Round ste | 97.2 | 287.6 | 267.3 | 250.7 | 234.0 | 231.4 | 248.4 | 236.4 | 234.2 | 243.8 | 256.4 | 247. 6 | 236.7 | 230.9 | 102.7 |
|  | 76.8 | 266.7 | 249.9 | 238.2 | 227.0 | 227.9 | 242.3 | 231.7 | 229.9 | 237.0 | 241.7 | 231.8 | 220.4 | 216. 0 | 97.4 |
| Chuck roast------------- do | 69.5 | 309.6 | 283.4 | 263.3 | 249.6 | 250.6 | 263.1 | 251.5 | 253.5 | 260.1 | 258.9 | 248.5 | 233.3 | 225.7 | 97.1 |
| Hamburger ${ }^{3}-$--------------- do | 60.2 | 194.7 | 178.6 | 166.3 | 158.0 | 157.3 | 159.7 | 151.5 | 150.3 | 154.4 | 155.8 | 151.3 | 145.3 | 142.0 | (4) |
| Veal: Cutlet | 100.7 | 252.5 | 245.6 | 234.9 | 226.8 | 228.0 | 230.0 | 213.1 | 211.8 | 217.7 | 222.6 | 212.0 | 210.2 | 211.4 | 101.1 |
| Pork: | 78.5 | 238.1 | 233.5 | 223.2 | 212.1 | 200.1 | 219.4 | 206.2 | 214.7 | 248.8 | 257.9 | 239.2 | 226.4 | 225.3 | 90.8 |
| Bacon, | 76.9 | 201.9 | 199.1 | 191.3 | 185. 7 | 194.7 | 227.7 | 228.8 | 227.6 | 230.4 | 224.7 | 208. 4 | 195.5 | 189.9 | 80.9 |
| Ham, whol | 68.0 | 231.2 | 223.7 | 220.9 | 213.6 | 212.0 | 234.8 | 223.3 | 218.2 | 244.2 | 256.7 | 245.3 | 231.2 | 227.7 | 92.7 |
| Salt pork. | 41.1 | 196.6 | 203.5 | 209.9 | 214.7 | 238.2 | 259.6 | 275.3 | 265. 6 | 243.7 | 227.7 | 194.9 | 188.3 | 189.5 | 69.0 |
| Lamb: | 78.2 | 275.6 | 257.6 | 236. 3 | 220.3 | 226.9 | 235, 2 | 225.0 | 230.7 | 229.8 | 247.9 | 235.8 | 232.3 | 233.0 | 95.7 |
| Poultry: Roasting chicken | 62.6 | 207.6 | 202.1 | 198.4 | 194.7 | 196.4 | 200.0 | 190.7 | 184.6 | 189.5 | 191.4 | 180.5 | 181.9 | 182.3 | 94.6 |
| Fish: ${ }^{\text {ish }}$ (resh, frozen) ${ }^{5}$ |  |  | 261.3 | 264.9 | 274.4 | 276.3 | 270.5 | 260.7 | 262.3 | 248.8 | 242.7 | 231.8 | 231.5 | 225.1 | 98.8 |
| Fish (fresh, frozen) Salmon, pink ${ }^{5}$ | ${ }_{5}^{53} 5$ | 251.8 405.2 | 261.3 399.7 | 264.9 397.1 | 274.4 394.1 | 276.3 393.7 | 394.9 | 391.0 | 386.7 | 365.6 | 342.2 | 323.1 | 317.5 | 313.8 | 97.4 |
| Dairy products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 194.3 | 84.0 |
|  | 91.0 | 249.8 | 254. 2 | 255.4 | 237.4 | 248.4 | 258.1 | 262.0 | 242.2 | 222. 4 | 251.7 221.0 | 222. 15 | 210.6 215.6 | 194.3 211.4 | 84.0 92.3 |
|  | 66.2 21.2 | 254.6 174.0 | 248.1 171.5 | 241.5 174.3 | 243.7 174.6 | 247.9 174.3 | 242.2 173.3 | 236.1 171.2 | 230.9 171.0 | 226.2 | 221.0 | 215.6 158.8 | 215.6 | 151.8 | 97.1 |
| Milk, fresh (grocery) | 20.3 | 179.3 | 177.3 | 179.0 | 179.5 | 179.7 | 178.5 | 176.3 | 175.2 | 171.8 | 167.2 | 162.4 | 159.5 | 155.1 | 96.3 |
| Milk, evaporated...-.-141/2-0unce can.- | 15.0 | 210.9 | 202.1 | 197.2 | 197.1 | 195.8 | 189.6 | 186.4 | 182.3 | 177.2 | 175.3 | 175. 2 | 175.1 | 176.6 | 93.9 |
|  | 67.3 | 194.2 | 184.9 | 184.7 | 186.3 | 189.2 | 213.6 | 236.1 | 224.7 | 232.7 | 235.9 | 212.3 | 203.0 | 183.0 | 90.7 |
| Fruits and vegetables: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fresh fruits: | 14.1 | 269.2 | 229.1 | 208.2 | 205. 6 | 208.6 | 219.2 | 221.8 | 214.3 | 216.1 | 219.7 | 209.8 | 259.6 | 295.9 | 81.6 |
| Bananas | 15.8 | 261.7 | 257.8 | 256.3 | 255.3 | 257.4 | 257.9 | 257.8 | 256.9 | 254.6 | 252.3 | 245.9 | 247.1 | 250.0 | 97.3 |
|  | 43.8 | 155.1 | 149.2 | 142.9 | 145.1 | 135.9 | 133.5 | 133.4 | 147.9 | 172.2 | 174.1 | 181.0 | 151.1 | 150.8 | 96.9 |
| Fresh vegetables: <br> Beans, green pound.- | 20.2 | 185.1 | 229.1 | 229.5 | 191.2 | 257.2 | 199.9 | 186.7 | 237.1 | 215.4 | 157.4 | 122.2 | 138.3 | 164.3 | 61.7 |
|  | 6.9 | 180.1 | 202.3 | 250.5 | 174.8 | 191.5 | 222.9 | 237.2 | 192.9 | 165.3 | 170.0 | 234.8 | 168.9 | 204. 5 | 103. 2 |
| Carrots | 14.1 | 263.2 | 310.1 | 254.3 | 227.8 | 261. 3 | 246.3 | 311.3 | 261.3 | 241.8 | 205.7 | 179.4 | 180.2 | 170.1 | 84.9 |
|  | 13.5 | 164.1 | 200.7 | 159.9 | 138.0 | 153.5 | 201.0 | 179.9 | 170.8 | 151.6 | 189. 1 | 172.4 | 146.3 | 139.6 | 97.6 |
|  | 10.8 | 262.4 | 291.0 | 440.9 | 386.2 | 364.8 | 285.6 | 260.7 | 229.3 | 194.5 | 188.9 | 190.2 | 184.7 | 180.1 | 86.8 |
| Potatoes .------------------15 pounds .-- | 94.6 | 263.5 | 261.7 | 253.6 | 247.0 | 246.9 | 234.4 | 222.5 | 211.1 | 201.7 | 202. 7 | 214.8 | 252.2 | 244.5 | 91.9 |
| Spinach -------------------------150.- | 10.4 | 145.0 | 158.4 | 167.4 | 171.5 | 221.5 | 191. 4 | 167.5 | 154.1 | 172.2 | 195. 5 | 174.4 | 165.7 | 151.2 | 118.4 |
|  | 14.2 | 273.4 | 225.2 | 213.1 | 208.3 | 207.2 | 196.4 | 183.9 | 173.3 | 174.2 | 195.8 | 234.9 | 226.7 | 223.8 | 115.7 |
| Canned fruits: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Peaches...----------No. $21 / 2$ can -- | 31.0 36.6 | 160.8 168.1 | 160.8 166.7 | 160.6 166.3 | 161.0 164.3 | 161.5 163.0 | 162.4 162.1 | 161.9 160.1 | 162.1 158.2 | 162.4 154.6 | 163.8 152.8 | 168.1 151.7 | 168.6 152.0 | 168.1 150.7 | 92.3 96.0 |
|  | 36.6 | 168.1 | 166.7 | 166.3 | 164.3 | 163.0 | 162.1 | 160.1 | 158.2 | 154.6 | 152.8 | 151.7 | 152.0 | 150.7 | 96. |
| Corn | 19.7 | 158.2 | 157.9 | 156.6 | 156.9 | 157.0 | 156. 6 | 155. 5 | 152. 5 | 149.8 | 146. 9 | 147.1 | 146.5 | 145.5 | 88.6 |
|  | 14.7 | 112.8 | 112.3 | 113.5 | 115.5 | 118.0 | 118.0 | 117.9 | 117.9 | 118.0 | 116.9 | 118.3 | 118.7 | 120.0 | 89. 8 |
| Tomatoes | 16.6 | 184.8 | 183.0 | 183.2 | 186.2 | 185.0 | 185.9 | 185.5 | 185.4 | 183. 9 | 191.8 | 213. 2 | 220.6 | 224.7 | 92.5 |
| Dried fruits: Prunes | 20.8 | 204.3 | 206.9 | 208.6 | 211.2 | 216.0 | 217.8 | 219.4 | 219.0 | 228.7 | 236.8 | 245.3 | 246.4 | 245.5 | 94.7 |
| Dried vegetables: Navy beans..-do...- | 22.8 | 310.5 | 311.6 | 314.3 | 314.9 | 312.9 | 311.9 | 306.0 | 297.5 | 292.3 | 294.2 | 286.6 | 285.4 | 284.2 | 83.0 |
|  | 51.4 | 204.7 | 204. 2 | 204.0 | 204.0 | 203.6 | 201.5 | 198.1 | 194.3 | 190.5 | 186.6 | 181.3 | 180.5 | 181.1 | 93.3 |
| Fats and oils: | 29.6 | 198.5 | 198.2 | 194.1 | 191.9 | 196. 0 | 238.8 | 242.7 | 228.6 | 215.9 | 181.3 | 166.8 | 170.3 | 180.8 | 65.2 |
| Hydrogenated veg. shortening ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - do | 45.2 | 218.2 | 211.4 | 207. 1 | 214. 4 | 217.6 | 225.8 | 220.0 | 197.7 | 191.5 | 190.9 | 203.6 | 212.5 | 219.2 | 93.9 |
| Salad dressing ..........-.----- pint-- | 40.5 | 167.1 | 164.4 | 159.8 | 159.0 | 158.8 | 156.1 | 152.4 | 150.2 | 149.7 | 150.3 | 151.8 | 154.2 | 158.6 | (4) |
|  | 44.1 | 242.0 | 232.6 | 223.9 | 224.0 | 227.8 | 230.5 | 228.9 | 214.4 | 208.9 | 198.0 | 219.1 | 219.9 | 221.5 | 93.6 |
| Sugar and sweets: Sugar | 9.2 | 171.4 | 173.8 | 174.5 | 175.3 | 177.7 | 184.3 | 184.6 | 184.1 | 182.7 | 182.0 | 180.7 | 180.6 | 181.0 | 95.6 |

[^57][^58]Table D-7: Indexes of Wholesale Prices, ${ }^{1}$ by Group of Commodities, for Selected Periods [1926=100]

| Year and month | All <br> com- <br> modi- <br> ties ${ }^{2}$ | Farm products | Foods | Hides and leather products | Textile products | Fuel and lighting materials | Metals and metal products ${ }^{2}$ | Building materials | Chemicals and allied products | $\begin{aligned} & \text { House- } \\ & \text { fur- } \\ & \text { nish- } \\ & \text { ing } \\ & \text { goods } \end{aligned}$ | Mis. cellaneous com-modities | Raw materials | Semi-manu-factured articles | Manu-factured products ${ }^{2}$ | All com-modities except farm products ${ }^{2}$ | All <br> com- <br> modi- <br> ties <br> except <br> farm <br> prod- <br> ucts <br> and <br> foods |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1913: A verage | 69.8 | 71.5 | 64.2 | 68.1 | 57.3 | 61.3 | 90.8 | 56.7 | 80.2 | 56.1 | 93.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1914: July | 67.3 | 71.4 | 62.9 | 69.7 | 55.3 | 61.3 55.7 | 79.1 | 52.9 | 80.2 77.9 | 56. 7 | 88.1 | 68.8 67.3 | 74.9 67.8 | 69.4 66.9 | 69.0 | 70.0 |
| 1918: November | 136.3 | 150.3 | 128.6 | 131.6 | 142.6 | 114.3 | 143.5 | 101.8 | 178.0 | 56.7 99.2 | 88.1 142.3 | 67.3 138.8 | 67.8 162.7 | 66. 9 | 65. 7 | 65. 7 |
| 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 | 162. 20 | 130.4 | 131.0 | 129.9 |
| 1929: A verage | 95.3 | 104.9 | 99.9 | 109.1 | 90.4 | 83.0 | 100.5 | 164.4 95.4 | 173.0 94.0 | 143.3 94.3 | 176.5 82.6 | 163.4 97.5 | 253.0 93.9 | 157.8 94.5 | 165.4 93.3 | 170.6 91.6 |
| 1932: A verage | 64.8 | 48.2 | 61.0 | 72.9 | 54.9 | 70.3 | 80.2 | 71.4 | 73.9 | 75.1 | 64.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1939: Average | 77.1 | 65.3 | 70.4 | 95.6 | 69.7 | 73.1 | 94.4 | 90.5 | 76.0 | 75. 86.3 | 64.4 74.8 | 55.1 70.2 | 59.3 77.0 | 70.3 80.4 | 68.3 79.5 | $70.2$ $81.3$ |
| 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 | 79.5 77.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 81.3 \\ & 80.1 \end{aligned}$ |
| 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 | 79. 81.6 | 77.9 80.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 80.1 \\ & 83.0 \end{aligned}$ |
| 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 |  |  |  |  |
| 1942: December | 93.6 | 94.7 | 90.5 | 114.8 | 91.8 | 78.4 | 103. 3 | 107.8 | 90.4 | 101.1 | 87.6 | 83.5 92.3 | 86.9 90.1 | 89.1 94.6 | 88.3 93.3 | 89.0 93.7 |
| 1942: Average | 98.8 103.1 | 105.9 122.6 | 99.6 106.6 | 117.7 | 96.9 | 78.5 | 103.8 | 110.2 | 95.5 | 102. 4 | 89.7 | 100.6 | 90.1 92.6 | 98.6 | 93.3 97.0 | 95.5 |
| 1944: Average | 104. 0 | 122.6 123.3 | 106.6 104.9 | 117.5 116.7 | 97.4 98.4 | 80.8 83.0 | 103.8 103.8 | 111.4 | 94.9 | 102.7 | 92.2 | 112.1 | 92.9 | 100.1 | 98.7 | 96.9 |
|  | 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 |  |  |  |  |  |
| August.------ | 105.7 | 126.9 | 106.4 | 118.0 | 99.6 | 84.8 | 104.7 | 117.8 | 95.3 | 104.5 | 94.7 94.8 | 116.8 116.3 | 95.9 95.5 | 101.8 101.8 | 100.8 100.9 | 99.7 99.9 |
| 1946: Average | 121.1 | 148.9 | 130.7 | 137.2 | 116.3 | 90.1 | 115.5 | 132.6 | 101.4 | 111.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June....... | 112.9 | 140.1 | 112.9 | 122. 4 | 109.2 | 87.8 | 112.2 | 129.9 | 101.4 96.4 | 111.6 110.4 | 100.3 98.5 | 134.7 126.3 | 110.8 105.7 | 116.1 107.3 | 114.9 106.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 109.5 \\ & 105.6 \end{aligned}$ |
| 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 | $\begin{aligned} & 105.6 \\ & 120.7 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1947: Averag | - 152.1 | - 181.2 | 168.7 | c 182.4 | - 141.7 | 108.7 | c 145.0 | - 179.7 | 127.3 | c 131.1 | c 115.5 | 165.6 | 148.5 | c 146.0 | -145.5 |  |
| June- | c 147.7 | - 177.8 | 161.8 | - 173.8 | -139.9 | - 104.0 | 142.0 | - 174.1 | -120.8 | - 129.7 | - 113.5 | 160.2 | c 145.1 | - 142.0 | - 145.5 | c 135.2 - 131.6 |
| July | 150.6 | 181.4 | 167.1 | - 179.1 | - 140.5 | - 109.0 | - 143.1 | - 175.5 | 118.8 | 129.8 | - 113.2 | 165.3 | - 146.1 | - 142.0 | c 140.9 c 143.7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { c } 131.6 \\ & \text { - } 133.5 \end{aligned}$ |
| August--- | - 153.7 | - 181.6 | 172.3 | c 182.8 | - 141.8 | - 112. 6 | c 148.5 | c 179.6 | 117.5 | - 129.9 | - 113.1 | 167.0 | c 148.8 | -147.9 | - 147.3 | c 133.5 |
| September-... | 157. 4 | 186. 4 | - 179.2 | - 185.6 | - 142.4 | - 114.2 | 150.1 | - 183.4 | 122.3 | - 131.3 | 115.9 | - 170.9 | -150.5 | -151.8 | 14.3 150.8 | c 136.2 - 138.3 |
| October | 158.5 0159 | 189.7 | - 177.7 | - 193.1 | - 143.4 | e 116.1 | 150.5 | 185.8 | 128.6 | c 132.4 | 117.1 | - 175.2 | - 152.6 | -151.2 | 151.5 | c 140.1 |
| November-.-- | -159.6 | 187. 9 | c 177.9 | c 202.5 | c 145.2 | - 118.2 | 150.8 | c 187.7 | 135.8 | c 137.5 | 118.8 | 175.5 | -154.9 | -152.4 | - 153.1 | -142.1 |
| December. | 163.2 | 196.7 | 178.4 | c 203.4 | c 148.0 | - 124.6 | -151.5 | 191.0 | 135.0 | c 139.4 | 121.5 | 182.0 | -156. 5 | c 154.9 | - 155.6 | -145.5 |
| 1948: January ...... | 165.7 | 199.2 | 179.9 | 200.3 | - 148.4 | 130.0 | 154.3 | - 193.3 | 138.8 | -141.3 | -123. 6 | 183.9 | c 156.8 | - 157.8 | c 158. 2 |  |
| February | - 160.9 | 185.3 | 172.4 | 192.8 | c 148.9 | - 130.8 | 155.3 | - 192.7 | 134.6 | 141.8 | - 120.1 | 174.9 | - 155. 2 | 154.5 | - 158.2 | c 148.3 - 147.6 |
| March April | 161.4 c 162.8 | 186.0 | 173.8 | 185.4 | 149.8 | 130.9 | 155.9 | c 193. 1 | 136.1 | 142.0 | 120.8 | 174.7 | 152.9 | 155.8 | -155. 15 15.7 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { ¢ } 147.6 \\ 147.7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| April | c 162.8 | 186.7 | 176.7 | 186.1 | - 150.3 | 131.6 | 157.2 | - 195.0 | 136. 2 | 142.3 | 121.8 | 175.5 | -154.1 | - 157.6 | 157.3 | -148.7 |
| June | $\begin{array}{r}\text { •162.8 } \\ \\ 166.9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 189.1 | 177.4 | 187.5 | c 150.2 | 132.6 | 157.1 | - 196.8 | 134.7 | 142.6 | 121.5 | 177.6 | -153.6 | - 158.5 | - 158.2 | - 149.0 |
| June | 166. 2 | 196.0 | 181.4 | 186.8 | 149.6 | 133.1 | 158.7 | 196.8 | 135.7 | 143.4 | 121.4 | 182.6 | 154.3 | 159.6 | 159.4 | 149.5 |

${ }^{1}$ 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 rom 1 -day-a-week prices; the monthly index from an average of these prices. Monthly indexes for the last 2 months are preliminary.
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 subgroups and economicgroups since 1913. Weekly indexes have been prepared since 1932. ${ }^{2}$ Includes current motor vehicle prices beginning with October 1946. The ate of production of motor vehicles in October 1946 exceeded the monthly nouncement made in production in 1941, and in accordance with the announcement made in September 1946, the Bureau introduced current prices or 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 Spetember 1946.

## Table D-8: Indexes of Wholesale Prices, ${ }^{1}$ by Group of Commodities, by Weeks <br> [Indexes $1926=100$. Not directly comparable with monthly data. See footnote 1, table D-7]

| Week ending | All comties | Farm products | Foods | Hides and leather products | Textile products | Fuel and lighting materials | Metals and metal products | Building materials | Chemicals and allied products | House-fur-nishing goods | Mis. cellaneous com-modities | Raw <br> materials | Semi-manu-factured products | Manu-factured products |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All com- } \\ & \text { modities } \\ & \text { except } \\ & \text { farm } \\ & \text { products } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { foods } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1948 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May 8 | 162.6 161.9 | 186.9 184.0 | 177.5 | 188.0 188.2 | 148.1 | 132.6 | 157. 2 | 195. 2 | 133.7 | 144.4 | 121.3 | 176.8 | 153.7 | 157.9 | 157.2 | 148.7 |
| May 15 | 163.5 | 187.9 | 178.9 | 189.0 | 148.1 | 133.4 | 156.8 156.5 | 195.9 | 133.4 | 144.6 | 121.3 | 175. 1 | 153.3 | 157.6 | 156.9 | 148.9 |
| May 22 | 163.5 | 189.2 | 177.2 | 188.6 | 148.6 | 133.7 | 156.6 | 196.6 | 134.4 | 144.7 | 121.2 | 177.7 | 152.5 | 159.0 | 158.0 | 149.0 |
| May 29 | 164.4 | 193.0 | 178.0 | 187.6 | 149.5 | 133.8 | 156.6 | 196.9 | 135.8 | 144.7 7 | 121.4 | 178.6 | 152.5 | 158.7 | 157.8 | 149.2 |
| June 5 | 164.2 | 192.4 | 178.0 | 187.0 | 149.2 | 133.8 | 156.8 | 196.6 | 134.8 135.2 | 144.7 | 121.0 | 180.8 180.9 | 152.6 | 159.1 | 158.1 | 149.3 |
| June 12 | 164.9 | 193.5 | 180.1 | 186.7 | 148.8 | 133.8 | 157.1 | 196.9 | 137.1 | 145.1 | 121.0 | 180.9 181.6 | 153.0 153.0 | 158.6 | 158.0 | 149.3 |
| June 19 | 165.3 | 194.5 | 180.7 | 187.7 | 148.5 | 134.0 | 157.6 | 197.2 | 136. 0 | 145.1 | 121.1 | 182.7 | 153.6 | 159.3 | 158.5 <br> 158.8 | 149.3 149.5 |
| June 36 | 166.7 | 198.4 | 183.0 | 188.6 | 149.1 | 134.0 | 158.8 | 197.4 | 135.5 | 145.0 | 121.2 | 185.2 | 153.9 | 160.5 | 159.7 | 149.5 149.9 |
| July 10 | 166.7 166.8 | 197.2 196.1 | 184.1 | 188.3 | 148.1 | 134.1 | 159.4 | 197.6 | 135.5 | 145.0 | 121.1 | 184.3 | 154.0 | 160.9 | 159.9 | 149.8 |
| July 17 | 168.9 | 198.1 | 191.2 | 189.1 | 148.0 | 134.7 <br> 135.8 | 159.4 | 197.5 | 134.5 | 145.8 | 120.3 | 184.2 | 154.0 | 161.1 | 160.3 | 149.9 |
| July 24 | 168.2 | 194.6 | 190.4 | 189.5 | 148.1 | 136.5 | 160.9 | 198.9 | 134.5 | 145.9 | 119.4 | 186.4 | 154.7 | 163.4 | 162.4 | 150.4 |
| July 31 | 168.3 | 192.2 | 187.7 | 189.6 | 148.3 | 136.8 | 167.3 | 190.7 | 132.9 | 145.9 | 119.2 | 184.6 | 154.5 | 163.1 | 162.3 | 150.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 133.1 | 146.0 | 118.6 | 183.4 | 152.9 | 164.1 | 162.9 | 152.1 |

[^59]Table D-9: Indexes of Wholesale Prices, ${ }^{1}$ by Group and Subgroup of Commodities

| Group and subgroup | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{1946}{\text { June }}$ | $\frac{1939}{\text { Aug. }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June |  |  |
| All commodities ${ }^{2}$------------ | 166.2 | -163.9 | -162. 8 | 161.4 | -160.9 | 165.7 | 163.2 | c 159.6 | 158.5 | 157.4 | c 153.7 | 150.6 | c 147.7 | 112.9 | 75.0 |
|  | 196.0 | 189.1 | 186.7 | 186.0 | 185.3 | 199. 2 | 196. 7 | 187.9 | 189.7 | 186.4 | - 181.6 | 181.4 | c 177.8 | 140.1 | 61.0 |
| Grains | 209. 2 | 213.5 | 217.9 | 218.0 | 220.0 | 256.3 | 252.7 | 245.5 | 241.4 | 230.3 | 208.8 | 202.3 | 206.0 | 151.8 | 51.5 |
| Livestock and poultr | 239.2 | 219.0 | 204.4 | 209.4 | 210.0 | 232.9 | 226.3 | 211.0 | 224.5 | 224.8 | 215.9 | 209.9 | 200.9 | 137.4 | 66.0 |
| Other farm products. | 165.4 | 163.3 | 166.4 | 162.2 | 159.9 | 162.4 | 162.5 | 157.2 | 153.7 | 150.3 | 152.6 | 157.5 | - 155. 2 | 137.5 | 60.1 |
|  | 181.4 | 177.4 | 176.7 | 173.8 | 172.4 | 179.9 | 178.4 | c 177.9 | - 177.7 | -179.2 | 172.3 | 167.1 | 161.8 | 112.9 | 67.2 |
| Dairy products. | 181.3 | 176.6 | 181.0 | 179.8 | 184.8 | 183.9 | 183.5 | 175.9 | 167.3 | 170.6 | 164.3 | - 153.0 | - 141.1 | 127.3 | 67.9 |
| Cereal products | 155.1 | 156.3 | 158.0 | 158.6 | 160.2 | 170.1 | 170.6 | -172. 1 | - 166.7 | - 158.2 | 153.3 | - 154.4 | c 149.3 | 101.7 | 71.9 |
| Fruits and vege | 147.6 | 147.0 | 148.6 | 145.7 | -144.5 | -140.7 | 135.4 | 135.5 | 130.8 | 130.1 | 133.0 | 139.7 | 145.2 | 136.1 | 58.5 |
| Meats .....-- | 241.3 | 233.2 | 226.0 | 217.1 | 206.2 | 222.3 | 214.8 | 217.6 | 230.0 | 244.8 | 234.6 | 217.9 | 208.6 | 110.1 | 73.7 |
| Other foo | 148.1 | 144. 2 | 144.4 | 144.3 | 146.7 | 155.0 | 160.0 | 159.4 | 157.2 | 150.7 | 140.7 | - 141.8 | 139.7 | 98.1 | 60.3 |
| Hides and leather products.- | 186.8 | 187.5 | 186.1 | 185.4 | 192.8 | 200.3 | c 203.4 | - 202. 5 | c 193.1 | c 185.6 | - 182.8 | c 179.1 | - 173.8 | 122.4 | 92.7 |
| Shoes | 185.8 | 185.6 | 191.7 | 193.8 | 194.7 | 194.3 | 190.7 | 187.0 | - 180.6 | c 176.8 | c 176.5 | -174.8 | -173.8 | 129.5 | 100.8 |
| Hides and | 215.2 | 218. 0 | 199. 3 | 186. 2 | 207.2 | 238.9 | 256.9 | - 263.2 | 243.7 | 221.1 | - 214.5 | 203.5 | 187.1 | 121.5 | 77.2 |
| Leather | 186.9 | 188. 2 | 183.6 | 185.9 | - 199.6 | - 209.4 | - 217.2 | - 216.9 | c 205.0 | 197.4 | - 191.1 | 187.4 | 178. 9 | 110.7 | 84.0 |
| Other leather pr | 143.3 | 143.3 | 143.3 | 143.8 | 143.8 | 143.8 | 141.8 | 141.3 | 139.6 | 139.5 | 139.1 | 138.8 | 138.3 | 115.2 | 97.1 |
| Textile products.-.-.-------- | 149.6 | - 150.2 | -150.3 | 149.8 | - 148. 9 | -148. 4 | c 148.0 | c 145. 2 | c 143.4 | -142.4 | - 141.8 | c 140.5 | c 139.9 | 109.2 | 67.8 |
| Clothing------------------------ | 145.2 | 145. 8 | 145.8 | 144.6 | -144. 7 | -143.4 | - 137.8 | -137. 1 | c 136. 2 | - 135.9 | c 135.8 | - 135.8 | - 135.4 | 120.3 | 81.5 |
| Cotton goods | 213.1 | - 217.8 | - 219.2 | 218.3 | 214.9 | 214.8 | - 213.7 | - 209.3 | - 204.7 | - 202.5 | - 201.8 | c 198.5 | c 196.2 | 139.4 | 65.5 |
| Hosiery and underwear. | 105.3 | 105.4 | 105. 4 | 105.4 | 105.0 | 104.4 | 103.0 | 101.4 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 100.4 | 100.8 | 75.8 | 61. 5 |
|  | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 30.2 | 28,5 |
| Silk. | 46.4 | 46.4 | 46.4 | 46.4 | 46.4 | 46.4 | 73.3 | 73.3 | 71.2 | 68.3 | 68.2 | 68.2 | 68.4 | (3) | 44.3 |
| Woolen and worstedgoodsOther textile products.------- | 147.5 | 147.5 | 147.5 | 145. 7 | - 143.0 | -141.9 | 139.6 | 134.9 | -134.3 | 133.8 | 133.3 | 130.1 | 129.2 | 112.7 112.3 | 75.5 63.7 |
|  | 183.1 | 174.2 | 170.0 | 174.7 | 180.2 | 181.2 | - 178.3 | - 174.9 | - 175.6 | - 175.0 | - 171.2 | 171.2 | 173.8 | 112.3 | 63.7 |
| Fuel and lighting materials.- | 133.1 | 132.6 | 131.6 | 130.9 | c 130.8 | 130.0 | c 124.6 | c 118. 2 | c 116.1 | -114.2 | - 112.6 | - 109.0 | c 104.0 | 87.8 | 72.6 |
| Anthracite..-.-......--- | 127.2 | 125.6 | 124.6 | 124.6 | -124.5 | 124.2 | 123.4 | c 123.4 | - 123.1 | 122. 5 | 121.7 | 114.2 | 112.7 | 106. 1 | 72.1 |
| Bituminous | 182.6 | 181.8 | 178.9 | 177.9 | -177.9 | 176.8 | 174.3 | - 173. 7 | - 172.6 | -170.3 | c 169.9 | - 163.2 | c 145.9 | 132.8 | 96.0 |
| Coke | 206.6 | 205.4 | 197.5 | 190.6 | 190.6 | 190.6 | 183.4 | 182.2 | 182.0 | 181.9 | 170.2 | 160.7 | 157.3 | 133.5 | 104. 2 |
| Electri | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (3) | 66.1 | 65.7 | 66.6 | 66.4 | 66.5 | 66.3 | 64.9 | 65.2 | 64.5 | 65.0 | 64.4 | 67.2 | 75.8 |
| Gas. | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 89.3 | 89.1 | 88.7 | 85.8 | 84. 5 | 85.4 | 83.6 | 86.8 | 87.0 | 86.0 | 85.5 | 85.8 | 79.6 | 86.7 |
| Petroleum and products | 122.1 | 122.1 | 121.8 | 121.8 | 121.7 | 120.7 | 112.0 | 99.9 | 96.5 | 93.7 | 92.2 | 89.8 | 87.5 | 64.0 | 51.7 |
| Metals and metal products ${ }^{2}$ Agricultural machinery | 158.7 | 157.1 | 157.2 | 155.9 | 155.3 | 154.3 | -151.5 | 150.8 | 150.5 | 150.1 | c 148.5 | c 143.1 | 142.0 | 112.2 | 93.2 |
|  | 132.7 | 130.4 | 129.8 | 129.3 | 128.9 | 128.6 | 127.0 | 125.5 | 122.8 | 121.6 | 120.4 | 119.9 | 119.9 | 104.5 | 93.5 |
| Farm machinery | 134.8 | - 132.1 | 131.3 | 130.8 | 130.4 | 130.0 | 128.6 | 127.0 | 124.1 | 122.8 | 121.6 | 121.2 | 121.2 | 104. 9 | 94.7 |
| Iron and steel.. | 149.2 | 148.8 | 149.4 | 147.7 | 146.3 | 144.6 | 140.2 | 139.5 | 139.3 | 139.0 | 138.3 | 131.7 | 129.9 | 110.1 | 95.1 |
| Motor vehicles ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 164.5 | - 161.7 | 161.6 | 161.6 | 161.6 | 161. 6 | - 160.8 | 160.3 | 159.9 | 159.4 | - 156.4 | -150.4 | 149.4 | 135.5 | 92.5 |
| Nonferrous metals. | 152. 1 | 150.0 | 149.8 | 146.8 | 146.8 | 145.5 | 143.0 | 142.2 | 142. 0 | 142.0 | 141.8 | 141.8 | 142.9 | 99.2 | 74.6 |
| Plumbing and heating.- | 145.3 | 143.2 | 138.7 | 138.7 | 138.7 | - 138.8 | 136.1 | c 136.1 | - 136.1 | c 136.0 | -129.4 | 123.4 | 119.1 | 106.0 | 79.3 |
| Building mater | 196.8 | - 196. 4 | c 195.0 | 193.1 | c 192.7 | -193.3 | 191.0 | c 187.7 | 185.8 | - 183.4 | c 179.6 | - 175.5 | - 174.1 | 129.9 | 89.6 |
| Brick and | 153.3 | 152.8 | 152.5 | 151.6 | 151.1 | 150.9 | 148.8 | - 148.1 | -146.4 | 145.4 | 144.3 | 143.3 | 134.7 | 121.3 | 90.5 91.3 |
| Cement | 128.8 | 128. 2 | 127.5 | 127.4 | 127.2 | c 126.5 | 121.6 | 120.6 | 120.1 | - 119.1 | 116.9 | 114.9 | 114.3 | 102.6 | 91.3 90.1 |
| Lumber | 313.2 | 312.9 | 309.2 | 303.8 | 303.8 | 307.3 | 303.2 | - 296.0 | c 290.2 | - 286.5 | - 276.9 | ${ }^{\text {- } 268.8}$ | - 265.5 | 176.0 | 90.1 |
| Paint and paint materials. $\qquad$ | 158.7 | c 158.4 | - 158.6 | 156.7 | 159.6 | 163.2 | 164.0 | 161.8 | c 160.7 | c 157.1 | c 154.2 | c 155.4 | - 158.8 | 108.6 | 82.1 |
| Plumbing and heating-- | 145.3 | 143.2 | - 138.7 | 138.7 | 138.7 | -138.8 | 136.1 | c 136.1 | - 136.1 | - 136.0 | - 129.4 | 123.4 | 119.1 | 106.0 | 79.3 |
| Structural steel....----- | 153.3 | 153.3 | 155.8 | 155.8 | 149.4 | 143.0 | 143.0 | 143.0 | 143.0 | 143.0 | 143.0 | 130.8 | 127.7 | 120.1 | 107.3 |
| Other building materials | 163.5 | 163.1 | 162. 2 | 161.8 | c 159.8 | -157.9 | 155.5 | 152.6 | 152.5 | - 150.7 | 150.1 | 146.1 | 145.1 | 118.4 | 89.5 |
| Chemicals and allied products. | 135.7 | 134.7 | 136.2 | 136.1 | 134.6 | 138.8 | 135.0 | 135.8 | 128.6 | 122.3 | 117.5 | 118.8 | c 120.8 | 96.4 | 74.2 |
| Chemicals. | 126.2 | 125.9 | 126.8 | 126.8 | 126.5 | 125.8 | 124.1 | 124.3 | 122.1 | 118.2 | 117.5 | 119.9 | -119.8 | 98.0 | 83.8 |
| Drug and pharmaceutical materials | 153.7 | 153.3 | 153.8 | 154.4 | 154.3 | 154.4 | 154.9 | 151.1 | 137.5 | 136.6 | 136. 6 | 137.4 | 156.1 | 109.4 | 77.1 |
| Fertilizer material | 113.9 | 115.0 | 115.2 | 114.9 | c 115.1 | -115. 7 | 114.4 | - 112.4 | -111.5 | 109.8 | - 105.7 | c 1038 | c 102.3 | 82.7 | 65.5 |
| Mixed fertilizers. | 102.8 | 103.2 | 103. 1 | 103.1 | 102.8 | 102. 4 | 101.5 | 100.8 | 97.7 | 97.2 | 97.3 | 97.2 | 96. 8 | 86. 6 | 73.1 |
| Oils and fats. | 212.7 | 205.0 | 212.3 | 211.4 | 201.5 | 236.7 | 215.9 | 226.7 | 193.4 | 163.3 | - 133.1 | c 134.9 | 139.2 | 102.1 | 40.6 |
| Housefurnishing | 143.4 | c 142.6 | 142.3 | 142.0 | 141.8 | c 141, 3 | c 139.4 | c1137.5 | c 132.4 | e 131.3 | c 129.9 | 129.8 | -129.7 | 110.4 | 85.6 |
| Furnishings....-.-.------ | 147. 1 | 145.8 | 145. 2 | 144.7 | 144.4 | - 143.8 | 142.8 | -140. 5 | c 139.4 | 138.5 | c 138.0 | 138.1 | 137.2 | 114.5 | 90.0 |
|  | 139.9 | - 139.6 | - 139.6 | 139.4 | 139.4 | 139.1 | -136.2 | - 134.7 | 134.1 | 131.3 | 129.1 | 128.9 | 128.6 | 108.5 | 81.1 |
| Miscellaneous | 121.4 | 121.5 | 121.8 | 120.8 | - 120.1 | c 123.6 | 121.5 | 118.8 | 117.1 | 115.9 | c 113.1 | - 113.2 | c2113.5 | 98.5 | 73.3 |
| Automobile tires and tubes ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 63.4 | 63.4 | 63.4 | 63.4 | 63.4 | 63.4 | 63.4 | 61.0 | 60.8 | 60.8 | 60.8 | 60.8 | 62.5 | 65.7 | 59.5 |
| Cattle feed. | 292.4 | 291. 1 | 296.9 | 284.2 | 262.0 | 336.0 | 308.2 | 282.7 | 280.5 | 287.2 | 261.3 | 269.4 | 253.3 | 197.8 | 68.4 |
| Paper and pulp | 167.3 | 167.4 | 167.5 | -167.3 | -167.4 | 168.1 | 164. 7 | 160.7 | 159.8 | 159.5 | c 158.1 | - 156.6 | c 156.7 | 115.6 | 80.0 |
| Rubber, crude | 47.1 | 47.6 | 46.7 | 42.3 | 42.7 | 44.7 | 44.5 | 49.3 | 43.0 | 36.4 | 33.7 | 34.6 | 37.1 | 46.2 | 34.9 |
| Other miscellaneous | 129.8 | 129.7 | 130.2 | 130.2 | c 130.8 | c 130.7 | 130.0 | - 128.5 | 126.6 | 124.6 | c 122.0 | - 121.9 | c 122.5 | 101.0 | 81.3 |

[^60]${ }^{3}$ Not a vailable.

- Corrected.


## 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 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Beginning } \\ & \text { in month or } \\ & \text { year } \end{aligned}$ | In effect during month | Beginning in month or year | In effect during month | Number | Percent of estimated working time |
| 1935-39 (average) | 2,8624,7504,9853,693379315315336219219178119175200225275275375310 |  | 1, 130, 000 4, 600,000 2, 170, 000 |  | 16, 900, 000 38, 000, 000 116, 000, 000 | 0.27.47 |
| ${ }_{1945}^{1945}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1947 |  |  |  |  |  | 1.43 1. . |
| 1947: June-_ |  |  |  | 597,000 | $116,000,000$ $34,600,000$ $3,960,000$ 3, | -.51 |
| July Aust |  | 581 | 2, 448, 000 | 615, 000 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,960,000 \\ & 3,970,000 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| September- |  | $\begin{array}{r}583 \\ 435 \\ \hline 58\end{array}$ | 113, 000 | 259,000 187,000 | 2,520, 1,97000 1 | .54.35.28 |
| October-- November |  | 393 | 57, 200 | 171,000 | 1,780,000 |  |
| November- |  | 328236 |  | 139, 000 |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { - } \\ . \\ .23 \\ \hline 13 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| 1948: January ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | 75,00070,000 | 56,900 | 829,000 500000 $1,000,000$ | . 13 |
| Februar ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 2 |  |  |  | 100,000 110,000 | 1, 0000000 | .1.8.8 |
|  |  | - 400 | 500,000175,000 | 550,000 |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {April }}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ |  |  |  | 625,000 350 | $6,000,000$ $8,000,000$ | 1.8 |
| June ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ |  |  | 165, 000 | 350,000 240,000 | 4, 10n, 000 2,000,000 | .$^{.6}$ |

${ }^{1}$ 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 "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle in establish-
ments 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.

## F: Building and Construction

Table F-1: Expenditures for New Construction ${ }^{1}$
[Value of work put in place]

| Type of construction | Expenditures (in millions) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  | $\xrightarrow[\text { Total }]{1947}$ | $-\frac{1946}{\text { Total }}$ |
|  | July ${ }^{2}$ | June ${ }^{3}$ | May ${ }^{3}$ | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July |  |  |
| Total new construction | \$1, 724 | \$1, 605 | \$1,455 | \$1,302 | \$1,166 | \$1,009 | \$1,157 | \$1,320 | \$1,432 | \$1,497 | \$1, 423 | \$1,364 | \$1,264 | \$13, 977 | \$10,458 |
| Private construction Residential build | 1, 314 | 1, 228 | 1, 116 | 1,015 | 940 | 837 | 948 | 1, 097 | 1, 141 | 1,129 | 1,086 | 1,042 | 966 | 10, 893 | 8, 253 |
| Residential building (nonfarm) | 667 | 633 308 | 585 278 | - 525 | 475 | 400 | 500 | 610 | 1630 | 1, 590 | 1, 540 | 1,000 | 455 | 5,260 | 3,183 |
| Nonresidential building (nonfarm) ${ }^{\text {Indus }}$ | 333 114 | 308 111 | 278 | 263 | 266 | 265 | 273 | 284 | 287 | 275 | 267 | 260 | 254 | 3,131 | 3,346 |
| Commercial | 114 | 111 | 112 | 116 | 120 | 125 | 130 | 134 | 136 | 137 | 138 | 139 | 139 | 1,702 | 1, 689 |
| Warehouses, office and loft | 128 | 117 | 98 | 87 | 88 | 84 | 85 | 91 | 93 | 82 | 75 | 69 | 67 | 835 | 1,110 |
| buildings Stores, restaurants, and ga- | 30 | 28 | 25 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 24 | 22 | 19 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 216 | 309 |
| rages .-...........- | 98 | 89 | 73 | 64 | 66 | 62 | 61 | 69 | 74 | 68 | 61 | 54 | 52 | 619 | 801 |
| Other nonresidential building.-..- | 91 | 80 | 68 | 60 | 58 | 56 | 58 | 59 | 58 | 56 | 54 | 52 | 48 | 594 | 547 |
| Religious.-. | 22 | 19 | 15 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 118 | 72 |
| Educational | 22 | 19 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 14 | 164 | 115 |
| Hospital and institutional Remaining types ${ }^{6}$ | 11 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 107 | 81 |
| Farm construction | 36 81 | 32 62 | 26 50 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 205 | 279 |
| Public utilities.... | $\stackrel{81}{233}$ | - 225 | 203 | 37 190 | 23 176 | 14 158 | 14 | 15 | 25 199 | 50 | 65 | 75 | 60 | 450 | 350 |
| Railroad | 33 | 30 | 26 | 195 | 176 23 | 158 21 | 161 24 | 188 | 199 30 | 214 32 | 214 | 207 | 197 | 2,052 | 1,374 |
| Telephone and telegraph | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 54 | 48 | 44 | 28 | 30 53 | 32 59 | 33 54 | 33 46 | 31 44 | 318 510 | 258 305 |
| Other public utilities. | 145 | 140 | 122 | 110 | 99 | 89 | 92 | 105 | 116 | 59 123 | [54 | 46 128 | +44 | 1, 210 | 305 811 |
| Public construction | 410 | 377 | 339 | 287 | 226 | 172 | 209 | 223 | 291 | 368 | 337 | 322 | 298 | 1, 3284 | 2, 205 |
| Residential building <br> Nonresidential building (other than | 3 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 9 | -182 | 2, 369 |
| military or naval facilities) .........-- | 86 | 79 | 77 | 71 | 65 | 49 | 53 | 52 | 50 | 53 | 49 | 45 | 42 | 505 |  |
| Industrial ${ }^{\text {Educational }}$ - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 49 1 | 45 1 | 42 2 | 505 25 | 325 |
| Educational | 48 | 43 | 40 | 37 | 36 | 30 | 32 | 32 | 29 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 23 | 275 | 101 |
| Hospital and institutional | 17 | 15 | 15 | 13 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 81 | 101 |
| All other nonresidential | 19 | 19 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 16 | ${ }_{14}$ | 12 | 10 | 81 124 | 85 55 |
| Military and naval facilities | 15 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 14 | 17 | 19 | 16 23 | 14 | 12 | 10 19 | 124 204 | 55 188 |
| Highways | 186 | 167 | 136 | 98 | 57 | 41 | 56 | 65 | 119 | 178 | 159 | 149 | 137 | 1204 1.233 | 188 772 |
|  | 41 | 40 | 39 | 38 | 33 | 25 | 27 | 28 | 32 | 35 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 1, 331 | 772 194 |
| Miscellaneous public-service enterprises ${ }^{8}$ | 10 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 117 | 194 87 |
| Conservation and development...-.-- | 55 | 51 | 45 | 41 | 36 | 28 | 33 | 36 | 41 | 45 | 44 | 42 | 39 | 117 | 87 240 |
|  | 14 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 116 | 240 30 |

[^61][^62]Table F-2: Value of Contracts Awarded and Force-Account Work Started on Federally Financed New Construction, by Type of Construction ${ }^{1}$

| Period | Value (in thousands) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total new con-struction ${ }^{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Air- } \\ & \text { ports }{ }^{3} \end{aligned}$ | Total | Resi-dential | Building |  |  |  |  |  |  | Conservation and development |  |  | Highways | All other ${ }^{6}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | Nonresidential |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total | Rec-lamation | River,har-bor,andfloodcontrol |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Total | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Edu- } \\ \text { ca- } \\ \text { tional } \end{array}\right\|$ | Hospital and institutional |  |  | Ad-min-istration and general ${ }^{5}$ | Other |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total | Veterans' | Other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1936 | \$1, 533, 439 | (6) | \$561, 394 | 7 \$ 63,465 | \$497, 929 | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | \$189, 710 | \$73, 797 | \$115, 913 | \$511, 685 | \$270, 650 |
| 1939 | 1,586, 604 | \$4,753 | 669, 222 | 231, 071 | 5 438, 151 | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | 225,423 217 | 115,612 150,708 | 109,811 67,087 | 355,701 347,988 | 331,505 500,149 |
| 1942 | 7, 775, 497 | 579,176 | 6, 130,389 | 549, 472 | 5, 580, 917 | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | 217,795 | 150, 708 | 67,087 | 347, 988 | 500, 149 |
| 1946 | 1, 450, 252 | 14, 859 | 549, 656 | 435, 453 | 114, 203 |  |  | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | 300,405 | 169, 253 | 131, 152 | 535, 784 | 49, 548 |
| 1947 | 1, 294, 069 | 24, 645 | 276, 514 | 51, 186 | 225, 328 | \$47, 692 | \$101, 831 | \$96, 123 | \$5, 708 | \$31, 159 | \$44, 646 | 308, 029 | 77, 095 | 230, 934 | 657, 087 | 27, 794 |
| 1947: June | 181, 438 | 9,079 | 58,262 | 21, 248 | 37, 014 | 2, 914 | 5,803 | 4, 059 | 1,744 | 4,948 | 23, 349 | 51, 045 | 11,778 | 39, 267 | 57,440 | 5,612 |
| 1947. July | 70,596 | 1,230 | 6,459 | - 409 | 6, 050 | 2,575 | 1,218 | 559 | 659 | 1. 883 | 374 | 3, 869 | 1,763 | 2,106 | 57, 845 | 1,193 |
| August | 121, 083 | 1,346 | 34, 055 | 4,347 | 29,708 | 1,304 | 24, 466 | 24, 281 | 185 | 2,518 | 1,420 | 19, 412 | 16,186 | 3,226 | 65, 742 | ${ }_{9} 98$ |
| September | 89, 262 | 1,109 | 5,153 | 409 | 4,744 | 1,155 | 249 | 217 | 32 | 2,565 | , 775 | 22,197 | 1,699 | 20, 498 | 59, 827 | 976 4.390 |
| October- | 111, 191 | 4,503 | 7,928 | 586 | 7,342 | 1,198 | 705 | 668 | 37 | 1,578 | 3,861 | 20, 570 | 3, 908 | 15, 12 | 79, 20 | 4, 390 |
| November | 114, 096 | 772 | 16, 351 | 711 | 15, 640 | 912 | 9,991 | 9,961 | 30 | 3, 506 | 1, 231 | 46, 049 | 628 | 45, 421 | 49, 220 | 1,704 |
| December. | 112, 388 | 806 | 32, 973 | 104 | 32, 869 | 913 | 26, 433 | 26, 378 | 55 | 3,332 | 2,191 | 19,541 | 6,928 | 12, 613 | 54,349 | 4,719 |
| 1948: January | 105, 737 | 808 | 14, 136 | 149 | 13, 987 | 253 | 8,818 | 8,603 | 215 | 1,961 | 2,955 | 41,585 | 4,667 | 36,918 | 47, 268 | 1,940 |
| February | 155, 428 | 645 | 46, 632 | 859 | 45, 773 | 168 | 41,762 | 41, 557 | 205 | 1,735 | 2,108 | 57, 361 | 1,229 | 56, 132 | 49, 426 | 1,364 |
| March | 145, 350 | 5,322 | 63,193 | 61 | 63,132 | 256 | 59, 131 | 58, 920 | 211 | 1,230 | 2,515 | 21, 793 | 6, 639 | 15, 154 | 51,561 | 3,481 |
| A pril. | 154, 375 | 2, 521 | 9,867 | 553 | 9,314 | 12 | 5,606 | 5, 049 | 557 | 1, 863 | 1, 833 | 79, 782 | 56, 934 | 22, 848 | 58, 247 | 3, 958 |
| May ${ }^{8}$ | 114, 040 | 1,199 | 24,712 | 364 | 24, 348 | 468 | 20, 215 | 20, 045 | 170 | 1, 861 | 1, 804 | 10, 309 | 4, 738 | 5,571 11,885 | 75, 648 | 2.172 2.734 |
| June ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 106, 306 | 1,184 | 21,808 | 552 | 21, 256 | 40 | 13, 951 | 13,655 | 296 | 2, 089 | 5,176 | 12,813 | 928 | 11,885 | 67, 767 | 2, 734 |

${ }^{1}$ Excludes projects classified as "secret" by the military, and all construction for the Atomic Energy Commission. Data for Federal-aid programs cover amounts contributed by both the owner and the Federal Government. ${ }^{2}$ Includes major additions and alterations.
${ }^{3}$ Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under building construction.
${ }_{4}^{4}$ Includes educational facilities under the Federal temporary reuse educational facilities program.

5 Includes post offices, armories, offices, and customs houses.
${ }^{6}$ Includes electrification projects, water supply and sewage-disposal systems, forestry projects, railroad construction, and other types of projects not elsewhere classified.
${ }^{7}$ Unavailable.
8 Revised.

- Preliminary.

Table F-3: Urban Building Authorized, by Principal Class of Construction and by Type of Building ${ }^{1}$

| Period | Total all classes ${ }^{2}$ | Valuation (in thousands) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Number of new dwelling units-Housekeeping only |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | New residential building |  |  |  |  |  | New nonresidential building | Additions, alterations, and repairs | Privately financed |  |  |  | Pub-liclyfinanced |
|  |  | Housekeeping |  |  |  |  | Non-house-keeping s |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Privately financed dwelling units |  |  |  | Publicly financed dwellingunits |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | 1-family | $\underset{\text { ily }^{3}}{2 \text {-fam- }}$ | Multi-family |  |  |  |  | Total | $\underset{\substack{\text { 1-fam- } \\ \text { ily }}}{ }$ | $\underset{\text { ily }^{3}}{\substack{\text {-fam- }}}$ | Multifamily ${ }^{4}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 2,707,573 \\ 4,743,414 \\ 5,549,718 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 598,570 \\ 2,114,833 \\ 2,880,926 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 478,658 \\ 1,830,260 \\ 2,361,509 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 42,629 \\ & 103,042 \end{aligned}$$156,408$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 77,283 \\ & 181,531 \\ & 363,009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 296,933 \\ 355,587 \\ 35,177 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 22,910 \\ 43,369 \\ 29,831 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,510,688 \\ 1,458,602 \\ 1,712,672 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 278,472 \\ 771,023 \\ 891,112 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 184,892 \\ & 430,195 \\ & 501,353 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 138,908 \\ & 358,151 \\ & 393,550 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,747 \\ & 24,32 \\ & 34,159 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30,237 \\ & 47,718 \\ & 73,644 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 95,946 \\ 93,310 \\ 5,100 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1947: May | 428,878 488,843 <br> 537, 317 <br> 561, 536 <br> 604, 165 <br> 501,556 479,881 <br> 479, 88 | $\begin{aligned} & 224,952 \\ & 252,854 \\ & 271,142 \\ & 297,022 \\ & 303,186 \\ & 340,627 \\ & 256,728 \\ & 227,675 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 189,255 \\ & 198,408 \\ & 221,264 \\ & 238,222 \\ & 251,286 \\ & 27,691 \\ & 201,262 \\ & 179,806 \end{aligned}$ | 14,06813,99714,26816,43214,78018,03215,72411,951 | 21,62940,44935,61042,36837,12046,90439,74235,918 | 06,5173151,6042,2293,7956,5192,992 | 2,9941,7231,8092,9664,0803,4505,6202,284 | $\begin{aligned} & 128,196 \\ & 141,919 \\ & 170,181 \\ & 18,041 \\ & 162,234 \\ & 168,334 \\ & 166,472 \\ & 177,315 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 72,736 \\ & 85,830 \\ & 93,870 \\ & 8,346 \\ & 89,807 \\ & 87,957 \\ & 66,217 \\ & 69,615 \end{aligned}$ | 41,11245,98147,16751,12151,87755,87041,01036,088 | 33,64434,59136,97339,23340,83442,82530,28426,596 | 3,0853,4803,0533,5212,9923,5363,3162,443 | 4,3837,9107,1418,3678,0519,5097,4107,049 | 01,00536192275460865364 |
| Junly.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| August |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| September |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October-.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| November |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| December |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1948: January ${ }^{\text {February }}$ March | $\begin{aligned} & 426,531 \\ & 414,339 \\ & 631,621 \\ & 714,954 \\ & 653,404 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 198,698 \\ & 202,050 \\ & 321,562 \\ & 411,300 \\ & 349,044 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 150,879 \\ & 146,934 \\ & 252,778 \\ & 317,892 \\ & 290,634 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,501 \\ 8,954 \\ 20,916 \\ 34,372 \\ 17,619 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36,318 \\ & 46,162 \\ & 48,768 \\ & 59,036 \\ & 40,791 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,616 \\ & 9,237 \\ & 597 \\ & 1,960 \\ & 5,393 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,224 \\ & 1,441 \\ & 4,082 \\ & 6,166 \\ & 2,729 \end{aligned}$ | 152,086141,188222,565196,095202,859 | 65,90760,42382,81599,43393,379 | $\begin{aligned} & 32,523 \\ & 32,166 \\ & 50,788 \\ & 64,387 \\ & 52,634 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23,704 \\ & 22,180 \\ & 37,520 \\ & 45,70 \\ & 41,327 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,280 \\ & 1,863 \\ & 4,092 \\ & 6,997 \\ & 3,705 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,539 \\ 8,123 \\ 9,176 \\ 11,690 \\ 7,602 \end{array}$ | 8201,12585254733 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Building for which building permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits.
The data cover federally and non-federally financed building construction combined. Estimates of non-Federal (private, and State and local government) urban building construction are based primarily on 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. Data from building permits are not adjusted to allow for lapsed permits or for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction. Thus, the estimates do not represent construction actually started during the month.

Table F-4: New Nonresidential Building Authorized in All Urban Places, ${ }^{1}$ by General Type and by Geographic Division ${ }^{2}$

| Geographic division and type of new nonresidential building | Valuation (in thousands) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1948 |  |  |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1947 | 1946 |
|  | May ${ }^{3}$ | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Total | Total |
| All types-.------1--.----- | \$202, 859 | \$196,095 | \$222, 565 | \$141, 188 | \$152, 086 | \$177, 315 | \$166, 472 | \$168, 334 | \$162, 234 | \$182, 041 | \$170, 181 | \$141, 919 | \$128, 196 | \$1,712, 674 | \$1, 458, 602 |
| New England | 10, 142 | 10,279 | 8, 956 55, 770 |  | 26,689 |  | 14,753 | 12, 395 | 10,949 | 6,541 | 10,540 | 11, 363 | 10,169 | 109,831 | $\begin{aligned} & 103,716 \\ & 195,151 \end{aligned}$ |
| Middle Atlantic-..- | 50, 875 | 27, 338 | 55, 770 | $\begin{aligned} & 20,497 \\ & 26,458 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0,005 \\ 9,31,268 \\ 21 \end{array}$ | 42,529 | 23, 513 | 21, 465 | 18, 845 | 40, 322 | 28, 357 | 19, 729 | $\begin{aligned} & 17,220 \\ & 26,609 \end{aligned}$ | $372,866$ | $\begin{aligned} & 195,151 \\ & 338,659 \end{aligned}$ |
| West North Central. | 12,079 | 14,985 | 16, 434 | $\begin{aligned} & 26,458 \\ & 16,566 \end{aligned}$ | - 8 8, 813 | 19, 008 | 12,26315,958 | $\begin{aligned} & 13,476 \\ & 19,182 \end{aligned}$ | 12, 217 | $\begin{aligned} & 10,752 \\ & 16,321 \end{aligned}$ | 10, 799 | 15, 416 |  | 132, 163 | 112, 927 |
| South Atlantic. | 19,745 | 22, 840 | 25, 267 | 14, 562 |  | 21, 403 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 17,761 \\ 6,175 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 19,831 \\ 8,342 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 19,605 \\ 5,263 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20,042 \\ 73,138 \end{array}$ |  |
| East South Central- | 7,472 | 6,176 | 9, 902 |  | 27, 121 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 15,958 \\ 5,076 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19,182 \\ 6,159 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 16,321 \\ 6,936 \end{array}$ |  | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 18,827 \\ 6,801 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 5, 263 | $73,138$ | $\begin{array}{r} 171,247 \\ 65,583 \end{array}$ |
| West South Central. Mountain | 24,605 7 7 817 | 21,805 6,240 | 21,558 8,724 | 27, 433 |  | 17,923 4,067 | $\begin{array}{r} 26,079 \\ 3,828 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 19,454 \\ 6,039 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11,915 \\ 9,646 \end{gathered}$ | 19,141 3,906 | - 18, 3,224 | $\begin{array}{r} 14,217 \\ 4,423 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 193,072 \\ 58,162 \end{gathered}$ | $132,641$ |
| Pacific | 33, 954 | 41,350 | 42, 340 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,826 \\ 22,682 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,761 \\ 30,460 \end{array}$ | 29,669 | 28, 590 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,449 \\ 30,657 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,039 \\ 34,424 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,646 \\ 30,071 \end{array}$ | 30, 184 | 20, 365 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,423 \\ 10,502 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 001,102 \\ & 301 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Industrial buildings ${ }^{4}$ | 26, 206 | 26,899 | 32, 910 | 22,682 | 17, 453 | 33, 524 | 22, 702 | 25, 194 | 27,806 | 40, 407 | 25, 762 | 8,120 | 25, 413 | 321, 847 | 397,23719,47777,845 |
| New England. | 2,360 | 971 | 1,806 | 1,0511,099 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,642 \\ & 7,053 \end{aligned}$ | 2,6013,067 | 1,9204,963 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,504 \\ 4,668 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 892 \\ 7,615 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,616 \\ & 6,73 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,018 \\ & 4,640 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,85 \\ & 3,316 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 25,952 \\ 57.755 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Middle Atlantic | 8,365 | 7,518 | 6,823 |  | 2, 2505,477 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| East North Central- | 7,997 | 9,262 | 9,513 | 3,859 |  | 10, 137 | 9,012 | 9,342 | 9, 538 | $\begin{array}{r} 21,767 \\ 3,078 \end{array}$ | 9,7642,137 | 8, 827 | 8,908 | $118,666$ | 197,845 133,599 |
| West North Central | 908 | 3,081 |  | 1, 205 | 971 | 1,781 | 1,384 | 1,671 | 2,010 |  |  | 1,745 | 1,123 | 19, 890 | 29, 161 |
| South Atlantic | 1,496 | 1,519 | 4,469 | 1, 640 | 1,927 | 3, 851 | 1,410 | 1,714 | 1,304 | 1,315 | 1,818 | 1,646 | 2, 021 | 20, 549 | 34, 612 |
| East South Central- | 691 | 225 | 1,088 | 330 | 466 | 1, 489 | 981 | 717 | 1,557 | 1, 207 | 839 | 1,657 | 1, 323 | 13, 573 | 14, 688 |
| West South Central | 1,316 | 760 | 2, 409 | 1,637 | 1,641 | 2, 666 | 1, 456 | 1,282 | 1,516 | 1,657 | 686 | 913 | 2, 762 | 17, 519 | 13, 145 |
| Mountain. | 147 | 79 | 383 | 119 | 380 | 181 | 359 | 257 | 504 | 200 | 164 | 322 | 177 | 2, 852 | 4,417 |
| Pacific | 2,926 | 3,484 | 4,691 | 3,343 | 3,568 | 4, 724 | 2, 432 | 3, 328 | 4, 205 | 2, 676 | 1,995 | 3,352 | 3,926 | 45, 091 | 70, 293 |
| Commercial buildings ${ }^{5}$ - | 83, 540 | 83, 852 | 82, 366 | 47,315 | 72, 617 | 65, 591 | 66, 927 | 78,647 | 82, 681 | 69, 641 | 72, 884 | 55, 599 | 48, 028 | 686, 920 | 669, 574 |
| New England | 3, 275 | 3,401 | 2, 547 | 1,257 | 12, 431 | 1, 804 | 3, 367 | 4, 203 | 4, 233 | 3, 294 | 3,440 | 3, 222 | 1,947 | 32, 853 | 43, 164 |
| Middle Atlantic | 10,545 | 11, 506 | 12,753 | 5,411 | 5, 412 | 13, 222 | 8, 114 | 10,739 | 7,641 | 9,780 | 9,316 | 7,357 | 6,314 | 90, 725 | 74, 569 |
| East North Central | 13, 959 | 15, 198 | 10,010 | 7, 891 | 10, 188 | 11, 518 | 13, 767 | 15, 739 | 14, 846 | 17, 196 | 14, 647 | 7,795 | 5, 931 | 119,958 | 119, 011 |
| West North Central | 6,022 | 5,692 | 8,286 | 2,586 | 5,171 | 6, 885 | 5,215 | 5, 960 | 6,342 | 4, 585 | 5, 624 | 6,089 | 4,303 | 57, 240 | 51,822 |
| South Atlantic | 11, 924 | 13,498 | 9,118 | 8,170 | 7,445 | 7,949 | 7, 721 | 10, 423 | 11, 353 | 10, 031 | 12,358 | 11, 691 | 10, 987 | 106,788 | 87, 405 |
| East South Central- | 3, 375 | 3, 891 | 3,245 | 2,027 | 4,172 | 1, 978 | 2, 582 | 3, 619 | 2,997 | 3, 821 | 4,762 | 3,475 | 2, 349 | 34, 680 | 34, 647 |
| West South Central | 13,455 | 10, 441 | 10,917 | 8, 062 | 12,036 | 8,705 | 8, 292 | 9,968 | 11, 651 | 6, 477 | 7,502 | 7,897 | 6, 688 | 91,548 | 82, 156 |
| Mountain | 3,275 | 3,747 | 4,998 | 2, 093 | 1,484 | 1,651 | 2,753 | 2,950 | 3,370 | 2, 431 | 1,727 | 1,811 | 3, 036 | 26, 855 | 26, 057 |
| Pacific. | 17, 710 | 16,478 | 20, 492 | 9, 818 | 14, 278 | 11, 879 | 15, 116 | 15, 046 | 20, 248 | 12, 026 | 13, 508 | 6,262 | 6,473 | 126, 273 | 150,743 |
| Community buildings 6 | 66, 111 | 51,410 | 78,226 | 58, 666 | 34, 404 | 49, 975 | 48, 969 | 37, 262 | 23,340 | 49,750 | 38,567 | 33, 205 | 29, 155 | 408, 890 | 190, 163 |
| New England | 3,457 | 4,255 | 3,477 | 1,465 | 5,944 | 938 | 5, 110 | 4,214 | 788 | 1,437 | 1,740 | 1,574 | 3,760 | 25, 759 | 19, 739 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 26,082 | 4,373 | 32, 780 | 10, 049 | 666 | 20,629 | 10, 419 | 2, 418 | 4,538 | 20,718 | 3,415 | 3,444 | 4,196 | 80, 190 | 21, 247 |
| East North Central. | 9, 721 | 13, 954 | 8,707 | 10, 989 | 2, 623 | 4,336 | 5,355 | 9, 798 | 3, 553 | 3, 802 | 8,707 | 4, 451 | 4, 345 | 62, 541 | 42, 412 |
| West North Central | 2, 528 | 2,665 | 3,796 | 11, 998 | 787 | 7,752 | 3,760 | 4, 174 | 1, 410 | 1,549 | 1,739 | 5,568 | 2, 664 | 34, 639 | 19, 160 |
| South Atlantic-....-- | 2, 8881 | 4,761 | 9,623 | 3, 341 | 7,570 | 3,617 3,239 | 5,151 | 5,149 | 2, 1,111 | 3, 679 | 3,239 1,436 | 2,959 1,059 | 4, 859 1,246 | 40, 1681 | 22, 570 |
| East South Central- | 2,931 8,019 | 1,243 7,359 | 1,134 | 675 16,591 | 11,757 | 3,239 4,313 | 13,456 | 1,427 2,907 | 1, 1111 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 974 } \\ \text { 2, } 218 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1, 9382 | 8, 8 , 481 | 1,246 3,588 | 16,895 | 12,954 |
| Mountain --.-.-...- | 8,019 | 1,299 | 2,778 | 1,608 | 11,409 | 1,270 | 13, 392 | 1,659 | 1, 117 | 5,212 | 1,080 | , 672 | 551 | 18, 366 | 5, 367 |
| Pacific | 6,579 | 11,501 | 9,468 | 2,950 | 3, 641 | 3,881 | 4,617 | 5,516 | 3, 639 | 10, 181 | 7,384 | 4,997 | 3,946 | 63, 030 | 20,751 |
| Public buildings ${ }^{7}$ | 3, 171 | 5,508 | 7, 055 | 5,323 | 5, 577 | 4,556 | 4,920 | 1,767 | 3, 744 | 3, 398 | 2, 769 | 7,544 | 3,256 | 40, 699 | 12, 042 |
| New England | ${ }^{91}$ | 121 | 455 | 1,250 | 2, 289 | 502 | 834 | 355 | 0 | 77 | 182 | 21 | 161 | 3,418 | 371 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 1,148 | 659 | 488 | 112 | 214 | 219 | 200 |  | 10 | 324 | 244 | 1,740 | 875 | 4,712 | 1,493 |
| East North Central- | 101 | 475 | 849 | 568 | 684 | 900 | 802 | 386 | 1,444 | 1,332 | 476 | 1,147 | ${ }^{682}$ | 8,171 | 880 |
| West North Central | 26 | 1,500 | 124 | 77 | 535 | 200 | 26 | 86 | 168 | 177 | 222 | 344 | 163 | 1,696 | 190 |
| South Atlantic.- | 91 | 648 | 394 | 349 | 30 | 92 | 244 | 237 | 7 | 306 | 871 | 1,675 | 84 | 6,285 | 988 |
| East South Central. | 87 | 209 | 3,374 | 417 | 206 | 150 | 166 | 55 | 135 | 17 |  | 128 | 10 | 830 | 116 |
| West South Central | 332 | 203 | 496 | 566 | 1,023 | 551 | 1,842 | 165 | 615 | 314 | 35 | 366 | 296 | 4, 430 | 665 |
| Mountain | 36 | 341 | 61 | 259 | 113 | 180 |  | 99 | 362 | 282 | 181 |  | 261 | 2, 416 | 70 |
| Pacific | 1,259 | 1,352 | 814 | 1,725 | 483 | 1,762 | 806 | 381 | 1,003 | 569 | 555 | 2,123 | 724 | 8,741 | 7,269 |
| Public works and utility buildings 8 | 10,167 | 15,639 | 12,715 | 7,483 | 16, 284 | 16,942 | 13,105 | 12,128 | 12,889 | 7,452 | 18,263 | 8,294 | 12, 344 | 143,827 | 102, 241 |
| New England | 1118 | 15, 581 | 12, 309 | , 75 | 5,113 | 1,092 | 2, 243 | 12, 741 | 2, 723 | 147 | 2, 922 | , 909 | 1,739 | 15, 086 | 15, 638 |
| Middle Atlantic | 3,045 | 1,839 | 1,784 | 671 | 365 | 576 | , 518 | 1,205 | 608 | 681 | 7, 202 | 1,378 | 1,210 | 24,968 | 10, 052 |
| East North Central | 1,094 | 2,692 | 2,889 | 2, 481 | 1,649 | 1,211 | 5,544 | 5,413 | 3, 541 | 2, 767 | 2, 203 | 3, 100 | 4,413 | 35, 972 | 23, 383 |
| West North Central | 1,055 | 701 | 1,762 | 459 | 1,035 | 1,803 | 508 | 552 | 1,036 | 282 | 98 | 810 | 1,986 | 8,738 | 6, 108 |
| South Atlantic.... | 2,572 | 1,556 | -592 | 670 | 1, 125 | 5,347 | 872 | 813 | 1,434 | 346 | 759 | 372 | 905 | 19, 046 | 20, 037 |
| East South Central |  | 315 | 702 | 325 | 410 | 307 | 413 | 51 | 125 | 550 | 1, 024 | 85 | 84 | 4, 154 | 862 |
| West South Ce | 669 | 2, 099 | 688 | 208 | 814 | 1,241 | 411 | 339 | 740 | 720 | 616 | 59 | 323 | 7,648 | 5, 048 |
| Mountain |  | 238 | 155 | 575 | 析 | 499 | 13 | 0 | 158 | 1,147 | 455 | 21 | 15 | 3,520 | 1,486 |
| Pacific | 1,525 | 5,618 | 3, 834 | 2, 019 | 5,723 | 4, 866 | 2,583 | 3,014 | 2,524 | 812 | 2,984 | 1,360 | 1,669 | 24, 695 | 19, 627 |
| All other buildings | 13, 664 | 12,787 | 9, 293 | 5,518 | 5,751 | 6, 729 | 9,851 | 13, 338 | 11, 772 | 11, 395 | 11, 933 | 9, 156 | 9, 998 | 112, 491 | 77, 345 |
| New England | 841 | 950 | 362 | 138 | 109 | 329 | 598 | 962 | 701 | -694 | , 640 | 179 619 | + 705 | 6,764 | 5, 328 |
| Middle Atlantic | 1,690 | 1,443 | 1,142 | 555 | 398 | 830 | 1,195 | 2,137 | 1,380 | 1,204 | 1,437 | 1,170 | 1,309 | 13, 392 | 9,944 |
| East North Central. | 3,298 | 3, 501 | 1,646 | 670 | 647 | 982 | 1,934 | 3,509 | 3,416 | 2, 675 | 3, 282 | 2,538 | 2,330 | 27, 556 | 19, 374 |
| West North Central | 1,540 | 1,346 | 738 | 241 | 314 | 587 | 1,370 | 1,033 | 1,251 | 1,081 | 979 | 860 | 947 | 9,961 | 6,485 |
| South Atlantic | 775 | 858 | 1,071 | 392 | 450 | 547 | 560 | 846 | 702 | 664 | 785 | 484 | 749 | 7, 213 | 5, 635 |
| East South Central. | 301 | 293 | 359 | 154 | 141 | 164 | 225 | 290 | 250 | 367 | 278 | 197 | 251 | 3, 005 | 2,316 |
| West South Central | 814 | 943 | 585 | 369 | 600 | 447 | 622 | 705 | 739 | 529 | 475 | 619 | 560 | 6,618 | 5,664 |
| Mountain | 450 | 536 | 349 | 172 | 325 | 286 | 311 | 484 | 528 | ${ }_{3} 74$ | 299 | 398 | - 383 | 4,153 | 2, 889 |
| Pacific. | 3,955 | 2,917 | 3, 041 | 2, 827 | 2,767 | 2,557 | 3,036 | 3,372 | 2, 805 | 3,807 | 3,758 | 2, 271 | 2, 764 | 33, 829 | 29,710 |

${ }^{1}$ Building for which permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits. Sums of components do not always equal totals exactly because of rounding.
${ }^{2}$ For scope and source of urban estimates, see table F-3, footnote 1.
${ }^{3}$ Preliminary.
4 Includes factories, navy yards, army ordnance plants, bakeries, ice plants, industrial warehouses, and other buildings at the site of these and similar production plants.
${ }^{5}$ Includes amusement and recreation buildings, stores and other mercantile
buildings, commercial garages, gasoline and service stations, etc. ${ }^{6}$ Includes churches, hospitals, and other institutional buildings, schools, libraries, etc.

7 Includes Federal, State, county, and municipal buildings, such as post offices, courthouses, city halls, fire and police stations, jails, prisons, arsenals, armories, army barracks, etc.
${ }^{8}$ Includes railroad, bus and airport buildings, roundhouses, radio stations, gas and electric plants, public comfort stations, etc
Includes private garages, sheds, stables and barns, and other buildings not elsewhere classified.

Table F-5: Number and Construction Cost of New Permanent Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Urban or Rural Location, and by Source of Funds ${ }^{1}$

| Period | Number of new dwelling units started |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Estimated construction cost (in thousands) ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All units |  |  | Privately financed |  |  | Publicly financed |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total nonfarm | Urban | Rural nonfarm | Total nonfarm | Urban | Rural nonfarm | Total nonfarm | Urban | Rural nonfarm | Total | Privately financed | Publicly financed |
| $1925{ }^{3}$ | 937, 000 | 752, 000 | 185, 000 | 937, 000 | 752, 000 | 185, 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$4, 475, 000 |  |  |
| 19334 | 93, 000 | 45, 000 | 48,000 | 93, 000 | 45, 000 | 48,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$4, 285,446 | \$4, 475,446 | 0 |
| 19415 | 706, 100 | 434, 300 | 271, 800 | 619, 511 | 369, 499 | 250, 012 | 86, 589 | 64, 801 | 21,788 | 2, 825,885 | 2, 530, 765 | 295, 130 |
| $1944{ }^{6}$ | 141,800 670,500 | 96,200 403,700 | 45,600 | 138, 692 | 93, 216 | 45, 476 | 3, 108 | 2,984 | 124 | 495, 054 | 483, 231 | 11, 823 |
| 1946 | 670,500 849,000 | 403, 700 | 266, 800 | 662.473 | 395, 673 | 266, 800 | 8, 027 | 8,027 | 0 | 3, 769, 767 | 3,713,776 | 55, 991 |
|  | 849, 000 | 479, 800 | 369, 200 | 845, 560 | 476, 360 | 369, 200 | 3,440 | 3,440 | , | 5,642, 798 | 5,617,425 | 25, 373 |
| 1947: First quarter | 138,100 | 81,000 | 57, 100 | 137, 016 | 79, 916 | 57, 100 | 1,084 | 1,084 | 0 | 808, 263 | 800, 592 | 7,671 |
| January | 39, 300 | 24, 200 | 15, 100 | 38, 216 | 23, 116 | 15, 100 | 1,084 | 1,084 | 0 | 223, 577 | 215, 906 | 7,671 |
| February | 42,800 | 25, 000 | 17, 800 | 42, 800 | 25, 000 | 17, 800 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 244, 425 | 244, 425 | -0 |
| March | 56,000 | 31, 800 | 24, 200 | 56,000 | 31,800 | 24, 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 340, 261 | 340, 261 | 0 |
| Second quarte | 217, 200 | 119,100 | 98, 100 | 217,000 | 118,900 | 98,100 | 200 | 200 |  |  |  | 1,200 |
| April | 67, 100 | 37,600 | 29,500 | 67, 100 | 37,600 | 29, 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 418, 451 | 418, 451 | 0 |
| May- | 72,900 77,200 | 39,300 42,200 | 33,600 35,000 | 72,900 77,000 | 39,300 42,000 | 33,600 35,000 | 0 200 | 0 200 | 0 0 | 452,236 490,990 | 452, 236 | 0 |
| Third quarter | 261, 200 | 142, 200 | 119,000 | 260, 733 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July.... | 81, 100 | 144, 500 | 13, 600 | 260, 8100 | 141,733 44,500 | 119,000 36,600 | 46 | 467 | 0 | 1, 774,150 | 1, 770, 475 | 3,675 |
| August | 86,300 | 47, 400 | 38, 900 | 86,108 | 47, 208 | 38,900 | 192 | 192 | 0 | 539,333 589,470 | 539,333 587,742 | 1,728 |
| September | 93, 800 | 50, 300 | 43, 500 | 93, 525 | 50,025 | 43, 500 | 275 | 275 | 0 | 645, 347 | 643, 400 | 1,947 |
| Fourth quarter | 232,500 | 137, 500 | 95,000 | 230, 811 | 135, 811 | 95,000 | 1,689 |  |  |  |  | 12, 827 |
| October- | 94, 000 | 53, 200 | 40, 800 | 93, 540 | 52, 740 | 40, 800 | 1,460 | 1,460 | 0 | 1,678, 687 | -675, 197 | 3,490 |
| November | 79,700 58,800 | 48, 000 | 31, 700 | 78,835 | 47, 135 | 31,700 | 865 | 865 | 0 | 584, 731 | 578, 324 | 6,407 |
| Decembe | 58, 800 | 36, 3v0 | 22, 500 | 58, 436 | 35, 936 | 22, 500 | 364 | 364 | 0 | 435, 290 | 432, 360 | 2,930 |
| 1948: First quarter | 167, 200 | 101, 000 | 66, 200 | 165, 162 | 99, 112 | 66, 050 | 2, 038 | 1,888 | 150 | 1,226, 259 | 1, 209, 826 | 16, 433 |
| January | 50,000 | 30, 400 | 19,600 | 49,197 | 29, 618 | 19,579 | , 803 | 782 | 21 | 1, 361, 994 | 1, 355, 356 | 6,638 |
| February | 47, 200 | 28,800 | 18,400 | 46, 045 | 27, 774 | 18, 271 | 1,155 | 1,026 | 129 | 347, 851 | 338, 628 | 9,223 |
| March | 70,000 | 41,800 | 28,200 | 69, 920 | 41, 720 | 28, 200 | 1, 80 | 1,80 | 12 | 516, 414 | 515, 842 | ${ }^{\text {, }} 572$ |
| Second quarter |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {April }}{ }^{\text {May }}$ | 92,000 97,000 | $54,300$ | 37,700 | 91,726 | 54, 062 | 37, 664 | 274 | 238 | 36 | 682, 502 | 680, 329 | 2,173 |
| May |  | $56,400$ | 40,600 | 95, 792 | 55, 667 | 40, 125 | 1,208 | 733 | 475 | 725, 857 | 714, 420 | 11, 437 |

${ }^{1}$ The estimates shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include dormitory accommodations,
These estimates are based on building-permit records, which, beginning With 1945, have been adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and start of construction. They are based also on reports of Federal construction contract awards and beginning in 1946, on field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places. The data in this table refer to nonfarm dwelling anits started, and not to urban dwelling units authorized, as shown in table F-3.
All of these estimates contain some error. In 1948, for example, if the estimate of nonfarm starts is 50,000 , the chances are about 19 out of 20 that an actual enumeration would produce a figure between 47,600 and 52,400 .

In 1946 and 1947, the range of error was approximately twice as large. The reduction was achieved by improvements in estimating and survey techniques.
${ }_{2}$ Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are hased on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.
${ }^{8}$ Housing peak year.

- Depression, low year.
${ }^{5}$ Recovery peak year prior to wartime limitations.
- Last full year under wartime control.
${ }^{7}$ Preliminary.


[^0]:    1 Of the Bureau's Division of Wage Analysis. Donald Helm of the Division provided valuable assistance in the preparation of the basic data and in their interpretation.

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ This procedure does not necessarily yield the best results for all purposes. Detailed studies of wage relationships in specific industries indicate that the best results for specific industries are obtained when indexes are first developed on an establishment basis, before averaging, rather than on the basis of occupational average earnings. This procedure involves too much detail for the general conclusions dealt with in this article. (See Occupational Wage Relationships, Series 1, Nos. 1 to 11, mimeographed.)

[^2]:    ${ }^{3}$ See Industry Wage Studies, Wage Structure, Series 2, Nos. 1 to 63. (Mimeographed.)

[^3]:    4 These conclusions relate, of course, to changes in percentage differences between skilled and unskilled occupations. In terms of cents-per-hour differences. however, the picture is somewhat different (see p. 132).

[^4]:    ${ }^{6}$ If a longer period is considered, although the data are very fragmentary, the same observations may be made. In the machinery industries, for example, unskilled occupations increased about 460 percent from 1907 to the current years, while machinists rates increased only 360 percent. In foundries, paper and pulp manufacture, and in iron and steel the percentage increases for laborers appear to be substantially greater than those of the more skilled occupations. In the building trades, union wage scales for laborers and helpers increased more than fivefold, while the skilled trades increased less than fourfold.

[^5]:    - Data were also prepared on union wage scales in printing and trucking from 1907 to 1947. On the whole the data show the same kind of behavior of both percentage and cents-per-hour differentials as in the building trades. They further confirm the conclusion that when wages are rising, percentage differences tend to narrow while cents-per-hour differences are increasing or remaining stable. In these industries cents-per-hour differences have been almost unchanged since the early 1930 's.
    ${ }^{7}$ The varying effects of specific types of wage changes that are related here to skilled and unskilled occupations are also applicable to any situation where high and low rates are increased regardless of occupation. Thus, in a specific occupation where a range of rates prevails the effects would differ at each end of the range and at any gradation between the extremes.

[^6]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^7]:    ${ }^{1}$ Field work for this study and preparation of the report were under immediate direction of John L. Dana, the Bureau's Regional Wage Analyst in San Francisco.

    The study was based on reports from 168 establishments in San Francisco and 86 in Oakland. The following industry groups were represented: Manufacturing, wholesale trade, retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate, and transportation (except railroads), communications, and other public utilities. No establishment with fewer than 51 workers of all types was included in the survey. A more detailed bulletin is in preparation and will be available upon request. Similar studies were made in Atlanta, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Dallas, Denver, Milwaukee, New York, and Seattle.
    2 Salary data pertain to full-time workers only and exclude overtime premium pay. Data were obtained from pay-roll records by field representatives of the Bureau. Classification of workers was based on uniform job descriptions prepared by the Bureau.

[^8]:    ${ }^{3}$ The nature of the study generally precluded use of narrowly defined industry classifications. For instance, the transportation, communication, and other public utilities group included, among others, establishments in the electric light and power, gas, telephone, and local freight and passenger transportation industries. At the other extreme, the retail trade group was limited to department and other general merchandise stores.

[^9]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^10]:    ${ }_{1}$ Prepared by Donald L. Helm of the Bureau's Division of Wage Analysis. Field work for the study was under the direction of the Bureau's regional wage analysts. Greater detail on wages and wage practices for each area presented is available on request.
    ${ }^{2}$ In Los Angeles, class B chemical operators averaged 11 cents more an hour than class A operators. This may be attributed to variation in products manufactured in plants in this area. Some establishments employed only class B chemical operators and did not require the services of class A operators; in other plants a reverse situation obtained. In plants in the area in which both classes of workers were employed, class A operators received the higher earnings.

[^11]:    ${ }_{1}^{1}$ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

[^12]:    ${ }^{1}$ Prepared by Hilda W. Callaway and James P. Corkery of the Bureau's Wage Analysis Division. Additional data will be presented in a forthcoming bulletin.
    ${ }^{2}$ According to the Bureau's annual survey of union scales in the printing trades, covering 71,008 workers engaged in book and job printing and 34,631 workers in newspaper printing, in 75 cities ranging in population from 40,000 to over $1,000,000$. Normally conducted in midyear, the survey was postponed from July 1, 1947, to January 2, 1948. Because of strike situations prevailing in January, the coverage for typographical workers was considerably reduced from coverage of previous years.
    The scale data were obtained partially from local union officials through mail questionnaire (instead of personal interviews, the method formerly used by the Bureau). Information was also obtained from central trade association and union sources and from union publications.
    Union scales are defined as the minimum wage rates and maximum schedule of straight-time weekly hours which are agreed upon through collective bargaining between employers or their trade associations and the tradeunions. Rates in excess of the agreed minima, which may be paid to some workers because of seniority, special skills, or for other reasons, were not included in the study.

[^13]:    ${ }^{1}$ Exclusive of typograpbical trades.

[^14]:    ${ }^{3}$ Exclusive of typographical workers.

[^15]:    ${ }^{1}$ Permanent and Total Disability Insurance: A Report to the Senate Com. mittee on Finance from the Advisory Council on Social Security (80th Cong., 2d sess., Senate Doc. No. 162, Washington, 1948). The Advisory Council was appointed by the Committee on Finance on September 17, 1947, in accordance with Senate Resolution 141.

[^16]:    ${ }^{2}$ For Council's report and recommendations on old-age and survivors insurance, see Monthly Labor Review, June 1948 (p. 641).

[^17]:    ${ }^{2}$ The level premium contribution rate is the rate which would support the system indefinitely if collected from the beginning.

[^18]:    ${ }^{1}$ Prepared in the Bureau's Office of Foreign Labor Conditions.
    This is the second in the series of articles on international labor confederations. The first on the CIT (Inter-American Confederation of Workers) and CTAL (Latin-American Confederation of Labor), appeared in the May 1948 Monthly Labor Review.
    ${ }^{2}$ The names of the persons attending the executive committee meeting are listed below. The names of those also attending the executive bureau meeting are marked with an asterisk, and of alternates with two asterisks.
    *Arthur Deakin, WFTU president (Great Britain), *Louis Saillant, WFTU general secretary (France).
    Africa-B. Goodwin (Mine Workers Union of N. Rhodesia); Australia and New Zealand-A. E. Monk (Australian Council of Trade Unions); Central Europe-C. Witaszewski (Central Committee of Polish Trade Unions); China-*Ningi Liu (Chinese Assn. of Labor); France-*A. LeLeap, B. Frachon, **P. LeBrun (Gen. Confed. of Labor); Great Britain-V. Tewson, ${ }^{* *}$ T. O'Brien (Trades Union Congress); India and Ceylon-Vikraman Singhe (All India Trade Union Congress); Latin America-*K. Hill (Latin American Confederation of Labor); Scandinavia-E. Jensen (Danish Confederation of Labor); Southeastern Europe-D. Salaj (Central Council of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia), ${ }^{* *} \mathrm{G}$. Apostol (General Confederation of Labor of Rumania); Southern Europe-*G. DiVittorio, ${ }^{* *}$ G. Bonazzi (Italian General Confederation of Labor); United States and Canada-*J. Carey, **H. Read, M. Ross (Congress of Industrial Organizations), P. Conroy (Canadian Congress of Labor); U. S. S. R.-*V. Kuznetsov, N. V. Popova, E. J. Siderenko, ${ }^{* *}$ S. Rostovsky (All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the U. S. S. R.; Western Europe-*E. Kupers (Netherlands Trade Union Federation); W FTU Staff-M. Faline (U. S. S. R), W. Schevenels (Belgium).

    Observers: Czechoslovakia-M. Jeeny (Central Council of Czechoslovakian Trade Unions); Germany-R. Chwalek (Greater Berlin), B. Goering (Soviet Zone); ILO-J. Schuil.
    The executive bureau met from April 30 to May 5, and the executive committee, from May 6 to 10.

[^19]:    ${ }^{3}$ For details on the aims, organization, and functions of the WFTU, see Monthly Labor Review, January 1946 (pp. 48-52).
    ${ }^{4}$ See Monthly Labor Review, January 1946 (p. 54). The number of delegates which each national trade-union center is permitted to send to the Congress is determined on a basis which gives the smaller centers more delegates than they would have if the number of delegates were strictly proportionate to their membership.

[^20]:    ${ }^{5}$ See Monthly Labor Review, May 1945 (p. 1030), and Report of the World Trade Union Conference, February 6th to 17th, 1945, published by British Trades Union Congress.
    ${ }^{6}$ See Monthly Labor Review, January 1946 (p. 47).
    ${ }^{7}$ Statement of James B. Carey, November 18, 1947, CIO mimeograph release (p. 16).
    ${ }^{8}$ Revort on the CIO Redresentative's trip to Europe, March 22, 1948, OIO m meographed release.

[^21]:    ${ }^{9}$ See Professional'nye Souizy (Trade-Unions), Moscow, March 1948 (p.5).
    10 W FTU Information Bulletin, February 15, 1948 (pp. 4-6).
    ${ }^{11}$ Delegates from Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Eire, France, Luxembourg. Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom; observers from Italy.

[^22]:    ${ }^{12}$ An executive committee met on June 29 in order to prepare for the second meeting of the ERP Trade Union Advisory Committee in London, July $29-$ 30.
    ${ }^{13}$ In addition to his W FTU post, Mr. Saillant had until the Rome meetings held the position of secretary of the Communist-dominated French General Confederation of Labor.

[^23]:    ${ }^{14}$ Members of the subcommittee which prepared the agreement were A. Deakin, chairman (Great Britain), J. Carey (United States), V. Kuznetsov (U. S. S. R.), V. Tewson (Great Britain), G. Di Vittorio (Italy), and L. Saillant, WFTU general secretary (France).

[^24]:    ${ }^{14}$ In June 1948, the ILO Governing Body admitted the WFTU to a "consultative relationship with the ILO." The Inter-American Confederation of Workers and the International Confederation of Christian Trade Unions were accorded similar status. All three organizations are subject to the Governing Body decision to require any nongovernmental organization seeking consultative status to the ILO to submit a copy of its constitution, information about its composition and the membership of its national affiliates, and a copy of its latest annual report.

[^25]:    ${ }^{1}$ See Monthly Labor Review, June 1948 (p. 644) for earlier developments in the dispute.
    ${ }_{2}^{2}$ See Monthly Labor Review, June 1948 (p. 644).

[^26]:    ${ }^{1}$ Prepared by S. Robert Mitchell, of the Bureau's Division of Prices and Cost of Living.

[^27]:    2 The revised indexes for motor vehicles and tires and tubes were attached to the regular report on the wholesale price index for April 1948. The revised indexes for furniture and for agricultural machinery and equipment will be issued in the near future in special reports.
    ${ }^{3}$ A subgroup aggregate for any month is the total of the products obtained by multiplying the average price of each commodity during the month by its weight. The index for the month is obtained by dividing this aggregate by a similarly computed aggregate for the base year (1926) and multiplying the result by 100.

[^28]:    ${ }^{4}$ These differences reflect the use of corrected prices in computing the revised subgroup indexes as well as changes in samples.

[^29]:    ${ }^{5}$ An advance publication of the finally corrected index numbers for each month of the preceding calendar year will be made as an attachment to the appendix of the first regular monthly wholesale price report issued after the completion of this work.
    ${ }^{6}$ In general, the prices used in the index are those charged by manufacturers or producers or are those prevailing on commodity exchanges.

[^30]:    ${ }^{1}$ Prepared by Abner Hurwitz, Chief of the Bureau's Cost of Living Branch.

[^31]:    ${ }^{1}$ Prepared by Edward M. Gordon of the Bureau's Construction Statistics Branch.
    ${ }^{2}$ Currently the Bureau is receiving monthly reports from over 4,000 localities on the number and valuation of building permits issued for new residential and nonresidential construction, as well as on additions, alterations and repairs to existing structures.
    $796794-48-4$

[^32]:    ${ }^{3}$ For this purpose large projects were defined as follows: in the industrial areas, projects of 25 or more units; in the nonindustrial counties, those of 10 or more units.

[^33]:    ${ }^{1}$ The tests fall into the following four groups:
    A: Those which relate quite closely to patterns of existing dwelling units or those to be built. The errors are reasonably small.
    B: Those having to do with population. Note the second and third iterus combine to form the fourth. Errors are larger here, but still quite small.
    O; Two tests which deal with factors related to nonfarm housing, but not so closely related as others. Errors here are larger, but still reasonably small.
    D: Two tests having to do with conversion of existing structures into dwellings-one in terms of number of projects and the other in terms of num-dwellings-one in terms of number of projects and the other in terms of number of dwellings. The large error in both cases seemed to preelude the use of
    the sample for measuring conversion of structures into additional dwellings the sample for measuring conversion of stru
    without special treatment of atypical cases.
    ${ }^{2}$ This characteristic was used in calculating weights, and when tested should have yielded an exact answer. The error shown was introduced by rounding the weights to one decimal point.
    ${ }_{3}$ Not tested.

[^34]:    4 Data for rural counties were not published but ware available for official use. The industrial areas and urban counties for which figures were regularly

[^35]:    published are as follows: Industrial areas-Atlanta, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Fort Worth, Hartiord, Indianapolis, Knoxville-Alcoa, Los Angeles, Memphis, Milwaukee, Minneap-olis-St. Paul, New York-Newark-Jersey City, Philadelphia-Camden, Pittsburgh, Sacramento, San Francisco Bay, Springfield-Holyoke, St. Louis, Syracuse, Toledo, Washington, D. C., Worcester; Urban counties (central city in each urban county shown in parenthesis)-Adams, Ill. (Quincy), Cass, N. D. (Fargo), Chittenden, Vt. (Burlington), Dade, Fla. (Miami), Garfield, Okla. (Enid), Hancock, Me. (Ellsworth), Ingham, Mich. (Lansing) Lancaster, Pa. (Lancaster), Logan, W. Va. (Logan), Maricopa, Ariz. (Phoenix), Marion, Ohio (Marion), Marquette, Mich. (Marquette), Mobile, Ala. (Mobile), Plymouth, Mass. (Brockton), St. Lawrence, N. Y. (Ogdensburg), Sussex, N. J. (Newton), Tioga, N. Y. (Owego), Webster, Iowa (Fort Dodge), Whatcom, Wash. (Bellingham), Wichita, Tex. (Wichita Falls), York, Pa. (York).
    ${ }^{5}$ See Construction, February-May 1947, September-November 1947, and January-February 1948.
    ${ }^{6}$ Issue of each month July 1947 through January 1948

[^36]:    ${ }^{1}$ 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 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 interpretation of these acts by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division or any agency of the Department of Labor.
    ${ }^{1}$ Bay Ridge Operating Co. v. Aaron, et al. (U. S. Sup. Ct., June 7, 1948).

[^37]:    ${ }^{4}$ McComb v. Union Stockyards (U. S. C. C. A. 7, May 28, 1948).

[^38]:    ${ }^{5}$ McComb v. Wright (U. S. C. C. A. 6, May 24, 1948).

    - Day \& Zimmerman v. Reid (U. S. C. C. A. 8, May 25, 1948).

[^39]:    ${ }^{7}$ United States v. Congress of Industrial Organizations (U. S. Sup. Ct., June 21, 1948).

[^40]:    ${ }^{8}$ National Maritime Union v. Herzog (U. S. Sup. Ot., June 21, 1948).

    - In re Lane-Wells Co. (77 NLRB No. 168, June 4, 1948).
    ${ }^{10}$ In re U. S. Sypsum Co. ( 77 NLRB No. 176, June 10, 1948).
    ${ }^{11}$ In te Cronin Motor Co., Inc. (77 NLRB No. 136, May 21, 1948).
    ${ }^{12}$ In re Illinois Bell Telephone Co. ( 77 NLRB No. -, June -, 1948).
    ${ }^{13}$ In re Clyde J. Merris (77 NLRB No. -, June -, 1948).

[^41]:    ${ }^{14}$ In re Universal Carloading \& Distributing Co. (77 NLRB No. -, June 1948).
    ${ }^{15}$ In re McKeon Canning Co., Inc. (77 NLRB No. 208, June 22, 1948).
    ${ }^{16}$ In re Winckler \& Smith Citrus Products Co., Inc. (77 NLRB No. 209, June 22, 1948).
    ${ }^{17}$ In re Brink's, Inc. (77 NLRB No. 189, June 17, 1948).
    ${ }^{18}$ In re Inland Steel Co. (See Monthly Labor Review, June 1948, p. 648.)
    ${ }^{10}$ In re W.W. Cross and Co. (77 NLRB No. 188, June 17, 1948).

[^42]:    ${ }^{20}$ Hilton v. Sullivan (U. S. Sup. Ct., June 1, 1948).

[^43]:    ${ }^{21}$ Boston \& Maine R. R. v. David (U. S. C. C. A. 1, May 5, 1948).

[^44]:    ${ }^{22}$ Dwyer v. Crosby Company (U. S. C. C. A. 2, April 26, 1948).

[^45]:    ${ }^{23}$ Seattle Star v. Randolph (U. S. C. C. A. 9, May 12, 1948).

[^46]:    ${ }^{24}$ Consumers Co. v. Kalamazoo Building Councıl (Mich. Sup. Ct., May 18, 1948).
    ${ }^{25}$ Standard Grocer Co.v. Local No. 406, AFL (Mich. Sup. Ct., May 18, 1948).
    ${ }_{20}$ Teamsters Union v. Riley, (N. H. Sup. Ct. June 1, 1948).

[^47]:    ${ }^{27}$ Macy \& Co. v. N. Y. Labor Board (N. Y. Sup. Ct., New York County, June 17, 1948).

[^48]:    ${ }^{28}$ Watson Co. v. Wilson (Tenn. Sup. Ct., May 3, 1948).
    ${ }^{29}$ Hawkins v. Finney (Va. Circuit Court, May 1, 1948).

[^49]:    1 Revised data in all except the first three columns are identified by an asterisk for the first month's publication of such data. Comparable series January 1943 to date, available upon request to U. S. Department of Labor, or cooperating State Agency listed below.
    21943 averages may not be strictly comparable with current data for those States now on Standard Industrial Classification.
    States now on Standard Industrial Classification.
    3 Series based on Standard Industrial Classification. Data for Arkansas and Maine may not be strictly comparable with those published prior to the current report.
    Cooperating State Agencies:
    Alabama-Department of Industrial Relations, Montgomery 5.
    Arizona-Unemployment Compensation Division, Employment Security Commission, Phoenix.
    Arkansas-Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Little Rock
    California-Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Department of Industrial Relations, San Francisco 2.
    Connecticut-Employment Security Division, Department of Labor and Factory Inspection, Hartford 15.
    Delaware-Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1, Pa.
    Florida-Unemployment Compensation Division, Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.
    Georgia-Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, Atlanta
    Illinois-Department of Labor, Chicago 1.
    Indiana-Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 9.
    Iowa-Employment Security Commission, Des Moines 8.
    Kansas-State Labor Department, Topeka.
    Louisiana-Bureau of Business Research, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge 3.
    Maine-Unemployment Compensation Commission, Augusta

[^50]:    ${ }^{1}$ See footnote 1 , table A-5.

[^51]:    ${ }^{1}$ See footnote 1, table A-5.

[^52]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes all employees unless otherwise noted. Data for the three 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
    ${ }^{3}$ Estimates have been adjusted to levels indicated by data through 1946 made available by the Federal Security Agency. Only the bituminous coal ndustry was affected by this adjustment and comparable data from January 1946 are available. Comparable data for all industries from January 1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.
    4 Does not include well drilling or rig building.
    ${ }^{5}$ Includes all employees at middle of month. Excludes employees of switching and terminal companies. Class I steam railroads include those with over $\$ 1,000,000$ annual revenue. Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.
    ${ }^{8}$ Includes private and municipal street-railway companies, and affliated, subsidiary, or successor trolley-bus and motor-bus companies.
    ${ }^{7}$ Includes all land-line employees except those compensated on a commission basis. Excludes general and divisional headquarters personnel, trainees in school, and messengers.
    *Revised.

[^53]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^54]:    ${ }^{1}$ 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 (table $\mathrm{A}-3$ ); for individual industries these data refer to production workers only (table A-5).

[^55]:    ${ }^{1}$ The "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 in 1934-36 by families of wage earners and moderate-income workers in large rities whose incomes averaged \$1,524 in 1934-36.
    Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 699, Changes in Cost of Living in Large Oities 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.

[^56]:    ${ }^{1}$ Prices of apparel, 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.

[^57]:    1 July $1947=100$.
    ${ }_{3}^{2}$ Index not computed.
    8 February $1943=100$.
    Not priced in earlier period.

[^58]:    ${ }^{5} 1938-39=100$
    ${ }_{7}^{6}$ A verage price not computed.
    ${ }_{7}$ Formerly published as shortening in other containers.

[^59]:    See footnote 1, table D-7.

[^60]:    ${ }^{1}$ See footnote 1, table D-7.

[^61]:    ${ }^{1}$ Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Office of Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation dad of time. These tabulations for urban building authorized and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F-2.
    ${ }_{2}$ Preliminary.
    a Revised.

[^62]:    ${ }^{6}$ Includes major additions and alterations.
    8 Excludes nonresidential building by privately owned public utilities
    6 Includes social and recreational buildings, hotels, and miscellaneous buildings not elsewhere classified.
    ${ }^{7}$ Excludes expenditures to construct facilities used in atomic energy projects.
    ${ }^{8}$ Covers primarily publicly owned electric light and power systems and ocal transit facilities.
    ${ }^{\circ}$ Covers miscellaneous construction items such as airports, monuments, memorials, etc.

