Monthly Labor Review

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CONTENTS

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This Issue in Brief...

In an age of fact-finding boards and the mediation of labor disputes on the national, state, and local levels, the need for wage-rate information in a variety of forms grows more urgent each year. Community Approach to Wage Studies (p. 365) reports on the efforts of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to provide wage rates of important occupations in representative industries on a community-wide basis. Pilot studies were conducted this year in Trenton, N. J.; Portland, Maine; Shreveport, La.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Rockford, Ill.; and Spokane, Wash. On review it is concluded that the community approach, in addition to being an economical operation, has a broad usefulness.

A community study of a more limited nature is Salaries of Office Workers: Washington, D. C., April 1949 (p. 390). In private industry, hand bookkeepers, among women workers, averaging $59.50 per week, were the highest paid; the lowest, office girls, at $34. Averages for about two-thirds of the jobs fell between $40 and $50 a week. Among men, general clerks received about $55. Broadly speaking, the salaries and hours of work of persons studied were close to those paid and worked in Federal Government service for similar jobs. Paid vacations, after a year's work, and paid holidays were the general rule.

The community approach has its application to income and expenditure studies also. Family Spending for Housing in Three Cities, 1947 (p. 377) continues the series of articles on family spending by income class in Washington, D. C., Richmond, Va., and Manchester, N. H. Housing costs, which averaged about 25 percent of family spending in the three cities, include rent (or current maintenance costs of home owners), lodging away from home, fuel, light, refrigeration, household operation, and housefurnishings. Some of the facts turned up should provoke fruitful study for market researchers for public utilities and household appliances. For example, two-thirds of the Richmond families renting quarters must furnish their own stoves as compared with only 10 percent in Washington. In these two cities, at most income levels, home owners on the average spent less for current maintenance, utilities, and refrigeration than renters for the same items. Among housefurnishings and equipment items, furniture took the highest proportion of expenditures except in Manchester, where kitchen equipment led.

Shifting from the community to the country as a whole in 1949 Survey of Consumer Finances (p. 402), but still in a general way on the subject of family income and spending, it is pointed out that money income rose last year. The median spending-unit income was up 10 percent over 1947. There were about 1 million more holders of liquid assets. About half the units with liquid assets used some to buy an automobile or some other durable goods item. The largest amounts of withdrawals of savings were for investment or buying cars or some other durable commodity.

One of the points made in the report of the President's Steel Industry Board was that health, welfare, and pension plans as a collective bargaining issue were not new. Indeed, more than 100 unions have secured such benefits for their members. Benefit Plans in Agreements of AFL Tobacco Workers (p. 371) describes the plans negotiated by one of the smaller unions. Programs are in effect with five tobacco manufacturers, four of them major companies. Of the five agreements, two provide retirement, three life insurance, two accident and sickness insurance, three hospitalization, and three surgery and medical care. From 3,000 to 19,000 workers are covered by the various types of benefits.

Work Injuries in The United States, 1948 (p. 385) declined last year in both main branches. Yet there was a greater proportion of fatalities and permanent disabilities. This meant that the average days lost per injured worker rose. In manufacturing, the lost-time rate rose from 73 days in 1947 to 83 in 1948. Relatively large proportions of fatalities and other serious injuries were reported in cement mills, iron and steel, cold finished steel, and concrete, among others. Average time lost per case because of temporary total disabilities (the most common) remained at 16.

The Labor Month in Review

DOMINATING THE LABOR NEWS during September were the contract negotiations which ended in strikes in the steel and coal industries and the agreement on a pension plan for employees of the Ford Motor Co. The struggle for control between right- and left-wing elements in certain unions reached a climax at conventions in September, with the prospect that a splinter left-wing labor federation may be formed.

General economic conditions again appeared somewhat improved, with indications that unemployment had declined more than seasonally and that employment generally was being maintained. Except for a month-end drop in the prices of farm products and foods, there were no significant changes in the average level of prices during the month.

Strike in Steel

Protracted contract negotiations between the steel industry and the steelworkers' union ended in failure and on October 1 approximately 500,000 steelworkers went out on strike. The union had accepted the recommendations of the President's fact-finding board for company-financed pension and social-insurance plans with no wage increase at this time and had agreed to continue negotiations until September 25. While the companies were willing to continue negotiations, they indicated that they were unwilling to accept the principle of social insurance and pensions without contributions from employees.

Before the expiration of the September 25 deadline, President Truman again called for an extension of negotiations until October 1. The parties continued to confer but remained deadlocked, and the intervention of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service was unable to bring about agreement before the expiration of the last strike deadline.

The contract dispute between the Ford Motor Co. and the United Auto Workers was settled through the negotiation of a company-financed pension plan. Signing of the agreement on September 29 averted a strike which was scheduled to begin that day.

The contract calls for a pension plan, paid for by the company, which together with social-security benefits will pay $100 a month to employees aged 65 with 30 years' service. Cost to the company of the plan under present social-security benefit standards is estimated to be 8¾ cents an hour. (The company is now paying 1¼ cents an hour for a liability- and life-insurance plan.) The company may be relieved of part of the cost if Government social-security benefits are increased. Other provisions of the pension program cover benefits under varying conditions of age and service. The plan becomes effective on March 1, 1950, and may not be reopened for negotiation before March 1, 1955.

The agreement otherwise continues present wage scales to April 1, 1952, a total of 30 months, subject to reopening by either party on economic matters exclusive of pensions after January 1, 1951.

On September 19 the United Mine Workers adopted a "no day workweek," following a long period during which the miners worked 3 days a week. Negotiations had broken down after the southern operators withheld the 20-cent-per-ton royalty to the miners' pension and welfare fund, and United Mine Workers president John L. Lewis, who is chairman of the fund trustee, stopped pension and welfare payments to the miners. Bargaining was resumed in early October, and on October 7 representatives of the parties met in Washington with Cyrus Ching, director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, at his request, to attempt to arrive at an agreement.

The Pension Issue

Union demands for private pensions arise in part from the inadequacy of present old-age benefits under the Federal social-security program. The matter of more adequate benefits, dramatized by the steel strike and the Ford settlement in September, was taken up by Congress in early October. The House of Representatives, by an overwhelming vote on October 5, passed H. R. 6000 to expand the social-security program. The bill extends old-age and survivors insurance cov-

erage to an additional 11,000,000 persons, including 4,500,000 nonfarm self-employed. Benefits to the 2,600,000 now receiving them would be increased by an average of 70 percent. For the first time the Federal Government would pay benefits to workers for permanent and total disability.

Government versus private sponsorship of pension programs is now being widely discussed. The Government, it is pointed out, is the only institution which may claim perpetual life, a condition necessary for a secure pension program. Differences in the treatment of workers in a multitude of private pension schemes, based on variations in union bargaining strength, is viewed as inequitable. Complications in the transfer of workers from one plan to another, and the inducements or deterrents for workers to change jobs because of attractive or unattractive pension plans, are considered undesirable.

Both contributory and noncontributory plans are in effect in existing private pension systems. Many employers, including a number of large ones, have established pension and welfare funds without contributions from their employees. An advantage of such plans is that all workers in a plant are covered, whereas the type of private plan which requires employee contributions generally makes membership optional. As a result, some workers elect to forego coverage in order not to reduce current take-home pay. It is also pointed out that more insurance can be bought by employer contributions than by an equal amount from the employee, since the former may be deducted as expenses for income tax computation.

Showdown in the CIO

The growing difference between right- and left-wing elements in a number of Congress of Industrial Organization unions reached a climax at the conventions of the National Maritime Union and the United Electrical Workers during September. Candidates of the left-wing group again won offices in the electrical union. The convention issued an "ultimatum" to the CIO to punish other unions for "raiding" UE membership or face the loss of per capita payments. In anticipation of the withdrawal of the UE from the CIO, the right-wing group appointed a committee to attend the CIO convention in Cleveland beginning October 31, and "to determine the best way to provide a CIO international union in the electrical industry free from the domination of the Communist Party."

The anti-Communist forces at the convention of the National Maritime Union maintained their leadership of the union and amended the constitution to bar all Communists who apply for membership. The convention also adopted a resolution to "root out" Communists now in the union and upheld the expulsion of five alleged Communists.

Unemployment Declines

Some reflection of the improved business situation appeared in the employment and unemployment trends as reported in the Monthly Report on the Labor Force for September. Both employment and unemployment declined from August to September as many summer workers returned to school or left the job market. The decline of half a million in total employment, to 59.4 million, was considerably less than the seasonal drop a year ago. Unemployment, however, which varied little at this time a year ago, dropped from August to September by about a third of a million to reach the level of last spring, about 3.4 million.

The report indicates that a considerable part of the reduction in unemployment occurred among young persons of high-school and college age, but there was some evidence also of a decrease among adult workers. A continuing decline in initial claims filed for unemployment compensation is indicated by the weekly claims records of the State employment security agencies in September. Surveys by the United States Employment Service also indicate a decline in unemployment and a betterment of the employment situation in most of the so-called "E" areas—labor markets in which there is a very substantial labor surplus.

Variations in average prices, both at wholesale and at retail, were again small for the month as a whole. There was a sharp drop in the wholesale prices of farm products and foods toward the end of the month as markets felt the effect of the large crops of grain and the record peacetime supply of hogs. The consumers' price index changed only slightly between July and August, increasing by 0.2 percent. This was mainly due to a rise in food prices, principally meats and eggs, following the usual seasonal trend.

Community Approach to Wage Studies[1]

A Commentary on Pilot Studies in Six Cities, Pointing to the Flexibility, Utility, and Operational Economy of the Technique

Wage Statistics and Policy Decisions

IN RECENT DECADES, the need for reliable wage data has increased as the range of policy decisions requiring reasonably precise wage information has widened. The most general form of wage measure is the great aggregate; for example, wages (or wages and salaries) as a component of national income. This aggregate, in turn, is built up from smaller pay-roll aggregates relating to particular industries or employments. The employment and pay-roll reporting program of the Bureau of Labor Statistics provides an important body of information in this area.

The most specific wage measure is the hourly or weekly rate (or distribution of rates) for occupations X, Y, and Z, in industry A, in communities B, C, and D. Such statistics, when properly compiled, throw light on the *structure* of wages in an industry and on variations in that structure among communities. Information for various industries can be combined into broader wage measures, such as wage-rate indexes.

The more general wage measures are utilized largely in the formation of broad (national) economic policy and in broad analyses of developmental tendencies in the economy. More specific measures are used for a host of narrower policy decisions by individual firms, industries, or segments of industries, by local and international unions, by governmental agencies, and by individuals. Knowledge of relative wage rates helps to influence the occupational choices of individuals. Private wage policy, as expressed through collective bargaining or in company personnel administration, rests in some measure on knowledge of, or assumptions with respect to, wages in particular industries or labor markets. Regional differences in the level and structure of wage rates, to give another example, frequently influence decisions with respect to plant location when, on balance, alternative locations are feasible.

Structural changes in the organization of the economy have increased the need for wage information relevant to a variety of broad and narrow policy decisions. One of the most conspicuous of these changes is the spread of collective bargaining as a mechanism of wage determination, and the related development of more systematic wage policies on the part of business firms. The more positive role of government in the direction of economic activity is of signal importance. An obvious example is found in the establishment of minimum standards of wages (e. g., the Fair Labor Standards Act) and, more generally, in concern with policies for maintaining high levels of output and employment (e. g., Employment Act of 1946).

These considerations place in some perspective (1) the need for a variety of wage statistics to throw light on questions of varying order and magnitude relating to wages, and (2) the moderate expansion in recent years in the body of wage data of various kinds available for public use.

[1] By H. M. Douty and Toivo P. Kanninen of the Bureau's Division of Wage Statistics.

Occupational Wage Studies

During the spring of 1949, the Bureau of Labor Statistics conducted pilot studies of occupational wages and related wage practices on a community basis in six cities in various parts of the country. The cities are Portland, Maine; Trenton, N. J.; Shreveport, La.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Rockford, Ill.; and Spokane, Wash.[2]

This group of surveys was undertaken to obtain some indication of the role that community studies might play in the Bureau's occupational wage program, and to secure operating experience with this type of wage collection. The Bureau's experience with locality studies of a limited nature had suggested that a series of recurring community surveys might contribute significantly to the creation of a more comprehensive body of wage data.

To meet present needs, an occupational wage program must provide data on a current and, insofar as feasible, a community basis for the more important categories of occupations in a broadly representative group of industries and employments. Clearly, information cannot be maintained on a current basis for every occupation in every industry and every community in the United States. The problem is to devise a program which, within reasonable limits, is sufficiently broad and flexible to meet the major needs for occupational wage data.

For many decades, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has conducted studies of wage rates [3] by occupation and industry.[4] These studies, in addition to their uses at the time of their appearance, remain valuable for the light they throw on changes in the level and structure of wages in particular industries, and for the data they yield for broader studies of wage-rate movements.[5] However, during the years up to World War II, except in three periods (1907, 1919, and 1931–32) of extensive survey work, the number of industries studied was relatively small, attention was largely centered on manufacturing,[6] little information was shown on a local labor market basis, and the lag between data collection and publication was frequently considerable.

During the war, the Bureau undertook a very large program of occupational wage studies by industry and local labor-market area for the use of the National War Labor Board in its administration of the wage stabilization policy.[7] By the end of 1944, much of the basic work for the National War Labor Board had been completed. Beginning in 1945, a comprehensive program of wage studies on a national industry basis was inaugurated.[8] This program, which extended into 1947, differed from prewar programs of industry wage studies not only in scope of industry coverage, but also in the emphasis placed upon the publication of data for local areas. Typically, releases were issued for all communities of 100,000 population or more in which a given industry was sufficiently represented to permit the publication of separate data. Additional experience with local area studies was thus gained, and the existence of widespread demand for information on this basis was confirmed.

In 1947, the occupational wage program was substantially reorganized. The number of Nationwide industry studies was sharply reduced. A program of annual "industry-locality" surveys was developed, to maintain as broad an industry coverage as possible and to retain the community approach in the presentation of data. This program involved the study once a year of wages in a carefully selected list of key occupations in some 25 manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries in selected communities.

Studies of salaries in selected office clerical occupations in an important group of large cities were also undertaken.[9] These studies represented

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[2] Detailed reports of these studies are available while the supply lasts.

[3] Straight-time average hourly earnings, in the case of workers paid on an incentive basis.

[4] For a summary picture of the Bureau's work in the field of occupational wages, see Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletins No. 604, History of Wages in the United States from Colonial Times to 1928, with Supplement for 1929–33; No. 616, Handbook of Labor Statistics, 1936; No. 694, Handbook of Labor Statistics, Vol. II, Wages and Wage Regulation, 1941.

[5] An outstanding instance is the extensive use of Bureau wage studies by Paul H. Douglas, in Real Wages in the United States. 1890–1926 (Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1930); for more recent examples, see Trends in Regional Wage Differentials in Manufacturing, 1907–47, by Joseph W. Bloch, Monthly Labor Review, April 1948; and Occupational Wage Differentials, 1907-47, by Harry Ober, Monthly Labor Review, August 1948.

[6] Some nonmanufacturing industries were regularly included in studies of union rates.

[7] Robert J. Myers and Harry Ober: Statistics for Wage Stabilization, in Journal of the American Statistical Association, December 1943. See also Activities of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in World War II (Historical Reports of War Administration, Bureau of Labor Statistics, No. 1, 1947), ch. V.

[8] National and regional data were published in a series of mimeographed bulletins. The first of a series of printed bulletins incorporating the basic results of these surveys is Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 952, Wage Structure: Metalworking Industries. 1945.

[9] The results of the 1948 office clerical worker studies have been summarized in Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 943, Salaries of Office Workers in Selected Large Cities. Preliminary reports of the 1949 studies are now available.

a sharp departure in Bureau practice in that for the first time occupational rates were studied on a cross-industry rather than an individual industry basis. Separate data for very broad industry groups such as manufacturing and wholesale trade were provided. Surveys of union rates in 5 industries in a large number of communities were continued.

This program, which is currently in its third year, has enabled the Bureau to maintain a substantial body of occupational wage information to meet the large number of requests for such data.[10] The use of a more inclusive community approach, however, is important in the construction of a consistent and more comprehensive body of occupational wage data.

The Community Approach

The information obtained in the Bureau's present program has certain limitations. (1) For those localities included within the scope of the program, the data relate to various periods within the year. For example, office workers may be surveyed in April, power laundries in August, and machinery manufacture in November. As a result, no large body of data exists for any given community relating to a *single* pay-roll period. This disadvantage is overcome in a community approach. (2) The community survey permits the inclusion of information for industries that may be peculiarly important in a given community but which fall outside the scope of the present industry-locality program. An example is pottery in Trenton. (3) The community approach permits data to be shown for some important types of occupations on a cross-industry basis, and hence yields answers to such questions as: What is the *general* level of rates in the community for file clerks, maintenance carpenters, hand truckers?

Although the Bureau's existing wage data are already employed extensively, a well-rounded community survey program would usually yield a richer fund of information. Occupational wage data obtained once a year for a representative group of communities would have a variety of uses, the more important of which would appear to be:

(1) In connection with private wage determination by employers or through the collective-bargaining process. Existing Bureau data are already widely used for this purpose.

(2) In wage determinations by government agencies (Federal, State, and local) for employees whose remuneration is based on prevailing rates for similar work in the locality.

(3) In the administration of unemployment compensation, notably in cases involving suitability of employment offers in which wages are at issue.

(4) In the making of decisions (by employers) with respect to plant location when the level of wages is a factor, and, generally, in the analysis of wage-cost differences.

(5) In the construction of wage-rate indexes paralleling the consumers' price index for large cities, and of indexes showing the movement of wage rates in broad occupational categories, e. g., office clerical workers, unskilled labor.

(6) In a wide range of analytical work relating to community wage structures, occupational wage differences, inter-area wage variations, and the like.

The Pilot Surveys: Trenton, N. J.

The basic characteristics of the pilot community surveys conducted in the spring of 1949 are illustrated by the study of Trenton, N. J.

Trenton has a population of about 130,000 and its manufacturing industries are highly diversified. Nearly half of the 36,000 workers in manufacturing are employed in metalworking establishments, which include among their products automotive equipment, bearings, electric lamps, hardware, household equipment, radiators, steel springs, turbines, wire, and wire rope. The pottery industries, for which the city is well known, provide employment to about 4,600 workers, and produce sanitary ware, general ware, and electrical porcelain. Nearly as important, from the standpoint of employment, is the rubber-products industry, engaged primarily in producing mechanical rubber goods. Substantial numbers of workers are also employed in the production of apparel, asbestos products, cigars, plastics, and textiles.

The wage survey covered manufacturing and the following nonmanufacturing industry groups: Wholesale trade, retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate, transportation, communication

[10] More than 10,000 letters of request have been received for the results of the 1949 clerical surveys alone.

and other public utilities, and certain service industries. Only establishments with more than 20 workers were included within the scope of the study, except in automobile repair those with 5 or more workers were scheduled. An estimated 289 establishments, employing approximately 45,000 workers, met the size criteria. Data were obtained from a sample of 180 establishments which employed more than 39,000 workers. In addition, union wage-rate data were secured for a number of industries.

Field representatives of the Bureau obtained wage- or salary-rate data for selected occupations from employer pay-roll records. In all, 77 jobs (53 men's and 24 women's) were studied; these jobs accounted for one-fourth of the total employment in all industry groups combined. Selected jobs in the following categories were surveyed on a cross-industry basis: (1) office clerical; (2) plant maintenance; (3) laboring. Data were also obtained for selected occupations characteristic of the following industries: Metalworking, pottery, rubber products, department and clothing stores, auto-repair shops, and power laundries.

Tables 1 and 2 contain summary information for 53 of the selected occupations. Considerably greater wage detail is available in the full report.[11]

[11] Interquartile ranges are shown for all occupations. Separate information by broad industry division is shown, where possible, for the occupations surveyed on a cross-industry basis, and complete frequency distribution are typically presented for these jobs.

Even these summary tables, however, throw substantial light on the Trenton wage structure. Thus, the bottom of the wage structure for male workers usually can be represented by the occupational group comprising janitors, porters, and cleaners. The general level of rates for this occupation group in March 1949 was $1.10 an hour (table 1). The full report shows a marked difference in wage level for this group between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries ($1.17 as compared with $0.87). Skilled workers, as represented by maintenance electricians and machinists, averaged $1.72 and $1.71, respectively on a community basis, with other types of maintenance labor at somewhat lower levels. The level of rates for highly skilled processing jobs in particular industries (tool and die makers in metalworking, casters in potteries, calendar operators in rubber) ranged from $1.70 to $1.91. Average rates for a group of other skilled and semiskilled jobs ranged from about $1.40 to $1.60. In some of these jobs, wage incentives were important in determining the level of earnings.

Women employed as janitors, porters, and cleaners in Trenton averaged 86 cents an hour ($1.04 in manufacturing and 63 cents in nonmanufacturing). In two power laundry jobs (see table 1), women averaged 71 and 80 cents an hour. The average level of wages for the important group of women employed as finishers in potteries was

TABLE 1.—*Average hourly earnings,[1] selected plant occupations,[2] Trenton, N. J., March 1949*

Industry, occupation, and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
All industries:		
Carpenters, maintenance	116	$1.58
Electricians, maintenance	203	1.72
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	630	1.10
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (women)	157	.86
Machinists, maintenance	358	1.71
Maintenance men, general utility	124	1.46
Mechanics, maintenance	134	1.60
Order fillers	315	1.28
Stock handlers and truckers, hand	1,288	1.22
Truck drivers	402	1.22
Metalworking industries:		
Assemblers:		
Class B	362	1.57
Class C	284	1.42
Class C (women)	854	1.23
Coremakers, hand	22	1.60
Inspectors:		
Class B	118	1.51
Class C	118	1.33
Machinists, production	25	1.40
Molders, floor	29	1.53
Punch-press operators, class B	252	1.46
Tool and die makers	253	1.91
Welders, hand, class A	41	1.58
Pottery products industries:		
Casters	712	$1.89
Clay makers	73	1.31
Die pressers	109	1.42
Finishers (women)	301	.91
Kiln firemen, tunnel kiln	119	1.51
Kiln placers, tunnel kiln	103	1.67
Mold makers, plaster	84	1.60
Rubber products industries:		
Calendar operators	37	1.70
Calender operators' helpers	64	1.42
Finishers, machine (women)	66	1.20
Millmen, mixing, 48" and 60" mills	101	1.44
Pressmen, molded-goods	232	1.38
Trimmers and finishers, hand	49	1.32
Auto repair shops:		
Body-repairmen, metal	32	1.42
Mechanics, automotive, class A	103	1.38
Washers, automobile	27	.89
Power laundries:		
Finishers, flatwork, machine (women)	109	.71
Pressers, shirts, machine (women)	74	.80

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

[2] Data relate to men workers except where otherwise indicated.

91 cents. Salary levels below the latter figure were found for women clerical workers only in the most routine occupations, as table 2 shows. In two selected sales jobs for women, average hourly earnings were 73 and 86 cents, respectively.

TABLE 2.—*Average weekly earnings [1] for women workers, selected office and store occupations, Trenton, N. J., March 1949*

Occupation	Number of workers	Average earnings [1]	
		Weekly	Hourly
All offices			
Bookkeepers, hand	100	$50.00	$1.25
Calculating-machine operators (Comptometer type)	98	39.00	.98
Clerks:			
Accounting	179	39.50	.99
File, Class B	50	30.50	.77
General	108	45.50	1.17
Pay-roll	173	42.50	1.06
Clerk-typists	299	35.00	.89
Stenographers, general	395	42.00	1.06
Switchboard-operator-receptionists	84	38.50	.96
Typists:			
Class A	63	44.00	1.10
Class B	90	34.00	.88
Department and clothing stores			
Sales clerks, women's accessories (hosiery, gloves, handbags)	50	29.50	.73
Sales clerks, women's dresses, suits, and coats	91	35.00	.86
Tailors, alteration (women's garments)	39	28.50	.70

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime.

In addition to the wage-rate data obtained from employer pay-roll records, union-scale information was secured for selected trades in building construction, local transit, trucking, printing, and baking.[12] These data are summarized in table 3, and help to round out the wage information for Trenton.

In accordance with its usual procedure, the Bureau also gathered information on an important group of supplementary wage practices in the Trenton survey. Data on shift differentials were obtained for the metalworking, pottery, and rubber industries. For office and plant workers separately, information was secured on scheduled weekly hours of work, paid vacations, formal provisions for paid sick leave, paid holidays, payment of nonproduction bonuses, and insurance and pension plans.

This cursory examination of the Trenton survey is intended only to indicate the general nature and scope of the study. The pilot surveys in the other 5 communities, although necessarily differing somewhat in industry coverage, were similar in design and execution. Improvements undoubtedly can be made in these surveys. It seems reasonable to conclude, however, that at least in terms of the specific communities covered, this type of study yields a body of information which, in fullness and breadth, can be achieved in no other way. Persons with some experience in the use of wage data, and with some knowledge of occupations, can largely complete, from these studies, the anatomy of wages in the communities covered.

[12] These are industries for which the Bureau has collected union-scale data for many years.

TABLE 3.—*Union wage scales [1] for selected trades in Trenton, N. J., April 1, 1949*

Classification	Wage rate [1] per—		Hours per week
	Hour	Week	
Bakeries			
Machine shops:			
Bakers, first hand	-------	$77.00	40
Bakers, second hand	-------	56.00	40
Handcraft shops:			
Bakers, first hand	-------	80.00	40
Bakers, second hand	-------	62.00	40
Packers	$1.375	-------	40
Building construction			
Bricklayers	2.65	-------	------
Carpenters	2.50	-------	------
Electricians	2.75	-------	------
Painters	2.00	-------	------
Plasterers	2.65	-------	------
Plumbers	2.50	-------	------
Building laborers	1.60	-------	------
Local transit operating employees			
Busses:			
First 3 months	1.36	-------	40
4–12 months	1.40	-------	40
After 1 year	1.43	-------	40
Motortruck drivers and helpers			
Dry freight (nonperishable goods):			
Drivers, truck trailer, over 6 tons	1.40	-------	45
Drivers, truck trailer, 1 to 6 tons	1.25	-------	45
Drivers, local city, all vehicles	1.15	-------	45
Helpers	1.06	-------	45
Produce (perishable goods):			
Drivers, over the road	-------	56.80	40
Drivers, within 15-mile radius of city	-------	48.50	40
Drivers, local city	-------	48.50	40
Helpers	-------	43.50	40
Construction materials and dump truck: Chauffeurs	1.50	-------	40
Oil products: Chauffeurs	1.25	-------	------
Printing (book and job, newspaper)			
Hand compositors	2.20	-------	37.5
Linotype and monotype operators	2.20	-------	37.5

[1] These scales represent the minimum wage rates agreed upon through collective bargaining between employers and trade-unions.

Inter-Area Wage Comparisons

Inter-area wage comparisons are useful for many purposes. One of the principal reasons for the Bureau's present program of industry-locality studies (in which each industry is suveyed as of a common pay-roll period) is the importance of

place-to-place comparisons. One of the chief disadvantages of this program, as pointed out earlier, is that the individual surveys have to be spaced throughout the year, and hence no substantial body of data as of one period is available for any single locality.

The community approach, which provides comprehensive information for several localities as of a given period, furnishes a broad basis for inter-area comparisons. For example, in table 4, average rates for a few occupations—12 on a cross-industry basis and 5 in the metalworking industries—are shown for both Trenton, N. J., and Rockford, Ill.

TABLE 4.—*Average hourly earnings,*[1] *selected occupations, Trenton, N. J., and Rockford, Ill., spring 1949*

Industry and occupation	Straight-time average hourly earnings in—	
	Trenton, N. J.	Rockford, Ill.
All industries		
Men:		
Carpenters, maintenance	$1.58	$1.38
Electricians, maintenance	1.72	1.47
Machinists, maintenance	1.71	1.53
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	1.10	1.03
Stock handlers and truckers, hand	1.22	1.15
Women:		
Bookkeepers, hand	1.25	1.25
Clerks, accounting	.99	.98
Clerks, file, class B	.77	.80
Clerks, general	1.17	1.05
Clerks, pay-roll	1.06	.98
Clerk-typists	.89	.91
Stenographers, general	1.06	1.06
Metalworking		
Men:		
Assemblers, class B	1.57	1.44
Coremakers, hand	1.60	1.69
Inspectors, class B	1.51	1.31
Tool and die makers	1.91	1.70
Welders, hand, class A	1.58	1.51

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

The limited information in table 4 suggests that there is no marked or consistent difference in the level of rates for clerical workers, at least for women. On the other hand, the general level of rates for skilled maintenance work and for relatively unskilled laboring jobs, to the extent that the occupations in table 4 are representative of these categories, would appear to be higher in Trenton than in Rockford. The average level of pay in the former city was also higher in four of the five metalworking jobs included in the table.

Any close analysis of wages in the two areas would, of course, utilize additional data and would take into account such factors as differences in the industrial composition of the two communities that may bear upon whatever differences in wage level may exist. The only point intended here is that community surveys, if made for reasonably common pay-roll periods, provide the raw material for extensive inter-area wage comparisons.

Community Surveys and Wage Program

A few tentative conclusions may be ventured on the basis of experience thus far. (1) The community survey is a flexible instrument, in terms of both industry and occupational coverage. With adequate planning of sampling and tabulation, the data can be broken down in any way that makes sense statistically and that has valid use. (2) The community survey provides the most convenient vehicle for assembling a representative volume of occupational wage data as of one period for a labor market area. (3) Place-to-place wage comparisons either for occupations common to many industries or for occupations peculiar to particular industries need not be sacrificed, provided that surveys can be made at approximately the same time in a representative group of communities. (4) The community survey in terms of cost per worker or establishment covered is an economical operation.

Except in unusual situations, surveys at 1-year intervals are sufficient to maintain the currency of occupational wage data. It would appear, tentatively, that annual surveys on a community basis in a representative group of large and medium-sized cities, properly timed, could form the core of an occupational wage statistics program of the broadest usefulness. Such studies would provide a comprehensive body of data for those industries and employments characteristically found in urban areas. These studies would have to be supplemented by surveys in major industries that are largely located outside of urban areas or which, for other reasons, require treatment on a regional or nation-wide basis. Lumber, textiles, cotton garments, and fertilizer are obvious examples.

Benefit Plans in Agreements of AFL Tobacco Workers[1]

COLLECTIVELY BARGAINED employee benefit programs are neither new nor confined to some of the larger, more powerful national labor organizations. Many unions—over 100 in all—have secured various health, welfare, and pension plans in agreements with their employers.[2] In some instances these plans represent the first coverage of workers; in others, company-sponsored plans already in existence have been incorporated in the labor management agreement.

Illustrative of the progress of the smaller labor organizations in the field is the Tobacco Workers' International Union (AFL). Its membership is largely confined to a relatively few companies, each of which conducts separate negotiations with the union. Neither the union nor the various tobacco manufacturers have sought to establish industry bargaining or industry "patterns." Negotiations are conducted on a plant-by-plant or multi-plant (but less than company-wide) basis, and variations in contract terms are not uncommon.

The health and welfare programs which were incorporated in agreements, largely since the end of World War II, covered approximately 22,000 members of the AFL tobacco workers' union by late spring 1949 and represented nearly two-thirds of its membership.[3] More workers were protected by life insurance than any other type of benefit, although the number provided with accident and sickness benefits was almost as great. Retirement programs rank third in terms of coverage. Recent developments have increased the number of workers entitled to hospital, surgical, and medical care benefits.

Coverage by type of benefit [1]

[Figures not additive]

Life insurance	19, 000
Weekly accident and sickness	16, 000
Hospitalization	9, 000
Surgical	9, 000
Medical care in hospital	2, 900
Retirement	12, 500

[1] Data not available for maternity benefits accorded women workers.

For the most part, the programs surveyed were company-wide and, except for minor variations, were uniform throughout all company plants. However, since hospitalization and surgical-medical programs are local in character, these benefits were found to vary from plant to plant within a company program. In general, the substantial degree of uniformity in various company programs was the result of management policy to extend the same type of benefit coverage to all its employees, wherever possible, and the coordination of the union's proposals through the participation of a representative of the international union in local negotiations.

Union-Financed Benefit Plans

Like many other unions, the Tobacco Workers' International Union has for many years maintained union-financed benefit plans for its members. A sick and death benefit program was established in 1895, shortly after the union was formed. Death benefits of $50 for each member in continuous good standing for 1 year up to 10, and of $125 for deceased workers with more than 10 years' membership, are currently paid the member's family. The sick benefits were dropped

[1] This article is based on a more detailed report prepared in the Bureau's Division of Industrial Relations by Evan K. Rowe and Thurza J. Brannon, a copy of which is available on request. The report is part of a general long-range study of employee benefit plans conducted jointly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Division of Research and Statistics of the Social Security Administration and the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the U. S. Public Health Service, both of the Federal Security Agency.

[2] See Benefit Plans under Collective Bargaining, in Monthly Labor Review, September 1948.

[3] The Tobacco Workers' International Union reported a membership of 35,000 in approximately 100 local unions. Of these locals, about 40 are seasonal in character and an additional few are located in Canada. Between 7,000 and 8,000 of the union's total membership are represented by these locals, in which (according to union information) employee benefit plans, if any existed, were not covered by collective bargaining agreements by late pring of 1949.

TABLE 1.—*Types and amounts of specified benefits in agreements of the Tobacco*

[All employee benefits

Company	Retirement	Life insurance	Weekly accident and sickness
American Tobacco Co., Inc.	Compulsory retirement at 65 after 12 years' service, subject to deferral with company's approval. Earlier retirement permitted after age 60 and 12 years' service at reduced pension if payments commence upon retirement. Pension formula based on employee's earnings and credited service (past and future) minus 50 percent of primary social security benefits. Permanent disability pension after 12 years' service determined by formula similar to retirement for age. No deduction for social security benefit until age 65. On severance between ages 50–64, inclusive, after 20 years' service payments for life if employment terminated without prejudice. Payments computed to date of severance; may begin at normal retirement age or as many as 5 years earlier at reduced rate. Employee may, prior to retirement, elect to provide survivor benefits.	Graduated at $500 intervals of income and insurance from minimum of $1,500 for those earning less than $1,500, to maximum of $10,000 for those earning $9,500 or more. If totally and permanently disabled prior to age 60, full amount paid at death. On retirement, insurance paid for by company is reduced to $1,000.	4 agreements covering 9 locals provide $10 weekly cash benefit and 1 agreement covering 1 local $8, for a maximum of 10 weeks in any 12-month period. Benefit payments begin with "second week" of disability. No payments for incapacity due to pregnancy.
Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp.	Compulsory retirement at 65, after 20 years' service, subject to deferral with company's approval. Monthly pension of $100 for men, $85 for women, including primary social security benefits. Increased pensions possible if primary social security benefits are increased above an amount provided under the company's formula. After 10 years' service employees becoming totally disabled receive $50 monthly (men) $42.50 (women). Those totally disabled after age 60 with 15 years' service, $75 (men) and $63.75 (women). Disability benefits include primary social security benefits.		
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., Inc.	----------	Graduated at $500 intervals of income and insurance from minimum of $1,500 for those earning less than $1,500, up to $10,000; for those earning $10,000 or more amounts graduated at $1,000 intervals up to maximum insurance coverage of $20,000. If totally and permanently disabled prior to age 60, full amount paid at death. On retirement, insurance paid for by company is reduced to $1,000.	6 agreements covering 1 local each provide $8 weekly cash benefit and 1 agreement covering 5 locals $10, for maximum of 10 weeks in any 12-month period. Benefits begin with "sixth day of absence from work." No payments for disability resulting from pregnancy until 4 weeks after discharge by doctor.

Workers' International Union (AFL), April 1949[1]

are employer financed]

Hospitalization	Surgical-medical
All agreements stipulate benefits under the local Blue Cross Plan. *St. Louis Plan.*—Semiprivate room for 60 days in each contract year (plus additional 6 months at one-third off), plus specified auxiliary services, except blood and plasma and diagnostic X-rays in excess of $25 in any contract year. *Durham Plan.*—Up to $6 daily for employees ($4 for dependents) for 31 days per contract year for each separate confinement, plus specified auxiliary services, except blood and plasma. 10 days for maternity, except in special cases. Allowance up to specified amount during any one confinement for X-rays (teeth excluded); for oxygen (not used during operation); and for penicillin; for general anesthetist not employed by hospital. *Richmond Plan.*—Semiprivate room for 30 days during first year (35 days in subsequent years), with 10 days for maternity; plus specified auxiliary services, except blood and plasma. *San Francisco Plan.*—Ward service for 21 days a year for each separate ailment (plus 180 days at half cost), plus specified auxiliary services, except X-ray services under specified conditions. Maternity benefits limited to $50 in any 12-month period. *Toledo Plan.*—(Pinkerton Tobacco Co., subsidiary)—Ward service for 21 days during first year (31 days in subsequent years), plus specified auxiliary services, except anesthesia, X-ray, whole blood and plasma, and oxygen.	*St. Louis Plan* (Surgical-Medical).—Cash payments to participating physician for surgery and 21 days of nonsurgical medical care in any member year. Benefits available only if hospitalized (except childbirth). Surgical allowances based on schedule up to $150 annual maximum for any one condition. Medical fees payable after 4 days' hospital confinement (retroactive to first day), at rate of $3 for one daily visit plus $1 for each additional visit on same day. Maximum annual benefit for combined surgical-medical services for employee is $400; for employee and one dependent, $900; for family $1,400 and for each unmarried child past 18, $400. *Durham Plan* (Surgical).—Cash payments for physician's charges up to scheduled allowance by type of operation—$150 maximum for employee, $112.50 for dependent. For two operations during same confinement only fee for the most costly is paid. Hospitalization not prerequisite to payment of benefit. *Richmond Plan* (Surgical).—Services provided by participating doctors regardless of cost if annual income is less than $2,000 (single person), $2,500 (husband and wife), and $3,000 (family). Where incomes exceed these amounts or nonparticipating doctor's service is used, allowance towards doctor's regular charge made according to fee schedule by type of operation; patient responsible for charge exceeding these amounts. *San Francisco Plan* (Surgical).—Cash payment to hospitalized patient according to schedule of surgical allowances ($225 maximum), irrespective of physician's charge. For two or more operations performed simultaneously or in immediate succession, only allowance for the most costly is paid. Patient responsible for charge exceeding these amounts.

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 1.—*Types and amounts of specified benefits in agreements of the Tobacco*

[All employee benefits

Company	Retirement	Life insurance	Weekly accident and sickness
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., Inc.—Con.			
Philip Morris & Co., Ltd., Inc.		Graduated at $500 intervals of income and insurance from minimum of $1,500 for those earning less than $1,500, to maximum of $10,000 for those earning $9,500 or more. If totally and permanently disabled prior to age 60, full amount paid at death. Full amount of policy maintained if employee retires between ages 55–65; at age 65, amount provided by company is reduced to $1,000.	
Scotten, Dillon Co.			

several years ago for financial reasons. In turn, however, the union has negotiated employer-financed sickness and accident programs with two large companies.

Programs Under Agreement

Programs under agreement with the AFL tobacco workers are confined to five tobacco manufacturers, including, however, four of the major producers in the industry. Several other tobacco companies, also under agreements with the union, have provided various benefit plans for their employees. These benefit programs are outside the collective bargaining agreement with the union and therefore were not included in this survey.[4]

Of those plans brought within the scope of the collective bargaining agreement, the agreement itself generally contains only a brief statement that certain benefits will be provided, or will be put into effect, by the company. Only in a few instances does the agreement outline the health and welfare program in any great detail. The agreements thus do not reflect fully the more or less informal discussions and exploratory talks between management and union representatives on the adoption or expansion of existing benefit programs. In several instances the parties indicated that prolonged discussions and consultations had preceded adoption of the plans. These preliminary meetings to outline the union's request or the company's proposal, the careful consideration of these proposals, and the subsequent incor-

[4] These companies include, among others, P. Lorillard Co., Bloch Bros. Tobacco Co., and Larus & Bro. Co., Inc. In the case of another large tobacco company, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., no agreement is in effect with the AFL Tobacco Workers' Union.

Workers' International Union (AFL), April 1949[1]—Continued

are employer financed]

Hospitalization	Surgical-medical
----------	*Toledo Plan* (Pinkerton Tobacco Co., subsidiary) (Surgical).—Cash benefits according to fee schedule (maximum $150) for surgery performed in hospital, doctor's office, or elsewhere. Maximum of $150 for all operations during any one continuous period of disability.
Louisville Plan.—Up to $5 daily for 31 days per admission (maternity, 10 days), plus specified auxiliary services except anesthesia, X-ray, physiotherapy, pathological service and electrocardiograms, blood or plasma, penicillin, streptomycin, and other types of drugs. *Richmond Plan.*—Semiprivate room for 30 days for first year, 60 days for each different ailment after the first year, (10 days for maternity), plus specified auxiliary services, except blood or plasma. 180 days additional each year at 50 percent discount in Blue Cross Hospitals only.	*Louisville Plan* (Surgical-Medical).—Cash benefits for surgery in hospital (including maternity), doctor's office, or home, and nonsurgical medical care in hospital only, with specified exclusions. Surgical benefits based on schedule up to $225 maximum; medical allowance, $3 visit for maximum of 2 visits a day during first 3 days; $3 per day from 4th through 21st; $10 per week from 22d through 111th day. $10 for consultation fee. Patient responsible for charge exceeding these amounts. *Richmond Plan* (Surgical-Medical).—Surgery and medical care for nonsurgical cases requiring more than 3 days' hospitalization (including maternity), provided regardless of cost if annual income is less than $2,000 (single person) $2,500 (husband and wife), or $3,000 (family). If income exceeds these amounts or nonparticipating doctor's service is used, allowance toward doctor's regular charge made according to fee schedule by type of operation ($150 maximum). Schedule for in-hospital doctor fees: $5 for 1st hospital visit, $3 for 2d and subsequent days, $20 per week after 1st week, $10 for consultation fee. Doctor's fees retroactive to 1st day.
Detroit Plan.—Ward service for 120 days for each continuous period of confinement or for successive periods separated by less than 3 months, plus specified auxiliary services except X-ray and electrocardiographic services, blood and plasma, prosthetic and other appliances, and ambulance service. If hospitalized primarily for tuberculosis or nervous or mental conditions, benefit limited to 30 days for each confinement (or successive periods separated by less than 6 months).	*Detroit Plan* (Surgical).—Surgery in hospital and emergency surgery in doctor's office, maternity, diagnostic X-rays not exceeding $15 yearly and anaesthesia. Excludes pre- and post-natal care, plastic surgery, sex sterilization, and certain X-ray treatments. Doctors may charge above stipulated fee schedule for services to unmarried employees whose average annual income (based on 3 preceding years) is more than $2,000, to married employees whose 3-year average combined family income is more than $2,500 per year.

[1] The information on types and amounts of benefits described in this table was based on material and information available at the time of writing and reflects plans in effect as of Apr. 30, 1949. Changes have been made in some of these plans since that date. These changes will be shown in the more detailed report.

poration of benefit plans into the collective bargaining agreement are indicative of the amicable labor-management relations between this group of companies and the union. These friendly relationships and proposals to negotiate on health and welfare and pension matters preceded the recent decisions of the courts and the National Labor Relations Board requiring employers to bargain with their employees on pension and insurance programs if so requested.

The evolution of plans and their subsequent incorporation into the collective bargaining agreements may be illustrated by several examples.

During the war, the union requested the American Tobacco Co. to institute a retirement plan. In April 1949, the stockholders of the company approved a company-wide, employer-financed retirement program effective as of January 1, 1949. The plan as established was to become "operative, subject, in the case of any employee represented by a recognized collective bargaining representative, to the negotiated consent of the company and such representative." Following acceptance by the local unions the plan was made a part of the contract negotiated with the company's Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) branch on April 22, 1949. Other agreements negotiated prior to the adoption of the retirement plan do not, as yet, contain any such references.

Extensive discussions between company and union representatives preceded the formulation of the retirement program of Brown & Williamson

Tobacco Corp. Following approval by stockholders of the company, the plan was submitted to and approved by the local unions under a provision almost identical to the "negotiated consent" proviso of the American Tobacco plan. The retirement plan was then made a part of each of the union's contracts.

Under both plans, management reserves the right to terminate the plan at any time in accordance with certain provisions; however, the joint discussions, the submission of the plan for local union approval, and the contractual provisions reflect the collective action involved in the development of the programs.

The union's agreements with Philip Morris & Co. contain the following provision: "On January 1, 1949, revised and extended employee benefits connected with group life insurance and group hospital, medical-surgical insurance will be effected. Announcement of all benefit programs with full explanations, including the company's retirement plan in booklet form, will be distributed to each employee as soon as possible."

All benefits for workers provided under the agreements negotiated by the tobacco workers union are employer financed except for one plan providing optional maternity coverage at the employee's expense. Where provisions were made for including dependents under the various programs the individual worker was afforded the opportunity, at his own expense, to include his family through pay-roll deductions. All benefit programs also provided for the administration of the program by the company and/or the insuring agency. Instances of union participation in the administration of programs were indicated in the replies of some of the local unions, but no such provisions were found in the written agreements for these locals.

The benefits under the several programs under agreement were all underwritten or provided through one or more of the following: (1) commercial insurance carrier; (2) nonprofit carrier (such as a Blue Cross Plan); and (3) company self-insured program.

Benefit Provisions

Table 2 lists, by company, the types of benefits included in agreements of the tobacco workers union as of late spring, 1949. It also indicates similar noncontractual benefits provided by these same companies. Variations in the type and amount of some benefits occur from plant to plant within a particular company (see table 1).

TABLE 2.—*Employee benefits in agreements of the AFL Tobacco Workers, by company*

["X" indicates coverage under agreements; "—" indicates no benefit provided]

Company	Retirement	Life insurance	Weekly accident and sickness	Hospitalization	Surgery	Medical care
American Tobacco Co., Inc	X	X	X	(1)	(1)	(1)
Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp	X	—	—	(1)	(1)	—
Liggett & Meyers Tobacco Co., Inc	(3)	X	X	[2] X	[2] X	[2] X
Philip Morris & Co., Ltd., Inc	(1)	X	—	[2] X	[2] X	[2] X
Scotten, Dillon Co	—	—	—	[2] X	[2] X	—

[1] Company-sponsored, company-financed program not under agreement with the union.

[2] Dependents may also be covered at employee's option and at his expense.

[3] Noncontributory for those employees whose annual wage or salary does not exceed $3,000; those earning more than $3,000 contribute approximately 5 percent of that portion of each year's monthly rate of salary in excess of $250 per month.

Family Spending for Housing in Three Cities, 1947[1]

THE COST OF HOUSING averaged slightly more than one-fourth of total family spending in 1947 in Washington, D. C., Richmond, Va., and Manchester, N. H. The total spent for all items of housing costs (including rent; current maintenance costs of home owners;[2] expenditures for lodging away from home; fuel, light, and refrigeration; household operation; and housefurnishings) generally represented a decreasing proportion of total spending as income increased. Considerable differences occurred, however, between the proportions and total amounts spent at the various income levels and for the many items which make up total housing costs.

Washington families of 2 or more persons with net incomes under $10,000 spent on the average $1,189 (28 percent of total expenditures) for all housing items, of which $729 (or 17 percent of total expenditures) was spent for rent, current maintenance costs of owners, expense for lodging while away from home, and fuel, light, and refrigeration; $250 (6 percent) for household operations; and $210 (5 percent) for housefurnishings. Comparable figures for Richmond were $934 (29 percent) for all housing expenditures; $542 (17 percent) for rent, home-owner costs, fuel, etc.; and $196 (6 percent) each for household operations and for housefurnishings. In Manchester, families with net incomes under $7,500 averaged $915 (27 percent) for total housing, $548 (16 percent) for rent, home-owner costs, fuel, light, and refrigeration; $135 (4 percent) for household operations, and $232 (7 percent) for housefurnishings.

Tables 1, 2, and 3 show, for each city, by income group, the percentages of families who rented homes throughout 1947, who were home owners for the whole year, who occupied rooming quarters, and whose tenure status changed during the year.[3] The differences in average total housing expenditures between cities and between income groups within cities result, in part, from differences in the proportions of owner and renter families and from differences in the kinds of housing available and the price levels of housing commodities.

For renter families, the number of items covered by the rent vary widely; some rents include, in addition to the cost of shelter, the cost of fuel, light, refrigeration, services, and furnishings; others cover shelter cost only.

These differences in items covered by the rent are closely related to differences in the types of rental dwellings, since rents of multifamily dwellings frequently include the cost of facilities, while rents for single-family units are more apt to be for shelter only. The proportions of various types of rental dwellings in the three cities in 1947 were as follows:

	Percent of all rented dwellings		
	Washington	*Richmond*	*Manchester*
Single family dwellings	25	20	5
Multifamily dwellings:			
Less than 5 units	28	58	60
5 or more units	47	22	35

The percentages of renter families in these cities who reported that their rent included the cost of various facilities were as follows:

Facility included in rent	*Percent of renter families in—*		
	Washington	*Richmond*	*Manchester*
Water	88	49	100
Heat	57	29	22
Electricity	39	14	7
Gas	37	3	6
Furniture	21	4	7
Mechanical refrigerator	58	25	10
Cooking stove	90	34	13
Garage	16	3	7

In comparing expenditures between cities or between income groups within a city for renter

[1] Prepared by Helen M. Humes and Louise Chubb of the Bureau's Division of Prices and Cost of Living. For a summary of average annual expenditures for major categories of consumption and a description of survey procedures see Family Income and Expenditures in 1947, Monthly Labor Review, April 1949 (pp. 389, 434). Also available in reprint, BLS Serial No. R. 1956.

[2] Current maintenance costs for home owners include interest on mortgage, taxes, insurance, and expense for repairs and replacements.

[3] Detailed data on housing characteristics of the Washington, D. C., area for April 1947 were published by the Bureau of the Census in its Current Population Report on Housing, Series P-71, No. 1; additional information on characteristics of family dwellings as of February 1948 was published in Current Population Report P-60, No. 4. Similar data for the Richmond, Va., area for September-October 1946 were released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the report, Survey of World War II Veterans and Dwelling Unit Vacancy and Occupancy in the Richmond Area, Virginia. The most recent data of this type for Manchester, N. H., was published in a Bureau of Labor Statistics release for September 1944.

families, the total expenditure for rent plus fuel, light, and refrigeration provides the most valid basis for comparison. It should be noted, however, that comparison of these totals does not account for differences in expenditures which occur because the costs of services and housefurnishings are included in rental prices of a few dwellings.

Similarly, many factors are reflected in the variations in current expenditures for housing by home owners at different levels of income and in different cities: variations in property values, which affect interest payments on mortgages, taxes, and insurance; differences in age and type of dwelling, which have a significant effect on the required amount of maintenance and repairs; and variations in the extent and duration of indebtedness on homes, as well as differences in the price level of homes at the time when the indebtedness was incurred.

Expenditures for cash purchases of homes, payments on mortgage principal, and the cost of additions or capital improvements were considered as increases in family assets, and were not included in expenditures for current maintenance as shown in the tables. The survey did not include a sufficient number of families who purchased homes in 1947 to provide a reliable average purchase price. However, a sizable proportion of homeowner families at each income level reported payments on mortgage principal during 1947. Mortgage payments of Washington families who reported such payments averaged $319; Richmond families averaged $246, and Manchester families $255. The percentage of owner families at specified income levels who made payments on mortgages was as follows:

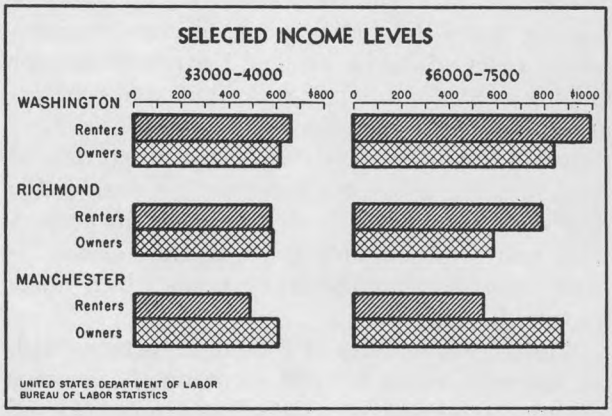
Income class	*Percent of home owners making payments on mortgage principal*		
	Washington	*Richmond*	*Manchester*
$2,000–$3,000	83	35	40
$3,000–$4,000	53	47	73
$4,000–$5,000	86	50	58
$5,000–$6,000	94	33	60
$6,000–$7,500	68	12	38
$7,500 and over	53	33	

Rent; Owner Expense; and Fuel, etc.

In Washington and Richmond, at most income levels, the average expenditure of home owners for current maintenance, fuel, light, and refrigeration was less than that of renters for the same items (tables 1 and 2). In Manchester, however, owner expenditures for these items were on the average higher than expenditures of renter families (see table 3). This is apparently accounted for in part by the relatively low expenditures by renter families in Manchester as compared with such expenditures in the other two cities, and in part by the large average expenditures for repairs and replacements made during the year by Manchester owner families.

Renter families in Manchester at all but the lowest income level spent substantially less for rent, fuel, light, and refrigeration than did renter families in either of the other two cities; for example, at the $3,000 to $4,000 income level,

Housing Expenditures of Renter and Owner Families, 1947



Washington families spent an average of $664, Richmond families $584, and Manchester families $494. In the Bureau's City Worker's Family Budget study,[4] it was found, as of June 1947, that rent, fuel, light, and refrigeration for comparable 5-room dwellings cost 26 percent less in Manchester, and 13 percent less in Richmond, than in Washington, D. C.

Owner families with incomes under $7,500 had repair and replacement expenditures ranging from $155 to $341 in Manchester, as compared with $97 to $226 in Washington, and $45 to $192 in Richmond. Although the average amounts spent for repairs varied widely, two-thirds or more of the owner families at each income level in the three cities reported some expenditure for repair items during the year. Renter families also reported some expenditure for repairs, but the average amount of such expense was relatively

[4] See Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 927: Workers' Budgets in the United States.

small (less than $20 at most income levels). Average expenditures for interest on mortgages and taxes were generally higher in Washington than in the other two cities. A high proportion of home owners in all three cities reported the purchase of a home in recent years.

Expenditures for fuel were higher in Manchester, because of the more rigorous climate, than in the other two cities. The variations in average amounts spent for fuel items by renter families reflect the varying practices of including the cost of such items in the rent for certain types of units (e. g., apartment dwellings) and the relative importance of different types of rental dwellings in these cities. (See p. 377.)

White and Negro Families. Negro families in Richmond, both renters and home owners, spent substantially less for current housing (including fuel, light, and refrigeration) than white families at the same income level. At the $2,000 to $3,000 level [5] white families averaged $494 as compared with an average of $351 for Negro families. Expenditures by families in this income group who rented all year and by families who were home owners all year were as follows:

	$2,000–$3,000 net income	
Home owners' expenditure for—	*White families*	*Negro families*
Housing	$241. 61	$120. 36
Fuel, light, refrigeration	208. 12	186. 76
Renters' expenditure for—		
Housing	401. 14	200. 86
Fuel, light, refrigeration	146. 54	161. 60

The dwellings occupied by these families probably differed in quality, but the detailed descriptive data required to evaluate such quality differences are not available from the study.[6] Some indication of the magnitude of such differences is shown by the percentage of these families who occupied dwellings which had complete bathroom facilities—i. e., washbowl, flush toilet, and tub or shower. In the $2,000–$3,000 income group, 86 percent of the dwellings occupied by the white renter families had complete, private bathrooms; only 27 percent of those occupied by Negro renter families had private bathrooms. Only 14 percent of white renter families reported that their dwellings had no complete bathroom; 66 percent of the Negro renter families reported lack of complete bathroom facilities, and 7 percent reported sharing of bathroom facilities. Among home owners, 88 percent of the dwellings occupied by white families in this income group had a complete, private bathroom, as compared with 50 percent of the dwellings occupied by the Negro home owners.

The difference between housing expenditures by white and Negro families was less marked in Washington than in Richmond. At the $2,000 to $3,000 income level, white families in Washington spent an average of $567 as compared with $518 spent by Negro families. At the $3,000 to $4,000 level, white families spent $634 and Negro families $685. Expenditures by families who rented all year and families who were home owners all year were as follows:

	$2,000–$3,000 net income	
Home owners' expenditure for—	*White families*	*Negro families*
Housing	$388. 39	$320. 53
Fuel, light, refrigeration	198. 82	230. 80
Renters' expenditure for—		
Housing	514. 41	394. 98
Fuel, light, refrigeration	118. 07	114. 94

	$3,000–$4,000 net income	
Home owners' expenditure for—	*White families*	*Negro families*
Housing	$360. 71	$542. 89
Fuel, light, refrigeration	205. 78	230. 79
Renters' expenditure for—		
Housing	610. 47	449. 84
Fuel, light, refrigeration	71. 24	166. 54

Of the white renter families in the $2,000 to $3,000 income group, 86 percent occupied dwellings which had a complete private bathroom, and 14 percent occupied dwellings in which bathroom facilities were shared. Among Negro renter families at this income level, 37 percent occupied dwellings with private bath, 44 percent shared bathroom facilities, and 19 percent reported that their dwellings did not have complete bathroom facilities. At the $3,000 to $4,000 income level, 92 percent of the white renter families and 90 percent of the white owner families occupied dwellings with complete private bathrooms. At this income level, only 56 percent of the Negro renter families and 71 percent of the Negro owner families reported that their dwellings had complete private baths.

[5] The $2,000 to $3,000 income group in Richmond and the $2,000 to $3,000 and $3,000 to $4,000 groups in Washington were the only groups which included a sufficient number of sample families on which to base a comparison of white and Negro housing expenditures by tenure.

[6] See reference cited in footnote 3.

Household Operation

In contrast to expenditures for housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration, expenditures for household operation (telephone, domestic help, laundry services and supplies, moving expenses, etc.) tend to increase in proportion as income increases. This was true in all three cities in 1947.

Expenditures for household operation were higher in Washington and Richmond than in Manchester, at all but one income level. This resulted primarily from the consistently higher expenditures by families in Washington and Richmond for hired household help and for laundry services. Average expenditures for household operation in Washington ranged from $82 at the $1,000 to $2,000 income level to $828 for families in the highest income group. In Richmond, the range was from $88 at the lowest income level to $739 at the highest. Manchester families with net incomes of $1,000 to $2,000 spent an average of $86, and families with incomes over $7,500 an average of $288.

Housefurnishings and Equipment

The average amount spent for all housefurnishings, with a few exceptions, increased with income in these cities. Only a slight and irregular increase appeared, however, in percent of total consumption expenditures devoted to housefurnishings. The largest fraction of the housefurnishings dollar, on the average, was spent for furniture items [7] in Richmond and Washington, but in Manchester it was kitchen equipment. The second largest amount was spent for kitchen equipment by families in Richmond and Washington, but in Manchester it was spent for furniture. Next in order of importance in all three cities were expenditures for household textiles, such as sheets, blankets, mattresses, table linens, curtains; miscellaneous items; and laundry equipment, including washing and ironing machines, irons, ironing boards, washtubs.

Spending patterns for housefurnishings in 1947 differed between the three cities. At every income level under $5,000, as well as in the $6,000 to $7,500 bracket, families in Manchester spent more for total furnishings and equipment than families in either of the other cities. This was evident both in average dollar expenditures and in percent of total expenditures for current consumption allocated to house furnishings. This situation may be due in part to more settled living

[7] "Furniture" includes such items as beds, dressers, chests, couches, cabinets, desks, bookcases, tables, chairs, suites of furniture, etc. "Kitchen equipment" refers to refrigerators, stoves, pressure cookers, pots and pans, toasters, canning equipment, etc.

TABLE 1.—*Washington, D. C.: Percentage distribution by tenure and average annual expenditure for housing, fuel, light, refrigeration, household operation, and housefurnishings, families of two or more persons, by net income class,*[1] *1947*

Item	Annual money income after personal taxes [1]							
	$1,000 to $2,000	$2,000 to $3,000	$3,000 to $4,000	$4,000 to $5,000	$5,000 to $6,000	$6,000 to $7,500	$7,500 to $10,000	$10,000 and over
	Percentage distribution by tenure							
All families: Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Home owners [2]	18.8	25.0	30.9	36.8	35.4	48.7	55.0	50.0
Renters [3]	62.5	62.5	61.9	55.3	62.5	46.2	30.0	50.0
Roomers	12.5	6.2	3.6	2.6	0	2.6	0	0
Other [4]	6.2	6.3	3.6	5.3	2.1	2.5	15.0	0
	Current housing: Average annual expenditure [5]							
All families: Total	$249.60	$409.59	$520.63	$591.00	$724.30	$733.00	$740.06	$1,436.51
Home owners: [2] Total	(*)	359.07	410.07	529.19	587.88	601.55	434.27	1,785.78
Home expenses	(*)	352.22	402.68	518.47	539.97	515.97	402.51	1,406.30
Interest on mortgage	(*)	150.12	107.96	192.64	216.19	135.32	74.23	254.77
Current taxes	(*)	95.13	100.01	125.12	115.72	135.17	144.07	235.48
Repairs and replacements	(*)	96.70	165.32	161.99	143.42	226.12	169.19	874.32
Insurance	(*)	10.27	29.39	24.62	19.54	19.36	15.02	41.73
Expense in connection with purchase or sale in 1947 [6]	(*)	0	0	14.10	45.10	0	0	0
Other housing [7]	(*)	6.85	7.39	10.72	47.91	85.58	31.76	379.48
Renters: [3] Total	276.14	462.82	566.94	635.77	796.19	867.13	875.71	1,087.25
Rent of home [8]	276.14	438.12	553.45	606.56	754.29	791.76	835.67	1,039.25
Repairs on rented home	0	12.39	2.73	6.24	5.28	11.84	4.80	20.50
Other housing [7]	0	12.31	10.76	22.97	36.62	63.53	35.24	27.50

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—*Washington, D. C.: Percentage distribution by tenure and average annual expenditure for housing, fuel, light, refrigeration, household operation, and housefurnishings, families of two or more persons, by net income class,[1] 1947*—Continued

Item	Annual money income after personal taxes [1]							
	$1,000 to $2,000	$2,000 to $3,000	$3,000 to $4,000	$4,000 to $5,000	$5,000 to $6,000	$6,000 to $7,500	$7,500 to $10,000	$10,000 and over
	Fuel, light, and refrigeration: Average annual expenditure [5]							
All families: Total	$101.03	$128.76	$126.08	$133.62	$132.34	$184.90	$219.77	$187.30
Coal	31.20	36.32	24.73	22.75	19.00	33.08	21.69	0
Coke and briquets	0	0	.22	0	0	0	0	0
Wood	1.38	3.50	.87	1.89	1.47	2.38	1.61	1.38
Fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline [9]	28.43	19.58	23.53	33.74	34.61	46.12	45.38	40.54
Ice	9.09	8.92	5.16	1.26	.85	0	1.26	0
Electricity	10.97	25.82	24.48	34.18	33.19	42.69	53.19	66.81
Gas	17.32	30.44	42.78	32.56	35.79	49.30	86.57	69.60
Water	2.64	4.18	4.31	7.24	7.43	11.33	10.07	8.97
Home owners: Total	(*)	212.63	212.55	237.90	242.35	247.46	264.51	304.83
Coal	(*)	65.12	24.30	30.77	29.50	46.47	22.04	0
Wood	(*)	.71	0	1.41	.85	0	2.09	2.75
Fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline [9]	(*)	29.26	47.03	80.94	80.87	60.64	48.70	81.08
Ice	(*)	5.35	2.46	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	(*)	41.73	40.22	52.70	54.66	54.72	58.97	112.62
Gas	(*)	54.35	85.08	56.57	58.26	69.67	117.42	92.94
Water	(*)	16.11	13.46	15.51	18.21	15.96	15.29	15.44
Renters: [3] Total	87.68	116.71	97.06	67.81	62.56	131.83	119.93	69.75
	Household operation: Average annual expenditure [5]							
All families: Total	$82.40	$132.86	$164.91	$254.33	$293.97	$356.92	$523.84	$827.83
Telephone and telegrams	17.52	29.84	41.85	51.91	66.97	75.18	82.78	71.50
Wages to servants	13.60	2.26	14.82	57.24	52.46	136.81	171.74	518.29
Child care outside home	0	11.01	12.19	27.95	5.21	4.56	21.24	26.00
Laundry sent out	18.92	40.26	34.86	43.40	75.23	58.04	94.35	77.62
Laundry and cleaning supplies [10]	15.15	27.45	32.31	31.50	36.74	33.55	49.92	38.12
Paper products [11]	3.89	9.71	13.42	11.82	15.14	14.94	21.61	27.20
Postage	4.38	5.59	6.12	11.07	10.90	12.34	24.07	24.12
Moving, express, freight	4.63	2.60	2.42	11.28	15.01	5.94	45.36	17.13
Other [12]	4.31	4.14	6.92	8.16	16.31	15.56	12.77	27.85
	Housefurnishings and equipment: Average annual expenditure [5]							
All families: Total	$31.46	$75.73	$189.35	$155.31	$233.93	$345.95	$469.31	$519.29
Kitchen equipment	1.95	6.32	22.59	17.21	26.46	45.76	81.26	16.24
Refrigerators, mechanical	0	1.08	4.80	5.91	12.12	25.78	46.46	0
Cooking stoves	0	1.28	8.91	0	2.45	4.17	27.41	0
Cleaning equipment	.25	2.88	7.04	9.78	15.08	14.91	17.54	9.43
Vacuum cleaners	0	1.87	4.82	6.19	12.47	12.43	13.50	8.62
Laundry equipment	.66	9.96	23.24	10.41	15.80	34.81	47.88	112.18
Washing machines	0	7.30	21.12	4.40	13.07	27.77	42.31	94.22
Ironing machines	0	0	0	3.24	0	2.89	3.49	15.62
Mechanical irons	.64	2.07	.85	2.24	2.64	3.03	1.64	1.12
Furniture	22.69	18.69	59.02	36.53	62.85	77.47	158.14	137.37
Floor coverings	1.56	3.27	13.15	6.43	26.86	19.63	43.89	25.63
Glass, china, silver	.39	1.19	8.20	9.77	3.48	11.49	4.53	33.65
Household textiles	1.43	15.78	31.25	32.04	39.48	58.98	67.82	68.21
Miscellaneous	1.63	14.27	16.59	25.12	32.56	62.44	30.22	59.02
Sewing machines	0	.45	.99	0	1.83	6.70	0	0
Services	.90	3.37	8.27	8.02	11.36	20.46	18.03	57.56

[1] Families are classified by total 1947 money income after payment of personal taxes (Federal and State income, poll, and personal property) and occupational expenses.

[2] Families of two or more persons owning home for entire period.

[3] Families of two or more persons occupying house, flat, or apartment at end of year, paying rent all year.

[4] Families of two or more persons changing tenure during year or renting all year and receiving one or more months rent free or as pay.

[5] Averages are based on all families in the class, whether or not they had an expenditure for the item during the year. The totals for average expenditure per family differ in some cases from the total expenditure for housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration, household operation, and furnishings and equipment previously published (Family Income and Expenditures in 1947, Monthly Labor Review, April 1949, reprinted as Serial No. R. 1956). This is due in part to rounding differences and, in part to the fact that a few respondents failed to report the amount of expenditure for some or all of the items in the category and the amounts had to be estimated from the averages for the group. Averages are not shown for families with incomes under $1,000 because the number of families reporting was too small to yield reliable averages.

[6] Includes only families who occupied an owned home continuously during 1947.

[7] Includes lodging at school or college, while working away from home, and while traveling (not business) or on vacation; and expense for owned or rented vacation home.

[8] Average is based on contract rent including cost of facilities and services as covered by the contract price.

[9] Includes range oil.

[10] Includes steel wool, disinfectants, floor wax, polishes, etc.

[11] Includes toilet paper, paper towels, napkins, spoons, cups, shelf-paper, etc.

[12] Includes stationery, pencils, ink, furnace servicing, garbage disposal, flowers for house, candles, matches, materials for vermin control, other operation costs.

[13] Includes rent of freezer locker.

*Number of cases in this class not sufficient for reliable averages.

TABLE 2.—*Richmond, Va.: Percentage distribution by tenure and average annual expenditure for housing, fuel, light, refrigeration, household operation, and housefurnishings, families of two or more persons, by net income class,[1] 1947*

Item	Annual money income after personal taxes [1]							
	$1,000 to $2,000	$2,000 to $3,000	$3,000 to $4,000	$4,000 to $5,000	$5,000 to $6,000	$6,000 to $7,500	$7,500 to $10,000	$10,000 and over
	Percentage distribution by tenure							
All families: Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Home owners [2]	9.1	39.2	38.5	35.7	54.5	61.5	66.7	100.0
Renters [3]	86.4	56.9	41.0	46.4	36.4	30.8	33.3	0
Roomers	0	0	12.8	7.2	0	0	0	0
Other [4]	4.5	3.9	7.7	10.7	9.1	7.7	0	0
	Current housing: Average annual expenditure [5]							
All families: Total	$176.45	$267.67	$422.99	$419.71	$469.43	$470.12	$1,232.49	$700.18
Home owners: [2] Total	(*)	217.36	391.24	221.65	405.05	336.25	1,281.23	703.30
Home expenses	(*)	210.30	318.44	203.51	402.62	305.05	1,031.23	523.32
Interest on mortgage	(*)	45.07	81.05	69.08	48.80	33.14	180.63	141.12
Current taxes	(*)	59.80	66.34	78.31	146.40	138.67	59.10	139.20
Repairs and replacements	(*)	88.82	149.62	45.20	191.75	123.67	498.25	193.00
Insurance	(*)	13.16	21.43	10.92	15.67	9.57	33.95	50.00
Expense in connection with purchase or sale in 1947 [6]	(*)	3.45	0	0	0	0	259.30	0
Other housing [7]	(*)	7.06	72.80	18.14	2.43	31.20	250.00	179.98
Renters: [3] Total	168.92	297.55	481.77	534.33	589.65	664.18	(*)	(*)
Rent of home [8]	168.04	285.79	463.47	516.50	558.19	612.38	(*)	(*)
Repairs on rented home	.46	9.81	10.72	15.58	29.00	20.00	(*)	(*)
Other housing [7]	.42	1.95	7.58	2.25	2.46	31.80	(*)	(*)
	Fuel, light, and refrigeration: Average annual expenditure [5]							
All families: Total	$144.32	$172.97	$131.96	$162.89	$222.56	$219.07	$264.70	$327.88
Coal	66.52	58.46	28.95	44.71	25.18	16.48	31.60	0
Coke and briquets	0	2.16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood	6.42	3.40	.36	2.10	0	0	0	0
Fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline [9]	17.86	27.64	19.85	23.18	85.27	79.06	70.27	162.20
Ice [13]	12.10	10.34	4.97	2.32	3.41	4.40	0	3.20
Electricity	22.23	43.11	40.31	50.76	67.36	74.38	57.33	104.88
Gas	13.46	18.40	30.44	30.91	29.54	27.62	88.50	43.20
Water	5.73	9.46	7.08	8.91	11.80	17.13	17.00	14.40
Home owners: Total	(*)	203.84	201.51	215.58	247.54	254.90	317.35	327.88
Coal	(*)	62.63	43.90	57.26	23.29	20.01	29.90	0
Coke and briquets	(*)	5.50	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood	(*)	2.35	.60	1.50	0	0	0	0
Fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline [9]	(*)	31.67	42.35	44.88	96.15	98.04	102.60	162.20
Ice [13]	(*)	8.36	2.83	0	0	0	0	3.20
Electricity	(*)	60.05	63.99	67.52	77.17	81.95	55.75	104.88
Gas	(*)	19.57	36.72	28.94	36.16	33.12	106.75	43.20
Water	(*)	13.71	11.12	15.48	14.77	21.78	22.35	14.40
Renters: Total	139.25	154.32	102.13	149.21	206.19	131.70	159.40	(*)
	Household operation: Average annual expenditure [5]							
All families: Total	$88.41	$131.42	$190.47	$244.36	$323.24	$312.92	$535.74	$739.38
Telephones and telegrams	15.35	34.73	46.09	61.80	60.99	73.33	70.02	83.00
Wages to servants	.05	13.53	27.34	45.25	79.45	81.45	260.83	453.00
Child care outside home	0	0	0	2.96	13.64	0	5.17	0
Laundry sent out	28.41	32.09	53.58	72.51	72.47	67.33	101.00	12.60
Laundry and cleaning supplies [10]	23.78	30.02	26.51	33.10	42.76	34.61	42.24	68.56
Paper products [11]	11.73	11.71	13.04	13.95	13.89	13.58	15.77	17.94
Postage	4.00	4.03	6.42	6.64	17.41	10.15	10.60	51.90
Moving, express, freight	2.50	.96	10.87	1.44	16.73	13.32	18.33	0
Other [12]	2.59	4.35	6.62	6.71	5.90	19.15	11.78	52.38
	Housefurnishings and equipment: Average annual expenditure [5]							
All families: Total	$66.31	$138.72	$156.20	$250.75	$418.26	$240.46	$756.72	$754.75
Kitchen equipment	23.73	20.74	23.35	24.54	72.43	31.50	33.98	69.10
Refrigerators, mechanical	10.86	11.83	10.77	15.64	26.36	14.61	0	0
Cooking stoves	9.54	4.48	7.92	4.43	24.46	9.61	0	0
Cleaning equipment	1.24	3.30	6.69	12.75	12.76	13.46	1.30	27.16
Vacuum cleaners	0	1.57	5.49	10.01	10.00	11.53	0	9.99
Laundry equipment	8.11	13.55	24.23	21.48	44.66	53.04	59.23	18.50
Washing machines	4.73	12.03	21.00	14.16	40.82	37.69	59.08	0
Ironing machines	0	0	1.31	5.36	0	15.35	0	17.80
Mechanical irons	2.63	1.03	1.01	1.32	2.04	0	0	0
Furniture	10.74	45.20	39.56	86.65	89.94	53.61	340.85	324.99
Floor coverings	1.72	5.48	9.43	15.84	14.94	14.73	58.00	8.00
Glass, china, silver	1.27	2.35	2.90	5.03	13.25	9.49	1.33	10.67
Household textiles	13.59	23.73	21.26	50.82	76.50	24.12	151.60	181.11
Miscellaneous	4.75	19.94	21.71	20.61	71.92	11.79	101.76	97.42
Sewing machines	0	0	.64	0	32.63	0	24.17	0
Services	1.16	4.43	7.07	13.03	21.86	28.72	8.67	17.80

See footnotes to table 1.

TABLE 3.—*Manchester, N. H.: Percentage distribution by tenure and average annual expenditure for housing, fuel, light, refrigeration, household operation, and housefurnishings, families of two or more persons, by net income class [1] 1947*

Item	Annual money income after personal taxes [1]						
	$1,000 to $2,000	$2,000 to $3,000	$3,000 to $4,000	$4,000 to $5,000	$5,000 to $6,000	$6,000 to $7,500	$7,500 and over
	Percentage distribution by tenure						
All families: Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Home owners [2]	10.0	30.7	27.3	40.0	33.3	55.6	42.9
Renters [3]	70.0	65.3	65.4	56.7	66.7	44.4	57.1
Roomers	0	2.0	0	0	0	0	0
Other [4]	20.0	2.0	7.3	3.3	0	0	0
	Current housing: Average annual expenditure [5]						
All families: Total	$290.64	$323.72	$357.63	$399.30	$396.33	$454.23	$489.59
Home owners: [2] Total	(*)	476.24	350.78	471.76	625.29	546.68	(*)
Home expenses	(*)	457.32	345.37	429.31	534.79	501.28	(*)
Interest on mortgage	(*)	33.00	87.58	62.27	101.77	20.74	(*)
Current taxes	(*)	96.18	91.94	105.00	137.16	133.30	(*)
Repairs and replacements	(*)	280.78	154.97	252.25	262.92	340.72	(*)
Insurance	(*)	47.36	9.81	9.79	32.94	6.52	(*)
Expense in connection with purchase or sale in 1947 [6]	(*)	0	.40	0	0	0	(*)
Other housing [7]	(*)	18.92	5.41	42.45	90.50	45.40	(*)
Renters: [3] Total	258.43	254.94	338.32	343.88	283.55	338.67	379.38
Rent of home [8]	238.43	245.98	319.67	284.04	247.70	283.50	273.50
Repairs on rented home	13.82	2.87	12.21	10.58	10.10	32.50	5.49
Other housing [7]	6.18	6.09	6.44	49.26	25.75	22.67	100.39
	Fuel, light, and refrigeration: Average annual expenditure [5]						
All families: Total	$169.39	$183.03	$187.98	$221.41	$235.40	$277.28	$236.96
Coal	20.71	14.78	26.72	26.71	33.13	60.89	35.64
Coke and briquets	0	3.49	2.22	5.20	0	0	0
Wood	2.75	6.81	3.65	10.23	1.33	7.89	.57
Fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline [9]	72.33	86.60	82.54	98.89	102.30	125.41	102.09
Ice	10.88	9.43	4.16	5.16	5.91	8.67	3.69
Electricity	32.65	39.19	45.28	43.95	53.29	44.83	64.94
Gas	28.77	19.40	20.81	27.69	37.37	24.97	25.99
Water	1.30	3.04	2.60	3.58	2.07	4.62	4.04
Home owners: total	(*)	262.62	259.20	260.99	241.57	330.07	(*)
Coal	(*)	29.90	46.10	45.53	51.40	67.60	(*)
Coke and briquets	(*)	9.27	2.53	3.50	0	0	(*)
Wood	(*)	7.54	7.70	5.83	.60	10.20	(*)
Fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline [9]	(*)	120.85	104.88	114.23	90.46	160.91	(*)
Ice	(*)	3.64	3.24	6.08	2.60	15.60	(*)
Electricity	(*)	60.88	61.72	49.09	61.55	47.33	(*)
Gas	(*)	20.60	24.49	28.37	28.76	20.11	(*)
Water	(*)	9.94	8.54	8.36	6.20	8.32	(*)
Renters: [3] Total	163.33	154.90	155.73	189.59	232.32	211.30	189.61
	Household operation: Average annual expenditure [5]						
All families: Total	$86.43	$98.23	$158.97	$134.71	$223.17	$167.38	$292.52
Telephone and telegrams	18.70	20.34	31.35	25.78	37.46	28.44	43.66
Wages to servants	2.90	4.70	34.73	20.67	18.00	13.00	113.35
Child care outside home	3.75	1.86	14.56	.67	38.20	0	0
Laundry sent out	10.68	23.90	19.71	19.24	55.03	41.67	59.16
Laundry and cleaning supplies [10]	17.42	23.97	29.63	32.62	36.85	46.14	43.13
Paper products [11]	7.70	9.71	12.65	10.37	17.46	15.54	13.51
Postage	5.86	7.21	7.11	11.10	8.53	9.41	6.73
Moving, express, freight	15.95	.08	2.91	5.83	.67	4.72	0
Other [12]	3.47	6.46	6.32	8.43	10.97	8.46	12.98
	Housefurnishings and equipment: Average annual expenditure [5]						
All families: Total	$113.92	$197.34	$248.51	$257.12	$318.41	$424.71	$253.95
Kitchen equipment	50.75	46.89	81.65	53.74	78.22	96.05	73.09
Refrigerator, mechanical	12.38	26.88	41.76	35.28	38.87	27.56	63.57
Cooking stoves	36.05	7.65	25.89	3.67	18.80	36.22	0
Cleaning equipment	2.24	9.52	10.33	10.26	13.70	13.39	21.31
Vacuum cleaners	1.38	8.07	8.81	9.20	10.77	12.44	19.57
Laundry equipment	22.87	26.15	18.16	28.00	23.80	20.81	53.45
Washing machines	20.51	23.21	10.89	25.25	10.20	14.11	51.22
Ironing machines	0	0	5.27	0	6.63	0	0
Mechanical irons	2.12	2.27	1.05	2.00	5.03	5.66	2.00
Furniture	7.71	34.11	35.08	49.36	25.21	116.83	8.64
Floor coverings	4.02	14.94	12.45	25.32	14.67	40.46	1.05
Glass, china, silver	2.36	3.34	4.50	7.72	22.56	6.37	3.08
Household textiles	8.41	36.77	35.99	46.85	71.33	74.22	55.09
Miscellaneous	8.15	18.13	39.46	26.85	51.01	48.52	16.95
Sewing machines	0	5.10	7.06	.17	3.07	0	0
Services	7.41	7.49	10.89	9.02	17.91	7.56	21.29

See footnotes to table 1.

patterns in Manchester, and also in part to fewer installment-credit facilities in Richmond for lower income groups. Larger expenditures were usually made in Manchester both for durable goods and for other household goods. However, families in that city did not consistently report larger expenditures for furniture items.

Families in Washington, D. C., at most income levels, spent the least on housefurnishings and equipment, with smaller expenditures for refrigerators, cooking stoves, and sewing machines than were made by Manchester and Richmond families. This is accounted for by the fact that a large proportion of rented dwelling units in Washington are equipped with refrigerators and stoves—58 percent with refrigerators and 90 percent with stoves, as compared with 25 and 34 percent in Richmond and 10 and 13 percent in Manchester. Smaller purchases in Washington of sewing machines and other large items of equipment, as of housefurnishings generally, may be related to the less stable nature of the Washington population.

A comparison of the 1947 data for these cities with data collected for 1945 in Birmingham (Ala.), Indianapolis (Ind.), and Portland (Oreg.),[8] shows the importance of increased purchases of durable goods which returned to the market in quantity in 1947. For example, at the $3,000 to $4,000 income level, Manchester families in 1947 spent $101, or 41 percent of total housefurnishings expenditures for heavy durable goods;[9] Richmond families spent $48, or 31 percent; and Washington families spent $41, or 22 percent. In 1945, expenditures for heavy durables accounted for only 7 percent of total housefurnishings expenditures of families in this income group in Portland (Oreg.), 5 percent each in Indianapolis and in Birmingham. Installment debts incurred in connection with these heavy purchases of durable goods in Manchester, Richmond, and Washington, were in part responsible for the net deficits reported by many families in these cities in 1947.[10]

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[8] See Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 956, Family Income, Expenditure, and Savings in 1945.

[9] Includes mechanical refrigerators, cooking stoves, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, ironing machines, electric irons, and sewing machines.

[10] See Monthly Labor Review, April 1949 (p. 390).

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Work Injuries in the United States, 1948 [1]

INJURY-FREQUENCY RATES [2] both in manufacturing and in nonmanufacturing industries continued to decline during 1948. A greater proportion of fatalities and permanent disabilities, however, resulted in an increase in average days lost per case and a slight rise in severity rates.

Injury-Frequency Rates

Manufacturing. The weighted injury-frequency rate for all manufacturing industries combined dropped 8.5 percent, from an average of 18.8 disabling injuries per million man-hours worked in 1947 to 17.2 in 1948. This was the lowest rate recorded since 1940, when the average for manufacturing was 15.3. Among the 17 major groups of manufacturing industries, 14 recorded decreases of at least one full frequency-rate point; the other 3 had rates which differed by less than a point from the 1947 level.

The lumber group as a whole showed the greatest improvement, the injury-frequency rate decreasing from 66.0 to 58.6. Outstanding drops in rates within the group were from 102.8 to 91.8 for logging, from 66.6 to 57.8 for sawmills, and from 36.6 to 29.1 for structural millwork. Each of the other industries in the group reported minor decreases. Lumbering, however, still ranked as one of the most hazardous industries. The injury rate for logging was the highest recorded for any industry surveyed, that for sawmills was the second highest among individual manufacturing industries, and that for the integrated saw and planing mills (53.0) was the third highest. Planing mills, operated apart from sawmills, had a rate of 40.7, veneer mills 36.2, and plywood mills 35.5 injuries per million man-hours worked. These rates were well above the average for all manufacturing.

Over two-thirds of the individual manufacturing industries showed significant decreases in their injury-frequency rates from 1947 to 1948. Of the 151 separate classifications, 16 recorded a drop of 5 or more frequency-rate points, and 87 showed from 1 to 5 points decrease. Little change was shown by 39, and only 9 recorded increases in injury rates.

Major decreases in the injury-frequency rates of individual manufacturing classifications (in addition to the lumber group) were shown in the relatively small fabricated pipe and fittings industry from 29.4 to 18.5; office, store, and restaurant fixtures, from 23.9 to 15.3; concrete, gypsum, and plaster products, from 36.1 to 28.7; ornamental metal work, from 27.8 to 20.6; and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified, from 34.3 to 27.2.

The only industry to show an increase of more than 5 points in the injury-frequency rate was the small boatbuilding and repairing industry, which had a rate of 48.2 in 1948, compared with 33.8 in 1947. This placed the industry fourth highest among the individual manufacturing classifications.

Other industries reporting high injury-frequency rates in 1948 were the manufacture of wooden containers (42.6), iron foundries (39.7), beehive coke ovens (38.2), cut stone and cut-stone products (38.0), and breweries (35.5).

The best safety record in manufacturing for the year was again achieved by the synthetic-rubber industry, which had a rate of only 1.7 work injuries

[1] By Robert S. Barker of the Bureau's Branch of Industrial Hazards. The detailed tables on which this article is based will be presented in a forthcoming bulletin.

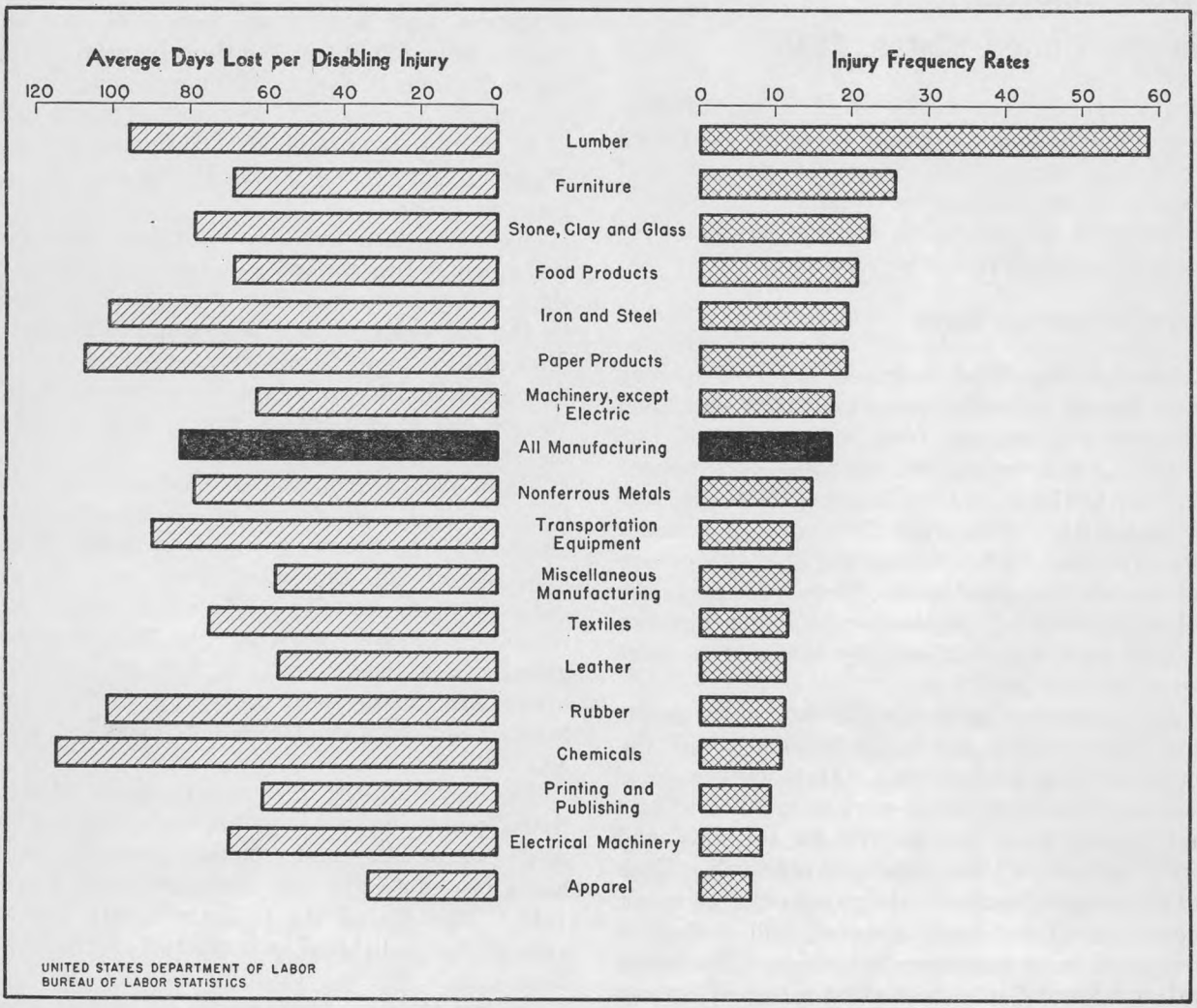
[2] The injury-frequency rate is the average number of disabling work injuries for each million employee-hours worked. A disabling work injury is an injury arising out of and in the course of employment which results in death or permanent impairment, or renders the injured person unable to work at a regularly established job throughout the hours corresponding to his regular shift on any day after the day of injury.

for each million man-hours. This was slightly below the 1947 rate of 1.9. Other outstandingly low injury-frequency rates were 3.0 in the electric lamp (bulbs) industry, 4.3 in explosives, 4.5 in women's and children's clothing, and 4.9 in aircraft manufacturing.

Nonmanufacturing.[3] The transportation group (excluding railroads and other interstate carriers) recorded decreases in all but the small miscellaneous transportation industry. Stevedoring showed

[3] The construction industry will be discussed at length in a separate article.

Injury-Frequency Rates and Severity Averages, Major Manufacturing Groups, 1948



a decrease from 72.4 to 62.3 injuries per million man-hours; local trucking and hauling, from 38.2 to 30.7; and warehousing and storage, from 33.5 to 26.6. Stevedoring, however, continued to have one of the highest rates recorded (exceeded only by the rates for logging and certain of the mining industries). Other industries in this group showed minor decreases. Data available from the Interstate Commerce Commission also indicate an improved safety record among interstate railroads.

Six of the 10 trade classifications showed significant decreases in injury-frequency rates; the others showed little change. The average rate for the group decreased from 16.4 in 1947 to 15.1 in 1948, but was still above the 1946 average rate of 14.2. Wholesale and retail building supply dealers had the highest rate in this group, 30.9.

Wholesale and retail dairy products recorded a rate of 23.2.

For fire departments, the frequency rate increased substantially from 24.8 in 1947 to 30.9 injuries per million man-hours in 1948. For police departments, the rate remained relatively high at 28.2.

In the heat, light, and power group, the frequency rate decreased slightly, from 18.1 to 17.1; but in waterworks it increased from 21.0 to 25.1.

Neither personal services nor business services, as a group, showed much change in injury rates. Five of the eight classifications under personal service recorded changes of less than one frequency-rate point. Hotels showed a slight decrease. Eating and drinking places and medical and other professional services recorded minor increases. Real estate and miscellaneous repair services in the business-service group reported slight increases. Auto-repair shops continued the downward trend in injury rates noted in 1947.

Outstandingly low injury-frequency rates among nonmanufacturing industries were recorded by radio broadcasting and television companies (1.7), insurance (2.1), banks and other financial agencies (2.2), and telephone companies (2.6).

Preliminary reports furnished by the Bureau of Mines (U. S. Department of the Interior) indicate an encouraging improvement in the safety records of most branches of the mining industry; although the injury-frequency rates for most mining activities remained relatively high, reflecting the hazardous nature of this type of work. Important decreases were recorded among the metal-mining industries: Gold-silver mining, from 108.4 in 1947 to 87.6 in 1948; gold placer mining, from 33.5 to 23.6; and miscellaneous metal mining, from 94.7 to 64.3. Frequency rates in lime quarries dropped from 54.5 to 42.4; in granite, from 62.5 to 36.6; in slate, from 53.9 to 40.5; and in sandstone, from 58.3 to 42.9. The marble-quarries rate increased from 26.0 to 31.5. The rate in the important bituminous-coal mining industry remained relatively high—59.5 injuries per million man-hours worked. The rate for anthracite mining dropped from 83.4 to 82.2.

Iron ore-dressing mills and auxiliaries had the lowest injury-frequency rate (13.2) among the various mining industries. Cement quarries (15.9) were the next lowest. All other industries in the mining group had rates higher than the average for all manufacturing.

Injury Severity

Although the frequency of work injuries decreased, the relative proportion of fatalities and permanent disabilities increased. As a result, the average number of days lost per case in manufacturing rose from 73 in 1947 to 83 in 1948. The manufacturing severity rate,[4] which reflects both number of injuries and average time lost, increased slightly, from an average of 1.4 days for each thousand man-hours worked in 1947 to 1.5 in 1948.

The proportion of deaths and permanent-total disabilities [5] reported by manufacturing establishments increased from 0.3 percent in 1947 to 0.4 percent in 1948. The percent of permanent-partial disabilities [5] increased from 4.4 in 1947 to 4.7 in 1948. This increase in the proportion of serious cases was apparent throughout most industries. Of the 17 manufacturing-industry groups for which data were available, 14 showed increases in the proportion of the serious cases and a corresponding decrease in the percent of temporary disabilities.

Industries which reported relatively large percentages of fatalities and/or permanent-total disabilities included cement mills (2.7 percent—fatalities only), iron and steel (2.3), byproduct coke ovens (2.2—fatalities only), cold-finished steel (1.5), concrete, gypsum, and plaster products (1.5), petroleum refining (1.3—fatalities only), aircraft manufacturing (1.2), industrial chemicals (1.1), and logging (1.1 percent). The percentage of permanent-partial disabilities was high in the manufacturing of hardware (11.1), envelopes (11.1), carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings (10.4), and electrical appliances (9.9).

The increased severity average in manufacturing [6] from 73 days in 1947 to 83 days in 1948

[4] The severity rate is the average number of days lost, because of disabling work injuries, per 1,000 employee-hours worked. The computations of days lost include standard time charges for fatalities and permanent disabilities, as given in Method of Compiling Industrial Injury Rates, approved by the American Standards Association, 1945.

[5] A permanent-total disability is an injury, other than death, which permanently and totally incapacitates an employee from following any gainful occupation. A permanent-partial disability consists of the complete loss in one accident of any member or part of a member of the body, or any permanent impairment of functions of the body or part thereof to any degree less than permanent-total disability.

[6] The severity average is the average number of days lost per case, including the actual time lost because of temporary-total disabilities and the standard time charges for deaths and permanent impairments.

reflects the greater proportion of more serious cases. Increases occurred not only in the percent of fatalities and permanent impairments, but also in the time charges for permanent-partial disabilities which rose from an average of 863 days per case in 1947 to 925 in 1948. This indicates an increase in cases involving the loss of limbs or other important body members, for which there are greater time charges. The average time lost because of temporary-total disabilities remained the same as in 1947 (16 days per case).

The iron and steel industry had the highest severity average, 244 days per case. In this industry 8.7 percent of all cases reported were permanent-partial impairments, and 2.3 percent were fatalities or permanent-total disabilities. The average time lost as a result of temporary-total disabilities was 34 days per case, which was over twice as high as the average for all manufacturing combined. Other manufacturing industries with high severity averages were cold-finished steel, 172 days per case; chemical products not elsewhere classified, 165; concrete, gypsum, and plaster products, 152; and industrial chemicals, 151.

The decrease in the frequency of work injuries offset the increase in average days lost per case, with the result that the severity rate for all manufacturing increased only slightly, from 1.4 days in 1947 to 1.5 days lost for each thousand employee-hours in 1948. However, the combination of a high frequency rate with long duration of time lost per case resulted in high severity rates in the following industries: Logging (10.1), sawmills (5.5), plywood mills (4.8), integrated saw and planing mills (4.7), breweries (4.4), concrete, gypsum, and plaster products (4.2).

Among the nonmanufacturing classifications, police and fire departments recorded substantial decreases in their injury-severity rates. This was due to decreases in the proportion of more serious cases and resulting fewer days of disability. The severity rate for waterworks increased, due to an increase in both frequency of injuries and length of disability. Stevedoring had the highest severity rate—13.0—which resulted from a high frequency rate combined with an average of 209 days lost per case. The proportion of permanent-partial disabilities in this industry was relatively high. The electric light and power industry had an average of 142 days lost or charged for each disability owing to a relatively high proportion of fatalities. However, low frequency rate resulted in a severity rate of only 2.2.

Data on average days lost and the severity rates for mining industries are not available. The proportion of fatalities reported for this group, however, was relatively high. Of all cases reported, 3.7 percent in cement quarrying, 2.2 percent in iron mining, and 2.0 percent in bituminous-coal mining were fatalities. A considerable improvement was shown, however, over 1947, when the corresponding percentages were 4.6, 2.5, and 2.1.

An analysis of the permanent-partial disabilities reported in manufacturing during 1948 indicates that 77 percent of such cases involved the amputation or permanent impairment of a hand or one or more fingers. Foot and toe cases accounted for 8 percent of the total; the loss of sight in one eye, for 4 percent; the amputation or loss of use of an arm, for 4 percent, and of a leg, for 3 percent; and all other impairments, for 4 percent. The proportion of hand and finger cases decreased 3 percentage points from 1947, and arm, leg, and foot cases each increased 1 percentage point.

Impairments to hands and fingers were most prevalent in the manufacture of metal furniture (96 percent of all permanent partial cases in the industry), stamped and pressed metal products (91 percent), miscellaneous manufacturing, not elsewhere classified (93 percent), and slaughtering and meat packing (90 percent). Such cases accounted for less than 50 percent of the total in logging, stevedoring, and streetcar and bus operation. Logging reported a relatively high proportion of leg, foot, and eye impairments. Foot and toe cases were prevalent in stevedoring. Wholesale and retail distribution of dairy products had large proportions of arm and leg impairments. Other industries with a high percentage of arm cases were breweries, glass, leather, sugar refining, woolen and worsted textiles, and streetcar and bus operation. Leg impairments also constituted a large proportion of the permanent-partial disabilities in sawmills, steam fittings and apparatus, and structural clay products industries. Foot and toe cases were important in the carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings industry; dyeing and finishing textiles; flour, feed, and grain-mill products; gas utilities; sugar refining; streetcar and bus operation; and stevedoring. The loss of sight

in one eye was a prevalent type of disability in the fertilizer, iron foundry, glass, and logging industries.

Of the temporary-total disability cases reported in manufacturing, 34.7 percent resulted in 3 or less days of lost time, and 65.3 percent in 4 or more days. This is approximately the same ratio that was reported in 1947. The cases of longer duration, however, accounted for 95.3 percent of the total time lost on account of temporary disabilities—a slightly higher ratio than that of 1947, indicating an increase in the average days lost by cases of 4 or more days' duration.

Among individual manufacturing industries, the proportion of 1–, 2–, and 3–day cases varied from 18.9 percent of all temporary-total disabilities in the iron and steel industry to 64.5 percent in the professional and scientific instruments and supplies industry. Other manufacturing industries with high ratios of short-time disability cases included elevators, escalators, and conveyors (49.0 percent), sheet-metal work (47.0 percent), slaughtering and meat packing (46.6 percent), men's and boys' clothing (46.1 percent), and stone, clay, and glass products, not elsewhere classified (45.5 percent). Each of these industries had a relatively low average of days lost due to temporary-total disability, and, with the exception of sheet-metal

Injury frequency and severity rates and injuries by extent of disability, by major industry groups, 1948

[All reporting establishments]

Industry group	Number of establishments reporting	Average number of employees	Employee-hours worked (thousands)	Number of disabling injuries	Percent of disabling injuries resulting in—[1]			Average days lost or charged per case [1]			Injury rates [2]	
					Death and permanent-total disability	Permanent partial disability	Temporary total disability	All disabilities [3]	Permanent-partial disability	Temporary-total disability	Frequency	Severity [1]
All manufacturing: All industry groups	34,407	8,649,473	17,461,713	269,899	0.4	4.7	94.9	83	925	16	17.2	1.5
Apparel and other finished textile products	2,123	232,040	425,569	2,914	.1	1.8	98.1	34	1,058	12	6.8	.2
Chemicals and allied products	2,114	578,126	1,185,698	12,314	.8	4.2	95.0	115	1,294	16	10.8	1.8
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	1,085	668,982	1,342,819	10,820	.2	6.8	93.0	70	690	15	8.0	.6
Food products	4,187	531,788	1,094,841	24,769	.3	3.2	96.5	69	1,277	13	20.9	1.5
Furniture and finished lumber products	2,302	240,249	493,351	13,258	.1	5.7	94.2	69	850	13	25.7	1.8
Iron and steel and their products	4,705	1,518,672	3,067,928	56,409	.7	5.0	94.3	101	854	19	19.5	1.9
Leather and leather products	749	172,884	327,229	3,987	.1	3.4	96.5	57	984	13	11.2	.5
Lumber and timber basic products	1,784	158,263	325,089	16,164	.7	3.5	95.8	96	1,075	16	58.6	6.0
Machinery, except electric	3,690	1,148,351	2,325,279	39,071	.2	4.7	95.1	63	791	14	17.5	1.2
Nonferrous metals and their products	849	218,491	459,201	7,103	.3	6.0	93.7	79	743	17	14.9	1.3
Paper and allied products	1,456	321,998	691,209	13,695	.4	5.5	94.1	108	1,181	17	19.4	1.8
Printing and publishing	2,649	217,823	434,074	3,883	.2	4.3	95.5	61	858	13	9.2	.6
Rubber products	280	224,100	433,786	4,541	.1	7.2	92.7	102	1,095	17	11.1	1.0
Stone, clay and glass products	1,621	255,306	531,644	11,246	.5	2.7	96.8	79	1,214	14	22.1	1.9
Textile and textile-mill products	2,579	697,614	1,578,238	18,790	.3	4.4	95.3	75	964	16	11.7	.9
Transportation equipment	904	1,024,318	2,044,669	23,437	.4	6.9	92.7	90	692	19	12.3	1.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,307	304,224	624,039	7,103	.1	4.9	95.0	58	782	12	12.3	.9
Nonmanufacturing:												
Communication [4 5]	555	579,928	1,097,876	2,853	.8	.8	98.4	79	2,093	16	2.6	.2
Transportation [4 6]	1,396	217,105	535,316	12,796	.5	2.9	96.6	91	1,438	18	23.9	2.2
Heat, light and power [4]	630	362,635	760,282	13,013	1.3	2.2	96.5	122	1,377	15	17.1	2.1
Waterworks [4]	175	11,229	22,292	559	.4	2.0	97.6	60	1,228	14	25.1	1.5
Personal services	3,565	169,403	364,377	3,730	.3	1.9	97.8	53	1,297	12	10.2	.5
Business services	3,048	180,224	351,076	1,540	.5	1.5	98.0	63	1,215	14	4.4	.3
Educational services	201	131,491	232,724	1,938	.1	1.9	98.0	45	1,367	13	8.3	.4
Fire departments	216	30,794	99,167	3,069	.5	.6	98.9	51	722	16	30.9	1.6
Police departments	147	18,532	44,567	1,256	1.0	.4	98.6	79	1,050	18	28.2	2.2
Trade	10,051	366,209	755,088	10,380	.3	2.1	97.6	57	1,149	12	15.1	.9
Mining: [7]												
Coal mines	([8])	485,600	867,500	55,055	[9] 1.8	([8])	([8])	([8])	([8])	([8])	63.5	([8])
Metal mines	([8])	72,000	160,480	7,616	[9] 1.3	([8])	([8])	([8])	([8])	([8])	47.5	([8])
Nonmetal mines	([8])	12,200	28,350	1,180	[9] 1.3	([8])	([8])	([8])	([8])	([8])	41.6	([8])
Quarries	([8])	53,800	115,397	4,420	[9] 1.2	([8])	([8])	([8])	([8])	([8])	38.3	([8])
Ore dressing (mills and auxiliaries)	([8])	16,110	36,730	844	[9] 1.1	([8])	([8])	([8])	([8])	([8])	23.0	([8])

[1] Based on reports which furnished details regarding the resulting disabilities, constituting approximately 60 percent of the total sample.

[2] The frequency rate is the average number of disabling injuries for each million employee-hours worked. The severity rate is the average number of days lost for each thousand employee-hours worked. The standard time-loss ratings for fatalities and permanent disabilities are given in Method of Compiling Industrial Injury Rates, approved by the American Standards Association, 1945. Injury rates for all-manufacturing, for each manufacturing and mining group, and for the trade group have been computed from the rates of individual industries by the application of weights based upon estimates of total current employment in each industry; rates for other industry groups are based on the unweighted totals of all reports received.

[3] Each death or permanent total disability is charged with a time loss of 6,000 days in the computation of severity rates.

[4] Primarily reported by company instead of by establishment.

[5] Includes telephone, radio, and television only.

[6] Does not include railroads and other interstate transportation.

[7] Based on preliminary data compiled by the Bureau of Mines, U. S. Department of the Interior.

[8] Not available.

[9] Fatalities only.

NOTE.—Reports in this survey secured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics include all employees—production and related workers; force-account construction workers; administrative, supervisory, sales, technical, service, and office personnel. Reports compiled by the Bureau of Mines, U. S. Department of the Interior (see footnote 7) include men engaged in production, development, maintenance, and repair work, and supervisory and technical personnel at the operation; but exclude office personnel and employees in stores or affiliated operations not directly connected with mining or refining.

work, they also had relatively low severity averages.

Industries having a large proportion of temporary-total cases involving 4 or more days of disability were iron and steel (81.1 percent), logging (78.1 percent), and aircraft manufacturing (77.4 percent).

Nonmanufacturing industries reporting a high percentage of short-duration disabilities were retail apparel and accessories (53.7 percent), dry cleaning (50.0 percent), miscellaneous repair services (49.6 percent), wholesale distribution (47.7 percent), local trucking and hauling (45.5 percent), and combination laundry and dry cleaning establishments (45.0 percent). Only 15 percent of the temporary disability cases in stevedoring involved 3 or less days of disability; 85 percent involved 4 or more days.

Salaries of Office Workers: Washington, D. C., April 1949 [1]

WEEKLY SALARIES of women office employees in private industry in Washington varied from $34 for office girls to $59.50 for hand bookkeepers, in April 1949.[2] Average salaries of women in abou two-thirds of the jobs studied fell between $40 and $50 a week, and for most of the individual workers in these jobs they fell between $37.50 and $52.50. The numerically most important job studied in Washington, where there are a relatively high proportion of small offices, was that of secretary; women in this job averaged $56.50 a week. (See table 2.) Other jobs having large numbers of workers were general clerks, general stenographers, and clerk-typists, with average salaries of $47.50, $48.50, and $40, respectively.

Among the 9 jobs for which data on men workers could be presented, average weekly salaries ranged from $33.50 for office boys to $65 for hand bookkeepers. General clerks, the largest group of men studied, averaged $55.50 weekly.

On an hourly basis, women worker's averages varied from 87 cents for office girls to $1.55 for hand bookkeepers. Secretaries averaged $1.49. Men hand bookkeepers averaged $1.71, general clerks $1.37, and office boys 87 cents.

This salary information was obtained only for a limited number of office clerical occupations, in which a large proportion of the women workers in Washington offices were employed. No attempt was made to obtain complete coverage of office workers. The survey did not include Government employees. However, comparisons with available data on the salaries of Federal employees indicated, broadly, that the average earnings of secretaries and stenographers in private industry in Washington were close to those of Government workers in similar jobs.

Six industry divisions were surveyed. The highest pay scales in effect in private industry, were found in transportation, communication, and other public utilities. Next were the service and manufacturing industries; however, relatively few workers are employed in manufacturing in Washington.

A 40-hour, 5-day week was the work schedule most commonly reported for women. This was also the schedule in effect for Federal employees. Less than 10 percent of the private-office employees worked more than 5 days a week; only in the wholesale trade and service industries were 5½-day schedules in effect in an appreciable number of establishments. About a tenth of the office workers in wholesale trade were scheduled to work 5½ days, and a slightly larger number were required to work some, but not all, Saturdays. About 15 percent of the workers in the service industries worked either a half day every Saturday or on some Saturdays during a month.

Weekly hours varied considerably more than the number of days worked each week, and a substantial number of women worked less than 40 hours. Half were on schedules of between 35 and 40 hours, 18 percent on a schedule of 35 hours,

[1] Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wage Statistics by Paul E. Warwick, Regional Wage Analyst of the New York Office.

This article is part of the 1949 series of studies by the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics, dealing with salaries and working conditions of office workers in a group of large cities in all sections of the country. Studies of office workers have been made in the following cities: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dallas, Hartford, Los Angeles, Minneapolis-St. Paul, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Portland (Oreg.), Richmond, St. Louis, and Seattle. Information was collected by visits of field representatives of the Bureau to 364 Washington establishments.

Further detail on salaries and working conditions and related wage practices in all of the cities studied will be available in forthcoming bulletins of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[2] Information refers to salaries for the normal workweek, excluding overtime pay and nonproduction bonuses but including any incentive earnings.

and 16 percent had a 37½-hour week. Only 4 percent worked over 40 hours (table 1).

In manufacturing, nearly all the women office employees were on a 40-hour week, whereas in transportation, communication, and other public utilities, the typical workweek was 37½ hours. Some workers in three industry groups (wholesale trade, retail trade, and services) were scheduled to work more than 40 hours. These longer workweeks were most common in wholesale trade.

TABLE 1.—*Distribution of women office workers in Washington, D. C., by scheduled weekly hours, April 1949*

Weekly hours	Percent of workers employed in offices in—						
	All industries	Manufacturing	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	Services
Under 35	0.1						0.3
35	18.0		7.4		21.9	6.2	30.2
Over 35 and under 37½	3.5		9.6		7.0		3.1
37½	16.2		8.4	6.7	14.5	48.3	9.9
Over 37½ and under 40	13.2	1.6	.9	.5	22.6	16.4	13.3
40	45.0	96.3	59.1	87.1	33.8	29.1	37.3
Over 40 and under 44	1.6		10.6		.1		2.3
44	1.8	2.1	2.6	4.5			2.8
Over 44 and under 48	.4		1.4	.8	.1		.4
48	.2			.4			.4
Over 48							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Related Wage Practices

Paid vacations after 1 year of service were provided for virtually all office workers in Washington; three-fourths of the workers were entitled to at least 2 weeks' vacation after a year's service. The length of the vacation varied somewhat among industry divisions. More than four-fifths of the workers with a year's service in manufacturing, the service industries, and finance, insurance, and real estate and almost three-fourths of those in wholesale trade received 2 weeks or more, but in retail trade, and in transportation, communication, and other public utilities, a 1-week vacation was most common. In the latter industry divisions, vacations were typically increased to 2 weeks after 2 years of employment. A few employees in wholesale trade and in the service industries worked in offices which had no formal provision for paid vacations.

Holidays with pay were provided for almost all Washington office workers. The comparatively few offices that did not grant paid holidays were in retail trade; about a fifth of the retail trade employees did not have such holidays. The most typical provision was for 8 holidays a year, the number given in the Federal service; almost three-quarters of Washington office employees in private industry were allowed this number. About a tenth received 6 holidays annually, and almost as many were entitled to 7. A few workers, mostly in finance, insurance, and real estate, and in the service industries, had 11 paid holidays a year. In general, finance, insurance, and real estate offices had the most liberal holiday provisions.

Nonproduction bonuses were paid by establishments employing about 2 out of every 5 Washington office workers. Generally, these were paid at Christmas or the end of the year. Nonproduction bonuses were most widespread in retail trade and in finance, insurance, and real estate; about three-fifths and two-thirds of the workers, respectively, were employed by firms reporting bonuses. Less than 1 out of 20 office workers in manufacturing and in transportation, communication, and other public utilities, received a nonproduction bonus.

Paid sick leave was formally provided for by establishments employing more than half of the office workers. Service requirements for eligibility varied, however. Approximately a fourth of the workers became eligible for paid sick leave after 6 months of service, almost half were eligible after a year of service, and almost three-fifths after 2 years. In transportation, communication, and public utilities, practically all employees were covered by paid sick leave policies after 2 years of service; retail trade ranked next. The most typical amount of paid sick leave granted was 12 days after a year's service.

Insurance or pension plans were effective in offices having about three-fourths of the Washington office workers in private industry. Life insurance was most common, almost three-fifths of the workers being employed in offices which had such plans. Retirement pensions ranked next; half of the office workers were employed in establishments having this type of provision. At least four-fifths of the employees in each industry group, except wholesale trade and the service industries, worked in establishments with some type of insurance or pension plan.

TABLE 2.—*Salaries* [1] *and weekly scheduled hours of work for selected office occupations in Washington, D. C., by industry division, April 1949*

Sex, occupation, and industry division [2]	Estimated number of workers	Average— Weekly salaries	Average— Weekly scheduled hours	Average— Hourly rate	Median [3] weekly salaries	Salary range of middle 50 percent of workers
Men						
Bookkeepers, hand [4]	208	$65.00	38.0	$1.71	$62.00	$57.50–$75.00
Wholesale trade	41	70.50	40.0	1.76	74.00	57.50– 82.50
Finance, insurance, and real estate	71	58.50	36.5	1.60	57.50	52.00– 62.00
Services	59	67.50	36.5	1.85	63.50	57.50– 76.00
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B	51	39.50	40.5	.98	36.50	36.50– 42.00
Clerks, accounting	292	49.00	40.0	1.23	47.00	40.50– 55.00
Manufacturing	57	49.50	39.5	1.25	50.00	45.00– 55.00
Wholesale trade	37	48.50	44.0	1.10	46.00	42.50– 50.50
Retail trade	52	47.50	40.5	1.17	47.00	37.50– 57.50
Finance, insurance, and real estate	40	45.50	39.0	1.17	42.00	39.00– 48.50
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	35	56.00	40.0	1.40	56.00	48.00– 66.50
Services	71	47.50	38.0	1.25	45.00	40.00– 54.00
Clerks, file, class B	39	36.50	38.0	.96	34.50	34.50– 40.00
Clerks, general [4]	348	55.50	40.5	1.37	55.00	46.00– 60.50
Manufacturing	37	52.00	40.5	1.28	47.00	45.00– 61.00
Wholesale trade	70	60.00	43.0	1.40	60.00	50.00– 65.00
Retail trade	36	50.50	41.0	1.23	48.00	41.00– 58.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	77	51.00	37.5	1.36	46.00	40.50– 63.00
Services	64	60.00	40.5	1.48	56.00	46.00– 62.00
Clerks, order [4]	109	50.00	40.5	1.23	44.00	41.00– 60.00
Wholesale trade	91	50.50	41.0	1.23	44.00	41.00– 60.00
Clerks, pay-roll	26	52.00	41.5	1.25	53.50	39.50– 63.00
Clerk-typists [4]	48	47.00	39.5	1.19	49.50	44.50– 50.50
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	30	46.50	39.5	1.18	49.50	39.50– 51.50
Office boys [4]	307	33.50	38.5	.87	33.50	31.00– 36.00
Manufacturing	57	31.00	40.0	.78	31.00	29.50– 31.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	53	34.00	38.0	.89	33.50	31.50– 35.50
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	28	34.00	37.5	.91	31.50	31.00– 36.00
Services	146	34.50	38.5	.90	35.00	31.50– 37.00
Women						
Billers, machine (billing machine) [4]	68	39.50	40.0	.99	40.00	33.00– 43.00
Retail trade	49	38.00	39.5	.96	39.00	33.50– 42.00
Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine)	71	46.00	39.0	1.18	47.00	42.00– 50.00
Bookkeepers, hand [4]	414	59.50	38.5	1.55	57.50	52.00– 63.50
Finance, insurance, and real estate	142	55.50	38.0	1.46	52.50	50.00– 60.00
Services	208	61.00	38.5	1.58	57.50	52.00– 68.50
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A [4]	134	43.50	38.0	1.14	40.50	38.50– 46.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	114	41.50	37.5	1.11	40.50	38.50– 45.00
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B [4]	350	40.50	39.5	1.03	40.00	37.00– 43.50
Retail trade	38	38.00	40.5	.94	37.50	33.50– 41.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	266	40.00	39.5	1.01	39.00	37.00– 42.00
Calculating-machine operators (Comptometer type) [4]	216	45.50	39.5	1.15	45.00	41.00– 48.00
Wholesale trade	26	47.50	39.0	1.22	46.00	42.50– 50.00
Retail trade	119	44.00	40.0	1.10	45.00	40.00– 47.50
Calculating-machine operators (other than Comptometer type) [4]	56	41.00	39.5	1.04	40.00	38.00– 45.50
Retail trade	26	41.00	39.5	1.04	40.00	37.00– 43.00
Clerks, accounting [4]	985	46.50	38.5	1.21	46.00	40.00– 53.00
Manufacturing	60	47.50	39.5	1.20	48.00	40.00– 53.00
Wholesale trade	62	48.00	39.5	1.22	48.00	40.00– 54.50
Retail trade	178	43.50	40.5	1.07	43.00	37.50– 49.50
Finance, insurance, and real estate	282	42.00	38.0	1.11	41.50	37.00– 45.00
Services	229	50.50	38.0	1.33	50.50	46.00– 56.00
Clerks, file, class A [4]	298	47.00	39.0	1.21	46.00	41.00– 52.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	76	43.50	38.5	1.13	40.50	38.50– 49.00
Services	184	48.50	38.5	1.26	48.00	44.50– 52.00
Women—Continued						
Clerks, file, class B [4]	521	$37.00	38.0	$0.97	$36.00	$34.00–$39.00
Retail trade	33	33.00	39.5	.84	32.50	30.00– 35.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	218	35.00	38.0	.92	34.50	33.50– 37.00
Services	163	38.00	38.0	1.00	37.00	35.00– 40.00
Clerks, general [4]	2,238	47.50	39.0	1.22	46.00	40.50– 55.00
Manufacturing	100	52.00	40.0	1.30	50.00	42.00– 62.00
Wholesale trade	194	47.50	40.0	1.19	43.50	40.00– 55.00
Retail trade	323	39.00	40.5	.96	38.00	35.00– 42.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	354	43.50	37.5	1.16	42.50	38.00– 46.50
Services	615	51.50	39.0	1.32	50.00	45.50– 56.50
Clerks, order [4]	247	38.00	39.0	.97	36.50	33.00– 43.00
Manufacturing	48	40.00	40.0	1.00	39.50	37.50– 42.00
Wholesale trade	48	39.00	39.0	1.00	35.50	34.50– 43.50
Retail trade	121	35.00	40.0	.88	33.00	32.00– 37.00
Clerks, pay-roll [4]	183	47.50	39.0	1.22	45.00	40.00– 53.50
Retail trade	50	43.50	40.0	1.09	42.50	37.50– 47.50
Finance, insurance, and real estate	53	43.50	36.5	1.19	40.50	37.00– 49.50
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	49	54.00	39.5	1.37	55.00	46.50– 61.00
Clerk-typists	1,513	40.00	38.5	1.04	38.00	35.00– 43.50
Manufacturing	41	44.00	40.0	1.10	43.50	39.50– 48.50
Wholesale trade	112	39.50	39.5	1.00	40.00	35.00– 42.00
Retail trade	134	37.50	40.5	.93	36.00	34.50– 40.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	701	38.00	37.5	1.01	37.00	34.50– 40.00
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	69	47.00	39.5	1.19	48.50	42.00– 53.50
Services	456	42.00	38.0	1.11	40.50	36.50– 46.00
Office girls	70	34.00	39.0	.87	33.50	31.00– 37.50
Secretaries	3,988	56.50	38.0	1.49	55.00	49.50– 62.00
Manufacturing	72	56.50	39.5	1.43	55.00	52.00– 57.50
Wholesale trade	209	51.50	39.0	1.32	52.00	46.00– 57.50
Retail trade	110	54.50	40.5	1.35	52.50	48.00– 60.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	492	54.00	38.5	1.40	52.00	46.00– 60.00
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	136	60.50	38.0	1.59	63.00	54.50– 67.50
Services	2,969	57.00	38.0	1.50	56.50	50.00– 62.50
Stenographers, general	1,658	48.50	38.5	1.26	48.00	44.00– 52.00
Manufacturing	42	48.00	39.5	1.22	48.00	44.00– 52.50
Wholesale trade	165	48.00	39.5	1.22	46.00	45.00– 50.00
Retail trade	137	45.50	40.0	1.14	45.00	40.00– 48.50
Finance, insurance, and real estate	380	45.50	38.0	1.20	45.00	40.00– 49.00
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	90	50.50	39.0	1.29	51.00	47.00– 55.00
Services	844	50.00	38.5	1.30	49.50	46.00– 54.00
Stenographers, technical [4]	308	51.50	38.5	1.34	52.00	48.00– 54.50
Services	289	51.50	38.5	1.34	52.00	46.00– 54.50
Switchboard operators [4]	344	41.50	40.0	1.04	40.00	36.00– 46.00
Wholesale trade	53	41.00	39.5	1.04	40.00	38.50– 42.00
Retail trade	77	38.00	40.5	.94	37.50	35.00– 41.50
Finance, insurance, and real estate	108	37.00	40.0	.93	38.00	34.50– 40.50
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	31	47.50	38.0	1.25	49.50	44.50– 51.00
Services	53	50.50	40.0	1.26	52.50	40.00– 57.50
Switchboard operator-receptionists [4]	321	41.50	39.0	1.06	40.00	37.00– 46.00
Wholesale trade	68	44.00	39.5	1.11	40.00	39.00– 50.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	39	37.00	37.5	.99	37.00	35.00– 40.50
Services	162	42.00	38.5	1.09	41.50	36.50– 48.00
Transcribing-machine operators, general [4]	123	42.50	37.5	1.13	43.00	37.00– 47.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	49	41.50	37.5	1.11	42.00	34.50– 47.00
Services	57	43.50	36.0	1.21	43.00	41.50– 46.00
Typists, class A [4]	263	44.50	38.5	1.16	44.00	40.50– 48.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	69	43.50	37.0	1.18	43.00	41.50– 46.00
Services	98	46.50	39.0	1.19	48.00	43.00– 49.50
Typists, class B [4]	444	37.00	38.5	.96	37.00	34.50– 40.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	228	36.50	38.5	.95	35.50	34.50– 38.00
Services	94	38.00	38.5	.99	38.00	34.50– 40.50

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime.

[2] The study covered representative manufacturing and retail trade establishments (except limited-price variety stores), transportation (except railroads), communication, heat, light, and power companies with over 100 workers; manufacturers' sales branches and offices in wholesale trade, insurance, real estate, legal services; such professional services as architectural, engineering, accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping firms; and nonprofit membership organizations of all sizes; and establishments with 25 or more workers in wholesale trade, finance, and the motion picture industry.

[3] Value above and below which half of workers' salaries fell.

[4] Includes data for industry divisions not shown separately.

Earnings in Communications Industries, 1948 and 1947 [1]

EMPLOYEES OF class A interstate telephone carriers had hourly earnings averaging $1.25 in October 1948. Fewer than 4 percent received less than 75 cents and about 9 percent had earnings of $2.00 or more. The general level of wages in the industry undoubtedly was higher by the summer of 1949, since a large number of companies had reported general increases subsequent to October 1948.

Switchboard operators were the largest single occupational group. The 170,000 experienced operators had earnings averaging $1.03 an hour, in October 1948. Less than 3 percent had earnings below 75 cents, and about 1 percent were paid $1.40 or more.

Test-board men and repeater men averaged $1.86; hourly earnings of about three-fourths of these employees fell within a $1.60 to $2.25 range. Exchange repairmen averaged $1.77. Three occupations—central office repairmen, cable splicers,

[1] Prepared by Kermit B. Mohn of the Bureau's Division of Wage Statistics.

Data for this study were collected by the Federal Communications Commission as part of its annual report. Under a newly created cooperative arrangement, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has assumed the task of tabulating and publishing these materials. More detailed reports for the year 1948, similar to those published by the FCC in previous years, are available upon request.

The earnings shown in these reports were computed by dividing weekly scheduled compensation by weekly scheduled hours. Thus, the figures shown would include premium rates for regularly scheduled overtime, if any.

The employees covered by this article exclude officials and assistants, professional and semiprofessional employees, sales employees, and business office employees except the clerical groups.

TABLE 1.—*Class A interstate telephone carriers: Distribution of employees by hourly earnings and selected occupations, October 1948 and 1947*

Hourly earnings	All employees [1]		Cable splicers		Cable splicers' helpers		Central office repairmen		Draftsmen		Exchange repairmen	
	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947
Less than 60 cents	0.3	0.5	----------	[2]	0.1	0.1	[2]	[2]	0.2	2.0	0.1	----------
60–64 cents	.3	.4	----------	----------	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	----------	.2	[2]	[2]
65–69 cents	.7	.8	----------	----------	[2]	.1	[2]	[2]	.2	.2	.1	[2]
70–74 cents	2.1	2.6	[2]	0.1	.4	1.1	0.1	0.3	----------	.2	.2	0.1
75–79 cents	3.9	4.8	0.1	.2	1.5	3.8	.3	.7	.5	.7	.2	.2
80–89 cents	12.2	16.3	.2	.2	10.6	16.0	2.2	3.1	3.7	4.3	.6	1.1
90–99 cents	14.7	18.4	1.0	1.7	20.7	30.2	5.0	5.7	6.1	8.2	1.1	1.6
100–119 cents	25.2	22.6	11.5	13.4	43.6	35.6	13.0	10.9	21.0	19.4	5.1	6.1
120–139 cents	15.0	11.6	17.0	10.9	18.0	10.7	11.8	9.7	14.8	12.1	9.2	7.3
140–159 cents	7.1	5.4	11.4	14.5	4.1	2.0	10.1	7.9	9.5	9.6	10.9	6.7
160–179 cents	5.0	5.2	18.3	24.5	1.0	.4	11.5	15.4	8.8	10.0	14.1	21.2
180–199 cents	4.9	5.2	23.4	25.4	[2]	[2]	18.8	25.9	8.5	11.8	29.0	35.3
200–224 cents	4.5	3.5	14.0	9.0	[2]	----------	17.5	18.1	12.4	12.1	28.3	20.4
225–249 cents	1.8	1.1	3.1	.1	----------	----------	9.3	2.2	7.0	4.7	1.1	----------
250 cents and over	2.3	1.6	----------	[2]	----------	----------	.4	.1	7.3	4.5	----------	----------
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	524,793	499,009	10,147	8,610	9,291	8,719	23,317	20,567	589	552	9,462	8,628
Average hourly earnings	$1.25	$1.18	$1.65	$1.61	$1.08	$1.02	$1.66	$1.63	$1.60	$1.51	$1.77	$1.72

Hourly earnings	Experienced switchboard operators		Laborers		Linemen		Mechanics, building and motor vehicle service		PBX and station installers		Test-board men and repeater-men	
	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947
Less than 60 cents	0.5	0.8	3.9	6.2	[2]	[2]	----------	----------	0.1	0.1	[2]	0.1
60–64 cents	.5	.7	.6	3.0	0.1	0.1	----------	0.1	[2]	[2]	0.1	[2]
65–69 cents	.6	.6	1.2	1.2	.1	.4	0.2	.1	[2]	.1	[2]	[2]
70–74 cents	1.2	1.9	8.7	4.1	.7	1.3	.1	.1	.1	.6	.1	.1
75–79 cents	3.7	4.9	14.1	10.4	1.4	2.2	.1	.3	.5	1.2	.1	.2
80–89 cents	16.9	21.9	13.2	12.1	7.1	10.7	1.5	1.3	3.0	4.5	.7	.4
90–99 cents	20.5	28.3	12.0	11.5	12.5	19.1	2.0	2.3	7.2	10.1	1.2	.7
100–119 cents	37.7	32.9	31.6	27.8	36.1	30.8	5.3	6.6	21.3	21.1	3.3	3.1
120–139 cents	17.2	7.7	10.5	20.1	16.1	12.0	9.5	12.2	15.6	11.4	4.3	3.8
140–159 cents	1.0	.3	2.4	2.4	8.6	6.0	22.1	21.4	10.1	7.3	6.4	6.3
160–179 cents	.2	[2]	1.8	1.2	7.7	11.0	24.0	34.0	8.0	13.0	17.3	23.9
180–199 cents	[2]	[2]	----------	----------	7.2	6.2	23.3	16.6	14.1	19.3	27.2	35.6
200–224 cents	[2]	[2]	----------	----------	2.3	.2	9.9	4.8	19.8	11.3	30.1	24.1
225–249 cents	[2]	[2]	----------	----------	.1	----------	2.0	.1	.2	[2]	9.2	1.7
250 cents and over	[2]	[2]	----------	----------	[2]	----------	[2]	.1	----------	----------	[2]	[2]
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	170,156	165,461	333	338	20,687	19,138	2,162	1,990	19,073	18,845	8,346	7,558
Average hourly earnings	$1.03	$0.97	$0.96	$0.98	$1.23	$1.18	$1.64	$1.58	$1.50	$1.44	$1.86	$1.80

[1] Excludes officials and managerial assistants, professional and semiprofessional employees, and business office and sales employees, except clerical.

[2] Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

and building and motor-vehicle service mechanics—averaged from $1.64 to $1.66. Laborers, the lowest-pay group studied, averaged 96 cents. Five of the 11 occupations studied showed average increases of 6 cents an hour in earnings during the year October 1947 to October 1948, and 5 others had increases ranging from 3 to 9 cents. Laborers alone had a lower general level in 1948 than in 1947.

Western Union wire telegraph employees averaged $1.14 an hour in October 1948.[2] Almost a fifth of these employees, comprising foot or bicycle messengers, had earnings below 70 cents. The over-all average for all workers, excluding foot and bicycle messengers, was $1.23.

Experienced telegraph operators in the traffic department, exclusive of Morse operators, averaged $1.16, with more than 90 percent receiving between $1.00 and $1.40. Similar workers in the commercial department averaged $1.01; about 80 percent had earnings between $0.90 and $1.20. The average pay for telephone operators was $1.09; for Morse operators it was $1.29. Among the selected occupations studied, the highest level of wages was attained by subscribers' equipment

[2] Data for individual companies, identified by name, are customarily not published or revealed by the Bureau. However, inasmuch as the annual reports of the FCC are public records, the identification of individual firms in this article does not constitute a violation of Bureau policy.

TABLE 2.—*Western Union Telegraph Co.: Distribution of wire-telegraph employees by hourly earnings and selected occupations, October 1948 and 1947*

Hourly earnings	All employees [1]		Experienced telegraph operators (exclusive of Morse operators)				Laborers		Linemen and cablemen		Mechanics, building service	
			Commercial department		Traffic department							
	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947
Less than 60 cents												
60–64 cents		0.4										
65–69 cents	19.3	20.1										
70–74 cents	2.3	15.1		46.6		11.8		9.2		0.3		
75–79 cents	.4	7.9		18.2		13.1		6.3		.3		
80–89 cents	5.8	11.3	12.0	15.1	0.7	22.1	4.4	11.6	0.2	.4		0.5
90–99 cents	11.3	9.4	41.9	11.0	6.8	17.0	3.7	2.1	.4	2.6	1.0	8.6
100–119 cents	19.3	17.4	39.0	8.3	32.6	33.1	38.0	67.9	5.2	24.3	4.4	23.5
120–139 cents	22.2	9.8	6.9	.7	57.7	2.9	52.8	2.7	29.7	66.4	32.2	34.9
140–159 cents	9.0	4.3	.2	.1	1.6	[2]	.9	.2	48.2	5.5	39.9	26.7
160–179 cents	6.0	2.2			.6				16.0	.2	20.0	4.8
180–199 cents	2.5	1.1					.2		.3		1.5	.5
200–224 cents	1.0	.5			[2]						.5	.5
225–249 cents	.4	.3									.5	
250 cents and over	.5	.2										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	42,751	47,388	3,604	4,119	5,017	6,560	432	476	1,533	1,623	205	187
Average hourly earnings	$1.14	$0.95	$1.01	$0.81	$1.16	$0.92	$1.16	$1.00	$1.40	$1.20	$1.43	$1.24

Hourly earnings	Messengers, foot and bicycle		Messengers, motor		Morse operators		Subscribers' equipment maintenance		Telephone operators	
	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947
Less than 60 cents										
60–64 cents										
65–69 cents	89.2	97.3								
70–74 cents	10.3	2.7		19.2						28.1
75–79 cents	.5	[2]	10.8	25.0		0.1				16.2
80–89 cents		[2]	21.1	36.5		1.0		0.8	6.0	18.5
90–99 cents			53.5	10.7		5.9		2.6	18.1	17.3
100–119 cents			14.5	8.4	7.6	47.5	0.4	23.0	39.5	19.7
120–139 cents			.1	.2	70.3	41.6	14.2	59.8	36.3	.2
140–159 cents					21.2	3.8	28.0	9.8	.1	[2]
160–179 cents					.8		56.8	4.0	[2]	
180–199 cents							.4			
200–224 cents					.1	.1	.2			
225–249 cents										
250 cents and over										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	9,256	9,798	1,301	1,731	1,563	1,651	542	530	2,795	3,007
Average hourly earnings	$0.67	$0.65	$0.94	$0.87	$1.29	$1.13	$1.53	$1.23	$1.09	$0.85

[1] Excludes officials and managerial assistants, professional and semiprofessional employees, telegraph office superintendents and managers, and sales employees.

[2] Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

maintainers, who received, on the average, $1.53. Linemen and cablemen averaged $1.40, and laborers $1.16.

A comparison of the October 1948 levels of pay for Western Union wire telegraph employees with those published in the 1947 annual FCC report indicates a substantial rise. For all workers combined, the increase during the year averaged 19 cents, and for 8 of the 10 occupational groups, it ranged from 16 to 30 cents. Although these increases reflected wage adjustments finally decided upon during the October 1947 to October 1948 period, several of the adjustments were retroactive to earlier dates. While such retroactive adjustments were not reflected in earlier reports, they should properly be credited to periods prior to October 1947.

TABLE 3.—*Principal radiotelegraph carriers: Distribution of employees [1] by hourly earnings and selected occupations, October 1948 and 1947*

Hourly earnings	All employees [2]		Marine coastal station operators		Mechanicians and maintenance technicians		Messengers, foot and bicycle		Radio operating technicians		Radio operators		Teletype-multiplex operators	
	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947
Less than 60 cents	[3]	3.9				0.3		27.9						
60–64 cents		.1												
65–69 cents	0.2	3.8						25.7						
70–74 cents	7.9	.3					60.1	2.1						
75–79 cents	5.1	4.7			0.9		38.6	33.4						
80–89 cents	1.5	2.8			12.5	.8		7.4					0.3	0.2
90–99 cents	4.8	8.5			1.1	2.9	.2	2.4				0.2	.8	1.2
100–119 cents	14.9	14.0	0.7		10.8	15.6	.9	.9	0.3	0.3			1.8	4.9
120–139 cents	19.4	20.7	9.2	4.7	16.5	29.2	.2	.2	3.4	9.6	2.2	26.1	69.8	74.7
140–159 cents	17.0	13.6	24.9	32.2	28.6	19.1			17.5	25.3	34.5	17.0	20.8	14.6
160–179 cents	9.7	8.5	13.5	13.4	12.8	11.9			20.2	13.6	16.1	16.2	5.7	4.4
180–199 cents	8.3	10.2	17.0	15.4	9.4	13.3			23.3	31.4	36.6	38.1	.8	
200–224 cents	6.2	5.6	24.1	33.0	6.8	6.9			24.6	17.3	10.4	2.4		
225–249 cents	3.2	1.6	10.6	1.3	.3				10.1	2.5				
250 cents and over	1.8	1.7			.3				.6		.2			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	4,154	4,642	141	149	351	377	533	634	326	324	403	506	384	406
Average hourly earnings	$1.38	$1.34	$1.80	$1.78	$1.41	$1.45	$0.67	$0.62	$1.80	$1.77	$1.73	$1.63	$1.36	$1.28

[1] Includes only those employees regularly employed within the continental United States.

[2] Excludes officers and assistants; professional and semiprofessional employees; office or station superintendents and assistants; and sales employees.

[3] Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

Radiotelegraph-carrier employees in the continental United States had average earnings of $1.38. All radio operators in this industry received at least $1.20 an hour, and more than 10 percent were paid $2.00 or more; the average was $1.73. Teletype-multiplex operators averaged $1.36, and radio operating technicians and marine coastal station operators both had averages of $1.80. The average earnings for mechanicians and maintenance technicians was $1.41. Messengers, foot and bicycle, had the lowest wage level, averaging 67 cents an hour.

The earnings shown for the radio-telegraph industry indicated a slight rise in the general level since October 1947. All occupations studied, except one, showed increases in average earnings, varying in amount from 2 to 10 cents.

Cable operators of the principal ocean cable

TABLE 4.—*Principal ocean cable carriers: Distribution of employees [1] by hourly earnings and selected occupations, October 1948 and 1947*

Hourly earnings	All employees [2]		Cable operators		Messengers, foot and bicycle		Teletype-multiplex operators	
	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947
Less than 60 cents		4.9				34.9		
60–64 cents		.5				3.1		
65–69 cents		.1				1.0		
70–74 cents	0.1	.1				.5		
75–79 cents	12.1	7.4			95.8	52.3		
80–89 cents	1.3	1.7						
90–99 cents	1.7	2.9		0.4	1.4	4.1		3.1
100–119 cents	12.0	16.0		.4	1.4	3.6	7.3	3.1
120–139 cents	12.1	14.1	0.6	7.2	1.4	.5	44.0	63.1
140–159 cents	12.9	10.9	3.3	3.0			24.8	16.5
160–179 cents	18.5	17.1	11.6	14.0			23.9	11.8
180–199 cents	15.4	14.0	77.8	66.9				1.6
200–224 cents	8.1	7.5	6.1	8.1				.8
225–249 cents	2.6	1.4						
250 cents and over	3.2	1.4	.6					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	1,132	1,400	181	236	142	195	109	127
Average hourly earnings	$1.55	$1.45	$1.91	$1.86	$0.78	$0.68	$1.40	$1.35

[1] Includes only those employees regularly employed within the continental United States.

[2] Excludes officers and assistants; professional and semiprofessional employees; office or station superintendents and assistants; and sales employees.

carriers averaged $1.91 in October 1948, an increase of 5 cents since October 1947. Teletype-multiplex operators had a similar increase, raising their level to $1.40. Foot and bicycle messengers averaged 78 cents, none receiving less than 75 cents; the average for this occupation in October 1947 was 68 cents, with over a third receiving less than 60 cents. Earnings for all employees as a group averaged $1.55 in 1948 and $1.45 in 1947.

Wages in Selected Chemical Industries, April 1949 [1]

THE AVERAGE CHEMICAL-PLANT WORKER had a straight-time hourly rate of $1.51 in April 1949. In the 10 branches of the industry studied by the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics, over half of the workers had hourly rates between $1.40 and $1.80. Less than 5 percent made under $1.00 and 15 percent earned $1.80 or more per hour.[2]

The level of rates by products varied widely. The median rates for the 10 branches were:

Industrial inorganic chemicals	$1.53
Intermediates, dyes, color lakes, and toners	1.50
Plastics materials and elastomers	1.48
Cleaning and polishing preparations	1.14
Sulfonated oils and assistants	1.22
Bone black, carbon black, and lamp black	1.60
Compressed and liquefied gases	1.38
Insecticides and fungicides	1.15
Miscellaneous industrial organic chemicals [1]	1.67
Other miscellaneous chemicals and chemical products [1]	1.26

[1] See footnote 1 to following table for products excluded from survey.

Industrial inorganic chemical manufacturing, among the 10 industry branches studied, had the largest group of workers, over one-third of the total. Thirty percent of these workers, averaging $1.45 an hour, were employed in plants located in the Middle Atlantic States.[3] Another 35 percent were in the Great Lakes region, where the average pay was $1.55. The highest wage level ($1.62) was found in the Southwest, where about 17 percent of the group were employed.

The miscellaneous industrial organic chemicals branch employed about 22 percent of all workers studied. About a third and a fourth of these workers, respectively, were in the Border and Southwest States. Average rates were $1.75 in the former region and $1.67 in the latter.

Manufacture of plastics materials and elastomers (except synthetic rubber) accounted for 20 percent of the workers. About 43 percent of these workers were in the Middle Atlantic region, where the average was $1.43.

The remaining segments of the industry had varying minor proportions of the total group employment. In the bone-, carbon-, and lamp-black industry, employment was concentrated in the Southwest, whereas in the compressed and liquefied gas industry, it was widely distributed among all 9 regions.

The highest regional wage level for all branches combined ($1.62) was found in the Southwest, and the lowest ($1.20), in the Southeast. The Southwest had about 14 percent of the total industry employment, nearly all of the workers in that region being in the three highest paid branches of the industry. Fewer than 4 percent of these employees made less than $1 on hour. The Southeast States accounted for less than 3 percent of the total employment; a fifth of the workers there received under $1 an hour. In the compressed and liquified gas industry, the Southwest plants averaged $1.24, only 3 cents higher than in the Southeast.

The Border States, with about 13 percent of total employment, had the second highest regional average, $1.61. Although this exceeded the national over-all average, the wage levels in the 6

[1] Prepared by James F. Walker of the Bureau's Division of Wage Statistics. Information was received, by mail questionnaire, from 794 establishments. Those having fewer than 8 plant workers were excluded.

[2] Hourly rates in this report are straight-time rates excluding premium pay for overtime and night work.

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

branches found in the Border region were below the corresponding national figures except in the miscellaneous industrial organic chemicals division. The Border average for that branch, which accounted for about 60 percent of the region's employment, was 9 cents higher than the national average.

The Middle Atlantic region was heavily represented in 8 of the 10 branches studied, accounting for 40 percent of the total plant employment

Selected chemical establishments: [1] *Percentage distribution of all plant workers by straight-time average hourly earnings, United States and regions,* [3] *April 1949*

Average hourly earnings [2]	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Southeast	Great Lakes	Middle West	Southwest	Mountain	Pacific
Under 60.0 cents	0.1	0.1	0.1	(4)	1.1	0.2	1.0	(4)		
60.0–64.9 cents	.1	.1	.1	(4)	1.4	.1	.3	(4)		0.1
65.0–69.9 cents	.2	.1	.1	0.7	.4	.1	.4	(4)		
70.0–74.9 cents	.4	1.3	.2	.5	1.6	.3	1.2	0.3	3.3	
75.0–79.9 cents	.7	.4	.3	.5	1.1	.6	3.0	1.2	2.9	.2
80.0–84.9 cents	.5	1.2	.5	.3	1.6	.3	2.0	.4		.4
85.0–89.9 cents	.7	.2	.8	.7	2.5	.5	1.2	.5	1.2	.3
90.0–94.9 cents	.6	.9	.5	.8	3.1	.3	.8	.7	.4	.2
95.0–99.9 cents	.9	.7	.7	1.5	7.2	.4	.7	.9	3.3	.2
100.0–104.9 cents	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.8	8.7	1.4	1.0	1.8	4.1	.6
105.0–109.9 cents	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.6	7.4	1.1	1.0	1.2		.3
110.0–114.9 cents	2.5	5.4	2.9	2.1	7.4	1.2	3.0	3.0	9.9	.7
115.0–119.9 cents	2.9	4.6	3.2	3.1	6.4	1.2	3.2	4.6	4.9	.3
120.0–124.9 cents	3.4	8.1	4.2	2.8	5.0	2.7	4.0	1.9	4.9	1.0
125.0–129.9 cents	5.4	12.7	6.3	6.4	7.3	3.8	5.2	2.3	28.9	3.1
130.0–134.9 cents	5.4	10.2	7.9	2.6	5.1	3.8	4.1	2.2	4.1	8.3
135.0–139.9 cents	7.4	14.2	9.0	8.0	6.4	6.6	4.7	3.1	9.5	5.3
140.0–149.9 cents	13.8	15.4	16.2	6.3	10.3	16.3	17.8	7.5	11.1	20.4
150.0–159.9 cents	15.2	12.8	12.8	7.3	6.0	23.8	14.4	16.0	7.4	18.6
160.0–169.9 cents	11.7	6.6	9.7	15.4	7.3	14.5	16.5	10.3	2.9	12.9
170.0–179.9 cents	10.0	1.7	12.0	7.9	1.3	10.0	8.9	8.5		16.2
180.0 cents and over	14.9	.6	9.6	28.7	1.4	10.8	5.6	33.6	1.2	10.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	119,121	4,235	45,419	14,631	2,979	27,903	3,210	16,283	243	4,218
Median rate	$1.51	$1.35	$1.46	$1.61	$1.20	$1.54	$1.47	$1.62	$1.28	$1.55

[1] Includes all organic and inorganic chemicals except cyclic crudes; synthetic rubber; synthetic fibers; explosives; drugs and medicines; soap and glycerin; paints, varnishes and allied paint products; gum and wood chemicals; fertilizers; vegetable and animal oils and fats; inks; essential oils; perfumes and cosmetics; glue and gelatin; salt.

[2] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

[3] For States included within each region, see footnote 4 in text.

[4] Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

covered by the study. Its average wage rate was $1.46.

The Great Lakes region, measured by employment, was second in importance. The average rate was $1.54, largely reflecting two relatively high-paid segments of the industry, industrial inorganic chemicals and plastics materials. Workers in these two segments represented 80 percent of total employment in that region.

None of the other regions had as much as 4 percent of the total employment.

Minimum Wage Rates

The minimum wage rates paid to plant workers (excluding learners and apprentices) in the individual plants ranged from 45 cents to $1.60. The median rate reported was $1.03, but about a third of the establishments had minimum rates ranging between $1 and $1.25, and a fourth reported minimum rates of $1.25 or over. The variation in minimum rates paid was a further indication of the diversified nature of the industry. The range reported was very wide in each region and also in each branch. The Pacific Coast had the narrowest range, with nearly all plants reporting minimum rates of $1 or over. Lower minimum rates were generally reported in the New England and Southeast States. In the bone-, carbon-, and lamp-black branch of the industry, located almost entirely in the Southwest, over half of the firms had minimum rates between $1.50 and $1.60, but there was no notable concentration in any other branch.

Woolen and Worsted Textiles: Earnings in May 1949[1]

STRAIGHT-TIME AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS of loom fixers exceeded $1.60 in each of the five northern production areas studied in May 1949.[2] These were the highest paid workers included in the study of job earnings in woolen and worsted mills conducted by the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics. On automatic equipment used in weaving woolens, loom fixers averaged $1.24 an hour in the Virginia-North Carolina area. Men weavers tending automatic box looms averaged $1.61 an hour in Rhode Island, $1.58 in the Lawrence area of Massachusetts and in Philadelphia, $1.49 in Northern New England, and $1.14 in Virginia-North Carolina. Weavers tending nonautomatic box looms had substantially lower averages. Hand truckers, among the lowest paid men workers in the industry, averaged $1.18 in Philadelphia, $1.10 to $1.14 among the New England areas, and 89 cents in the southern area.

Women weavers generally averaged a few cents less per hour than men workers tending similar equipment in the same areas. Average hourly earnings of frame spinners, the largest women's job group, ranged from $1.31 for workers on the woolen system of production in Lawrence to $1.08 for workers on the Bradford system in Philadelphia; averages for spinners could not be presented for Paterson, N. J., or Virginia-North Carolina. Earnings of women office workers in the Virginia-North Carolina segment of the industry were comparable with northern pay levels.

Incentive systems of wage payment are common in the industry. The proportion of workers paid on an incentive basis varied, however, from area to area. All or a majority of the workers in the following jobs and areas included in the accompanying table were on an incentive pay basis: weavers in all areas; winders, except cone winders in Rhode Island; frame spinners in Lawrence and northern New England; mule spinners, except in Rhode Island; doffers in Lawrence; fuller tenders (woolen) in Virginia-North Carolina; fuller tenders (worsted) in Lawrence; loom fixers (automatic, woolen) in Philadelphia; and loom fixers (automatic, worsted) in Lawrence

Straight-time average hourly earnings[1] for selected occupations in the woolen and worsted textile industry, in selected areas, May 1949

Occupation and sex	New England			Philadelphia, Pa.	Virginia and North Carolina
	Lawrence, Mass.	Northern New England	Rhode Island		
Plant Occupations					
Men:					
Card finishers:					
Bradford system	$1.15	(2)	$1.11	$1.14	(2)
Woolen system	1.16	$1.08	1.36	(2)	$0.95
Card strippers, woolen system	1.26	1.15	(2)	(2)	.98
Comber tenders, worsted system	1.22	(2)	1.23	1.16	(2)
Dyeing-machine tenders:					
Cloth, woolen	1.17	1.16	1.22	1.26	.84
Cloth, worsted	1.25	(2)	1.27	(2)	(2)
Fuller tenders:					
Woolen	1.19	1.15	1.25	1.23	1.07
Worsted	1.33	(2)	1.33	1.48	(2)
Loom fixers, automatic:					
Woolen [3]	1.71	1.61	1.70	1.67	1.24
Worsted [3]	1.80	1.61	1.74	1.71	(2)
Machinists, maintenance	1.52	1.41	1.53	1.54	1.30
Mechanics, maintenance	(2)	1.32	1.51	1.51	1.13
Spinners, mule, woolen system	1.63	1.49	1.48	(2)	1.11
Truckers, hand	1.14	1.10	1.14	1.18	.89
Weavers:					
Box, automatic [3]	1.58	1.49	1.61	1.58	1.14
Box, nonautomatic [3]	(2)	1.24	1.53	1.33	(2)
Plain, automatic [3]	1.60	1.55	1.67	1.58	(2)
Women:					
Comber tenders, worsted system	(2)	(2)	1.19	1.13	(2)
Doffers, frame, Bradford system	1.13	1.07	1.07	1.01	(2)
Spinners, frame:					
Bradford system [4]	1.19	1.12	1.19	1.08	(2)
Woolen system [4]	1.31	1.20	1.21	(2)	(2)
Weavers:					
Box, automatic [3]	1.62	1.45	(2)	(2)	(2)
Box, nonautomatic [3]	1.50	1.11	(2)	(2)	(2)
Plain, automatic [3]	(2)	1.47	(2)	1.47	(2)
Winders:					
Cone, high speed, worsted	1.17	1.06	1.17	(2)	(2)
Filling, nonautomatic, worsted	1.24	(2)	1.20	(2)	(2)
Office Occupations					
Women:					
Clerks, pay-roll	1.15	1.09	1.10	1.18	1.17
Clerk-typists	1.03	1.05	1.09	1.05	.98
Stenographers, general	1.16	1.03	1.25	1.14	1.23

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
[2] Insufficient data to justify presentation of an average.
[3] Excludes workers employed on Jacquard looms.
[4] Excludes workers employed on American system.

NOTE.—Differences in operations among the mills in the Paterson area of New Jersey limited the presentation of hourly earnings data to the following jobs: Men dyeing-machine tenders (worsted cloth), $1.33; men loom fixers (automatic, worsted), $1.90; and women pay-roll clerks, $1.24.

[1] Prepared by Toivo P. Kanninen of the Bureau's Division of Wage Statistics. Data for a limited number of occupations were collected by field representatives under the direction of the Bureau's regional wage analysts. Greater detail on wages and wage practices for each area presented here is available on request.

[2] The study covered woolen and worsted mills in 6 areas that accounted, as a group, for nearly 74,000 workers, or two-thirds of the employment in the industry. Establishments with fewer than 21 workers were not studied. The areas studied were Lawrence, Mass. (Collinsville, Haverhill, Lawrence, Lowell, Methuen, North Andover, and North Billerica); Northern New England (Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont); Rhode Island; Paterson, N. J. (Bergen and Passaic Counties); Philadelphia, Pa. (Philadelphia and Delaware Counties, Pa., and Camden County, N. J.); and Virginia-North Carolina

and Northern New England. In those few cases where substantial numbers of time and incentive workers were employed in the same job and area, permitting a comparison of earnings by method of wage payment, incentive workers held an earnings advantage.

Comparisons of May 1949 occupational earnings with those reported for April 1948 (the date of a previous wage survey) indicated that job averages had increased somewhat in Philadelphia and Virginia-North Carolina but showed little change in New England.

Weekly work schedules in woolen and worsted mills in May 1949 were below those recorded in the earlier study. Although a majority of the mills in each area reported a 40-hour workweek for first-shift workers, as in April 1948, 12 of 90 New England mills and 6 of 30 Philadelphia mills reported work schedules of 32 hours or less. In April 1948, none of the mills had schedules of less than 40 hours and a few worked longer hours.

Employment in the industry had declined during the 13-month period in each of the northern areas.[3] Second shifts were operated by three-fourths of the mills, however, and a third of the establishments operated third shifts. The most common differentials paid for work on extra shifts were 4 cents for the second shift and 7 cents for the third shift.

Three-fifths or more of the workers in each of the northern areas studied were employed in mills that had contracts with labor unions in May 1949. The proportion of union mills and the proportion of workers employed in union mills in the Pennsylvania and New Jersey areas were higher than in the New England industry. Approximately a fourth of the woolen and worsted workers in the Virginia-North Carolina area were employed in union mills.

Related Wage Practices

Vacations with pay were received by mill and office workers in all except a few of the establishments. Mill workers with a year of service typically received 1 week with pay; many of the New England mills reported that vacation pay amounted to 2 percent (and in a few cases 3 percent) of the employee's annual earnings. Three-fifths of the establishments employing office workers reported a policy of granting a 2-week vacation to such workers after a year of service. Vacation policies relating to office workers were more liberal in New England than in the other areas.

Paid holidays, generally 6 in number, were provided mill workers by nearly all establishments in Rhode Island and the Lawrence and Paterson areas, and by a substantial majority of the mills in northern New England and Philadelphia. Six of 13 mills in the southern area provided paid holidays to mill workers, 3 of which granted 5 or fewer holidays with pay. Nearly all northern mills and most southern mills provided paid holidays to office workers. Although 6 days were most commonly paid for in each area, many New England mills provided 8 or more holidays, and 7 paid holidays were reported by a group of Philadelphia mills.

[3] Based on reports made monthly by employers, Bureau data show that, for the industry as a whole, production-worker employment declined about 32 percent and average weekly hours declined by 9 percent between April 1948 and May 1949.

Operations of Consumers' Cooperatives in 1948 [1]

CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVES handling consumer goods or providing consumer services reached new peaks in 1948, both as to membership and volume of business, in spite of an unusually large number of dissolutions. For the first time, however, there was a reduction in the total number of associations. The business of the retail associations approached 1¼ billion dollars and that of the local service cooperatives exceeded 29 millions.

Among the store associations the large increase in business occurred notwithstanding the fact that a larger proportion of the associations than in the previous year (27.0 percent as compared with 19.2 percent) had a decline in volume of goods handled. Operating results were not entirely satisfactory, but showed an improvement over 1947 (the worst year for a long time), with only 20.8 percent of those reporting in 1948 operating at a loss compared with 28.5 percent in

[1] Prepared by Florence E. Parker, of the Bureau's Office of Program Planning.

1947. Further, a greater proportion of the associations with earnings had larger earnings in 1948 than in 1947.

Cooperative petroleum associations, as a group, have been expanding at a consistently lower rate than the stores; this continued to hold true in 1948 as regards membership, but their business in that year grew much faster than that of the stores. Operating results for 1948 were somewhat less satisfactory than for the year before; 3.2 percent had losses on the year's operations, the highest proportion since 1941. Well over half of the petroleum associations reporting earnings for both 1947 and 1948, however, had larger earnings in the latter than in the former year.

For the stores, average earnings (for those with earnings) were slightly higher than in 1947, whereas for the oil associations they were lower; losses for both types (for those with losses) were somewhat lower than in 1947.

Over 4,800 retail cooperatives were affiliated with the regional wholesales at the end of 1948,[2] a gain of over 600. In turn, 24 of the regionals were members of the nation-wide buying agency, National Cooperatives, Inc.

The regional and district wholesales had a combined distributive and service business of nearly 328 million dollars—an increase of more than 25 percent over 1947. Of 25 reporting, only 2 sustained losses on the year's operations and both of these were associations dealing mainly in food. Among the others, all but 6 had larger earnings than in 1947.

Patronage refunds to member associations by the regional wholesales rose from less than 12¼ million dollars in 1947 to over 17½ million dollars in 1948.

Value of goods produced by central organizations set another record in 1948, reaching a total of nearly 173 million dollars, nearly 35 percent above that of 1947. Relatively more was produced by the productive federations in 1948 than in 1947 (over two-fifths, as compared with slightly over one-third) and relatively less by the regional wholesales (about 56 and over 60 percent, respectively). Refined petroleum products held first place among the goods produced, accounting for two-fifths of the total and reflecting the increasing preoccupation of the cooperative movement with the problem of obtaining adequate supplies in a tightening market. Although food products exceeding 3¾ million dollars in value were manufactured by central cooperatives in 1948, this group of goods is still insignificant in the total.

Services exceeding 3¼ million dollars were performed for local associations by the service federations in 1948, as compared with 1¾ millions in 1947. The reporting associations returned over $17,000 in patronage refunds on the year's business.

[2] It should be pointed out that this figure includes some duplication (where local associations are members of more than one regional wholesale). Also, many of these affiliated retail associations are purely farm-supply associations handling producer goods only, and hence not covered in this Bureau's figures.

Leading Consumers' Cooperatives

Among the nonfarm consumers' cooperatives reporting to the Bureau for 1948 were 15 associations having 3,000 or more members and 13 whose business exceeded a million dollars. These are listed in table 1.

TABLE 1.—*Leading consumers' cooperative associations, 1948*

Type and name of association	Membership, 1948	Amount of business, 1948
Distributive associations		
Consumers Cooperative Society of Palo Alto, Calif.	1,697	$1,189,828
Rochdale Cooperative, Washington, D. C.	3,630	680,566
Cooperative Trading, Inc., Waukegan, Ill.	6,509	2,746,000
Greenbelt Consumers Services, Greenbelt, Md.	2,506	1,881,510
Harvard Cooperative Society, Cambridge, Mass.	26,380	3,400,425
United Cooperative Society, Fitchburg, Mass.	3,000	1,097,220
United Cooperative Society, Maynard, Mass.	2,644	1,445,973
Cloquet Cooperative Society, Cloquet, Minn.	4,134	1,857,461
Franklin Cooperative Creamery Association, Minneapolis, Minn.	3,409	6,337,686
Princeton University Store, Princeton, N. J.	10,000	1,092,074
Consumer-Farmer Milk Cooperative, Long Island City, N. Y.	6,679	2,340,040
The New Cooperative Co., Dillonvale, Ohio	2,151	2,117,304
University of Oregon, Cooperative Association, Eugene, Oreg.	3,200	489,648
University Cooperative Society, Austin, Tex.	16,500	807,235
Shipbuilders Cooperative, Newport News, Va.	3,718	702,903
Service associations		
La Société Française de Benfaisance Mutuelle, San Francisco, Calif.	8,616	1,157,002
Group Health Association, Washington, D. C.	6,542	615,409
Beneficencia Asturiana, Tampa, Fla.	5,498	(1)
Consumers Cooperative Services, New York, N. Y.	(2)	2,049,839

[1] No data.
[2] No data; members in 1947 totaled 8,291.

Operations of Local Associations

Membership of reporting associations averaged 850 for the store associations and 714 for the petroleum associations; average volume of business done was $434,569 and $298,073, respectively. Net earnings for the store associations with

earnings averaged 4.2 percent on total business done; losses for those which ended the year "in the red" averaged 2.7 percent of sales. (The corresponding figures for 1947 were 4.1 and 3.2 percent.) For the petroleum associations, earnings averaged 6.7 percent and losses 2.2 percent (7.9 and 2.5 percent, respectively, in 1947).

Information on patronage refunds made by local associations (available for 363 associations) totaled $4,264,164. Based on the total business of these associations, refunds were at the rate of 2.6 percent for the stores, 5.0 percent for the gasoline cooperatives, 1.8 percent for the "other distributive," and 3.7 percent for the service cooperatives. It should be noted that these refunds include not only the earnings made in the operations of the local cooperatives, but also refunds received by them on their purchases from the wholesales. The latter are becoming an increasingly important factor, and in many cases amount to as much as or more than the local association makes on its distributive business.

Reports from the housing associations, especially the older ones operating apartment buildings, indicate that monthly "rentals" (supposed to cover amortization, maintenance, and other expenses) need to be reexamined in the light of present-day costs. Some of these associations appear to be sustaining losses year after year, endangering the members' equity and the associations' financial stability.

Dissolutions of consumers' cooperatives continued to be so numerous in 1948 as to more than offset the number of newly formed associations, resulting in a net decline in total number.[3]

The figures in table 2 include not only continental United States but also Alaska and, for the first time, Puerto Rico. No data were available for Hawaii.[4]

TABLE 2.—*Estimated membership and business of consumers' cooperatives in 1948, by type of association*

Type of association	Total number of associations	Number of members	Amount of business
Local associations			
Retail distributive	3,880	2,354,000	$1,229,500,000
Stores and buying clubs	2,400	1,356,000	828,000,000
Petroleum associations	1,350	960,000	385,000,000
Other [1]	80	38,000	16,560,000
Service	786	395,290	29,223,900
Rooms and/or meals	180	22,000	6,000,000
Housing	125	13,000	[2] 3,000,000
Medical and/or hospital care:			
On contract	60	120,000	2,225,000
Own facilities	70	78,000	8,600,000
Burial: [3]			
Complete funeral	29	25,500	435,000
Caskets only	2	590	3,900
Burial on contract	10	4,200	60,000
Cold storage [4]	185	107,000	7,100,000
Other [5]	125	25,000	1,800,000
Electric light and power [6]	865	[7] 2,403,676	137,016,260
Telephone (mutual & cooperative)	33,000	675,000	10,000,000
Credit unions [8]	9,329	3,748,628	633,783,555
Insurance associations	2,000	[9] 11,300,000	[10] 207,500,000
Federations [11]			
Wholesales:			
Interregional	2	77	12,265,635
Regional	26	4,846	[12] 320,340,390
District	20	298	[12] 7,337,960
Service	19	1,685	3,276,500
Productive	16	302	83,739,000
Electric light and power [13]	10	77	7,399,287

[1] Such as consumers' dairies, creameries, bakeries, fuel yards, lumber yards, etc.
[2] Gross income.
[3] Local associations only; excludes federations (which are included with federations) and funeral departments of store associations.
[4] Excludes cold-storage departments of other types of associations.
[5] Such as water supply, cleaning & dyeing, recreation, printing and publishing, nursery schools, etc.
[6] Data furnished by Rural Electrification Administration. By error, the figures given last year, for 1947, included all REA borrowers, cooperative and noncooperative. The correct figures were 830 associations, 1,953,425 patrons, and $105,454,020 business.
[7] Number of patrons.
[8] Actual figures, not estimates; not including 29 credit unions in Puerto Rico, none of which had yet had a full year's operation.
[9] Number of policy holders.
[10] Premium income.
[11] Figures include an allowance for nonreporting associations.
[12] Includes wholesale distributive, retail distributive, and service business.
[13] Data furnished by Rural Electric Administration. Corresponding figures for 1947 were 9 federations, 64 member associations and $4,355,379 business.

Trend of Development, 1941–48

Improved operating results in 1948 as compared with 1947 are indicated in table 3. To some extent this may have been due to the disappearance of the failing associations which, having been in dire straits for some time, finally went out of business and therefore had no influence on the year's operating averages. A real improvement, however, is indicated by the rise from 71.5 to 79.2 percent of the proportion having earnings—which was considerably more than could be accounted for by the absence of the failures.

[3] This situation is, of course, not peculiar to cooperatives. In all businesses, a steadily increasing number of failures have occurred since the end of the war.

[4] The data for Alaska were obtained directly from the cooperatives there. The information for Puerto Rico was furnished by the Office of the Inspector of Cooperatives of Puerto Rico.

The table shows number of associations, not number of establishments operated. Many cooperatives have one or more branches. Table does not show the volume of business done in any particular line, as the associations are classified according to main lines of business.

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TABLE 3.—*Trend of operations of retail store and petroleum associations, 1942–48, and of local service associations, 1948*

Item	Store associations							Petroleum associations							Service associations, 1948
	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	
Membership:															
Percent of increase over preceding year	8.4	13.4	11.6	15.9	25.6	13.6	8.3	6.5	9.6	10.8	11.4	14.4	23.9	9.5	1.9
Percent reporting—															
Increase over preceding year	77.5	80.9	72.8	82.9	98.8	77.4	75.5	76.9	80.2	77.5	78.2	79.9	74.5	73.8	76.0
Decrease from preceding year	22.5	19.1	27.2	17.1	1.2	22.7	24.5	23.1	19.8	22.5	21.8	20.1	25.5	26.2	24.0
Amount of business:															
Percent of increase over preceding year	11.3	39.9	30.8	11.5	19.6	28.8	30.8	23.2	26.3	27.9	10.7	22.6	19.1	13.6	10.9
Percent reporting—															
Increase over preceding year	73.0	80.8	90.5	72.9	80.3	84.7	90.8	93.2	89.7	94.1	86.3	89.4	71.5	78.9	78.8
Decrease from preceding year	27.0	19.2	9.5	27.1	19.7	15.3	9.2	6.8	10.3	5.9	13.7	10.6	28.5	21.1	21.2
Net earnings:															
Percent going from—															
Gain to loss	9.0	19.4	5.8	4.2	6.4	6.8	5.4	2.9	2.4	------	.8	.7	.4	2.0	12.6
Loss to gain	3.3	3.7	9.1	10.7	4.2	5.3	4.9	1.8	1.0	.9	------	.9	1.8	1.2	15.8
Percent reporting—															
Loss in current and preceding years	11.8	9.1	3.3	8.4	2.0	1.9	2.2	.3	.5	------	------	.5	------	.4	13.7
Increase in gain over preceding year	37.0	30.8	62.5	49.4	62.3	51.7	69.5	54.8	55.3	88.0	78.9	74.5	60.3	64.7	27.4
Decrease in gain from preceding year	38.9	37.0	19.2	27.2	25.1	34.3	17.9	40.2	40.8	11.1	20.3	23.3	37.5	31.7	30.5

1949 Survey of Consumer Finances[1]

CONSUMER INCOME in 1948 and ownership and use of liquid assets were the third and fourth subjects discussed in the report of the 1949 Survey of Consumer Finances. Detailed statistical information was presented. In general, the survey found that the increases in consumer income and liquid asset holdings from 1947 to 1948 were widely distributed throughout the population, and that the patterns of distribution of income and liquid assets among the spending units, ranked according to money income, were not changed significantly in either case.

As in the previous surveys for the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, samples of the entire population residing in private households during the January-March survey interview period were covered. The interview unit was the consumer spending unit, defined as all persons living in the same dwelling and related by blood, marriage, or adoption, who pooled their incomes for their major items of expense.

[1] The fourth annual survey of consumer finances conducted for the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Results of these surveys were published in the June, July, and August issues of the Federal Reserve Bulletin for the years 1946, 1947, and 1948, with an additional article in the issue for September 1948. Parts I and II of the 1949 survey were summarized in the Monthly Labor Review for August 1949 (p. 154).

Consumer Income in 1948

Consumers' money income in 1948 increased over 1947 by almost 15 billion dollars. The resulting upward shift of spending units into higher income groups was reflected in a substantial increase in the amount of median income of consumers. In 1948, the median spending-unit income was somewhat above $2,800, more than 10 percent higher than the 1947 median of $2,500, and nearly 25 percent above the 1946 figure of $2,300.

Generally speaking, characteristics relating to age, education, and occupation of the spending unit head, and to size and location of the spending unit, are most marked for those with high and low incomes. Units with money incomes of less than $1,000 tended to be small, to be located in rural areas, and to be headed by persons at least 55 years of age. In this income class, farm operators, retired persons, and unskilled workers were most frequently noted. In the income brackets above $5,000, spending units were more frequently of larger size and located in metropolitan areas. The heads of the higher-income units were more likely to be between the ages of 35 and 54, following a profession, occupying a managerial position, or self-employed.

Approximately half of all spending units reported higher incomes in 1948 than in 1947. Only about a fifth reported a decline from the

previous year. As in the two previous surveys, persons with professional and those with clerical and sales occupations most frequently reported income increases; about 60 percent of these had higher incomes in 1948. Somewhat more than half of the skilled and semiskilled workers and about the same proportion of the unskilled workers reported increases. Farm operators and the managerial and self-employed groups had fewer increases in income than the other groups. The most frequent explanation for increased income in 1948 was a higher wage or salary scale on the same job. Another important factor was transfer to a better paying job.

Tabulation of the data by age groups indicated that spending units headed by younger persons most frequently received increases in income. About two-thirds of the heads of spending units who were under 35 years of age, and about half of those between 35 and 54, received increases in income; for those above 54, the frequency of increases declined considerably.

Roughly 60 percent of all units having incomes below $4,000 in 1947 received increases in income in 1948. In the group with 1947 income above $4,000, somewhat less than half the spending units reported higher incomes in 1948, increases becoming less frequent as the income levels rose higher.

There were only slight changes in the percentage distribution of income received by each tenth of the spending units, when ranked by size of income. The small changes which did occur from 1947 to 1948 favored the lower-income tenths of the population.

Estimates made from the survey data indicate that about two-thirds of all consumer units incurred Federal income tax liabilities in 1948. Less than one-tenth of the spending units with incomes under $1,000, but more than nine-tenths of the units with $4,000 or more, incurred such liabilities. For about 1 unit in 5, Federal income tax amounted to 10 percent or more of income before tax. There were progressively fewer tax payers as tax rates became higher until only about 1 unit in 100 had a tax liability of 20 percent or more of income before tax.

Ownership of Liquid Assets [2]

The total number of holders of some form of liquid assets appeared to have increased by about 1 million in the past 3 years, although it was probably about the same in 1948 as in 1947. An estimated 36 million spending units out of a total of about 50 million held United States Government bonds or savings or checking accounts at the beginning of 1949.

Somewhat more than a fourth of all spending units had no liquid assets in early 1949, a fourth had from $200 to $999, and about a third had $1,000 or more. For the spending units holding liquid assets at the beginning of 1949, the median amount held was approximately $790, about 5 percent less than the year before but about 5 percent more than in early 1946.

The share of total liquid assets held by each tenth of the Nation's spending units, when ranked either by size of income or amount of their liquid-asset holding, showed relatively little change during 1948. The top 10 percent of all spending units, ranked according to income, held 44 percent of the liquid assets reported. This was about 5 million units holding roughly 55 billion dollars of U. S. Government bonds and savings and checking accounts. When ranked according to liquid asset holdings, the top 10 percent of the spending units held roughly two-thirds of all liquid assets reported, about the same proportion as the top tenth held a year earlier.

Over the 3-year period of the surveys, the proportion of spending units that held any liquid assets of the types covered declined gradually—from 76 percent of all spending units in early 1946 to 71 percent at the beginning of 1949. The total number of spending units has increased in the past few years; the number having no liquid asset holdings has increased at a somewhat faster rate during the same period than the number of asset holders. About 13 million spending units added to their Government bonds, savings accounts, or checking accounts during 1948; more than 16

[2] Includes United States Government bonds, checking accounts, and saving accounts in banks, post office, or savings and loan associations. Does not include currency, cash values in life insurance policies, or investments in securities other than Federal bonds.

million, or about one-third of all spending units, reduced their holding during the year.

The most popular form of liquid assets held was United States Government bonds; approximately 45 percent of all spending units had Government bonds, compared with 44 percent that had some type of savings account and 39 percent with checking accounts. However, during the postwar period the proportion of bondholders declined from about 6 in every 10 spending units to 4½ in every 10. Other types of liquid assets were held in about the same proportions during 1948 as in the year before.

As in prior years the higher income groups had greater proportions of spending units holding liquid assets. In the group with incomes under $1,500, about half of the units reported holding liquid assets in early 1949. More than 9 in every 10 spending units with incomes above $4,500 reported some kind of liquid-asset holding.

Consumer holdings of liquid assets in the aggregate changed little from 1948 to 1949, as withdrawal and additions during the year frequently offset each other. Roughly 3 million consumer units either exhausted their liquid assets during 1948 or were newly formed spending units and had not yet acquired liquid assets. At the same time there were about an equal number of units that became liquid-asset holders during the year.

Reasons given for withdrawal of liquid assets were emergencies such as sickness in about half the cases. Purchases of automobiles or some other durable goods were as frequent. The largest amounts of withdrawal were for investment or for the purchase of automobiles or other durable goods.

Nonagricultural Employment, by Industry Division, 1919–48

THE RESULTS of a recently completed revision to make available continuous data relating to nonfarm employment from the period beginning with 1919 are incorporated in the following chart and table. In addition to the total number of employees in all nonagricultural establishments, data are also presented for the major industry divisions. Annual averages only are available for the years 1919 to 1938. Monthly data beginning with January 1939 may be obtained upon request. To facilitate the long-term analysis now made possible by these series, the Bureau of Labor Statistics will provide detailed technical explanations of the employment series in the near future.

Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments

Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division, 1919–48 [1]

[In thousands]

Year	Total	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Trade [2]	Finance	Service [2]	Government
1919	26,829	1,124	1,021	10,534	3,711	4,664	1,050	2,054	2,671
1920	27,088	1,230	848	10,534	3,998	4,623	1,110	2,142	2,603
1921	24,125	953	1,012	8,132	3,459	4,754	1,097	2,187	2,531
1922	25,569	920	1,185	8,986	3,505	5,084	1,079	2,268	2,542
1923	28,128	1,203	1,229	10,155	3,882	5,494	1,123	2,431	2,611
1924	27,770	1,092	1,321	9,523	3,806	5,626	1,163	2,516	2,723
1925	28,505	1,080	1,446	9,786	3,824	5,810	1,166	2,591	2,802
1926	29,539	1,176	1,555	9,997	3,940	6,033	1,235	2,755	2,848
1927	29,691	1,105	1,608	9,839	3,891	6,165	1,295	2,871	2,917
1928	29,710	1,041	1,606	9,786	3,822	6,137	1,360	2,962	2,996
1929	31,041	1,078	1,497	10,534	3,907	6,401	1,431	3,127	3,066
1930	29,143	1,000	1,372	9,401	3,675	6,064	1,398	3,084	3,149
1931	26,383	864	1,214	8,021	3,243	5,531	1,333	2,913	3,264
1932	23,377	722	970	6,797	2,804	4,907	1,270	2,682	3,225
1933	23,466	735	809	7,258	2,659	4,999	1,225	2,614	3,167
1934	25,699	874	862	8,346	2,736	5,552	1,247	2,784	3,298
1935	26,792	888	912	8,907	2,771	5,692	1,262	2,883	3,477
1936	28,802	937	1,145	9,653	2,956	6,076	1,313	3,060	3,662
1937	30,718	1,006	1,112	10,606	3,114	6,543	1,355	3,233	3,749
1938	28,902	882	1,055	9,253	2,840	6,453	1,347	3,196	3,876
1939	30,287	845	1,150	10,078	2,912	6,705	1,382	3,228	3,987
1940	32,031	916	1,294	10,780	3,013	7,055	1,419	3,362	4,192
1941	36,164	947	1,790	12,974	3,248	7,567	1,462	3,554	4,622
1942	39,697	983	2,170	15,051	3,433	7,481	1,440	3,708	5,431
1943	42,042	917	1,567	17,381	3,619	7,322	1,401	3,786	6,049
1944	41,480	883	1,094	17,111	3,798	7,399	1,374	3,795	6,026
1945	40,069	826	1,132	15,302	3,872	7,685	1,394	3,891	5,967
1946	41,412	852	1,661	14,461	4,023	8,815	1,586	4,408	5,607
1947	43,371	943	1,982	15,247	4,122	9,196	1,641	4,786	5,454
1948	44,201	981	2,165	15,286	4,151	9,491	1,716	4,799	5,613

[1] Annual averages only are available for the years 1919–38. Monthly data beginning with January 1939 may be obtained upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[2] Data for the trade and service divisions, beginning with January 1947, are not comparable with data shown for earlier years because of the shift of the automotive repair service industry from the trade to the service division. In January 1947, this industry amounted to approximately 230,000 employees.

Domestic Workers' Wages and Hours, New York State, 1948 [1]

DOMESTIC SERVICE engaged roughly 9 percent of the employed women in New York State in March 1948, in contrast with 24 percent in 1910 and 15 percent in 1940. The shortage of domestic workers, which was acute during World War II, was found by the 1948 survey of the New York State Labor Department to have eased with regard to workers in the nonresident category, since its previous survey in 1946. Additional workers of various backgrounds had entered the market during that period—housewives, who in view of increasing prices, turned to domestic employment to supplement the family income, women laid off from the needle trades, and others who sought work when strike conditions affected their husbands' incomes.

The trend toward a greater supply of household workers was accompanied by a decrease in demand for their services. Employers, feeling the pinch of high prices, were either dispensing altogether with household help or hiring it for shorter periods. Also, the large service staffs of prewar days were becoming more rare. As an employment-agency owner expressed it: "Butlers and ladies' maids are out of style * * *. Most people want only one maid." Moreover, a demand by workers for steady and regular work had helped to stabilize the market. Not only those looking for full-time jobs, but also others wanting 1, 2, or 3 days of work a week disliked the prospect of changing jobs frequently.

In 1948, resident or "sleep-in" workers were harder to obtain than nonresident or "sleep-out" workers. The supply of domestics available for resident jobs did not equal the increasing demand.

[1] New York Department of Labor. Division of Research and Statistics, Publication B–20, The Household Worker in New York State, 1948 (New York, 1949); Division of Industrial Relations, Women in Industry and Minimum Wage, Domestic Service Employment in New York State, 1946.

The 1948 study was based on information obtained from 14 State and 41 privately operated employment agencies, through analyses of help-wanted advertisements in newspapers, and from interviews with household workers seeking employment. The 1946 study used similar methods except that interviews with those seeking work were not held.

Many workers had families of their own to whom some time had to be devoted. Younger single women objected to resident employment because they wanted free time in the evenings. Those who wanted resident jobs were often older women with few family ties.

Full-Time Workers

New York City domestic workers in the depression years of the thirties often received as little as $1 for a "full day" (hours not specified), and 10 cents an hour for shorter periods, according to the current study. Following the depression, wages rose, until just prior to entry into World War II, the standard hourly rate was 35 cents. By the last year of the war, it had reached 70 cents. In the first postwar year, 1946, the most usual rates in the New York metropolitan area were 75 cents an hour for part-time and day workers and $150 a month or $35 a week for full-time domestics, both resident and nonresident. In 1948, fewer employers offered monthly rates. The weekly wage had become more prevalent, but rates had changed little since 1946.

Wages offered full-time resident workers in New York City and vicinity through newspaper ads, in the spring of 1948, ranged from $11.50 to $50 a week, plus food and lodging. The median weekly rate was $35—the same as 2 years before. However, there were relatively fewer offers of less than $35, and more offers of $35 and over than in 1946. The few jobs for resident workers which offered wages of over $40 a week were for skilled workers, especially those with special qualifications, such as French-speaking or Scandinavian workers who could also care for children, workers trained in infant care, and those who could serve as governess-housekeepers or housekeeper-cooks.

Of 183 women household workers interviewed in New York City, only 24 had been employed on resident jobs in 1948 and were able to furnish recent wage data for such work. According to their statements, weekly wages ranged from $20 to $45, the jobs paying over $35 being for specialized workers such as cooks, housekeepers, and nursemaids.

Wages of nonresident workers in the New York metropolitan area, the report points out, were practically the same in 1948 as those of resident workers.

> Before the war, cash wages of sleep-in workers were usually lower than those of nonresident workers, on the theory that the former received additional compensation in the form of lodging. During the war years, however, as houseworkers could afford to exercise greater selectivity among jobs offered, and increasingly sought nonresident jobs, it became evident that sleep-in arrangements were made at the insistence, and in the interest, of the employer rather than the worker who in many cases maintained her own apartment for her family and for use in her free time. As a result, there is practically no difference today in the wages of resident and full-time nonresident workers.

Wages offered resident workers in up-State areas were much lower than those in the New York metropolitan area, in both 1946 and 1948. In the newspaper ads studied, there were no offers higher than $35 in 1948, and the median weekly wage specified was $20. Jobs offered through employment offices averaged $20 a week (as in 1946), ranging up to $35 and falling as low as $8 to $12 for 60 hours' work.

Daily hours of work in 1946, as reported by employment agencies, were usually 12 for resident workers and 10 for nonresident workers. In 1948, estimates of working time of nonresident workers obtained from employment agencies (most of them in the New York City area), ranged from 8 to 13½ hours daily, and averaged 10½ hours for a 5½-day or a 6-day week. Of 48 such estimates, 11 reported a 12-hour day as most usual.

Somewhat shorter working schedules for nonresidential workers than those given by the private agencies were reported by 47 domestic workers interviewed in the New York City offices of the State Employment Service. The average workweek was 48 hours, most of the women working 5 or 5½ days. In about 12 percent of the advertisements studied, weekly hours specified for nonresident workers ranged from 37½ to 60.

Resident workers' daily hours, according to the 12 employment agencies in the New York City metropolitan area which gave estimates, ranged from 9½ to 14, and in some instances were reported as "unlimited." The majority of these agencies believed that a 12-hour day was most usual and that nursemaids were often on 24-hour duty. In interviews with 24 women ap-

plicants at employment agencies who had held resident jobs in 1948, no daily hours of less than 11 were reported. A 13- to 14-hour day was most usual; one report showed 18½ hours' work each day.

Weekly hours of resident workers, estimated by only 7 agencies in the New York City vicinity, ranged from 66 to 82½ hours. A like number of up-State agencies reported that the length of the workweek was from 40 to 65 hours.

The time-off arrangement most prevalent for resident workers in New York City and vicinity was stated to be 1½ days each week. Up-State, 1 day a week was stated to be most usual. "A full day off, however, was reported as having a different meaning for each employer. Some workers were required to start their day off at 10 a. m. after breakfast had been served and dishes washed, and others about 2 p. m., after they had completed their luncheon duties."

Part-Time Workers[2]

Advertised wages for part-time workers in 1948 were usually on a weekly basis. Such wages in New York City and vicinity averaged $18, but ranged from $7.50 to $35 for a workweek varying from 10 to 36 hours. Almost all the advertisements which specified hourly rates offered 75 cents.

Daily wage quotations obtained in the 1948 survey from 8 employment agencies in Brooklyn specified a rate of $6.50 for an 8-hour day; 14 agencies from other parts of metropolitan New York specified a $7 daily rate. Hourly rates reported by employment agencies ranged from 75 cents to $1.25, the most usual offer being $1. (The 1946 survey had shown the most usual rates to be $6 a day and 75 cents an hour.)

Reports from interviews with 34 women who had been employed as part-time workers at some time in 1948 revealed lower usual rates than those reported by employment agencies. Hourly earnings of these women ranged from 55 cents to $1.15; nearly half received from 75 to 85 cents.

Up-State agencies reported hourly rates ranging from 55 cents for a nursemaid to $1.25 for cooks, with 75 cents the most frequently reported hourly rate paid to general household workers. In addition to the cash wage, part-time workers usually received carfare and one or two meals, depending on the schedule.

The most frequent part-time arrangements specified in help-wanted ads (mostly in the New York metropolitan area) were 3 to 5 mornings a week, 5 afternoons, or 3 full days a week. The 3-day-a-week jobs generally required 6 to 8 hours' work a day. The part-time jobs calling for 5 days a week usually required from 5 to 7 hours a day. A majority of the 34 part-time workers interviewed had worked a 5-day or 6-day week, but 25 of them had worked less than 30 hours a week; the most usual arrangement was 20 to 30 hours.

Employers were often asked by employment agencies to guarantee a minimum number of hours of work a day. The shortest period set by any agency as a minimum was 3 hours.

[2] Jobs requiring less than 36 hours a week were classified as part-time.

Labor-Management Disputes in September 1949

DESPITE THE REPORT of the President's Steel Fact-Finding Board on September 10, labor-management negotiations continued to be inconclusive as the month drew to a close. This situation was due primarily to the fact that the steel negotiations, with two postponements of strike deadlines, had not yielded a settlement which might serve as a guide to other mass-production industries. The United Automobile Workers (CIO) and the Ford Motor Co., with the arrival of the strike deadline of September 29, reached an agreement providing for company-financed pensions and added medical and hospital services under a jointly financed existing health insurance plan. Other pending or deferred talks in electrical manufacturing, metal mining, meat packing, and rubber awaited a definite "break" in the steel wage and pension controversy.

Compared with August, strike idleness increased substantially in September largely because of the industry-wide stoppage in coal mining which began September 19. Other large stoppages included a strike of Missouri Pacific Railroad employees which began September 9 and involved about 25,000 workers, and the strike of over 15,000

B. F. Goodrich employees which began August 27 and continued throughout September.

The prolonged strike of newspaper printers in Chicago was terminated September 18 after continuing since November 1947.

Steel Developments

The Fact-Finding Board's report,[1] submitted to the President September 10, recommended that social-insurance benefits at a cost of 4 cents per hour and pension plans costing an average of 6 cents per hour per worker be established in the steel industry at company expense. The Board also recommended that the union withdraw its demand for a wage rate increase of 12½ cents per hour. The union, United Steelworkers of America, accepted the recommendations as a basis for settlement but leading steel companies agreed to accept them only as a basis for further negotiations. As more time was required for study of the report and collective bargaining, the parties, at the request of the President, agreed to extensions of the existing truce, first from September 14 to 25, and later to October 1.

Coal Miners Stop Work in Pension Dispute

After several months of work on a limited 3-day a week schedule, the Nation's organized coal miners began a "no pension, no work" stoppage on September 19. The stoppage involved approximately 380,000 miners, members of the United Mine Workers of America (Ind.), in the soft-coal fields and about 70,000 in the anthracite fields of eastern Pennsylvania. Union spokesmen attributed the miners' refusal to work to the temporary suspension of pension and other payments from their welfare fund. This action was taken on September 16 by the board of trustees of the fund. Expenditures were substantially outstripping revenues, according to the trustees, partly because a group of southern coal operators were withholding the 20-cent-per-ton payments. These operators took the position that, with the expiration of their contract with the union on June 30, they were not legally required to continue their contributions to the fund. An interchange of views between John L. Lewis, UMWA leader, and a large southern operator failed to resolve the controversy. As news of this suspension spread through the coal fields, miners indicated their intention not to return to the pits after the week-end. At the month's end, the stoppage was still in effect as negotiations were resumed on a new contract.

Missouri Pacific Railroad Stoppage

Approximately 5,200 employees of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, members of four railroad operating brotherhoods (locomotive engineers, firemen and enginemen, conductors, and trainmen) stopped work September 9 in an eleven-State area. About 20,000 nonoperating employees of the company were made idle as a result.

The issues in dispute involved an accumulation of some 300 grievances arising from the interpretation of certain rules and working conditions. The unions' claims against the company were said to aggregate about $3,000,000.

A strike was originally authorized by the unions for June 20 but was postponed as the National Mediation Board sought to resolve the dispute. When this effort proved unfruitful, a new strike date was set for July 11. The stoppage was again postponed, however, when President Truman appointed an emergency fact-finding board. This board recommended that the issues be submitted to the National Railroad Adjustment Board as contemplated under procedures established by the amended Railway Labor Act of 1934. Because of the backlog of grievance cases before the Adjustment Board, the unions did not accept this recommendation and the strike became effective September 9. No settlement was reached by the end of the month.

Chicago Printers End Strike

Agreement on a new contract was reached September 14 between the Chicago Newspaper Publishers Association representing five Chicago newspapers and Local 16 of the Chicago Typographical Union (AFL), and was ratified by the local union membership September 18.

This agreement terminated a strike which had been in progress since November 24, 1947.[2] Some 1,500 workers were affected, although many re-

[1] An analysis of the Board's report will appear in the Monthly Labor Review for November 1949.

[2] For earlier discussions of the strike, see Monthly Labor Review, April 1948 (p. 413) and Monthly Labor Review, November 1948 (p. 518).

portedly had found employment elsewhere during the strike. The dispute was primarily over the security of the union as bargaining agent for employees after the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 made illegal the closed-shop arrangement, existing for many years in the printing industry. Publication of the papers continued throughout the strike by use of varitype (typewriters with interchangeable type plates) and photo-engraving processes.

According to press reports the publishers continued, under the new contract, to recognize the local union as the exclusive bargaining agent for composing room employees although experienced nonunion workers could be hired. The contract also provided a wage increase of $10 per week, priority rights of all employees to jobs they held before the strike, and an agreement to restore a number of provisions connected with the closed shop, hiring methods, etc., in the event the Taft-Hartley Act is repealed by Congress. The contract will expire July 15, 1951, but provides for reopening of the wage question by either party after July 15, 1950.

Technical Notes

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*This series of technical notes serves the useful purpose of explaining the methodology and limitations of all major statistical series of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Reprinted in booklet form from the Monthly Labor Review, they should offer a convenient compendium for all users of Bureau materials. A standardized outline keyed by a generally uniform system of subheadings is employed as a reader-aid.*

Estimating National Housing Volume[1]

THE HOUSING STATISTICS SERIES, prepared by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, measures the number of new nonfarm dwelling units started nationally each month. It is used generally as an indicator of building activity and related economic trends and by housing agencies as a guide in national housing policy and State and local administrative decisions. The statistics are available on a monthly basis beginning in 1939 and on an annual basis from 1910.

Over the years, the chief source of information about home-building activity has been the building permit. The Bureau began collecting building-permit information in 1920, with reports from 207 large cities. Coverage has expanded annually, but the most important strides were taken between 1933 and 1940.

The dwelling unit, the unit of measurement of the volume of housing construction, is defined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics[2] as a permanent dwelling place containing permanent cooking facilities, i. e., the minimum built-in facilities essential to housekeeping. The dwelling-unit count represents the number of families planned for in the construction of new permanent-type houskeeping dwellings and reflects the extent of new housing activity. Prefabricated houses are included, if permanent and made of new materials.

Temporary units and units without housekeeping facilities and such dwellings as trailers, houseboats, sheds, and shacks, are not included. Excluded also are the temporary dwellings built during the period of defense and World War II, and the Federal temporary re-use units erected during the Veterans' Emergency Housing Program of 1946–47.

Accommodations in transient hotels, dormitories, and clubhouses are not counted in the dwelling-unit figures. These are usually nonhousekeeping quarters and the buildings containing them are defined as "nonhouskeeping residential."

Farm dwellings are likewise excluded from coverage.

Restriction of coverage to new units automatically excludes units provided by the remodeling of existing residential structures or the conversion of nonresidential buildings into housing. And since the Bureau's housing statistics are designed to reflect the extent of new house-building activity, and not necessarily all additions to the housing inventory, living quarters provided for superintendents in public buildings, warehouses, and factories are excluded also. Construction of the residence in these cases is quite incidental to the nonresidential building. On the other hand, the Bureau's totals do include housekeeping dwelling units in buildings that also contain stores. In such cases the housing accommodations are at least

[1] Prepared by Dorothy K. Newman in the Bureau's Division of Construction Statistics.

[2] See Census of Housing, 1940, Part I, United States Summary (p. 2) for Census definition of a dwelling unit. See also Housing and the Increase in Population, Bureau of Labor Statistics Serial No. R. 1421 (pp. 14-16) for differences between Bureau of Labor Statistics and Census definitions.

The Bureau of the Census studies families as a unit of population and measures the number and kind of family accommodations, new and old, regardless of structural permanency or the significance of the housing in the volume of residential construction. The Bureau of Labor Statistics prepares current housing statistics and, from the results of building-permit reports, interviews with builders, and the like, measures the number of new permanent dwelling units started in structures designed and built for residential purposes.

as important as the stores and usually account for a major part of both the physical volume and value of the construction job.

The new permanent nonfarm dwelling units included in the Bureau of Labor Statistics series are classified as urban or rural nonfarm; private or public; in one-family, two-family, and multifamily structures.

Urban units are those in urban areas, which, according to Census definition, are all incorporated places which had 2,500 population or over at the time of the latest census and, by special rule, a small number of unincorporated civil divisions essentially urban in character. Rural nonfarm units are defined as those in incorporated places with less than 2,500 population, and all units in unincorporated areas that are not among those just mentioned nor are they farm homes. Thus, urban housing is related to definite geographic areas, while rural nonfarm housing is defined largely according to the intended use of the dwelling units.

Dwelling units financed by Federal, State, or local government funds are public units; all others are private. The fact that private units are financed by mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration or the Veterans Administration does not mean that they are publicly financed.

A one-family structure may be detached, semidetached, or one of a solid row. A semidetached one-family structure has a common wall with another structure containing a single dwelling unit. Each unit in both semidetached and row houses is counted as a separate structure, because each has a separate entrance and separate heating facilities and utility connections.

Two-family structures are those which are built so that one unit is above the other or two units on the same floor have a common entrance.

In the multifamily structure, heating facilities and utilities are usually centrally controlled, and a single entrance leads to the various apartments. In apartments with individual entrances, the units are defined as being in multifamily structures because the heating, the plumbing, and, in some cases, other facilities, such as electricity and gas, may be controlled at a central location.

Limitations of the Series

Statistics on the number of dwelling units started do not measure the number completed in any given month. Construction on units started usually continues for several months before the dwellings are ready for occupancy.

Furthermore, the Bureau's totals of starts cannot be added to the number of units standing as shown in the Census of Housing (allowing for demolitions and the number of units destroyed by natural or other causes) to form an all-inclusive housing inventory. The reasons are the limitations placed upon coverage of the series, already partially explained.

Methods and Sources of Survey

A questionnaire form (BLS 404) is mailed by the Bureau [3] each month to the building-permit-issuing officers in about 2,500 urban and 2,600 rural places throughout the country, including over 500 counties and townships. Forms are sent to practically all localities having building-permit systems, and returns are received monthly from about 9 in 10 of them.

Information is requested on this questionnaire as to the number and value of the new dwelling units for which permits were issued, as well as certain details about nonresidential building. The portion of BLS 404 relating to housing is reproduced on p. 415. Forms are mailed on the twenty-fourth of every month. Returns are sufficient for estimating purposes by the fifteenth of the following month. But editing and tabulating of the data delay the actual preparation of the estimate by about 2 weeks.

To obtain an early preliminary estimate, brief telegraphic forms are mailed on the same day as the questionnaire to a sample of the building-permit officials (about 550) who also report on the longer form. On the telegraphic forms, they are asked only the number of new family dwelling

[3] With the exception that the Department of Labor or like agency in 8 States (Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Texas) send questionnaire forms directly to building inspectors in their State and then assemble and publish the State data. Copies of the permit reports are sent to the Bureau of Labor Statistics in Washington for use in preparing summaries and national estimates.

units for which permits were issued during the month. Returns, made by wire, are usually complete by the eighth of the month following the month of reference, and the preliminary estimate is published about the fifteenth.

Field surveys conducted to supplement the mailed questionnaire are limited to the nonpermit-issuing parts of a sample of 96 rural counties. Each of the 96 counties is visited once each quarter, but at each visit the number of dwelling units started in each of the 3 previous months is obtained. The 96-county sample, thus, is divided into 3 groups of 32 counties each. One group is visited in January, April, July, and October; another in February, May, August, and November; and the last, in March, June, September, and December.

Field investigators obtain leads to new home-building from local builders, utility companies, building-supply companies, real-estate agents, and a variety of other sources. The next step is to secure information directly from builder or owner as to the date construction was begun and the number of units in the project. In addition, each Bureau investigator inspects his territory in order to complete the canvass of all new home-building begun in the three previous months. The work of Bureau field agents is carefully reviewed in the Bureau's five regional offices, and an on-the-spot check is made of the completeness and accuracy of field investigations on the average of once every 6 months.

Calculation Procedures

Two separate calculations are made covering housing volume each month. These result in the preliminary and revised figures issued by the Bureau. Both estimates are based upon samples, and, as explained below, the sample utilized in the revised estimate is considerably broader than that for the preliminary estimate.

The Preliminary Estimate. In the preparation of the preliminary estimate, the telegraphic replies used cover the number of new nonfarm dwelling units started (1) in all of the 199 cities with 50,000 population or more in 1940; (2) in 45 rural nonfarm localities known to be active in home-building; and (3) in a sample of 256 cities of less than 50,000 population chosen and stratified according to geographic division, location within or outside of a metropolitan area, and size. Data are also included for a selection of 230 cities which consistently submit their mail questionnaires to the Bureau before the eighth of the month. The entire urban segment of reporting places which supply information in time for the preliminary estimate usually provides complete coverage for the 412 cities of 25,000 population or more, as well as for a representative sample of smaller urban places.

To the telegraphic replies for 45 rural-nonfarm localities are added all the questionnaire returns from rural nonfarm places which have been received in time for the compilation of the preliminary housing estimate. The total usually represents about 80 percent of the housing volume in rural places issuing permits, but only about 50 percent of the places.

Utilizing the foregoing basic figures, the privately financed segment of the estimate is made in three parts—(1) for urban places, (2) for rural nonfarm places issuing building permits, and (3) for rural nonfarm places without permit systems.

(1) To obtain the urban estimate, permit data for the current month are grouped according to the geographic division of the places reporting, the location of reporting places within or outside a metropolitan area, and their size. The percent of change in the number of dwelling units reported between the previous and the current month for identical cities is applied in each estimating cell (i. e., in this particular instance, data reported for places of given size and given locations) to the previous month's estimate for all the cities represented by that cell. By this procedure a preliminary estimate is obtained of the total number of dwelling units for which building permits were issued or work was about to begin in urban areas. It is not an estimate of the amount of housing actually started. An adjustment is then made to translate building-permit volume into dwelling units started.

Factors for this adjustment are based on periodic field studies in sample localities in which the Bureau investigates the elapsed time between issuance of a building permit and the start of construction, and the extent to which permits are not used. Compared with 1945, studies show that in 1948 the rate of lapsed permits has declined from over 7 percent to only 1 percent of the dwelling units reported on permits. It is

estimated that in urban areas nearly 60 percent of the units are started in the month of permit issuance; and 94 percent by the end of the second month afterward. Adjustments are made each month for such delays and lapses: an addition is made for units left over from the estimated permit volume for the previous month; subtractions are made for the proportion to be started in later months, and for those abandoned, or, as in a few cases, started before the permit was issued.

(2) The estimating method for the rural nonfarm permit-issuing group resembles that for urban places. However, the reported permit data are stratified at this stage only by permit-issuing jurisdiction, i. e., for incorporated places, townships, and counties. For each classification, a total is made of all of the dwelling units for which building-permit reports have been received, and the percent of change between the previous and current month's reports for identical localities is applied to the previous month's estimate. Separate treatment is given areas of significant housing volume that show trends widely variant from the general trend. The sum of the data for incorporated places, townships, and counties yields the estimated total number of dwelling units for which permits were issued in rural-nonfarm permit-issuing places in the month. This aggregate is then adjusted to reflect the number of dwelling units started, in accordance with the information for rural areas revealed in the Bureau's building-permit surveys. On the whole, these surveys show somewhat less lag in rural than in urban places between permit issuance and the start of construction.

(3) The preliminary estimate covering the number of new nonfarm dwelling units started in rural-nonfarm places that do not issue permits is derived at this point by projecting the previous month's figure, using the trend shown for the rural-nonfarm permit-issuing places.

To the figure thus obtained for privately financed housing the Bureau adds the number of publicly financed units started. Information on public housing is received directly from the sponsoring Federal, State, and local agencies. The resultant total (public plus private) yields the preliminary estimate of the number of new nonfarm dwelling units started nationally for the month.

The Revised Estimate. Revision of the preliminary monthly estimate is usually made at the end of every quarter after results are available from the Bureau's field surveys in the nonpermit-issuing segments of 96 rural counties.

In selecting the sample of 96 counties for survey, the Bureau in 1947 eliminated 86 counties of the country's total of 3,103 from the list either because they were completely urban or were served entirely by building-permit systems. The nonpermit-issuing rural nonfarm universe was determined according to the number of rural nonfarm dwelling units standing in 1940 in that part of each of the remaining counties where building permits are not issued.

The universe was stratified according to whether the counties were metropolitan or nonmetropolitan,[4] and whether more urban or more rural in character, as defined by the percentage of urban to total dwelling units standing in 1940. Thus classified, the metropolitan counties had 1.6 million or 40 percent of all rural nonfarm dwelling units standing in 1940 in nonpermit-issuing areas; the nonmetropolitan counties had 4.8 million or 60 percent of such units. A further division into 4 temperature zones was made on the basis of winter temperature.[5] These classifications resulted altogether in 15 cells.

In order to avoid selecting a sparsely populated county to represent an estimating cell having a large number of dwelling units, an array was made for each cell according to 1940 housing inventory. The counties at the lowest end of the array, representing 10 percent of the 1940 inventory, were set aside.[6] These small counties are, however, included in the cell totals in determining the estimating weights.

Further classification of the universe was then made according to the extent of housing activity, as measured by the number of priority authorizations to secure building materials for housing

[4] For this purpose a county was metropolitan if any part was located within a metropolitan area as defined by the 1940 Census.

[5] The 48 States were classified into 4 zones based on the number of "degree days" (i. e., days with temperature below 65 degrees), in November, December, January, and February, as reported by the U. S. Weather Bureau. Some States, such as New York, Pennsylvania, Oregon, Washington, and Illinois were divided into 2 parts because of the wide range of winter temperature.

[6] Studies of variance in nonfarm units started in rural and small urban counties covered by area housing surveys in 1946 and 1947 indicated that bias resulting from the elimination of small counties in selecting the sample would be much less important than the error that might result from inclusion of one of the small counties.

that were issued in each county in April 1946 under the Veterans' Emergency Housing Program. In the southern temperature zone, this step in stratification followed classification by race (white, nonwhite) in the largely rural counties, but classification was made by race and not according to housing activity in the more urbanized counties.

By this stage, the universe had been classified into 32 cells. Each of the 32 cells was further divided into 3 subcells, in such a manner that each subcell would represent as nearly as possible the same number of 1940 dwelling units. Within each cell, the counties were arrayed according to the number of dwelling units standing in 1940. The *n*th county in each cell was selected by using a table of random numbers.

The revised estimate, like the preliminary, is prepared in three parts—for urban, rural nonfarm permit-issuing, and rural nonfarm nonpermit-issuing places.

The estimating procedure for the rural nonfarm nonpermit-issuing places is to apply the weight for each county to the reported number of dwelling units for the month, and to total the weighted figures. The weight for each county is the relationship of the number of dwelling units standing in 1940 in the rural nonfarm nonpermit-issuing parts of the county, to the number of 1940 rural nonfarm dwelling units in the entire cell represented by the county.

The urban and rural nonfarm permit-issuing segments of the revised estimate are prepared from virtually complete building permit returns. In estimating for urban areas, stratification of the expanded data is quite detailed, in comparison with that done in the preliminary estimate.

The data for the revised estimate are classified according to type of structure (i. e., in one-family, two-family, or multifamily structures), and according to the location of the places reporting, i. e., by geographic division, State, metropolitan or nonmetropolitan district, and city size. This classification process may yield as many as 11 cells in a State.

The volume of homebuilding during the month is tabulated for each class of place, by type of structure. The estimate by type of structure for all urban areas is prepared by applying to the volume of housing reported for each type of place, the ratio between the total number of such places in the cell and the number reporting that month. The ratio of reporting to the actual number of places is usually 1 for cities of 25,000 population or over, because reports are received monthly from virtually all of these. For places of 5,000 to 25,000 population the multiplying figure is seldom over 3, and for places of 2,500 to 5,000 population, it is seldom over 5.

Totals by type of structure are added to equal the urban total for the country, unadjusted for lag between building-permit issuance and the start of construction, and for building permits allowed to lapse. The urban total is adjusted as described above (p. 413) to yield the estimate of housing actually started.

In preparing the revised estimate for rural nonfarm permit-issuing places, returns from the 1,800 places usually reporting building-permit volume are classified according to the kind of reporting locality (city, township, or county) and by location in or outside a metropolitan district, by geographic division, and by size of place. A total of 54 estimating cells results. For each cell, the estimate is derived by multiplying the number of dwelling units reported in the month, by the ratio between the total number of rural nonfarm dwelling units standing in 1940 in all places in the cell and the number of 1940 dwelling units in the reporting places. Adjustment is, of course, made to convert building-permit volume into housing started.

After adding publicly financed units, the total for the three parts of the estimate just described yields the revised estimate of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started nationally for the month.

Tests of Reliability

The sampling error in the revised estimate of private nonfarm dwelling units started (the public segment is based on actual enumerations) amounts to 2 percent, using December 1948 data. Thus, if the estimate were 50,000, the chances are about 19 out of 20 that an actual enumeration would produce a figure between 48,000 and 52,000.

Owing to the degree of completeness of the information reported, the percent of error is least for the urban segment of the estimate (1.0 per-

B. L. S. 404
(Rev. 10-1-48)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Budget Bureau No. 44-R049.9.
Approval expires Sept. 30, 1949.

FOR BLS OFFICE USE ONLY							
Kardex		Edit		Add		Post	
In	Tab.	Made	Ver.	Made	Ver.	Mach.	Hand

Report permits issued during month of—

(If above mailing address is incorrect or zone number omitted, please indicate change)

DEAR SIR: Please fill out this form and return it to the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Washington 25, D. C., in the enclosed envelope which requires no postage.

It will be observed that the number of *buildings* covered by permits is requested, but not the number of permits.

We shall appreciate your courtesy if you will give this matter your immediate attention.

Very truly yours,

EWAN CLAGUE, *Commissioner of Labor Statistics.*

Classification	(1) Privately owned			(2) Publicly owned			Code
	Number of buildings	Estimated cost (omit cents)	Number of dwelling units	Number of buildings	Estimated cost (omit cents)	Number of dwelling units	
NEW FAMILY DWELLING UNIT STRUCTURES							
1. **Single-family structures.** (May be detached, semidetached, or one of a solid row. A semidetached single-family structure has a common wall with another structure containing a single dwelling unit. Each unit is counted as a separate structure because each unit has a separate entrance.)							**01**
2. **Two-family structures.** (May have one unit over the other or two units on the same floor with a *common entrance.*)							**02**
2a. **Single-family and two-family structures with a store or shop therewith.** (These should not be included in the lines above.)							**02a**
3. **Three- and four-family structures** having *common* facilities such a *common* entrance, heating, etc							**03**
3a. **Three- and four-family structures having stores and shops therewith.** (These should not be included in line 3 above.)							**03a**
4. **Five or more family structures** having *common* facilities such as *common* entrance, heating, etc							**04**
4a. **Five or more family structures having stores or shops therewith.** (These should not be included in line 4 above.)							**04a**

cent), slightly greater for the estimate covering permit-issuing rural nonfarm places (1.58 percent), and greatest for the estimate representing rural nonfarm nonpermit-issuing places (9.47 percent).

Study of the revisions that were required in the preliminary estimate for months prior to March 1949 shows that adjustments have seldom reached 10 percent, and for most months they have been less than 4 percent. The revisions have usually been upward. Recent substantial additions to the number of permit reports available for the preliminary estimate will probably reduce somewhat the difference between the preliminary and revised figure, insofar as differences relate to the permit-issuing segments of the estimate.

The magnitude of the revisions, however, results chiefly from the difference between the estimate for rural nonfarm non-permit-issuing places based on field survey data and the projected figure used for the preliminary estimate.

As previously stated, in the preliminary figure, housing activity in rural nonfarm places which do not issue permits is carried forward on the basis of the trend shown by activity in the permit-issuing rural nonfarm places. A figure prepared in this way is reliable, of course, only because an estimate based on field surveys is always within a span of 3 months, and provides a sound base for projection. Even so, experience shows that although the trend for rural nonfarm nonpermit-issuing places corresponds well with the trend in rural nonfarm permit-issuing places during the spring, summer, and early fall, these two trends are less alike in the winter. The reason for this phenomenon is that the non-permit-issuing group appears to be more sensitive to seasonal influence, with home-building activity falling off faster in the winter and picking up more quickly in the spring.

Experience has been insufficient to adjust for this condition because the estimating technique described here has been in operation through only two winters. However, after studying data covering the third winter, in 1949–50, satisfactory seasonal adjustment factors undoubtedly can be prepared and applied to the nonpermit rural nonfarm segment for use in the preliminary estimates.

Measurement of Labor Turn-Over[1]

A MEASURE of the gross movement of workers into and out of employment status with individual firms is provided in the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly series on labor turn-over. Transfers within the employment of the same firm, as from one department or plant to another, are not considered labor turn-over. For analysis, personnel actions covered by this series are broadly divided into accessions, or additions to employment, and separations, or terminations of employment. Separations are further classified according to type: Quits (or voluntary separations); and discharges, lay-offs, and miscellaneous separations (collectively called involuntary separations).

Accessions are all additions to the work force whether of new employees or of former employees after seven or more consecutive calendar days' absence. Such absence may be either authorized (such as after a lay-off) or unauthorized.

Quits are terminations initiated by employees because of acceptance of jobs elsewhere, dissatisfaction, return to school, marriage, maternity, ill health, or voluntary retirement where no pensions are provided by the different companies. Unauthorized absences of seven or more consecutive calendar days also are considered quits.

Discharges are terminations of employment initiated by management for such reasons as employees' incompetence, violation of rules, dishonesty, insubordination, laziness, habitual absenteeism, or inability to meet the organization's physical standards.

Lay-offs are terminations of employment lasting seven or more calendar days which are initiated by management without prejudice to the workers, because of lack of orders, shortage of materials, conversion of plant to new product, or introduction of improved machinery or processes. Suspensions of employment for less than 7 days and suspensions for inventory or vacation periods are not considered lay-offs.

Miscellaneous separations are terminations for other reasons, including permanent disability, death, retirement on company pension, or entrance into the armed forces. Prior to September 1940, miscellaneous separations were included with quits.

Personnel actions during a calendar month are converted to a rate per 100 employees. Separate rates are computed for total accessions, total separations, and for each of the component separation items—quits, discharges, lay-offs, and miscellaneous separations. A single labor turn-over rate is not provided.[2]

The number of personnel actions and of persons employed used in preparing labor turn-over rates cover all employees—administrative, office, and supervisory, as well as production workers—and permanent and temporary,[3] full- and part-time employees on any type of pay roll (daily, weekly, monthly, or other). The employment count refers to the number of such persons who were on the pay roll in the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

In 1949, the Bureau prepared labor turn-over rates for 64 manufacturing industries, 19 major manufacturing industry groups, the durable and nondurable goods divisions, and for all manufacturing industries combined. In addition, rates were prepared for 7 selected nonmanufacturing industries, mainly in the mining and public utilities groups. These together with the earliest date for which the series are available, are shown in table 1. Because of lack of facilities, publication of the data for men and women has not been made since July 1947, but will be resumed in January 1950.

Labor turn-over rates first were obtained in response to a demand from large manufacturers who were experiencing difficulty in maintaining a stable work force after World War I. Consequently, the subject was first studied in connection with the recruiting and handling of employees, and the net or replacement rate[4] was emphasized as an index of management efficiency. Widespread use of improved personnel methods, including scientific aptitude and intelligence tests for prospective employees, exit interviews, pension

[1] Prepared by Lucile C. Ursell of the Bureau's Division of Employment Statistics.

[2] Although the "replacement rate" or "net turn-over rate" was frequently referred to in the early years when the Bureau issued the labor turn-over series, it has not been published separately since November 1934. It is either the total accession or total separation rate, whichever is lower, and therefore is available from the published data for those who wish to follow it.

[3] Since January 1946, employment on force-account construction has been included for all industries except telegraph.

[4] The net or replacement rate is either the total accession rate or total separation rate, whichever is lower.

plans, and employment guarantees under specified conditions in collective-bargaining agreements, have reduced turn-over rates in recent years to relatively low levels. Nevertheless, individual employers still use the rates for their particular industries as a yardstick of individual plant performance. By this means, they determine when a particular establishment's rates are excessive and therefore require special analysis and remedial measures.

Annual labor turn-over rates, which are sometimes computed by totaling the 12 monthly rates or by computing an equivalent annual rate from a single month's rate after making proper allowance for the length of the month,[5] are valuable in calculating the cost of labor turn-over. But annual quit or separation rates computed in these ways are extremely difficult to interpret. For example, they often amount to over 50 percent and seem to indicate that over half the work force changed jobs during the course of the year; actually job changing probably is confined to a relatively small segment of employees. For certain purposes a more meaningful annual rate is the average of the 12 monthly rates.

Increasingly, labor turn-over rates are being used in over-all economic analyses to indicate the gross worker movements which underlie the net changes reflected in the employment series. As the two series are currently prepared, however (with different-sized samples, different industry coverage, definitions, etc.), the labor turn-over rates indicate the nature of employment changes only very roughly. In fact, a relatively high proportion of large firms in the turn-over sample may make the rates somewhat lower and more stable than they would be if smaller firms had greater representation. The reason is that large firms tend to be more affected by employment-stabilizing influences—union agreements, facilities for screening applicants more scientifically, widely marketed products, and so on—than small enterprises. For this same reason, caution should be used in applying the manufacturing turn-over rates to interpret employment changes in the nonmanufacturing industries. In contrast to the manufacturing division, many major nonmanufacturing groups (e. g., trade and service industries) have a large proportion of relatively small establishments and experience marked seasonal fluctuations.

[5] In addition to the monthly rates, equivalent annual rates were published from July 1929 through August 1931.

Limitations of the Series

As indicated above, changes in the Bureau's employment series cannot be measured precisely by the labor turn-over data. The two series are not geared into the same period; the samples are not completely representative; the employment and industry coverage are not the same; and industry classifications are not identical.[6]

The turn-over sample covers far fewer establishments than the employment sample. Therefore, data are available for fewer individual industries in the labor turn-over series than in the employment series. Moreover, the latter covers the highly seasonal industries, as well as printing and publishing, and reflects the influence of work stoppages, which are eliminated entirely from the former.

Before the Standard Industrial Classification was adopted for both series, definitions of individual manufacturing industries showed little comparability. Up to that time, the employment series was based on the Census of Manufactures industrial classification system and fixed product classification of firms, whereas the labor turn-over series used this system only until 1943. Thereafter, the Social Security Administration's industrial classification system and current product classification of firms were used for labor turn-over.

Since January 1943, as already stated, the labor turn-over data have covered all employees. Although total employment has been available from the employment series for all manufacturing and major industry groups since 1939, it became available for individual industries only after the adoption of the Standard Industrial Classification.

In both series, employment is for the week ending nearest the 15th of the month, but the labor turn-over items refer to the calendar month. Consequently, labor turn-over measures changes during a calendar month; the employment series reflects those from mid-month to mid-month.

[6] A technical note on the employment series will appear in the November 1949 Monthly Labor Review.

Survey Methods and Sources

Information is collected each month on a mail questionnaire which is sent to individual establishments. The questionnaire provides for reporting the total number of employees and the number of personnel actions occurring during the month, classified by type. In order to complete the count of employees entering and leaving the employment of the establishment, the number of transfers to and from other plants of the same firm is also recorded but they are not included in the tabulations. Separate data for women are obtained for total employment, total accessions, total separations, and quits.

Bureau turn-over rates are based upon experience in a sample group of establishments. For the most part, the sample of respondents represents the largest establishments in each industry plus a distribution of medium- and small-sized establishments. The approximate coverage of the sample for major groups is as follows:

	Number of establishments in sample	*Employment*	
		In reporting establishments	*Percent of universe*
All manufacturing	6, 900	4, 500, 000	32
Durable goods	4, 000	2, 900, 000	39
Nondurable goods	2, 900	1, 600, 000	24
Metal mining	140	59, 000	61
Coal mining			
Anthracite	50	38, 000	46
Bituminous	300	130, 000	30
Communication			
Telephone	(1)	516, 000	90
Telegraph	(1)	41, 000	63

[1] Data not available.

To prevent fluctuations of employment in highly seasonal industries from obscuring the turn-over characteristics of other industries, such lines of activity as fertilizer manufacturing in the chemical group and canning and preserving in the food group are excluded from the sample. Currently, printing and publishing are also excluded. Otherwise, all other manufacturing industries are represented, although samples are too small to permit separate publication of each.

Calculation of Turn-Over Rates

Monthly labor turn-over rates are computed for individual industries by dividing the total number of personnel actions of each kind (accessions, quits, lay-offs, etc.) reported by the respondents in the sample by the total employment reported by these firms and multiplying the result by 100. For example, in the sample for industry A, the total number of employees who worked during or received pay for the week of June 12–18 was reported as 25,498. During the period June 1–30, in all the reporting firms in industry A, a total of 284 employees quit. From these figures, the quit rate of 1.1 per 100 employees is computed as follows:

$$\frac{284}{25,498}\times 100 = 1.1$$

Through 1949, the industry classification system developed in 1942 by the Social Security Administration continued in use. By January 1950, however, the Standard Industrial Classification being adopted by Federal statistical agencies is to be substituted in the labor turn-over series. Regardless of classification system, allocation of reporting establishments to the various industries is based upon major product or activity, as measured by sales value in the preceding calendar year.

In computing labor turn-over rates for industry groups after the change to the Standard Industrial Classification in January 1950, the rates for individual industries are to be weighted by total employment in each industry. Under existing procedures (1949), the labor turn-over rates for industry groups are not weighted by employment except when unusual circumstances (such as a fire causing a complete shut-down) affect only one or a few plants in an industry. Under both new and existing classification systems, the rates for all manufacturing and durable and nondurable goods are obtained similarly, by weighting the industry group rates by employment.

To avoid distortion of the rates, the figures for individual plants are excluded from the computations for a given period if they are directly affected by a work stoppage at any time during the period. If a work stoppage is widespread and affects a substantial number of the reporting firms in an industry, rates for that industry are omitted.

General comparability of the sample is insured from month to month by telegraphic follow-up of any delinquent firms (particularly large ones which would have considerable influence on the rates). The publication of revised rates for the month preceding the current month also assures comparability of the sample, as most delinquent reports are received in time for inclusion in the revised rates.

TABLE 1.—*Earliest date for which labor turn-over rates were published for industry groups and industries*

Industry group and industry [1]	Earliest date published [2]
MANUFACTURING	
All manufacturing industries	January 1930.[3]
Durable goods	January 1943.[4]
Nondurable goods	Do.
Durable goods	
Iron and steel and their products	Do.
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills [5]	January 1930.[3]
Gray-iron castings	January 1943.
Malleable-iron castings	Do.
Steel castings	Do.
Cast-iron pipe and fittings	January 1939.
Tin cans and other tinware	January 1943.
Wire products	Do.
Cutlery and edge tools	Do.
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)	September 1940.
Hardware	January 1932.
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment	September 1941.
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings.	October 1937.
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing	September 1941.
Fabricated structural-metal products	September 1939.
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	January 1943.
Forgings, iron and steel	Do.
Electrical machinery	Do.
Electrical equipment for industrial use	Do.
Radios, radio equipment, and phonographs	July 1937.
Communication equipment, except radios	January 1943.
Machinery, except electrical	Do.
Engines and turbines	Do.
Agricultural machinery and tractors	Do.
Machine tools [6]	1937.[7]
Machine tool accessories [6]	January 1943.
Metalworking machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified.	Do.
General industrial machinery, except pumps	Do.
Pumps and pumping equipment	Do.
Transportation equipment, except automobiles	Do.
Aircraft	1937.[7]
Aircraft parts, including engines	January 1943.
Shipbuilding and repairs	1937.[7]
Automobiles	January 1943.
Motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers	January 1930.
Motor-vehicle parts and accessories	Do.
Nonferrous metals and their products	January 1943.
Primary smelting and refining, except aluminum and magnesium.	Do.
Rolling and drawing of copper and copper alloys	Do.
Lighting equipment	September 1941.
Nonferrous metal foundries, except aluminum and magnesium.	January 1943.
Lumber and timber basic products	Do.
Sawmills	January 1930.[3]
Planing and plywood mills	September 1939.
Furniture and finished lumber products	January 1943.
Furniture, including mattresses and bedsprings	April 1930.[3]
MANUFACTURING—Continued	
Durable goods—Continued	
Stone, clay, and glass products	January 1943.
Glass and glass products	December 1937.
Cement	April 1937.
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	April 1931.
Pottery and related products	January 1943.
Nondurable goods	
Textile-mill products	January 1943.
Cotton	January 1930.[3]
Silk and rayon goods	May 1938.
Woolen and worsted, except dyeing and finishing	October 1936.
Hosiery, full-fashioned	January 1943.
Hosiery, seamless	Do.
Knitted underwear	Do.
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted.	May 1939.
Apparel and other finished textile products	January 1943.
Men's and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats	Do.
Men's and boys' furnishings, work clothing, and allied garments.	Do.
Leather and leather products	Do.
Leather	September 1941.
Boots and shoes	January 1930.[3]
Food and kindred products	January 1943.
Meat products	January 1930.[3]
Grain-mill products	September 1941.
Bakery products	January 1949.
Tobacco manufactures	January 1943.
Paper and allied products	Do.
Paper and pulp	July 1938.
Paper boxes	January 1941.
Chemicals and allied products	January 1943.
Paints, varnishes, and colors	May 1938.
Rayon and allied products	August 1936.
Industrial chemicals, except explosives	1940.[7]
Products of petroleum and coal	January 1943.
Petroleum refining	May 1931.
Rubber products	January 1943.
Rubber tires and inner tubes	January 1931.
Rubber footwear and related products	December 1937.
Miscellaneous rubber industries	January 1943.
Miscellaneous industries	Do.
NONMANUFACTURING	
Metal mining	March 1943.
Iron-ore	April 1943.
Copper-ore	March 1943.
Lead- and zinc-ore	Do.
Coal mining:	
Anthracite	February 1943.
Bituminous	January 1943.
Communication:	
Telephone	June 1943.
Telegraph	May 1943.

[1] For a comparison of the industry titles used before and starting January 1943, see June 1943 Monthly Labor Review, p. 1210.

[2] Dates refer to month of reference of the data. In most cases, the series was first published in the monthly Labor Turn-over Report and the Monthly Labor Review in which data for the specified month were published. In cases where the series was prepared retroactively, a footnote indicates the earliest published source.

[3] Rates for 1930, revised to use arithmetic mean instead of median, were first published in the July 1937 issue of the Monthly Labor Review, reprinted as Serial No. R. 608.

[4] Published currently starting September 1945. Mimeographed summary sheets show data monthly from January 1943.

[5] Called iron and steel prior to May 1942.

[6] Prior to January 1943 "machine-tool accessories" were included wit "machine tools."

[7] Annual rates from specified year through 1941 were published in May 1942 Monthly Labor Review, reprinted as Serial No. R. 1463. Monthly rates were published currently starting December 1937 for machine tools, from January 1939 for aircraft and shipbuilding, and from September 1940 for industrial chemicals, except explosives. Rates for industrial chemicals, except explosives are available in mimeographed form from January 1939, however.

Besides the regular series shown in table 1, others were prepared from time to time, particularly during World War II and the immediate postwar period, in order to (*a*) highlight the labor changes in war industries; (*b*) compare the rates for men and women; (*c*) to measure military separations during the war; and (*d*) to measure the rate of absorption of veterans into manufacturing and mining employment after the war. A list of these series and the periods for which they are available are shown in the following table:

TABLE 2.—*Special industries and groups for which labor turn-over rates were published during and immediately following World War II*

Group	Coverage	Period [1]		Publication [2]
		From	Through	
All employees:				
Selected war industries	Total	October 1944	December 1944	MLR; LTOR.
Do	Selected individual industries	January 1942	June 1943	MLR; LTOR.
Munitions	Total	January 1943	December 1944	MLR.[3]
Nonmunitions	do	do	do	MLR.[3]
Munitions	do	January 1945	December 1945	MLR; LTOR.
Nonmunitions	do	do	do	MLR; LTOR.
Men and women:				
Manufacturing	do	March 1944	July 1947	MLR [4]; LTOR.
Do	Durable and nondurable-goods divisions	October 1945	do	MLR [4]; LTOR.
Do	Industry groups	August 1945	do	MLR [4]; LTOR.
Selected war production industries	Selected industry groups	June 1943	August 1945	MLR; LTOR.
Do	Selected individual industries	do	do	MLR; LTOR.
Munitions	Total	January 1944	December 1944	MLR.[3]
Nonmunitions	do	do	do	MLR.[3]
Munitions	do	August 1945	December 1945	MLR; LTOR.
Nonmunitions	do	do	do	MLR; LTOR.
Veterans: [5]				
Manufacturing	do	December 1945	June 1948	Special release.
Do	Durable and nondurable-goods divisions	do	do	Do.
Do	Industry groups	do	do	Do.
Nonmanufacturing	Anthracite and bituminous-coal mining	do	do	Do.
Manufacturing	Total	do	July 1946	MLR.[6]
Do	Durable and nondurable-goods divisions	do	do	MLR.[6]
Do	Industry groups	do	do	MLR.[6]
Do	Individual industries	July 1946	do	MLR.[6]

[1] Dates refer to month of reference of the data.

[2] MLR=Monthly Labor Review; LTOR=Monthly Labor Turn-Over Report.

[3] Published in a special article, Labor Turn-Over in Munitions and Nonmunitions Industries, 1943 and 1944, in July 1945 issue of the Monthly Labor Review; also reprinted as Serial No. R. 1757.

[4] Data for November 1945 through November 1946 also were published in a special article, Postwar Labor Turn-Over Among Women Factory Workers, in March 1947 issue of the Monthly Labor Review; also reprinted as Serial No. R. 1880.

[5] Total accession rates were not published. Separation rates were shown as a total, and by quits and involuntary separations. Employment and accessions of veterans were shown as percentages of the respective totals.

[6] Published in a special article, Veterans Return to the Nation's Factories, in December 1946 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor[1]

Wages and Hours[2]

Back Wages—Injunction Suit by Administrator. The Federal Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit held[3] that in injunctive proceedings brought by the Wage and Hour Administrator under the Fair Labor Standards Act, the trial court could grant an order compelling the employer to pay his employees back wages due under the act as overtime compensation.

The scope of section 17 of the act, providing for injunctions against violations, the court held, was not limited by section 16 (b), which grants employees the right to bring individual suits for compensation due under the act. Therefore the traditional powers of an equity court after it has acquired jurisdiction to grant full relief, including reparation and restitution, were applicable.

The court also pointed to previous decisions granting restitution when an employee had been discriminatively discharged because he sued under the act[4] and when an employer was adjudged in contempt of court.[5] The decisions in these cases were regarded as precedents for the holding in the instant case.

The decree of restitution did not deprive the employer of right to jury trial, nor was it invalid on the ground that he would be subjected to a multiplicity of suits, the court said. It pointed out that the administrator represented the public interest, while an employee represented a private interest, both of which were intended to be protected by the act. To disallow restitution in injunctive proceedings would tend to nullify enforcement.

Portal Act—Compensable Activities. In suing for overtime compensation under the Fair Labor Standards Act, certain employees alleged that a contract between an employer and the Federal Government provided that all employees would be paid for the time during which they were required to be on duty on the employer's premises or at their prescribed work places, and for the time consumed in changing clothes and bathing on the employer's premises. The activities for which the employees sued for overtime compensation were walking to the place where they checked in before work from the vehicle which conveyed them to the employer's premises, and returning to their vehicles after work.

The trial court dismissed the employees' suit because the amended complaint containing the allegation was filed too late.

The Federal court of appeals upheld the trial court's decision on its merits. It held[6] that the activities for which compensation was claimed were not compensable under an express provision of the employment contract, and that the claim for overtime compensation was therefore barred under the Portal to Portal Act. These preliminary and postliminary activities were not made compensable within the meaning of the act, the court stated, merely by the fact that a contract existed between the employer and the Federal Government. It was not a contract between the employer and the employees or for their benefit, said the court, as far as the Portal Act was concerned.

Homeworkers as "Employees." A Federal court of appeals held[7] that within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act, homeworkers who were paid on a piecework basis for inserting drawstrings in bags which were furnished by and ultimately returned to an employer, were employees and not independent contractors.

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[1] Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor. 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.

[3] *McComb* v. *Frank Scerbo & Sons, Inc.* (U. S. C. A. (2d), Aug. 18, 1949).

[4] *Walling* v. *O'Grady* (146 F. (2d) 422, U. S. C. A. (2d)).

[5] *McComb* v. *Jacksonville Paper Co.*, see Monthly Labor Review, April 1949 (p. 436).

[6] *Adkins* v. *du Pont de Nemours & Co.* (U. S. C. A. (10th) Aug. 8, 1949).

[7] *McComb* v. *Homeworkers' Cooperative* (U. S. C. A. (4th), Aug. 22, 1949).

The court reversed a district court decree dismissing a suit against the employer by the Wage and Hour Administrator to enjoin violation of the minimum-wage provisions of the act. The fact that the homeworkers got their materials from and returned them to a cooperative association, which paid them, was held not to prevent them from being employees. The cooperative, the court pointed out, was merely an agent for the employer, who furnished all the materials and bought the bags when they were finished. It had taken the place of the employer in dealing with the employees. This change, which was made since enactment of the FLSA, was held to be a device to escape application of that act. The employer's intermediate step of creating a special corporation to deal with homeworkers made the scheme more transparent.

Workers who performed an unskilled operation on materials furnished by others could not be called independent contractors, the court held, although they worked without supervision. There was abundant evidence in the legislative history of the act that homeworkers were to be covered.

A previous ruling by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that these homeworkers were not employees was held not to bring the employer within the "good faith" defense of section 9 of the Portal Act. Violations occurred after, as well as before, passage of the Portal Act, the court pointed out, and section 9 was not applicable to violations occurring after its passage. Further, good faith was no defense to an injunction against future violations.

Labor Relations

Supervisors. A Federal court of appeals considered [8] the meaning of the words "authority * * * responsibly to direct" as used in the definition of "supervisors," in section 2 (11) of the National Labor Relations Act as amended by the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947.

An employer who was charged with refusal to bargain with "control operators" at a steam electric generating plant, made his defense on the ground that the control operators were supervisors and so not protected by the amended NLRA. The control operators were in charge of the operation of the plant. Because of the plant's highly mechanized nature, a control operator was assisted in the plant's operation only by an assistant control operator and an auxiliary equipment operator, whose activities he directed. The control operator had no authority to hire, fire, or discipline these employees, but his recommendations were allegedly given great weight by the plant superintendent.

The National Labor Relations Board held [9] that, while authority "responsibly to direct" other employees might by itself be sufficient to show supervisory status, the term should not be literally interpreted and did not apply to the control operators, since they did not exercise their authority except in emergencies.

The court, reversing the Board, rejected this interpretation of the act. It stated that the words "responsibly to direct" were unambiguous and should be given their plain meaning. The control operators definitely had authority responsibly to direct other employees. The fact that this authority was exercised infrequently was held to be irrelevant to the issue, as its exercise required the use of independent judgment.

Representation and Elections. The NLRB held [10] that a contract containing an invalid union-security clause not authorized by an election under section 9 (e) of the amended NLRA was not a bar to decertification proceedings, even though the contract contained a separability clause. The separability clause stated that if any clause was illegal or involved an unfair labor practice by virtue of any law, court decree, or the decision of any governmental agency, the invalidation of that part of the agreement should not invalidate the rest of the agreement. The Board rejected the union's contention that this separability clause showed that the parties did not intend the union-security clause to be binding unless it was valid. Any intention that the clause is to have only future application, the Board stated, should be clearly expressed. The fact that no action had been taken pursuant to the union-security clause was held immaterial.

In another case [11] with similar facts, the Board reached the same result.

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[8] *Ohio Power Co.* v. *National Labor Relations Board* (U. S. C. A. (6th), July 25, 1949).

[9] See Monthly Labor Review, March 1949 (p. 324).

[10] *In re A. & M. Woodcraft, Inc.* (85 NLRB No. 64, July 22, 1949).

[11] *In re Evans Milling Co.* (85 NLRB No. 71, July 27, 1949).

Free Speech. Two recent NLRB decisions concern interpretation of the "free speech" provisions of the amended NLRA which permit expression of views that do not constitute a threat of force or reprisal or a promise of benefit.

(1) An employer, 4 days prior to an election for bargaining representative, sent all employees a letter, asking them if they wanted to continue steady work at good rates with substantial overtime or accept the union and take the chance of strikes, lost wages, and a contract which might result in loss of overtime. The NLRB held [12] that this letter did not constitute a threat of loss of overtime, but merely a prediction of possible consequences if the union won the election. Therefore the election was not invalidated.

(2) An employer's statements that if his employees joined a union, he would discontinue efforts to secure yarn in addition to that regularly received from a manufacturer, and that he would stop payment of customary Christmas and Easter bonuses, were both held [13] to constitute threats of reprisal not protected by section 8 (c).

"Concerted Activity." A Federal court of appeals reversed a ruling of the NLRB, and held [14] that an employer did not commit an unfair labor practice. The charge was that the employer had discharged an employee for circulating a petition among fellow employees, which urged the firing of a supervisor with whom he had a personal quarrel. The supervisor had warned the employee to stop certain alleged misconduct. This was found to be the sole cause of the circulation of the petition, which other employees had signed because they had been asked to do so and because of the supervisor's general unpopularity.

The Board in a 3 to 2 decision ruled [15] that this was concerted activity protected by the act and that the motivation of personal pique on the part of the employee was immaterial.

The court held that personal revenge was not only the motive, but also the purpose for circulating the petition. Therefore, it would not be considered to be concerted activity "for mutual aid or protection," the only kind of concerted activity protected by the act. This did not mean, the court stated, that this instance of concerted activity was not protected for the reason that it was informal or because no union or collective bargaining was involved. The petition, it was held, did not represent a justified grievance, but was the mere carrying forward of a defiant attitude by a recalcitrant employee. For the act to protect this sort of activity, the court said, would be an unwarranted interference with management.

Discrimination by Union—Back Pay. The NLRB ruled [16] that a union, as well as an employer, could be made liable for back pay to a reinstated employee who had been laid off because he had failed to pay union dues.

The employer laid the employee off after the union's secretary-treasurer had threatened not to permit union men to work. As no union shop agreement had been made valid by an election pursuant to section 9 (e) of the amended NLRA, the Board held the discharge to be discriminatory. The Board stated that it had discretionary authority to issue the back-pay order against the union by virtue of the language of section 10 (c) of the amended NLRA, which provides that when an order directs reinstatement of an employee, back pay may be required of the employer or labor organization responsible for the discrimination which he suffered. Congress, it was held, clearly intended by the enactment of this provision to extend the Board's powers so as to provide a remedy against union unfair labor practices. The union and the employer were held to be jointly and severally liable for back pay.

Secondary Boycotts. Two recent decisions concerned the question of whether a boycott was primary or secondary. Secondary boycotts are prohibited by section 8 (b) (4) (A) of the amended NLRA.

(1) A local union of truck drivers had a dispute with Sterling, a beer distributor, because the distributor's driver employees were members of another union. The distributor purchased all its beer from Ruppert, a New York City company. The beer was loaded on trucks at the New York City brewery and taken to Massachusetts, where it was sold. Whenever a Sterling truck appeared at the brewery, members of the truck drivers' union picketed the driveways which led to the platform where the beer was loaded on the trucks.

[12] *In re Cleveland Plastics, Inc.* (85 NLRB No. 87, Aug. 2, 1949).
[13] *In re B & Z Hosiery Products Co.* (85 NLRB No. 116, Aug. 1949).
[14] *Joanna Cotton Mills* v. *NLRB* (U. S. C. A. (4th), Aug. 10, 1949).
[15] See Monthly Labor Review, May 1949 (p. 556).
[16] *In re H. M. Newman* (85 NLRB No. 132, Aug. 18, 1949).

As a result, Ruppert's employees refused to load and unload Sterling trucks. The regional director of the NLRB brought injunction proceedings against the union for violation of the amended NLRA.

The court granted [17] the injunction over the union's objection that the picketing was directed only against Sterling, the "primary" employer with whom it had a dispute. The court pointed out that, whatever was the motive for the picketing, the inescapable result was to induce the employees of Ruppert, the secondary employer, to refuse to load and unload trucks of Sterling, the primary employer. Picketing carried on at or near the premises of an employer not a party to the dispute was held to constitute a secondary boycott prohibited by section 8 (b) (4) (A) of the act.

(2) The NLRB held [18] that the picketing of an employer's premises was primary and not in violation of the act, although the portion of the premises picketed included a gate which had been made for use by employees of a contractor engaged in a construction job for the employer. The union had no dispute with the contractor. Until the strike occurred, the gate had been used solely by the contractor's employees and not by the plant employees. The Board pointed out, however, that if the gate had not been picketed, the plant employees might have gone through it even though they had previously used other gates. The picketing, being on the employer's premises, was held to be primary, although one motive of the pickets was to enlist the support of the contractor's employees. Section 8 (b) (4) (A) was not intended to curb such primary picketing, the Board said, though one motive for picketing was, as usual, to encourage others to stay away from the employer's premises.

One member dissented on the grounds that the picketing was clearly directed against the contractor and that Congress had not intended to make an exception to the application of the secondary-boycott provisions of the act merely because of the proximity of the employer's premises.

[17] *Douds* v. *International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers of America, Drivers Local Union No. 807 (AFL)* (U. S. D. C., S. D. N. Y., July 13, 1949).

[18] *In re United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (CIO)* (85 NLRB No. 76, July 28, 1949).

Veterans' Reemployment

Discharge for Cause. A district court held [19] that the discharge of two veterans for failure to join a union pursuant to a closed-shop contract was "for cause" within the meaning of the veterans reemployment statutes.

Before induction, one veteran had been a member and the other a "permit man" of union A, which then held a lawful closed-shop contract with the employer. After military service, these veterans were reinstated and resumed their former status with union A. Within the following year, union B was chosen as majority bargaining agent and received a lawful closed-shop contract. The veterans refused to change their union affiliation and were discharged from their positions.

In ruling that the discharge was for cause, the court stated that, since membership in union B was available to the veterans, they had no legal right to continued employment during the statutory year after their reinstatement if they refused to meet the valid condition of membership in that union.

Retroactive Pay Increase During Absence. A district court decided [20] that a reinstated veteran, under an agreement reached during his absence in military service, is entitled to receive a retroactive pay increase for work done before his entry into military service. The agreement terms limited the increase to those who were in the employ of the company on October 10, 1943, on which date the veteran was in military service.

The employer contended that the retroactive pay was not claimable as an "other benefit" because it was retroactive and not prospective, and because it did not derive from rules dealing with employees on furlough that were in effect on the veteran's induction.

The district court did not consider the prospective or retroactive factors significant. The controlling rule, the court said, is that the veteran is not to be penalized on his return by reason of his absence from the job. The provision here dealt with pay for work actually done. In terms, it

[19] *Jensen* v. *Baker, et al* (U. S. D. C., S. D. Calif., June 22, 1949).

[20] *Flynn* v. *Ward Electric Co.* (U. S. D. C., S. D. N. Y., June 13, 1949).

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benefited persons who were employees on the particular date. However, it would probably have violated the statutes to provide by contract that an employee in military service on October 10, 1943, was not an employee. An intentional discrimination against reinstated veterans might be void. The veteran's claim was therefore held to be sufficient to constitute a cause of action under the reemployment statutes.

Pre-Induction Position Not Temporary. A veteran did not, prior to his induction, hold a "temporary" position within the meaning of the reemployment statutes, and was therefore protected by them, although he had worked under a "working permit" issued by a union which had a closed-shop contract with his employer. A district court so held [21] in a suit by a veteran against an employer for damages based on unlawful discharge within 1 year of his reinstatement.

Undisputed testimony showed that the "working permit" entitled the veteran to his position for an indefinite period and until he was replaced by a person holding a "union card," i. e., a member. It may be conceded, the court said, that as between employee and union, the employee was a temporary member. This, however, did not make him then or at any time the occupant of a "temporary position" within the reemployment statutes.

Decisions of State Courts

Florida—Strikes; Majority Vote. The Supreme Court of Florida, in two recent decisions, interpreted a State law prohibiting participation in a strike except when such strike is authorized by a majority vote of the employees affected.

(1) Union members picketing a laundry were on the whole peaceful, but committed some acts of violence. The lower court enjoined the picketing and also issued a decree against "inviting, inducing, signaling, or advertising a strike" unless a majority vote of the plant's employees had authorized it.

The supreme court upheld [22] the injunction against the picketing because acts of violence had occurred, but it dismissed the injunction against "inducing" the strike. The statute prohibiting participation in a strike was held not to include inducing or signaling or advertising, which might include newspaper or radio features. The court pointed out that a decree which undertook to condition anyone in the expression of his views, although there might be a threat of libel, amounted to censorship and was repugnant to the constitutional guarantees of free speech.

(2) In another case [23] (in which no violence was involved), union members who were not employees picketed a laundry without a majority vote of employees having authorized a strike. The court refused to grant an injunction against "inducing" a strike, in this instance also.

New York—Union-Shop Contract under Wagner Act. The New York Court of Appeals held [24] that, under the Wagner Act (the original National Labor Relations Act), a contract for a union shop was presumed to be valid in the absence of a contrary showing in proceedings before the National Labor Relations Board.

A company engaged in the manufacture of suits sent the cut fabrics to separate contractors, who were to sew and complete the garments. In February 1946, to settle a strike against one of the contractors, the company and the contractor entered into an agreement with a union (Joint Board of Cloak, Suit, Skirt, and Reefer Makers), under which they were to be bound by an industry-wide agreement that included a union-shop clause.

The company also agreed to become members of an employers' association, and not to give any work to contractors that were not in contractual relationship with the union.

Subsequent to this agreement, the company continued to deal with contractors who employed men belonging to another union—Amalgamated Clothing Workers—and opened up a new factory employing Amalgamated members. The Joint Board claimed damages for violation of the contract, and moved for arbitration pursuant to its provisions. The company claimed that the contract was too vague and that its union-shop provisions were illegal, since the company had a previous collective-bargaining agreement.

The special term of the State supreme court denied the company's petition to stay the arbitration proceedings. Its decision was reversed by the appellate division on the ground that the

[21] *Coon* v. *Liebman Breweries, Inc.* (U. S. D. C., N. J., 1949).
[22] *Moore* v. *City Dry Cleaners* (Fla. Sup. Ct., July 26, 1949).
[23] *Johnson* v. *White Swan Laundry* (Fla. Sup. Ct., Aug. 2, 1949).
[24] *Levinsohn Corp.* v. *Joint Board of Cloak, Suit, Skirt, and Reefer Makers et al.* (N. Y. Ct. of App., July 19, 1949).

union-shop contract was illegal, as the NLRB had never determined that the union contracted with was the exclusive bargaining agent chosen by a majority of the employees in an appropriate unit. (Section 8 (3) of the original NLRA permitted an employer to enforce a union-shop agreement if the union was the representative chosen by a majority of employees in an appropriate bargaining unit.)

The court of appeals, reversing the appellate division, held that the contract could not be presumed to be invalid merely because the NLRB had never made a determination as to the appropriate bargaining unit. In such a case, most union-shop agreements would have been illegal under the Wagner Act, the court said, since in most such cases the Board had never made any determination one way or another concerning appropriateness of the unit on which the union-shop agreement was based.

The company's claim that the Board would obviously hold the contract invalid if called upon to decide the issue was denied, since the evidence presented did not conclusively show that the Joint Board would not have a majority. The court pointed out that Amalgamated worked on men's clothing; and that there was considerable evidence that the contract with the Joint Board referred to women's suits, indicating a probability that, if the Board determined a multi-employer unit to be appropriate, the Joint Board would have a majority of all the employees in the unit.

Oregon—"Labor Dispute." The Supreme Court of Oregon in a recent case considered the meaning of the words "labor dispute" as used in two State laws affecting labor relations.

An injunction against a labor union was secured in a trial court by an employer who alleged that a union violated a State law by picketing the employer, although a majority of the employees were not union members and had voted against the strike. The State law provides that upon petition of an employer, the employees, or a union in a labor dispute, the State labor commissioner shall hold an election among the employees on the question of whether the labor dispute should be continued or terminated. If a majority of the employees voted against continuation of the labor dispute, the dispute was to be terminated for at least 1 year.

The supreme court reversed [25] the trial court's decision. It pointed out that the statute gave the commissioner power to determine whether a "labor dispute shall be continued or terminated between an employer and his * * * employees." In this case, the court said, the dispute was between the employer and the union, not between the employer and his employees. When the employer refused to grant the union's demand to be exclusive bargaining representative, it was the union, (with only a minority of the employees) which was at odds with the employer.

Another State law, which limited injunctions in labor controversies, defined "labor disputes" to include disputes between an employer and a union, regardless of whether the disputants stand in the proximate relation of employer and employees. Since there was obviously a labor dispute between the employer and the union, the anti-injunction law was held applicable to this case.

[25] *Baker Community Hotel Co.* v. *Hotel & Restaurant Employees & Bartenders International Union, Local No. 161* (Oreg. Sup Ct., July 6, 1949).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

August 12, 1949

A NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD trial examiner, in a case involving the Denver Building and Construction Trade Council (AFL), ruled that picketing by a trade-union of a building site on which nonunion men were employed by 2 (of 3) subcontractors was primary in nature and did not violate the secondary boycott ban of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947. At the contractors' request, the NLRB General Counsel had petitioned the United States District Court in Denver for an injunction against the picketing. (Source: NLRB release R–232, Aug. 12, 1949.)

August 15

THE UNITED STATES SENATE authorized its Committee on Labor and Public Welfare to make a thorough study of the entire field of labor-management relations and to submit the final report not later than December 31, 1950. (Source: Congressional Record, Aug. 15, 1949, vol. 95, No. 148, p. 11637.)

August 16

THE UNITED STATES SENATE vetoed the President's Reorganization Plan No. 1 (see Chron. item for June 20, 1949, MLR, Aug. 1949) for creating a Department of Welfare, to include education, health, and social security functions. (Source: Congressional Record, vol. 95, No. 149, Aug. 16, 1949, p. 11748.)

August 17

THE UNITED STATES SENATE approved the President's Reorganization Plan No. 2 (see Chron. item for June 20, 1949, MLR, Aug. 1949) to transfer the Bureau of Employment Security, which includes the U. S. Employment Service and the Unemployment Insurance Service, from the Federal Security Agency to the U. S. Department of Labor. (Source: Congressional Record, vol. 95, No. 150, p. 11826.)

On August 19, the transfer became effective. (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor, Labor Press Service, Week of Aug. 22, 1949.)

August 18

THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS at New York, in the case of *McComb* v. *Frank Scerbo & Sons, Inc., et al,* unanimously affirmed a lower court decision giving the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division (U. S. Department of Labor) authority, under the Fair Labor Standards Act, to collect employees' back overtime pay in connection with an injunction suit. The workers involved had not sued in accordance with the act. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, Summary of Developments, vol. 24, No. 35, and 9 WH Cases, p. 76, Aug. 29, 1949; for discussion, see p. 422 of this issue.)

THE NLRB TOOK JURISDICTION in the case of Joe V. Williams, Jr., doing business as WDXB Broadcasting Station (Chattanooga, Tenn.) and Radio Workers' Local 662, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL), and ordered a representation election of engineers and operators. The operation of the station was held to affect commerce within the LMRA of 1947, although it is not affiliated with a national broadcasting system. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 24 LRRM, p. 1469, Aug. 29, 1949.)

THE NLRB HELD both Local 456 of the AFL Teamsters Union and H. Milton Newman, truck operator, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., guilty of illegal discrimination in the lay-off of Ernest Fritz, Jr. Reversing a trial examiner, the Board ruled that the local and employer were jointly and severally responsible for full back pay, under section 10 (c) of the LMRA of 1947, but made no attempt to apportion the amount of back pay that each owed. Fritz was laid off at the insistence of the union which charged him with being in arrears in dues. The Board held, however, that no valid union-shop agreement existed. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 24 LRRM, p. 1463, Aug. 29, 1949; for discussion, see p. 424 of this issue.)

August 22

THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS at Richmond, Va., in *McComb* v. *Homeworkers' Handicraft Cooperative,* ruled that homeworkers inserting draw strings in bags manufactured by certain companies and paid on a piece-work basis were "employees" of such companies, under the Fair Labor Standards Act, and not independent contractors functioning through a cooperative. This ruling reversed a lower court's decision, and upheld the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, U. S. Department of Labor. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, Summary of Developments, vol. 24, No. 35, p. 2, and 9 WH Cases, p. 99, Aug. 29, 1949; for discussion, see p. 422 of this issue.)

August 23

PHILIP M. KAISER took the oath of office as Assistant Secretary of Labor for International Labor Affairs. (Source: U. S. Department of Labor release S50–249, week of Aug. 29, 1949.) His nomination was confirmed by the U. S. Senate on August 12. (Source: Congressional Record, vol. 95, No. 147, Aug. 12, 1949, p. 11603.)

August 24

THE NLRB, IN THE CASE of *Anchor Rug Mill*, York, S. C. and *Textile Workers Union of America* (CIO), upheld a trial examiner's findings that the employer had interfered with employee's self-organizational rights, and was guilty of discriminatory discharge, in violation of the LMRA of 1947. The Board ordered the employer to stop such interference, and to reinstate four employees with back pay and to give back pay to another. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 24 LRRM, p. 1471, Aug. 29, 1949.)

August 29

THE NLRB, IN THE CASE of *Flint Lumber Co.* [Flint, Mich.] and *United Dairy and Bakery Workers, Local 383*, affiliated with Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Union (CIO), ruled that the revoking of an unlawful union-security provision in a contract must be written and signed by both parties to permit the agreement to operate as a bar to a representation election requested by a rival union. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, Analysis, p. 73, and 24 LRRM, p. 1487, Sept. 5, 1949.)

August 30

THE PRESIDENT PROCLAIMED the week beginning October 2, 1949, as National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 14, No. 169, Sept. 1, 1949.) The President's Committee on NEPH met in Washington, D. C. Secretary of Labor Tobin welcomed the group. The President greeted the committee at the White House and presented cash prizes to five high-school students, winners of an essay contest on helping the handicapped get work. (Source: New York Times, Aug. 31, 1949.)

September 2

THE NLRB APPROVED a settlement in the so-called Bercut-Richards case calling for the reinstatement of 1,326 members or supporters of the CIO Food, Tobacco, and Agricultural Workers (who, the NLRB had charged, were illegally discharged by California canneries in 1946) and payment of back wages up to $205,000. The case grew out of mass discharges following a closed-shop contract signed by the companies and the AFL Teamsters' Union while the question of representation between the two unions was pending before the NLRB. (Source: NLRB release R–235, Sept. 2, 1949.)

September 3

THE NLRB, IN THE CASE of three department stores of Bridgeport, Conn., and two locals of the AFL Teamsters' Union, held that (1) Local 145 had violated the "recognition boycott" ban of the LMRA of 1947 (sec. 8 (b) (4) (B)) by endeavoring to gain recognition (although not certified by NLRB as employee bargaining representative), by picketing the three stores to compel them to cease doing business with the delivery service, and (2) Local 191 had encouraged truck drivers of one store to engage in an unlawful sympathetic work stoppage on behalf of the recognition boycott by Local 145. (Source: NLRB release R–236, Sept. 4, 1949.)

September 4

AN NLRB TRIAL EXAMINER ruled that the Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council (AFL) and Local 1607 of the AFL Carpenters' Union had violated the ban on jurisdictional strikes, under the LMRA of 1947 (see Chron. item of May 12, 1949, MLR July 1949). He recommended that they and their agents be required to stop inducing or encouraging employees of any employer to engage in a strike or boycott to force Westinghouse Electric Corp. "to assign particular work heretofore performed by members of Machinists Local Lodge 1235 to members of the Millwrights Local 1607." (Source: NLRB release R–237, Sept. 5, 1949.)

September 6

THE NLRB, IN THE CASE of *Tide Water Associated Oil Co.*, Bayonne, N. J., and *Employes' Association, Inc. (Ind.)*. ruled that an employer must bargain on the terms of pension plans under the LMRA of 1947, in "the absence of a specific waiver of the union's right to bargain." It held that a contract clause giving management "exclusive functions" as to "the retiring of employees" and stipulating that the agreement should not affect operation of any welfare or benefit plan of the company, did not constitute a waiver of the union's right to demand such bargaining. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 24 LRRM, p. 1518, Sept. 12, 1949.)

September 7

THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS of the Inter-American Labor Confederation convened in Havana, Cuba. All American Nations except Nicaragua, Honduras, and the Dominican Republic were represented. (Source: New York Times, Sept. 7, 1949.)

September 10

THE STEEL FACT-FINDING BOARD, appointed by President Truman July 15, 1949 (see Chron. item, July 12, 1949, MLR, Sept. 1949), submitted its report to the President, urging the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) to withdraw its fourth-round wage demands, and recommended employer-paid social insurance and pension programs, amounting to 10 cents an hour. (Source: Report to the President * * * on the Labor Dispute in the Basic Steel Industry. * * * Washington, U. S. Goverment Printing Office, 1949.) The President immediately requested an extension of the strike truce until September 25 to permit time to study the report. (Souree: New York Times, Sept. 10, 1949.)

Publications of Labor Interest

Special Reviews

The U. A. W. and Walter Reuther. By Irving Howe and B. J. Widick. New York, Random House, 1949. 309 pp. $3.

The library of histories of the UAW has grown of late, in quantity, anyway, and perhaps more than a mite in quality too. There was Mr. Henry Kraus' The Many and the Few, of 1947, which can be regarded as a glance at the 1936–37 Flint sit-down strikes through rose-colored, hammer-and-sickle-shaped glasses. There was Mr. Clayton Fountain's Union Guy, of earlier this year, reviewed in the May 1949 issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 562), which presents what might be called the family edition. And now Messrs. Howe and Widick, with the polite critique of the loyal opposition.

The UAW is an important and interesting union with a colorful past and an important future, and its history deserves to be written with a good deal of detail and a good bit of truth. The detail of the UAW's history consists of its fierce factional struggles, centered in attempts to secure or prevent Communist Party control; of its vigorous strikes, the full force of which has been felt by every automobile company except Kaiser-Frazer; and of its unusual leadership, tenure in which has been the equivalent of a political aptitude test. The truth of its history will always be obscured, distorted, and abused so long as the details are given sectarian interpretation. (By this is not meant such careless errors in fact as scholars might readily discover in the book under review: e. g., consistent misspelling of the name of Governor Murray D. Van Wagoner of Michigan; insistence that labor turn-over figures for the auto industry are unavailable; use of incorrect names of people, publications, and organizations.)

Take the 1936–38 period. The real history of those days is written in hundreds of leaflets, speeches, and caucus pronunciamentos, scattered among the possessions of a half-dozen faithful collectors. No author of UAW history to date has had the courage or the freedom or the ability to make full use of them. And a pity it is, because those were the years when the union made its first stand on the outer economic front and on the inner political front, and the story is about to become apocryphal. The written record to remain ever fresh must be ever freshly rewritten.

The real value of the Howe-Widick book is not as history or social philosophy. It rests mainly in two essays: one a character sketch of Walter Reuther; the other a description of the shop steward system and day-to-day grievance settlement.

Portraits of Walter Reuther usually either distastefully apotheosize or crudely derogate. But Howe and Widick give us a balanced picture. They view him as an "unfinished personality," regretting his lack of "a more rounded intellectual-cultural existence" and accusing him of being a "political machine." They fear that he "has slipped into the character mold of the American managerial type: the personality of neutral efficiency," and deplore the conflict between "his own image of himself and his need to be a popular leader; between his long-range passions and his day-to-day compromises." They confront Reuther with the choice of "playing it safe," and probably succeeding to the leadership of the CIO, or "giving free reign [sic] to great gifts for popular leadership," with the possibility of suffering temporary "isolation and rejection." His career is "a reflection of the experience of a generation of American radicals and liberals whose work and thought betray an irksome split between a commanding urge to power and a weakened but still restive commitment to social vision."

Public understanding of the intricacies and importance of the daily *application* of a collective agreement has largely been lost because of the drama which frequently precedes and attends the *signing* of an agreement. Shop stewards and plant bargaining committee members are the subalterns of the union officer class. They develop the talents which make for the artistry of collective bargaining. They form the direct link between management and the rank and file. The authors hail the role of the steward and deplore the departmentalizing tendency of the UAW, which de-emphasizes and limits his functions. This, they contend, weakens inner-union democracy through creation of a large bureaucracy dependent directly on the leadership rather than on the membership. To survive, they feel, the UAW must retain both democracy and militancy. They point out (with alarm) that "for the first time in the union's history, there is no significant opposition to the leadership." This lack "can only help to entrench and calcify the present leadership."—L. R. K.

How to Do Business with the U. S. Government. By Oliver Hoyem. New York, Oliver Durrell, Inc., 1949. 288 pp. $5.

This is a book primarily for American businessmen. Its usefulness derives from its practicality concerning the purchasing practices of the United States Government and successful dealing with Government officials and Congressmen in connection with business matters.

The first chapter describes the Federal Government as "a live prospect" for almost any businessman and states that "Uncle Sam is in the market for astronomical piles of merchandise. He wants to buy everything from teething rings to coffins." The author goes on to examine the persistent legend that government is hard to do busi-

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 series.

ness with and concludes that this is no more true of government than it is of a big department store or of any other organization dealing in large numbers of items in great quantities.

The first and most important step for the person who wants to do business with the Government is to find the right "operational level." The author warns that "there is no such thing as an unimportant public official." The book is filled with specific suggestions on how to find the particular administrative officer or technical expert with whom one must deal in given situations. Much advice is also given with respect to do's and don'ts in dealing with Government employees and Congressmen on business matters.

The major part of the book is devoted to a presentation of the programs and purchasing practices of individual executive departments and agencies of the Government. Information is also given concerning the Government as a seller of surplus property. A chapter on "Facts for the Asking" describes the information sources of the Government which are of special interest to businessmen. A chapter on the service departments describes the use which may be made by business and industry of such governmental organizations as the National Bureau of Standards, the Patent Office, and the Weather Bureau.

—H. E. B.

Agriculture

Crops and Markets, 1949 Edition. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 1949. 133 pp. (Vol. 26.) 65 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Second annual edition of Crops and Markets, formerly a quarterly publication. The volume contains various historical series as well as detailed data for 1948. Among the items covered are farm employment and wage rates, farm income, price spreads between farmers and consumers, and prices received and paid by farmers.

Estimates of Agricultural Employment and Wage Rates. By Thomas C. M. Robinson and Paul P. Wallrabenstein. (*In* Journal of Farm Economics, Menasha, Wis., May 1949, pp. 233–252. $1.25.)

Description of procedures recently adopted by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for estimating farm employment and farm wage rates. Background accounts are given of the earlier procedures. Also, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics' concept of employment is compared with the labor force concept applied by the Bureau of the Census in its estimates of agricultural employment published in its Monthly Report on the Labor Force.

Employment of Foreign Workers in United States Agriculture. By Daniel Goott. (*In* Department of State Bulletin, Washington, July 18, 1949, pp. 43–46. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Review of experience with the foreign migratory labor program since its inception in 1942.

Organized Movements of Seasonal Workers in Agriculture. (*In* Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, July 1949, pp. 834–841, map, chart. 10 cents.)

Report on movements of Canadian agricultural workers within Canada and to the United States, with some mention of reciprocal movements of United States workers to Canada.

Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery in Agriculture. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1949. 85 pp. (Report VII (1) prepared for 33d Session of International Labor Conference, 1950.) 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Cooperative Movement

Macedonia Cooperative Community, Clarkesville, Ga.—Report, 1948. Glen Gardner, N. J., Libertarian Press, [1949]. 20 pp. 25 cents.

History of the community, with description of problems, accomplishments, and financial situation.

Industrial Cooperatives and Village Industries in Bombay Province—A Bird's Eye View of Work Done During 1946–48. By L. N. Renu. Bombay, Provincial Industrial Cooperative Assn., Ltd., 1949. 47 pp. (Industrial Cooperatives Library, C7.) Rs. 1/4.

Full Report of 1948 Congress of Queensland Cooperatives, Held in Brisbane on August 10 and 11, 1948. Brisbane, Cooperative Union of Queensland, 1949. 204 pp., illus.

Fourth Annual Report of Department of Cooperation and Cooperative Development of Province of Saskatchewan, for 12 Months Ended March 31, 1948. Regina, 1949. Variously paged, maps, charts, illus.

In addition to detailed statistics on operation of the various types of cooperatives in the Province, the report contains special chapters on credit unions (for year ended December 31, 1947), extension services, women's cooperative activities, and research and trade services.

Staff Pensions in the Swedish Consumers' Cooperative Movement. By Sven D. Guldberg. (*In* Review of International Cooperation, London, April-May 1949, pp. 98–107.)

Cost and Standards of Living

The Economic Theory of Cost of Living Index Numbers. By Melville Jack Ulmer. New York, Columbia University Press, 1949. 106 pp., bibliography, diagrams. (Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law No. 550.) $2.

Guiding Family Spending. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, 1949. 26 pp., bibliography. (Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 661.) 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Methods of Family Living Studies. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1949. 63 pp. (Studies and Reports, New Series, No. 17.) 40 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Report prepared for 7th International Conference of Labor Statisticians, Geneva, September 1949.

Family Income, Expenditures, and Savings in 1945— Birmingham, Ala., Indianapolis, Ind., Portland, Oreg. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1949. 41 pp. (Bull. No. 956.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Changes in the Cost of Living and the Distribution of Income [in Great Britain] Since 1938. By Dudley Seers. Oxford, Basil Blackwell, 1949. 84 pp., chart. 6s. net.

Reprinted from issues of Oxford University Institute of Statistics Bulletin.

Consumer Expenditures in India, 1931–32 to 1940–41. By R. C. Desai. (*In* Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series A (General), Vol. CXI, Part IV, London, 1948, pp. 261–298; discussion, pp. 298–307. 15s.)

Economic and Social Problems

Guideposts in Time of Change: Some Essentials for a Sound American Economy. By John Maurice Clark. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1949. 210 pp. $3.

The author describes the "totalitarian threat" and states that in meeting it we must put "our own house in order." We must learn to "question our inherited illusion that a juxtaposition of undisciplined private purposes, driving in all directions, can make up a society." One of the great questions confronting us is the possibility under private enterprise of maintaining opportunity, security, and jobs. In the discussion of that question and of the making of the necessary "strategic decisions," the volume emphasizes the three "key factors" of spending, wages, and prices. In a chapter on collective bargaining and wages, collective bargaining with strong unions is described as both inevitable and indispensable as "the worker's alternative of serfdom." The discussion of wages is an attempt to strike a balance between wages as costs and wages as income.

The Power of Freedom. By Max Ascoli. New York, Farrar, Straus & Co., 1949. 173 pp. $2.75.

A central theme is the relation between freedom and work—not merely the right to have a job but the right to conditions of and compensation for labor that do not bar the maintenance of other rights. The author describes both Communism and economic liberalism (in the older sense of laissez faire or a merely negative political policy) as enemies of freedom in our complex and industrialized society. He believes that the postwar programs and agencies designed to enable the free peoples of the world to take concerted and disciplined measures for the maintenance of their freedoms give promise of a persuasive influence over the peoples who are not free.

The Hidden Payroll: Non-Wage Labor Costs of Doing Business. Washington, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Economic Research Department, 1949. 32 pp., bibliography, charts; processed. 50 cents.

Economic Stagnation in Italy? By Jacob J. Kaplan. New Haven, Conn., Yale University, Institute of International Studies, 1949. 30 pp.; processed. (Memorandum No. 32.)

Economics in South Africa. By N. N. Franklin. Cape Town, Oxford University Press, 1948. 253 pp., charts. 15s.

The writer evaluates the South African economy, including its labor problems, and considers how it may be made "more efficient, more equitable and more stable."

Education and Training

Apprentice Training in Worker Education Methods, August 15–28, 1948, Hudson Shore Labor School, West Park, N. Y. West Park, N. Y., Hudson Shore Labor School, [1948?]. 20 pp.; processed.

Apprenticeship in Western New York State: A Study of the Present Status of Apprentice Training Programs and of Indentured Apprentices. By Edward B. Van Dusen. Ithaca, Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, 1949. 51 pp., bibliography. (Research Bull. No. 2.) 15 cents outside of New York State.

How to Organize and Run Apprentice Systems. By William F. Patterson, director, Apprentice-Training Service, U. S. Department of Labor. New York, Funk & Wagnalls Co., 1948. 69 pp., bibliography. (Reading Course in Executive Technique, Section IV, Book 4.)

Modern Training Programs—Basic Principles, by X. F. Sutton, and On-The-Job-Training, by A. T. Garrett, are two other training pamphlets in this series.

Out-of-School Vocational Guidance: The Organization, Operation, and Development of Community Vocational Guidance Service. By Roswell Ward. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1949. 155 pp., bibliography, forms. $2.50.

Vocational Training of Adults, Including Disabled Persons. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1949. 216 pp. (Report IX (1) prepared for 33d Session of International Labor Conference, 1950.) $1.25. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Handicapped Workers

Employment of Physically Handicapped and Older Workers. Washington, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Department of Manufacture, 1949. 27 pp.; processed.

Summary of survey conducted jointly by the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers among member companies.

New Hope for the Handicapped: The Rehabilitation of the Disabled from Bed to Job. By Howard A. Rusk and Eugene J. Taylor. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1949. 231 pp. $3.

Rehabilitation of the Handicapped—a Bibliography, 1940–46. By Maya Rivière. New York (1790 Broadway), National Council on Rehabilitation, 1949. 2 vols., 998 pp. $10, Livingston Press, Livingston, N. Y.

This comprehensive bibliography incorporates literature on various phases of rehabilitation—medical, social, psychological, educational, economic, and vocational. It also lists agencies that have published material on the handicapped, films dealing with various aspects of rehabilitation, and sources of films.

Services for the Blind in Kansas. By Harry E. Hayes. (*In* Public Welfare, Chicago, June–July 1949, pp. 126–129. 50 cents.)

The Development of a Vocational-Rehabilitation Program for the Neuropsychiatric. By L. W. Rockower. (*In* Mental Hygiene, New York, July 1949, pp. 386–400. $1.25.)

Rehabilitation of the Tuberculous. By H. A. Pattison, M.D. Livingston, N. Y., Livingston Press, 1949. 250 pp., bibliographies, diagrams, forms, illus. $3.75.

A third edition, which embodies advances of the past decade in this branch of tuberculosis therapy. Cites numerous case histories to illustrate points in text.

Industrial Hygiene

Health At Work: Transaction of 13th Annual Meeting, Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, Inc., November 18, 1948. Pittsburgh, Industrial Hygiene Foundation, 1949. 118 pp., charts. (Transactions Bull. No. 10.)

Covers various aspects of industrial hygiene, including safety codes and code-making, atomic-radiation and industrial-heat hazards, dust diseases and their compensation, and industrial health legislation in 1948.

Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology, Vol. I. Edited by Frank A. Patty. New York, Interscience Publishers, Inc., 1948. 531 pp., diagrams, illus. $10.

Comprehensive presentation intended primarily for plant personnel who safeguard industrial health. Eleven specialists contributed the individual chapters. Not only are toxic and other major hazards of the work environment analyzed as to their nature, effects, measurement, and control, but consideration is given to personal and other factors relevant to workers' health and efficiency. Among topics covered are entry and action of toxic materials, fatigue, radiant energy, dust in relation to occupational disease, visible marks of occupations and occupational diseases, industrial-process ventilation, and the industrial hygiene survey. The volume incorporates considerable data on standards, techniques, and research, appraises their present status, and indicates areas where further experiment is needed. A final volume is to follow.

Industrial Workers —Health, Hygiene, Safety, Compensation. Washington, Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, April 1949. 13 pp. (Price List No. 78, 1st ed.)

List of U. S. Government publications for sale by Superintendent of Documents.

854982—49——6

Disposal of Fluorescent Lamps. (*In* National Safety News, Chicago, August 1949, pp. 40, 42, 95, illus. Industrial Data Sheet D–Gen. 36.)

Storage and Handling of Lubricants. By A. F. Brewer. (*In* Safety Review, U. S. Navy Department, Office of Industrial Relations, Washington, June 1949, pp. 4–9, illus. 10 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Industrial Relations

Can Labor and Management Work Together? By Osgood Nichols and T. R. Carskadon. New York, Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 1949. 32 pp., bibliography, charts, illus. (Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 151.) 20 Cents.

Based on Partners in Production: A Basis for Labor-Management Understanding, published by Twentieth Century Fund (see Monthly Labor Review, May 1949, p. 539).

Foremen —Leaders or Drivers. By Sherman Rogers. Chicago, Sherman Rogers Publications, 1948. 95 pp.

Multi-Employer Collective Bargaining. By Derek S. Griffin. (*In* Public Affairs, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Spring 1949, pp. 45–50. 30 cents.)

Ten Years of the Minnesota Labor Relations Act. By Jack W. Stieber. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota, Industrial Relations Center, 1949. 32 pp. (Bull. No. 9.) $1.

Works Councils. By Jean De Givry. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, June 1949, pp. 633–667. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

The "works councils" discussed in the article are the chief types of agencies set up in different countries "to associate the workers with the responsibilities of management."

Industrial Relations, Journal of the Indian Institute of Personnel Management, Vol. 1, No. 2. Calcutta, March–April 1949. 57 pp. Rs. 1/8 per copy, Rs. 9 per year (post free).

Collective Bargaining in the Soviet Union. (*In* Harvard Law Review, Cambridge, Mass., May 1949, pp. 1191–1207. $1.10.)

Discussion and analysis, based on Soviet sources, of the history and present nature of collective bargaining in the Soviet Union. How Soviet-type "collective contracts" are formulated and enforced is described in detail.

Industry Reports

Pepperell's Progress: History of a Cotton Textile Company, 1944–1945. By Evelyn H. Knowlton. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1948. xxix, 511 pp., bibliographical footnotes, illus. (Harvard Studies in Business History, XIII.) $5.

This addition to the Harvard Studies in Business History follows in general the pattern of earlier studies in its em-

phasis on business techniques. It describes the enlargement of the company's operations as to both types of products and extension of operations to the South to meet the rising competition of the mills in that region. Labor is viewed primarily in relation to the administration of the company's affairs but there is much information relating to labor supply, the company's labor policies, labor unions, wages and hours, and living conditions of workers.

Report to the President of the United States on the Labor Dispute in the Basic Steel Industry, Submitted September 10, 1949. By Steel Industry Board Appointed by the President, July 15, 1949. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1949. 83 pp. 30 cents.

Statement Before the Presidential Steel Board in the Matter of United Steelworkers of America, CIO, and Various Members of the Steel Industry, Including Certain United States Steel Subsidiaries, New York, N. Y., August 22, 1949. By Enders M. Voorhees, chairman of Finance Committee, United States Steel Corporation. [New York, United States Steel Corp.?], 1949. 69 pp., bibliography, charts.

The Steelworkers' Case for Wages, Pensions, and Social Insurance. As presented to President Truman's Steel Industry Board by Philip Murray, president, United Steelworkers of America. Pittsburgh, United Steelworkers of America, 1949. 29 pp.

National Maritime Board Year Book, 1949—Summary of Agreements. London, National Maritime Board, 1949. 147 pp. 9d.

Standard rates of pay, conditions of employment, and other determinations, as specified in agreements of the British National Maritime Board, revised to May 9, 1949.

Seafarers' Conditions in India and Pakistan. Report on a Mission of Inquiry, October-November 1947, by James L. Mowat. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1949. 96 pp. (Studies and Reports, New Series, No. 14.) 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

India's Basic Industries. By P. J. Thomas. Calcutta, etc., Orient Longmans, Ltd., 1948. 364 pp., maps, charts. Rs. 16.

International Labor Conditions

The Contribution of the I. L. O. to Peace. By Edward Phelan. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, June 1949, pp. 607–632. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Thirty-Second Session of the [International Labor] Conference. (*In* Industry and Labor, Geneva, August 1, 1949, pp. 100–175. 25 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

An article on the conference was published in the September Monthly Labor Review (p. 272).

Problems in the Collection and Comparability of International Labor Statistics. By Robert Morse Woodbury. (*In* Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly, New York, July 1949, pp. 314–323. 25 cents.)

World Labor Standards. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1949. 8 pp., diagrams. (Bull. No. 111.) 10 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Labor and Social Legislation

The Constitution and Socio-Economic Change. By Henry Rottschaefer. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Law School, 1948. 253 pp. (Thomas M. Cooley Lectures, First Series.) $3.50.

Five lectures delivered at University of Michigan, March 24–28, 1947. Considerable attention is given to Federal and State regulation of labor conditions.

Discussion of Labor Laws and Their Administration, 1948: Proceedings of 31st Convention of International Association of Governmental Labor Officials, Charleston, W. Va., Aug. 11–13, 1948. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1949. 181 pp. (Bull. No. 107.) 50 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Labor Law—Railway Labor Act—Effect of Creation of National Railroad Adjustment Board on Jurisdiction of Courts. By Frank L. Adamson. (*In* Michigan Law Review, Ann Arbor, May 1949, pp. 984–993. $1.)

Corso di Diritto del Lavoro. By Giuliano Mazzoni and Aldo Grechi. Bologna, Cesare Zuffi, 1948. 507 pp.

Deals with the development and application of labor and social legislation in Italy. The authors, members of the faculties of law and economics, respectively, at the University of Florence, prepared the volume as a university textbook.

A Statement of the Laws of Venezuela in Matters Affecting Business in its Various Aspects and Activities, [as of November 15, 1948]. Washington, Pan American Union, 1949. 170 pp.; processed. $10.

English translation of Spanish original by Luis Loreto and Rene Lepervanche Parparcen, prepared under auspices of Inter-American Development Commission.

Labor Organization

The Labor Movements in Australia and New Zealand. By David L. Glickman. (*In* Social Research, New York, June 1949, pp. 199–221. $1.)

Democracy in the Dominions—A Comparative Study in Institutions. By Alexander Brady. Toronto, Ontario, University of Toronto Press, 1948. 475 pp., bibliography. $4.25.

Includes discussion of trade-unions in the four dominions studied—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.

Colombia Tackles Dual Unionism. By J. A. C. Grant. (*In* Inter-American Economic Affairs, Washington, Spring 1949, pp. 3–11.)

The Trade Union Movement of Czechoslovakia. Prague, Central Council of Trade Unions, [1948?]. 31 pp., map, charts, illus.

British Trade Unions. By M. Turner-Samuels. London, Sampson Low, Marston & Co., Ltd., 1949. 212 pp., diagram. 7s. 6d.

LO-Delegasjonens Studiereise i De Forente Stater—Beretning. Oslo, Arbeidernes Faglige Landsorganisasjon, 1949. 87 pp., maps, charts, illus.

Report on the Norwegian trade-union delegation's visit to the United States in January 1949.

Occupations

Dictionary of Occupational Titles: Vol. 1, Definitions of Titles. Prepared by Division of Occupational Analysis, United States Employment Service. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Bureau of Employment Security, 1949. 1,518 pp. 2d ed. $3.50, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Employment Outlook in the Building Trades. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1949. 121 pp., charts. (Bull. No. 967.) 50 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Business As a Career. New York, New York University, 1949. 63 pp., illus. (Bulletin, Vol. XLIX, No. 6.)

Opportunities in Home Economics: An Annotated Bibliography on Home Economics Careers. By Charlotte Biester. Millbrae, Calif., National Press, 1948. 50 pp. $1.

Optometry—Professional, Economic, and Legal Aspects. By H. W. Hofstetter. St. Louis, C. V. Mosby Co., 1948. 412 pp., bibliographies, charts. $6.50.

Your Career in Printing—Facts About a Major Industry and What it Offers You. New York, New York Employing Printers Association, Inc., [1948?]. 24 pp., illus.

Older Workers and The Aged

Economics of Old Age. By Ewan Clague. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1949. 9 pp., charts; processed. Free.

Address by the Commissioner of Labor Statistics at Institute on Problems of Old Age, University of Chicago, August 11, 1949.

Living Through the Older Years: Proceedings of the Charles A. Fisher Memorial Institute on Aging. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press, 1949. 193 pp. $2.

The institute considered various problems and adjustments of later maturity and old age.

Older People. By R. K. McNickle. Washington (1205 19th Street NW.), Editorial Research Reports, 1949. 17 pp. (Vol. II, 1949, No. 4.) $1.

National significance of the aging population, security and care of elderly persons, and employment and occupational problems are discussed.

The Social and Economic Problems of Employment of Older Workers. By Ewan Clague. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1949. 8 pp.; processed. Free.

Address by the Commissioner of Labor Statistics at second annual Institute on Living in the Later Years, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, July 21, 1949.

Personnel Management

A Guide to Good Labor Relations: Analysis of Personnel Practices in the Cleveland Area. Cleveland, Associated Industries of Cleveland, 1949. 18 pp., charts.

Office Management and Control. By George R. Terry. Chicago, Richard D. Irwin, Inc., 1949. 808 pp., bibliography, diagrams, forms, illus. $6.

Part V (pp. 429–599) deals with personnel matters, including selection and training, salary administration, job analysis, unionization, safety, etc.

Orienting the New Worker. New York, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Policyholders Service Bureau, Group Insurance Division, 1949. 54 pp., forms, illus.; processed.

Supervision in Business and Industry. By Robert D. Loken and Earl P. Strong. New York, Funk & Wagnalls Co. in association with Modern Industry Magazine, 1949. 225 pp., forms, illus. $3.50.

Planning and Preparing the Employee Information Manual. Chicago, Dartnell Corp., [1949]. In 2 parts, variously paged, forms, illus.; processed. (Report No. 585.)

Social Insurance and Employee Benefits

Employee Insurance Plans: Assisting Employees to Meet Personal Responsibilities Through Group Insurance, Pension Plans, etc. By W. Rulon Williamson. New York, Funk & Wagnalls Co., 1948. 98 pp. (Reading Course in Executive Technique, Section III, Book 5.)

Survey of Employee Benefit Plans, Chicago Metropolitan Area. Chicago, Research Council for Economic Security, 1949. 27 pp., form. (Publication No. 55.)

Similar surveys of employee benefit plans were made in Cleveland, Detroit, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, and St. Paul-Minneapolis.

A brief article by a member of the staff of the Research Council for Economic Security, giving highlights of the surveys, was published in the Personnel Journal for July–August 1949.

Ninth Annual Report of Board of Trustees, Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund, [Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1948]. Washington, 1949. 32 pp., charts. (Senate Doc. No. 41, 81st Cong., 1st Sess.) 10 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

What's Ahead in Employee Health and Pension Planning. (*In* Personnel Series, No. 126, American Management Association, New York, 1949, pp. 3–33.)

Los Seguros Sociales. By Severino Aznar. Madrid, Instituto de Estudios Politicos, 1947. 476 pp. (Ecos del Catolicismo Social de España, Vol. II.)

Presents a series of studies covering the development, philosophy, and administration of social insurance in Spain, particularly family allowances.

Social Welfare in Sweden. By Konrad Persson. (*In* Social Security Bulletin, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Washington, April 1949, pp. 16–18, 24. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Wages and Hours of Labor

Clerical Salary Survey of Rates Paid, April 1949. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1949. 18 pp.; processed. (Studies in Labor Statistics, No. 2.)

Pay Rates for Selected City Jobs, [January 1949]. (*In* Municipal Year Book, International City Managers' Association, New York, 1949, pp. 117–121. $10.)

Fire Department Statistics. Police Department Statistics. (*In* Municipal Year Book, International City Managers' Association, New York, 1949, pp. 346–382, 397–427, charts. $10.)

The two articles listed include data for 1949 on salaries and weekly hours of work of firemen and policemen in cities of over 10,000 population. In the case of firemen, data on vacations are also given.

Occupational Wage Survey, Grand Rapids, Mich., April 1949. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1949. 34 pp., chart; processed. Free.

Other cities for which reports are already available in this series of studies include Portland, Me., Rockford, Ill., Shreveport, La., Spokane, Wash., and Trenton, N. J.

Wage Structure, Series 2: No. 71, Petroleum Refining, 1948; No. 72, Canning, 1948; No. 73, Chemicals, 1949. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1949. Variously paged; processed. Free.

Wage Differences. By N. Arnold Tolles. Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, 1949. 16 pp.; processed. (B–190.)

Wages and Earnings, Various Occupations in Foreign Countries, 1947 and 1948. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1949. Free.

A series of multilithed tabulations for 11 countries: Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland.

Lönestatistisk Årsbok för Sverige, 1947. Stockholm, Socialstyrelsen, 1949. 143 pp., charts.

This yearbook gives detailed statistics of wages in Sweden in 1947, and shows trends since 1913, with industry break-downs. It also shows the percentage of manhours worked in piecework, by industry. A résumé in French and a French translation of the table of contents are provided.

Women in Industry

Detailed Comparative Report Showing the Existing Disabilities of Women in the Field of Educational and Professional Opportunities. [Lake Success, N. Y.], United Nations, Economic and Social Council, 1949. 63 pp.; processed.

Highways to Jobs for Women: How to Pick College Courses for Your Career. By Josephine H. Gerth. New York, Woman's Press, 1948. 132 pp. $3.

Not only counsels as to selection of college courses in preparation for a career, but classifies and describes jobs from which the student may select the one best adapted to her abilities and preferences.

References on Equal Pay for Men and Women, Sex Differentials, and Family Allowances. Washington, National Education Association of the United States, Research Division, September 1948. 8 pp.; processed.

Special Problems in the Supervision of Women. By Elinore Morehouse Herrick. New York, Funk & Wagnalls Co., 1948. 67 pp. (Reading Course in Executive Technique, Section II, Book 3.)

Miscellaneous

Guide to Business History: Materials for the Study of American Business History and Suggestions for Their Use. By Henrietta M. Larson. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1948. 1,181 pp. (Harvard Studies in Business History, XII.) $12.

Business is defined as "that part of economic activity which has to do with the administration of the combination of labor, natural resources, and capital in the production and exchange of goods or services with a view to earning profits." Profits are broadly defined so that public as well as private business is included. The guide is more than a bibliography. It contains introductory essays, and briefer introductions to the various sections of the topically arranged bibliographical references, most of which are annotated. Numerous references to labor are included.

Historical Statistics of the United States, 1789–1945. Washington, U. S. Department of Commerce, 1949. 363 pp. $2.50, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

The volume was prepared by the Bureau of the Census with the cooperation of the Social Science Research Council. The official series, other than those derived from Bureau of the Census data, were supplied largely by the agencies primarily concerned with the series. Various unofficial series are also included. Among the 14 chapters dealing with the major fields of statistics, those relating more specifically to labor statistics are: Labor Force,

Wages, and Working Conditions; Construction and Housing; and Price Indexes. Appendix I gives monthly and quarterly indicators of business conditions. Each chapter is preceded by explanatory notes and references to sources. Appendix II is a statement of basic premises adopted for selection of data.

Labor in America. By Foster Rhea Dulles. New York, Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1949. 402 pp., bibliography. (Growth of America Series.) $4.50.

Chronological history of labor in America from colonial days to the Taft-Hartley Act.

The Statistical Agencies of the Federal Government. A report to the [Hoover] Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. By Frederick C. Mills and Clarence D. Long. New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 1949. 201 pp. (Publication No. 50.) $2.

Américas, Vol. 1, No. 1. Washington, Pan American Union, March 1949. 48 pp., illus.

Popular, profusely illustrated, monthly magazine on various aspects of life in the Americas. Published in three editions: English, $3 per year, 25 cents per single copy; Portuguese and Spanish, each $2 per year and 20 cents per single copy.

Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1948. Prepared by Secretariat of Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. Lake Success, N. Y., United Nations, Department of Economic Affairs, 1949. 289 pp. $2, International Documents Service, Columbia University Press.

Broad analysis covering characteristics of the Asian economy, population trends, and salient changes, both political and economic, since the war. A section on production covers food and agriculture, industry and mining, transport, and labor. Taking into account the scarcity of reliable statistics, the section on labor is good. It covers employment and distribution of the labor force, labor supply and recruitment, labor productivity, conditions of work, and labor organization and legislation. The balance of the study is concerned with monetary and fiscal developments, inflation and price movements, and international trade and balance of payments.

The Indian Labor Year Book, 1947–48. Delhi, Ministry of Labour, Labor Bureau, 1949. 296 pp. Rs. 5/12, Government of India Press, Simla.

Contains data on employment, wages and earnings, cost and standards of living, labor administration, trade-unions, industrial health and safety, housing, education, migration, and India's relations with the ILO. New features in this issue include a list of labor laws in force, a selected bibliography of Indian Government publications on labor, and a classified summary of important awards of industrial tribunals.

Japan's Economy in War and Reconstruction. By Jerome B. Cohen. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1949. 545 pp., charts. $7.50.

Analyzes in considerable statistical detail Japan's economic development from 1937 to 1949. Issued under auspices of International Secretariat of Institute of Pacific Relations.

Survey of Postwar Social Development in the Netherlands. The Hague, Social Information Service, 1949. 35 pp., loose-leaf.

In addition to information on social security provisions in the Netherlands, the booklet contains data on wages, industrial relations, trade-unionism, vocational training and guidance, and the Foundation of Labor.

Soviet Labor Policy, 1945–49. By Harry Schwartz. (*In* Annals of American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. 263, Philadelphia, May 1949, pp. 73–84. $1 to members, $2 to nonmembers of Academy.)

Industrial manpower and productivity are the major subjects of this paper.

U. S. Labor's Secret Agents Behind the Iron Curtain. (*In* Magazine Digest, New York, August 1949, pp. 24–27. 25 cents.)

Current Labor Statistics

A.—Employment and Pay Rolls

B.—Labor Turn-Over

C.—Earnings and Hours

D.—Prices and Cost of Living

E.—Work Stoppages

F.—Building and Construction

NOTE.—Earlier figures in many of the series appearing in the following tables are shown in the Handbook of Labor Statistics, 1947 Edition (BLS Bulletin 916). The Handbook also contains descriptions of the techniques used in compiling these data and information on the coverage of the different series. For convenience in referring to the historical statistics, the tables in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review are keyed to tables in the Handbook.

MLR table	*Handbook table*	*MLR table*	*Handbook table*	*MLR table*	*Handbook table*	*MLR table*	*Handbook table*
A–1	A–12	B–1	B–1	D–1	D–1	D–8	D–6
A–2	[1]	B–2	B–2	D–2	D–2	E–1	E–3
A–3	[1]	C–1	[1]	D–3	D–2	F–1	H–1
A–4	[1]	C–2	[1]	D–4	D–4	F–2	H–2
A–5	A–8	C–3	C–10	D–5	D–2 and D–3	F–3	H–4
A–6	[1]	C–4	[1]	D–6	D–4	F–4	[1]
A–7	A–7	C–5	[1]	D–7	D–5	F–5	I–3
A–8	A–9						

[1] Not included in 1947 edition of Handbook.

A: Employment and Pay Rolls.

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

Labor force	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over [1] (in thousands)												
	1949								1948				
	Aug.	July [2]	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. [2]	Oct.	Sept. [2]	Aug.
Total, both sexes													
Total labor force [3]	65,105	65,278	64,866	63,452	62,327	62,305	61,896	61,546	62,828	63,138	63,166	63,578	64,511
Civilian labor force	63,637	63,815	63,398	61,983	60,835	60,814	60,388	60,078	61,375	61,724	61,775	62,212	63,186
Unemployment	3,689	4,095	3,778	3,289	3,016	3,167	3,221	2,664	1,941	1,831	1,642	1,899	1,941
Employment	59,947	59,720	59,619	58,694	57,819	57,647	57,167	57,414	59,434	59,893	60,134	60,312	61,245
Nonagricultural	51,441	50,073	49,924	49,720	49,999	50,254	50,174	50,651	52,059	51,932	51,506	51,590	52,801
Worked 35 hours or more	40,407	27,686	40,924	41,315	40,761	40,761	40,830	41,314	43,425	40,036	42,451	30,372	42,305
Worked 15–34 hours	5,231	14,701	5,425	5,073	5,913	5,964	5,737	5,533	5,303	8,469	5,747	17,149	4,811
Worked 1–14 hours [4]	1,509	1,438	1,525	1,778	1,888	1,944	1,876	1,899	1,844	1,877	1,726	1,596	1,447
With a job but not at work [5]	4,294	6,247	2,051	1,554	1,438	1,585	1,730	1,907	1,488	1,549	1,583	2,472	4,239
Agricultural	8,507	9,647	9,696	8,974	7,820	7,393	6,993	6,763	7,375	7,961	8,627	8,723	8,444
Worked 35 hours or more	6,724	7,326	7,400	7,159	5,656	4,973	4,591	4,299	5,235	5,485	6,811	6,705	6,122
Worked 15–34 hours	1,290	1,871	1,952	1,474	1,700	1,833	1,776	1,725	1,680	1,997	1,455	1,636	1,669
Worked 1–14 hours [4]	264	262	228	211	243	357	367	392	265	279	223	218	249
With a job but not at work [5]	228	189	116	130	221	231	260	345	196	201	140	165	405
Males													
Total labor force [3]	46,613	46,712	46,282	45,337	45,143	45,000	44,721	44,614	45,012	45,182	45,229	45,453	46,525
Civilian labor force	45,163	45,267	44,832	43,886	43,668	43,525	43,229	43,161	43,573	43,782	43,851	44,101	45,215
Unemployment	2,519	2,845	2,598	2,366	2,205	2,433	2,417	2,011	1,411	1,231	1,088	1,251	1,326
Employment	42,644	42,422	42,233	41,521	41,463	41,092	40,812	41,150	42,162	42,551	42,763	42,850	43,889
Nonagricultural	35,549	34,799	34,796	34,411	34,714	34,622	34,689	35,193	35,991	36,079	36,016	35,960	36,836
Worked 35 hours or more	29,277	20,820	29,889	29,813	29,621	29,425	29,425	29,888	31,469	29,442	31,081	23,115	31,226
Worked 15–34 hours	3,080	9,604	3,004	2,766	3,237	3,286	3,199	3,075	2,678	4,719	3,092	10,577	2,599
Worked 1–14 hours [4]	593	651	629	780	825	802	825	879	763	808	711	646	563
With a job but not at work [5]	2,599	3,723	1,274	1,052	1,032	1,109	1,239	1,352	1,082	1,110	1,132	1,622	2,448
Agricultural	7,095	7,623	7,438	7,109	6,749	6,470	6,123	5,957	6,171	6,472	6,747	6,890	7,053
Worked 35 hours or more	6,019	6,356	6,453	6,249	5,372	4,738	4,344	4,102	4,813	5,007	5,772	5,858	5,663
Worked 15–34 hours	705	916	731	610	1,023	1,294	1,263	1,261	1,046	1,120	738	743	882
Worked 1–14 hours [4]	161	185	148	134	153	223	270	275	143	163	124	138	179
With a job but not at work [5]	209	168	105	115	201	216	246	318	170	182	114	151	330
Females													
Total labor force [3]	18,492	18,566	18,584	18,115	17,184	17,305	17,175	16,932	17,816	17,956	17,937	18,125	17,986
Civilian labor force	18,474	18,548	18,566	18,097	17,167	17,289	17,159	16,917	17,802	17,942	17,924	18,111	17,971
Unemployment	1,170	1,250	1,180	923	811	734	804	653	530	600	554	648	615
Employment	17,303	17,298	17,386	17,173	16,356	16,555	16,355	16,264	17,272	17,342	17,371	17,462	17,356
Nonagricultural	15,892	15,274	15,128	15,309	15,285	15,632	15,485	15,458	16,068	15,853	15,490	15,630	15,965
Worked 35 hours or more	11,130	6,866	11,035	11,502	11,140	11,336	11,405	11,426	11,956	10,594	11,370	7,257	11,079
Worked 15–34 hours	2,151	5,097	2,421	2,307	2,676	2,678	2,538	2,458	2,625	3,750	2,655	6,572	2,212
Worked 1–14 hours [4]	916	787	896	998	1,063	1,142	1,051	1,020	1,081	1,069	1,015	950	884
With a job but not at work [5]	1,695	2,524	777	502	406	476	491	555	406	439	451	850	1,791
Agricultural	1,412	2,024	2,258	1,865	1,071	923	870	806	1,204	1,489	1,880	1,833	1,391
Worked 35 hours or more	705	970	947	910	284	235	247	197	422	478	1,039	847	459
Worked 15–34 hours	585	955	1,221	864	677	539	513	464	634	877	717	893	787
Worked 1–14 hours [4]	103	77	80	77	90	134	97	117	122	116	99	80	70
With a job but not at work [5]	19	21	11	15	20	15	14	27	26	19	26	14	75

[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] Census survey week contains legal holiday.

[3] Total labor force consists of the civilian labor force and the armed forces.

[4] Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

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

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

TABLE A–2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group.[1]

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1949								1948					Annual average	
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1948	1947
Total employees	43,027	42,535	42,792	42,731	42,966	42,918	43,061	43,449	45,282	44,815	44,915	44,946	44,494	44,201	43,371
Mining	968	494	970	974	984	981	986	991	1,002	999	1,000	1,007	1,006	981	943
Metal	92.1	95.3	100.8	101.4	103.1	102.0	101.1	98.2	98.5	97.2	99.4	96.3	95.2	98.5	96.8
Iron		36.4	36.8	36.5	36.5	35.2	35.2	35.1	35.2	35.2	35.7	36.5	36.8	35.5	33.1
Copper		21.6	22.3	22.8	23.2	23.5	22.5	20.0	20.3	19.9	22.8	22.8	22.6	22.3	22.5
Lead and zinc		19.1	22.0	22.4	23.5	23.6	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.2	22.5	18.4	17.1	21.7	22.9
Anthracite		77.6	77.1	77.0	78.3	78.6	79.5	80.5	80.1	80.0	79.4	80.5	80.6	80.0	79.4
Bituminous-coal	433.0	410.5	431.2	438.4	446.4	448.0	455.0	457.5	460.8	458.0	457.8	461.1	460.1	444.9	431.8
Crude petroleum and natural gas production		265.7	263.1	260.1	258.8	257.4	258.3	260.0	263.7	263.0	261.6	264.9	266.4	257.5	237.3
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	99.7	99.7	97.8	97.5	97.3	94.5	92.5	94.3	99.3	100.8	101.8	103.7	104.0	100.1	97.8
Contract construction	2,333	2,279	2,205	2,137	2,036	1,947	1,926	2,016	2,200	2,287	2,334	2,369	2,384	2,165	1,982
Manufacturing	14,088	13,755	13,885	13,877	14,177	14,475	14,649	14,782	15,174	15,368	15,514	15,617	15,400	15,286	15,247
Durable goods [2]	7,305	7,255	7,396	7,441	7,656	7,819	7,923	8,044	8,258	8,352	8,393	8,360	8,271	8,315	8,373
Nondurable goods [3]	6,783	6,500	6,489	6,436	6,521	6,656	6,726	6,738	6,916	7,016	7,121	7,257	7,129	6,970	6,874
Ordnance and accessories	23.4	24.0	25.3	26.1	27.3	27.9	28.0	28.2	27.9	28.2	28.1	27.9	27.9	28.1	26.9
Food and kindred products	1,695	1,582	1,501	1,436	1,410	1,406	1,414	1,439	1,513	1,570	1,654	1,787	1,678	1,536	1,532
Meat products		284.6	282.7	277.5	274.8	282.6	289.4	298.8	304.8	291.7	282.6	279.2	281.7	271.2	275.
Dairy products		161.9	161.6	153.9	146.3	141.4	136.7	134.0	136.3	140.7	146.0	153.8	160.1	147.7	148.0
Canning and preserving		245.6	193.4	156.4	150.1	134.6	133.0	143.7	172.7	199.7	285.1	437.9	325.6	222.0	223.5
Grain-mill products		121.6	119.4	118.7	116.4	117.8	118.9	118.8	119.2	120.8	117.9	118.4	120.9	117.7	116.9
Bakery products		282.0	282.3	276.1	273.9	271.7	278.6	279.8	286.3	286.4	291.9	287.9	286.4	282.9	274.9
Sugar		27.7	26.8	26.7	26.9	27.1	27.4	28.8	35.5	49.9	49.1	35.2	33.7	34.5	38.4
Confectionery and related products		83.5	84.9	87.1	91.5	92.9	96.3	100.5	109.0	114.8	113.1	100.3	96.4	100.2	98.5
Beverages		235.3	211.0	204.4	194.0	205.6	199.6	200.8	213.2	224.1	223.7	229.3	228.4	218.6	211.9
Miscellaneous food products		139.7	138.5	135.5	136.2	132.5	134.2	133.9	136.3	141.7	145.0	144.9	144.6	141.3	144.1
Tobacco manufactures	97	89	91	90	90	92	95	96	100	104	107	106	102	100	104
Cigarettes		27.0	26.9	26.8	26.3	25.8	25.8	26.2	26.6	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.0	26.6	26.2
Cigars		42.9	44.4	43.3	42.9	45.4	45.5	45.3	48.4	50.4	49.5	48.1	47.3	48.3	49.4
Tobacco and snuff		12.5	13.0	12.6	12.8	13.1	13.3	13.7	13.9	13.8	13.8	13.7	13.7	13.7	14.8
Tobacco stemming and redrying		6.7	6.7	6.9	7.5	7.8	10.0	11.2	11.3	12.2	16.4	16.9	14.3	11.2	13.0
Textile-mill products	1,192	1,143	1,170	1,175	1,188	1,240	1,279	1,288	1,324	1,333	1,336	1,348	1,362	1,362	1,325
Yarn and thread mills		135.2	140.7	141.4	142.9	153.1	159.0	162.4	167.2	166.6	168.7	172.8	178.6	177.6	179.5
Broad-woven fabric mills		548.0	555.2	557.1	560.3	589.5	613.4	621.4	637.7	640.4	640.0	645.8	649.5	645.7	618.3
Knitting mills		217.3	220.8	220.1	225.1	228.6	231.8	229.2	237.2	242.8	243.4	243.6	246.8	249.0	242.4
Dyeing and finishing textiles		81.2	83.4	85.4	87.1	87.9	88.4	87.9	89.9	89.6	88.9	88.7	89.0	89.8	86.8
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings		51.0	56.9	58.5	61.7	63.5	64.6	64.9	65.8	65.8	65.8	65.6	64.6	64.8	57.3
Other textile-mill products		110.7	113.4	112.1	111.3	117.4	121.6	122.6	126.3	127.7	129.4	131.9	133.6	135.2	140.9
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,147	1,057	1,072	1,070	1,121	1,166	1,171	1,129	1,155	1,174	1,187	1,186	1,173	1,162	1,130
Men's and boys' suits and coats		131.5	134.7	131.8	147.3	150.7	152.5	149.2	148.8	149.5	155.8	158.3	158.3	154.4	151.2
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing		239.0	253.8	257.4	258.9	260.2	259.0	243.1	254.3	264.5	267.6	267.7	266.1	269.1	269.8
Women's outerwear		294.6	290.9	290.7	322.0	352.3	359.7	349.6	350.2	349.9	351.6	355.2	349.3	342.4	336.4
Women's, children's undergarments		91.4	92.5	94.1	95.1	97.3	97.9	96.5	99.1	101.4	100.9	98.2	96.3	97.4	90.8
Millinery		20.6	17.3	20.3	23.1	25.6	25.5	23.5	21.9	20.4	23.6	23.1	23.1	22.9	23.9
Children's outerwear		63.6	62.4	57.3	58.5	63.0	62.3	59.7	58.7	60.6	61.2	60.3	60.3	59.5	53.1
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel		84.5	86.4	83.4	83.0	84.4	84.1	81.4	91.5	95.4	94.4	94.6	92.8	90.1	83.5
Other fabricated textile products		131.4	133.5	135.1	133.1	132.3	129.9	126.2	130.7	131.9	132.0	128.1	126.4	125.6	121.6
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	758	737	748	733	719	719	714	726	780	816	830	843	851	812	838
Logging camps and contractors		62.9	63.8	63.3	58.1	60.3	58.8	58.9	67.2	75.8	80.3	79.7	81.3	72.8	81.1
Sawmills and planing mills		438.6	442.7	430.4	418.8	415.6	408.5	416.9	450.5	474.2	482.8	496.2	500.2	472.9	488.3
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products		106.3	108.3	106.2	108.1	107.9	109.7	112.0	118.4	120.3	121.2	120.9	121.1	119.5	113.2
Wooden containers		71.5	73.9	73.7	73.4	73.5	74.5	76.4	80.0	81.2	80.9	81.2	81.9	81.8	87.3
Miscellaneous wood products		58.1	58.9	59.2	60.3	61.4	62.2	62.1	63.7	64.2	65.1	65.1	66.0	65.2	68.4
Furniture and fixtures	306	295	298	301	311	316	320	325	339	346	348	345	340	348	340
Household furniture		203.8	205.5	207.9	215.9	219.7	223.3	226.9	238.5	245.1	246.7	244.3	239.8	247.0	243.9
Other furniture and fixtures		90.8	92.8	93.2	94.6	95.8	97.0	98.4	100.5	101.1	101.5	101.0	100.5	100.9	96.1
Paper and allied products	432	428	432	437	442	451	456	463	475	477	477	474	471	470	465
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		216.7	220.3	223.3	226.2	231.5	233.9	237.4	240.7	240.7	240.9	242.3	242.9	240.7	234.0
Paperboard containers and boxes		110.4	111.4	111.5	113.0	115.0	116.6	119.4	125.5	126.9	125.6	123.2	121.1	121.4	122.1
Other paper and allied products		100.9	100.6	101.9	102.6	104.8	105.9	106.3	109.1	109.8	110.2	108.6	106.6	107.6	108.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group.[1]—Con.

Industry group and industry	1949								1948					Annual average	
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1948	1947
Manufacturing—Continued															
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	719	716	725	722	722	723	726	729	739	736	735	725	721	725	709
Newspapers		284.1	284.0	280.8	277.9	276.6	275.0	274.7	276.9	274.8	273.5	270.6	269.5	267.5	248.5
Periodicals		52.3	51.9	53.4	54.1	54.7	54.9	54.8	55.9	55.9	55.9	55.3	53.5	54.7	56.5
Books		40.9	44.8	45.0	45.0	45.1	45.4	45.6	46.1	46.2	46.7	46.9	46.4	46.6	48.6
Commercial printing		195.7	195.9	194.9	195.6	196.0	198.8	201.5	203.0	199.9	200.4	196.5	195.2	197.5	191.0
Lithographing		39.7	40.2	40.6	41.2	41.3	41.0	41.6	43.8	44.7	44.6	44.3	44.3	45.1	48.2
Other printing and publishing		103.7	107.8	107.6	108.4	109.1	110.5	111.1	113.3	114.6	113.6	111.7	111.9	113.3	115.6
Chemicals and allied products	633	630	642	654	675	691	693	700	709	713	714	707	696	699	692
Industrial inorganic chemicals		66.8	68.5	69.0	70.0	70.9	71.1	72.6	72.9	71.9	72.5	71.2	72.1	70.9	66.6
Industrial organic chemicals		181.1	185.0	188.3	195.9	205.7	211.4	212.4	214.1	214.6	213.9	214.0	213.1	210.3	205.5
Drugs and medicines		90.3	90.9	91.1	91.5	91.7	91.8	91.8	90.2	90.4	90.2	89.5	89.8	89.5	93.6
Paints, pigments, and fillers		65.0	67.0	67.3	67.7	68.1	68.7	69.6	69.9	70.6	71.1	71.0	71.7	70.7	68.3
Fertilizers		29.6	30.6	36.4	42.3	43.2	38.8	35.5	33.7	33.2	33.4	33.4	32.1	35.9	36.7
Vegetable and animal oils and fats		46.5	48.5	50.5	54.5	57.0	58.2	60.4	63.0	64.6	65.7	60.5	49.5	56.2	55.7
Other chemicals and allied products		150.2	151.2	151.7	152.9	154.1	152.7	158.1	165.2	167.8	166.8	167.7	167.2	165.0	165.3
Products of petroleum and coal	249	246	246	246	246	245	246	247	249	251	243	255	257	250	239
Petroleum refining		200.2	198.9	198.0	199.1	198.5	199.6	200.4	200.4	200.0	190.9	202.4	205.1	199.1	189.3
Coke and byproducts		19.7	20.5	20.7	20.5	20.4	20.5	20.4	20.4	20.2	20.2	20.3	20.3	20.0	18.6
Other petroleum and coal products		26.4	26.7	27.1	26.1	25.6	25.7	25.8	28.3	31.1	32.2	32.0	31.8	30.8	31.2
Rubber products	227	226	230	233	238	243	246	251	256	259	257	257	255	259	270
Tires and inner tubes		105.0	110.2	111.2	112.8	113.1	113.9	115.9	117.5	119.1	117.8	119.1	119.6	121.1	132.4
Rubber footwear		24.9	24.6	25.2	26.2	26.7	27.8	29.9	31.1	30.7	30.3	29.7	29.2	29.6	28.8
Other rubber products		95.6	95.0	96.9	99.3	103.0	104.6	105.2	107.7	109.2	109.3	108.6	106.6	107.9	109.2
Leather and leather products	392	383	380	373	389	399	400	396	396	399	411	412	414	410	409
Leather		47.2	49.0	49.1	49.6	50.9	51.7	52.6	53.4	52.6	54.0	54.1	53.7	54.2	55.7
Footwear (except rubber)		251.2	247.7	240.2	253.1	259.0	259.7	257.4	253.3	250.1	259.1	261.5	264.0	260.1	257.3
Other leather products		84.7	83.4	83.3	86.1	88.7	88.7	85.6	89.4	96.6	98.3	96.8	96.7	95.4	95.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	482	471	478	482	484	492	498	504	518	524	526	523	520	514	501
Glass and glass products		117.5	121.1	121.6	120.0	123.4	126.2	128.5	133.7	136.5	137.9	137.0	134.4	135.9	143.8
Cement, hydraulic		42.7	42.5	42.0	41.8	41.4	41.6	41.7	42.0	42.2	41.9	41.1	41.8	40.9	38.1
Structural clay products		79.4	80.1	80.1	80.2	80.9	82.0	83.3	86.0	86.6	86.4	86.4	86.1	83.4	76.1
Pottery and related products		52.3	55.3	57.4	59.9	61.2	61.4	61.1	62.7	62.5	62.2	61.5	61.3	60.6	58.8
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products		84.0	83.7	83.6	82.7	82.8	83.1	85.0	87.3	89.0	90.1	89.8	89.0	87.8	81.5
Other stone, clay, and glass products		94.7	95.2	97.3	99.3	101.9	103.5	104.3	106.3	107.6	107.7	106.8	107.6	105.9	102.7
Primary metal industries	1,086	1,095	1,135	1,158	1,195	1,229	1,245	1,257	1,267	1,265	1,262	1,256	1,248	1,247	1,231
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		581.6	599.1	610.8	621.9	628.3	628.9	626.1	627.4	623.5	621.6	621.6	623.2	612.0	589.0
Iron and steel foundries		204.3	212.6	214.9	227.3	242.4	248.6	254.9	260.5	262.6	263.3	261.6	254.6	259.3	256.8
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals		51.3	54.0	54.7	56.1	56.0	55.3	55.2	55.2	55.5	55.2	54.6	56.1	55.6	55.1
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals		78.2	80.9	84.2	88.8	95.3	99.6	102.9	103.8	104.0	103.6	102.1	102.6	103.8	111.5
Nonferrous foundries		70.5	72.1	73.0	75.4	78.2	80.9	85.0	85.8	86.3	86.4	85.1	82.9	85.2	85.9
Other primary metal industries		109.1	116.3	119.9	125.7	129.1	131.5	133.3	133.9	133.3	131.8	130.8	128.8	130.7	132.3
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	840	829	838	843	867	890	917	932	966	980	985	984	971	976	995
Tin cans and other tinware		49.2	47.1	44.2	43.8	44.6	44.9	46.2	47.9	48.8	50.6	52.8	52.1	48.7	47.7
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware		133.4	138.0	140.7	145.2	148.8	152.8	154.5	158.7	156.8	155.7	154.3	151.3	154.4	156.5
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies		116.3	118.6	123.3	129.4	134.5	139.7	145.2	159.1	168.3	171.7	168.2	165.1	165.8	174.3
Fabricated structural metal products		200.9	202.6	202.3	204.0	206.8	210.5	212.5	216.6	217.7	218.0	218.4	216.5	215.9	206.7
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving		143.4	142.5	140.2	145.7	151.0	157.1	159.9	165.4	169.7	170.0	170.1	169.1	172.2	180.4
Other fabricated metal products		185.7	188.9	191.8	199.1	204.6	211.5	213.8	217.9	219.1	218.6	220.4	216.9	219.0	229.1
Machinery (except electrical)	1,226	1,239	1,285	1,327	1,385	1,431	1,458	1,481	1,509	1,518	1,522	1,525	1,521	1,533	1,535
Engines and turbines		69.0	71.8	75.0	77.5	80.1	81.9	83.0	83.7	83.7	82.8	81.1	82.4	83.8	83.9
Agricultural machinery and tractors		177.0	183.7	187.1	190.0	192.5	193.8	194.6	194.9	193.5	192.0	188.8	191.1	191.3	178.9
Construction and mining machinery		96.4	101.9	106.0	111.4	114.8	116.5	118.6	120.4	121.8	122.5	123.7	123.7	122.6	120.2
Metalworking machinery		198.0	205.9	212.8	219.0	223.2	226.3	232.9	237.9	238.1	239.6	240.5	240.5	239.5	248.3
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)		163.9	169.3	175.6	181.6	188.4	192.0	195.0	197.5	198.1	199.2	200.3	200.9	201.9	204.4
General industrial machinery		179.0	184.0	189.2	194.5	200.2	204.3	207.1	209.3	209.4	209.7	210.0	204.9	209.8	208.6
Office and store machines and devices		87.6	89.7	90.5	91.3	94.8	97.1	98.1	101.9	103.3	105.5	106.7	106.6	109.1	108.2
Service-industry and household machines		126.3	133.2	136.9	158.8	167.0	169.1	172.5	180.8	187.4	189.3	190.6	190.9	191.3	184.8
Miscellaneous machinery parts		142.1	145.3	153.6	161.1	169.9	176.6	179.6	182.1	183.1	181.7	182.9	180.2	183.4	197.3
Electrical machinery	716	711	724	746	770	795	818	834	853	860	858	853	844	869	918
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus		280.3	283.7	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	321.3	325.6	325.7	328.6	327.8	332.9	343.5
Electrical equipment for vehicles		62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.3	69.6	69.4	68.4	66.6	69.0	74.3
Communication equipment		253.2	260.5	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	311.3	312.3	308.4	303.0	298.1	312.2	336.2
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products		115.3	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	150.8	152.7	154.4	153.2	151.1	154.8	164.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group.[1]—Con.

Industry group and industry	1949								1948					Annual average	
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1948	1947
Manufacturing—Continued															
Transportation equipment	1,236	1,239	1,225	1,183	1,242	1,248	1,245	1,267	1,282	1,277	1,287	1,267	1,223	1,263	1,263
Automobiles	-------	796.4	777.2	726.9	777.9	775.6	772.5	794.0	803.7	799.6	814.2	802.9	777.9	792.8	776.2
Aircraft and parts	-------	259.7	253.7	254.1	259.3	259.4	256.0	254.9	252.2	248.6	242.6	232.7	225.7	228.1	228.6
Aircraft	-------	172.9	169.3	169.8	171.0	171.0	168.9	168.5	168.3	166.3	161.7	153.7	150.7	151.7	151.4
Aircraft engines and parts	-------	52.1	53.1	53.8	53.0	52.8	52.2	52.1	50.4	49.9	49.3	48.2	46.8	46.7	47.8
Aircraft propellers and parts	-------	8.3	8.1	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.6	6.1	7.4	7.4
Other aircraft parts and equipment	-------	26.4	23.2	22.7	27.6	27.9	27.3	26.7	25.8	24.8	24.1	23.2	22.3	22.4	22.0
Ship and boat building and repairing	-------	100.4	103.6	108.2	109.0	113.6	116.4	118.1	123.3	124.4	127.8	127.7	129.7	140.7	159.4
Ship building and repairing[4]	-------	88.7	91.2	95.1	95.9	100.3	102.2	103.7	109.0	110.1	113.3	113.0	114.8	124.2	137.3
Railroad equipment	-------	73.5	81.3	83.0	84.6	87.5	88.2	87.6	88.0	87.3	85.8	86.8	74.0	84.8	81.4
Other transportation equipment	-------	9.4	9.6	10.5	11.1	11.5	11.5	12.3	15.0	16.8	17.0	16.7	15.9	16.6	17.0
Instruments and related products	233	231	237	238	242	245	246	251	258	259	263	262	260	260	265
Ophthalmic goods	-------	26.1	26.8	27.3	27.7	28.0	28.1	28.0	28.2	28.1	28.6	28.1	28.3	28.2	30.1
Photographic apparatus	-------	51.1	53.0	53.8	55.6	56.1	56.7	57.7	59.1	59.6	60.1	60.6	60.8	60.3	61.6
Watches and clocks	-------	29.5	30.6	30.6	31.1	31.6	32.0	33.8	37.6	40.5	41.7	41.8	40.3	40.8	41.3
Professional and scientific instruments	-------	124.3	126.3	126.3	128.0	129.0	129.4	131.7	133.3	130.4	132.3	131.6	130.5	130.5	131.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	399	384	403	404	414	426	434	439	458	479	484	474	465	466	461
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	-------	49.1	53.4	54.3	55.7	57.1									
Toys and sporting goods	-------	63.8	65.3	65.6	66.5	66.4	58.5	58.7	60.5	61.9	61.5	60.5	59.7	60.3	58.1
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	-------	53.8	51.6	50.1	53.3	57.8	67.0	66.9	73.2	82.3	85.8	84.7	81.7	80.8	80.0
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-------	217.6	232.6	233.5	238.6	244.9	60.0	59.4	61.7	64.6	66.1	63.9	62.5	62.3	61.0
							248.7	254.1	262.4	270.0	270.9	264.9	260.9	262.8	262.3
Transportation and public utilities	4,000	4,014	4,030	4,021	3,991	3,975	4,024	4,054	4,158	4,166	4,188	4,189	4,213	4,151	4,122
Transportation	2,763	2,778	2,799	2,792	2,761	2,745	2,795	2,829	2,928	2,937	2,963	2,957	2,971	2,934	2,984
Interstate railroads	-------	1,386	1,409	1,416	1,387	1,370	1,414	1,440	1,504	1,517	1,534	1,539	1,543	1,517	1,557
Class I railroads	-------	1,208	1,230	1,237	1,215	1,198	1,231	1,255	1,306	1,329	1,345	1,350	1,356	1,327	1,352
Local railways and bus lines	-------	158	159	159	161	160	161	161	162	162	162	163	164	163	185
Trucking and warehousing	-------	540	540	532	532	538	544	549	571	579	580	564	564	566	551
Other transportation and services	-------	694	691	685	681	677	676	679	691	679	687	691	700	687	692
Communication	689	691	691	695	698	700	701	699	702	702	700	703	708	696	646
Telephone	-------	637.9	636.6	639.1	641.1	643.5	643.8	640.6	643.6	643.0	640.2	642.7	646.5	634.2	581.1
Telegraph	-------	52.3	53.1	54.5	55.4	55.3	56.0	56.9	57.8	58.3	58.9	59.3	60.0	60.8	63.4
Other public utilities	548	545	540	534	532	530	528	526	528	527	525	529	534	521	492
Gas and electric ulitities	-------	520.0	515.2	509.3	507.0	504.9	504.2	502.9	504.9	503.3	501.6	505.5	509.3	497.0	469.5
Local utilities	-------	25.0	24.8	24.4	24.8	24.6	23.4	23.5	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.7	24.2	23.7	22.6
Trade	9,212	9,205	9,327	9,342	9,478	9,310	9,292	9,388	10,273	9,807	9,654	9,522	9,366	9,491	9,198
Wholesale trade	2,529	2,470	2,489	2,482	2,504	2,523	2,541	2,559	2,595	2,612	2,601	2,581	2,557	2,533	2,410
Retail trade	6,683	6,735	6,838	6,860	6,974	6,787	6,751	6,829	7,678	7,195	7,053	6,941	6,809	6,958	6,785
General merchandise stores	1,332	1,359	1,403	1,434	1,515	1,411	1,386	1,423	1,990	1,647	1,523	1,432	1,354	1,470	1,389
Food and liquor stores	1,185	1,193	1,209	1,203	1,204	1,193	1,184	1,186	1,208	1,197	1,196	1,181	1,181	1,195	1,161
Automotive and accessories dealers	690	679	670	661	658	648	647	653	668	654	648	646	644	634	581
Apparel and accessories stores	483	510	553	564	616	548	534	554	670	608	599	568	519	577	567
Other retail trade	2,993	2,994	3,003	2,998	2,981	2,987	3,000	3,013	3,142	3,089	3,087	3,114	3,111	3,081	3,088
Finance	1,780	1,781	1,774	1,763	1,757	1,749	1,735	1,731	1,724	1,721	1,720	1,725	1,742	1,716	1,641
Banks and trust companies	-------	422	417	413	413	415	413	410	409	408	407	408	413	403	380
Security dealers and exchanges	-------	55.7	55.3	55.3	55.4	55.9	56.3	56.5	56.9	57.0	57.3	58.2	59.6	57.9	60.1
Insurance carriers and agents	-------	624	616	612	613	611	606	602	602	600	597	599	605	589	549
Other finance agencies and real estate	-------	679	686	683	676	667	660	662	656	656	659	660	664	665	652
Service	4,831	4,845	4,829	4,804	4,768	4,720	4,712	4,723	4,757	4,782	4,811	4,849	4,850	4,799	4,786
Hotels and lodging places	-------	510	487	464	451	445	447	447	461	458	464	489	520	478	497
Laundries	-------	358.4	356.1	352.6	347.3	346.2	346.4	350.5	349.6	350.5	354.7	357.7	361.5	356.1	364.8
Cleaning and dyeing plants	-------	150.8	154.1	153.1	149.5	143.5	142.0	143.6	145.3	146.8	150.2	148.4	149.1	149.9	153.7
Motion pictures	-------	240	240	238	237	235	234	235	238	238	238	238	238	241	252
Government	5,815	5,707	5,772	5,813	5,775	5,761	5,737	5,764	5,994	5,685	5,694	5,668	5,533	5,613	5,454
Federal	1,900	1,905	1,909	1,898	1,885	1,877	1,877	1,875	2,161	1,856	1,848	1,848	1,834	1,827	1,874
State and local	3,915	5,802	3,863	3,915	3,890	3,884	3,860	3,889	3,833	3,829	3,846	3,820	3,699	3,786	3,580

[1] The Bureau of Labor Statistics' series of employment in nonagricultural establishments are based upon reports submitted by cooperating establishments and, therefore, differ from employment information obtained by household interviews, such as the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (table A–1), in several important respects. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' data cover all full- and part-time employees in nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period ending nearest the 15th 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. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. These employment series have been adjusted to levels indicated by Unemployment Insurance Agencies and the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance data through 1947, and have been carried forward from 1947 bench-mark levels, thereby providing consistent series. Comparable data prior to 1947 for industry divisions only, are available upon request. These series supersede data shown in monthly mimeographed releases dated prior to September 1949 and issues of the Monthly Labor Review dated prior to October 1949. Data for the three most recent months are subject to revision.

[2] Includes ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

[3] Includes food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

[4] Data by region, from January 1940, are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE A–3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries [1]

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1949								1948					Annual average	
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1948	1947
Mining:															
Metal mining	-------	84.1	90.0	90.9	92.7	92.0	91.0	88.3	88.5	87.2	89.7	86.3	85.1	88.6	87.5
Iron mining	-------	32.8	33.4	33.1	33.2	32.0	32.0	31.9	32.2	32.2	32.8	33.5	33.8	32.6	30.5
Copper mining	-------	19.3	20.0	20.5	20.9	21.2	20.2	17.9	18.1	17.7	20.5	20.5	20.2	20.0	20.1
Lead and zinc mining	-------	16.5	19.4	19.8	21.0	21.1	21.0	21.0	20.9	20.5	20.1	15.8	14.6	19.2	20.7
Anthracite	-------	73.0	72.7	72.9	73.9	74.3	75.1	76.1	75.9	75.9	75.6	76.4	76.6	75.8	74.6
Bituminous-coal	-------	383.4	404.5	411.7	419.6	421.6	428.2	430.5	434.5	431.9	431.7	434.8	434.4	419.1	407.7
Crude petroleum and natural gas production:															
Petroleum and natural gas production	-------	131.0	130.0	126.5	125.7	125.7	125.9	125.7	127.0	127.8	127.1	130.4	133.8	127.1	120.0
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	-------	86.5	85.9	85.6	85.4	82.0	80.4	81.9	87.2	88.6	89.7	91.0	91.1	87.6	86.0
Manufacturing	11,542	11,206	11,335	11,324	11,616	11,904	12,074	12,201	12,578	12,775	12,913	13,017	12,804	12,717	12,794
Durable goods	5,946	5,891	6,021	6,057	6,262	6,417	6,523	6,640	6,845	6,942	6,969	6,940	6,856	6,909	7,010
Nondurable goods	5,596	5,315	5,314	5,267	5,354	5,487	5,551	5,561	5,733	5,833	5,944	6,077	5,948	5,808	5,784
Ordnance and accessories	18.6	19.3	20.7	21.3	22.5	23.2	23.3	23.6	23.6	23.9	23.8	23.6	23.5	23.9	22.5
Food and kindred products	1,337	1,224	1,153	1,095	1,071	1,069	1,073	1,097	1,171	1,226	1,311	1,438	1,328	1,197	1,216
Meat products	-------	227.1	225.6	220.6	217.4	225.5	230.9	239.7	247.2	234.8	226.4	223.3	224.8	215.8	223.9
Dairy products	-------	122.2	122.1	115.3	107.8	103.3	100.0	98.6	100.3	104.0	108.4	114.9	120.8	111.0	115.2
Canning and preserving	-------	218.6	167.7	130.9	125.0	109.9	108.3	118.2	146.7	172.9	257.7	407.6	296.6	195.3	198.2
Grain-mill products	-------	96.9	94.3	93.8	91.5	93.0	93.4	93.9	94.1	96.0	93.5	94.0	96.4	93.6	94.1
Bakery products	-------	190.6	191.7	187.8	186.0	185.3	188.6	190.0	196.4	197.0	202.6	199.2	197.9	195.5	194.0
Sugar	-------	23.8	22.8	22.6	22.7	22.9	23.5	24.8	31.1	45.0	44.2	30.8	29.4	30.0	33.9
Confectionery and related products	-------	69.7	71.1	73.6	77.8	79.3	82.4	86.4	94.7	101.0	99.3	87.1	82.3	85.9	84.0
Beverages	-------	169.0	152.7	148.0	140.1	149.4	144.5	145.6	156.9	167.4	166.7	170.4	169.0	161.4	161.1
Miscellaneous food products	-------	106.2	105.3	102.7	102.7	100.2	101.2	99.8	103.3	108.1	111.9	111.0	110.8	108.1	111.3
Tobacco manufactures	90	82	84	82	82	85	88	90	93	97	100	99	96	93	96
Cigarettes	-------	24.4	24.3	24.3	23.8	23.5	23.4	23.9	24.3	25.0	25.2	25.0	24.7	24.3	23.8
Cigars	-------	40.9	42.4	41.3	40.9	43.3	43.4	43.2	46.3	48.3	47.6	46.1	45.3	46.2	47.2
Tobacco and snuff	-------	11.0	11.5	11.0	11.3	11.6	11.9	12.2	12.3	12.2	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.2	13.0
Tobacco stemming and redrying	-------	5.7	5.6	5.8	6.4	6.8	9.1	10.2	10.3	11.2	15.3	16.0	13.5	10.2	12.1
Textile-mill products	1,106	1,056	1,083	1,087	1,100	1,150	1,190	1,200	1,236	1,245	1,249	1,261	1,274	1,275	1,243
Yarn and thread mills	-------	126.6	131.9	132.6	133.7	143.6	149.9	153.1	158.1	157.4	159.4	163.7	169.3	168.5	170.6
Broad-woven fabric mills	-------	516.8	524.7	526.4	529.5	558.3	582.1	590.4	607.1	609.7	610.0	615.4	618.3	615.3	590.2
Knitting mills	-------	199.5	202.9	202.3	206.8	210.5	213.9	211.5	219.7	225.1	225.9	226.1	229.3	231.4	226.2
Dyeing and finishing textiles	-------	71.9	74.0	76.2	77.7	78.3	78.9	78.0	80.2	79.9	79.4	79.2	79.7	80.4	78.3
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	-------	43.6	49.2	50.8	53.9	55.8	56.9	57.3	58.0	58.1	57.9	57.8	56.8	57.2	50.5
Other textile-mill products	-------	97.7	100.5	98.9	98.5	103.9	108.5	109.6	113.1	114.4	115.9	118.7	120.2	121.7	127.2
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,033	944	958	956	1,008	1,051	1,055	1,015	1,040	1,058	1,072	1,072	1,061	1,049	1,028
Men's and boys' suits and coats	-------	118.2	121.5	117.7	133.7	137.3	138.7	135.4	134.7	135.3	141.5	144.0	144.1	140.1	138.4
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	-------	221.1	236.3	239.1	241.0	242.0	240.6	225.4	235.9	246.3	249.1	249.5	247.7	250.7	252.3
Women's outerwear	-------	261.6	256.6	257.0	288.5	317.7	324.1	314.3	315.2	314.5	316.4	321.1	316.1	308.7	305.4
Women's, children's undergarments	-------	82.2	83.5	84.5	85.5	87.7	89.0	87.6	90.3	92.4	91.9	89.3	87.4	88.7	83.3
Millinery	-------	17.8	14.7	17.6	20.5	22.8	22.6	20.6	19.1	17.6	20.9	20.3	20.5	20.2	21.1
Children's outerwear	-------	58.4	57.3	52.4	53.4	57.7	57.0	54.5	53.6	55.3	56.0	55.7	55.8	54.7	49.1
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	-------	72.9	74.5	71.8	71.1	72.8	72.5	70.5	79.4	83.5	82.4	82.7	81.3	78.5	73.0
Other fabricated textile products	-------	111.6	113.9	115.4	113.8	112.7	110.7	106.8	111.7	113.1	113.4	109.8	108.2	107.5	105.5
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	695	677	685	672	659	659	655	667	720	754	769	782	790	752	777
Logging camps and contractors	-------	58.9	60.1	59.7	54.5	56.6	55.4	55.5	63.8	72.3	76.7	76.2	77.8	69.5	77.7
Sawmills and planing mills	-------	407.5	409.9	398.5	388.6	384.8	379.5	386.9	420.3	443.4	451.9	465.4	469.7	442.0	455.4
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	-------	92.1	93.8	91.9	93.6	93.5	95.3	97.5	103.6	105.4	106.2	105.9	106.2	105.0	100.0
Wooden containers	-------	66.1	68.5	68.4	68.3	68.2	68.8	70.9	74.3	75.2	75.0	75.3	75.9	76.0	81.8
Miscellaneous wood products	-------	52.0	53.0	53.3	54.2	55.5	56.2	56.1	57.7	58.1	59.2	59.2	59.9	59.2	62.4
Furniture and fixtures	264	253	257	259	268	274	278	284	297	305	307	304	298	306	300
Household furniture	-------	178.9	180.9	183.0	190.5	194.7	198.3	202.1	213.3	219.9	221.6	219.4	214.4	221.6	219.7
Other furniture and fixtures	-------	74.1	75.9	76.4	77.4	78.9	80.0	81.5	84.1	84.6	85.0	84.3	84.0	84.1	80.0

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A–3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries.[1]—Continued.

Industry group and industry	1949								1948					Annual average	
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1948	1947
Manufacturing—Continued															
Paper and allied products	367	363	368	372	377	386	391	398	409	412	411	408	405	405	406
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		187.0	190.5	193.6	196.3	201.4	204.2	207.7	210.4	210.6	210.8	212.3	212.8	210.8	206.9
Paperboard containers and boxes		93.2	94.1	94.3	95.6	97.7	99.1	102.0	108.0	109.8	108.4	105.7	103.5	104.6	107.4
Other paper and allied products		83.0	82.9	84.2	84.7	86.8	87.9	88.2	90.3	91.1	91.6	90.3	88.6	89.4	91.1
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	485	483	494	494	495	496	497	500	509	508	508	500	496	501	497
Newspapers		139.8	141.7	141.0	139.5	138.8	136.7	136.0	139.3	138.0	137.3	135.9	133.9	133.5	125.4
Periodicals		35.3	35.0	36.6	36.9	37.4	37.1	37.2	36.9	37.5	37.8	37.5	36.7	37.3	38.7
Books		33.5	37.1	37.2	37.2	37.3	37.6	37.7	38.1	38.1	38.4	38.6	38.3	38.6	40.4
Commercial printing		161.1	163.0	162.3	163.1	163.7	166.4	168.6	169.7	167.3	168.0	164.3	163.4	165.5	161.0
Lithographing		30.8	31.1	31.5	32.3	32.1	31.6	32.2	34.3	35.1	35.1	34.6	34.3	35.1	38.2
Other printing and publishing		82.3	85.6	85.5	85.5	86.2	87.4	88.0	90.4	91.9	91.0	88.9	89.3	91.0	93.2
Chemicals and allied products	457	453	465	476	495	511	513	519	526	529	532	527	514	520	523
Industrial inorganic chemicals		50.6	52.1	52.6	53.4	54.6	55.0	55.6	56.0	55.7	55.7	55.0	55.3	54.7	51.9
Industrial organic chemicals		135.9	139.1	141.8	148.1	157.4	161.7	163.2	165.3	165.5	165.4	166.3	166.0	164.4	162.6
Drugs and medicines		58.9	59.8	59.8	60.5	61.2	61.5	61.5	60.2	60.3	60.0	60.1	59.6	59.9	63.9
Paints, pigments, and fillers		41.5	43.2	43.4	43.7	44.0	44.5	45.3	46.0	46.6	47.1	46.9	47.7	46.9	45.9
Fertilizers		23.9	24.9	30.7	36.6	37.6	33.1	29.9	28.0	27.6	27.7	27.9	26.5	30.2	31.4
Vegetable and animal oils and fats		36.3	38.7	40.4	44.4	47.1	48.1	50.4	52.8	54.1	55.4	50.7	40.0	46.6	46.9
Other chemicals and allied products		105.7	107.0	107.3	108.7	109.5	108.7	113.4	117.6	119.5	120.3	120.1	119.2	117.6	120.7
Products of petroleum and coal	191	189	189	188	188	187	188	187	189	192	184	195	197	192	184
Petroleum refining		150.3	149.6	148.5	148.8	149.3	149.5	149.1	149.1	149.4	149.4	140.3	151.4	148.9	141.5
Coke and byproducts		17.3	18.0	18.1	17.9	17.9	17.8	17.9	17.8	17.6	17.6	17.8	17.9	17.5	15.9
Other petroleum and coal products		21.3	21.6	21.8	20.9	20.2	20.2	20.0	22.5	25.4	26.5	26.2	25.8	25.3	26.3
Rubber products	179	178	181	185	190	194	197	201	206	209	208	207	205	209	220
Tires and inner tubes		81.8	86.3	87.2	88.6	88.6	89.4	91.3	92.7	94.3	93.1	94.4	94.7	96.2	105.8
Rubber footwear		20.2	19.8	20.5	21.4	21.9	22.9	24.8	25.9	25.5	25.2	24.7	24.2	24.6	23.9
Other rubber products		75.9	75.3	77.2	79.6	83.1	85.1	85.3	87.2	88.9	89.3	87.9	85.9	88.1	89.9
Leather and leather products	351	343	339	332	348	358	359	354	354	357	369	370	372	368	372
Leather		42.9	44.5	44.5	45.0	46.3	47.1	47.8	48.6	47.9	49.2	49.4	48.9	49.5	51.5
Footwear (except rubber)		226.6	222.5	215.7	227.8	234.4	234.5	232.5	227.5	223.9	233.4	235.3	238.7	234.8	235.5
Other leather products		73.2	72.1	72.2	74.9	77.4	77.3	74.1	77.8	84.9	86.3	85.0	84.5	83.5	84.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	412	402	409	414	416	423	429	436	451	457	458	455	453	448	438
Glass and glass products		101.9	105.4	105.9	104.5	107.4	109.5	112.1	117.3	120.4	121.6	121.0	118.3	119.6	126.9
Cement, hydraulic		36.7	36.6	36.2	36.0	35.7	35.8	35.9	36.4	36.6	36.3	35.6	36.2	35.5	33.0
Structural clay products		72.2	72.9	72.8	72.9	73.4	74.5	75.8	78.7	79.2	79.2	79.2	79.0	76.5	70.2
Pottery and related products		47.3	50.2	52.3	54.6	55.7	56.1	55.9	57.4	57.3	57.0	56.4	56.2	55.5	54.1
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products		71.7	71.2	71.2	70.3	70.7	71.1	72.9	75.4	77.1	78.3	78.2	77.4	76.4	71.5
Other stone, clay, and glass products		72.2	73.1	75.7	77.5	80.5	81.9	83.1	85.3	85.9	85.8	84.9	85.8	84.6	82.4
Primary metal industries	926	933	971	991	1028	1062	1077	1090	1101	1099	1096	1091	1082	1083	1073
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		506.0	523.0	533.9	545.4	551.7	552.8	550.3	550.8	546.8	544.5	545.2	546.5	536.8	517.6
Iron and steel foundries		175.7	184.1	186.3	198.4	213.5	219.2	225.8	231.8	233.9	234.3	233.1	225.8	230.9	229.4
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals		42.3	44.9	45.4	46.8	46.6	45.8	45.8	46.3	46.7	46.4	45.7	47.0	46.8	46.9
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals		62.3	64.3	67.3	71.4	77.9	82.3	85.4	86.3	86.4	86.1	84.5	85.0	86.0	93.3
Nonferrous foundries		58.4	59.4	59.9	62.2	65.3	68.2	72.0	73.4	74.0	74.4	73.3	71.1	73.2	74.4
Other primary metal industries		88.3	95.2	98.2	103.9	107.3	109.0	111.0	111.9	111.5	110.2	108.9	106.9	109.1	111.3
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	684	672	679	683	706	729	752	767	801	816	820	819	805	812	837
Tin cans and other tinware		43.2	41.0	38.3	37.9	38.5	38.7	40.2	41.9	42.5	44.3	46.3	45.6	42.2	41.0
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware		109.1	113.8	116.7	120.6	124.7	128.4	130.5	134.7	133.6	132.3	131.2	128.1	131.6	134.8
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies		91.6	93.6	97.2	103.0	107.8	112.3	117.2	130.7	139.7	143.0	139.4	136.4	137.1	146.0
Fabricated structural metal products		155.1	156.0	155.8	157.3	159.9	162.5	164.5	169.2	170.0	170.7	170.8	168.0	168.7	164.6
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving		121.9	120.7	117.9	123.3	128.4	134.3	136.4	142.1	146.3	146.5	146.2	145.2	148.6	156.3
Other fabricated metal products		151.5	154.3	157.3	164.0	169.7	176.2	178.5	182.8	183.9	183.4	184.7	182.0	183.8	193.9
Machinery (except electrical)	923	936	977	1014	1066	1108	1133	1155	1179	1187	1190	1193	1188	1203	1217
Engines and turbines		50.7	53.2	56.4	58.7	60.9	61.9	63.1	63.5	63.5	62.9	61.1	62.3	63.9	65.3
Agricultural machinery and tractors		138.3	145.2	148.0	150.5	152.8	153.7	155.1	155.3	153.6	152.3	148.4	149.9	151.7	140.3
Construction and mining machinery		67.5	72.5	76.0	80.3	83.6	85.3	87.3	88.6	89.8	90.5	91.6	91.5	91.1	90.4
Metalworking machinery		149.3	155.9	161.1	167.1	171.2	174.5	179.1	185.1	185.2	185.9	186.9	186.6	186.6	196.1
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)		123.8	129.2	134.9	140.2	146.0	149.0	151.7	154.3	154.9	155.6	157.4	157.7	158.6	163.0
General industrial machinery		125.1	129.3	134.4	139.0	144.5	148.7	151.4	153.4	153.3	154.1	154.1	148.6	154.3	156.4
Office and store machines and devices		72.7	74.7	75.3	76.1	79.4	81.6	82.8	85.8	87.1	89.3	90.5	91.1	93.0	92.4
Service-industry and household machines		98.4	104.5	107.5	127.2	134.6	136.7	140.1	147.2	151.8	153.9	155.9	156.1	156.3	152.2
Miscellaneous machinery parts		110.5	112.6	120.6	127.3	135.3	141.1	144.4	146.2	147.4	145.8	146.9	144.2	147.5	161.0

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A–3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries.[1]—Continued.

Industry group and industry	1949								1948					Annual average	
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1948	1947
Manufacturing—Continued															
Electrical machinery	510	504	518	538	560	585	607	623	643	650	647	642	632	656	706
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	-------	194.5	199.5	209.1	219.5	227.0	232.7	234.2	240.3	244.5	244.6	247.4	246.5	251.4	262.7
Electrical equipment for vehicles	-------	45.8	46.3	48.1	49.1	52.0	52.6	53.4	54.5	55.0	54.8	53.9	52.3	54.6	59.7
Communication equipment	-------	175.7	181.3	185.4	188.7	195.7	207.2	217.4	225.7	226.1	221.8	216.3	210.7	224.4	249.1
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	-------	88.2	90.5	95.1	103.0	110.1	114.6	118.4	122.2	124.0	125.4	123.9	122.1	125.5	134.8
Transportation equipment	1,011	1,010	996	955	1,012	1,017	1,021	1,038	1,048	1,046	1,045	1,026	991	1,031	1,038
Automobiles	-------	666.6	647.4	600.5	648.8	646.1	648.9	664.6	670.3	669.3	671.7	660.8	641.8	657.6	648.8
Aircraft and parts	-------	192.2	187.1	186.5	192.1	192.4	190.0	189.5	186.1	182.9	177.2	168.9	162.4	166.6	167.2
Aircraft	-------	129.5	127.2	126.7	128.0	128.2	126.6	126.8	125.4	123.4	118.9	112.3	109.3	111.5	110.9
Aircraft engines and parts	-------	37.6	38.5	39.0	38.6	38.4	37.9	37.8	36.3	35.7	35.3	34.4	33.2	33.6	35.0
Aircraft propellers and parts	-------	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	3.6	4.9	4.9
Other aircraft parts and equipment	-------	19.6	16.0	15.6	20.4	20.7	20.4	19.9	19.3	18.8	18.0	17.2	16.3	16.6	16.4
Ship and boat building and repairing	-------	85.4	88.1	92.3	93.0	97.6	100.1	101.5	106.3	107.6	111.0	110.5	112.4	123.2	140.6
Ship building and repairing	-------	75.6	77.7	81.3	82.0	86.4	88.2	89.4	94.3	95.6	98.7	98.1	99.9	109.3	121.7
Railroad equipment	-------	58.4	65.6	67.4	68.8	71.5	72.1	71.6	72.3	71.8	70.4	71.2	60.7	69.6	66.6
Other transportation equipment	-------	7.7	7.8	8.7	9.1	9.5	9.6	10.3	12.9	14.6	14.9	14.6	13.9	14.5	15.1
Instruments and related products	172	171	175	177	181	183	185	190	196	198	201	201	199	200	207
Ophthalmic goods	-------	21.1	21.9	22.5	22.9	23.1	23.3	23.1	23.3	23.2	24.0	23.8	24.0	23.8	25.8
Photographic apparatus	-------	37.5	38.7	39.5	41.2	41.3	42.0	42.9	44.5	44.9	45.3	45.5	45.8	45.4	46.5
Watches and clocks	-------	25.0	26.0	26.0	26.2	26.4	26.7	28.4	32.0	34.5	35.8	35.7	34.4	35.0	35.7
Professional and scientific instruments	-------	86.9	88.8	89.4	90.5	91.8	93.4	95.1	96.5	94.9	96.2	95.5	94.4	95.4	99.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	330	314	333	333	343	354	363	366	385	406	412	403	394	394	394
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	-------	39.1	43.1	43.9	45.2	46.5	47.8	48.0	49.3	50.7	50.5	49.7	49.2	49.6	47.9
Toys and sporting goods	-------	55.0	56.6	56.8	58.0	57.8	58.1	57.8	64.0	73.0	76.6	75.3	72.5	71.5	71.5
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	-------	44.6	42.3	41.0	44.1	48.6	51.9	51.5	53.4	55.9	57.3	55.3	54.0	53.9	53.5
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-------	175.0	190.5	191.5	195.9	201.3	204.9	209.1	218.6	226.3	227.5	222.3	218.1	219.4	220.9

[1] Data are based upon reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time production and related workers who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Data have been adjusted to levels indicated by Unemployment Insurance Agencies and the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance data through 1947 and have been carried forward from 1947 bench-mark levels, thereby providing consistent series. These series supersede data shown in monthly mimeographed releases dated prior to September 1949 and issues of the Monthly Labor Review dated prior to October 1949. Comparable data from January 1947 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Such requests should specify the series desired. Revised data in all except the first *three* columns will be identified by an asterisk for the first month's publication of such data.

TABLE A–4: Indexes of Production–Worker Employment and Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries.[1]

[1939 average = 100]

Period	Employment	Weekly pay roll	Period	Employment	Weekly pay roll	Period	Employment	Weekly pay roll
1939: Average	100.0	100.0	1947: Average	156.2	326.9	1949: February	147.4	340.4
1940: Average	107.5	113.6	1948: Average	155.2	351.4	March	145.3	332.8
1941: Average	132.8	164.9	1948: August	156.3	360.1	April	141.8	319.2
1942: Average	156.9	241.5	September	158.9	366.8	May	138.2	312.8
1943: Average	183.3	331.1	October	157.6	366.7	June	138.4	315.8
1944: Average	178.3	343.7	November	155.9	362.8	July	136.8	312.9
1945: Average	157.0	293.5	December	153.5	360.7	August	140.9	----------
1946: Average	147.8	271.1	1949: January	148.9	345.9			

[1] See footnote 1, table A–3.

TABLE A–5: Federal Civilian Employment by Branch and Agency Group [1]

Year and month	All branches	Executive [2]				Legislative	Judicial
		Total	Defense agencies [3]	Post Office Department [4]	All other agencies [2]		
	Total (including areas outside continental United States)						
1947	2,153,170	2,142,825	989,659	455,002	698,164	7,127	3,218
1948	2,066,545	2,055,790	916,358	471,368	668,064	7,273	3,482
August	2,073,720	2,062,884	924,555	455,549	682,780	7,341	3,495
September	2,083,614	2,072,752	933,214	457,003	682,535	7,377	3,485
October	2,076,011	2,065,156	931,918	458,414	674,824	7,355	3,500
November	2,078,623	2,067,643	934,509	459,685	673,449	7,443	3,537
December	2,380,186	2,369,331	937,178	759,268	672,885	7,343	3,512
1049: January	2,089,545	2,078,593	933,670	475,836	669,087	7,414	3,538
February	2,089,040	2,078,068	935,216	475,022	667,830	7,420	3,552
March	2,089,806	2,078,766	934,433	474,945	669,338	7,482	3,558
April	2,095,814	2,084,764	934,969	476,440	673,355	7,478	3,572
May	2,106,927	2,095,881	935,966	479,722	680,193	7,480	3,566
June	2,114,767	2,103,698	934,661	482,447	686,590	7,498	3,571
July	2,106,242	2,095,156	917,001	485,196	692,959	7,507	3,579
August	2,095,547	2,084,118	903,090	491,408	689,620	7,842	3,587
	Continental United States						
1947	1,893,875	1,883,600	766,854	453,425	663,321	7,127	3,148
1948	1,847,232	1,836,550	734,484	469,671	632,395	7,273	3,409
August	1,854,242	1,843,477	742,925	453,926	646,626	7,341	3,424
September	1,868,589	1,857,803	756,500	455,372	645,931	7,377	3,409
October	1,868,846	1,858,065	762,682	456,708	638,675	7,355	3,426
November	1,876,443	1,865,538	770,286	457,972	637,280	7,443	3,462
December	2,181,744	2,181,744	777,474	756,549	636,941	7,343	3,437
1949: January	1,895,969	1,885,092	777,679	474,100	633,313	7,414	3,463
February	1,897,665	1,886,769	781,956	473,289	631,524	7,420	3,476
March	1,897,224	1,886,261	780,782	473,215	632,264	7,482	3,481
April	1,905,131	1,894,158	784,077	474,679	635,402	7,478	3,495
May	1,918,278	1,907,309	787,045	477,940	642,324	7,480	3,489
June	1,929,461	1,918,469	790,087	480,651	647,731	7,498	3,494
July	1,925,251	1,914,242	777,454	483,390	653,398	7,507	3,502
August	1,920,249	1,908,897	770,034	489,562	649,301	7,842	3,510

[1] Employment represents an average for the year or is as of the first of the month. Data for the legislative and judicial branches, for the mixed-ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration, and for the Federal Reserve Banks are reported directly to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for all other agencies of 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) Exclude seamen and trainees who are hired and paid by private steamship companies having contracts with the Maritime Commission, included by Civil Service Commission starting January 1947; (2) exclude substitute rural mail carriers, included by the Civil Service Commission since September 1945; (3) include in December the 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) 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.

[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 of July 1941 and 1943. From July 1943 through December 1946, employment within continental United States was reported monthly and the number outside (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. In the September 1949 and earlier issues of the Monthly Labor Review, figures for the Panama Railroad, the mixed-ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration, and the Federal Reserve Banks were carried separately as "government corporations." In the October 1949 and subsequent issues of the Monthly Labor Review they are included under "All other agencies" of the executive branch. For earlier years the following additional corporations were excluded from the executive branch and included under "Government 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 of the Treasury Department. Other government corporations were always included under "Executive."

[3] Covers the National Miltary 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.

[4] For ways in which data differ from published figures of the Civil Service Commission, see footnote 1. Empoyment 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, 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–6: Federal Civilian Pay Rolls by Branch and Agency Group [1]

[In thousands]

Year and month	All branches	Executive [2]				Legislative	Judicial
		Total	Defense agencies [3]	Post Office Department [4]	All other agencies [3]		
	Total (including areas outside continental United States)						
1947	$5,966,107	$5,922,339	$2,646,913	$1,205,051	$2,070,375	$29,074	$14,694
1948	6,223,486	6,176,414	2,660,770	1,399,072	2,116,572	30,891	16,182
1948: August	543,481	539,396	229,273	122,320	187,803	2,695	1,390
September	547,847	543,700	232,975	121,908	188,817	2,694	1,453
October	533,871	529,761	*225,676	124,095	179,990	2,656	1,454
November	*550,354	546,252	235,507	125,130	185,615	*2,683	1,419
December	624,586	620,396	245,159	178,899	196,338	2,722	1,468
1949: January	538,453	534,443	230,653	*122,134	181,656	2,657	*1,353
February	*518,821	514,865	220,788	120,505	173,572	2,650	1,306
March	576,546	572,328	250,618	124,948	196,762	2,763	1,455
April	546,000	541,967	233,826	124,576	183,565	2,722	1,311
May	562,080	557,889	242,059	122,930	192,900	2,762	1,429
June	574,990	570,757	247,993	*124,673	198,091	2,792	1,441
July	552,616	548,387	231,204	124,913	192,270	2,884	1,345
August	589,298	584,788	249,156	125,724	209,908	3,005	1,505
	Continental United States						
1947	$5,463,671	$5,420,337	$2,234,417	$1,200,943	$1,984,977	$29,074	$14,260
1948	5,731,115	5,684,494	2,272,001	1,394,037	2,018,456	30,891	15,730
1948: August	501,815	497,769	197,058	121,906	178,805	2,695	1,351
September	506,309	502,201	200,912	121,479	179,810	2,694	1,414
October	491,324	487,255	192,530	123,633	171,092	2,656	1,413
November	509,114	505,052	203,323	124,667	177,062	*2,683	1,379
December	581,370	577,220	211,614	178,151	187,455	2,722	1,428
1949: January	499,162	495,191	200,204	121,691	173,296	2,657	1,314
February	*481,725	477,807	192,441	120,067	165,299	2,650	1,268
March	534,633	530,456	218,474	124,489	187,493	2,763	1,414
April	504,901	500,907	202,699	124,114	174,094	2,722	1,272
May	522,002	517,853	212,447	122,474	182,932	2,762	1,387
June	533,002	528,810	216,532	124,210	188,068	2,792	1,400
July	513,483	509,292	202,757	124,447	182,088	2,884	1,307
August	547,385	542,917	219,031	125,254	198,632	3,005	1,463

[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 legislative and judicial branches, for the mixed-ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration, and for the Federal Reserve Banks are reported directly to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for all other agencies of the executive branch are reported through the Civil Service Commission. Data for Central Intelligence Agency are excluded.

[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–5 for derivation of the employment figure 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. In the September 1949 and earlier issues of the Monthly Labor Review, figures for the Panama Railroad, the mixed-ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration, and the Federal Reserve Banks were carried separately as "government corporations." In the October 1949 and subsequent issues of the Monthly Labor Review they are included under "all other agencies" of the executive branch. For earlier years, the following additional corporations were excluded from the executive branch and included under "government 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 of the Treasury Department. Other government corporations were always included under "executive."

[3] See footnote 3, table A–5.

[4] 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.

*Revised.

TABLE A–7: Civilian 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 [4]								
1947	233,667	18,140	215,527	207,824	69,771	7,645	130,408	7,127	576
1948	231,242	18,777	212,465	204,601	68,509	7,826	128,266	7,273	591
1948: August	234,253	18,882	215,371	207,438	70,217	7,486	129,735	7,341	592
September	235,063	18,853	216,210	208,245	70,771	7,551	129,923	7,377	588
October	234,544	18,564	215,980	208,036	70,666	7,589	129,781	7,355	589
November	236,478	19,065	217,413	209,373	71,084	7,702	130,587	7,443	597
December	242,626	18,731	223,895	215,955	72,219	12,015	131,721	7,343	597
1949: January	237,542	18,896	218,646	210,629	71,202	7,623	131,804	7,414	603
February	238,911	19,064	219,847	211,823	71,723	7,613	132,487	7,420	604
March	239,898	19,095	220,803	212,719	71,991	7,625	133,103	7,482	602
April	241,442	19,358	222,084	214,004	72,359	7,750	133,895	7,478	602
May	*242,370	19,144	*223,226	*215,133	72,545	7,755	*134,833	7,480	613
June	*243,891	*19,762	224,129	216,019	72,440	7,749	135,830	7,498	612
July	245,048	19,689	225,359	217,237	72,521	7,770	136,946	7,507	615
August	244,723	19,716	225,007	216,546	71,246	7,784	137,516	7,842	619
	Pay rolls (in thousands)								
1947	$767,770	$49,455	$718,315	$686,796	$217,337	$29,562	$439,897	$29,074	$2,445
1948	815,351	52,045	763,306	729,791	233,589	31,298	464,904	30,891	2,624
1948: August	71,251	3,480	67,771	64,848	21,114	2,695	41,039	2,695	228
September	73,551	4,607	68,944	66,020	22,141	2,722	41,157	2,694	230
October	70,755	4,450	66,305	63,421	20,908	2,684	39,829	2,656	228
November	73,223	4,528	68,695	65,782	21,656	2,750	41,376	2,682	231
December	78,680	4,742	73,938	70,972	22,526	3,704	44,742	2,722	244
1949: January	71,971	4,647	67,324	64,441	20,687	2,669	41,085	2,657	226
February	69,096	4,418	64,678	61,810	19,984	2,597	39,229	2,650	218
March	77,819	4,801	73,018	70,011	22,190	2,721	45,100	2,763	244
April	72,228	4,577	67,651	64,703	20,491	2,642	41,570	2,722	226
May	74,803	4,676	70,127	67,128	21,020	2,670	43,438	2,762	237
June	74,474	*4,747	69,727	66,695	20,080	2,678	43,937	2,792	240
July	70,746	3,772	66,974	63,856	19,186	2,691	41,979	2,884	234
August	76,376	4,181	72,195	68,940	20,414	2,687	45,839	3,005	250

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

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.

[2] See footnote 3, table A–5.

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

[4] 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.

*Revised.

TABLE A–8: Personnel and Pay in Military Branch of Federal Government [1]

[In thousands]

Year and month	Personnel (average for year or as of first of month) [2]						Type of pay			
	Total	Army [3]	Air Force	Navy	Marine Corps	Coast Guard	Total	Pay rolls [4]	Family allowances [5]	Mustering-out and leave payments [6]
1947	1,671	[7] 1,059	(7)	494	98	20	$5,350,396	$3,336,934	$308,220	$1,705,242
1948	1,492	[7] 964	(7)	424	84	20	3,442,961	2,993,124	317,257	132,579
1948: August	*1,516	579	400	430	*87	21	278,234	244,547	27,756	5,931
September	*1,549	609	401	432	*87	21	292,040	251,398	28,115	12,527
October	*1,586	636	406	438	*86	21	294,843	259,175	28,253	7,416
November	*1,611	647	410	446	*87	21	298,971	264,137	28,534	6,300
December	*1,629	662	410	449	*87	22	294,061	260,046	28,605	5,411
1949: January	*1,645	677	412	447	*88	22	299,593	265,618	28,709	5,266
February	*1,688	712	416	450	*88	22	290,041	257,503	28,163	4,376
March	*1,682	703	417	451	*89	22	289,063	255,340	29,108	4,615
April	*1,667	689	417	450	*88	23	292,446	258,961	29,037	4,448
May	*1,651	673	418	449	*87	23	284,790	250,549	29,517	4,724
June	*1,639	664	418	447	87	23	291,583	255,996	29,254	5,333
July	1,636	659	419	448	86	24	302,660	270,094	29,050	3,515
August	1,638	655	423	450	86	24	298,608	266,437	28,982	3,189

[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. Because of rounding, totals will not necessarily add to the sum of the items shown.

[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 through September 1947. For officers this applies to all prior periods and for enlisted personnel back to October 1, 1946 only. Beginning October 1, 1947, they include lump-sum terminal-leave payments made at time of discharge. Coast Guard pay rolls for all periods and Army pay rolls through April 1947 represent actual expenditures. Other data represent estimated obligations based on an average monthly personnel count. Pay rolls for the Navy and Coast Guard include cash payments for clothing-allowance balances in January, April, July, and October.

[5] Represents Government's contribution. The men's share is included in the pay rolls.

[6] Mustering-out pay represents actual expenditures. 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 interest 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 80th Congress, and which were started in October 1947, are excluded here and included under pay rolls.

[7] Separate figures for Army and Air Force not available. Combined data shown under Army. *Revised.

TABLE A–9: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments for Selected States [1]

[In thousands]

State	1949							1948						Annual average 1943
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	
Arizona	147	150	151	153	153	154	154	159	156	155	154	154	155	142
Arkansas	285	284	285	286	286	284	289	305	299	301	300	297	295	277
California	3,007	3,008	2,988	2,987	2,963	2,970	2,996	3,117	3,086	3,123	3,162	3,147	3,109	3,065
Connecticut	694	704	709	721	729	739	751	781	778	780	780	774	*769	799
Georgia	702	709	713	722	726	727	730	753	751	753	749	747	736	733
Idaho	124	124	120	*119	*115	*110	*114	*125	*128	*129	*134	*130	*128	101
Illinois	3,040	3,065	3,068	3,091	3,086	3,112	3,157	3,256	3,230	3,228	3,218	3,195	3,185	2,957
Indiana	1,148	1,145	1,142	1,158	1,154	1,165	1,176	1,225	1,215	1,220	1,237	1,203	1,205	1,191
Kansas	450	449	445	438	432	428	433	457	452	452	455	451	*446	464
Maine	257	254	245	242	243	248	251	264	263	268	278	281	277	301
Maryland	680	681	680	683	687	690	699	723	723	719	720	714	707	756
Massachusetts	1,611	1,631	1,626	1,636	1,645	1,662	1,680	1,755	1,728	1,733	1,735	1,726	*1,717	1,734
Minnesota	784	786	780	768	763	767	775	809	813	813	825	823	813	666
Missouri	1,093	1,096	1,097	1,099	1,096	1,096	1,109	1,154	1,141	1,150	1,140	1,138	1,138	1,081
Montana	143	143	142	139	137	135	137	142	142	143	143	142	141	117
Nevada [2]	49	49	47	47	45	45	46	48	48	48	49	50	50	55
New Hampshire	157	155	149	147	149	152	153	158	159	162	166	169	167	147
New Jersey	1,486	1,499	1,503	1,516	1,520	1,523	1,538	1,586	1,585	1,594	1,604	1,599	1,589	1,732
New Mexico	134	135	131	130	129	130	130	132	130	130	133	132	131	95
New York	5,372	5,418	5,421	5,437	5,429	5,454	5,481	5,699	5,649	5,661	5,653	5,618	*5,559	5,268
Oklahoma	457	459	463	464	462	458	460	483	475	477	476	468	466	436
Pennsylvania	3,431	3,470	3,504	3,533	3,540	3,549	3,581	3,701	3,671	3,668	3,660	3,627	3,586	3,480
Rhode Island	259	261	263	267	*271	*277	*281	*292	*293	*293	*292	*289	*289	313
Tennessee	712	714	716	718	715	715	722	751	749	754	757	756	745	669
Texas			1,738	1,749	1,742	1,744	1,752	1,808	1,778	1,767	1,758	1,746	1,740	1,644
Utah	186	184	182	181	174	169	168	184	186	191	195	189	189	[3] 187
Vermont	96	96	94	93	93	94	95	99	99	100	101	102	101	91
Washington	668	670	662	662	653	641	646	688	692	704	707	693	687	726
Wisconsin	985	972	960	959	957	961	971	1,006	1,000	1,003	1,018	1,007	1,016	885
Wyoming	81	81	77	75	73	73	74	78	79	83	87	87	85	64

[1] Revised data in all except the first three columns will be identified by an asterisk for the first month's publication of such data. Comparable series, January 1943 to date, are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the cooperating State agency. See table A-10 for addresses of cooperating State agencies.

[2] Does not include contract construction.

[3] Average for 1943 may not be strictly comparable with current data.

TABLE A–10: Employees in Manufacturing Industries, by State [1]

[In thousands]

State	1949							1948						Annual average 1943 [2]
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	
Alabama	200.1	203.6	207.6	212.1	218.9	220.8	223.3	224.8	228.7	229.1	227.1	228.3	228.9	258.5
Arizona	14.5	15.3	15.5	15.6	15.2	14.8	14.6	15.2	15.1	14.8	13.8	15.1	15.8	19.4
Arkansas	70.0	70.8	71.4	72.5	72.4	70.9	74.7	77.1	79.0	80.2	79.5	79.6	78.8	76.7
California [3]	711.4	699.4	697.0	701.3	691.3	694.0	704.0	727.1	738.3	769.2	802.9	772.8	742.1	1,165.5
Colorado	52.3	51.0	51.2	51.0	51.6	51.7	52.6	55.3	58.6	60.2	58.9	56.9	57.7	67.5
Connecticut	322.8	322.6	340.3	354.4	367.4	379.0	387.6	394.2	399.8	400.6	399.9	396.3	394.7	504.2
Delaware [3]	45.3	44.6	44.2	44.5	44.4	44.8	44.5	44.8	45.2	46.3	48.9	48.2	46.6	55.2
District of Columbia	17.3	17.3	17.2	16.7	16.7	16.6	16.5	16.8	16.7	16.8	16.6	16.3	16.6	15.6
Florida	86.9	88.8	91.0	92.2	96.6	99.5	99.3	99.7	97.3	90.7	89.9	88.2	88.0	136.0
Georgia	246.1	248.7	251.9	259.7	263.5	265.7	266.6	271.7	277.6	279.9	279.4	280.1	273.6	302.9
Idaho	20.9	20.5	18.4	*17.5	*16.0	*15.1	*16.1	*19.8	*22.4	*24.2	*26.5	*25.3	*24.7	15.9
Illinois [3]	1,105.3	1,117.0	1,125.5	1,147.6	1,171.1	1,191.7	1,211.5	1,234.5	1,242.7	1,243.3	1,243.8	1,231.0	1,227.4	1,263.7
Indiana [3]	502.9	499.4	500.8	512.6	519.4	528.0	533.5	542.9	545.8	551.6	569.4	542.7	544.3	633.1
Iowa	140.8	142.6	142.2	144.8	149.9	152.3	153.9	155.9	153.8	153.8	153.9	153.0	152.1	161.7
Kansas	88.7	87.5	86.2	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.6	87.8	87.8	88.3	87.5	87.6	87.6	144.2
Kentucky	125.3	122.7	122.4	126.9	127.6	128.9	128.3	132.1	136.1	137.5	135.5	135.1	134.0	131.7
Louisiana	147.9	147.5	148.0	147.4	147.1	147.4	148.6	150.9	152.6	153.6	155.7	155.6	151.7	166.1
Maine	103.8	102.8	98.4	98.3	102.0	106.3	107.8	109.9	110.6	113.3	120.4	121.5	117.1	144.4
Maryland [3]	209.4	211.1	208.6	212.1	215.6	218.0	219.1	227.7	233.0	235.3	242.4	239.2	232.8	348.8
Massachusetts [3]	619.7	629.3	636.1	655.5	675.8	690.8	696.7	715.5	722.8	727.9	731.3	725.6	710.0	835.6
Michigan	982.4	976.6	931.7	987.4	1,007.7	1,010.5	1,041.3	1,062.9	1,075.3	1,087.1	1,084.2	1,054.4	1,064.8	1,181.8
Minnesota	191.4	188.0	185.7	185.9	189.0	189.7	191.7	197.5	200.8	201.9	210.2	210.0	206.6	215.1
Mississippi	76.0	77.1	76.7	76.8	81.2	82.7	84.9	87.7	90.0	91.3	89.1	92.0	92.0	95.1
Missouri	333.0	330.1	328.3	330.6	337.8	338.9	342.0	345.5	347.2	349.8	347.3	349.1	345.4	412.9
Montana [3]	18.8	18.1	17.4	17.2	17.1	16.9	16.9	18.1	18.6	18.8	18.1	18.0	18.2	15.7
Nebraska	44.7	45.3	44.5	43.8	46.0	47.2	46.9	48.7	50.0	50.1	49.5	50.6	51.3	60.8
Nevada	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	7.9
New Hampshire	72.5	72.5	71.3	72.3	75.2	77.7	77.5	78.2	79.5	81.2	81.8	82.2	81.8	77.0
New Jersey [3]	631.1	649.7	658.8	675.2	694.9	702.3	707.2	724.7	740.9	747.8	750.4	743.9	732.8	951.1
New Mexico	10.2	10.1	9.8	9.4	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.3	9.5	9.8	9.8	9.8	7.9
New York	1,653.7	1,686.9	1,706.1	1,742.3	1,790.0	1,809.0	1,807.8	1,853.1	1,884.7	1,896.9	1,900.0	1,878.4	1,818.4	2,115.7
North Carolina	360.2	365.9	366.5	374.1	381.8	392.3	394.2	403.0	407.9	415.8	421.8	421.5	391.5	399.9
North Dakota	6.7	6.7	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.6	5.6
Ohio	1,062.5	1,091.0	1,103.8	1,131.3	1,164.3	1,187.7	1,198.3	1,219.3	1,235.7	1,241.0	1,253.7	1,235.3	1,220.6	1,363.3
Oklahoma	60.5	60.8	61.3	61.7	62.8	63.5	64.3	66.7	67.4	67.9	67.2	66.9	66.7	99.7
Oregon	137.2	146.8	136.3	132.6	130.9	127.0	128.5	137.1	143.2	155.0	160.2	160.5	150.8	192.1
Pennsylvania [3]	1,297.9	1,330.3	1,362.6	1,393.2	1,429.8	1,447.0	1,461.7	1,498.9	1,504.0	1,508.1	1,508.1	1,498.0	1,481.2	1,579.3
Rhode Island	122.5	123.2	122.9	126.1	132.7	138.6	140.2	142.9	145.7	146.3	147.3	147.1	147.7	169.4
South Carolina	190.4	192.3	191.5	195.7	197.9	200.8	199.1	206.1	206.1	206.6	208.5	211.1	206.7	191.8
South Dakota	12.0	11.7	11.3	11.3	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.8	12.2	11.9	11.6	11.8	12.0	10.3
Tennessee	228.9	227.0	228.6	231.2	234.3	237.4	237.0	246.6	252.1	258.0	258.1	260.4	256.9	255.9
Texas [3]	335.6	337.8	333.0	331.8	336.2	337.9	343.1	353.3	358.0	352.8	351.4	353.6	352.9	424.8
Utah	30.6	27.2	26.7	26.6	25.9	25.5	25.5	27.7	30.9	31.6	32.8	29.1	29.4	33.5
Vermont	31.5	32.1	32.5	33.0	34.0	35.0	35.4	36.3	36.7	36.9	37.3	37.9	37.1	41.3
Virginia [3]	194.7	196.1	195.7	200.5	204.1	205.9	206.3	211.3	215.5	218.4	217.7	214.5	211.5	231.9
Washington	173.0	174.2	170.9	171.8	170.4	163.4	163.5	174.5	184.8	192.9	192.8	183.7	180.6	285.6
West Virginia	122.9	126.3	128.1	131.4	134.5	136.3	137.6	139.5	140.4	142.1	141.3	141.3	140.6	132.2
Wisconsin	410.3	398.3	393.2	399.0	407.8	411.4	415.5	426.5	430.7	431.8	445.9	434.5	447.9	442.8
Wyoming	6.4	6.3	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.4	7.1	7.3	6.7	6.9	6.9	5.1

[1] Revised data in all except the first three columns will be identified by an asterisk for the first month's publication of such data. Comparable series, January 1943 to date, are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the cooperating State agency listed below.

[2] Average for 1943 may not be strictly comparable with current data for those States now based on Standard Industrial Classification.

[3] The manufacturing series for these States are based on the 1942 Social Security Board Classification (others are on the 1945 Standard Industrial Classification).

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 3.
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 3.
Idaho—Employment Security Agency, Industrial Accident Board, Boise.
Illinois—Division of Placement and Unemployment Compensation, Department of Labor, Chicago 54.
Indiana—Research and Statistics Section, Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 12.
Iowa—Employment Security Commission, Des Moines 9.
Kansas—Employment Security Division, State Labor Department, Topeka.
Kentucky—Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Frankfort.
Louisiana—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Baton Rouge 4.
Maine—Employment Security Commission, Augusta.
Maryland—Employment Security Board, Department of Employment Security, Baltimore 1.
Massachusetts—Division of Statistics, Department of Labor and Industries, Boston 10.
Michigan—Department of Labor and Industry, Lansing 13.
Minnesota—Division of Employment and Security, Department o Social Security, St. Paul 1.
Mississippi—Employment Security Commission, Jackson.
Missouri—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Jefferson City.
Montana—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena.
Nebraska—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Lincoln 1.
Nevada—Employment Security Department, Carson City.
New Hampshire—Employment Service and Unemployment Compensation Division, Bureau of Labor, Concord.
New Jersey—Department of Labor and Industry, Trenton 8.
New Mexico—Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.
New York—Research and Statistics, Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, Department of Labor, New York 17.
North Carolina—Department of Labor, Raleigh.
North Dakota—Unemployment Compensation Division, Bismarck.
Oklahoma—Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 2.
Pennsylvania—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1 (mfg.); Bureau of Research and Information, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg (nonmfg.).
Rhode Island—Department of Labor, Providence 2.
South Carolina—Employment Security Commission, Columbia 10.
South Dakota—Employment Security Department, Aberdeen.
Tennessee—Department 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 14.
Washington—Employment Security Department, Olympia.
West Virginia—Department of Employment Security, Charleston 5.
Wisconsin—Industrial Commission, Madison 3.
Wyoming—Employment Security Commission, Casper.

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:												
1949	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	[2] 3.6					
1948	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	[2] 2.7
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
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:												
1949	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	[2] 3.8					
1948	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.3
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
1939 [3]	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.5
Quit: [4]												
1949	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	[2] 1.4					
1948	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.7
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
1939 [3]	.9	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.7
Discharge:												
1949	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	[2] .2					
1948	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.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
1939 [3]	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1
Lay-off: [5]												
1949	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	[2] 2.1					
1948	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2
1947	.9	.8	.9	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
1939 [3]	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.7
Miscellaneous, including military: [4]												
1949	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	[2] .1					
1948	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1947	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1946	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1

[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 15th of the mouth. 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. See note, table B–2.

[2] Preliminary figures.

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

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

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

TABLE B–2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries [1]

Industry group and industry	Total accession		Separation									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Miscellaneous, including military	
	July [2]	June	July [2]	June	July [2]	June	July [2]	June	July [2]	June	July [2]	June
MANUFACTURING												
Durable goods	3.3	4.2	4.1	4.7	1.3	1.6	0.2	0.3	2.4	2.7	0.2	0.1
Nondurable goods	3.9	4.6	3.7	4.1	1.6	1.5	.2	.2	1.8	2.3	.1	.1
Durable goods												
Iron and steel and their products	2.3	2.5	3.9	4.1	1.0	1.1	.2	.2	2.4	2.6	.3	.2
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	1.4	1.5	3.3	3.6	1.0	1.0	.1	.1	1.8	2.3	.4	.2
Gray-iron castings	2.5	3.6	4.5	4.4	1.5	1.2	.3	.3	2.6	2.7	.1	.2
Malleable-iron castings	2.0	2.6	3.1	5.7	.7	1.1	.1	.2	1.9	4.2	.4	.2
Steel castings	1.5	1.3	5.8	4.7	.6	.9	.1	.2	5.0	3.5	.1	.1
Cast-iron pipe and fittings	2.0	1.3	2.0	2.8	.7	.6	.2	.1	.9	2.0	.2	.1
Tin cans and other tinware	7.3	8.1	6.2	2.8	1.5	1.4	.4	.5	4.2	.7	.1	.2
Wire products	2.9	3.1	3.1	4.7	.7	1.1	.2	.2	2.0	3.1	.2	.3
Cutlery and edge tools	2.4	1.4	2.5	3.0	.9	.7	.3	.3	1.3	1.9	(3)	.1
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)	.7	.9	2.7	5.8	.6	.8	.1	.2	1.8	4.7	.2	.1
Hardware	2.3	2.3	4.0	4.7	1.4	1.1	.2	.4	2.3	2.9	.1	.3
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment	8.8	5.1	3.6	4.7	1.2	1.2	.3	.3	2.0	3.1	.1	.1
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	2.5	2.7	4.0	5.6	1.0	1.1	.2	.2	2.8	4.2	(3)	.1
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing	5.8	5.9	4.3	3.6	1.7	1.5	.3	.2	2.2	1.8	.1	.1
Fabricated structural-metal products	4.1	4.2	4.3	3.5	1.2	1.2	.3	.3	2.6	1.7	.2	.3
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	1.0	2.0	4.1	3.6	.4	.7	.4	(3)	3.2	2.7	.1	.2
Forgings, iron and steel	2.1	2.9	5.5	4.7	.7	.8	.2	.1	4.5	3.7	.1	.1
Electrical machinery	2.1	2.3	3.1	4.4	.8	.9	.2	.2	2.0	3.2	.1	.1
Electrical equipment for industrial use	1.3	1.3	2.1	4.5	.6	.8	.1	.1	1.2	3.4	.2	.2
Radios, radio equipment, and phonographs	2.4	3.1	4.4	4.7	1.2	1.5	.2	.3	2.9	2.9	.1	(3)
Communication equipment, except radios	.8	1.0	3.5	3.8	.5	.7	.4	.2	2.5	2.8	.1	.1
Machinery, except electrical	1.6	2.3	3.5	3.9	.8	.9	.2	.2	2.4	2.7	.1	.1
Engines and turbines	1.6	3.1	4.9	7.6	.8	.8	.1	.2	3.9	6.5	.1	.1
Agricultural machinery and tractors	2.1	3.0	3.8	3.3	1.1	1.4	.2	.2	2.3	1.5	.2	.2
Machine tools	.5	.8	2.7	4.6	.4	.4	.2	.1	1.8	3.9	.3	.2
Machine-tool accessories	4.2	3.6	5.2	5.5	1.1	1.0	.3	.3	3.8	4.1	(3)	.1
Metal working machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified	1.0	1.0	5.1	3.3	.7	.7	.1	.1	4.2	2.3	.1	.2
General industrial machinery, except pumps	1.5	1.7	2.9	3.9	.8	.8	.1	.2	1.9	2.8	.1	.1
Pumps and pumping equipment	1.1	3.0	2.3	4.5	.6	1.1	.1	.3	1.4	2.9	.2	.2
Transportation equipment, except automobiles	6.3	6.8	6.4	7.0	1.3	1.6	.3	.4	4.7	4.9	.1	.1
Aircraft	4.8	5.8	2.9	3.4	1.4	1.9	.2	.2	1.3	1.2	(3)	.1
Aircraft parts, including engines	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.4	.8	.8	.3	.6	1.2	1.0	.1	(3)
Shipbuilding and repairs	12.9	14.8	14.6	16.8	1.4	1.7	.4	.4	12.7	14.6	.1	.1
Automobiles	5.0	8.5	5.5	4.8	2.1	2.4	.3	.4	3.0	1.8	.1	.2
Motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers	5.0	8.9	6.0	4.5	2.4	2.7	.3	.4	3.2	1.3	.1	.1
Motor-vehicle parts and accessories	5.0	7.6	4.9	4.8	1.6	1.6	.3	.3	2.8	2.7	.2	.2
Nonferrous metals and their products	3.1	3.2	3.3	4.3	.9	.9	.2	.2	2.1	3.1	.1	.1
Primary smelting and refining, except aluminum and magnesium	1.8	1.7	3.3	4.2	.8	.9	.2	.2	2.1	3.0	.2	.1
Rolling and drawing of copper and copper alloys	3.5	1.2	2.0	4.7	.6	.6	(3)	(3)	1.2	3.9	.2	.2
Lighting equipment	1.9	9.9	2.0	3.4	.9	.9	.1	.1	.7	2.2	.3	.2
Nonferrous metal foundries, except aluminum and magnesium	2.6	3.2	3.3	3.6	.9	1.1	.2	.3	2.0	2.1	.2	.1
Lumber and timber basic products	4.5	5.9	3.5	5.3	2.1	2.6	.2	.3	1.1	2.3	.1	.1
Sawmills	4.3	6.0	3.4	5.4	2.0	2.6	.2	.2	1.1	2.5	.1	.1
Planing and plywood mills	2.7	3.1	2.9	3.0	1.2	1.6	.2	.2	1.4	1.1	.1	.1
Furniture and finished lumber products	4.2	3.7	5.0	5.1	1.6	1.6	.3	.3	3.0	3.1	.1	.1
Furniture, including mattresses and bedsprings	4.1	3.5	5.1	4.6	1.6	1.5	.4	.3	3.0	2.7	.1	.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	2.2	2.8	3.1	3.4	.9	1.1	.2	.2	1.9	2.0	.1	.1
Glass and glass products	3.0	3.7	3.6	2.5	.9	.8	.2	.2	2.4	1.4	.1	.1
Cement	1.5	2.8	1.8	1.6	1.0	1.0	.2	.2	.5	.3	.1	.1
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	1.8	3.3	2.6	3.0	1.3	1.4	.2	.3	1.0	1.3	.1	(3)
Pottery and related products	.9	1.4	2.8	4.0	1.0	2.0	.2	.3	1.5	1.7	.1	(3)

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B–2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries [1]—Continued

Industry group and industry	Total accession		Separation									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Miscellaneous, including military	
	July [2]	June	July [2]	June	July [2]	June	July [2]	June	July [2]	June	July [2]	June
MANUFACTURING—Continued												
Nondurable goods												
Textile-mill products	3.0	3.4	3.9	4.1	1.4	1.3	0.2	0.2	2.2	2.5	0.1	0.1
Cotton	2.8	2.8	4.2	4.4	1.5	1.5	.2	.2	2.5	2.7	[3]	[3]
Silk and rayon goods	4.0	5.1	3.8	5.0	1.4	1.3	.2	.2	2.2	3.4	[3]	.1
Woolen and worsted, except dyeing and finishing	5.2	8.0	4.0	4.4	1.0	.9	.2	.1	2.7	3.2	.1	.2
Hosiery, full-fashioned	2.4	2.7	2.1	3.1	1.5	1.3	.1	.1	.5	1.7	[3]	[3]
Hosiery, seamless	4.1	4.2	4.5	3.7	2.1	1.6	.1	.1	2.2	2.0	.1	[3]
Knitted underwear	4.0	4.0	3.1	3.6	2.2	1.8	.2	.1	.7	1.7	[3]	[3]
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted	2.2	1.8	2.3	2.7	.7	.7	.1	.2	1.4	1.7	.1	.1
Apparel and other finished textile products	5.2	7.1	4.0	5.2	2.4	2.1	.2	.2	1.4	2.9	[3]	[3]
Men's and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats	5.2	12.3	2.5	4.9	1.4	1.1	.1	.1	1.0	3.7	[3]	[3]
Men's and boys' furnishings, work clothing, and allied garments	5.5	3.8	4.8	4.8	3.4	2.9	.2	.1	1.2	1.8	[3]	[3]
Leather and leather products	4.2	4.3	2.9	3.8	1.8	2.1	.2	.2	.8	1.4	.1	.1
Leather	2.9	2.4	3.1	2.6	.8	.9	.1	.1	2.1	1.5	.1	.1
Boots and shoes	4.3	4.6	2.9	3.7	2.0	2.3	.2	.2	.6	1.1	.1	.1
Food and kindred products	5.7	6.8	4.7	4.4	1.9	1.9	.4	.4	2.3	2.0	.1	.1
Meat products	6.3	7.2	5.3	5.3	1.9	2.0	.5	.4	2.8	2.7	.1	.2
Grain-mill products	5.0	5.3	3.5	2.4	2.2	1.5	.5	.4	.7	.4	.1	.1
Bakery products	4.0	6.7	4.0	3.9	2.2	2.5	.5	.4	1.2	.9	.1	.1
Tobacco manufactures	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.4	1.5	1.4	.1	.2	.3	.7	.1	.1
Paper and allied products	2.2	2.7	2.4	2.3	1.0	1.2	.2	.2	1.1	.8	.1	.1
Paper and pulp	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.2	.8	1.0	.2	.2	1.3	.9	.1	.1
Paper boxes	2.9	3.3	2.5	2.3	1.3	1.4	.2	.2	.9	.6	.1	.1
Chemicals and allied products	1.9	1.7	2.5	3.5	.5	.6	.1	.1	1.8	2.7	.1	.1
Paints, varnishes, and colors	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.7	.6	.6	.2	.2	.6	.8	.1	.1
Rayon and allied products	2.7	1.9	2.6	3.4	.4	.6	.1	.1	2.0	2.6	.1	.1
Industrial chemicals, except explosives	1.3	1.5	2.7	4.3	.4	.5	.1	.2	2.1	3.5	.1	.1
Products of petroleum and coal	.4	1.1	.8	.9	.3	.3	[3]	.1	.4	.4	.1	.1
Petroleum refining	.4	1.0	.7	.7	.3	.3	[3]	[3]	.3	.3	.1	.1
Rubber products	1.9	2.6	3.0	3.4	1.2	1.1	.1	.1	1.6	2.1	.1	.1
Rubber tires and inner tubes	1.0	1.5	3.0	3.6	.6	.8	[3]	.1	2.3	2.6	.1	.1
Rubber footwear and related products	2.3	2.9	2.3	2.4	1.6	1.6	.1	.1	.5	.6	.1	.1
Miscellaneous rubber industries	3.8	4.5	3.6	3.6	2.4	1.1	.2	.2	.9	2.2	.1	.1
Miscellaneous industries	[4]	2.6	[4]	3.8	[4]	.8	[4]	.1	[4]	2.8	[4]	.1
NONMANUFACTURING												
Metal mining	2.4	3.7	4.3	8.7	2.0	3.4	.2	.4	1.9	4.7	.2	.2
Iron-ore	1.0	2.2	2.3	2.0	.8	1.0	.1	.2	1.1	.6	.3	.2
Copper-ore	3.1	3.6	4.8	8.2	2.8	6.6	.2	.2	1.7	1.3	.1	.1
Lead- and zinc-ore	2.3	3.9	4.3	18.4	1.9	2.4	.2	.4	2.1	15.3	.1	.2
Coal mining:												
Anthracite	2.3	.9	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.0	[3]	[3]	.3	.2	.2	.2
Bituminous	1.9	1.1	3.0	3.4	1.9	1.5	.1	.1	.8	1.6	.2	.2
Communication:												
Telephone	[4]	1.7	[4]	1.6	[4]	1.2	[4]	.1	[4]	.2	[4]	.1
Telegraph	[4]	1.4	[4]	2.6	[4]	1.1	[4]	[3]	[4]	1.3	[4]	.2

[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 wage and salary workers. Employment information for wage and salary workers is available for major manufacturing industry groups (table A–3); for individual industries these data refer to production workers only (table A–6).

[2] Preliminary figures.

[3] Less than 0.05.

[4] Not available.

NOTE: Explanatory notes outlining the concepts, sources, size of the reporting sample, and methodology used in preparing the data presented in tables B–1 and B–2 are contained in the Bureau's monthly mimeographed release. "Labor Turn-Over," which is available upon request.

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]

Year and month	Mining																	
	Metal												Coal					
	Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc			Anthracite			Bituminous		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1947: Average	$54.63	41.8	$1.307	$52.34	40.2	$1.302	$59.27	44.8	$1.323	$55.09	41.3	$1.334	$62.77	37.7	$1.665	$66.59	40.7	$1.636
1948: Average	60.80	42.4	1.434	58.32	41.3	1.412	65.81	45.2	1.456	61.37	41.3	1.486	66.57	36.8	1.809	72.12	38.0	1.898
1948: July	58.08	40.5	1.434	55.58	40.6	1.369	66.31	44.5	1.490	52.62	34.8	1.512	55.14	31.8	1.734	64.70	33.4	1.937
August	62.88	43.1	1.459	59.13	41.7	1.418	69.57	45.8	1.519	64.41	42.6	1.512	72.77	38.3	1.900	76.48	39.0	1.961
September	62.44	41.6	1.501	60.56	40.4	1.499	67.04	43.7	1.534	63.04	41.2	1.530	69.32	36.6	1.894	74.11	37.6	1.971
October	64.09	42.5	1.508	62.74	41.8	1.501	68.37	45.1	1.516	64.15	41.6	1.542	73.68	38.7	1.904	76.24	39.2	1.945
November	64.02	42.4	1.510	61.10	41.2	1.483	70.62	45.5	1.552	66.20	42.3	1.565	60.89	33.4	1.823	72.73	37.2	1.955
December	65.36	43.0	1.520	61.32	41.1	1.492	71.70	46.2	1.552	68.23	43.1	1.583	63.27	34.0	1.861	76.28	39.0	1.956
1949: January	64.75	42.1	1.538	62.75	42.0	1.494	72.15	45.9	1.572	68.67	42.0	1.635	67.39	36.0	1.872	76.32	39.2	1.947
February	64.74	42.4	1.527	62.81	42.1	1.492	67.56	43.7	1.546	67.82	42.1	1.611	47.97	26.1	1.838	73.56	37.9	1.941
March	66.16	43.3	1.528	63.30	42.4	1.493	70.90	46.1	1.538	69.56	43.1	1.614	46.15	25.0	1.846	70.54	36.4	1.938
April	64.71	42.6	1.519	62.20	41.8	1.488	71.35	46.3	1.541	64.74	41.0	1.579	56.82	30.6	1.857	72.33	37.4	1.934
May	63.72	42.2	1.510	61.64	41.4	1.489	67.37	44.5	1.514	66.03	41.9	1.576	63.63	34.1	1.866	72.98	37.5	1.946
June	60.96	40.8	1.494	60.26	40.8	1.477	59.34	39.8	1.491	64.00	41.4	1.546	45.28	23.4	1.935	59.90	30.7	1.951
July	58.82	39.5	1.489	56.44	38.5	1.466	59.99	39.7	1.511	61.32	40.0	1.533	67.14	35.6	1.886	47.94	25.1	1.910

Year and month	Mining—Continued						Contract construction [2]											
	Crude petroleum and natural gas production			Nonmetallic mining and quarrying			Total: Contract construction			Nonbuilding construction								
	Petroleum and natural gas production									Total: Nonbuilding construction			Highway and street			Heavy construction		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1947: Average	$59.36	40.3	$1.473	$50.54	45.0	$1.123												
1948: Average	66.68	40.0	1.667	55.31	44.5	1.243	$68.25	38.1	$1.790	$66.61	40.6	$1.639	$62.41	41.6	$1.500	$69.69	39.9	$1.746
1948: July	67.57	40.1	1.685	56.31	44.8	1.257	69.84	38.9	1.793	68.33	41.8	1.634	64.47	43.1	1.494	70.83	40.6	1.744
August	70.18	41.5	1.691	58.69	46.1	1.273	70.47	39.1	1.803	69.40	42.3	1.639	65.70	43.8	1.501	72.57	41.1	1.665
September	67.83	39.6	1.713	57.42	45.0	1.276	71.07	38.9	1.827	70.56	42.4	1.663	67.30	44.1	1.526	73.66	41.0	1.795
October	68.28	39.7	1.720	58.68	45.7	1.284	70.51	38.6	1.826	70.40	42.1	1.672	67.42	43.7	1.541	73.18	40.7	1.799
November	68.82	39.6	1.738	57.05	44.4	1.285	68.28	37.1	1.840	65.31	39.1	1.671	61.54	40.6	1.514	67.53	37.5	1.803
December	69.52	40.0	1.738	56.79	44.3	1.282	71.65	38.5	1.862	69.64	40.7	1.712	62.62	40.7	1.538	74.47	40.6	1.833
1949: January	73.32	41.1	1.784	54.91	42.7	1.286	70.14	37.5	1.869	67.54	39.5	1.710	59.98	39.2	1.530	73.00	39.7	1.839
February	70.37	39.8	1.768	54.36	42.3	1.285	69.96	37.3	1.877	68.06	39.7	1.714	61.17	39.8	1.536	72.34	39.6	1.827
March	69.54	39.6	1.756	54.40	42.5	1.280	69.22	36.9	1.875	67.25	39.5	1.703	61.96	40.4	1.534	70.78	38.8	1.826
April	70.30	39.9	1.762	56.38	43.3	1.302	69.86	37.3	1.872	68.47	40.1	1.709	62.44	40.2	1.555	73.96	40.2	1.842
May	71.78	40.6	1.768	58.17	44.3	1.313	71.70	38.5	1.864	71.42	41.7	1.712	67.17	42.9	1.567	75.47	40.8	1.851
June	70.59	39.7	1.778	57.55	43.8	1.314	71.41	38.5	1.856	71.34	41.9	1.704	66.52	42.3	1.574	76.25	41.5	1.837
July	72.46	40.3	1.798	57.46	43.3	1.327	71.52	38.5	1.855	72.13	42.2	1.710	68.02	43.3	1.573	75.98	41.3	1.840

Year and month	Contract construction [2]—Continued																	
	Nonbuilding construction—Con.			Building construction														
	Other construction			Total: Building construction			General contractors			Special-trade contractors								
										Total: Special-trade contractors			Plumbing and heating			Painting and decorating		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1947: Average																		
1948: Average	$66.16	40.4	$1.637	$68.85	37.3	$1.848	$64.64	36.6	$1.766	$73.87	38.0	$1.946	$76.83	39.2	$1.960	$69.77	36.3	$1.925
1948: July	69.36	42.0	1.652	70.47	37.8	1.862	66.38	37.2	1.785	75.32	38.5	1.956	78.15	39.3	1.989	71.49	37.1	1.927
August	69.59	41.9	1.662	70.91	37.8	1.874	66.87	37.3	1.793	75.88	38.4	1.976	79.31	39.2	2.024	71.09	36.6	1.944
September	69.82	41.9	1.666	71.29	37.6	1.895	67.07	37.0	1.813	76.23	38.3	1.992	78.68	38.8	2.030	71.77	36.8	1.951
October	69.74	41.7	1.671	70.59	37.3	1.892	66.53	36.7	1.815	75.51	38.0	1.988	77.49	38.7	2.004	71.15	35.9	1.982
November	67.00	39.8	1.683	69.39	36.4	1.906	64.97	35.6	1.824	74.72	37.3	2.006	76.34	38.0	2.010	70.61	35.3	2.003
December	69.03	40.6	1.702	72.33	37.8	1.915	68.60	37.4	1.835	76.86	38.1	2.017	80.71	39.7	2.031	71.59	35.9	1.991
1949: January	67.52	39.6	1.705	70.88	37.0	1.918	66.84	36.5	1.833	75.50	37.5	2.012	79.08	39.1	2.022	68.33	34.4	1.985
February	67.88	39.9	1.701	70.53	36.5	1.930	66.84	36.1	1.853	75.13	37.1	2.027	78.16	38.8	2.014	68.92	34.9	1.974
March	67.57	39.8	1.698	69.83	36.1	1.933	66.69	35.8	1.864	73.87	36.5	2.022	77.33	38.6	2.003	69.73	35.5	1.964
April	67.69	39.6	1.710	70.33	36.4	1.934	66.88	35.9	1.862	74.84	36.9	2.027	76.93	38.3	2.009	69.66	35.5	1.965
May	71.07	41.3	1.722	71.81	37.2	1.930	68.34	36.8	1.858	76.29	37.7	2.023	77.75	38.5	2.018	71.93	36.6	1.963
June	71.19	41.7	1.709	71.44	37.1	1.924	67.70	36.7	1.846	76.43	37.7	2.026	77.95	38.6	2.022	72.18	36.8	1.961
July	72.64	41.6	1.744	71.27	37.1	1.922	67.33	36.6	1.838	76.57	37.7	2.033	78.08	38.8	2.013	72.18	36.7	1.968

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Contract construction [2]—Continued

Building construction—Continued

Special-trade contractors—Continued

Year and month	Electrical work			Masonry			Plastering and lathing			Carpentry			Roofing and sheet-metal work			Excavation and foundation work		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1947: Average																		
1948: Average	$83.01	39.8	$2.084	$69.61	35.4	$1.969	$78.52	36.1	$2.175	$67.98	37.9	$1.792	$62.47	36.5	$1.710	$66.44	38.9	$1.709
1948: July	82.68	39.8	2.078	75.14	37.6	1.997	82.25	37.3	2.207	69.59	39.3	1.772	64.90	37.5	1.729	67.06	39.9	1.682
August	84.37	40.2	2.100	73.70	36.9	1.997	80.80	36.6	2.206	70.36	39.7	1.774	65.53	37.9	1.729	68.67	39.8	1.724
September	84.35	39.5	2.135	74.21	36.9	2.009	82.68	36.8	2.248	70.25	38.6	1.821	66.88	38.0	1.759	70.85	40.2	1.761
October	84.68	39.6	2.138	73.87	36.3	2.033	79.82	35.5	2.248	69.87	37.8	1.848	65.98	37.6	1.754	70.25	40.3	1.744
November	85.11	39.2	2.172	73.44	36.1	2.036	75.91	34.0	2.231	67.78	37.2	1.824	65.36	37.0	1.766	69.00	38.2	1.807
December	87.58	40.4	2.171	72.76	35.9	2.027	78.77	35.3	2.233	69.92	38.2	1.831	65.46	36.9	1.776	65.93	37.7	1.749
1949: January	87.49	40.0	2.186	70.08	34 5	2.030	76.82	34.4	2.230	68.98	37.9	1.821	62.71	35.5	1.768	64.53	36.5	1.767
February	86.35	39.2	2.201	65.83	32.2	2.044	78.66	35.4	2.221	64.95	35.9	1.810	58.91	33.6	1.754	68.00	37.4	1.818
March	85.67	38.8	2.205	65.44	32.1	2.038	77.51	34.6	2.241	64.41	35.7	1.802	58.80	33.6	1.748	66.11	36.6	1.807
April	86.84	39.3	2.209	68.04	33.4	2.036	80.27	35.2	2.283	65.00	36.7	1.773	61.50	35.3	1.740	66.51	37.1	1.793
May	87.01	39.2	2.220	70.97	35.2	2.018	79.88	34.7	2.303	67.09	38.1	1.763	63.99	36.9	1.735	70.28	39.0	1.803
June	87.02	39.3	2.215	71.23	35.0	2.034	83.73	35.8	2.338	67.00	38.0	1.763	64.20	36.9	1.739	71.67	38.9	1.842
July	86.41	39.2	2.202	70.63	34.7	2.037	84.48	35.9	2.352	66.40	37.0	1.795	64.50	36.8	1.753	71.93	38.6	1.863

Manufacturing

Year and month	Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods [3]			Nondurable goods [4]			Total: Ordnance and accessories			Food and kindred products					
													Total: Food and kindred products			Meat products		
1947: Average	$49.97	40.4	$1.237	$52.46	40.6	$1.292	$46.96	40.1	$1.171	$53.74	41.5	$1.295	$48.82	42.9	$1.138	$54.58	44.3	$1.232
1948: Average	54.14	40.1	1.350	57.11	40.5	1.410	50.61	39.6	1.278	57.20	41.6	1.375	51.87	42.0	1.235	58.37	43.3	1.348
1948: July	53.97	39.8	1.356	56.54	39.9	1.417	50.85	39.6	1.284	57.96	41.7	1.390	52.53	42.5	1.236	58.30	42.9	1.359
August	55.06	40.1	1.373	58.50	40.6	1.441	51.07	39.5	1.293	57.44	41.5	1.384	50.88	41.2	1.235	55.47	41.3	1.343
September	55.16	39.8	1.386	58.28	40.0	1.457	51.64	39.6	1.304	58.83	41.9	1.404	52.41	42.4	1.236	57.18	41.8	1.368
October	55.60	40.0	1.390	59.50	40.7	1.462	50.91	39.1	1.302	59.28	42.1	1.408	52.29	41.8	1.251	56.91	42.0	1.355
November	55.60	39.8	1.397	59.11	40.4	1.463	51.63	39.2	1.317	59.50	41.9	1.420	53.25	41.8	1.274	60.19	42.9	1.403
December	56.14	40.1	1.400	59.67	40.7	1.466	51.84	39.3	1.319	58.62	41.4	1.416	53.84	41.9	1.285	61.52	44.1	1.395
1949: January	55.50	39.5	1.405	58.83	40.1	1.467	51.35	38.7	1.327	58.08	40.9	1.420	53.62	41.5	1.292	59.59	42.9	1.389
February	55.20	39.4	1.401	58.49	39.9	1.466	51.33	38.8	1.323	59.22	41.3	1.434	53.07	41.3	1.285	55.70	41.2	1.352
March	54.74	39.1	1.400	57.83	39.5	1.464	51.07	38.6	1.323	57.90	39.6	1.462	52.80	40.9	1.291	55.25	40.3	1.371
April	53.80	38.4	1.401	57.21	39.0	1.467	49.67	37.6	1.321	54.13	36.7	1.475	52.33	40.6	1.289	54.98	39.9	1.378
May	54.08	38.6	1.401	57.21	39.0	1.467	50.41	38.1	1.323	59.32	40.3	1.472	53.44	41.3	1.294	56.17	40.7	1.380
June	54.55	38.8	1.406	57.86	39.2	1.476	51.01	38.5	1.325	58.72	39.7	1.479	53.75	41.7	1.289	55.87	40.4	1.383
July	54.67	38.8	1.409	57.35	38.8	1.478	51.68	38.8	1.332	59.56	40.3	1.478	54.69	42.2	1.296	58.02	41.8	1.388

Manufacturing—Continued

Food and kindred products—Continued

Year and month	Meat packing			Dairy products			Canning and preserving			Grain-mill products			Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds		
1947: Average	$55.57	44.6	$1.246	$47.54	45.8	$1.038	$41.33	39.7	$1.041	$51.96	45.7	$1.137	$56.11	49.0	$1.145	$46.38	44.6	$1.040
1948: Average	59.15	43.4	1.363	52.26	45.4	1.151	42.63	38.2	1.116	54.53	44.3	1.231	57.23	46.3	1.236	51.01	45.3	1.126
1948: July	58.90	42.9	1.373	53.41	46.2	1.156	42.43	39.0	1.088	57.09	46.0	1.241	60.28	48.3	1.248	52.16	46.2	1.129
August	55.96	41.3	1.355	53.03	45.6	1.163	40.00	36.3	1.102	56.48	45.0	1.255	61.01	48.0	1.271	52.60	45.9	1.146
September	57.71	41.7	1.384	53.82	45.3	1.188	46.05	41.6	1.107	56.32	44.0	1.280	60.61	46.2	1.312	54.20	46.4	1.168
October	57.46	42.0	1.368	53.42	45.0	1.187	45.16	39.3	1.149	56.93	44.9	1.268	61.82	47.7	1.296	52.85	45.6	1.159
November	61.16	43.1	1.419	53.39	44.9	1.189	39.41	35.6	1.107	56.06	43.9	1.277	58.82	45.6	1.290	53.61	45.7	1.173
December	62.43	44.4	1.406	53.37	44.7	1.194	42.45	36.5	1.163	55.50	43.6	1.273	58.51	45.5	1.286	51.99	44.7	1.163
1949: January	60.34	43.1	1.400	54.34	44.8	1.213	42.61	36.8	1.158	57.19	44.2	1.294	61.84	46.6	1.327	52.19	44.8	1.165
February	56.13	41.3	1.359	54.59	45.0	1.213	43.89	38.2	1.149	55.51	43.5	1.276	57.79	44.8	1.290	51.10	44.2	1.156
March	55.69	40.3	1.382	53.77	44.4	1.211	42.89	37.2	1.153	55.21	43.1	1.281	55.42	43.4	1.277	53.78	45.5	1.182
April	55.32	39.8	1.390	54.10	44.6	1.213	43.07	36.5	1.180	54.66	42.7	1.280	54.36	42.7	1.273	55.07	46.2	1.192
May	56.64	40.6	1.395	54.47	45.2	1.205	43.65	37.4	1.167	55.81	43.6	1.280	55.90	43.6	1.282	55.88	47.2	1.184
June	56.44	40.4	1.397	55.23	45.8	1.206	42.63	38.3	1.113	57.84	44.7	1.294	58.10	45.0	1.291	57.36	47.6	1.205
July	58.55	41.7	1.404	55.62	45.7	1.217	43.70	39.8	1.098	59.88	45.4	1.319	61.22	46.2	1.325	57.02	47.6	1.198

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Food and kindred products—Continued

Year and month	Bakery products			Sugar			Confectionery and related products			Confectionery			Beverages			Bottled soft drinks		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1947: Average	$45.41	42.4	$1.071	$49.17	43.4	$1.133	$41.04	40.0	$1.026	$39.18	39.7	$0.987	$57.60	42.6	$1.352	$44.82	43.9	$1.021
1948: Average	49.35	42.4	1.164	52.04	41.8	1.245	44.00	40.0	1.100	41.46	39.6	1.047	61.43	41.9	1.466	46.26	44.1	1.049
1948: July	49.71	42.6	1.167	55.71	43.8	1.272	44.01	39.4	1.117	41.33	39.1	1.057	64.73	43.5	1.488	49.89	46.5	1.073
August	49.61	42.4	1.170	55.00	43.0	1.279	44.60	40.0	1.115	42.39	39.8	1.065	63.54	42.5	1.495	45.41	42.8	1.061
September	50.93	42.8	1.190	55.21	42.7	1.293	45.48	40.9	1.112	42.86	40.7	1.053	64.18	42.5	1.510	47.16	44.2	1.067
October	50.67	42.4	1.195	51.46	41.8	1.231	45.59	41.0	1.112	43.25	40.8	1.060	61.24	41.1	1.490	48.05	45.2	1.063
November	50.24	41.9	1.199	56.30	46.0	1.224	45.76	41.0	1.116	43.88	41.2	1.065	64.33	42.1	1.528	46.80	43.7	1.071
December	50.74	41.9	1.211	50.90	40.3	1.263	45.49	40.8	1.115	42.66	40.4	1.056	62.34	41.2	1.513	46.07	42.9	1.074
1949: January	49.82	40.9	1.218	55.04	42.4	1.298	44.70	39.7	1.126	42.28	39.4	1.073	60.90	40.2	1.515	45.82	42.5	1.078
February	51.28	42.1	1.218	54.95	40.2	1.367	43.88	39.0	1.125	41.86	38.9	1.076	61.54	40.3	1.527	47.05	43.4	1.084
March	50.34	41.4	1.216	53.40	39.5	1.352	44.60	39.5	1.129	42.48	39.3	1.081	62.75	40.8	1.538	46.89	43.3	1.083
April	51.07	42.0	1.216	51.45	37.8	1.361	42.71	37.9	1.127	40.56	37.8	1.073	62.29	40.9	1.523	47.09	43.2	1.090
May	51.61	42.1	1.226	55.08	40.5	1.360	42.86	38.1	1.125	40.60	37.8	1.074	64.54	41.8	1.544	48.58	44.0	1.104
June	52.29	42.2	1.239	57.93	42.5	1.363	44.76	39.3	1.139	42.38	39.2	1.081	65.83	42.2	1.560	50.20	44.9	1.118
July	52.50	42.1	1.247	57.72	42.6	1.355	43.80	38.9	1.126	41.54	39.0	1.065	68.79	42.7	1.611	50.69	44.9	1.129

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Food and kindred products—Continued						Tobacco manufactures								
	Malt liquors			Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors			Miscellaneous food products			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1947: Average	$63.03	43.2	$1.459	$49.37	40.8	$1.210	$47.87	43.2	$1.108	$35.26	38.7	$0.911	$42.40	40.0	$1.060	$32.42	37.7	$0.860
1948: Average	66.40	42.0	1.581	54.92	40.5	1.356	49.74	42.3	1.176	36.50	38.1	.958	44.51	38.6	1.153	32.71	37.6	.870
1948: July	70.90	43.9	1.615	53.84	40.3	1.336	49.88	42.6	1.171	37.32	37.7	.990	46.53	39.8	1.169	32.30	36.7	.880
August	68.71	42.6	1.613	58.53	42.2	1.387	50.63	42.8	1.183	37.65	39.1	.963	48.16	41.3	1.166	32.31	37.1	.871
September	70.21	43.1	1.629	55.52	39.6	1.402	50.86	42.7	1.191	36.75	38.6	.952	44.47	38.4	1.158	32.86	37.6	.874
October	65.41	40.5	1.615	56.78	40.5	1.402	50.87	42.5	1.197	37.94	39.9	.951	45.77	39.9	1.147	33.40	38.0	.879
November	67.77	41.2	1.645	64.12	43.8	1.464	51.47	42.4	1.214	37.07	37.9	.978	43.43	36.4	1.193	34.52	38.7	.892
December	67.03	41.4	1.619	56.98	39.9	1.428	51.61	42.3	1.220	37.50	38.3	.979	45.71	37.9	1.206	33.48	38.0	.881
1949: January	64.68	40.0	1.617	56.55	39.3	1.439	51.91	41.9	1.239	35.69	36.2	.986	43.20	35.5	1.217	32.62	37.2	.877
February	66.21	40.3	1.643	54.80	38.7	1.416	52.00	41.6	1.250	34.94	35.4	.987	42.32	34.8	1.216	31.29	35.8	.874
March	67.98	41.1	1.654	55.15	39.0	1.414	51.42	41.7	1.233	36.21	36.1	1.003	45.11	37.1	1.216	31.12	35.2	.884
April	67.44	41.2	1.637	55.29	38.8	1.425	50.55	40.8	1.239	35.15	34.7	1.013	44.01	35.9	1.226	29.78	33.8	.881
May	70.85	42.5	1.667	55.39	38.9	1.424	51.71	41.7	1.240	36.27	35.7	1.016	43.98	35.9	1.225	31.63	35.7	.886
June	71.74	42.5	1.688	55.11	38.7	1.424	51.41	41.8	1.230	38.57	38.0	1.015	47.78	39.1	1.222	32.99	37.4	.882
July	75.60	43.3	1.746	56.42	39.1	1.443	52.41	42.4	1.236	38.29	37.5	1.021	48.13	39.1	1.231	32.17	36.6	.879

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Tobacco manufactures—Continued						Textile-mill products											
	Tobacco and snuff			Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Yarn and thread mills			Yarn mills			Broad-woven fabric mills		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1947: Average	$35.29	38.4	$0.919	$32.24	40.4	$0.798	$41.26	39.6	$1.042	$37.99	38.8	$0.979	$38.00	38.7	$0.982	$41.52	40.0	$1.038
1948: Average	37.21	37.7	.987	34.24	40.0	.856	45.59	39.2	1.163	41.49	38.1	1.089	41.42	37.9	1.093	46.13	39.6	1.165
1948: July	37.09	36.8	1.008	37.54	38.7	.970	44.66	38.7	1.154	41.19	38.0	1.084	40.98	37.7	1.087	44.85	39.0	1.150
August	38.55	38.4	1.004	35.70	42.8	.834	45.36	38.6	1.175	41.10	37.5	1.096	40.85	37.2	1.098	45.67	38.8	1.177
September	38.85	38.2	1.017	34.47	42.4	.813	45.37	38.0	1.194	40.25	36.2	1.112	39.88	35.7	1.117	45.77	38.3	1.195
October	39.44	39.2	1.006	37.76	46.1	.819	45.25	37.9	1.194	38.97	35.2	1.107	38.81	34.9	1.112	45.58	38.3	1.190
November	38.91	38.0	1.024	30.92	36.9	.838	45.49	38.0	1.197	39.59	35.7	1.109	39.66	35.6	1.114	45.81	38.4	1.193
December	39.12	39.2	.998	34.29	39.5	.868	45.93	38.4	1.196	40.33	36.4	1.108	40.33	36.2	1.114	46.13	38.7	1.192
1949: January	37.02	36.4	1.017	29.26	33.1	.884	44.89	37.5	1.197	39.32	35.3	1.114	39.39	35.2	1.119	44.79	37.7	1.188
February	37.09	35.8	1.036	30.68	34.4	.892	45.01	37.7	1.194	39.77	35.8	1.111	39.99	35.8	1.117	44.83	37.8	1.186
March	38.02	36.7	1.036	35.31	37.8	.934	44.19	37.2	1.188	39.21	35.2	1.114	39.05	34.9	1.119	43.28	36.8	1.176
April	36.82	35.2	1.046	34.02	35.4	.961	42.20	35.7	1.182	37.85	34.1	1.110	37.99	34.1	1.114	41.08	35.2	1.167
May	37.35	35.5	1.052	34.55	35.0	.987	41.91	35.4	1.184	37.56	33.9	1.108	37.66	33.9	1.111	40.52	34.6	1.171
June	40.30	38.2	1.055	38.14	38.1	1.001	43.02	36.3	1.185	39.10	35.1	1.114	39.32	35.2	1.117	42.09	35.7	1.179
July	40.16	37.6	1.068	36.28	36.5	.994	43.45	36.7	1.184	39.77	35.7	1.114	39.99	35.8	1.117	43.10	36.4	1.184

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Textile-mill products—Continued

Year and month	Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber [5]			Woolen and worsted			Knitting mills			Full-fashioned hosiery			Seamless hosiery			Knit outerwear		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1947: Average	$40.30	40.1	$1.005	$46.28	40.0	$1.157	$37.78	37.9	$0.997	$46.92	38.3	$1.225	$29.68	36.2	$0.820	$37.73	38.0	$0.993
1948: Average	44.36	39.4	1.126	52.45	40.1	1.308	41.14	37.5	1.097	52.85	38.8	1.362	30.27	35.2	.860	39.75	38.0	1.046
1948: July	42.61	38.7	1.101	53.24	40.0	1.331	40.11	36.8	1.090	51.54	37.9	1.360	28.71	34.1	.842	37.88	36.6	1.035
August	43.81	38.5	1.138	52.85	40.1	1.318	41.33	37.2	1.111	53.49	38.9	1.375	29.64	34.3	.864	39.34	37.5	1.049
September	44.20	38.1	1.160	52.03	39.3	1.324	41.39	36.5	1.134	54.64	39.0	1.401	29.08	33.2	.876	40.82	38.4	1.063
October	44.08	38.1	1.157	51.10	38.8	1.317	42.29	37.1	1.140	55.32	39.4	1.404	30.55	34.6	.883	39.66	37.1	1.069
November	44.20	38.2	1.157	51.85	39.1	1.326	42.48	37.1	1.145	55.88	39.8	1.404	30.36	34.3	.885	41.49	38.7	1.072
December	44.54	38.5	1.157	52.56	39.7	1.324	41.65	36.5	1.141	53.63	38.2	1.404	30.38	34.4	.883	40.11	37.7	1.064
1949: January	42.97	37.3	1.152	52.11	39.3	1.326	40.88	35.7	1.145	52.05	37.1	1.403	30.13	33.7	.894	41.82	38.4	1.089
February	43.28	37.5	1.154	51.43	39.2	1.312	41.09	36.3	1.132	51.66	37.3	1.385	30.94	35.0	.884	41.24	37.8	1.091
March	42.13	36.7	1.148	48.30	37.1	1.302	41.39	36.5	1.134	51.72	37.4	1.383	30.74	34.7	.886	41.27	38.0	1.086
April	40.08	35.1	1.142	46.58	36.0	1.294	39.87	35.1	1.136	50.31	36.3	1.386	30.31	34.1	.889	39.20	35.6	1.101
May	39.02	34.2	1.141	47.88	36.8	1.301	40.07	35.3	1.135	50.87	36.6	1.390	29.57	33.6	.880	40.80	37.4	1.091
June	39.78	34.8	1.143	51.64	39.3	1.314	40.80	36.2	1.127	51.11	36.9	1.385	30.50	34.7	.879	40.46	37.6	1.076
July	40.76	35.6	1.145	52.23	39.6	1.319	40.55	36.3	1.117	50.18	36.6	1.371	30.69	35.4	.867	39.42	37.4	1.054

Manufacturing—Continued

Textile-mill products—Continued

Year and month	Knit underwear			Dyeing and finishing textiles			Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings			Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn			Other textile-mill products			Fur-felt hats and hat bodies		
1947: Average	$35.36	38.9	$0.909	$47.03	41.8	$1.125	$49.93	41.3	$1.209	$50.35	41.2	$1.222	$44.07	40.1	$1.099	$47.01	36.9	$1.274
1948: Average	37.40	37.7	.992	51.00	41.0	1.244	58.13	42.0	1.384	58.09	41.7	1.393	47.96	39.7	1.208	49.17	36.5	1.347
1948: July	37.00	37.6	.984	48.84	40.0	1.221	57.82	41.3	1.400	57.85	41.0	1.411	47.63	39.4	1.209	48.43	37.0	1.309
August	37.67	37.3	1.010	49.92	40.1	1.245	59.11	41.6	1.421	59.78	41.6	1.437	48.23	39.5	1.221	51.60	37.2	1.387
September	36.51	35.9	1.017	50.42	39.7	1.270	59.62	41.9	1.423	59.78	41.6	1.437	47.85	38.9	1.230	49.17	35.3	1.393
October	36.75	36.1	1.018	50.58	39.7	1.274	60.96	41.9	1.455	60.57	41.4	1.463	46.76	38.2	1.224	48.58	35.0	1.388
November	35.79	35.3	1.014	51.16	40.0	1.279	60.92	41.7	1.461	60.82	41.4	1.469	46.55	38.0	1.225	46.09	33.4	1.380
December	35.66	35.1	1.016	52.61	41.2	1.277	60.76	41.7	1.457	60.13	41.1	1.463	48.59	39.5	1.230	51.48	37.2	1.384
1949: January	34.41	33.9	1.015	51.11	39.9	1.281	60.01	41.5	1.446	59.84	40.9	1.463	47.91	38.7	1.238	51.31	36.6	1.402
February	35.18	34.9	1.008	52.60	41.0	1.283	59.55	40.9	1.456	58.47	40.1	1.458	47.97	39.0	1.230	51.77	37.3	1.388
March	36.09	35.7	1.011	52.56	41.0	1.282	58.95	40.6	1.452	58.81	40.2	1.463	47.37	38.8	1.221	49.09	35.7	1.375
April	33.63	33.5	1.004	50.47	39.4	1.281	54.68	38.0	1.439	53.47	36.9	1.449	45.81	37.7	1.215	41.44	29.9	1.386
May	34.04	33.8	1.007	49.49	38.6	1.282	55.29	38.5	1.436	54.58	37.8	1.444	46.24	37.9	1.220	47.81	34.3	1.394
June	35.80	35.8	1.000	49.92	39.4	1.267	51.98	36.5	1.424	49.69	34.7	1.432	47.39	38.4	1.234	52.67	37.3	1.412
July	36.14	36.1	1.001	48.72	38.7	1.259	53.78	37.9	1.419	51.94	36.4	1.427	47.50	38.4	1.237	52.77	37.4	1.411

Manufacturing—Continued

Apparel and other finished textile products

Year and month	Total: Apparel and other finished textile products			Men's and boys' suits and coats			Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing			Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Separate trousers			Work shirts		
1947: Average	$40.84	36.3	$1.125	$48.26	37.7	$1.280	$31.99	36.6	$0.874	$32.50	37.1	$0.876	$34.53	36.7	$0.941	$25.64	34.6	$0.741
1948: Average	42.79	36.2	1.182	50.11	36.6	1.369	33.20	36.2	.917	33.50	36.1	.928	35.31	35.7	.989	26.49	35.7	.742
1948: July	42.36	35.9	1.180	50.01	37.1	1.348	32.98	36.0	.916	33.32	35.6	.936	35.67	36.7	.972	26.30	35.4	.743
August	43.98	36.5	1.205	50.53	36.8	1.373	33.14	36.3	.913	32.75	35.6	.920	35.49	35.7	.994	27.79	37.3	.745
September	44.34	36.4	1.218	50.52	36.9	1.369	33.49	36.2	.925	33.47	35.8	.935	34.90	35.0	.997	27.86	36.7	.759
October	41.48	35.0	1.185	46.68	34.5	1.353	32.99	35.9	.919	33.09	35.5	.932	32.50	33.3	.976	27.90	37.0	.754
November	43.24	36.0	1.201	48.03	35.5	1.353	33.02	35.5	.930	34.12	36.3	.940	32.01	32.6	.982	25.58	33.7	.759
December	42.95	35.7	1.203	48.01	35.3	1.360	32.50	34.8	.934	32.52	34.6	.940	33.79	34.2	.988	25.11	32.4	.775
1949: January	43.10	35.3	1.221	48.07	35.4	1.358	32.05	34.2	.937	31.69	33.5	.946	34.73	34.8	.998	26.85	33.9	.792
February	43.87	36.2	1.212	49.42	36.5	1.354	32.89	35.6	.924	32.79	35.3	.929	35.27	35.7	.988	27.36	35.3	.775
March	43.41	36.3	1.196	50.13	36.7	1.366	33.82	36.4	.929	33.98	36.3	.936	36.96	37.0	.999	28.62	36.5	.784
April	39.53	34.4	1.149	46.30	34.5	1.342	32.49	35.2	.923	33.03	35.4	.933	35.21	35.6	.989	26.45	34.0	.778
May	39.94	35.5	1.125	46.00	34.2	1.345	33.36	36.1	.924	34.09	36.5	.934	36.37	37.0	.983	25.91	33.3	.778
June	40.07	35.4	1.132	43.86	33.3	1.317	32.76	35.8	.915	33.19	35.8	.927	34.56	35.3	.979	26.80	34.9	.768
July	40.88	35.3	1.158	44.35	33.7	1.316	32.98	36.0	.916	32.40	34.5	.939	33.45	35.1	.953	27.60	35.7	.773

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued

Year and month	Women's outerwear			Women's dresses			Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's, children's undergarments			Underwear and nightwear, except corsets		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1947: Average	$49.60	35.0	$1.417	$46.68	34.5	$1.353	$30.06	35.7	$0.842	$68.36	35.0	$1.953	$33.62	36.9	$0.911	$32.44	36.2	$0.896
1948: Average	51.49	35.1	1.467	48.72	34.8	1.400	31.59	36.1	.875	70.60	35.0	2.017	35.32	36.6	.965	34.12	36.3	.940
1948: July	51.08	34.7	1.472	45.07	34.3	1.314	29.84	34.3	.870	72.42	35.5	2.040	33.73	35.5	.950	32.50	35.4	.918
August	54.42	35.8	1.520	49.98	35.4	1.412	31.38	35.7	.879	75.19	36.5	2.060	35.19	36.5	.964	34.22	36.6	.935
September	54.55	35.4	1.541	50.25	34.7	1.448	32.07	36.2	.886	75.10	36.0	2.086	35.73	36.8	.971	34.92	36.8	.949
October	48.15	32.6	1.477	43.83	31.9	1.374	31.12	35.0	.889	64.96	32.0	2.030	36.09	36.6	.986	35.04	36.5	.960
November	52.98	35.2	1.505	47.92	34.3	1.397	32.56	36.3	.897	74.25	35.8	2.074	36.67	37.3	.983	35.65	37.1	.961
December	52.52	35.2	1.492	49.35	34.8	1.418	32.81	36.7	.894	70.59	35.1	2.011	35.45	36.4	.974	34.00	35.9	.947
1949: January	53.81	35.1	1.533	48.63	34.2	1.422	31.88	35.7	.893	75.71	36.4	2.080	35.17	36.0	.977	33.57	35.6	.943
February	53.84	35.8	1.504	48.44	35.0	1.384	32.78	37.0	.886	75.82	36.7	2.066	35.55	36.2	.982	33.93	35.9	.945
March	51.68	35.4	1.460	48.53	35.5	1.367	33.49	37.5	.893	69.46	34.0	2.043	35.82	36.4	.984	34.44	36.1	.954
April	45.42	33.4	1.360	46.58	34.3	1.358	31.89	36.2	.881	56.49	29.7	1.902	33.06	33.8	.978	31.50	33.4	.943
May	45.61	35.0	1.303	48.65	35.2	1.382	34.56	38.1	.907	52.42	30.6	1.713	34.57	35.6	.971	32.67	34.9	.936
June	46.19	34.6	1.335	46.06	34.3	1.343	33.03	37.2	.888	59.75	33.4	1.789	35.32	36.3	.973	33.10	35.4	.935
July	48.28	34.0	1.420	42.92	33.3	1.289	30.89	35.1	.880	65.06	34.1	1.908	34.69	36.1	.961	32.10	35.0	.917

Manufacturing—Continued

Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued | Lumber and wood products (except furniture)

Year and month	Millinery			Children's outerwear			Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel			Other fabricated textile products			Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			Logging camps and contractors		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1947: Average	$47.03	35.2	$1.336	$34.33	36.1	$0.951	$39.93	36.8	$1.085	$35.57	37.6	$0.946	$47.36	41.8	$1.133	$55.15	38.3	$1.440
1948: Average	50.22	34.8	1.443	36.72	36.5	1.006	42.21	36.7	1.150	38.49	38.0	1.013	51.38	41.5	1.238	60.26	38.7	1.557
1948: July	49.96	34.5	1.448	36.79	36.1	1.019	42.82	36.2	1.183	38.70	37.9	1.021	52.54	41.5	1.266	63.03	39.1	1.612
August	54.09	36.5	1.482	37.40	36.7	1.019	42.72	36.7	1.164	39.31	38.5	1.021	54.78	42.5	1.289	65.91	39.8	1.656
September	56.11	36.7	1.529	37.71	36.4	1.036	43.72	37.3	1.172	39.41	38.0	1.037	53.57	41.3	1.297	65.78	39.7	1.657
October	50.72	33.7	1.505	35.60	34.7	1.026	41.95	36.1	1.162	40.17	38.7	1.038	54.01	42.0	1.286	63.87	38.9	1.642
November	41.41	29.6	1.399	37.22	36.1	1.031	44.95	37.4	1.202	39.94	38.7	1.032	52.53	41.2	1.275	64.02	39.3	1.629
December	47.58	33.7	1.412	35.93	35.4	1.015	42.98	36.7	1.171	40.01	38.4	1.042	51.13	41.0	1.247	57.55	37.3	1.543
1949: January	50.96	34.5	1.477	37.95	35.9	1.057	39.56	35.2	1.124	39.09	37.8	1.034	49.82	40.7	1.224	55.22	37.9	1.457
February	58.64	37.4	1.568	38.51	36.3	1.061	41.30	36.2	1.141	39.84	38.2	1.043	48.03	39.5	1.216	48.12	35.2	1.367
March	62.29	39.1	1.593	38.47	36.6	1.051	40.20	35.8	1.123	39.31	37.8	1.040	50.21	40.3	1.246	58.18	38.3	1.519
April	52.49	34.9	1.504	33.23	33.7	.986	37.38	32.7	1.143	38.90	37.3	1.043	51.52	40.5	1.272	62.76	38.5	1.630
May	46.48	31.9	1.457	35.14	36.0	.976	40.14	34.1	1.177	39.97	38.1	1.049	52.94	41.1	1.288	64.76	40.5	1.599
June	46.06	31.7	1.453	36.21	36.1	1.003	42.28	35.2	1.201	40.71	38.3	1.063	52.95	40.7	1.301	64.96	40.0	1.624
July	51.04	34.6	1.475	37.34	36.9	1.012	41.78	34.9	1.197	39.92	37.8	1.056	51.37	39.7	1.294	63.03	38.6	1.633

Manufacturing—Continued

Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued

Year and month	Sawmills and planing mills			Sawmills and planing mills, general [6]			Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products			Millwork			Wooden containers			Wooden boxes, other than cigar		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1947: Average	$47.88	42.0	$1.140	$48.55	42.0	$1.156	$49.65	43.4	$1.144	$47.67	43.1	$1.106	$39.08	41.8	$0.935	$39.58	42.7	$0.927
1948: Average	51.83	41.5	1.249	51.87	41.4	1.253	54.95	43.3	1.269	53.40	43.2	1.236	41.57	41.4	1.004	42.39	42.1	1.007
1948: July	53.17	41.7	1.275	53.88	41.7	1.292	54.70	42.6	1.284	52.58	42.1	1.249	42.09	41.1	1.024	42.62	41.7	1.022
August	55.68	42.7	1.304	56.49	42.7	1.323	56.42	43.6	1.294	55.25	43.5	1.270	43.23	42.3	1.022	44.05	42.4	1.039
September	53.89	41.2	1.308	54.59	41.2	1.325	56.20	42.8	1.313	55.12	43.1	1.279	42.72	41.2	1.037	43.20	41.5	1.041
October	54.56	42.2	1.293	55.19	42.1	1.311	56.94	43.6	1.306	55.89	43.7	1.279	43.35	41.6	1.042	44.12	42.3	1.043
November	52.52	41.0	1.281	53.17	40.9	1.300	56.42	43.2	1.306	54.65	43.1	1.268	41.96	41.1	1.021	42.95	41.9	1.025
December	51.24	40.8	1.256	51.68	40.6	1.273	56.03	42.8	1.309	54.99	43.2	1.273	42.49	41.7	1.019	43.08	42.4	1.016
1949: January	50.59	40.8	1.240	51.20	40.7	1.258	53.20	41.4	1.285	53.47	42.3	1.264	40.84	40.8	1.001	40.91	41.2	.993
February	48.73	39.3	1.240	49.27	39.2	1.257	53.02	41.1	1.290	52.63	41.7	1.262	40.48	40.4	1.002	40.54	40.7	.996
March	50.85	40.2	1.265	51.50	40.2	1.281	53.69	41.3	1.300	52.37	41.4	1.265	40.62	40.7	.998	40.37	40.9	.987
April	52.29	40.6	1.288	52.98	40.6	1.305	54.62	41.6	1.313	52.62	41.3	1.274	40.52	40.2	1.008	40.80	40.6	1.005
May	53.76	41.1	1.308	54.42	41.1	1.324	55.09	41.8	1.318	53.29	41.7	1.278	41.66	40.8	1.021	42.11	41.0	1.027
June	53.63	40.6	1.321	54.46	40.7	1.338	55.27	41.9	1.319	53.97	42.0	1.285	42.43	40.8	1.040	42.85	41.2	1.040
July	51.60	39.3	1.313	52.27	39.3	1.330	53.64	41.2	1.302	54.39	42.1	1.292	42.49	40.7	1.044	43.32	41.3	1.049

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Con.			Furniture and fixtures													
	Miscellaneous wood products			Total: Furniture and fixtures			Household furniture			Wood household furniture, except upholstered			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bedsprings		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1947: Average	$41.22	42.1	$0.979	$45.64	41.6	$1.097	$44.01	41.6	$1.058	$41.19	41.9	$0.983	$47.23	40.4	$1.169	$48.94	41.3	$1.185
1948: Average	44.06	42.0	1.049	48.99	41.1	1.192	46.76	40.8	1.146	43.84	41.2	1.064	50.33	40.1	1.255	50.85	40.1	1.268
1948: July	43.62	41.7	1.046	47.72	40.1	1.190	45.30	39.7	1.141	42.37	39.9	1.062	47.71	38.2	1.249	50.64	40.0	1.266
August	44.67	42.3	1.056	48.64	40.6	1.198	46.80	40.8	1.147	43.61	41.1	1.061	50.11	39.9	1.256	52.29	40.6	1.288
September	45.13	42.1	1.072	49.69	40.7	1.221	47.31	40.4	1.171	43.82	40.5	1.082	51.11	39.9	1.281	53.28	40.7	1.309
October	45.77	42.5	1.077	50.92	41.6	1.224	48.65	41.4	1.175	45.22	41.6	1.087	52.94	41.2	1.285	53.68	41.1	1.306
November	45.13	41.9	1.077	50.02	40.7	1.229	47.63	40.4	1.179	44.54	40.6	1.097	52.97	40.9	1.295	50.54	39.0	1.296
December	45.13	42.1	1.072	50.76	41.2	1.232	48.26	40.9	1.180	45.65	41.5	1.100	51.83	39.9	1.299	50.71	39.1	1.297
1949: January	44.70	41.7	1.072	48.34	39.4	1.227	45.40	38.7	1.173	43.06	39.4	1.093	46.96	36.6	1.283	48.38	37.5	1.290
February	44.47	41.6	1.069	48.99	39.8	1.231	46.22	39.3	1.176	43.24	39.6	1.092	47.43	37.2	1.275	51.43	39.5	1.302
March	44.23	41.3	1.071	48.87	39.6	1.234	46.37	39.3	1.180	43.22	39.4	1.097	47.96	37.5	1.279	51.40	39.6	1.298
April	43.66	40.8	1.070	47.60	38.7	1.230	45.08	38.3	1.177	41.68	38.2	1.091	47.82	37.3	1.282	49.67	38.5	1.290
May	44.08	40.7	1.083	47.59	38.5	1.236	44.92	38.0	1.182	41.54	37.9	1.096	46.54	36.5	1.275	49.43	38.2	1.294
June	43.44	40.0	1.086	48.44	39.0	1.242	45.82	38.6	1.187	42.24	38.4	1.100	47.19	37.1	1.272	52.00	40.0	1.300
July	42.98	39.5	1.088	48.15	38.8	1.241	45.11	38.2	1.181	41.46	38.0	1.091	46.96	36.8	1.276	51.29	39.7	1.292

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Furniture and fixtures—Continued			Paper and allied products												Printing, publishing, and allied industries		
	Other furniture and fixtures			Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills			Paperboard containers and boxes			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1947: Average	$50.25	41.7	$1.205	$50.21	43.1	$1.165	$54.10	44.2	$1.224	$46.24	42.0	$1.101	$45.74	41.7	$1.097	$60.75	40.1	$1.515
1948: Average	54.59	41.7	1.309	55.25	42.8	1.291	59.88	44.0	1.361	50.96	41.7	1.222	49.48	41.3	1.198	66.73	39.3	1.698
1948: July	53.71	41.0	1.310	55.93	42.5	1.316	61.28	43.9	1.396	50.35	40.7	1.237	49.20	41.1	1.197	66.65	39.0	1.709
August	53.41	40.1	1.332	56.76	43.1	1.317	61.89	44.4	1.394	52.04	41.9	1.242	50.05	41.5	1.206	67.15	39.2	1.713
September	55.63	41.3	1.347	56.96	42.7	1.334	61.82	43.6	1.418	52.88	42.0	1.259	50.10	41.2	1.216	68.79	39.4	1.746
October	56.70	42.0	1.350	56.84	42.8	1.328	61.41	43.8	1.402	53.17	42.3	1.257	50.72	41.2	1.231	67.76	38.9	1.742
November	56.37	41.6	1.355	57.27	42.9	1.335	61.94	43.9	1.411	53.04	42.3	1.254	51.50	41.3	1.247	68.36	39.2	1.744
December	57.08	42.0	1.359	56.66	42.6	1.330	60.79	43.3	1.404	52.37	42.0	1.247	52.08	41.6	1.252	69.30	39.6	1.750
1949: January	55.88	41.3	1.353	55.54	41.6	1.335	59.91	42.7	1.403	50.29	40.1	1.254	51.07	40.6	1.258	67.59	38.6	1.751
February	55.90	41.1	1.365	54.84	41.2	1.331	58.72	42.0	1.398	50.08	40.0	1.252	51.12	40.7	1.256	68.32	38.6	1.770
March	55.11	40.4	1.364	54.45	41.0	1.328	58.17	41.7	1.395	49.95	39.9	1.252	50.58	40.4	1.252	69.56	38.6	1.802
April	53.74	39.6	1.357	53.48	40.3	1.327	57.35	41.2	1.392	48.81	38.8	1.258	49.84	40.0	1.246	69.39	38.4	1.807
May	54.13	39.8	1.360	53.73	40.4	1.330	57.58	41.1	1.401	49.49	39.4	1.256	49.51	39.8	1.244	70.40	38.7	1.819
June	54.86	40.1	1.368	54.50	40.4	1.349	57.87	40.5	1.429	51.67	40.4	1.279	50.09	40.2	1.246	70.59	38.7	1.824
July	55.26	40.1	1.378	55.66	41.2	1.351	59.61	41.8	1.426	52.05	40.6	1.282	50.62	40.3	1.256	70.97	38.8	1.829

Manufacturing—Continued

Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued

Year and month	Newspapers			Periodicals			Books			Commercial printing			Lithographing			Other printing and publishing		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1947: Average	$65.78	37.5	$1.754	$67.30	43.0	$1.565	$54.06	40.4	$1.338	$60.65	41.2	$1.472	$59.08	41.4	$1.427	$55.32	40.0	$1.383
1948: Average	74.00	37.6	1.968	69.55	40.6	1.713	57.43	38.7	1.484	66.33	40.3	1.646	64.15	39.5	1.624	59.93	39.3	1.525
1948: July	73.65	37.5	1.964	66.43	39.1	1.699	58.05	38.7	1.500	66.49	40.2	1.654	64.44	38.7	1.665	60.84	39.2	1.552
August	74.22	37.6	1.974	71.22	41.0	1.737	58.63	38.8	1.511	66.37	40.2	1.651	66.13	39.6	1.670	60.68	39.3	1.544
September	76.60	37.9	2.021	76.21	42.2	1.806	58.57	39.1	1.498	67.82	40.3	1.683	66.07	39.4	1.677	60.96	38.9	1.567
October	76.15	37.7	2.020	72.65	41.0	1.772	56.63	37.6	1.506	66.90	39.8	1.681	66.11	39.8	1.661	59.63	38.2	1.561
November	76.76	37.7	2.036	70.12	40.0	1.753	59.59	38.9	1.532	67.37	40.1	1.680	67.15	40.6	1.654	60.61	38.9	1.558
December	79.39	38.5	2.062	66.77	39.0	1.712	58.25	38.4	1.517	68.58	40.7	1.685	66.79	40.6	1.645	62.32	39.9	1.562
1949: January	74.83	36.9	2.028	67.40	38.6	1.746	58.33	37.9	1.539	67.77	40.1	1.690	64.45	38.0	1.696	61.43	39.0	1.575
February	75.65	37.1	2.039	69.70	39.2	1.778	59.21	38.4	1.542	67.91	39.6	1.715	65.70	38.4	1.711	61.93	39.0	1.588
March	76.72	37.1	2.068	70.67	39.0	1.812	60.53	38.7	1.564	69.26	39.6	1.749	67.14	38.7	1.735	63.14	39.0	1.619
April	78.43	37.6	2.086	69.61	38.8	1.794	60.68	38.7	1.568	68.42	39.3	1.741	66.14	37.9	1.745	61.56	38.0	1.620
May	80.02	37.8	2.117	68.62	38.4	1.787	60.53	38.7	1.564	69.51	39.7	1.751	67.86	38.6	1.758	61.62	38.2	1.613
June	79.58	37.7	2.111	68.91	38.8	1.776	59.50	37.8	1.574	70.84	40.0	1.771	68.87	39.0	1.766	61.79	38.4	1.609
July	78.76	37.4	2.106	70.34	38.5	1.827	61.70	38.9	1.586	70.76	40.0	1.769	67.75	38.3	1.769	63.02	38.9	1.620

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Chemical and allied products

Year and month	Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals			Industrial organic chemicals			Plastics, except synthetic rubber			Synthetic rubber			Synthetic fibers		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1947: Average	$51.13	41.5	$1.232	$55.56	40.3	$1.381	$52.79	40.3	$1.310	$53.96	41.6	$1.297	$56.81	39.7	$1.431	$49.02	39.5	$1.241
1948: Average	56.23	41.5	1.355	62.13	40.9	1.519	57.69	40.4	1.428	58.75	41.4	1.419	62.88	39.9	1.576	53.05	39.5	1.343
1948: July	56.79	41.3	1.375	62.08	40.6	1.529	58.36	40.9	1.427	60.77	42.2	1.440	63.60	39.9	1.594	52.84	40.0	1.321
August	57.39	41.2	1.393	63.14	41.0	1.540	59.58	40.5	1.471	59.18	41.3	1.433	63.76	39.7	1.606	55.82	39.7	1.406
September	57.81	41.5	1.393	64.04	40.2	1.593	60.07	40.4	1.487	61.24	42.0	1.458	64.90	39.5	1.643	55.20	39.4	1.401
October	57.56	41.8	1.377	63.59	41.0	1.551	59.23	40.1	1.477	59.60	41.1	1.450	62.29	39.2	1.589	55.15	39.2	1.407
November	57.92	41.7	1.389	63.78	40.7	1.567	59.93	40.3	1.487	59.94	41.0	1.462	63.55	39.3	1.617	55.73	39.5	1.411
December	58.35	41.8	1.396	63.85	40.8	1.565	60.05	40.3	1.490	59.51	40.9	1.455	64.96	40.1	1.620	56.09	39.5	1.420
1949: January	57.70	41.1	1.404	64.20	41.1	1.562	59.36	39.6	1.499	61.59	41.5	1.484	64.40	40.0	1.610	55.55	39.2	1.417
February	57.81	41.0	1.410	63.37	40.7	1.557	60.37	39.9	1.513	60.38	40.8	1.480	64.24	39.9	1.610	55.26	39.0	1.417
March	57.51	40.9	1.406	62.55	40.3	1.552	59.69	39.4	1.515	58.96	40.0	1.474	65.11	39.2	1.661	55.03	38.7	1.422
April	57.45	40.6	1.415	62.98	40.5	1.555	59.17	38.8	1.525	58.05	39.3	1.477	64.87	38.8	1.672	53.63	37.5	1.430
May	58.20	40.7	1.430	62.59	40.2	1.557	60.09	39.2	1.533	58.21	39.2	1.485	67.02	39.8	1.684	55.32	38.5	1.437
June	59.31	40.9	1.450	65.78	41.5	1.585	60.56	39.2	1.545	59.68	39.6	1.507	67.07	39.9	1.681	54.63	38.2	1.430
July	59.40	40.6	1.463	64.00	40.3	1.588	61.43	39.3	1.563	59.78	39.8	1.502	68.21	39.0	1.749	55.13	38.1	1.447

Manufacturing—Continued

Chemicals and allied products—Continued

Year and month	Drugs and medicines			Paints, pigments, and fillers			Fertilizers			Vegetable and animal oils and fats			Other chemicals and allied products			Soap and glycerin		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1947: Average	$48.23	40.7	$1.185	$53.34	42.3	$1.261	$40.07	42.4	$0.945	$46.19	46.8	$0.987	$52.54	41.6	$1.263	$59.32	42.8	$1.386
1948: Average	53.71	40.6	1.323	58.40	42.2	1.384	42.33	41.5	1.020	50.39	47.4	1.063	57.90	41.3	1.402	65.90	42.0	1.569
1948: July	51.05	39.7	1.286	59.81	43.0	1.391	44.71	42.7	1.047	51.51	44.6	1.155	57.77	40.8	1.416	63.61	40.7	1.563
August	53.65	39.8	1.348	60.11	42.6	1.411	44.37	41.7	1.064	50.94	45.6	1.117	57.73	41.0	1.408	65.01	41.3	1.574
September	54.73	40.6	1.348	60.11	42.3	1.421	44.15	41.3	1.069	50.12	48.1	1.042	59.08	41.2	1.434	66.24	41.9	1.581
October	55.51	40.7	1.364	60.07	42.3	1.420	43.44	41.1	1.057	50.50	50.2	1.006	59.14	41.3	1.432	67.83	42.5	1.596
November	56.24	40.9	1.375	59.32	41.6	1.426	41.83	39.8	1.051	51.71	50.6	1.022	59.49	41.2	1.444	68.18	41.8	1.631
December	56.36	41.2	1.368	59.14	41.3	1.432	42.98	40.7	1.056	53.28	50.6	1.053	59.80	41.1	1.455	68.17	41.9	1.627
1949: January	56.45	40.7	1.387	58.45	40.9	1.429	42.80	40.8	1.049	50.91	48.3	1.054	59.58	40.5	1.471	65.24	40.6	1.607
February	56.52	40.6	1.392	58.97	40.7	1.449	43.12	41.5	1.039	49.93	46.4	1.076	59.50	40.7	1.462	65.61	40.6	1.616
March	56.37	40.7	1.385	58.81	40.5	1.452	44.12	42.3	1.043	50.96	47.1	1.082	59.23	40.4	1.466	64.92	40.5	1.603
April	55.78	40.1	1.391	59.92	41.1	1.458	45.13	42.3	1.067	50.18	45.7	1.098	59.12	40.3	1.467	63.96	40.0	1.599
May	56.68	40.4	1.403	59.22	40.7	1.455	46.67	42.7	1.093	51.30	45.8	1.120	59.89	40.6	1.475	65.37	40.5	1.614
June	57.15	40.3	1.418	59.76	41.1	1.454	46.58	42.5	1.096	52.12	45.2	1.153	60.89	41.0	1.485	66.46	41.0	1.621
July	56.48	40.0	1.412	59.31	40.9	1.450	46.84	42.2	1.110	52.92	44.7	1.184	61.16	40.8	1.499	67.56	40.8	1.656

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Products of petroleum and coal									Rubber products					
	Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke and byproducts			Other petroleum and coal products			Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1947: Average	$60.89	40.7	$1.496	$62.95	40.2	$1.566	$52.17	39.4	$1.324	$55.03	44.2	$1.245	$55.32	39.8	$1.390	$61.75	38.5	$1.604
1948: Average	69.23	40.7	1.701	72.06	40.3	1.788	58.56	39.7	1.475	60.59	44.1	1.374	56.78	39.0	1.456	62.16	37.2	1.671
1948: July	71.47	41.1	1.739	74.64	40.7	1.834	58.25	39.9	1.460	61.90	44.6	1.388	58.32	39.7	1.469	66.10	39.3	1.682
August	72.42	41.5	1.745	75.30	41.1	1.832	61.10	40.2	1.520	62.98	44.7	1.409	60.33	40.3	1.497	68.26	39.5	1.728
September	69.13	38.9	1.777	70.99	37.9	1.873	62.33	39.8	1.566	63.26	44.3	1.428	59.25	39.5	1.500	65.57	37.9	1.730
October	73.15	41.4	1.767	76.13	40.8	1.866	61.63	40.1	1.537	65.10	45.4	1.434	58.96	39.2	1.504	64.50	37.2	1.734
November	72.60	40.4	1.797	75.92	40.0	1.898	61.21	39.9	1.534	60.52	42.8	1.414	58.20	38.7	1.504	62.66	36.2	1.731
December	71.59	40.4	1.772	75.02	40.4	1.857	61.87	40.2	1.539	56.75	40.8	1.391	57.67	38.5	1.498	61.20	35.6	1.719
1949: January	73.29	41.2	1.779	77.02	41.5	1.856	62.24	40.1	1.552	55.26	39.9	1.385	56.89	37.9	1.501	60.72	35.3	1.720
February	70.82	39.9	1.775	73.89	39.9	1.852	61.77	39.9	1.548	56.10	39.9	1.406	56.55	37.7	1.500	60.99	35.4	1.723
March	70.92	40.0	1.773	74.00	40.0	1.850	61.18	39.6	1.545	57.43	40.7	1.411	55.43	37.0	1.498	61.50	35.8	1.718
April	71.26	40.1	1.777	73.95	39.8	1.858	61.54	39.7	1.550	60.08	42.4	1.417	55.50	36.9	1.504	60.92	35.4	1.721
May	72.12	40.7	1.772	75.21	40.5	1.857	60.83	39.6	1.536	60.09	42.8	1.404	57.08	37.7	1.514	63.20	36.3	1.741
June	71.80	40.2	1.786	74.73	39.9	1.873	60.72	39.1	1.553	60.27	42.9	1.405	58.29	38.2	1.526	64.09	36.6	1.751
July	73.59	40.7	1.808	76.64	40.4	1.897	61.78	39.4	1.568	62.09	44.1	1.408	58.41	38.3	1.525	64.21	36.4	1.764

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Rubber products—Continued						Leather and leather products											
	Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products			Leather			Footwear (except rubber)			Other leather products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnigs	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1947: Average	$48.31	41.5	$1.164	$49.53	40.8	$1.214	$40.61	38.6	$1.052	$50.76	40.8	$1.244	$39.14	38.3	$1.202	$38.64	38.3	$1.009
1948: Average	51.75	41.8	1.238	52.47	40.3	1.302	41.66	37.2	1.120	53.26	39.6	1.345	39.71	36.6	1.085	40.49	37.7	1.074
1948: July	51.32	42.1	1.219	51.38	39.4	1.304	41.55	37.4	1.111	52.94	39.3	1.347	39.63	37.0	1.071	40.32	37.4	1.078
August	51.79	41.5	1.248	53.90	40.8	1.321	42.71	38.0	1.124	54.02	39.9	1.354	40.77	37.4	1.090	41.50	38.5	1.078
September	52.46	41.5	1.264	54.28	40.6	1.337	42.75	37.4	1.143	53.25	38.9	1.369	41.00	36.8	1.114	41.30	38.1	1.084
October	53.26	42.0	1.268	54.84	40.5	1.354	41.50	36.4	1.140	53.61	39.1	1.371	39.15	35.4	1.106	40.91	37.5	1.091
November	54.04	41.6	1.299	54.54	40.4	1.350	40.88	35.7	1.145	54.02	39.2	1.378	37.87	34.3	1.104	41.66	37.6	1.108
December	54.82	42.3	1.296	54.88	40.5	1.355	42.41	37.1	1.143	55.28	40.0	1.382	40.22	36.5	1.102	40.70	37.0	1.100
1949: January	51.86	40.2	1.290	54.38	40.1	1.356	42.30	37.2	1.137	54.29	39.6	1.371	40.63	36.9	1.101	39.89	36.7	1.087
February	48.15	37.5	1.284	54.05	40.1	1.348	42.83	37.7	1.136	54.47	39.5	1.379	41.07	37.3	1.101	41.23	38.0	1.085
March	42.07	33.6	1.252	52.49	39.2	1.339	42.56	37.5	1.135	53.41	38.7	1.380	40.96	37.2	1.101	40.76	37.5	1.087
April	46.65	37.2	1.254	51.69	38.4	1.346	40.74	35.8	1.138	52.29	38.0	1.376	38.68	35.1	1.102	39.93	36.5	1.094
May	48.39	38.5	1.257	52.51	39.1	1.343	40.05	35.1	1.141	53.03	38.4	1.381	37.37	34.0	1.099	40.11	36.4	1.102
June	50.35	39.4	1.278	53.85	39.8	1.353	41.46	36.5	1.136	54.39	39.1	1.391	39.24	36.0	1.090	40.55	36.6	1.108
July	48.84	38.7	1.262	54.77	40.3	1.359	41.66	37.0	1.126	53.53	38.4	1.394	39.89	36.8	1.084	40.37	36.9	1.094

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Stone, clay, and glass products																	
	Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Glass and glass products			Glass containers			Pressed and blown glass			Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1947: Average	$49.07	41.1	$1.194	$50.13	39.6	$1.266	$49.78	40.6	$1.226	$45.39	39.5	$1.149	$49.56	42.0	$1.180	$45.07	40.6	$1.110
1948: Average	53.46	40.9	1.307	54.06	39.2	1.379	52.05	39.7	1.311	47.61	38.8	1.227	54.76	41.9	1.307	49.57	40.4	1.227
1948: July	52.40	40.0	1.310	50.79	37.4	1.358	48.92	38.4	1.274	45.01	37.2	1.210	56.62	42.1	1.345	49.53	40.2	1.232
August	54.98	41.4	1.328	54.79	39.5	1.387	51.94	40.2	1.292	47.20	39.2	1.204	57.35	42.7	1.343	51.79	41.2	1.257
September	54.82	40.7	1.347	55.61	39.3	1.415	54.32	40.0	1.358	46.77	38.4	1.218	56.56	41.5	1.363	51.02	40.3	1.266
October	56.01	41.4	1.353	56.92	40.2	1.416	55.23	40.7	1.357	49.31	39.7	1.242	56.35	41.8	1.348	52.06	40.8	1.276
November	55.18	40.6	1.359	55.91	38.8	1.441	53.54	39.4	1.359	48.28	37.6	1.284	55.67	41.3	1.348	51.21	40.2	1.274
December	55.72	41.0	1.359	57.45	39.7	1.447	53.35	39.0	1.368	51.78	39.8	1.301	55.54	41.6	1.335	51.43	40.4	1.273
1949: January	54.50	40.1	1.359	57.30	39.3	1.458	53.07	38.4	1.382	50.85	39.3	1.294	55.56	41.4	1.342	49.54	39.1	1.267
February	55.02	40.4	1.362	58.53	39.9	1.467	53.92	39.1	1.379	50.73	38.9	1.304	55.29	41.6	1.329	50.25	39.6	1.269
March	54.18	39.9	1.358	56.97	39.1	1.457	53.35	39.2	1.361	50.96	38.9	1.310	55.67	41.7	1.335	49.79	39.3	1.267
April	53.37	39.3	1.358	55.39	38.2	1.450	52.90	38.7	1.367	49.10	38.0	1.292	56.32	41.5	1.357	49.81	39.1	1.274
May	53.90	39.6	1.361	56.81	39.1	1.453	54.53	39.8	1.370	50.25	38.3	1.312	57.68	41.8	1.380	49.94	39.2	1.274
June	53.58	39.4	1.360	55.98	38.9	1.439	54.30	39.9	1.361	49.08	37.9	1.295	58.80	42.0	1.400	49.20	38.8	1.268
July	52.80	38.6	1.368	55.30	37.9	1.459	54.19	39.3	1.379	47.67	36.5	1.306	58.22	41.2	1.413	48.17	38.2	1.261

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued												Primary metal industries		
	Brick and hollow tile			Pottery and related products			Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products			Concrete products			Other stone, clay, and glass products			Total: Primary metal industries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1947: Average	$44.58	42.7	$1.044	$45.74	38.7	$1.182	$51.30	45.0	$1.140	$53.61	45.2	$1.186	$50.88	41.6	$1.223	$55.24	39.8	$1.388
1948: Average	49.05	42.5	1.154	49.46	38.7	1.278	56.49	44.8	1.261	56.92	44.4	1.282	55.10	41.0	1.344	61.03	40.1	1.522
1948: July	49.70	42.7	1.164	58.34	37.5	1.289	56.54	44.1	1.282	59.66	46.0	1.297	54.46	40.4	1.348	59.61	39.5	1.509
August	52.19	44.3	1.178	50.70	39.3	1.290	58.65	45.5	1.289	58.57	45.3	1.293	56.40	41.2	1.369	62.84	40.1	1.567
September	51.33	43.1	1.191	49.31	37.9	1.301	58.78	44.8	1.312	56.80	44.0	1.291	56.96	41.1	1.386	63.48	39.7	1.599
October	52.23	43.6	1.198	51.99	39.3	1.323	60.01	45.6	1.316	59.71	45.1	1.324	57.61	41.3	1.395	64.51	40.6	1.589
November	51.19	42.8	1.196	51.99	39.0	1.333	59.18	44.9	1.318	57.67	43.2	1.335	56.20	40.4	1.391	64.08	40.3	1.590
December	51.22	42.9	1.194	51.37	38.8	1.324	59.27	45.0	1.317	58.48	44.0	1.329	57.15	41.0	1.394	64.12	40.3	1.591
1949: January	48.37	41.2	1.174	50.79	37.9	1.340	56.25	43.4	1.296	56.68	43.1	1.315	55.96	40.2	1.392	63.72	40.0	1.593
February	48.40	41.3	1.172	50.98	38.1	1.338	56.51	43.3	1.305	56.89	43.1	1.320	55.78	40.1	1.391	63.16	39.8	1.587
March	48.09	41.1	1.170	50.46	37.6	1.342	55.47	42.8	1.296	56.10	42.4	1.323	54.91	39.5	1.390	61.70	39.0	1.582
April	49.18	41.5	1.185	49.10	36.7	1.338	55.17	42.5	1.298	58.30	43.8	1.331	53.97	38.8	1.391	60.83	38.4	1.584
May	49.66	41.7	1.191	48.30	36.1	1.338	55.30	42.8	1.292	59.36	44.8	1.325	54.05	38.8	1.393	60.08	38.0	1.581
June	49.88	42.2	1.182	46.59	34.9	1.335	56.29	43.1	1.306	59.94	44.3	1.353	53.68	38.7	1.387	60.02	37.7	1.592
July	48.85	41.5	1.177	42.18	31.5	1.339	57.73	43.7	1.321	60.24	44.0	1.369	53.11	38.1	1.394	58.63	36.9	1.589

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Primary metal industries—Continued

Year and month	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills			Iron and steel foundries			Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1947: Average	$56.12	39.0	$1.439	$54.80	41.2	$1.330	$55.24	42.3	$1.306	$54.39	40.2	$1.353	$53.94	39.6	$1.362	$52.73	41.0	$1.286
1948: Average	62.41	39.5	1.580	58.45	40.7	1.436	57.46	40.9	1.405	59.19	40.4	1.465	59.93	40.6	1.476	58.22	41.0	1.420
1948: July	60.33	38.8	1.555	57.71	40.3	1.432	57.39	40.7	1.410	58.81	40.2	1.463	57.58	39.6	1.454	58.20	40.7	1.430
August	65.07	39.7	1.639	59.12	40.8	1.449	57.88	40.7	1.422	58.97	39.9	1.478	61.21	41.3	1.482	60.79	41.3	1.472
September	65.83	39.3	1.675	59.91	40.4	1.483	58.85	40.7	1.446	60.72	40.0	1.518	61.01	39.8	1.533	61.88	41.2	1.502
October	66.66	40.3	1.654	60.86	40.9	1.488	59.41	41.0	1.449	63.29	41.1	1.540	62.27	40.7	1.530	61.08	41.3	1.479
November	66.16	40.0	1.654	60.37	40.6	1.487	59.16	40.8	1.450	60.47	39.5	1.531	62.42	40.8	1.530	59.95	40.4	1.484
December	65.87	39.8	1.655	60.52	40.7	1.487	59.35	40.9	1.451	61.36	40.0	1.534	62.08	40.6	1.529	61.01	41.0	1.488
1949: January	66.24	40.0	1.656	58.74	39.5	1.487	57.58	39.6	1.454	58.94	38.7	1.523	60.39	39.6	1.525	61.91	41.0	1.510
February	65.64	39.9	1.645	58.51	39.4	1.485	57.38	39.6	1.449	56.77	37.3	1.522	61.12	40.0	1.528	61.16	40.8	1.499
March	64.90	39.5	1.643	55.50	37.6	1.476	53.82	37.4	1.439	53.80	35.7	1.507	59.40	39.0	1.523	61.09	41.0	1.490
April	64.69	39.4	1.642	53.43	36.2	1.476	51.73	35.9	1.441	52.98	34.9	1.518	56.55	37.3	1.516	61.95	41.3	1.500
May	63.24	38.7	1.634	52.26	35.5	1.472	50.47	35.1	1.438	51.60	34.4	1.500	55.72	36.8	1.514	61.05	40.7	1.500
June	62.21	37.7	1.650	53.54	36.2	1.479	52.85	36.5	1.448	53.70	35.4	1.517	54.88	36.2	1.516	60.71	40.5	1.499
July	59.95	36.4	1.647	53.69	36.4	1.475	53.11	36.6	1.451	52.56	34.9	1.506	55.91	37.1	1.507	58.92	39.1	1.507

Manufacturing—Continued

Primary metal industries—Continued

Year and month	Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc			Primary refining of aluminum			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum			Nonferrous foundries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1947: Average	$51.41	40.9	$1.257	$53.46	40.9	$1.307	$51.89	39.7	$1.307	$54.14	40.1	$1.350	$48.38	38.7	$1.250	$54.92	40.0	$1.373
1948: Average	57.14	40.9	1.397	58.95	41.4	1.424	57.81	40.2	1.438	60.42	40.8	1.481	53.88	39.1	1.378	59.96	40.0	1.499
1948: July	56.50	40.5	1.395	62.04	41.5	1.495	58.48	40.0	1.462	61.69	41.1	1.501	53.86	38.2	1.410	60.10	39.8	1.510
August	60.36	41.4	1.458	60.98	40.9	1.491	60.37	40.3	1.498	63.89	41.3	1.547	54.88	38.3	1.433	60.70	39.8	1.525
September	61.06	41.2	1.482	62.14	41.1	1.512	60.58	40.2	1.507	64.00	41.4	1.546	55.24	38.2	1.446	60.30	38.9	1.550
October	60.28	41.2	1.463	61.14	41.2	1.484	61.18	40.6	1.507	63.43	41.0	1.547	57.72	39.7	1.454	61.88	40.0	1.547
November	59.01	40.2	1.468	61.27	40.9	1.498	59.81	39.9	1.499	61.44	40.0	1.536	56.87	39.3	1.447	61.54	39.7	1.550
December	60.37	40.9	1.476	60.89	41.2	1.478	61.47	40.9	1.503	63.65	41.2	1.545	57.70	39.9	1.446	63.51	40.4	1.572
1949: January	61.55	40.9	1.505	61.59	41.5	1.484	59.77	39.9	1.498	61.37	39.8	1.542	58.02	40.1	1.447	61.46	39.5	1.556
February	60.75	40.8	1.489	60.68	41.0	1.480	57.99	39.0	1.487	58.45	38.3	1.526	57.70	39.9	1.446	61.46	39.5	1.556
March	60.53	40.9	1.480	60.66	41.1	1.476	55.09	37.3	1.477	54.09	35.8	1.511	55.81	39.0	1.431	59.48	38.6	1.541
April	61.18	41.2	1.485	62.81	41.9	1.499	52.99	36.1	1.468	50.38	33.5	1.504	55.65	39.0	1.427	58.79	38.0	1.547
May	60.22	40.5	1.487	61.07	41.1	1.486	53.62	36.5	1.469	51.92	34.5	1.505	55.30	38.7	1.429	59.01	37.9	1.557
June	59.85	40.3	1.485	60.91	41.1	1.482	55.39	37.4	1.481	55.52	36.6	1.517	54.89	38.2	1.437	60.06	38.5	1.560
July	57.77	38.8	1.489	61.25	41.3	1.483	56.32	37.9	1.486	57.42	37.8	1.519	55.02	38.0	1.448	60.60	38.7	1.566

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Primary metal industries—Continued: Other primary metal industries			Primary metal industries—Continued: Iron and steel forgings			Primary metal industries—Continued: Wire drawing			Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment): Total: Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)			Tin cans and other tinware			Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1947: Average	$56.94	40.5	$1.406	$59.79	40.7	$1.469	$56.47	40.6	$1.391	$52.06	40.8	$1.276	$48.95	41.0	$1.194	$50.02	41.2	$1.214
1948: Average	63.08	40.8	1.546	65.16	40.8	1.597	62.17	40.5	1.535	56.68	40.6	1.396	54.07	40.9	1.322	54.22	40.8	1.329
1948: July	61.41	40.4	1.520	63.23	40.4	1.565	61.17	41.0	1.492	55.84	39.8	1.403	57.55	42.1	1.367	52.95	39.6	1.337
August	64.27	40.6	1.583	64.96	40.2	1.616	63.84	40.3	1.584	57.83	40.5	1.428	57.27	41.8	1.370	54.89	40.6	1.352
September	65.00	40.2	1.617	66.89	40.2	1.664	64.84	40.2	1.613	57.02	39.6	1.440	60.79	43.3	1.404	54.88	40.0	1.372
October	67.03	41.3	1.623	69.26	41.4	1.673	66.14	40.7	1.625	59.20	40.8	1.451	55.73	40.5	1.376	56.44	40.9	1.380
November	67.36	41.3	1.631	69.38	41.2	1.684	66.05	40.4	1.635	59.10	40.7	1.452	54.78	40.1	1.366	56.39	40.8	1.382
December	66.91	41.3	1.620	69.39	41.4	1.676	65.98	40.6	1.625	59.57	41.0	1.453	56.46	41.3	1.367	57.79	41.4	1.396
1949: January	66.95	41.2	1.625	69.30	41.3	1.678	67.24	41.1	1.636	58.23	40.1	1.452	54.46	39.9	1.365	56.56	40.6	1.393
February	66.54	40.9	1.627	68.67	40.9	1.679	66.54	40.7	1.635	57.72	39.7	1.454	54.62	39.9	1.369	55.50	39.9	1.391
March	63.96	39.7	1.611	65.17	39.4	1.654	63.58	39.2	1.622	57.35	39.5	1.452	55.04	40.0	1.376	55.44	39.8	1.393
April	61.51	38.3	1.606	62.24	38.0	1.638	58.99	36.8	1.603	56.19	38.7	1.452	53.68	39.1	1.373	53.87	38.7	1.392
May	61.74	38.3	1.612	61.96	37.6	1.648	60.34	37.5	1.609	56.67	39.0	1.453	54.06	39.4	1.372	54.51	39.1	1.394
June	62.56	38.5	1.625	62.93	38.0	1.656	61.44	37.9	1.621	57.35	39.2	1.463	55.68	40.7	1.368	53.92	38.6	1.397
July	61.76	38.1	1.621	61.24	37.5	1.633	61.26	38.0	1.612	57.61	39.3	1.466	59.26	42.6	1.391	54.19	38.6	1.404

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued

Year and month	Cutlery and edge tools			Hand tools			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies			Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies			Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified			Fabricated structural metal products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1947: Average	$48.14	41.9	$1.149	$51.66	41.2	$1.254	$52.85	40.5	$1.305	$55.38	40.6	$1.364	$51.72	40.5	$1.277	$53.57	41.3	$1.297
1948: Average	51.13	41.3	1.238	56.07	40.9	1.371	57.53	40.2	1.431	60.40	40.4	1.495	55.80	40.0	1.395	58.17	41.2	1.412
1948: July	50.55	40.6	1.245	54.74	40.1	1.365	56.99	39.8	1.432	60.54	40.2	1.506	55.02	39.5	1.393	56.16	40.0	1.404
August	52.25	41.5	1.259	56.81	40.9	1.389	58.11	40.3	1.442	60.36	40.4	1.494	57.02	40.3	1.415	59.70	41.2	1.449
September	51.41	41.0	1.254	57.06	40.5	1.409	57.34	39.3	1.459	57.95	38.2	1.517	56.95	39.8	1.431	57.59	39.5	1.458
October	52.66	41.3	1.275	58.44	41.1	1.422	60.82	40.9	1.487	64.82	41.0	1.581	58.81	40.9	1.438	61.34	41.7	1.471
November	53.04	41.5	1.278	57.51	40.5	1.420	59.36	40.0	1.484	63.98	40.7	1.572	56.79	39.6	1.434	61.38	41.7	1.472
December	52.82	41.3	1.279	58.51	41.0	1.427	59.58	40.2	1.482	64.07	41.1	1.559	56.93	39.7	1.434	61.68	41.9	1.472
1949: January	52.07	40.9	1.273	58.08	40.7	1.427	55.97	38.1	1.469	58.33	37.8	1.543	54.57	38.4	1.421	60.81	41.2	1.476
February	50.72	40.0	1.268	57.31	40.3	1.422	54.94	37.2	1.477	58.47	37.6	1.555	52.76	37.0	1.426	60.85	41.2	1.477
March	50.20	39.5	1.271	56.72	39.8	1.425	55.57	37.6	1.478	59.09	37.9	1.559	53.51	37.5	1.427	60.26	40.8	1.477
April	47.92	38.0	1.261	54.90	38.8	1.415	53.99	36.6	1.475	56.58	36.5	1.550	52.37	36.7	1.427	58.88	40.0	1.472
May	49.99	39.8	1.256	53.95	38.4	1.405	54.61	37.1	1.472	57.55	37.2	1.547	52.76	37.0	1.426	59.90	40.5	1.479
June	49.88	39.4	1.266	52.23	37.2	1.404	54.72	37.3	1.467	55.94	36.3	1.541	54.26	38.0	1.428	59.95	40.4	1.484
July	49.51	39.2	1.263	51.83	37.1	1.397	55.73	38.3	1.455	58.75	38.3	1.534	54.04	38.3	1.411	59.43	40.1	1.482

Manufacturing—Continued

Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued

Year and month	Structural steel and ornamental metal work			Boiler-sho p products			Sheet-metal work			Metal stamping, coating, and engraving			Stamped and pressed metal products			Other fabricated metal products		
1947: Average	$53.28	41.4	$1.287	$54.38	41.1	$1.323	$51.74	41.0	$1.262	$52.25	40.5	$1.290	$53.71	40.6	$1.323	$52.25	40.6	$1.287
1948: Average	57.68	41.2	1.400	58.79	41.2	1.427	56.64	40.6	1.395	56.66	40.1	1.413	58.39	40.3	1.449	56.88	40.4	1.408
1948: July	55.42	40.1	1.382	59.10	41.3	1.431	51.20	36.6	1.399	56.49	39.2	1.441	58.12	39.3	1.479	55.76	39.6	1.408
August	59.20	41.2	1.437	60.48	41.2	1.468	59.39	41.3	1.438	57.26	39.6	1.446	58.77	39.6	1.484	58.89	40.5	1.454
September	56.70	39.4	1.439	58.54	39.5	1.482	55.19	38.3	1.441	56.46	38.7	1.459	57.97	38.8	1.494	57.35	39.5	1.452
October	61.28	41.8	1.466	60.85	41.2	1.477	60.32	41.2	1.464	58.75	40.1	1.465	60.34	40.2	1.501	59.17	40.5	1.461
November	61.43	41.9	1.466	61.72	41.7	1.480	59.24	40.8	1.452	59.09	40.2	1.470	60.81	40.3	1.509	59.56	40.6	1.467
December	61.15	41.8	1.463	62.52	42.1	1.485	59.72	41.3	1.446	59.41	40.5	1.467	60.98	40.6	1.502	59.81	40.8	1.466
1949: January	61.02	41.4	1.474	60.68	41.0	1.480	59.24	40.8	1.452	59.00	40.0	1.475	60.85	40.3	1.510	59.08	40.3	1.466
February	61.19	41.6	1.471	60.80	41.0	1.483	58.27	40.1	1.453	58.21	39.6	1.470	60.24	40.0	1.506	58.84	40.0	1.471
March	60.79	41.1	1.479	60.24	40.7	1.480	57.42	39.9	1.439	57.20	39.1	1.463	59.02	39.4	1.498	57.65	39.3	1.467
April	59.09	40.2	1.470	59.79	40.4	1.480	55.22	37.9	1.457	57.07	38.9	1.467	58.76	39.2	1.499	56.60	38.5	1.470
May	60.75	40.8	1.489	59.68	40.3	1.481	57.93	39.9	1.452	57.11	38.8	1.472	58.69	39.1	1.501	56.44	38.5	1.466
June	61.13	41.0	1.491	59.00	39.6	1.490	57.63	39.8	1.448	59.35	39.7	1.495	61.16	40.0	1.529	58.11	39.0	1.490
July	60.39	40.5	1.491	59.52	40.0	1.488	58.21	39.9	1.459	58.24	38.8	1.501	59.98	39.0	1.538	58.31	39.0	1.495

Manufacturing—Continued

Machinery (except electrical)

Year and month	Total: Machinery (except electrical)			Engines and turbines			Agricultural machinery and tractors			Tractors			Agricultural machinery (except tractors)			Construction and mining machinery		
1947: Average	$55.89	41.4	$1.350	$58.40	40.7	$1.435	$55.76	40.7	$1.370	$57.69	40.8	$1.414	$53.43	40.6	$1.316	$54.72	41.8	$1.309
1948: Average	60.52	41.2	1.469	63.50	40.5	1.568	60.59	40.5	1.496	62.05	40.5	1.532	58.62	40.4	1.451	60.33	42.1	1.433
1948: July	59.66	40.5	1.473	60.99	38.7	1.576	61.20	40.8	1.500	62.94	41.3	1.524	58.95	40.1	1.470	59.67	41.7	1.431
August	61.42	41.0	1.498	63.76	40.1	1.590	61.82	40.3	1.534	64.46	40.9	1.576	58.38	39.5	1.478	61.30	42.1	1.456
September	61.54	40.7	1.512	63.99	39.6	1.616	62.77	40.6	1.546	64.79	40.8	1.588	59.94	40.2	1.491	60.70	41.1	1.477
October	62.43	41.1	1.519	65.73	40.4	1.627	62.42	40.4	1.545	64.35	40.6	1.585	60.18	40.2	1.497	61.97	41.9	1.479
November	62.02	40.8	1.520	64.84	39.9	1.625	61.41	39.9	1.539	63.32	40.2	1.575	59.16	39.6	1.494	62.03	41.8	1.484
December	62.80	41.1	1.528	66.75	40.9	1.632	62.54	40.4	1.548	63.95	40.5	1.579	60.81	40.3	1.509	62.33	42.0	1.484
1949: January	61.72	40.5	1.524	64.16	39.7	1.616	62.11	40.1	1.549	64.15	40.6	1.580	59.72	39.6	1.508	61.10	41.2	1.483
February	61.57	40.4	1.524	64.96	39.9	1.628	62.07	40.2	1.544	63.11	40.2	1.570	60.82	40.2	1.513	60.70	41.1	1.477
March	60.85	39.9	1.525	63.50	39.1	1.624	61.38	39.7	1.546	62.25	39.6	1.572	60.30	39.8	1.515	60.01	40.6	1.478
April	59.55	39.1	1.523	62.38	38.6	1.616	60.18	39.0	1.543	60.52	38.6	1.568	59.61	39.4	1.513	59.70	40.2	1.485
May	59.70	39.2	1.523	63.10	39.0	1.618	60.26	39.0	1.545	60.80	38.8	1.567	59.51	39.2	1.518	58.67	39.8	1.474
June	59.90	39.2	1.528	63.58	39.2	1.622	61.78	39.5	1.564	62.57	39.6	1.580	60.83	39.4	1.544	58.61	39.9	1.469
July	59.63	39.0	1.529	61.72	38.1	1.620	61.54	39.5	1.558	63.67	40.4	1.576	60.17	39.2	1.535	57.51	39.2	1.467

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Machinery (except electrical)—Continued

Year and month	Metalworking machinery			Machine tools			Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)			Machine-tool accessories			Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)			General industrial machinery		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1947: Average	$58.49	42.2	$1.386	$57.75	42.4	$1.362	$57.57	41.9	$1.374	$60.52	42.0	$1.441	$55.89	42.7	$1.309	$55.79	41.7	$1.338
1948: Average	62.94	42.1	1.495	61.57	42.2	1.459	62.98	42.1	1.496	65.21	41.8	1.560	60.62	42.3	1.433	59.78	41.2	1.451
1948: July	61.52	41.4	1.486	60.69	41.6	1.459	60.55	40.8	1.484	64.25	41.8	1.537	60.29	42.1	1.432	58.13	40.2	1.446
August	64.01	42.0	1.524	61.76	41.7	1.481	64.27	42.2	1.523	68.04	42.5	1.601	61.19	42.0	1.457	60.75	41.1	1.478
September	63.42	41.4	1.532	61.92	41.7	1.485	63.34	41.1	1.541	65.93	41.0	1.608	61.34	41.7	1.471	60.58	40.6	1.492
October	64.34	41.7	1.543	63.13	42.0	1.503	64.44	41.6	1.549	66.33	41.2	1.610	61.74	42.0	1.470	61.96	41.2	1.504
November	63.80	41.4	1.541	62.57	41.6	1.504	64.73	41.6	1.556	65.24	40.9	1.595	60.96	41.3	1.476	61.40	40.8	1.505
December	65.21	42.1	1.549	63.40	42.1	1.506	66.48	42.4	1.568	67.05	41.7	1.608	62.81	42.1	1.492	62.28	41.3	1.508
1949: January	63.73	41.3	1.543	61.59	41.2	1.495	64.91	41.5	1.564	66.32	41.4	1.602	61.56	41.4	1.487	61.18	40.6	1.507
February	63.26	41.0	1.543	61.27	40.9	1.498	64.39	41.3	1.559	65.77	40.9	1.608	60.93	41.0	1.486	61.18	40.6	1.507
March	62.93	40.6	1.550	60.68	40.4	1.502	64.12	41.0	1.564	65.89	40.7	1.619	60.83	40.8	1.491	60.17	39.9	1.508
April	61.26	39.7	1.543	59.67	39.7	1.503	62.04	39.9	1.555	63.20	39.4	1.604	60.47	40.5	1.493	59.26	39.4	1.504
May	60.72	39.4	1.541	59.04	39.2	1.506	61.61	39.9	1.544	62.80	39.2	1.602	60.57	40.3	1.503	58.95	39.3	1.500
June	59.83	38.8	1.542	57.90	38.5	1.504	60.68	39.3	1.544	62.51	38.9	1.607	59.98	39.8	1.507	59.26	39.3	1.508
July	58.91	38.3	1.538	56.74	37.8	1.501	59.64	38.7	1.541	62.44	39.0	1.601	60.02	39.8	1.508	58.24	38.8	1.501

Manufacturing—Continued

Machinery (except electrical)—Continued

Year and month	Office and store machines and devices			Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters			Service-industry and household machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1947: Average	$57.59	41.7	$1.381	$62.34	41.7	$1.495	$52.50	41.5	$1.265	$54.50	40.7	$1.339	$53.77	40.1	$1.341	$53.09	40.1	$1.324
1948: Average	61.49	41.1	1.496	66.54	41.2	1.615	55.65	41.1	1.354	58.98	40.4	1.460	58.29	39.9	1.461	57.62	40.1	1.437
1948: July	62.23	41.1	1.514	68.02	41.3	1.647	56.00	41.3	1.356	57.82	39.2	1.475	57.05	38.6	1.478	56.78	39.0	1.456
August	60.95	40.5	1.505	66.63	40.7	1.637	54.07	40.5	1.335	60.35	40.1	1.505	59.45	39.4	1.509	58.99	40.1	1.471
September	61.38	40.3	1.523	66.58	40.3	1.652	54.97	40.6	1.354	60.91	40.1	1.519	60.15	39.6	1.519	58.76	39.7	1.480
October	60.25	39.3	1.533	66.16	40.0	1.654	51.14	37.3	1.371	62.88	41.1	1.530	62.47	40.7	1.535	60.37	40.6	1.487
November	62.85	40.6	1.548	67.19	40.6	1.655	58.16	40.9	1.422	61.79	40.6	1.522	60.84	40.0	1.521	60.10	40.2	1.495
December	64.29	41.0	1.568	68.71	40.8	1.684	58.92	41.2	1.430	61.12	40.0	1.528	61.36	40.0	1.534	60.52	40.4	1.498
1949: January	63.11	40.2	1.570	68.07	40.4	1.685	56.27	39.6	1.421	60.58	39.8	1.522	59.97	39.3	1.526	59.65	39.9	1.495
February	62.72	40.0	1.568	67.82	40.3	1.683	55.60	39.1	1.422	60.70	39.8	1.525	60.44	39.5	1.530	58.67	39.3	1.493
March	62.92	39.9	1.577	68.07	40.3	1.689	55.78	38.9	1.434	59.73	39.4	1.516	58.71	38.7	1.517	58.15	39.0	1.491
April	61.78	39.0	1.584	67.43	39.9	1.690	53.83	37.1	1.451	56.96	37.8	1.507	55.45	36.7	1.511	55.98	37.7	1.485
May	62.21	39.3	1.583	66.70	39.4	1.693	56.55	39.3	1.439	59.03	39.3	1.502	58.86	38.8	1.517	55.35	37.3	1.484
June	62.73	39.6	1.584	67.28	39.6	1.699	56.76	39.2	1.448	59.66	39.3	1.518	59.02	38.5	1.533	55.87	37.8	1.478
July	62.53	39.3	1.591	67.86	39.5	1.718	56.45	39.2	1.440	62.62	40.9	1.531	62.82	40.4	1.555	55.20	37.2	1.484

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Machinery (except electrical)—Con.			Electrical machinery														
	Machine shops (job and repair)			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus			Motors, generators, transformers, and industrial controls			Electrical equipment for vehicles			Communication equipment		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1947: Average	$54.46	40.1	$1.358	$51.26	40.3	$1.272	$53.92	40.6	$1.328	$55.01	40.6	$1.355	$51.89	39.7	$1.307	$48.00	39.9	$1.203
1948: Average	58.77	40.2	1.462	55.66	40.1	1.388	58.34	40.4	1.444	59.55	40.4	1.474	56.77	39.7	1.430	52.10	39.8	1.309
1948: July	59.23	40.1	1.477	55.24	39.4	1.402	58.09	39.6	1.467	59.60	39.6	1.505	56.62	39.1	1.448	51.39	39.2	1.311
August	60.36	40.4	1.494	56.94	39.9	1.427	59.29	39.9	1.486	60.77	39.8	1.527	58.31	39.4	1.480	53.40	39.7	1.345
September	59.48	39.6	1.502	57.40	40.0	1.435	59.84	40.0	1.496	61.59	40.1	1.536	58.71	39.4	1.490	53.92	40.0	1.348
October	61.22	40.6	1.508	57.93	40.2	1.441	60.53	40.3	1.502	61.89	40.4	1.532	59.77	39.9	1.498	54.24	40.0	1.356
November	60.69	39.9	1.521	57.91	40.3	1.437	60.74	40.6	1.496	62.20	40.6	1.532	60.08	40.0	1.502	54.36	40.3	1.349
December	60.60	40.0	1.515	58.10	40.4	1.438	61.66	41.0	1.504	63.41	41.2	1.539	59.94	39.8	1.506	53.84	40.0	1.346
1949: January	60.29	39.9	1.511	57.01	39.7	1.436	60.15	40.1	1.500	61.90	40.3	1.536	59.19	39.3	1.506	52.78	39.3	1.343
February	59.58	39.3	1.516	57.02	39.6	1.440	60.20	40.0	1.505	61.48	40.0	1.537	58.85	39.1	1.505	52.63	39.1	1.346
March	59.58	39.2	1.520	56.50	39.1	1.445	59.49	39.5	1.506	60.91	39.5	1.542	57.26	38.2	1.499	53.08	39.0	1.361
April	59.24	39.0	1.519	55.59	38.5	1.444	58.66	38.9	1.508	60.06	39.0	1.540	57.40	38.5	1.491	52.38	38.4	1.364
May	57.45	38.1	1.508	55.99	38.8	1.443	58.36	38.6	1.512	60.06	38.9	1.544	59.80	39.5	1.514	52.85	38.8	1.362
June	58.81	39.6	1.485	56.16	39.0	1.440	58.47	38.8	1.507	60.06	39.0	1.540	59.69	39.4	1.515	53.43	39.2	1.363
July	58.00	38.9	1.491	56.00	38.7	1.447	59.09	38.9	1.519	61.39	39.4	1.558	61.01	39.9	1.529	51.82	38.1	1.360

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Electrical machinery—Continued									Transportation equipment								
	Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment			Telephone and telegraph equipment			Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products			Total: Transportation equipment			Automobiles			Aircraft and parts		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1947: Average	$44.41	39.2	$1.133	$56.44	41.5	$1.360	$51.68	40.6	$1.273	$56.87	39.3	$1.447	$57.45	39.0	$1.473	$54.98	39.9	$1.378
1948: Average	48.53	39.2	1.238	59.54	40.7	1.463	56.08	40.2	1.395	61.58	39.0	1.579	61.86	38.4	1.611	61.21	41.0	1.493
1948: July	48.83	39.0	1.252	56.88	39.5	1.440	55.08	39.2	1.405	61.92	38.8	1.596	63.22	38.5	1.642	60.18	40.5	1.486
August	49.34	39.0	1.265	62.02	41.1	1.509	58.08	40.7	1.427	63.43	39.3	1.614	64.57	38.9	1.660	61.88	41.2	1.502
September	50.12	39.4	1.272	62.13	41.2	1.508	57.99	40.3	1.439	61.97	37.9	1.635	62.42	37.2	1.678	63.55	41.4	1.535
October	50.22	39.2	1.281	62.67	41.2	1.521	58.52	40.5	1.445	64.85	39.3	1.650	65.75	39.0	1.686	64.40	41.2	1.563
November	51.17	40.1	1.276	62.19	40.7	1.528	58.08	40.0	1.452	64.27	39.0	1.648	65.22	38.8	1.681	65.04	41.4	1.571
December	51.54	40.2	1.282	60.19	39.7	1.516	58.01	40.2	1.443	66.21	40.1	1.651	66.82	39.7	1.683	64.79	41.4	1.565
1949: January	49.65	39.0	1.273	60.59	39.6	1.530	57.70	39.9	1.446	66.23	39.9	1.660	67.74	39.8	1.702	63.18	40.5	1.560
February	49.23	38.7	1.272	60.74	39.7	1.530	57.59	39.8	1.447	65.79	39.8	1.653	66.91	39.5	1.694	64.52	41.2	1.566
March	49.70	38.8	1.281	61.15	39.3	1.556	56.28	39.0	1.443	63.19	38.6	1.637	62.96	37.7	1.670	63.41	40.7	1.558
April	48.64	38.0	1,280	61.19	39.2	1,561	54.42	38.0	1.432	63.58	38.7	1.643	64.77	38.6	1.678	60.99	39.4	1.548
May	49.41	38.6	1.280	61.04	39.1	1.561	54.58	38.6	1.414	63.03	38.2	1.650	63.22	37.3	1.695	62.98	40.5	1.555
June	50.33	39.2	1.284	61.50	39.4	1.561	54.49	38.7	1.408	65.70	39.6	1.659	67.11	39.5	1.699	62.98	40.5	1.555
July	48.03	37.7	1.274	60.68	38.8	1.564	55.25	39.1	1.413	66.19	39.8	1.663	68.54	40.2	1.705	61.97	39.8	1.557

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Transportation equipment—Continued																	
	Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts			Aircraft propellers and parts			Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat building and repairing			Shipbuilding and repairing		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1947: Average	$53.99	39.7	$1.360	$56.30	39.9	$1.411	$59.68	41.5	$1.438	$56.50	40.1	$1.409	$57.34	39.6	$1.448	$57.59	39.5	$1.458
1948: Average	60.21	41.1	1.465	63.40	40.9	1.550	62.13	39.7	1.565	63.59	41.0	1.551	60.68	38.7	1.568	61.22	38.7	1.582
1948: July	58.42	40.6	1.439	65.08	40.8	1.595	68.18	41.5	1.643	59.60	38.8	1.536	59.44	38.7	1.536	59.91	38.7	1.548
August	60.29	41.1	1.467	65.08	41.4	1.572	65.49	40.3	1.625	65.91	41.4	1.592	59.08	37.7	1.567	59.45	37.6	1.581
September	61.95	41.3	1.500	67.81	42.3	1.603	63.95	39.5	1.619	65.73	40.9	1.607	58.57	36.4	1.609	59.11	36.4	1.624
October	63.17	41.1	1.537	68.00	41.9	1.623	63.39	39.3	1.613	67.10	41.7	1.609	60.61	37.3	1.625	61.05	37.2	1.641
November	64.02	41.3	1.550	66.78	41.3	1.617	65.60	40.0	1.640	67.75	42.0	1.613	56.11	34.7	1.617	56.21	34.4	1.634
December	63.84	41.4	1.542	66.49	41.3	1.610	65.77	40.3	1.632	68.02	42.3	1.608	63.34	39.0	1.624	63.96	39.0	1.640
1949: January	61.55	40.1	1.535	67.13	41.8	1.606	66.34	40.7	1.630	65.73	40.7	1.615	63.30	39.0	1.623	63.72	38.9	1.638
February	63.82	41.2	1.549	65.96	41.2	1.601	65.97	40.7	1.621	66.36	41.4	1.603	61.99	38.5	1.610	62.36	38.4	1.624
March	63.07	40.9	1.542	64.00	40.3	1.588	65.81	40.8	1.613	64.04	40.3	1.589	62.98	38.9	1.619	63.61	39.0	1.631
April	60.97	39.8	1.532	64.04	40.2	1.593	64.36	40.1	1.605	54.50	35.0	1.557	62.50	38.2	1.636	62.90	38.1	1.651
May	62.26	40.4	1.541	64.08	40.3	1.590	68.14	41.6	1.638	63.53	40.7	1.561	61.61	38.1	1.617	61.98	38.0	1.631
June	61.90	40.3	1.536	65.36	40.9	1.598	67.89	41.5	1.636	63.52	40.2	1.580	62.98	38.4	1.640	63.22	38.2	1.655
July	60.78	39.7	1.531	63.80	39.7	1.607	69.88	42.2	1.656	65.49	40.3	1.625	62.09	38.4	1.617	62.43	38.3	1.630

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Transportation equipment—Continued												Instruments and related products					
	Railroad equipment			Locomotives and parts			Railroad and street cars			Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products			Ophthalmic goods		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1947: Average	$57.06	40.5	$1.409	$58.93	39.8	$1.480	$55.86	40.8	$1.369	$53.53	40.8	$1.312	$49.17	40.3	$1.220	$43.39	40.9	$1.061
1948: Average	62.24	40.0	1.556	63.80	39.6	1.611	60.82	40.2	1.513	58.14	40.8	1.425	53.45	40.1	1.333	45.54	39.7	1.147
1948: July	59.40	38.1	1.559	63.64	38.5	1.653	56.62	37.8	1.498	56.08	40.2	1.395	53.81	40.1	1.342	45.81	39.8	1.151
August	63.12	40.0	1.578	64.27	39.0	1.648	62.97	40.6	1.551	61.09	42.1	1.451	54.24	40.0	1.356	45.78	39.3	1.165
September	59.97	38.1	1.574	63.48	39.6	1.603	57.68	37.0	1.559	61.61	41.6	1.481	54.79	40.2	1.363	46.73	39.5	1.183
October	63.92	39.9	1.602	63.44	38.4	1.652	64.29	40.9	1.572	66.93	43.8	1.528	54.49	39.8	1.369	46.65	39.3	1.187
November	64.51	39.7	1.625	65.77	39.1	1.682	63.68	40.1	1.588	67.11	44.3	1.515	54.90	39.9	1.376	46.72	39.9	1.171
December	68.89	41.5	1.660	71.13	40.6	1.752	67.32	42.1	1.599	56.08	39.3	1.427	55.24	40.0	1.381	47.16	40.1	1.176
1949: January	66.50	40.8	1.630	67.22	39.8	1.689	66.11	41.5	1.593	54.44	38.1	1.429	55.36	40.0	1.384	47.36	40.0	1.184
February	65.53	40.7	1.610	64.10	39.3	1.631	66.39	41.6	1.596	54.57	38.0	1.436	55.28	39.8	1.389	46.85	39.6	1.183
March	64.76	39.9	1.623	66.35	39.8	1.667	63.40	39.9	1.589	56.07	39.4	1.423	55.18	39.7	1.390	47.04	39.9	1.179
April	62.42	38.6	1.617	66.20	39.5	1.676	59.54	37.9	1.571	55.50	39.0	1.423	54.51	39.3	1.387	46.61	39.3	1.186
May	63.39	39.2	1.617	66.21	39.6	1.672	61.38	38.9	1.578	56.83	39.6	1.435	54.83	39.5	1.388	47.24	39.7	1.190
June	62.63	38.9	1.610	64.52	39.2	1.646	61.46	38.8	1.584	56.87	39.3	1.447	54.57	39.2	1.392	46.45	39.0	1.191
July	61.16	37.8	1.618	63.65	39.0	1.632	59.53	37.0	1.609	54.94	39.3	1.398	54.41	39.0	1.395	46.61	39.1	1.192

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Instruments and related products—Continued									Miscellaneous manufacturing industries								
	Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks			Professional and scientific instruments			Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware			Jewelry and findings		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1947: Average	$54.35	40.5	$1.342	$44.53	39.9	$1.116	$49.80	40.1	$1.242	$46.63	40.8	$1.143	$54.41	43.7	$1.245	$48.40	41.3	$1.172
1948: Average	58.64	40.5	1.448	48.84	40.1	1.218	54.78	40.1	1.366	50.06	40.9	1.224	57.25	43.6	1.313	50.47	41.2	1.225
1948: July	59.91	40.7	1.472	48.03	39.5	1.216	54.68	40 0	1.367	48.27	39.5	1.222	53.33	41.7	1.279	47.04	39.5	1.191
August	58.94	39.8	1.481	49.97	40.4	1.237	55.76	40.2	1.387	49.94	40.7	1.227	56.03	42.9	1.306	49.86	40.8	1.222
September	59.94	40.5	1.480	50.46	40.3	1.252	55.96	40.2	1.392	50.55	40.7	1.242	58.43	43.9	1.331	51.01	41.1	1.241
October	59.71	40.4	1.478	49.99	39.8	1.256	55.56	39.6	1.403	51.05	41.0	1.245	59.18	44.1	1.342	52.38	41.8	1.253
November	60.15	40.1	1.500	49.93	39.5	1.264	56.28	40.0	1.407	51.33	41.0	1.252	59.45	44.2	1.345	52.71	42.0	1.255
December	60.55	40.5	1.495	50.29	39.6	1.270	56.28	39 8	1.414	51.78	41.0	1.263	58.99	43.6	1.353	53.34	41.8	1.276
1949: January	60.28	40.4	1.492	49.30	39.0	1.264	57.00	40.2	1.418	50.77	40.2	1.263	56.34	42.3	1.332	50.84	41.0	1.240
February	60.30	39.8	1.515	49.33	38.9	1.268	56.72	40 0	1 418	50 86	40 3	1.262	56.28	42.0	1.340	50.95	40.6	1.255
March	60.30	39.8	1.515	49.54	39.1	1.267	56.60	39.8	1.422	50.17	40.2	1.248	54.34	41.2	1.319	51.92	41.5	1.251
April	58 80	39 2	1 500	49 34	39.1	1.262	56.03	39.4	1.422	48.95	39.0	1.255	53.76	40.7	1.321	50.17	40.1	1.251
May	58.78	39.4	1.492	48.91	38.6	1.267	56.61	39.7	1.426	48.83	39.0	1.252	51.52	39.6	1.301	49.76	39.9	1.247
June	58.24	38.8	1.501	48.91	38.6	1.267	56.59	39.6	1.429	49.72	39.4	1.262	51.10	39.8	1.284	49.92	40.1	1.245
July	58.80	39.2	1.500	48.15	38.0	1.267	56.25	39.2	1.435	48.33	38.6	1.252	50.08	38.2	1.311	48.89	37.9	1.290

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued												Transportation and public utilities					
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued																	
	Silverware and plated ware			Toys and sporting goods			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Class I railroads [7]			Local railways and bus lines [8]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1947: Average	$59.23	45.6	$1.299	$44.46	40.2	$1.106	$42.03	39.8	$1.056	$46.89	40.7	$1.152	$54.22	46.3	$1.171	$57.14	46.8	$1.221
1948: Average	62.38	45.4	1.374	47.24	40.1	1.178	45.36	40.0	1.134	50.39	40.7	1.238	59.27	46.2	1.283	61.73	46.1	1.339
1948: July	58.24	43.4	1.342	45.98	39.4	1.167	44.45	39.2	1.134	48.96	39.2	1.249	58.22	46.1	1.263	62.18	46.5	1.338
August	60.83	44.5	1.367	47.08	39.9	1.180	46.29	40.5	1.143	50.42	40.5	1.245	59.17	46.3	1.278	62.31	46.5	1.340
September	64.45	46.2	1.395	47.20	39.7	1.189	46.06	40.3	1.143	51.15	40.5	1.263	59.48	46.0	1.293	62.29	45.6	1.366
October	64.63	45.9	1.408	48.20	40.3	1.196	46.28	40.0	1.157	51.37	40.8	1.259	59.92	46.2	1.297	63.29	45.7	1.385
November	64.62	45.8	1.411	48.76	40.2	1.213	45.50	39.6	1.149	51.65	40.8	1.266	60.42	45.7	1.322	63.25	45.6	1.387
December	63.41	45.0	1.409	48.00	39.6	1.212	45.43	39.3	1.156	52.74	41.2	1.280	60.19	45.6	1.320	63.85	45.9	1.391
1949: January	60.89	43.4	1.403	47.91	39.4	1.216	45.51	39.3	1.158	51.62	40.2	1.284	60.21	45.2	1.333	63.82	45.1	1.415
February	60.70	43.2	1.405	47.51	39.3	1.209	46.36	39.9	1.162	51.58	40.2	1.283	61.64	45.9	1.343	64.18	45.1	1.423
March	56.42	41.0	1.376	47.62	39.1	1.218	46.06	40.4	1.140	51.02	40.3	1.266	60.00	45.5	1.318	64.18	45.2	1.420
April	56.59	41.1	1.377	45.49	37.5	1.213	45.75	39.2	1.167	49.57	39.0	1.271	62.51	46.0	1.359	64.64	45.2	1.430
May	52.99	39.4	1.345	45.96	38.3	1.200	44.54	38.6	1.154	50.06	39.2	1.277	60.69	44.4	1.367	64.48	44.9	1.436
June	52.02	39.5	1.317	46.25	38.8	1.192	46.93	39.4	1.191	51.07	39.5	1.293	57.27	42.3	1.354	66.20	46.1	1.436
July	50.94	38.5	1.323	44.75	37.7	1.187	47.00	40.0	1.175	49.37	38.6	1.279	60.37	44.1	1.369	65.07	45.0	1.446

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Continued									Trade								
	Communication						Other public utilities			Wholesale trade			Retail trade					
	Telephone [9]			Telegraph [10]			Gas and electric utilities						General merchandise stores			Department stores and general mail-order houses		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly earnings
1947: Average	$44.77	37.4	$1.197	$53.56	44.6	$1.201	$56.69	41.9	$1.353	$51.99	41.0	$1.268	$30.96	36.3	$0.853	$34.85	37.6	$0.927
1948: Average	48.92	39.2	1.248	60.26	44.7	1.348	60.74	41.8	1.453	55.58	40.9	1.359	33.31	36.6	.910	37.36	37.7	.991
1948: July	49.23	39.8	1.237	62.97	45.6	1.381	60.99	41.6	1.466	55.77	40.8	1.367	34.44	37.6	.916	38.02	38.1	.998
August	48.42	39.4	1.229	62.56	45.5	1.375	61.17	41.9	1.460	55.87	40.9	1.366	34.30	37.4	.917	37.86	37.9	.999
September	49.21	39.4	1.249	61.87	44.8	1.381	61.44	41.6	1.477	55.83	40.9	1.365	33.50	36.3	.923	37.80	37.5	1.008
October	49.85	39.5	1.262	61.32	44.4	1.381	62.38	41.7	1.496	56.28	40.9	1.376	33.19	36.0	.922	37.49	37.3	1.005
November	51.42	39.4	1.305	61.41	44.4	1.383	62.38	41.7	1.496	56.48	40.9	1.381	32.86	35.8	.918	37.17	37.1	1.002
December	49.85	38.7	1.288	61.17	44.1	1.387	62.41	41.8	1.493	56.87	41.0	1.387	34.46	37.5	.919	40.06	39.2	1.022
1949: January	49.84	38.4	1.298	61.58	44.3	1.390	63.08	41.8	1.509	57.24	40.8	1.403	34.42	36.5	.943	38.79	37.7	1.029
February	50.84	38.6	1.317	61.94	44.5	1.392	62.60	41.4	1.512	56.82	40.5	1.403	34.01	36.3	.937	37.96	37.4	1.015
March	50.82	38.3	1.327	62.31	44.7	1.394	62.54	41.5	1.507	56.88	40.6	1.401	33.68	36.1	.933	37.86	37.3	1.015
April	50.58	38.2	1.324	63.37	45.3	1.399	62.82	41.3	1.521	57.12	40.6	1.407	34.26	36.6	.936	38.80	37.6	1.032
May	51.84	38.6	1.343	63.69	45.2	1.409	63.40	41.3	1.535	57.83	40.7	1.421	34.85	36.3	.960	39.33	37.6	1.046
June	51.61	38.4	1.344	62.96	45.0	1.399	63.64	41.3	1.541	57.49	40.6	1.416	35.65	37.1	.961	39.99	38.3	1.044
July	52.05	38.5	1.352	63.97	45.4	1.409	64.14	41.3	1.553	58.36	40.9	1.427	35.78	37.5	.954	39.77	38.5	1.033

Year and month	Trade—Continued														
	Retail trade—Continued									Other retail trade					
	Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Furniture and appliance stores			Lumber and hardware supply stores		
	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
1947: Average	$43.51	40.7	$1.069	$51.80	45.4	$1.141	$38.08	36.9	$1.032	$48.99	42.9	$1.142	$45.20	43.5	$1.039
1948: Average	47.15	40.3	1.170	56.07	45.4	1.235	39.60	36.5	1.085	51.15	42.7	1.198	49.37	43.5	1.135
1948: July	48.57	41.3	1.176	56.36	45.2	1.247	40.26	36.9	1.091	51.11	42.7	1.197	49.82	43.7	1.140
August	48.57	41.3	1.176	58.12	45.8	1.269	40.22	37.0	1.087	51.36	42.8	1.200	51.26	44.3	1.157
September	48.04	40.3	1.192	57.30	45.3	1.265	39.82	36.4	1.094	52.05	42.7	1.219	50.52	43.4	1.164
October	47.52	40.0	1.188	57.11	45.4	1.258	39.81	35.8	1.112	51.60	42.5	1.214	50.68	43.5	1.165
November	47.84	39.8	1.202	57.22	45.2	1.266	39.71	35.9	1.106	52.39	42.7	1.227	50.14	43.0	1.166
December	48.48	40.2	1.206	57.07	45.4	1.257	40.66	37.0	1.099	53.93	43.6	1.237	50.53	43.6	1.159
1949: January	49.07	39.8	1.233	57.25	45.4	1.261	41.11	36.8	1.117	52.74	42.6	1.238	50.25	43.1	1.166
February	49.12	40.0	1.228	57.15	45.5	1.256	39.79	36.4	1.093	52.36	43.2	1.212	50.87	43.0	1.183
March	48.87	39.7	1.231	58.18	45.7	1.273	39.64	36.3	1.092	52.02	43.1	1.207	51.20	43.5	1.177
April	49.08	40.0	1.227	59.50	45.7	1.302	40.88	36.7	1.114	52.82	43.4	1.217	51.35	43.3	1.186
May	48.99	39.7	1.234	60.00	45.8	1.310	40.92	36.8	1.112	53.29	43.5	1.225	52.48	44.1	1.190
June	50.10	40.4	1.240	59.70	45.5	1.312	40.85	36.7	1.113	53.16	43.5	1.222	51.92	43.7	1.188
July	51.17	41.2	1.242	60.19	45.6	1.320	40.85	36.8	1.110	53.12	43.4	1.224	52.10	43.6	1.195

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Finance [11]			Service									
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carrier	Hotels, year-round [12]			Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants			Motion picture production and distribution [11]
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. 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
1947: Average	$39.46	$63.08	$52.58	$29.36	45.2	$0.650	$32.71	42.6	$0.767	$38.30	41.9	$0.914	$99.13
1948: Average	41.51	66.83	54.93	31.41	44.3	.709	34.23	41.9	.817	39.50	41.1	.961	92.27
1948: July	41.43	69.30	54.86	31.38	44.2	.710	34.60	42.2	.820	39.67	41.5	.956	92.31
August	42.36	66.94	55.04	31.85	44.8	.711	33.58	41.1	.817	38.62	39.9	.968	89.38
September	41.62	64.67	54.48	31.78	43.9	.724	34.44	41.8	.824	40.40	41.1	.983	89.17
October	41.90	67.52	54.29	32.06	44.1	.727	34.20	41.5	.824	40.51	41.0	.988	93.45
November	42.19	65.62	54.82	32.35	44.2	.732	34.74	41.7	.833	39.76	40.7	.977	89.79
December	42.04	68.26	55.46	32.35	44.2	.732	34.99	42.0	.833	40.62	41.2	.986	92.96
1949: January	43.92	68.41	57.84	32.41	44.1	.735	35.49	42.1	.843	40.37	40.9	.987	88.22
February	43.55	67.80	56.88	32.47	44.0	.738	34.90	41.5	.841	39.32	40.0	.983	89.75
March	43.24	66.46	56.67	32.53	44.5	.731	35.07	41.5	.845	39.93	40.5	.986	91.59
April	43.49	67.48	56.48	32.35	44.2	.732	35.24	41.8	.843	42.15	42.4	.994	90.24
May	44.05	67.82	57.26	32.99	44.7	.738	36.04	42.4	.850	43.17	42.7	1.011	90.96
June	43.10	66.12	56.71	32.85	44.1	.745	35.48	41.6	.853	42.17	42.3	.997	94.73
July	43.78	65.67	58.10	32.85	44.1	.745	35.32	41.5	.851	40.85	41.3	.989	95.85

[1] These figures are based on reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. For mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants industries, the data relate to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, the data relate to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors. All series, beginning with January 1947, are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Such requests should specify the series desired. These series supersede data shown in monthly mimeographed releases dated prior to September 1949 and issues of the Monthly Labor Review dated prior to October 1949. Data for the two current months are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by an asterisk for the first month's publication of such data.

[2] Data relate to all construction workers, both on-site and off-site, engaged in actual construction work including pre-assembly and precutting operations. Both privately and publicly financed construction are included. Data are based on comparable but not necessarily identical samples.

[3] Includes ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

[4] Includes food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

[5] Data by region, North and South, from January 1949, are available upon request.

[6] Data by region, South and West, from January 1949, are available upon request.

[7] These averages are based on reports summarized in the M-300 report prepared by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and relate to all hourly rated employees who received pay during the month. Most executive, professional, and supervisory personnel are excluded. Switching and terminal companies are excluded. The annual average data include retroactive pay when such payments are made. Monthly data do not include retroactive payments.

[8] Data include privately and municipally operated local railways and buslines.

[9] Through May 1949 the averages relate mainly to the hours and earnings of employees subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act. Beginning with June 1949 the averages relate to the hours and earnings of nonsupervisory employees. Data for June comparable with the earlier series are $51.47, 38.5 hours, and $1.337.

[10] Data relate mainly to land-line employees, excluding employees compensated on a commission basis, general and divisional headquarters personnel, trainees in school, and messengers.

[11] Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

[12] Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

NOTE: Explanatory notes outlining briefly the concepts, methodology, size of the reporting sample, and sources used in preparing the data presented in tables C–1 through C–5, are contained in the Bureau's monthly mimeographed release, "Hours and Earnings—Industry Report," which is available upon request.

TABLE C–2: Gross Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Selected Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars [1]

Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Gas and electric utilities [2]	
	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
1947: Average	$49.97	$31.20	$66.59	$41.58	$56.69	$35.40
1948: Average	54.14	31.43	72.12	41.87	60.74	35.27
1948: July	53.97	30.88	64.70	37.02	60.99	34.90
August	55.06	31.36	76.48	43.57	61.17	34.84
September	55.16	31.42	74.11	42.22	61.44	35.00
October	55.60	31.84	76.24	43.65	62.38	35.72
November	55.60	32.09	72.73	41.98	62.38	36.01
December	56.14	32.56	76.28	44.24	62.41	36.19
1949: January	$55.50	$32.28	$76.32	$44.39	$63.08	$36.69
February	55.20	32.47	73.56	43.27	62.60	36.82
March	54.74	32.10	70.54	41.37	62.54	36.68
April	53.80	31.51	72.33	42.37	62.82	36.80
May	54.08	31.77	72.98	42.87	63.40	37.25
June [3]	54.55	31.97	59.90	35.11	63.64	37.30
July [3]	54.67	32.25	47.94	28.28	64.14	37.84

[1] These series indicate changes in the level of weekly earnings prior to and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as determined from the Bureau's Consumers' Price Index, the year 1939 having been selected for the base period. Estimates of World War II and postwar understatement by the consumers' price index were not included. See the Monthly Labor Review, March 1947, p. 498. See Note, table C-1. These series supersede data shown in monthly mimeographed releases dated prior to September 1949 and issues of the Monthly Labor Review dated prior to October 1949. Comparable data from January 1947 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[2] Data relate to all nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors.

[3] Preliminary.

TABLE C–3: Gross and Net Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars [1]

Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
	Amount	Index (1939=100)	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
1941: January	$26.64	111.7	$25.41	$25.06	$26.37	$26.00
1945: January	47.50	199.1	39.40	30.81	45.17	35.33
July	45.45	190.5	37.80	29.04	43.57	33.47
1946: June	43.31	181.5	37.30	27.81	42.78	31.90
1939: Average	23.86	100.0	23.58	23.58	23.62	23.62
1940: Average	25.20	105.6	24.69	24.49	24.95	24.75
1941: Average	29.58	124.0	28.05	26.51	29.28	27.67
1942: Average	36.65	153.6	31.77	27.11	36.28	30.96
1943: Average	43.14	180.8	36.01	28.97	41.39	33.30
1944: Average	46.08	193.1	38.29	30.32	44.06	34.89
1945: Average	44.39	186.0	36.97	28.61	42.74	33.08
1946: Average	43.74	183.3	37.65	26.87	43.13	30.78
1947: Average	49.97	209.4	42.76	26.70	48.24	30.12
1948: Average	54.14	226.9	47.43	27.54	53.17	30.87
1948: July	$53.97	226.2	$47.29	$27.06	$53.03	$30.35
August	55.06	230.8	48.20	27.46	53.94	30.73
September	55.16	231.2	48.29	27.51	54.03	30.78
October	55.60	233.0	48.66	27.86	54.40	31.15
November	55.60	233.0	48.66	28.09	54.40	31.40
December	56.14	235.3	49.10	28.47	54.85	31.81
1949: January	55.50	232.6	48.57	28.25	54.31	31.59
February	55.20	231.3	48.32	28.42	54.06	31.80
March	54.74	229.4	47.93	28.11	53.67	31.47
April	53.80	225.5	47.14	27.61	52.88	30.97
May	54.08	226.7	47.38	27.83	53.12	31.21
June [2]	54.55	228.6	47.77	28.00	53.51	31.36
July [2]	54.67	229.1	47.88	28.24	53.62	31.63

[1] Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, social security and income taxes for which the specified type of worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have, therefore, been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents: (2) A worker with 3 dependents.

The computation of net spendable earnings for both the factory worker with no dependents and the factory worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers. That series does not, therefore, reflect actual differences in levels of earnings for workers of varying age, occupation, skill, family composition, etc. See Note, table C–1. These series supersede data shown in monthly mimeographed releases dated prior to September 1949 and issues of the Monthly Labor Review dated prior to October 1949. Comparable data from January 1947 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[2] Preliminary.

TABLE C–4: Average Hourly Earnings, Gross and Exclusive of Overtime, of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries [1]

Period	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime
		Amount	Index (1939=100)				
1947: Average	$1.237	$1.198	189.3	$1.292	$1.250	$1.171	$1.133
1948: Average	1.350	1.310	207.0	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241
1948: July	1.356	1.319	208.4	1.417	1.380	1.284	1.246
August	1.373	1.332	210.4	1.441	1.395	1.293	1.257
September	1.386	1.348	213.0	1.457	1.418	1.304	1.267
October	1.390	1.347	212.8	1.462	1.414	1.302	1.266
November	1.397	1.357	214.4	1.463	1.419	1.317	1.281
December	1.400	1.358	214.5	1.466	1.418	1.319	1.283
1949: January	$1.405	$1.367	216.0	$1.467	$1.427	$1.327	$1.294
February	1.401	1.366	215.8	1.466	1.428	1.323	1.291
March	1.400	1.368	216.1	1.464	1.430	1.323	1.294
April	1.401	1.373	216.9	1.467	1.437	1.321	1.294
May	1.401	1.371	216.6	1.467	1.437	1.323	1.294
June [2]	1.406	1.374	217.1	1.476	1.444	1.325	1.294
July [2]	1.409	1.377	217.5	1.478	1.448	1.332	1.298

[1] Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and one-half. The computation of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays. See Note, table C–1. These series supersede data shown in monthly mimeographed releases dated prior to September 1949 and issues of the Monthly Labor Review dated prior to October 1949. Comparable data from January 1947 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[2] Preliminary.

TABLE C–5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas [1]

Year and month	Alabama			Arizona			Arkansas			California								
	State			State			State			State			Los Angeles			San Francisco		
	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings
1948: July	-------	-------	-------	$55.51	41.0	$1.354	$38.44	43.1	$0.891	$59.81	38.8	$1.542	$59.27	39.0	$1.521	$61.95	38.6	$1.604
August	-------	-------	-------	55.97	41.4	1.352	38.84	43.4	.895	60.51	38.9	1.555	60.94	39.6	1.538	61.17	38.2	1.600
September	-------	-------	-------	57.63	41.7	1.382	39.64	43.2	.917	60.36	38.7	1.558	59.83	38.6	1.552	61.01	38.3	1.594
October	-------	-------	-------	57.49	41.9	1.372	40.46	44.4	.912	61.72	39.6	1.560	60.56	39.1	1.550	64.37	39.9	1.614
November	-------	-------	-------	57.12	41.3	1.383	38.76	42.0	.923	60.54	38.4	1.579	60.87	39.1	1.558	61.99	37.6	1.648
December	-------	-------	-------	56.88	41.1	1.384	38.31	41.6	.922	61.35	38.7	1.586	61.17	39.0	1.566	63.99	38.8	1.651
1949: January	$44.10	39.8	$1.108	55.32	39.8	1.390	36.77	40.3	.912	61.45	38.5	1.596	61.03	38.7	1.577	64.41	38.8	1.660
February	43.37	39.0	1.112	56.12	40.4	1.389	36.31	39.9	.910	61.61	38.7	1.592	61.07	38.9	1.570	64.00	38.6	1.658
March	43.78	39.3	1.114	56.73	40.9	1.387	37.15	39.9	.910	61.09	38.4	1.591	60.64	38.6	1.571	63.03	38.2	1.650
April	42.54	38.5	1.105	58.16	41.6	1.398	37.00	40.4	.917	61.02	38.4	1.589	60.02	38.3	1.567	63.27	38.3	1.652
May	41.73	37.9	1.101	55.51	41.0	1.354	36.96	40.3	.917	61.80	38.7	1.597	60.72	38.7	1.569	63.71	38.4	1.659
June	42.74	38.4	1.113	57.83	40.6	1.423	37.50	41.0	.914	61.91	38.6	1.604	60.91	38.5	1.582	63.09	38.1	1.656
July	43.08	38.5	1.119	57.49	40.6	1.416	38.22	40.8	.937	61.84	38.7	1.598	61.69	38.8	1.590	62.88	38.2	1.646

Year and month	Connecticut			Delaware						Florida			Illinois					
	State			State			Wilmington			State			State			Chicago city		
	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings
1948: July	$54.86	40.8	$1.34	$47.75	39.6	$1.207	$57.14	40.6	$1.419	$41.44	42.6	$0.973	$57.92	40.5	$1.43	$59.70	40.7	$1.47
August	56.02	41.2	1.36	46.62	40.1	1.161	58.15	40.7	1.424	40.32	41.1	.981	59.26	40.9	1.45	61.51	41.1	1.50
September	56.33	41.0	1.37	46.62	41.6	1.122	57.03	40.5	1.422	41.13	41.8	.984	60.01	41.0	1.46	62.03	41.3	1.50
October	56.64	41.1	1.38	48.24	40.2	1.200	58.78	41.1	1.429	41.17	41.5	.992	60.43	41.0	1.47	62.06	41.2	1.51
November	56.78	41.2	1.38	49.05	39.3	1.248	58.35	40.4	1.442	41.11	42.6	.965	60.05	40.6	1.48	61.78	40.9	1.51
December	57.04	41.1	1.39	51.08	40.2	1.269	61.07	41.6	1.468	42.16	44.1	.956	60.60	41.0	1.48	62.30	41.2	1.51
1949: January	55.96	40.4	1.38	51.38	40.5	1.269	61.49	42.2	1.458	42.48	44.2	.961	59.81	40.4	1.48	61.20	40.5	1.51
February	54.67	39.7	1.38	50.95	39.6	1.285	60.76	41.3	1.472	41.72	43.5	.960	59.44	40.1	1.48	60.58	40.1	1.51
March	53.02	38.6	1.37	49.68	39.3	1.264	58.64	40.5	1.448	41.44	43.3	.957	58.65	39.7	1.48	59.91	39.7	1.51
April	50.02	36.4	1.38	47.96	38.2	1.257	56.42	39.2	1.444	40.61	42.3	.960	57.83	39.0	1.48	59.00	39.0	1.51
May	51.74	37.9	1.36	47.43	37.7	1.258	56.80	38.9	1.464	41.55	43.1	.964	58.10	39.2	1.48	59.29	39.2	1.51
June	51.72	37.8	1.37	48.55	38.5	1.261	57.96	39.6	1.461	41.38	41.8	.990	58.58	39.4	1.48	59.70	39.3	1.52
July	52.21	38.2	1.37	48.50	38.4	1.264	59.39	39.9	1.488	41.03	40.3	1.018	58.65	39.4	1.49	59.94	39.4	1.52

Year and month	Indiana			Massachusetts			Michigan			Minnesota								
	State			State			State			State			Duluth			Minneapolis		
	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings
1948: July	$57.51	40.2	$1.431	$51.44	-------	-------	$62.57	39.9	$1.568	$53.78	41.4	$1.299	$57.43	41.5	$1.384	$53.99	40.5	$1.333
August	58.37	40.6	1.436	52.29	-------	-------	63.44	40.1	1.584	53.07	40.7	1.303	58.98	42.1	1.401	54.81	41.0	1.337
September	57.75	40.5	1.427	52.42	-------	-------	63.32	39.4	1.610	53.70	41.0	1.311	54.78	39.1	1.401	53.38	39.6	1.348
October	59.93	40.9	1.466	50.74	-------	-------	64.68	40.4	1.608	54.87	41.0	1.338	57.14	40.7	1.404	54.18	40.1	1.351
November	59.95	40.8	1.470	50.87	-------	-------	64.40	39.7	1.636	55.79	41.5	1.344	56.04	40.0	1.401	54.54	40.4	1.350
December	60.58	40.9	1.480	52.13	-------	-------	64.81	40.3	1.611	56.14	41.5	1.353	57.11	40.3	1.417	54.81	40.6	1.350
1949: January	59.30	40.2	1.476	51.48	-------	-------	65.03	39.9	1.633	55.49	40.8	1.361	55.37	39.3	1.409	53.16	39.0	1.363
February	58.96	40.1	1.471	51.69	-------	-------	64.64	40.0	1.617	54.96	40.3	1.365	56.72	39.8	1.425	54.80	40.0	1.370
March	58.38	39.7	1.469	51.41	-------	-------	61.60	38.6	1.600	55.02	40.2	1.368	56.43	39.6	1.430	54.51	39.7	1.373
April	57.32	38.6	1.485	50.65	-------	-------	62.39	38.8	1.605	53.77	39.4	1.365	55.87	39.1	1.430	53.65	39.1	1.372
May	58.90	39.5	1.490	50.38	-------	-------	60.86	38.1	1.603	53.75	39.5	1.359	55.79	39.1	1.430	54.12	39.3	1.377
June	59.45	39.8	1.493	50.86	-------	-------	63.99	39.6	1.615	54.37	39.8	1.366	55.72	38.4	1.451	55.22	39.7	1.391
July	59.43	39.5	1.505	51.52	-------	-------	64.54	39.3	1.626	54.70	40.4	1.350	55.48	38.0	1.460	55.24	39.6	1.400

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas [1]

Year and month	Minnesota—Con. St. Paul			Missouri State			New Jersey State			New York State			New York Albany-Schenectady-Troy			New York Binghamton-Endicott-Johnson City		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: July	$54.89	41.0	$1.339	$49.21	39.7	$1.240	$57.73	40.7	$1.419	$57.57	39.4	$1.46	$56.56	39.3	$1.44	$53.69	39.1	$1.37
August	56.03	41.2	1.360	50.40	40.1	1.258	58.57	40.8	1.435	58.36	39.4	1.48	58.54	40.1	1.46	52.58	38.1	1.38
September	55.35	40.7	1.360	50.42	39.5	1.278	59.25	40.9	1.448	59.39	39.6	1.50	59.91	40.5	1.48	52.83	39.1	1.38
October	55.50	40.6	1.367	50.68	39.7	1.276	59.01	40.6	1.452	57.47	38.4	1.50	58.04	39.8	1.46	54.41	39.3	1.39
November	55.73	40.8	1.366	49.85	38.7	1.289	59.03	40.5	1.457	59.42	39.5	1.51	61.10	41.3	1.48	54.91	39.2	1.40
December	55.23	40.4	1.367	51.19	39.6	1.292	59.97	40.9	1.465	59.73	39.6	1.51	61.96	41.2	1.50	56.74	40.1	1.41
1949: January	55.74	40.1	1.390	50.51	38.8	1.301	59.07	40.4	1.467	59.22	38.9	1.52	59.81	40.3	1.49	55.19	38.9	1.42
February	55.38	40.1	1.394	50.81	39.2	1.296	58.89	40.2	1.463	59.13	38.9	1.52	57.81	39.8	1.45	54.72	38.7	1.42
March	56.52	40.0	1.413	50.52	39.0	1.297	58.68	40.0	1.467	58.69	38.6	1.52	57.93	39.1	1.48	53.46	37.8	1.41
April	55.97	39.5	1.417	50.18	38.6	1.302	56.84	38.8	1.464	56.42	37.5	1.50	57.45	38.6	1.49	52.52	36.9	1.42
May	54.50	38.6	1.412	51.50	38.7	1.330	57.28	39.2	1.460	56.71	38.0	1.49	57.66	38.8	1.49	52.86	37.4	1.41
June	55.69	39.3	1.417	52.21	39.3	1.330	58.70	39.7	1.467	[2] 55.69	[2] 38.0	[2] 1.47	56.71	38.5	1.47	52.77	37.4	1.41
July	56.85	39.7	1.413	52.64	39.5	1.334	58.63	39.6	1.478	56.54	38.1	1.48	57.15	38.9	1.47	53.19	36.9	1.44

Year and month	New York—Continued Buffao			Elmira			New York City			Rochester			Syracuse			Utica-Rome-Herkimer-Little Falls		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: July	$59.34	40.5	$1.47	$53.84	39.0	$1.38	$61.61	37.9	$1.64	$57.39	40.1	$1.43	$54.62	40.6	$1.35	$55.18	40.5	$1.36
August	60.70	40.7	1.49	55.75	40.0	1.40	62.39	37.9	1.66	57.61	39.9	1.45	55.78	40.9	1.36	54.50	40.0	1.36
September	61.61	40.5	1.52	57.24	40.0	1.43	63.22	37.9	1.68	58.37	40.2	1.45	57.24	41.5	1.38	54.51	39.5	1.38
October	61.71	40.5	1.53	53.93	37.9	1.42	58.86	35.6	1.66	57.88	39.7	1.46	56.78	41.0	1.39	56.12	40.4	1.39
November	61.71	40.6	1.52	56.40	39.5	1.43	62.59	37.7	1.67	58.56	40.0	1.46	56.42	40.7	1.38	55.46	40.0	1.39
December	62.13	40.7	1.53	57.65	40.3	1.43	62.63	37.9	1.66	58.25	39.6	1.47	55.87	39.9	1.40	54.41	39.4	1.38
1949: January	60.90	39.9	1.53	56.55	39.7	1.42	62.79	37.5	1.69	58.04	39.7	1.46	56.28	40.6	1.39	53.98	38.9	1.39
February	60.81	39.9	1.52	55.55	39.2	1.42	63.40	37.6	1.70	57.88	39.4	1.47	55.78	40.3	1.38	53.90	39.1	1.38
March	60.60	39.7	1.53	56.12	39.4	1.42	63.08	37.5	1.69	57.47	39.0	1.47	55.87	40.3	1.39	52.19	37.8	1.38
April	59.77	39.1	1.53	56.82	39.7	1.43	58.96	35.9	1.64	56.87	38.6	1.47	53.86	39.2	1.38	51.94	37.7	1.38
May	60.88	39.5	1.54	57.27	40.2	1.43	59.76	36.9	1.62	56.58	38.5	1.47	53.81	39.0	1.38	50.12	36.7	1.36
June	61.35	39.8	1.54	58.46	41.0	1.43	[2] 56.96	37.1	[2] 1.54	56.36	38.3	1.47	53.92	39.3	1.37	51.46	37.5	1.37
July	60.76	39.5	1.54	58.75	41.2	1.43	58.28	37.2	1.57	57.10	39.1	1.46	52.64	38.3	1.37	51.73	37.7	1.37

Year and month	North Carolina State [2]			Oklahoma State			Pennsylvania State			Pennsylvania Allentown-Bethlehem			Pennsylvania Erie			Pennsylvania Harrisburg		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: July	$39.20	37.8	$1.037	$51.77	42.0	$1.230	$50.25	39.2	$1.282	$51.78	38.4	$1.372	$56.28	41.7	$1.373	$48.84	38.8	$1.267
August	40.36	38.1	1.059	54.33	43.3	1.256	52.20	39.5	1.320	52.88	38.5	1.392	56.57	40.0	1.410	49.41	38.8	1.290
September	40.75	37.7	1.082	54.39	42.8	1.270	52.73	39.5	1.335	54.06	38.8	1.407	60.05	43.5	1.403	51.49	39.5	1.324
October	41.58	38.4	1.084	53.33	42.3	1.257	53.39	39.9	1.339	54.65	39.5	1.386	61.54	43.2	1.426	51.51	39.8	1.302
November	41.40	38.0	1.090	53.42	41.9	1.275	53.24	39.7	1.342	53.77	38.8	1.392	62.26	43.1	1.445	50.29	38.3	1.320
December	41.58	38.1	1.093	54.54	42.3	1.289	53.39	39.7	1.344	53.44	38.7	1.385	59.74	41.6	1.438	51.55	40.5	1.306
1949: January	40.50	37.0	1.096	53.80	41.3	1.302	52.92	39.2	1.350	54.34	38.9	1.406	61.03	42.3	1.445	53.35	40.8	1.315
February	40.36	37.0	1.091	54.08	41.6	1.300	52.80	39.2	1.346	53.17	38.6	1.383	59.40	41.1	1.446	51.01	39.4	1.303
March	39.88	36.5	1.092	52.70	40.9	1.288	52.58	39.0	1.349	52.84	38.2	1.385	57.66	39.7	1.453	51.04	39.6	1.299
April	38.05	35.1	1.086	52.33	40.4	1.296	50.98	37.9	1.344	52.12	37.1	1.406	57.22	39.3	1.458	50.19	38.5	1.313
May	37.77	34.7	1.088	51.52	40.3	1.279	51.48	38.4	1.342	53.00	37.8	1.405	54.70	37.9	1.445	50.55	38.9	1.308
June	[3] 39.09	[3] 35.9	[3] 1.089	52.16	41.2	1.267	50.94	38.0	1.340	50.58	36.6	1.386	54.76	38.2	1.432	49.57	38.3	1.303
July	38.21	36.6	1.045	53.53	41.6	1.288	50.21	37.5	1.338	49.35	35.6	1.392	57.35	40.2	1.427	46.16	35.9	1.293

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas [1]

Year and month	Pennsylvania—Continued																	
	Johnstown			Lancaster			Philadelphia			Pittsburgh			Reading–Lebanon			Scranton		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: July	$53.62	37.1	$1.474	$47.53	40.6	$1.189	$55.60	39.9	$1.374	$58.07	39.1	$1.490	$51.71	39.5	$1.324	$43.82	39.6	$1.107
August	55.45	36.7	1.498	48.19	40.3	1.197	56.88	40.0	1.404	62.34	40.0	1.566	53.74	39.7	1.362	44.09	38.8	1.143
September	57.64	37.6	1.540	49.08	40.7	1.211	57.37	40.1	1.415	62.32	39.2	1.586	54.26	39.4	1.393	44.22	38.9	1.149
October	59.63	39.0	1.534	50.84	41.8	1.217	57.42	39.9	1.422	63.46	40.3	1.575	55.39	40.1	1.388	44.49	39.1	1.139
November	59.28	38.4	1.547	51.42	41.3	1.245	57.78	40.2	1.438	62.51	39.6	1.578	56.23	40.4	1.396	43.78	38.2	1.147
December	57.21	37.2	1.541	52.78	42.1	1.256	57.96	40.2	1.443	62.73	39.7	1.580	54.80	39.6	1.390	42.43	37.6	1.129
1949: January	60.95	38.9	1.570	50.79	41.0	1.241	57.17	39.4	1.451	62.74	39.5	1.586	52.95	38.8	1.374	40.79	36.4	1.120
February	58.63	38.2	1.539	50.51	40.7	1.243	56.88	39.1	1.453	62.67	39.6	1.582	53.93	39.4	1.376	42.46	38.1	1.114
March	57.87	38.0	1.527	49.33	40.2	1.225	57.34	39.3	1.461	62.05	39.2	1.583	54.26	39.5	1.380	41.94	37.7	1.112
April	58.56	38.2	1.539	47.20	38.7	1.220	55.51	38.0	1.461	60.84	38.6	1.576	51.42	37.3	1.384	40.08	36.4	1.102
May	57.18	37.5	1.529	48.64	39.7	1.221	56.33	38.6	1.459	60.50	38.6	1.568	52.26	38.2	1.374	41.71	37.6	1.111
June	54.26	35.8	1.517	48.41	39.7	1.220	56.93	38.9	1.464	59.63	37.8	1.576	51.48	37.9	1.364	42.03	37.7	1.112
July	52.49	34.5	1.527	48.67	40.1	1.213	56.62	38.6	1.467	57.99	36.8	1.576	50.79	37.7	1.351	42.13	37.7	1.117

Year and month	Pennsylvania—Con.	Rhode Island		Tennessee		Texas		Utah		Wisconsin		
	York–Adams	State		State		State		State		State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: July	$46.26	41.2	$1.147	$48.63	39.6	$1.229	$43.13	40.5	$1.065	$51.54	42.7	$1.207	$51.73	40.1	$1.29	$54.97	41.6	$1.320
August	46.76	41.4	1.150	47.43	39.0	1.217	43.09	40.5	1.064	53.39	43.3	1.233	53.28	41.3	1.29	56.46	41.9	1.346
September	45.49	40.5	1.136	48.37	39.0	1.242	42.85	39.9	1.074	53.71	42.8	1.255	53.45	40.8	1.31	55.74	41.5	1.342
October	47.33	42.0	1.146	44.87	36.1	1.244	43.63	40.4	1.080	55.09	43.9	1.255	53.73	39.8	1.35	58.04	42.0	1.384
November	46.87	41.3	1.156	47.57	37.9	1.254	43.80	40.0	1.095	53.11	42.8	1.241	56.99	41.3	1.38	58.16	41.9	1.388
December	47.43	40.9	1.179	49.18	39.2	1.254	43.98	40.2	1.094	53.93	42.9	1.257	56.56	40.4	1.40	58.15	41.7	1.396
1949: January	47.17	40.3	1.189	48.26	38.8	1.245	43.80	39.5	1.109	53.42	42.5	1.257	58.87	40.6	1.45	57.30	40.9	1.401
February	46.48	40.5	1.172	48.29	38.8	1.245	42.90	39.0	1.110	53.13	42.0	1.265	56.63	39.6	1.43	57.14	40.9	1.398
March	46.12	40.4	1.162	47.90	38.8	1.233	43.51	39.2	1.110	53.17	41.8	1.272	57.25	40.6	1.41	56.40	40.4	1.397
April	43.65	38.6	1.160	47.24	38.2	1.236	43.33	39.0	1.111	53.25	41.8	1.274	57.94	40.8	1.42	54.98	39.3	1.399
May	43.61	38.8	1.137	47.73	38.4	1.242	42.94	38.9	1.104	53.05	42.0	1.263	58.09	41.2	1.41	56.10	40.0	1.403
June	43.40	39.1	1.127	47.65	38.8	1.227	43.65	39.5	1.105	52.96	41.7	1.270	56.66	39.9	1.42	56.28	40.2	1.400
July	42.63	39.2	1.113	47.65	38.7	1.232	43.77	39.5	1.108	53.92	41.8	1.290	53.87	40.5	1.33	54.40	40.4	1.347

Year and month	Wisconsin—Continued														
	Kenosha city			La Crosse city			Madison city			Milwaukee county			Racine city		
	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
1948: July	$65.92	40.1	$1.644	$50.13	39.6	$1.267	$54.70	39.7	$1.377	$60.92	41.1	$1.481	$63.46	42.0	$1.509
August	61.38	39.5	1.552	53.35	39.2	1.362	54.15	39.5	1.372	61.44	41.3	1.489	65.39	42.1	1.554
September	61.79	40.0	1.545	54.32	39.7	1.369	52.56	38.5	1.364	61.81	40.8	1.515	65.18	41.6	1.568
October	61.73	39.7	1.554	52.61	38.7	1.361	54.55	40.1	1.362	63.09	41.5	1.521	65.28	41.4	1.575
November	60.72	39.2	1.548	53.92	39.4	1.369	56.27	41.2	1.364	62.69	41.3	1.516	65.78	41.5	1.585
December	61.22	39.3	1.558	55.24	40.1	1.378	57.98	40.9	1.416	62.54	41.2	1.516	64.83	40.9	1.586
1949: January	59.30	38.2	1.554	55.25	39.9	1.385	55.16	39.3	1.403	61.57	40.5	1.520	65.07	40.9	1.593
February	61.03	39.2	1.557	55.66	39.8	1.400	53.46	38.5	1.389	60.96	40.2	1.517	64.81	40.7	1.591
March	60.90	39.1	1.559	56.79	40.0	1.418	54.68	39.0	1.403	59.44	39.4	1.510	63.74	40.2	1.587
April	53.03	34.3	1.547	55.84	39.4	1.417	53.64	38.5	1.392	58.08	38.3	1.515	61.80	39.1	1.579
May	58.89	37.9	1.556	57.16	39.5	1.448	54.25	38.5	1.410	59.04	38.9	1.519	61.94	39.3	1.576
June	66.97	41.6	1.610	58.86	40.0	1.470	54.22	37.6	1.443	61.15	40.0	1.529	63.08	40.0	1.577
July	62.17	39.6	1.570	58.12	40.6	1.431	56.88	39.0	1.457	60.00	39.4	1.524	63.16	40.1	1.576

[1] State and area hours and gross earnings are prepared by various cooperating State agencies. Owing to differences in methodology the data may not be strictly comparable among the States or with the national averages. Variations in earnings among the States and areas reflect, to some extent, differences with respect to industrial composition. Revised data for all except the two most recent months will be identified by an asterisk for the first month's publication of such data. A number of States also make available more detailed industry data as well as information for earlier periods which may be secured directly upon request to the appropriate State agency as listed in footnote 1, table A–10.

[2] Revised series not comparable with preceding data shown.

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 refrigeration [2]				Housefurnishings	Miscellaneous [3]
					Total	Gas and electricity	Other fuels	Ice		
1913: Average	70.7	79.9	69.3	92.2	61.9	(4)	(4)	(4)	59.1	50.9
1914: July	71.7	81.7	69.8	92.2	62.3	(4)	(4)	(4)	60.8	52.0
1918: December	118.0	149.6	147.9	97.1	90.4	(4)	(4)	(4)	121.2	83.1
1920: June	149.4	185.0	209.7	119.1	104.8	(4)	(4)	(4)	169.7	100.7
1929: Average	122.5	132.5	115.3	141.4	112.5	(4)	(4)	(4)	111.7	104.6
1932: Average	97.6	86.5	90.8	116.9	103.4	(4)	(4)	(4)	85.4	101.7
1939: Average	99.4	95.2	100.5	104.3	99.0	98.9	99.1	100.2	101.3	100.7
August 15	98.6	93.5	100.3	104.3	97.5	99.0	95.2	100.0	100.6	100.4
1940: Average	100.2	96.6	101.7	104.6	99.7	98.0	101.9	100.4	100.5	101.1
1941: Average	105.2	105.5	106.3	106.2	102.2	97.1	108.3	104.1	107.3	104.0
January 1	100.8	97.6	101.2	105.0	100.8	97.5	105.4	100.3	100.2	101.8
December 15	110.5	113.1	114.8	108.2	104.1	96.7	113.1	105.1	116.8	107.7
1942: Average	116.5	123.9	124.2	108.5	105.4	96.7	115.1	110.0	122.2	110.9
1943: Average	123.6	138.0	129.7	108.0	107.7	96.1	120.7	114.2	125.6	115.8
1944: Average	125.5	136.1	138.8	108.2	109.8	95.8	126.0	115.8	136.4	121.3
1945: Average	128.4	139.1	145.9	108.3	110.3	95.0	128.3	115.9	145.8	124.1
August 15	129.3	140.9	146.4	(5)	111.4	95.2	131.0	115.8	146.0	124.5
1946: Average	139.3	159.6	160.2	108.6	112.4	92.4	136.9	115.9	159.2	128.8
June 15	133.3	145.6	157.2	108.5	110.5	92.1	133.0	115.1	156.1	127.9
November 15	152.2	187.7	171.0	(5)	114.8	91.8	142.6	117.9	171.0	132.5
1947: Average	159.2	193.8	185.8	111.2	121.1	92.0	156.1	125.9	184.4	139.9
December 15	167.0	206.9	191.2	115.4	127.8	92.6	171.1	129.8	191.4	144.4
1948: Average	171.2	210.2	198.0	117.4	133.9	94.3	183.4	135.2	195.8	149.9
August 15	174.5	216.6	199.7	117.7	136.8	94.5	190.1	137.3	196.3	152.4
September 15	174.5	215.2	201.0	118.5	137.3	94.6	191.0	137.6	198.1	152.7
October 15	173.6	211.5	201.6	118.7	137.8	95.4	191.4	137.9	198.8	153.7
November 15	172.2	207.5	201.4	118.8	137.9	95.4	191.6	138.0	198.7	153.9
December 15	171.4	205.0	200.4	119.5	137.8	95.3	191.3	138.4	198.6	154.0
1949: January 15	170.9	204.8	196.5	119.7	138.2	95.5	191.8	139.0	196.5	154.1
February 15	169.0	199.7	195.1	119.9	138.8	96.1	192.6	140.0	195.6	154.1
March 15	169.5	201.6	193.9	120.1	138.9	96.1	192.5	140.4	193.8	154.4
April 15	169.7	202.8	192.5	120.3	137.4	96.8	187.8	140.5	191.9	154.6
May 15	169.2	202.4	191.3	120.4	135.4	96.9	182.7	140.1	189.5	154.5
June 15	169.6	204.3	190.3	120.6	135.6	96.9	183.0	140.0	187.3	154.2
July 15	168.5	201.7	188.5	120.7	135.6	96.9	183.1	139.9	186.8	154.3
August 15	168.8	202.6	187.4	120.8	135.8	97.1	183.1	141.1	184.8	154.8

[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 cities whose incomes averaged $1,524 in 1934–36.

Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 699, Changes in Cost of Living in Large Cities in the United States, 1913–41, contains detailed description of methods used in constructing this index. Additional information on the consumers' price index is given in a compilation of reports published by the Office of Economic Stabilization, Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living.

Mimeographed tables are available upon request showing indexes for each of the cities regularly surveyed by the Bureau and for each of the major groups of living essentials. Indexes for all large cities combined are available since 1913. The beginning date for series of indexes for individual cities varies from city to city but indexes are available for most of the 34 cities since World War I.

[2] The group index formerly entitled "Fuel, electricity, and ice" is now designated "Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration". Indexes are comparable with those previously published for "Fuel, electricity, and ice." The subgroup "Other fuels and ice" has been discontinued; separate indexes are presented for "Other fuels" and "Ice."

[3] The miscellaneous group covers transportation (such as automobiles and their upkeep and public transportation fares); medical care (including professional care and medicines); household operation (covering supplies and different kinds of paid services); recreation (that is, newspapers, motion pictures and tobacco products); personal care (barber- and beauty-shop service and toilet articles); etc.

[4] Data not available.

[5] Rents not surveyed this month.

TABLE D–2: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City,[1] for Selected Periods

[1935–39=100]

City	Aug. 15, 1949	July 15, 1949	June 15, 1949	May 15, 1949	Apr. 15, 1949	Mar. 15, 1949	Feb. 15, 1949	Jan. 15, 1949	Dec. 15, 1948	Nov. 15, 1948	Oct. 15, 1948	Sept. 15, 1948	Aug. 15, 1948	June 15, 1946	Aug. 15, 1939
Average	168.8	168.5	169.6	169.2	169.7	169.5	169.0	170.9	171.4	172.2	173.6	174.5	174.5	133.3	98.6
Atlanta, Ga	172.3	(2)	(2)	170.5	(2)	(2)	170.1	(2)	(2)	173.7	(2)	(2)	176.2	133.8	98.0
Baltimore, Md	(2)	(2)	174.2	(2)	(2)	173.9	(2)	(2)	174.0	(2)	(2)	179.2	(2)	135.6	98.7
Birmingham, Ala	171.1	171.0	172.1	171.4	171.6	171.8	171.7	173.7	174.8	175.0	176.9	178.6	179.3	136.5	98.5
Boston, Mass	163.8	162.6	163.3	162.2	162.4	162.5	161.4	163.9	164.7	166.7	167.8	169.0	168.7	127.9	97.1
Buffalo, N. Y	(2)	169.4	(2)	(2)	168.3	(2)	(2)	169.8	(2)	(2)	172.7	(2)	(2)	132.6	98.5
Chicago, Ill	174.4	173.9	175.9	174.2	175.0	174.5	172.9	174.9	175.4	175.9	178.1	179.4	178.8	130.9	98.7
Cincinnati, Ohio	168.8	168.7	170.5	169.1	170.7	170.7	169.7	172.0	172.2	173.8	175.5	176.3	175.7	132.2	97.3
Cleveland, Ohio	171.6	(2)	(2)	171.5	(2)	(2)	172.5	(2)	(2)	[3] 176.2	(2)	(2)	179.3	135.7	100.0
Denver, Colo	(2)	167.8	(2)	(2)	169.9	(2)	(2)	171.0	(2)	(2)	171.0	(2)	(2)	131.7	98.6
Detroit, Mich	169.9	170.4	172.0	171.6	171.1	170.8	170.7	171.6	172.8	173.1	174.6	175.4	176.1	136.4	98.5
Houston, Tex	170.4	170.4	170.5	170.6	171.0	170.2	170.2	172.6	173.8	173.9	174.7	175.4	175.2	130.5	100.7
Indianapolis, Ind	(2)	171.0	(2)	(2)	171.9	(2)	(2)	173.6	(2)	(2)	178.0	(2)	(2)	131.9	98.0
Jacksonville, Fla	(2)	(2)	174.9	(2)	(2)	174.3	(2)	(2)	176.2	(2)	(2)	179.1	(2)	138.4	98.5
Kansas City, Mo	(2)	162.1	(2)	(2)	163.3	(2)	(2)	165.1	(2)	(2)	167.5	(2)	(2)	129.4	98.6
Los Angeles, Calif	166.8	167.2	168.7	169.6	171.2	171.0	[3] 171.3	172.7	172.7	172.2	171.8	171.0	171.0	136.1	100.5
Manchester, N. H	(2)	170.0	(2)	(2)	170.6	(2)	(2)	172.3	(2)	(2)	176.5	(2)	(2)	134.7	97.8
Memphis, Tenn	(2)	(2)	173.5	(2)	(2)	173.3	(2)	(2)	174.3	(2)	(2)	177.1	(2)	134.5	97.8
Milwaukee, Wis	166.9	(2)	(2)	169.3	(2)	(2)	168.7	(2)	(2)	171.2	(2)	(2)	174.5	131.2	97.0
Minneapolis, Minn	(2)	(2)	169.1	(2)	(2)	169.3	(2)	(2)	170.8	(2)	(2)	173.8	(2)	129.4	99.7
Mobile, Ala	(2)	(2)	170.3	(2)	(2)	171.1	(2)	(2)	173.5	(2)	(2)	177.3	(2)	132.9	98.6
New Orleans, La	173.8	(2)	(2)	172.5	(2)	(2)	173.2	(2)	(2)	176.6	(2)	(2)	179.8	138.0	99.7
New York, N. Y	166.8	167.1	167.0	166.8	168.1	167.4	166.8	169.2	169.2	171.0	171.7	173.3	173.3	135.8	99.0
Norfolk, Va	170.2	(2)	(2)	170.3	(2)	(2)	170.6	(2)	(2)	174.0	(2)	(2)	176.2	135.2	97.8
Philadelphia, Pa	168.7	167.5	169.2	169.9	169.0	169.0	168.5	170.4	170.6	171.7	174.1	174.8	174.8	132.5	97.8
Pittsburgh, Pa	172.4	171.9	173.1	172.9	173.0	172.7	172.1	174.6	174.9	175.9	177.1	178.3	178.3	134.7	98.4
Portland, Maine	(2)	(2)	165.8	(2)	(2)	165.0	(2)	(2)	167.1	(2)	(2)	170.7	(2)	128.7	97.1
Portland, Oreg	(2)	175.3	(2)	(2)	177.6	(2)	(2)	178.6	(2)	(2)	180.1	(2)	(2)	140.3	100.1
Richmond, Va	(2)	164.4	(2)	(2)	164.2	(2)	(2)	166.5	(2)	(2)	170.0	(2)	(2)	128.2	98.0
St. Louis, Mo	(2)	(2)	169.8	(2)	(2)	169.0	(2)	(2)	171.1	(2)	(2)	175.0	(2)	131.2	98.1
San Francisco, Calif	(2)	(2)	173.7	(2)	(2)	174.6	(2)	(2)	176.7	(2)	(2)	177.1	(2)	137.8	99.3
Savannah, Ga	(2)	173.3	(2)	(2)	174.9	(2)	(2)	176.7	(2)	(2)	178.4	(2)	(2)	140.6	99.3
Scranton, Pa	169.5	(2)	(2)	168.4	(2)	(2)	166.8	(2)	(2)	169.4	(2)	(2)	174.7	132.2	96.0
Seattle, Wash	170.8	(2)	(2)	172.5	(2)	(2)	174.3	(2)	(2)	174.3	(2)	(2)	176.2	137.0	100.3
Washington, D. C	166.0	(2)	(2)	165.3	(2)	(2)	164.1	(2)	(2)	167.1	(2)	(2)	169.2	133.8	98.6

[1] The indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by moderate-income families in large cities. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

[2] 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.

[3] Corrected.

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 refrigeration				Housefurnishings		Miscellaneous	
							Total		Gas and electricity					
	Aug. 15, 1949	July 15, 1949	Aug. 15, 1949	July 15, 1949	Aug. 15, 1949	July 15, 1949	Aug. 15, 1949	July 15, 1949	Aug. 15, 1949	July 15, 1949	Aug. 15, 1949	July 15, 1949	Aug. 15, 1949	July 15, 1949
Average	202.6	201.7	187.4	188.5	120.8	120.7	135.8	135.6	97.1	96.9	184.8	186.8	154.8	154.3
Atlanta, Ga	203.9	198.3	195.2	(1)	125.4	(2)	143.6	143.8	83.3	83.4	186.9	(1)	160.3	(1)
Baltimore, Md	215.4	211.5	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	146.8	147.5	127.8	131.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Birmingham, Ala	199.8	198.6	194.1	195.5	142.7	(2)	131.1	131.1	79.6	79.6	179.4	182.9	150.1	150.4
Boston, Mass	194.6	194.2	177.2	177.3	(2)	(2)	148.7	149.1	117.8	118.2	176.6	177.1	152.5	146.4
Buffalo, N. Y	199.5	200.2	(1)	188.1	(2)	124.6	143.5	138.3	110.0	101.3	(1)	190.4	(1)	159.5
Chicago, Ill	209.2	207.4	192.7	192.9	(2)	(2)	128.0	128.0	83.5	83.5	171.2	172.2	155.6	155.8
Cincinnati, Ohio	201.6	200.5	185.0	185.6	(2)	(2)	142.4	142.4	101.9	101.9	175.8	178.6	155.3	155.5
Cleveland, Ohio	210.4	208.9	187.1	(1)	126.8	(2)	143.2	143.1	105.6	105.6	168.2	(1)	152.6	(1)
Denver, Colo	199.1	204.5	(1)	184.6	(2)	124.8	112.1	112.1	69.2	69.2	(1)	204.2	(1)	151.8
Detroit, Mich	197.2	197.9	182.9	183.5	(2)	128.2	145.2	145.9	91.6	91.7	196.4	196.7	166.3	166.5
Houston, Tex	211.6	211.0	197.6	199.8	124.0	(2)	98.2	98.2	81.5	81.5	185.7	186.1	155.4	155.6
Indianapolis, Ind	199.3	195.7	(1)	182.9	(2)	130.8	155.8	156.1	86.6	86.6	(1)	178.0	(1)	161.3
Jacksonville, Fla	206.0	207.0	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	146.4	146.4	100.5	100.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kansas City, Mo	187.2	188.5	(1)	180.8	(2)	125.0	126.4	126.3	66.8	67.2	(1)	180.3	(1)	154.2
Los Angeles, Calif	201.7	202.3	182.1	183.3	126.4	(2)	94.8	94.6	89.3	89.3	179.9	181.4	154.4	154.5
Manchester, N. H	202.1	200.3	(1)	181.3	(2)	114.0	148.7	147.9	99.4	99.6	(1)	193.4	(1)	147.7
Memphis, Tenn	214.3	217.1	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	140.0	140.0	77.0	77.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Milwaukee, Wis	200.0	201.6	187.0	(1)	119.2	(2)	144.6	144.6	110.9	110.9	187.5	(1)	149.7	(1)
Minneapolis, Minn	190.1	190.6	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	137.4	138.8	78.9	78.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Mobile, Ala	206.6	205.8	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	129.1	129.0	83.9	83.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New Orleans, La	214.4	214.0	199.9	(1)	114.5	(2)	113.4	113.4	75.1	75.1	192.1	(1)	145.7	(1)
New York, N. Y	204.1	204.1	185.2	187.1	(2)	108.9	133.5	133.0	101.9	102.1	172.8	176.3	157.7	157.9
Norfolk, Va	206.1	202.0	183.0	(1)	116.4	(2)	151.0	151.0	102.6	102.6	183.5	(1)	152.9	(1)
Philadelphia, Pa	198.3	195.2	183.6	183.9	120.9	(2)	142.7	142.7	108.9	108.9	192.0	192.0	152.4	152.8
Pittsburgh, Pa	207.9	205.3	219.6	220.3	(2)	120.9	137.7	137.7	103.4	103.4	189.3	194.6	146.4	146.7
Portland, Maine	194.8	194.7	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	143.7	141.3	108.2	108.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Portland, Oreg	211.6	[3] 213.6	(1)	188.4	(2)	126.3	132.3	132.4	94.0	94.1	(1)	179.9	(1)	159.9
Richmond, Va	200.7	195.8	(1)	188.7	(2)	114.8	143.5	143.5	109.4	109.4	(1)	198.8	(1)	145.9
St. Louis, Mo	210.6	206.8	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	132.1	130.7	88.4	88.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
San Francisco, Calif	209.9	212.6	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	82.7	82.7	72.7	72.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Savannah, Ga	212.5	210.2	(1)	186.4	(2)	118.0	146.4	148.6	108.6	108.6	(1)	194.2	(1)	156.6
Scranton, Pa	206.1	202.7	197.7	(1)	111.6	(2)	143.0	142.3	91.8	91.8	164.9	(1)	144.1	(1)
Seattle, Wash	205.5	205.8	185.5	(1)	124.6	(2)	127.6	127.6	92.3	92.3	183.8	(1)	159.6	(1)
Washington, D. C	203.5	200.4	211.6	(1)	104.8	(2)	137.5	135.4	98.6	98.6	194.4	(1)	156.9	(1)

[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.

[2] Rents are surveyed every 3 months in 34 large cities according to a staggered schedule.

[3] Correction.

TABLE D–4: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods,[1] by Group, for Selected Periods

[1935–39=100]

Year and month	All foods	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Meats				Chickens	Fish	Dairy products	Eggs	Fruits and vegetables				Beverages	Fats and oils	Sugar and sweets
				Total	Beef and veal	Pork	Lamb					Total	Fresh	Canned	Dried			
1923: Average	124.0	105.5	101.2							129.4	136.1	169.5	173.6	124.8	175.4	131.5	126.2	175.4
1926: Average	137.4	115.7	117.8							127.4	141.7	210.8	226.2	122.9	152.4	170.4	145.0	120.0
1929: Average	132.5	107.6	127.1							131.0	143.8	169.0	173.5	124.3	171.0	164.8	127.2	114.3
1932: Average	86.5	82.6	79.3							84.9	82.3	103.5	105.9	91.1	91.2	112.6	71.1	89.6
1939: Average	95.2	94.5	96.6	96.6	101.1	88.9	99.5	93.8	101.0	95.9	91.0	94.5	95.1	92.3	93.3	95.5	87.7	100.6
August	93.5	93.4	95.7	95.4	99.6	88.0	98.8	94.6	99.6	93.1	90.7	92.4	92.8	91.6	90.3	94.9	84.5	95.6
1940: Average	96.6	96.8	95.8	94.4	102.8	81.1	99.7	94.8	110.6	101.4	93.8	96.5	97.3	92.4	100.6	92.5	82.2	96.8
1941: Average	105.5	97.9	107.5	106.5	110.8	100.1	106.6	102.1	124.5	112.0	112.2	103.2	104.2	97.9	106.7	101.5	94.0	106.4
December	113.1	102.5	111.1	109.7	114.4	103.2	108.1	100.5	138.9	120.5	138.1	110.5	111.0	106.3	118.3	114.1	108.5	114.4
1942: Average	123.9	105.1	126.0	122.5	123.6	120.4	124.1	122.6	163.0	125.4	136.5	130.8	132.8	121.6	136.3	122.1	119.6	126.5
1943: Average	138.0	107.6	133.8	124.2	124.7	119.9	136.9	146.1	206.5	134.6	161.9	168.8	178.0	130.6	158.9	124.8	126.1	127.1
1944: Average	136.1	108.4	129.9	117.9	118.7	112.2	134.5	151.0	207.6	133.6	153.9	168.2	177.2	129.5	164.5	124.3	123.3	126.5
1945: Average	139.1	109.0	131.2	118.0	118.4	112.6	136.0	154.4	217.1	133.9	164.4	177.1	188.2	130.2	168.2	124.7	124.0	126.5
August	140.9	109.1	131.8	118.1	118.5	112.6	136.4	157.3	217.8	133.4	171.4	183.5	196.2	130.3	168.6	124.7	124.0	126.6
1946: Average	159.6	125.0	161.3	150.8	150.5	148.2	163.9	174.0	236.2	165.1	168.8	182.4	190.7	140.8	190.4	139.6	152.1	143.9
June	145.6	122.1	134.0	120.4	121.2	114.3	139.0	162.8	219.7	147.8	147.1	183.5	196.7	127.5	172.5	125.4	126.4	136.2
November	187.7	140.6	203.6	197.9	191.0	207.1	205.4	188.9	265.0	198.5	201.6	184.5	182.3	167.7	251.6	167.8	244.4	170.5
1947: Average	193.8	155.4	217.1	214.7	213.6	215.9	220.1	183.2	271.4	186.2	200.8	199.4	201.5	166.2	263.5	186.8	197.5	180.0
1948: Average	210.2	170.9	246.5	243.9	258.5	222.5	246.8	203.2	312.8	204.8	208.7	205.2	212.4	158.0	246.8	205.0	195.5	174.0
August	216.6	170.8	267.0	269.3	286.2	246.1	266.6	207.8	304.4	211.0	220.2	199.6	204.8	157.8	249.2	205.3	197.8	172.3
September	215.2	170.7	265.3	265.9	280.8	247.9	256.6	209.4	314.9	208.7	226.6	195.8	199.6	159.0	249.1	205.6	196.8	173.2
October	211.5	170.0	256.1	254.3	269.8	233.9	249.4	204.0	325.9	203.0	239.0	193.5	197.3	158.9	238.1	205.9	193.0	173.1
November	207.5	169.9	246.7	243.1	262.4	214.4	246.5	200.5	328.1	199.5	244.3	189.4	192.4	159.4	230.6	206.4	189.4	173.3
December	205.0	170.2	241.3	235.4	255.1	206.2	238.6	208.0	328.1	199.2	217.3	192.3	196.2	159.4	229.8	207.8	184.4	173.0
1949: January	204.8	170.5	235.9	228.2	244.5	203.1	234.4	208.9	331.7	196.0	209.6	205.2	213.3	159.2	228.4	208.7	174.7	173.4
February	199.7	170.0	221.4	212.3	220.5	196.3	228.4	199.0	327.2	192.5	179.6	213.7	224.9	158.6	224.6	209.0	159.8	174.3
March	201.6	170.1	229.6	222.5	230.3	206.4	240.7	198.9	325.9	190.3	180.1	214.5	226.0	158.0	227.9	208.5	155.1	175.6
April	202.8	170.3	234.4	228.5	233.3	209.5	271.0	201.2	321.3	184.9	183.8	218.6	231.5	157.1	228.3	208.2	149.8	176.2
May	202.4	170.1	232.3	228.0	235.2	203.9	275.5	190.5	315.4	182.6	190.9	220.7	234.6	156.3	227.5	207.2	144.4	176.1
June	204.3	169.7	240.6	239.3	247.8	216.0	278.4	184.4	312.6	182.0	198.0	217.9	231.1	155.3	227.3	207.6	142.9	176.5
July	201.7	169.5	236.0	234.4	245.3	209.8	265.5	182.8	307.7	182.2	204.1	210.2	221.2	154.2	228.1	208.2	141.0	176.2
August	202.6	169.4	239.5	237.3	246.3	221.9	247.8	191.5	308.9	184.9	222.2	201.9	211.4	149.7	229.6	208.8	144.0	176.5

[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 1948 (1935–39=100), may be found in Bulletin No. 965, "Retail Prices of Food, 1948," Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, table 3, p. 7. 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]

City	Aug. 1949	July 1949	June 1949	May 1949	Apr. 1949	Mar. 1949	Feb. 1949	Jan. 1949	Dec. 1948	Nov. 1948	Oct. 1948	Sept. 1948	Aug. 1948	June 1946	Aug. 1939
United States	202.6	201.7	204.3	202.4	202.8	201.6	199.7	204.8	205.0	207.5	211.5	215.2	216.6	145.6	93.5
Atlanta, Ga.	203.9	198.3	200.5	197.0	197.5	198.3	194.7	202.1	203.3	205.9	208.3	214.2	215.7	141.0	92.5
Baltimore, Md.	215.4	211.5	216.2	213.0	212.4	212.9	210.3	213.5	214.6	218.7	224.5	228.7	228.9	152.4	94.7
Birmingham, Ala.	199.8	198.6	201.4	198.5	198.3	197.4	195.8	202.0	204.8	205.4	210.8	216.3	219.3	147.7	90.7
Boston, Mass.	194.6	194.2	195.9	192.4	191.3	190.9	187.8	194.1	194.2	199.2	202.6	207.2	208.8	138.0	93.5
Bridgeport, Conn.	201.1	200.3	205.0	201.7	198.8	197.9	194.9	200.0	201.0	205.9	209.3	212.7	214.6	139.1	93.2
Buffalo, N. Y.	199.5	200.2	199.6	198.9	195.5	195.0	191.4	197.9	200.0	201.6	206.4	210.1	213.0	140.2	94.5
Butte, Mont.	200.8	202.1	206.7	202.6	204.6	201.3	201.5	205.0	205.7	209.3	214.9	214.5	215.1	139.7	94.1
Cedar Rapids, Iowa [1]	203.9	205.1	211.2	208.1	209.0	207.8	206.8	211.5	211.8	214.4	218.0	220.2	222.2	148.2	----
Charleston, S. C.	193.9	190.3	195.4	191.3	195.2	193.8	190.8	196.9	197.1	198.9	204.9	207.7	208.0	140.8	95.1
Chicago, Ill.	209.2	207.4	211.6	207.0	208.5	205.9	202.7	207.3	208.2	211.9	218.0	221.4	223.6	142.8	92.3
Cincinnati, Ohio	201.6	200.5	204.2	200.3	203.2	201.9	199.7	205.5	205.2	209.4	214.4	218.0	218.1	141.4	90.4
Cleveland, Ohio	210.4	208.9	211.2	208.1	209.2	210.2	207.2	212.8	213.0	217.0	220.9	225.6	229.0	149.3	93.6
Columbus, Ohio	186.2	182.9	185.4	184.3	185.6	184.3	182.3	188.6	189.4	193.1	197.2	200.8	202.2	136.4	88.1
Dallas, Tex.	205.3	204.8	204.9	204.4	204.4	202.0	200.7	207.1	208.2	212.7	214.7	217.3	215.2	142.4	91.7
Denver, Colo.	199.1	204.5	208.2	206.6	208.1	207.0	204.5	209.6	211.0	207.7	208.3	210.5	213.1	145.3	92.7
Detroit, Mich.	197.2	197.9	201.5	200.0	197.0	195.1	194.5	197.3	198.7	199.9	204.4	207.6	210.1	145.4	90.6
Fall River, Mass.	201.2	199.3	201.1	197.0	199.4	199.6	195.3	199.8	200.4	202.5	209.1	211.6	213.5	138.1	95.4
Houston, Tex.	211.6	211.0	211.8	211.3	212.6	209.6	208.0	215.7	218.1	217.6	220.8	223.7	223.8	144.0	97.8
Indianapolis, Ind.	199.3	195.7	200.5	197.3	196.7	197.9	195.5	200.9	204.8	206.8	211.8	216.0	217.1	141.5	90.7
Jackson, Miss.[1]	205.5	207.8	205.5	204.7	203.1	203.7	205.4	209.5	213.8	212.7	218.6	220.7	220.6	150.6	----
Jacksonville, Fla.	206.0	207.0	208.3	205.6	206.6	206.0	201.2	210.6	209.9	212.6	217.5	219.3	220.7	150.8	95.8
Kansas City, Mo.	187.2	188.5	190.5	189.0	189.8	189.8	189.2	194.6	194.7	198.5	201.1	204.4	205.4	134.8	91.5
Knoxville, Tenn.[1]	226.5	222.3	226.0	223.2	220.5	222.1	221.3	230.0	233.9	233.9	236.7	241.6	244.6	165.6	----
Little Rock, Ark.	201.6	196.8	204.2	201.9	201.2	198.0	197.2	199.8	201.6	202.4	206.5	212.0	212.4	139.1	94.0
Los Angeles, Calif.	201.7	202.3	206.6	208.7	212.1	211.2	210.8	215.5	214.9	213.7	213.1	212.1	212.7	154.8	94.6
Louisville, Ky.	192.4	189.4	194.1	189.4	187.6	187.7	189.2	193.9	196.6	198.9	201.7	207.2	207.4	135.6	92.1
Manchester, N. H.	202.1	200.3	205.2	199.4	199.7	199.3	196.4	201.8	203.6	204.8	210.4	215.5	217.8	144.4	94.9
Memphis, Tenn.	214.3	217.1	215.3	215.6	214.9	211.9	212.2	217.1	217.9	219.0	223.7	227.8	227.1	153.6	89.7
Milwaukee, Wis.	200.0	201.6	205.6	204.9	205.8	203.2	200.8	206.5	205.0	207.5	211.2	216.3	218.8	144.3	91.1
Minneapolis, Minn.	190.1	190.6	194.3	193.5	193.1	192.4	190.1	195.3	195.6	197.8	202.2	206.0	209.2	137.5	95.0
Mobile, Ala.	206.6	205.8	207.9	204.6	203.9	206.9	207.4	214.5	211.8	211.3	213.8	222.1	222.7	149.8	95.5
Newark, N. J.	198.5	198.5	199.6	198.5	199.7	197.6	196.3	200.1	201.2	203.9	205.8	211.1	212.6	147.9	95.6
New Haven, Conn.	194.2	194.7	198.5	194.3	194.3	193.6	190.9	195.1	194.5	199.6	203.5	205.3	205.6	140.4	93.7
New Orleans, La.	214.4	214.0	215.2	210.1	212.4	211.0	210.2	[2] 213.2	216.1	218.0	220.5	227.7	228.5	157.6	97.6
New York, N. Y.	204.1	204.1	203.4	202.2	203.7	202.4	200.0	205.3	204.3	208.7	211.5	216.2	216.9	149.2	95.8
Norfolk, Va.	206.1	202.0	206.9	204.9	205.2	203.5	202.0	208.7	209.8	211.8	217.1	220.2	220.5	146.0	93.6
Omaha, Nebr.	196.4	196.2	201.1	196.9	196.4	196.5	195.7	198.0	203.1	205.6	210.2	210.3	211.1	139.5	92.3
Peoria, Ill.	214.9	214.6	218.9	212.4	211.1	210.8	207.9	215.7	216.8	218.0	222.1	230.3	230.8	151.3	93.4
Philadelphia, Pa.	198.3	195.2	198.7	198.1	197.9	196.7	195.0	200.4	199.3	202.0	208.4	212.0	212.5	143.5	93.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	207.9	205.3	208.8	208.0	206.1	204.6	202.2	208.0	208.0	211.0	215.1	219.5	220.9	147.1	92.5
Portland, Maine	194.8	194.7	197.2	191.1	190.0	191.5	189.7	194.3	195.0	198.0	204.1	207.0	209.8	138.4	95.9
Portland, Oreg.	211.6	[3] 213.6	219.4	218.8	221.6	222.5	220.4	224.2	223.5	222.9	227.7	231.4	234.1	158.4	96.1
Providence, R. I.	209.0	209.7	208.9	206.5	206.8	206.4	202.9	210.1	209.2	211.7	218.4	223.8	227.2	144.9	93.7
Richmond, Va.	200.7	195.8	197.5	195.0	195.5	197.1	193.5	200.3	201.5	203.6	209.7	214.1	211.7	138.4	92.2
Rochester, N. Y.	198.6	197.5	199.3	198.3	194.3	193.3	192.1	195.5	196.5	196.7	200.7	207.3	209.7	142.5	92.3
St. Louis, Mo.	210.6	206.8	212.8	207.8	207.5	207.6	207.1	212.4	212.2	213.1	217.4	223.0	225.3	147.4	93.8
St. Paul, Minn.	188.8	189.1	192.3	191.6	191.0	190.4	188.9	192.9	[3]192.1	194.8	199.7	203.1	204.5	137.3	94.3
Salt Lake City, Utah	201.0	204.9	207.5	206.6	206.6	207.3	207.4	211.8	209.8	208.8	211.2	214.7	216.0	151.7	94.6
San Francisco, Calif.	209.9	212.6	215.5	215.3	222.1	216.3	219.3	223.2	221.1	219.5	223.0	224.2	224.3	155.5	93.8
Savannah, Ga.	212.5	210.2	217.1	213.2	212.2	212.4	208.5	215.3	216.0	215.0	219.2	222.4	223.3	158.5	96.7
Scranton, Pa.	206.1	202.7	204.1	202.6	202.2	201.1	196.0	201.6	201.1	202.8	209.2	213.2	217.3	144.0	92.1
Seattle, Wash.	205.5	205.8	208.5	209.3	212.8	213.5	213.6	214.4	211.8	213.4	217.5	221.0	221.9	151.6	94.5
Springfield, Ill.	210.1	208.4	214.0	207.8	208.0	207.5	206.0	214.0	214.4	215.2	219.5	226.4	227.0	150.1	94.1
Washington, D. C.	203.5	200.4	202.2	201.2	200.1	198.8	195.2	202.4	201.8	203.5	209.2	212.9	214.9	145.5	94.1
Wichita, Kans.[1]	211.9	210.7	216.4	214.0	215.3	215.1	213.0	219.0	220.4	222.2	220.0	223.0	224.7	154.4	----
Winston-Salem, N. C.[1]	200.6	198.9	200.6	197.8	198.3	197.8	195.6	203.7	206.6	206.1	212.7	215.6	215.8	145.3	----

[1] June 1940=100.

[2] Estimated index based on half the usual sample of reports. Remaining reports lost in the mails. Index for Feb. 15 reflects the correct level of food prices for New Orleans.

[3] Revised.

TABLE D–6: Average Retail Prices and Indexes of Selected Foods

Commodity	Average price Aug. 1949	Indexes 1935–30=100													
		Aug. 1949	July 1949	June 1949	May 1949	Apr. 1949	Mar. 1949	Feb. 1949	Jan. 1949	Dec. 1948	Nov. 1948	Oct. 1948	Sept. 1948	Aug. 1948	Aug. 1939
Cereals and bakery products:															
Cereals:															
Flour, wheat—5 pounds	47.4	183.6	183.9	184.9	186.3	186.0	186.3	186.4	187.0	185.7	184.0	184.2	184.9	185.7	82.1
Corn flakes—11 ounces	16.8	178.0	179.0	178.7	178.6	178.2	178.0	177.8	177.4	177.8	177.6	177.2	177.1	177.1	92.7
Corn meal—pound	8.7	182.4	181.7	181.7	184.6	184.7	185.1	186.4	189.0	194.9	199.5	210.5	214.0	215.2	90.7
Rice [1]—do	18.9	106.1	104.9	104.6	106.6	107.5	107.3	107.4	107.2	107.6	109.4	112.1	121.1	121.5	[2]
Rolled oats [3]—20 ounces	16.4	148.4	149.0	149.2	149.3	150.0	151.8	152.2	155.5	155.8	155.2	155.5	155.6	155.4	[2]
Bakery products:															
Bread, white—pound	14.0	164.1	164.2	164.3	163.8	164.0	163.5	163.3	163.2	163.0	162.8	162.7	163.1	163.1	93.2
Vanilla cookies—do	44.7	191.3	190.8	190.9	194.0	194.5	194.4	194.3	195.6	194.9	194.1	193.0	192.4	191.7	[4]
Meats, poultry, and fish:															
Meats:															
Beef:															
Round steak—do	89.4	264.7	263.1	264.6	246.8	240.7	234.5	218.5	248.3	261.1	269.3	277.3	292.5	299.5	102.7
Rib roast—do	68.5	237.8	237.0	239.6	228.2	226.5	224.1	213.8	241.7	253.1	262.0	267.2	277.6	283.1	97.4
Chuck roast—do	55.6	248.1	249.6	252.0	236.6	237.3	235.0	224.3	257.7	276.8	291.5	301.1	315.0	322.2	97.1
Hamburger [3]—do	51.7	167.2	167.2	168.4	162.7	161.8	161.9	156.8	175.9	181.7	184.6	193.7	199.2	202.5	[4]
Veal:															
Cutlets—do	100.8	252.6	249.7	254.7	248.1	251.5	250.0	251.9	248.7	248.7	248.4	253.6	258.5	259.6	101.1
Pork:															
Chops—do	83.6	253.6	234.6	252.4	229.5	229.6	223.5	201.6	203.4	204.6	219.7	254.1	278.6	276.5	90.8
Bacon, sliced—do	66.1	173.5	169.4	168.4	166.9	176.8	178.8	179.5	190.0	195.8	200.7	207.0	207.2	206.3	80.9
Ham, whole—do	68.4	232.7	222.5	218.6	211.3	221.2	217.2	213.3	222.5	223.3	227.2	239.4	253.3	251.1	92.7
Salt pork—do	35.4	169.5	163.1	161.9	161.4	167.5	169.7	171.1	191.6	211.6	200.1	200.2	196.1	194.1	69.0
Lamb:															
Leg—do	71.4	251.7	269.7	282.8	279.8	275.3	244.5	232.1	238.1	242.4	250.4	253.4	260.7	270.8	95.7
Poultry—do	-------	191.5	182.8	184.4	190.5	201.2	198.9	199.0	208.9	208.0	200.5	204.0	209.4	207.8	94.6
Frying chickens: [5]															
New York dressed [6]—do	48.5	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
Dressed and drawn [7]—do	61.0	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
Fish:															
Fish (fresh, frozen) [8]—do	[9]	254.4	251.1	252.2	254.5	261.4	266.8	267.2	272.4	268.5	268.1	270.2	264.0	254.4	98.8
Salmon, pink [8]—16-ounce can	56.9	434.1	439.0	454.4	458.4	460.7	462.7	466.3	468.3	466.0	467.0	452.6	429.2	417.1	97.4
Dairy products:															
Butter—pound	72.3	198.5	192.9	193.2	194.6	197.0	201.8	203.6	205.9	207.6	205.7	212.7	232.7	245.6	84.0
Cheese—do	51.7	228.6	225.8	226.4	226.5	227.5	230.9	234.0	245.8	246.8	246.6	259.0	264.1	268.6	92.3
Milk, fresh (delivered)—quart	20.8	169.8	168.4	167.9	168.4	170.1	176.2	177.5	179.9	184.5	185.3	186.0	185.4	182.0	97.1
Milk, fresh (grocery)—do	19.7	174.6	172.2	171.6	171.6	174.4	179.8	182.4	185.7	189.4	191.4	191.1	189.4	187.8	96.3
Milk, evaporated—14½-ounce can	12.7	177.5	179.2	180.5	181.9	186.5	192.5	200.2	204.6	208.0	210.0	216.9	220.8	218.3	93.9
Eggs: Eggs, fresh—dozen	76.9	222.2	204.1	198.0	190.9	183.8	180.1	179.6	209.6	217.3	244.3	239.0	226.6	220.2	90.7
Fruits and vegetables:															
Fresh fruits:															
Apples—pound	10.1	192.1	248.1	309.9	311.4	306.2	289.8	275.5	255.7	241.5	229.1	220.7	216.7	225.1	81.6
Bananas—do	16.6	275.0	280.7	284.3	274.1	272.8	275.2	272.7	267.7	269.3	270.6	269.9	269.3	270.7	97.3
Oranges, size 200—dozen	56.7	200.1	215.5	209.0	194.2	173.2	175.8	165.7	168.4	153.7	151.0	192.1	187.2	183.3	96.9
Fresh vegetables:															
Beans, green—pound	16.8	154.1	168.5	175.0	186.8	209.4	194.3	222.0	234.6	173.3	224.9	155.1	172.0	176.0	61.7
Cabbage—do	6.7	176.3	164.2	170.0	214.3	197.8	211.9	179.2	163.7	142.5	133.7	139.7	136.5	139.2	103.2
Carrots—bunch	10.3	191.3	187.2	188.9	187.4	181.0	184.3	196.7	199.9	184.2	184.3	191.6	190.8	183.6	84.9
Lettuce—head	17.3	209.3	156.5	131.8	163.6	243.2	223.3	220.2	185.9	170.8	158.9	163.0	156.2	143.1	97.6
Onions—pound	6.6	160.3	186.6	204.3	187.8	155.3	148.1	153.9	155.7	156.9	154.6	147.8	154.2	176.3	86.8
Potatoes—15 pounds	80.1	222.1	233.5	259.7	271.6	246.5	237.2	237.9	225.5	208.3	199.1	202.4	210.8	223.5	91.9
Spinach—pound	[11]	193.0	177.2	143.8	154.2	190.4	213.8	259.4	202.3	163.2	155.1	161.2	183.9	205.0	118.4
Sweetpotatoes—do	14.0	270.8	322.6	330.4	312.4	268.5	234.2	220.9	211.4	198.1	181.9	181.1	196.2	235.5	115.7
Canned fruits:															
Peaches—No. 2½ can	30.5	158.3	161.6	163.5	166.8	168.4	168.2	168.4	169.0	168.2	168.2	166.5	165.1	163.0	92.3
Pineapple—do	39.7	183.0	183.7	182.5	182.2	182.5	182.5	182.6	180.4	181.3	178.1	176.2	174.4	170.0	96.0
Canned vegetables:															
Corn—No. 2 can	19.3	155.3	155.7	155.7	156.9	158.8	159.8	159.4	160.2	160.4	159.7	160.2	159.3	158.8	88.6
Peas—do	14.8	112.9	113.5	113.8	113.8	115.0	115.3	117.0	117.1	117.2	117.5	116.7	116.9	115.8	89.8
Tomatoes—do	14.5	161.4	171.8	174.5	175.2	175.4	177.1	178.3	179.6	180.0	181.4	181.3	183.2	182.6	92.5
Dried fruits: Prunes—pound	23.4	230.2	228.9	226.9	226.2	226.4	224.0	220.9	218.9	216.6	211.6	209.1	205.6	204.7	94.7
Dried vegetables: Navy beans—do	16.5	224.7	223.1	223.9	225.7	227.4	230.0	226.4	239.1	246.2	255.7	278.2	311.5	312.9	83.0
Beverages: Coffee—do	52.4	208.4	207.8	207.2	206.8	207.8	208.1	208.6	208.3	207.4	206.0	205.5	205.2	204.9	93.3
Fats and oils:															
Lard—do	19.3	129.4	120.1	121.4	121.2	125.0	131.2	133.2	163.2	181.0	191.4	196.1	198.5	197.3	65.2
Hydrogenated veg. shortening [10]—do	32.9	158.9	163.7	165.4	167.1	174.9	176.9	187.1	197.2	202.8	204.9	205.6	207.3	209.6	93.9
Salad dressing—pint	33.7	139.3	140.2	143.0	145.9	149.2	151.6	156.1	159.3	162.7	163.7	165.7	168.6	168.3	[4]
Margarine—pound	29.7	163.0	157.7	159.0	161.3	170.5	181.9	186.7	199.0	208.6	213.4	220.4	229.8	235.3	93.6
Sugar and sweets:															
Sugar—do	9.5	177.4	177.1	177.4	176.9	177.1	176.5	175.1	174.2	173.8	174.2	174.0	174.0	173.2	95.6

[1] July 1947=100.
[2] Index not computed.
[3] February 1943=100.
[4] Not priced in earlier period.
[5] New specifications introduced in April 1949, in place of roasting chickens.
[6] Priced in 29 cities.
[7] Priced in 27 cities.
[8] 1938–39=100.
[9] Average price not computed.
[10] Formerly published as shortening in other containers.
[11] Inadequate quotations.

TABLE D–7: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,[1] by Group of Commodities, for Selected Periods

[1926=100]

Year and month	All commodities [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	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous commodities	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Manufactured products [2]	All commodities except farm products [2]	All commodities except farm products and foods [2]
1913: Average	69.8	71.5	64.2	68.1	57.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	56.1	93.1	68.8	74.9	69.4	69.0	70.0
1914: July	67.3	71.4	62.9	69.7	55.3	55.7	79.1	52.9	77.9	56.7	88.1	67.3	67.8	66.9	65.7	65.7
1918: November	136.3	150.3	128.6	131.6	142.6	114.3	143.5	101.8	178.0	99.2	142.3	138.8	162.7	130.4	131.0	129.9
1920: May	167.2	169.8	147.3	193.2	188.3	159.8	155.5	164.4	173.7	143.3	176.5	163.4	253.0	157.8	165.4	170.6
1939: Average	95.3	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.0	94.3	82.6	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	91.6
1932: Average	64.8	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.9	75.1	64.4	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	70.2
1939: Average	77.1	65.3	70.4	95.6	69.7	73.1	94.4	90.5	76.0	86.3	74.8	70.2	77.0	80.4	79.5	81.3
August	75.0	61.0	67.2	92.7	67.8	72.6	93.2	89.6	74.2	85.6	73.3	66.5	74.5	79.1	77.9	80.1
1940: Average	78.6	67.7	71.3	100.8	73.8	71.7	95.8	94.8	77.0	88.5	77.3	71.9	79.1	81.6	80.8	83.0
1941: Average	87.3	82.4	82.7	108.3	84.8	76.2	99.4	103.2	84.4	94.3	82.0	83.5	86.9	89.1	88.3	89.0
December	93.6	94.7	90.5	114.8	91.8	78.4	103.3	107.8	90.4	101.1	87.6	92.3	90.1	94.6	93.3	93.7
1942: Average	98.8	105.9	99.6	117.7	96.9	78.5	103.8	110.2	95.5	102.4	89.7	100.6	92.6	98.6	97.0	95.5
1943: Average	103.1	122.6	106.6	117.5	97.4	80.8	103.8	111.4	94.9	102.7	92.2	112.1	92.9	100.1	98.7	96.9
1944: Average	104.0	123.3	104.9	116.7	98.4	83.0	103.8	115.5	95.2	104.3	93.6	113.2	94.1	100.8	99.6	98.5
1945: Average	105.8	128.2	106.2	118.1	100.1	84.0	104.7	117.8	95.2	104.5	94.7	116.8	95.9	101.8	100.8	99.7
August	105.7	126.9	106.4	118.0	99.6	84.8	104.7	117.8	95.3	104.5	94.8	116.3	95.5	101.8	100.9	99.9
1946: Average	121.1	148.9	130.7	137.2	116.3	90.1	115.5	132.6	101.4	111.6	100.3	134.7	110.8	116.1	114.9	109.5
June	112.9	140.1	112.9	122.4	109.2	87.8	112.2	129.9	96.4	110.4	98.5	126.3	105.7	107.3	106.7	105.6
November	139.7	169.8	165.4	172.5	131.6	94.5	130.2	145.5	118.9	118.2	106.5	153.4	129.1	134.7	132.9	120.7
1947: Average	152.1	181.2	168.7	182.4	141.7	108.7	145.0	179.7	127.3	131.1	115.5	165.6	148.5	146.0	145.5	135.2
1948: Average	165.1	188.3	179.1	188.8	149.8	134.2	163.6	199.1	135.7	144.5	120.5	178.4	158.0	159.4	159.8	151.0
August	169.8	191.5	189.8	188.4	150.4	136.4	171.0	203.8	133.2	145.4	119.7	182.3	161.2	164.6	164.7	153.3
September	168.9	189.9	186.9	187.4	149.3	136.9	172.0	204.1	134.5	146.6	119.9	181.0	160.4	164.0	164.1	153.6
October	165.4	183.5	178.2	185.5	148.3	137.3	172.4	203.7	135.5	147.5	119.0	177.0	160.0	160.3	161.2	153.4
November	164.0	180.8	174.3	186.2	147.4	137.6	173.3	203.1	134.4	148.2	119.2	175.2	161.0	158.8	160.1	153.6
December	162.4	177.3	170.2	185.3	146.7	137.2	173.8	202.2	131.1	148.4	118.5	172.3	160.8	157.6	158.9	153.1
1949: January	160.6	172.5	165.8	184.8	146.1	137.1	175.6	202.3	126.3	148.1	117.3	169.3	160.4	156.2	157.8	152.9
February	158.1	168.3	161.5	182.3	145.2	135.9	175.5	201.5	122.8	148.3	115.3	165.8	159.6	154.0	155.7	151.8
March	158.4	171.5	162.9	180.4	143.8	134.3	174.4	200.0	121.1	148.0	115.7	167.3	156.9	154.1	155.3	150.7
April	156.9	170.5	162.9	179.9	142.2	132.0	171.8	196.5	117.7	147.0	115.6	165.8	153.1	153.0	153.7	148.9
May	155.7	171.2	163.8	179.2	140.5	130.1	168.4	193.9	118.2	146.2	113.5	165.9	c149.4	151.5	152.1	146.8
June	c154.5	c168.8	162.4	178.8	139.2	129.9	c167.5	191.4	116.8	145.1	111.0	c164.5	146.5	c150.7	c151.2	c145.6
July	c153.6	c166.2	161.3	c177.8	c138.1	129.9	c168.3	c189.0	118.1	c143.1	110.2	c163.2	146.0	c149.9	c150.6	c145.1
August	153.0	162.3	160.6	179.0	137.9	129.7	168.7	188.2	119.7	143.0	109.8	161.3	147.9	149.5	150.7	145.1

[1] BLS wholesale price data, for the most part, represent prices in primary markets. They are prices charged by manufacturers or producers or are prices prevailing on organized exchanges. The weekly index is calculated from 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.)

Mimeographed tables are available, upon request to the Bureau, giving monthly indexes for major groups of commodities since 1890 and for subgroups and economic groups since 1913. The weekly wholesale price indexes are available in summary form since 1947 for all commodities; all commodities less farm products and foods; farm products; foods; textile products; fuel and lighting materials; metals and metal products; and building materials. Weekly indexes are also available for the subgroups of grains, livestock, meats, and hides and skins.

[2] Includes current motor vehicle prices beginning with October 1946. The rate of production of motor vehicles in October 1946 exceeded the monthly average rate of civilian production in 1941, and in accordance with the announcement made in September 1946, the Bureau introduced current prices for motor vehicles in the October calculations. During the war, motor vehicles were not produced for general civilian sale and the Bureau carried April 1942 prices foward in each computation through September 1946.

c Corrected.

TABLE D–8: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,[1] by Group and Subgroup of Commodities

[1926=100]

Group and subgroup	1949								1948					1946	1939
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	June	Aug.
All commodities [2]	153.0	c 153.6	c 154.5	155.7	156.9	158.4	158.1	160.6	162.4	164.0	165.4	168.9	169.8	112.9	75.0
Farm products	162.3	c 166.2	c 168.8	171.2	170.5	171.5	168.3	172.5	177.3	180.8	183.5	189.9	191.5	140.1	61.0
Grains	150.4	154.1	154.9	159.9	163.8	162.6	157.2	167.7	171.1	171.1	170.4	176.9	179.2	151.8	51.5
Livestock and poultry	186.3	c 188.5	193.3	191.5	189.0	195.0	187.2	194.7	204.6	213.4	223.4	244.2	250.0	137.4	66.0
Livestock	206.6	c 209.4	212.6	207.7	202.4	209.5	201.1	209.9	221.7	234.1	246.9	268.8	273.3	143.4	67.7
Other farm products	150.1	c 155.0	c 156.7	160.8	160.0	158.6	158.9	159.4	161.4	162.6	162.0	159.6	158.7	137.5	60.1
Eggs	146.4	138.7	126.9	125.2	124.4	116.1	112.5	124.4	140.9	160.9	163.6	148.1	139.9	97.3	47.5
Foods	160.6	161.3	162.4	163.8	162.9	162.9	161.5	165.8	170.2	174.3	178.2	186.9	189.8	112.9	67.2
Dairy products	152.7	149.2	145.5	145.9	147.2	154.8	159.8	163.6	171.2	170.7	174.9	179.9	185.1	127.3	67.9
Cereal products	142.8	146.1	145.6	145.1	145.3	146.5	146.7	148.0	150.0	150.5	149.6	153.3	154.0	101.7	71.9
Fruits and vegetables	130.3	c 145.4	157.5	167.3	158.1	151.7	152.3	145.3	139.8	139.6	137.1	139.4	140.5	136.1	58.5
Meats, poultry, and fish	210.7	212.2	215.5	215.2	216.0	214.8	205.1	214.2	220.8	227.4	239.8	266.5	273.7	110.1	73.7
Meats	224.4	227.3	230.3	227.0	224.9	222.4	212.5	222.8	230.8	240.0	255.0	277.4	279.6	116.6	78.1
Other foods	136.5	130.5	127.8	128.5	127.6	126.6	127.5	134.4	140.9	149.4	150.4	149.1	148.2	98.1	60.3
Hides and leather products	179.0	c 177.8	178.8	179.2	179.9	180.4	182.3	184.8	185.3	186.2	185.5	187.4	188.4	122.4	92.7
Shoes	183.8	183.8	184.1	184.0	186.9	187.8	187.8	187.8	188.0	188.1	189.7	190.0	189.4	129.5	100.8
Hides and skins	194.5	c 184.7	186.0	188.2	183.4	181.8	185.9	198.7	197.2	206.0	202.0	210.5	212.1	121.5	77.2
Leather	173.7	175.4	177.1	177.4	177.8	178.9	183.9	185.4	186.5	183.8	180.4	181.9	186.0	110.7	84.0
Other leather products	141.9	c 142.4	144.4	144.6	144.7	145.6	145.4	145.4	148.6	148.6	148.6	148.6	148.6	115.2	97.1
Textile products	137.9	c 138.1	139.2	140.5	142.2	143.8	145.2	146.1	146.7	147.4	148.3	149.3	150.4	109.2	67.8
Clothing	144.8	144.8	145.6	146.0	146.4	147.1	147.3	147.7	148.8	149.1	148.8	148.6	148.7	120.3	81.5
Cotton goods	169.5	167.8	169.7	172.6	176.2	180.1	184.8	186.9	189.2	191.2	195.0	199.8	205.3	139.4	65.5
Hosiery and underwear	98.5	98.5	99.6	100.4	101.2	101.2	101.3	102.5	103.7	104.0	104.3	104.5	104.7	75.8	61.5
Rayon and nylon	39.6	39.6	39.6	40.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.6	30.2	28.5
Silk	49.2	49.2	49.2	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.4	(3)	44.3
Woolen and worsted	152.6	c 157.6	159.7	159.7	160.9	161.8	162.1	161.6	159.6	159.6	159.6	158.9	158.4	112.7	75.5
Other textile products	180.9	178.8	177.7	179.1	180.9	184.9	186.9	189.0	190.0	190.5	190.5	189.3	186.6	112.3	63.7
Fuel and lighting materials	129.7	129.9	129.9	130.1	132.0	134.3	135.9	137.1	137.2	137.6	137.3	136.9	136.4	87.8	72.6
Anthracite	135.9	135.4	134.2	133.7	135.0	137.9	138.0	137.7	136.4	136.4	136.4	136.5	136.0	106.1	72.1
Bituminous coal	188.8	188.9	188.6	188.9	190.7	195.2	196.9	196.5	195.4	195.1	195.1	195.1	194.6	132.8	96.0
Coke	222.0	222.0	222.4	222.7	222.8	222.9	222.9	220.5	219.0	219.0	218.7	217.5	217.4	133.5	104.2
Electricity	(3)	(3)	68.9	68.2	67.9	67.9	68.5	67.7	67.7	67.3	66.5	66.3	65.5	67.2	75.8
Gas	(3)	89.5	90.1	90.9	92.3	92.8	91.9	88.1	91.1	92.6	90.9	90.7	86.9	79.6	86.7
Petroleum and products	109.7	110.2	110.4	110.7	113.3	115.9	118.7	121.3	122.0	122.8	122.8	122.2	122.1	64.0	51.7
Metals and metal products [2]	168.7	c 168.3	c 167.5	168.4	171.8	174.4	175.5	175.6	173.8	173.3	172.4	172.0	171.0	112.2	93.2
Agricultural machinery and equipment	144.1	144.2	144.3	144.3	144.3	144.2	144.2	144.1	144.0	143.6	142.5	140.5	135.5	104.5	93.5
Farm machinery	146.6	146.7	146.7	146.7	146.7	146.7	146.7	146.6	146.5	146.1	144.9	142.7	137.6	104.9	94.7
Iron and steel	163.8	164.2	164.7	165.1	166.2	168.3	169.1	169.1	165.4	165.0	164.5	164.0	163.2	110.1	95.1
Motor vehicles	178.4	c 178.4	c 177.1	175.0	175.8	175.2	175.8	175.8	175.7	175.3	175.3	175.0	174.1	135.5	92.5
Passenger cars	187.0	c 187.0	c 185.3	182.4	183.3	182.5	183.2	183.2	183.3	183.2	183.2	182.9	181.9	142.8	95.6
Trucks	141.0	141.0	141.0	142.0	142.1	142.4	142.4	142.4	142.0	140.3	140.3	140.2	139.7	104.3	77.4
Nonferrous metals	135.9	132.1	128.8	138.2	156.4	168.4	172.5	172.5	172.5	171.4	167.0	166.4	165.9	99.2	74.6
Plumbing and heating	154.7	154.7	154.7	154.8	154.9	155.3	156.1	156.9	157.3	157.3	157.3	157.0	153.9	106.0	79.3
Building materials	188.2	c 189.0	191.4	193.9	196.5	200.0	201.5	202.3	202.2	203.1	203.7	204.1	203.8	129.9	89.6
Brick and tile	161.4	161.5	160.8	160.8	160.8	162.4	162.4	162.5	160.5	160.4	160.1	159.5	159.2	121.3	90.5
Cement	133.6	133.6	134.3	134.3	134.3	134.3	134.3	134.1	133.4	133.6	133.6	133.2	133.0	102.6	91.3
Lumber	277.4	c 277.4	c 280.7	285.2	290.6	294.7	296.9	299.5	305.9	311.2	315.4	317.4	319.9	176.0	90.1
Paint and paint materials	143.8	145.2	153.6	157.4	157.9	162.3	165.3	166.3	161.2	161.4	160.1	160.0	158.4	108.6	82.1
Prepared paint	138.5	138.5	151.3	151.3	151.3	151.3	151.3	151.3	142.9	142.9	142.9	142.9	142.9	99.3	92.9
Paint materials	152.3	155.3	159.0	167.1	168.1	177.4	183.8	185.8	184.3	184.6	182.0	181.7	178.3	120.9	71.8
Plumbing and heating	154.7	154.7	154.7	154.8	154.9	155.3	156.1	156.9	157.3	157.3	157.3	157.0	153.9	106.0	79.3
Structural steel	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	120.1	107.3
Other building materials	167.3	168.8	168.5	170.5	173.8	178.3	179.1	179.1	176.9	175.6	174.8	174.8	173.4	118.4	89.5
Chemicals and allied products	119.7	118.1	116.8	118.2	117.7	121.1	122.8	126.3	131.1	134.4	135.5	134.5	133.2	96.4	74.2
Chemicals	118.0	118.1	116.9	116.9	117.2	118.4	119.5	122.2	123.4	125.8	128.5	127.0	127.2	98.0	83.8
Drug and pharmaceutical materials	125.0	124.7	124.3	123.6	123.0	142.4	148.9	150.4	151.5	152.0	152.7	152.7	153.4	109.4	77.1
Fertilizer materials	121.8	120.7	117.5	118.9	119.7	119.6	120.8	120.8	120.1	119.5	117.2	116.2	114.9	82.7	65.5
Mixed fertilizers	107.9	108.3	108.3	108.3	108.3	108.3	108.3	108.7	108.3	107.9	107.9	107.8	105.9	86.6	73.1
Oils and fats	130.3	118.5	116.9	127.0	121.2	129.3	131.7	146.1	179.4	195.1	194.5	193.6	185.1	102.1	40.6
Housefurnishing goods	143.0	c 143.1	145.1	146.2	147.0	148.0	148.3	148.1	148.4	148.2	147.5	146.6	145.4	110.4	85.6
Furnishings	149.2	c 149.3	150.9	151.9	152.4	153.9	154.2	153.4	153.6	153.6	152.5	151.5	149.3	114.5	90.0
Furniture	136.6	c 136.9	139.3	140.3	141.6	142.1	142.3	142.8	143.1	142.8	142.5	141.6	141.6	108.5	81.1
Miscellaneous	109.8	110.2	111.0	113.5	115.6	115.7	115.3	117.3	118.5	119.2	119.0	119.9	119.7	98.5	73.3
Tires and tubes	60.6	60.6	62.1	64.5	64.6	64.6	64.7	65.5	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.2	65.7	59.5
Cattle feed	197.9	204.7	199.3	213.8	231.9	209.2	190.4	212.0	217.1	217.9	195.4	201.7	198.4	197.8	68.4
Paper and pulp	156.8	156.8	159.6	163.3	165.1	167.2	168.0	168.3	169.5	169.9	170.2	170.9	169.0	115.6	80.0
Paperboard	146.2	146.4	146.9	149.3	153.9	155.5	157.6	159.0	161.7	162.2	164.0	165.6	169.7	115.6	66.2
Paper	151.4	151.5	152.9	155.7	156.6	158.4	158.4	158.4	158.4	158.4	158.4	158.4	154.7	107.3	83.9
Wood pulp	190.5	190.5	205.4	216.8	219.2	223.7	227.3	227.3	233.6	236.0	236.0	238.9	238.9	154.1	69.6
Rubber, crude	35.6	35.1	34.5	37.4	38.9	40.0	38.8	39.5	38.9	40.4	45.0	46.4	48.1	46.2	34.9
Other miscellaneous	121.1	221.5	121.9	122.4	124.2	125.6	126.4	128.1	129.5	130.5	131.1	132.1	132.2	101.0	81.3
Soap and synthetic detergents	126.3	128.5	131.3	131.3	134.9	140.4	143.0	149.6	153.7	157.0	157.2	158.2	158.6	101.3	78.9

[1] See footnote 1, table D–7. [2] See footnote 2, table D–7. [3] Not available. c Corrected. r Revised.

E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E–1: Work Stoppages Resulting From Labor-Management Disputes [1]

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935–39 (average)	2,862		1,130,000		16,900,000	0.27
1945	4,750		3,470,000		38,000,000	.47
1946	4,985		4,600,000		116,000,000	1.43
1947	3,693		2,170,000		34,600,000	.41
1948	3,419		1,960,000		34,100,000	.37
1948: August	355	603	143,000	232,000	2,100,000	.26
September	299	553	158,000	267,000	2,540,000	.33
October	256	468	110,000	194,000	2,060,000	.27
November	216	388	111,000	189,000	1,910,000	.26
December	144	283	40,500	93,100	713,000	.09
1949: January [2]	225	400	70,000	110,000	800,000	.11
February [2]	225	350	80,000	120,000	650,000	.10
March [2]	275	400	500,000	540,000	3,600,000	.46
April [2]	400	500	175,000	225,000	1,800,000	.25
May [2]	450	600	250,000	320,000	3,200,000	.45
June [2]	375	550	575,000	660,000	4,600,000	.61
July [2]	300	525	110,000	225,000	2,100,000	.31
August [2]	375	550	150,000	250,000	2,000,000	.26

[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 for one or more shifts in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

[2] Preliminary estimates.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F–1: Expenditures for New Construction [1]

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)														
	1949									1948				1948	1947
	Sept.[2]	Aug.[3]	July [3]	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Total	Total
Total new construction [4]	$1,902	$1,893	$1,841	$1,745	$1,585	$1,378	$1,267	$1,172	$1,293	$1,447	$1,646	$1,814	$1,901	$18,775	$14,324
Private construction	1,345	1,335	1,309	1,239	1,117	997	951	905	1,002	1,129	1,256	1,355	1,427	14,563	11,179
Residential building (nonfarm)	680	660	650	600	530	445	420	400	475	547	615	670	707	7,223	5,260
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) [5]	262	263	269	268	257	251	262	271	285	305	325	327	331	3,578	3,131
Industrial	70	71	72	76	82	89	96	104	110	114	116	116	116	1,397	1,702
Commercial	83	85	91	92	83	76	79	78	82	93	106	110	119	1,224	835
Warehouses, office and loft buildings	22	24	24	24	23	23	25	27	29	31	32	32	32	323	216
Stores, restaurants, and garages	61	61	67	68	60	53	54	51	53	62	74	78	87	901	619
Other nonresidential building	109	107	106	100	92	86	87	89	93	98	103	101	96	957	594
Religious	31	31	30	28	26	24	24	25	26	27	28	27	25	236	118
Educational	22	22	21	20	19	19	20	21	22	24	25	25	24	239	164
Social and recreational	22	22	23	22	20	19	19	19	20	21	23	23	22	211	92
Hospital and institutional [6]	20	18	17	15	14	12	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	116	107
Remaining types [7]	14	14	15	15	13	12	13	13	15	16	17	16	15	155	113
Farm construction	65	75	60	50	40	30	18	10	12	13	22	39	63	500	450
Public utilities	338	337	330	321	290	271	251	224	230	264	294	319	326	3,262	2,338
Railroad	36	36	37	36	34	31	27	25	27	33	36	39	38	379	318
Telephone and telegraph	55	55	56	62	60	60	57	46	45	56	60	61	61	713	510
Other public utilities	247	246	237	223	196	180	167	153	158	175	198	219	227	2,170	1,510
Public construction	557	558	532	506	468	381	316	267	291	318	390	459	474	4,212	3,145
Residential building	24	23	20	17	15	14	10	8	8	7	7	7	7	85	186
Nonresidential building (other than military or naval facilities) [8]	155	152	148	144	141	134	122	108	110	110	116	115	109	1,057	505
Educational	75	74	72	71	70	68	64	60	60	61	62	60	57	567	275
Hospital and institutional	45	43	40	39	36	34	31	27	28	27.	27	26.	25	219	81
All other nonresidential	35	35	36	34	35	32	27	21	22	22	27	29	27	271	149
Military and naval facilities	11	11	10	9	9	8	9	7	7	9	11	11	11	137	204
Highways	210	215	200	185	160	100	68	52	68	83	131	186	200	1,585	1,300
Sewer and water	52	52	51	51	49	46	42	39	41	42	45	47	49	481	331
Miscellaneous public service enterprises [9]	9	9	9	8	9	9	8	5	6	5	7	10	10	108	117
Conservation and development	76	76	75	74	67	56	45	39	40	50	58	66	71	597	386
All other public [10]	20	20	19	18	18	14	12	9	11	12	15	17	17	162	116

[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 data reported in the tabulations for urban building authorized and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F–2.

[2] Preliminary. [3] Revised.

[4] Includes major additions and alterations, except for private residential building which covers new construction only.

[5] Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

[6] Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private non-profit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program, totaling $8 million in first 9 months of 1949, distributed about as follows: First quarter $1 million, second quarter $2 million, July $1 million, August and September $2 million each.

[7] Hotels and miscellaneous buildings not elsewhere classified.

[8] Excludes expenditures to construct facilities used in atomic energy projects.

[9] Covers primarily publicly owned electric light and power systems and local transit facilities.

[10] Covers construction not elsewhere classified such as airports, navigational aids, monuments, etc.

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)															
			Building									Conservation and development				
					Nonresidential											
							Hospital and institutional									
	Total new construction [2]	Airports [3]	Total	Residential	Total	Educational [4]	Total	Veterans'	Other	Administration and general [5]	Other nonresidential	Total	Reclamation	River, harbor, and flood control	Highways	All other [6]
1936	$1,533,439	(7)	$561,394	$63,465	$497,929	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	$189,710	$73,797	$115,913	$511,685	$270,650
1939	1,586,604	$4,753	669,222	231,071	438,151	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	225,423	115,612	109,811	355,701	331,505
1942	7,775,497	579,176	6,130,389	549,472	5,580,917	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	217,795	150,708	67,087	347,988	500,149
1946	1,450,252	14,859	549,656	435,453	114,203	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	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
1948	1,690,182	49,718	332,793	8,328	324,465	1,417	246,242	168,015	78,227	28,797	48,009	494,604	147,921	346,683	769,089	43,978
1948: August	133,698	6,580	11,599	120	11,479	4	8,628	872	7,756	1,041	1,806	22,423	4,269	18,154	91,310	1,786
September	130,985	8,259	24,053	66	23,987	31	15,933	13,273	2,660	2,674	5,349	29,091	2,959	26,132	65,965	3,617
October	143,856	3,568	41,449	785	40,664	0	34,475	6,481	27,994	3,231	2,958	37,166	19,488	17,678	55,747	5,926
November	107,157	2,535	12,470	2,374	10,096	84	7,408	436	6,972	844	1,760	35,402	13,895	21,507	51,672	5,078
December	165,208	1,039	20,425	1,855	18,570	0	13,566	95	13,471	1,521	3,483	66,901	22,558	44,343	74,085	2,758
1949: January	87,542	(8)	36,810	87	36,723	148	8,122	359	7,763	24,784	3,669	14,977	7,596	7,381	34,465	1,290
February	94,727	(8)	39,110	1,970	37,140	635	10,023	5,468	4,555	22,615	3,867	23,966	3,079	20,887	28,961	2,690
March	169,357	(8)	35,908	1,773	34,135	0	25,571	9,410	16,161	1,637	6,927	84,332	22,536	61,796	41,619	7,498
April	117,506	(8)	27,054	2,801	24,253	0	18,779	575	18,204	930	4,544	35,541	18,778	16,763	52,057	2,854
May	220,963	(8)	44,061	6,245	37,816	17	18,335	750	17,585	13,607	5,857	88,553	61,537	27,016	83,750	4,599
June	264,597	(8)	98,351	14,730	83,621	0	53,924	14,648	39,276	10,418	19,279	78,249	26,563	51,686	79,390	8,607
July [9]	131,126	(8)	31,727	608	31,119	0	21,065	123	20,942	1,980	8,074	21,932	6,822	15,110	75,435	2,032
August [10]	166,507	(8)	33,046	5	33,041	140	30,135	25,182	4,953	891	1,875	51,697	12,218	39,479	78,972	2,792

[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. Force-account work is done, not through a contractor, but directly by a government agency, using a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction on the agency's own properties.

[2] Includes major additions and alterations.

[3] Excludes hangars and other buildings which are included under "other nonresidential" building construction.

[4] Includes educational facilities under the Federal temporary re-use educational facilities program.

[5] Includes post offices, armories, offices, and customhouses. Includes contract awards for construction at United Nations Headquarters at New York City as follows: September 1948, $497,000; January 1949, $23,810,000.

[6] Includes electrification projects, water-supply and sewage-disposal systems, forestry projects, railroad construction, and other types of projects not elsewhere classified.

[7] Included in "All other."

[8] Unavailable.

[9] Revised.

[10] Preliminary.

TABLE F–3: Urban Building Authorized, by Principal Class of Construction and by Type of Building[1]

Period	Valuation (in thousands)									Number of new dwelling units—Housekeeping only				
	Total all classes [2]	New residential building						New nonresidential building	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Privately financed				Publicly financed
		Housekeeping				Publicly financed dwelling units	Nonhousekeeping [5]			Total	1-family	2-family [3]	Multifamily [4]	
		Privately financed dwelling units												
		Total	1-family	2-family [3]	Multifamily [4]									
1942	$2,707,573	$598,570	$478,658	$42,629	$77,283	$296,933	$22,910	$1,510,688	$278,472	184,892	138,908	15,747	30,237	95,946
1946	4,743,414	2,114,833	1,830,260	103,042	181,531	355,587	43,369	1,458,602	771,023	430,195	358,151	24,326	47,718	98,310
1947	5,561,754	2,892,003	2,362,600	156,757	372,646	35,177	29,831	1,712,817	891,926	503,094	393,720	34,105	75,269	5,100
1948	6,961,820	3,431,664	2,747,206	184,141	500,317	136,459	38,034	2,354,314	1,001,349	517,112	392,779	36,650	87,683	14,760
1948: July	658,309	324,595	264,596	15,928	44,071	11,739	3,167	222,990	95,818	47,515	36,666	2,974	7,875	1,260
August	653,520	349,753	264,725	13,489	71,539	9,215	3,186	197,059	94,307	46,993	35,913	2,332	8,748	958
September	592,984	268,806	228,003	14,157	26,646	17,295	3,163	218,121	85,599	39,466	31,750	2,837	4,879	1,750
October	590,922	258,238	217,735	11,834	28,669	13,779	2,728	235,891	80,286	38,465	31,189	2,393	4,883	1,541
November	477,462	215,081	178,348	9,143	27,590	23,913	1,490	167,666	69,312	32,584	25,642	1,729	5,213	2,205
December	432,979	168,483	135,189	10,043	23,251	29,712	1,940	166,872	65,972	25,549	19,225	1,995	4,329	3,277
1949: January	409,729	143,359	111,019	9,607	22,733	32,910	1,120	171,911	60,429	23,411	16,730	1,919	4,762	3,660
February	387,181	153,593	118,452	6,507	28,634	23,439	1,626	147,725	60,798	24,839	18,331	1,345	5,163	2,480
March	586,940	272,325	222,811	11,915	37,599	39,602	2,529	192,648	79,836	42,229	32,905	2,381	6,943	4,162
April	635,111	322,063	254,245	13,782	54,036	24,021	6,397	199,181	83,449	50,800	37,538	2,862	10,400	2,738
May	665,644	359,364	254,546	13,446	91,372	30,497	3,084	186,151	86,548	54,199	36,563	2,580	15,056	3,110
June [6]	748,046	356,816	256,544	10,547	89,725	28,782	3,850	259,474	99,124	55,331	36,947	2,131	16,253	3,373
July [7]	583,118	305,303	231,301	8,699	65,303	22,342	3,937	168,829	82,707	48,182	34,287	1,763	12,132	2,791

[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 nonfederally 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.

Urban, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, covers all incorporated places of 2,500 population or more in 1940, and, by special rule, a small number of unincorporated civil divisions.

[2] Covers additions, alterations, and repairs, as well as new residential and nonresidential building.

[3] Includes units in 1-family and 2-family structures with stores.

[4] Includes units in multifamily structures with stores.

[5] Covers hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and other nonhousekeeping residential buildings.

[6] Revised.

[7] Preliminary.

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)														
	1949							1948						1948	1947
	July [3]	June [4]	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	Total	Total
All types	$168,829	$259,474	$186,151	$199,181	$192,648	$147,725	$171,911	$166,872	$167,666	$235,891	$218,121	$197,059	$222,990	$2,354,314	$1,712,817
New England	6,613	13,859	8,485	15,672	8,026	6,229	4,607	8,092	8,288	12,737	9,577	10,533	15,723	147,633	109,977
Middle Atlantic	27,422	35,246	26,378	28,400	26,848	16,777	47,775	28,386	29,254	43,850	30,241	33,027	30,777	392,348	272,626
East North Central	37,512	55,772	38,941	37,251	46,191	21,264	40,516	34,823	32,256	54,209	55,258	49,368	58,209	506,435	371,948
West North Central	16,501	19,736	12,255	17,178	18,663	8,535	10,812	11,345	11,624	22,623	14,832	17,026	12,173	172,407	132,163
South Atlantic	19,536	28,257	31,298	26,965	22,220	39,158	17,961	16,589	18,709	26,463	24,372	18,773	35,759	266,635	200,053
East South Central	7,736	16,128	8,897	9,621	10,231	8,048	5,394	9,890	5,197	15,399	10,613	9,905	6,779	102,763	73,009
West South Central	22,616	33,808	14,088	19,910	20,537	21,203	17,869	17,726	26,047	16,476	25,526	15,019	27,156	271,383	193,221
Mountain	6,512	17,729	7,360	6,647	7,042	3,510	4,840	4,751	3,310	5,697	18,289	8,776	7,779	82,603	58,162
Pacific	24,381	38,938	38,450	37,537	32,890	23,001	22,135	35,270	32,979	38,436	29,415	34,630	28,634	412,106	301,658
Industrial buildings [5]	15,641	16,473	14,358	19,829	15,836	16,855	26,085	19,964	20,387	33,631	21,120	27,043	24,351	299,371	322,230
New England	350	367	623	972	1,019	858	378	1,445	1,483	2,569	914	546	3,526	19,840	26,098
Middle Atlantic	5,646	2,281	2,410	4,416	3,478	3,862	4,128	5,083	7,347	4,955	3,035	7,220	5,119	65,934	58,139
East North Central	3,826	6,959	4,889	5,009	4,012	4,568	16,013	7,600	4,393	8,137	9,423	9,511	9,217	100,034	118,667
West North Central	780	1,995	1,122	2,063	1,112	1,746	860	996	882	822	756	1,957	713	16,058	19,890
South Atlantic	715	910	1,241	2,475	2,088	2,682	1,173	1,454	2,010	6,972	1,262	1,670	1,180	27,776	20,549
East South Central	775	612	570	1,664	644	600	826	843	458	1,506	507	1,023	452	9,054	13,426
West South Central	645	533	703	560	537	557	751	244	786	1,431	980	1,799	1,836	15,863	17,519
Mountain	142	329	994	493	439	197	551	380	69	413	367	119	65	2,769	2,852
Pacific	2,764	2,489	1,806	2,177	2,506	1,785	1,405	1,919	2,959	6,826	3,876	3,198	2,243	42,043	45,090
Commercial buildings [6]	57,008	65,896	65,862	64,539	61,786	57,527	55,268	53,528	66,917	84,905	94,015	79,596	92,101	925,954	686,282
New England	2,137	3,195	2,956	3,878	2,848	3,817	2,282	2,692	3,918	2,453	5,689	4,718	5,780	55,468	32,853
Middle Atlantic	7,679	8,333	9,315	14,109	8,068	6,699	14,861	6,933	13,072	15,100	10,970	12,987	13,221	132,703	91,206
East North Central	11,229	13,037	12,616	11,625	13,340	8,205	10,330	11,498	11,907	23,614	20,923	15,725	17,174	177,322	118,839
West North Central	5,139	4,240	4,541	4,802	4,955	3,437	1,456	3,381	3,666	10,263	9,391	7,128	6,575	72,809	57,240
South Atlantic	5,844	12,883	10,092	8,447	8,528	8,965	7,343	8,125	9,261	8,789	10,954	10,426	13,501	121,571	106,788
East South Central	2,833	3,268	3,207	4,949	4,333	2,129	2,002	2,674	3,191	3,016	3,502	3,864	3,202	39,391	34,680
West South Central	11,153	9,705	5,594	6,777	6,424	9,888	5,354	6,804	10,684	8,342	17,793	7,076	12,324	126,054	91,548
Mountain	1,467	2,436	2,688	1,827	2,829	1,936	2,632	1,414	1,523	2,640	2,183	4,965	4,192	35,275	26,855
Pacific	9,529	8,798	14,853	8,124	10,461	12,451	9,007	10,007	9,695	10,688	12,610	12,707	16,132	165,361	126,273
Community buildings [7]	72,507	138,831	68,573	71,780	89,276	34,679	49,152	72,192	56,648	88,646	68,575	60,377	71,048	778,045	406,920
New England	3,129	8,203	3,445	3,171	3,077	487	1,505	1,651	1,741	5,822	1,580	4,137	3,827	47,004	25,759
Middle Atlantic	10,293	19,215	10,360	7,427	12,506	3,717	3,314	14,051	7,279	20,166	11,588	9,185	8,658	153,109	80,190
East North Central	18,033	30,333	14,273	13,376	23,532	5,323	11,145	13,035	11,143	16,675	11,429	13,394	21,795	149,667	62,542
West North Central	8,715	11,976	4,649	8,274	5,531	2,900	6,590	5,139	5,405	7,798	3,050	3,521	2,736	53,460	34,639
South Atlantic	8,783	12,159	8,007	9,172	10,261	3,493	5,605	4,476	5,326	8,523	8,003	5,538	11,420	78,034	40,172
East South Central	3,828	6,748	4,488	2,688	4,517	2,247	1,610	5,483	1,215	9,110	4,811	3,665	2,636	38,392	16,913
West South Central	8,850	18,617	6,706	10,766	12,042	9,902	10,099	8,873	11,577	3,531	4,735	4,617	10,736	102,937	65,309
Mountain	4,015	14,205	2,351	3,768	2,446	1,245	1,505	1,809	805	2,113	14,174	2,788	2,825	34,081	18,366
Pacific	6,860	17,374	14,296	13,138	15,364	5,365	7,779	17,675	12,157	14,908	9,205	13,532	6,415	121,361	63,030
Public buildings [8]	4,285	12,643	13,277	11,046	6,654	22,843	28,096	5,274	1,882	4,452	6,699	5,155	5,734	71,953	41,049
New England	212	702	55	431	340	138	20	300	9	453	166	100	54	5,901	3,418
Middle Atlantic	587	991	575	453	145	457	24,010	201	140	640	1,756	498	337	8,681	4,712
East North Central	381	211	1,149	111	17	50	184	158	136	15	15	3,385	3,700	11,173	8,372
West North Central	519	283	55	74	4,317	0	459	1,054	251	25	45	138	96	4,815	1,696
South Atlantic	1,418	803	10,712	2,103	194	22,028	1,159	1,234	431	633	1,441	47	914	7,661	6,285
East South Central	28	5,120	0	0	268	0	32	721	80	961	1,280	0	45	8,936	830
West South Central	65	1,731	42	75	0	8	674	364	211	121	782	260	286	6,112	4,579
Mountain	121	55	39	82	276	3	44	803	260	37	877	73	68	3,605	2,416
Pacific	954	2,746	649	7,716	1,097	158	1,514	439	364	1,567	337	654	234	15,069	8,741
Public works and utility buildings [9]	8,508	13,928	10,635	20,304	7,963	10,540	8,571	9,398	11,853	11,953	15,425	11,872	17,846	150,020	143,824
New England	129	778	790	6,459	131	729	145	1,584	371	456	273	291	1,736	11,439	15,085
Middle Atlantic	1,986	2,743	2,127	274	1,093	1,225	605	1,178	262	1,423	1,280	1,587	1,923	16,656	24,968
East North Central	1,309	1,813	1,158	3,714	2,726	2,420	2,157	1,339	2,148	2,274	9,801	3,584	3,279	35,809	35,972
West North Central	442	208	569	745	953	234	1,202	223	620	2,327	325	3,103	882	13,574	8,737
South Atlantic	1,039	799	645	3,889	535	1,383	2,265	787	893	779	1,946	388	7,845	22,204	19,046
East South Central	0	20	402	24	98	2,875	763	3	36	534	270	865	193	3,751	4,154
West South Central	1,234	2,431	257	1,021	769	383	596	1,044	2,240	2,241	579	413	1,494	12,811	7,647
Mountain	243	177	838	40	494	0	5	131	148	66	139	334	209	2,055	3,520
Pacific	2,128	4,960	3,850	4,138	1,164	1,292	833	3,109	5,135	1,853	812	1,307	285	31,721	24,695
All other buildings [10]	10,879	11,704	13,446	11,684	11,134	5,282	4,739	6,516	9,977	12,303	12,289	13,014	11,909	128,970	112,512
New England	657	613	616	761	610	200	277	420	766	984	955	741	800	7,981	6,764
Middle Atlantic	1,232	1,683	1,591	1,721	1,559	817	858	940	1,154	1,566	1,612	1,550	1,519	15,265	13,412
East North Central	2,733	3,420	4,857	3,416	2,565	699	688	1,193	2,529	3,494	3,667	3,769	3,044	32,430	27,556
West North Central	907	1,035	1,319	1,221	1,796	218	245	552	800	1,388	1,265	1,179	1,171	11,691	9,961
South Atlantic	1,737	703	601	879	614	607	416	513	788	767	766	704	899	9,389	7,213
East South Central	271	360	230	296	370	196	161	166	217	272	243	488	251	3,239	3,006
West South Central	670	793	787	710	764	467	395	397	549	810	657	854	480	7,606	6,618
Mountain	525	526	450	437	558	129	102	214	505	428	549	497	420	4,818	4,153
Pacific	2,146	2,571	2,996	2,244	2,298	1,948	1,597	2,121	2,669	2,594	2,575	3,232	3,325	36,551	33,829

[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] Revised.

[5] Includes factories, navy yards, army ordinance plants, bakeries, ice plants, industrial warehouses, and other buildings at the site of these and similar production plants.

[6] Includes amusement and recreation buildings, stores and other mercantile buildings, commercial garages, gasoline and service stations, etc.

[7] Includes churches, hospitals, and other institutional buildings, schools, libraries, etc.

[8] 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.

[9] Includes railroad, bus and airport buildings, roundhouses, radio stations, gas and electric plants, public comfort stations, etc.

[10] 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	752,030	185,000	0	0	0	$4,475,000	$4,475,000	0
1933 [4]	93,000	45,000	48,000	93,000	45,000	48,000	0	0	0	285,446	285,446	0
1941 [5]	706,100	434,300	271,800	619,500	369,500	250,000	86,600	64,800	21,800	2,825,895	2,530,765	$295,130
1944 [6]	141,800	96,200	45,060	138,700	93,200	45,500	3,100	3,000	100	495,054	483,231	11,823
1946	670,500	403,700	266,800	662,500	395,700	266,800	8,000	8,000	0	3,769,767	3,713,776	55,991
1947	849,000	479,800	369,200	845,600	476,400	369,200	3,400	3,400	0	5,642,798	5,617,425	25,373
1948	931,300	524,600	406,700	913,500	510,000	403,500	17,800	14,600	3,200	7,199,161	7,028,980	170,181
1947: First quarter	138,100	81,000	57,100	137,000	79,900	57,100	1,100	1,100	0	808,263	800,592	7,671
January	39,300	24,200	15,100	38,200	23,100	15,100	1,100	1,100	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 quarter	217,200	119,100	98,100	217,000	118,900	98,100	200	200	0	1,361,677	1,360,477	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	39,300	33,630	72,900	39,300	33,600	0	0	0	452,236	452,236	0
June	77,200	42,200	35,000	77,000	42,000	35,000	200	200	0	490,990	489,790	1,200
Third quarter	261,200	142,200	119,000	260,700	141,700	119,000	500	500	0	1,774,150	1,770,475	3,675
July	81,100	44,500	36,600	81,100	44,500	36,600	0	0	0	539,333	539,333	0
August	86,300	47,400	38,900	86,100	47,200	38,900	200	200	0	589,470	587,742	1,728
September	93,800	50,300	43,500	93,500	50,000	43,500	300	300	0	645,347	643,400	1,947
Fourth quarter	232,500	137,500	95,000	230,900	135,900	95,000	1,600	1,600	0	1,698,708	1,685,881	12,827
October	94,000	53,200	40,800	93,500	52,700	40,800	500	500	0	678,687	675,197	3,490
November	79,700	48,000	31,700	78,900	47,200	31,700	800	800	0	584,731	578,324	6,407
December	58,800	36,300	22,500	58,500	36,000	22,500	300	300	0	435,290	432,060	2,930
1948: First quarter	180,000	102,900	77,100	177,700	100,800	76,900	2,300	2,100	200	1,315,050	1,296,612	18,438
January	53,500	30,800	22,700	52,500	29,800	22,700	1,000	1,000	[7]	383,563	374,984	8,579
February	50,100	29,000	21,100	48,900	28,000	20,900	1,200	1,000	200	368,915	359,420	9,495
March	76,400	43,100	33,300	76,300	43,000	33,300	100	100	[7]	562,572	562,208	364
Second quarter	297,600	166,100	131,500	293,900	164,600	129,300	3,700	1,500	2,200	2,286,758	2,252,961	33,797
April	99,500	55,000	44,500	98,100	54,600	43,500	1,400	400	1,000	748,848	736,186	12,662
May	100,300	56,700	43,600	99,200	56,100	43,100	1,100	600	500	769,093	758,635	10,458
June	97,800	54,400	43,400	96,600	53,900	42,700	1,200	500	700	768,817	758,140	10,677
Third quarter	263,800	144,100	119,700	259,300	140,100	119,200	4,500	4,000	500	2,111,278	2,065,770	45,508
July	95,000	52,000	42,700	93,700	51,000	42,700	1,300	1,300	[7]	750,843	738,659	12,184
August	86,600	47,600	39,000	85,100	46,600	38,500	1,500	1,000	500	719,080	703,066	16,014
September	82,200	44,200	38,000	80,500	42,500	38,000	1,700	1,700	[7]	641,355	624,045	17,310
Fourth quarter	189,900	111,500	78,400	182,600	104,500	78,100	7,300	7,000	300	1,486,075	1,413,637	72,438
October	73,400	41,300	32,100	71,900	39,800	32,100	1,500	1,500	[7]	573,888	560,347	13,541
November	63,600	38,000	25,600	61,300	35,800	25,500	2,300	2,200	100	498,040	471,336	26,704
December	52,900	32,200	20,700	49,400	28,900	20,000	3,500	3,300	200	414,147	381,954	32,193
1949: First quarter	169,800	94,200	75,600	159,400	84,100	75,300	10,400	10,100	300	1,285,835	1,189,640	96,195
January	50,000	29,500	20,500	46,300	25,800	20,500	3,700	3,700	[7]	373,940	340,973	32,967
February	50,400	28,000	22,400	47,800	25,500	22,300	2,600	2,500	100	382,684	357,270	25,414
March	69,400	36,700	32,700	65,300	32,800	32,500	4,100	3,900	200	529,211	491,397	37,814
Second quarter	283,700			272,100			11,600			2,141,095	2,033,588	107,507
April	88,300	49,500	38,800	85,000	46,700	38,300	3,300	2,800	500	666,383	637,170	29,213
May [8]	95,400	53,900	41,500	91,300	50,600	40,700	4,100	3,300	800	732,604	692,063	40,541
June [9]	100,000	[10]	[10]	95,800	[10]	[10]	4,200	[10]	[10]	742,108	704,355	37,753
Third quarter												
July [9]	96,000	[10]	[10]	93,100	[10]	[10]	2,900	[10]	[10]	709,571	685,919	23,652

[1] The estimates shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing units.

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 non-permit-issuing places. The data in this table refer to nonfarm dwelling units started, and not to urban dwelling units authorized, as shown in table F–3.

All of these estimates contain some error. 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 48,000 and 52,000.

[2] Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

[3] Housing peak year.

[4] Depression, low year.

[5] Recovery peak year prior to wartime limitations.

[6] Last full year under wartime control.

[7] less than 50 units.

[8] Revised.

[9] Preliminary.

[10] Not available.

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